The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CONTEST IN THE SENATE.

MR. PATTERSON'S PROMISED DEFENSE AND REVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFFAIRS—A QUESTION OF THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE SPEECH—THE SAULSBURY AMENDMENT TO RECOMMIT THE KELLOGG CREDENTIALS REJECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Patterson made his long speech to day in accordance with his promise of some days ago. He read from manuscript something over an hour and a quarter. If it is admitted that Patterson wrote the speech himself, it must be conceded also that he displayed unusual and surprising ability. His speech drew two or three illustrations from English history; it was graced with quotations from English and Scottish poetry, and was enlivened by some references to classical literature. It contained some pretty strong points, put in vigorous but coarse language, and it was delivered with a great deal of energy. In fact, the delivery may be described as a good deal more vigorous and emphatic than graceful and pleasing. The writing of the speech is generally attributed to Judge Mackey, who is supposed to be better qualified than Patterson to follow the example of Silas Wegg, and drop into poetry occasionally. Whether written by Mackey or Patterson, it was a curiously framed speech and full of just that kind of confusion which may be supposed to reign in Mr. Patterson's mind. The speech was an attack on the Administration; it was a defense of Gen. Butler; it was a denunciation of the Democratic Party and of the Hamburg massacre; it was an explanation personal in character; it was or attempted to be argumentative on the Butler case, and all the points were curiously mixed up and jumbled together. His reasoning concerning Butler was that the State of South Carolina was carried by the Democrats by fraud and intimidation; the Government and the Legislature belonged to the Republicans, but they had been deserted by the President, whom Mr. Patterson called a traitor to his party; by the action of the Administration, the State Government had fallen into the hands of the Democrats; therefore, Gen. Butler was legally elected, and Mr. Patterson recognized the logic of events which declared Butler's election legal, and, therefore, he would vote for his admission. But he also declared he would vote for the admission of Kellogg, and says the two cases in law rest upon the same basis, though other people cannot see how the reasoning which he uses concerning Butler's election would not lead him to vote for the admission of Spofford. At one time he denounced the Hamburg massacre as a horrid crime, and a little afterward he exonerated Butler from any connection with it, and laid the whole affair to Georgia roughs, who were plunderers and robbers, and would murder to carry out their ends. He went sufficiently far to show that politics had nothing to do with the massacre. He denounced the President for deserting the Southern Republicans, and charged that the President was protecting the murderers in South Carolina while desiring the punishment of the thieves. Patterson wants the thieves and murderers both punished, and said that if he was one of the former, he was ready to go to the penitentiary. He ridiculed the idea that the old Whig Party could be revived in the South, and said the President, if he succeeded in infusing life into the old Whig Party, would be the champion resurrectionist of the age. Borrowing from Thaddeus Stevens, he called the President the man at the other end of the avenue and said it was he who protected the murderers of South Carolina. He also attacked Mr. Conkling and Mr. Edmunds. The speech was very closely followed and listened to, and would have made a great sensation if it had come from the lips of almost any other Senator on the Republican side. It will doubtless have some influence, but will probably not be replied to by any Senator. He charged that the South Carolina prosecutions were political in character, and the machinery of the courts in such hands that no Republican tried could hope to escape conviction, and, therefore, he was determined to resist at every step all measures to bring him within the jurisdiction of that court. The fact that the prosecutions are political, nobody doubts, or has doubted. The trouble is that in cases heretofore tried the evidence has been overwhelming and met by no defense. It is not at all likely that if Mr. Patterson can make such a defense before a South Carolina court that the country will believe him innocent of the charges, any court would dare to convict and sentence him. That might happen to a man in a less important position, but in his case it would seem to be impossible. After Mr. Patterson closed his speech, the Senate proceeded to vote on the amendment to the Kellogg resolution proposing a recomittal to the committee. The vote stood 29 to 29, and the amendment was lost by a failure to receive a majority. Mr. Conover voted with the Republicans, in the negative; Patterson voted with the Democrats, and Judge Davis was paired with Senator Oglesby.

The other speeches of to-day's debate were uninteresting, and the appearance of the Senate showed clearly that the seat contest was going on silently by negotiations between the two parties. The caucuses had brought no arrangement, but it was proposed that a recess should be taken for the purpose of holding more caucuses. That proposal fell, and no recess was taken until dinner time, when the Senate separated until 7:30 o'clock. There is a determination on both sides to yield no advantage. The Republicans are willing at any time to vote on the Kellogg case first, and then on the resolution to admit Butler. The Democrats insist upon voting first upon the case of Butler. There is another obstacle in the way of an arrangement—that is, a division among the Democrats concerning the leadership. Ben Hill and Mr. Bayard do not wish to agree to any arrangement. Mr. Thurman desires a vote by agreement. There have been some sharp words between them, and nothing has been done. The consequence is that the meeting to-night is likely to be characterized by another effort to sit it out. This time it is the Republicans who press a vote.

At 11:30 Mr. Lamar was forced to yield the floor by reason of sickness, when Mr. Merriman made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Thurman stated that there was a fair prospect of an agreement being reached by which a vote could be taken on the cases of Kellogg and Butler. Upon this announcement Merrimon withdrew his motion, and debate was resumed. A number of Senators on both sides are now engaged in endeavoring to perfect an agreement that will be satisfactory, and there seems to be a fair prospect that an hour will be named when the vote may be taken to-morrow.

Two o'clock A. M. Dec. 1.—An agreement has just been made, by unanimous consent, that the vote on the Kellogg-Spofford case shall be taken at 2:30 A. M., and that the vote on the Butler case shall be taken one hour after the Kellogg case has been decided.

GOV. KELLOGG ADMITTED TO A SEAT

THE VOTE TO ADMIT 30 TO 28—CONOVER AND PATTERSON VOTING WITH THE REPUBLICANS, AND DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS, AGAINST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—2 A. M.—A vote on the resolution reported by the majority of the committee providing for seating Gov. Kellogg on the merits of the case, was taken at 1:45, resulting in yeas 30, nays 28. This seats Kellogg. Conover and Patterson voted with the Republicans. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Democrats.

Thirty minutes past Two o'clock A. M.—After the Kellogg case was disposed of, the Senate immediately proceeded to vote to admit Butler, the votes resulting in yeas 29, nays 28. Kellogg and Butler were both sworn in. Davis, of Illinois, did not vote.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE APPOINTMENTS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED — INFLUENCE OF MESSRS. CONKLING AND OGLESBY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate Committee on Commerce met to-day and disposed of most of the nominations before that committee. Messrs. Gordon, Dennis, Ransom, and Randolph, the Democratic members of the committee, were not present, being in attendance at the Democratic caucus which was then in session. Senator Dennis, however, left his proxy with Senator Conkling, and authorized him to cast the vote against confirming the New-York appointments. These appointments were unanimously rejected by the committee, those present and voting being Conkling, Spencer, Burnside, McMillan, and Patterson. William Henry Smith, Esq., who was nominated for Collector at Chicago, will be reported to the Senate without recommendation. This result, it is understood, was brought about through the influence of Senator Oglesby, who is opposed to Smith's confirmation, but does not want to appear as opposing it. The case of Lawrence Effingham, nominated to be Collector at New-Orleans, was laid over until the regular session, when it is expected Louisiana will have at least one Senator on the floor of the Senate who can be heard in reference to this and other appointments made for that State. No reasons for the unanimous opposition of the Republican members of the committee to the New-York appointments are given, nor will these gentlemen furnish any explanation for their negative votes. There seems to be no especial reason for this action except that the Republican members have concluded to leave the decision in the case of the New-York appointments in the hands of Senator Conkling. This theory is borne out by the fact that some time ago Mr. Conkling said the cases of Smith, of Chicago, and that of the New-York appointments were identical, and would be decided upon the same general principles. It now appears that the committee did in Mr. Smith's case just what Senator Oglesby desired them to do, and there can be little doubt that in the New-York cases the committee did just what Mr. Conkling desired. There is no difference between the status of the case of Smith and the New-York cases, but there is a difference in the action of the committee in deciding upon them. The principle upon which the committee made decision, however, is identical in both cases, the two Republican Senators representing New-York and Illinois being left to say what the committee should do in each case. It was generally understood that Senators Burnside and McMillan would vote for the confirmation of the New-York nominations, but within the last few days doubts of this have been expressed, which it now seems were well founded.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE APPARATUS IN USE AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SERVICE—RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS—COULD MORE HAVE BEEN DONE FOR THE HURON?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Efforts are all the time being made by the officers in charge of the Life-saving Service to perfect the apparatus in use, and to improve the efficiency in every manner possible. With a view to increase the power of the mortars from which lines are thrown over wrecked vessels, experiments have been going on for a long time, and are still continued. Recently very considerable progress has been made, and it is announced that a line has been thrown within a few days to a very much greater distance than was ever known before. The latest experiments are not stated in detail, because the best results are yet to be confirmed by repeated trials. There is reason, from what has been accomplished, to hope that it will soon be possible to throw a line against the wind at least 500 yards. The mortar used in the latest experiments is also much lighter than the one now used at the stations. The general efficiency and value of the service is shown by the fact that during the last fiscal year only 39 lives were lost by shipwreck on the coast protected by the Life-Saving service. The whole number of lives imperiled was about 1,500, and considerably over 800 persons were taken from wrecked vessels. The stations on the Maine and New-England coast are manned the 1st of November, but the stations along the whole of the Southern coast are not manned until December. It has happened before this year that no vessel has been wrecked on the coast south of Cape Henry earlier than December. It is believed by the officers of the service that all the stations should be manned in September, so as to be ready for the equinoctial storms of that month; but Congress has never made appropriations sufficient, and the last Congress is no more chargeable for deficiencies in this appropriation than its predecessors. Among the latest assertions concerning the possibility of saving men on the wreck of the Huron is the statement that surf-boats might have been taken out from the shore to the vessel at any time after daylight. The officers of the Life-saving Service are making an investigation, as they always do, whenever loss of life occurs within the boundaries over which the service has jurisdiction.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President's Message, which is now all in type, was read in its completed form. Some discussion took place upon the premature publication of a portion of the Message, and the propriety of making some technical changes in those paragraphs published. It was determined, however, not to make any changes, and the paragraphs will appear in the Message as they were published yesterday. The nomination of Cyrus Bussy to be Register of the Land Office at New-Orleans was determined upon. Mr. Busse is a native of Iowa, and went to Louisiana since the close of the rebellion. The nomination of Mr. Dodge to succeed Mr. Lagrange, Superintendent of the San Francisco mint, was also determined upon. Mr. Dodge was a member of the commission appointed to investigate the administration of this mint. Mr. Lagrange's removal was determined upon in consequence of the report made by the investigation.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS OVER THE RESOLUTION ASKING WHY THE RAILROAD ACTS ARE NOT ENFORCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Crittenden's resolution, passed by the House last Tuesday, asking the President to give information as to what legal impediments, if any exist, prevent him from executing the laws in accordance with the obligations accepted and agreements made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branches, which include the other Pacific railroads, as stipulated and agreed upon in those acts, has caused considerable anxiety and excitement in railroad circles. The Union Pacific Railroad Company in particular, it is said, has sent its attorney to the Attorney-General, and even to the President, to forestall and influence the report. It is not likely that the Department of Justice can be swerved in any way, and while the information is called for in very general and broad terms, the Attorney-General will be able to report clearly and specifically upon it. Senator Paddock to-day moved an inquiry similar to that in Mr. Crittenden's resolution, but the Senate laid it over for political discussion.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Paris Exposition bill was passed by the Senate to-day, it having been taken up by unanimous consent before the political election cases were brought forward. Several amendments were made, but the amount of the appropriation was not increased, because it was feared the bill would fail on going back to the House if it required any additional expenditure. It is believed that the House will to-morrow concur in the Senate amendments, and that the bill will thus become a law before the session ends.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $595,222 03, and from Customs, $536,230 14.

Marsh Polk, Treasurer, and James P. Gaines, Controller, of the State of Tennessee, are on their way home from New-York, where they made final settlement with the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, receiving $1,200,000 in State bonds, in full discharge of all debts due the State.

The Bureau of Education reports that, according to the Prussian *Centroblatt* for September, the number of American students frequenting German universities during the Summer of 1877 was 93, of whom 2 were studying theology, 29 medicine, 21 philosophy and history, 26 mathematical and natural sciences, 2 political economy and agriculture, and 1 pharmacy.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding: Old demand notes, $63,702 50; legal-tender notes, all issues, $351,340,288; one-year notes of 1863, $34,165; two-year notes of 1863, $16,050; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $23,950; compound interest notes, $288,510; fractional currency, all issues, $18,043,020 52; total, $369,829,686 05.

The extensive damages to the Virginia and Tennessee divisions of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad by the severe storms of last week will be repaired by to-morrow night, when the regular running of trains will be resumed. Travel by the Virginia, Midland and Kennesaw route, recently interrupted by freshets, has been resumed with Pullman sleeping-cars between Washington and New-Orleans, without change.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the books of the Treasury, embracing registered stock held in the United States, will be closed on the evening of Dec. 15, and reopened for transfer and exchange on Jan. 1. The books embracing the registered stock held abroad were closed to-night, and will be reopened for transfers and exchanges Dec. 16. Stocks issued on exchange and transfer between Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 will bear interest from the last-named date.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month ending this day: National bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue, $12,522,700; national bank notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $3,115,800; notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing national banks, deposited in the Treasury, $737,300; total, $16,375,800.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Dec. 15, 1877, the Roanoke Marshes Light, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, will be exhibited from a new structure, situated 200 feet south-south-east from the old one, which will be removed; also, that the Brant Island Shoal Light-house, at Pamlico Sound, N. C., which was destroyed by fire in 1876, having been rebuilt, the light will be shown from it on and after Dec. 1, 1877. A fog-bell, struck by machinery, will be sounded in foggy weather at intervals of 20 seconds.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads held its first meeting to day, four members (exclusive of Mr. Potter) being absent. The committee having received no official notice of Mr. Potter's declination of the Chairmanship, took no action on that subject, but Mr. Throckmorton, the second on the list of members, presided, in accordance with the fifty-eighth rule of the House. The only business done was to agree to ask the House for authority to elect a clerk for this committee exclusively, instead of having to unite with the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions in appointing one to serve both committees.

Notice is also given that on and after Dec. 15, 1877, a light will be shown from the new structure erected on the Middle Ground, Stratford Shoals, Long Island Sound, N. Y. The apparatus is catadioptric, and arranged to produce alternate red and white flashes at intervals of 30 seconds, with short periods of total darkness intervening. The focal plane is 63 feet above mean low water, and the light can be seen from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea at a distance of 13½ nautical miles. The structure is a granite dwelling resting on a pier and surmounted by a tower and lantern. A fog-bell struck by machinery will be sounded during thick weather, giving three blows in quick succession every 30 seconds. The Stratford Point light-ship will be discontinued from the date named.

The commission, consisting of Assistant Secretary McCormick, Gen. Green B. Raum, and Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury Department, appointed by Secretary Sherman to investigate the operations of the Secret Service Division, have concluded their inquiries, and will make their report immediately. They recommend no radical change in the management of the division, and still less do they recommend any curtailment of its powers and importance. The report concedes the value of the division, both as to the suppression and the prevention of crime, and pays a high tribute to the improved morale of the secret service under the present management. The report is brief, and gives compendiously a history of the operations of the division for some time past.

The General Deficiency bill, as reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations to-day, is amended by the insertion of the following items: For "star" mail service, $500,000; for railway Post Office employes, $24,500; for the completion of the east wing of the State, War and Navy Department building, $175,000, and $150,000 for commencing the north wing; for the Post Office building at Little Rock, $30,000—this amount having been granted by the last Congress, but inadvertently omitted in the enrollment of the bill; for continuing the work of the Springs Commission, $15,000, and for the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion, $20,000. The committee recommends the reappropriation of $8,000 to pay the expenses of a Commissioner to represent the United States at the postponed International Prison Congress, which is to be held next year in Stockholm. It increases the House item for the collection and payment of claims of colored soldiers from $10,000 to $20,000, and strikes out the provision for turning over the business from the War Department to the Pension Bureau. A number of other amendments are proposed by the committee, which are not of importance or general interest.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE MUSCOVITE AND MOSLEM WAR.

THE SITUATION AT ERZEROUM—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS—THE WAR PREPARATIONS OF SERVIA—A TURKISH CAMP AT ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times'* Erzeroum correspondent, in a letter from that place dated Nov. 9, after the repulse of the Russian assault on Fort Azizie, says: "It is impossible that Erzeroum can hold out for any time. Our supplies are scanty and the garrison is small. The enemy possess thrice as many battalions in front as we. When the road—which we hear they are making by way of Partak and Tsitawaukh—over the Devi-Dagh range is completed, they will be able to invest us entirely, which will prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching us from the outside. That accomplished, a steady bombardment will doubtless commence, and I anticipate the capture or capitulation of the town before this day month."

On the other hand, the *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent says: "A letter from Erzeroum, dated Nov. 20, states that reinforcements continue to arrive, and that Mukhtar Pasha is quite confident of his ability to hold Erzeroum."

The Daily *News'* Pesth dispatch says: "News from Belgrade confirms the report that the Servian Parliament will be convoked at Kragujevac on the 15th of December, to vote a war budget and declaration of independence. Military head-quarters are to be established at Paracsin. Gen. Horvatovics will probably command the Morava and Javor Corps, which are destined to take the offensive. Gen. Lesjanin will command the Timok corps."

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The *Political Correspondence's* Belgrade special denies that there has been any conflict between the Turks and Servians at Vratarnitza.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—Reouf Pasha has arrived at Adrianople, where he is organizing a camp of 50,000 men.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 30.—Gen. Ignatieff is expected to arrive here to-morrow. He is going to head-quarters, his leave of absence having expired.

The Grand Duke Alexis has arrived here en route to the Russian general head-quarters.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent says there is a great panic in Sophia, and the inhabitants are fleeing. It is feared the Russians may cut the road between Sophia and Tatar-Bazardjik. Mehemet Ali has notified the War Office that he cannot attempt to relieve Plevna unless strongly reinforced. Great efforts are being made to reinforce him. Chevket Pasha is under arrest, and will be court-martialed, for not attempting to take Telische. The Russians are raising works against the forts of Erzeroum and building barracks for the troops. Great excitement prevails in Stamboul on account of the calling out of the reserves, and disturbances are expected. All the servants of the palace have been armed with revolvers. There are great differences of opinion among the Ministers as to the expediency of making proposals for peace, but at present (Wednesday) the war party prevails.

The *Times'* Pera correspondent telegraphs as follows: "There is much anxiety felt here about a possible combined movement of Servians, Montenegrins, and Greeks. Risings are apprehended in Epirus, Thessaly, and Albania. The Greeks have sent a strong note to the Porte concerning their grievances. The Porte has replied that it is inclined to meet the danger half way by sending both the Servian and Greek representatives their passports. As the note is evidently intended to provoke an angry reply, which could be used as a pretext for a rupture at a favorable opportunity, the situation is altogether very critical.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says there is a rumor current that the Porte has offered through the mediation of England to cede Old Servia to Servia and Epirus to Greece, if they will remain neutral.

The *Times'* Pera dispatch states that the Geshoffs have been allowed to live at Kadikoi, near Constantinople, under Police surveillance.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs the following: "There seems to be no doubt that the German Government has endeavored to obtain Austria's acquiesence in the Russian plan of direct negotiations with Turkey by promising her friendly support if any of Austria's vital interests are imperiled.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it is announced from Bucharest that the general bombardment of Plevna recommenced on Thursday. If true, this seems to point to the abandonment of the hope of starving out Osman Pasha.

ITALY AND THE SUBLIME PORTE.

SEIZURE OF ITALIAN VESSELS IN THE BOSPHORUS—ITALY THREATENING TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE AND ADOPT EXTREME MEASURES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Constantinople respondent of the *Standard* sends the following: "The Turks having seized two Italian vessels in the Bosphorus, although they had passed the blockade in the Black Sea, Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador, has formally declared that if they are not released he will proclaim the blockade ineffectual and invite Italian ship-owners to send vessels into the Black Sea. He has also declared that if the Porte insists on maintaining an ineffective blockade, Italy will resort to extreme measures. Unless the Porte yields there will be a rupture with Italy. Nevertheless, it seems probable that the vesse s will be declared lawful prizes."

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEPUTIES—MODIFICATION OF THE POWER TO VOTE DISSOLUTION DEMANDED BY THE LATTER—THE ELECTION INVESTIGATIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—It was stated this morning that President MacMahon would to-day see MM. Waddington and Bertauld, Senators of the Left Centre, but an understanding seems to be difficult if, as reported, M. Gambetta requires that the right of dissolving the Chamber be struck from the Constitution, or restricted. Up to this evening the President had not summoned any one to the Elysée with a view to the formation of another Cabinet.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day verified and declared valid the election of M. Rouher.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: According to intelligence from an authentic source the negotiations for the arrangement of the crisis are temporarily at a standstill. President MacMahon, after his interviews with MM. Grévy and d'Audiffret-Pasquier, yesterday, evinced a conciliatory disposition, but it was thought expedient, before proceeding further, to ascertain what the Left demanded. To-day M. Lesseps presented the President the conditions insisted upon by Gambetta, namely, that the right of dissolution be suppressed, or only exercised with the approval of two-thirds majority of the Senate. The Marshal showed some irritation on hearing this demand, declaring it was out of the question. He has not yet taken any further steps. It is hoped the Left will make some concession.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs at midnight as follows: "President MacMahon has not yet summoned any member of the majority of the Chamber or of the Liberal Party in the Senate to the Elysée. It is believed he is more than ever calculating the chances of a fresh dissolution. He has no idea of resigning. Full reports of the President's interviews with Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier and Jules Grévy are published. Every time M. Grévy endeavored to convince the Marshal that he sought to take a Ministry from the Left he replied: 'I should prefer to resign.' He also said he had information leading him to believe that a second dissolution would result in a Conservative majority. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier assured the Marshal positively that the Orleanist Senators would not vote for a second dissolution."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EUROPE.

FAREWELL TAKEN OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON—DEPARTURE FOR LYONS TO-DAY—HIS ROUTE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Gen. Grant took a cordial farewell of President MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta to-day. He will start for Lyons to-morrow, and remain there until Monday. He will afterward sojourn at Marseilles until Dec. 5, and embark at Nice Dec. 15, on the Vandalia to visit Gibraltar, Algiers, Constantinople, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo. He intends to make excursions up the Nile, and returning to Alexandria, will go to Malta and Palermo, and expects to arrive in Naples at the end of January. He will remain in Naples a week, and proceed thence to Rome, where he will stay a month.

LABOR AND WAGES IN ENGLAND.

THE MASONS' STRIKE APPARENTLY YIELDING—COTTON-SPINNERS' STRIKE AT MOSSLEY—WEAVERS PREPARING TO STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The strike of the masons is breaking up. A resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee last night which one of the meeting declared would terminate the strike in a fortnight. A thousand cotton operatives at Mossley struck yesterday. A large meeting of weavers at Burnley resolved that the true remedy for the present depression in trade is a reduction in the hours of labor, and that it would be better to strike than allow the masters to glut the market by means of reduced wages. A similar resolution was adopted by the weavers of Accrington. It seems certain that the proposed reduction of wages, if persisted in, will cause a general strike.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EULOGY OF HENRY M. STANLEY IN ENGLAND—GERMANY AND THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times*, in an editorial, highly eulogizes Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, and his work. After recapitulating Stanley's narrative, the *Times* says: "In this marvelous story there will be points to criticise, possibly mistakes to be noticed for future warning, and uncertainties still to be cleared up; but the grand result is unmistakable, and deserves all the honor that can be rendered to it."

A Berne dispatch says Germany has informed Switzerland that, subject to ratification by the German Parliament, it will contribute a further sum of $2,000,000 toward the St. Gothard Railway.

The Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York, which it was reported yesterday broke her shaft at Greenock and was towed to Glasgow, came over the ocean at half speed on account of a cracked shaft. After her arrival at Greenock the shaft parted entirely.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says it is doubted at the Vatican whether the Pope will ever again move from his bed. He looks well when recumbent, but when an attempt was made to dress him it was discovered that he could not sit upright. A special to the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports that the Pope is dying.

LARGE SEIZURE OF SUGARS.

ARTIFICIALLY COLORED SUGARS SEIZED AT BALTIMORE—TWO CARGOES OF NEARLY 100,000 POUNDS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—In accordance with orders from the department at Washington, Special Treasury Agent Chamberlain to-day seized at this port about 100,000 pounds of sugar, valued at $8,000, portions of the cargo of the bark Manitou, from Demerara, to Tate, Muller & Co., and the cargo of the brig Mississippi, from the same place, to Perot & Co., on account of the Treasury orders in regard to the importation of sugars colored artificially to escape the legitimate rate of duty. These are the first seizures made under the order, and they were effected very quietly late this afternoon. The sugars had been transferred to warehouses, and the importers had no notification of the action of the Treasury agent. The agent was also directed to seize the cargoes of the barks Potomac and St. Lawrence, from Demerara, but they have already been shipped to refiners in Philadelphia and New-York. The importers complain that the seizures were made in the face of the statements of the United States Consul at Demerara, who testified that there was no artificial coloring, but the Treasury agents say that the Consul has been acting in collusion with the sugar trade to avoid the enforcement of the laws. This is shown by the fact that on Sept. 2 the State Department cabled him to make inquiries regarding the coloring of sugar, and the next day the importers here had not only received information of his instructions, but had also his reply as early as it was received in official circles at Washington. It is said that he made no visit to the Demerara sugar-boilers until two weeks after this, and has since returned to this country and renewed his statement that there is no artificial coloring in the sugars. The sugars seized have all been brought in within the past 10 days, and are to be prosecuted for forfeiture.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M.—Frequent light snows have fallen in Minnesota, the lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, New-England, and along the North Carolina coast. Threatening weather, with light rains and falling barometer, has been reported from Oregon and Washington Territory. The barometer is highest over the South-west, and lowest from Maine eastward, excepting the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. Clear weather is now generally reported. The temperature has continued falling in the Southern, Middle, and Eastern States, and risen in other districts, being generally below freezing, except along the Gulf coast. The Ohio River has risen over eight feet at Evansville, and continued falling from Pittsburg to Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or slightly lower temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly light snow in the northern portions.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, clear weather, west to north winds, and stationary or lower temperature, followed in the latter by falling barometer and rising temperature.

For the West Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly or southerly winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, westerly winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, followed by falling barometer and south-west to south-east winds.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, west to north winds, stationary to rising temperature, generally cloudy weather and light snows.

For the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, rising barometer, north-west winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and in the former light snows, followed by falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer easterly or southerly.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, westerly winds, shifting to southerly or easterly, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the canal regions of Ohio and the Middle States, the temperature will continue below freezing Saturday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May and Sandy Hook.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning the hotel, grand stand, 45 stables, and a quantity of fencing, at the Washington Driving Park, at Benning's Station, near Washington, owned by F. P. Hill, were destroyed by fire. Several Police officers were promptly on the spot, and by hard work succeeded in saving 19 stables of the row by cutting out one of them. The damage is between $20,000 and $25,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire is thought to have originated from a stove kept in the restaurant of the pavilion under the grand stand.

The brick building in Atchison, Kan., occupied by George R. Hall, with a stock of boots and shoes and by the Sevanne clear manufactory, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, $20,000; covered by insurance in New-York, Philadelphia, Hartford, and English offices.

THE READING SAVINGS BANK.

FAILURE OF A MEETING OF DEPOSITORS TO FORCE THE BANK, PRESIDENT, AND CASHIER INTO BANKRUPTCY — JUDGMENTS SECURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 30.—The third meeting of the Reading Savings Bank depositors was held to-day, and another strong effort was made to push the bank, its President and Cashier into bankruptcy. They could not muster 100 signers, however. The time was consumed in bitter speeches and threats. Another meeting has been called for Monday night. A new phase has presented itself within the last few hours. Several scores of suits have been instituted against the bank, and judgments entered up, with a view to testing the legality of the assignment, it being assumed that a Board of Directors, and not the President and Cashier of a bank, are the only parties who can make an assignment in such a case regular and valid. It will be remembered that this board existed in name only, every dollar's worth of stock being owned by President Boas. Their names were lent to give confidence to the bank. If the court should decide the assignment illegal and irregular, the claims of the suitors above mentioned will have priority. Many thousands of the depositors are unaware at this moment of this latest legal manœuvre, and they will be furious when the news reaches them to-morrow. Among those who have brought suit are the heaviest depositors, one of whom has accounts reaching over $30,000.

THE OHIO CANALS.

THEY WILL BE SURRENDERED TO THE STATE BY THE LESSEES TO-DAY—LITIGATION LIKELY TO ARISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30.—The lessees of the Ohio canals will meet the Board of Public works at Columbus to-morrow, and formally surrender the canals to the State. The board, acting upon the advice of the Attorney-General, has declined to commit itself to an acceptance of the surrender, and there is considerable doubt as to what turn affairs will take. The lessees maintain that the canals have been a source of expense rather than of profit, the Miami Canal being the only one that has not been run at an actual loss. They affirm that no sooner did they obtain control of the public works than they were assailed by a portion of the press as a corrupt Canal Ring, and that they have been constantly hampered by hostile legislation and annoyed by investigating committees. This contract with the State requires that the canals shall be delivered in as good condition as they were in when taken, and on this point litigation is likely to arise. The lessees are under $200,000 bonds to keep the canals in good repair. It is stated that, should the State be unwilling to assume control of the public works, there are private parties along the line of the canals who are ready to step into the places of the retiring lessees.

STATE CANALS TRANSACTIONS.

REPORT BY COLLECTOR BISSELL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—COMPARATIVE TRANSACTIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Canal Collector Bissell, of this port, furnishes the following statement of the business transacted in his office for the month of November and for the year thus far, with comparative transactions in 1876:

Amount of tolls collected in November, 1877, $60,604 64; collected in November, 1876, $69,552 55; decrease in 1877, $8,947 89. Number of boats cleared in November, 1877, 938; in November, 1876, 648; increase in 1877, 290. Amount of tolls collected for the season to Dec. 1, 1877, $467,796 81; for the season to Dec. 1, 1876, $583,549 83 decrease in 1877, $115,753 02. Number of boats cleared to Dec. 1, 1877, 6,908; to Dec. 1, 1876, 4,850; increase in 1877, 2,058. Shipments during November, 1877—Flour, 417 barrels; wheat, 3,056,042 bushels; corn, 2,335,556 bushels; oats, 497,545 bushels; barley, 255,072 bushels; rye, 72,351 bushels; total, 6,225,375 bushels. For 1876—Flour, 555 barrels; wheat, 1,862,200 bushels; corn, 1,251,597 bushels; oats, 56,451 bushels; barley, 117,384 bushels; rye, 30,385 bushels; total, 3,318,217 bushels. From the opening of navigation, May 8, to Dec. 1, 1877—Flour, 4,160 barrels; wheat, 13,207,972 bushels; corn, 29,754,791 bushels; oats, 3,807,280 bushels; barley, 1,078,591 bushels; rye, 977,334 bushels; total, 48,425,968 bushels. Flour to wheat, 20,800 bushels. Grand total, 48,446,768 bushels. May 4 to Dec. 1, 1876—Flour, 2,137 barrels; wheat, 12,577,243 bushels; corn, 12,670,938 bushels; oats, 1,656,292 bushels; barley, 263,965 bushels; rye, 435,900 bushels; total grain, bushels, wheat, 10,685 bushels; grand total, 27,615,023 bushels. Also, 205,986 bushels of barley-malt in 1877, 215,233 bushels in 1876.

	1877.	1876.
Lumber, feet	79,782,688	57,213,601
Shingles, No.	25,087,000	17,167,000
Staves, pounds	84,187,229	53,719,369
Lard, barrels	9,732,559	40,562
Pork, barrels	35,807	20

A $30,000 TRUNK ROBBERY.

MRS. C. PEMBERTON'S TRUNK STOLEN FROM AN EXPRESSMAN—ITS VALUABLE CONTENTS—A FISHY STORY FROM A "CANAL BOATMAN."

Mrs. Caroline Pemberton and her daughter spent the Summer at Long Branch, with her son, Dr. Pemberton. They returned home last Monday. They had considerable baggage with them, and after arriving home they placed their checks in the hands of James Bradley, of Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. He sent one of his men after the trunks. All were procured but one, and the expressman could get no clue to that. The fact was reported to Mrs. Pemberton, and she immediately called upon Acting Superintendent Inspector Dilks, and told him that she feared that the missing trunk had been stolen. She further said that this particular trunk contained a large amount of valuables, there being in it, besides many of her own and her daughter's letters and family memoranda and a valuable wardrobe, $6000 in greenbacks and $30,000 worth of securities, including bonds and mortgages, notes of hand, bank checks, &c., among which were $500 worth of stock of the Long Branch Banking Company, and $12,000 worth of special mortgages. The matter was referred to Sergt. Kenly, and he put Detectives Lyon and Dorsey on the case. On Wednesday Officer Mulrooney, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, brought to the Central Office a morocco bag which a canal boatman had given him. The boatman told Mulrooney that he found the bag floating in the Hudson River opposite Pier No. 23 on Tuesday. He said that several of his companions were present when he found it, and they persisted in having him open it. When it was opened, he said it "had b

TAMMANY HALL'S VICTORY.

ITS CAUSES AND ILL EFFECTS.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM THE NEW ASSEMBLYMEN FROM THIS CITY—EXPENDITURES CERTAIN TO CONTINUE UNDIMINISHED—REPORT TO THE NEW-YORK COUNTY DEMOCRACY ON THE ALLEGED INFIDELITY OF MEMBERS OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the New-York County Democracy met last evening at No. 211 Fourth-avenue. Mr. E. B. Hart presided, and Mr. Adolph L. Sanger acted as Secretary. After the transaction of some routine business, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of infidelity made against certain members of the General Committee was read by Mr. Sanger. After considerable discussion, Mr. Costigan moved that the committee be discharged and its report accepted, printed, and made a special order for a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee. Senator Bixby moved that the portion charging Col. Murphy, of the First Assembly District, with lack of interest in the success of the general ticket, be expunged. The motion was adopted.

After a great deal of parliamentary maneuvring, the report was adopted as amended, on the motion of Mr. Sanger. The report is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1877.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York County Democracy "to investigate any alleged acts of infidelity in the late election charged to have been committed by members of our organization," beg leave to report: The committee made a thorough and complete examination of all charges of infidelity brought to their notice, and have come to the conclusions that, while the evidence elicited by us shows that there were individual instances of disloyalty upon the part of some of the members of this organization, there were other causes of a more serious nature which contributed toward the defeat of the combination or people's ticket in the last election. Prominent among these causes were: First, an apathy upon the part of the tax-paying element which kept away from the polls and allowed the election, so far as they were concerned, to go by default; and second, the fact that a proposed constitutional amendment, which provides that certain financial officers in the large cities of the State shall be hereafter elected by rent-payers and tax-payers only, is to be passed upon by the next Legislature, was used by Tammany Hall to divert public attention from its own shortcomings, by terrorizing the poor and the working classes generally with the idea that this amendment meant their disfranchisement, and that the only way for them to protect their rights was to vote for the candidates of Tammany Hall. Of course, this last cause should not have told with the people against the candidates of the New-York Democracy, since all its members in the last Legislature were on record against the objectionable features of the amendment, while the amendment itself was prepared by a Democratic commission, appointed by a Democratic Governor, and was introduced in the Legislature by the Tammany Hall Senator from Mr. John Kelly's home district. But newspapers in the interest of Tammany Hall and its orators either denied this flatly or kept it from the public; and the result proves that a lie well told in a short and exciting campaign is often, unfortunately, as effective with the masses as a truth.

Through these unscrupulous means Tammany Hall succeeded in diverting public attention from the real issues involved in the last election, the question of economy and reform in our City Government, and as a consequence succeeded in electing a majority of the members of the Legislature from this City. Judging these by their past record, it is safe to say that, so far as their efforts are concerned, the people of this City need expect no legislation this Winter, looking to a reduction of expenses or a reform of the many abuses repeatedly complained of in our present system of City government.

But the last election was not without some results which cannot fail to give hope to citizens who favor good government, and which must be gratifying to the members of this organization. These can be best shown by merely stating certain facts. In view of the momentous issues involved in the National and State contests, it was deemed advisable, last year, to omit controversies of a purely local character in the Presidential election, and, as a consequence, Mr. City was allowed to go by default over the Republican candidate of 54,039. This year the majority of Mr. Loew, the Tammany candidate for Register, the chief office on the County ticket, is only 2,086. Taking into consideration the adverse circumstances under which we went into the contest, here is unmistakable evidence that a majority of the people are at heart opposed to Tammany Hall, and can only be defeated by treachery or lukewarmness among themselves.

The vote in this County on the State ticket is also significant. The regular Democratic State ticket was faithfully distributed from our boxes in all the Assembly districts of the City; yet so indignant were many of our constituency over the conspicuously unjust, unfair, and impolitic treatment of our representatives at the last Democratic State Convention, that 6,129 Democrats who voted for Messrs. Olcott and Seymour, refused to cast their votes for the candidates of that convention for Secretary of State and for Attorney-General. From this incident in the canvass, our Democratic brethren in other parts of the State may reasonably infer that, in the future, it will neither be wise nor prudent to close the doors of a Democratic Convention against the representatives of an Independent Democracy, even though "the old set" of the Canal Ring, and the more vicious adherents of Tammany should demand such action.

The results in the Sixth and Seventh Senatorial Districts are highly gratifying, particularly the latter, where Senator Morrissey defeats the Tammany Hall candidature in the home of all the magnates of Tammany Hall, by nearly 4,000 majority.

The result in the Eighth District was not so gratifying, although our organization there was fairly maintained and polled a heavy vote. In this district Tammany was compelled to accept the minority candidate for Alderman, but her candidates for Senator and Assemblymen were elected by small majorities. The result is not so surprising, however, when it is considered that the Tammany candidate for Senator was vigorously supported by all the Municipal departments, the Public Works included, most of the men employed in the latter department being residents of the district.

In the Fourth and Fifth Senatorial Districts our organization was grossly mismanaged, and in a few of the Assembly districts absolutely betrayed. In this connection we deem it our duty to give a synopsis of the testimony taken affecting the political standing of such men as were intrusted with the interests of the organization in these districts. In the Second Assembly District, Denis Burns, another member of this committee, was charged with betraying the county and local ticket. It was shown in his case that, county tickets with Loew's name in place of Hess, and Keenan's name in place of Green's, were bunched in his house and distributed at the polls on election day.

In the Sixth Assembly District it was shown that Michael Healy and Henry E. Lynch, who had charge of the organization there, had not faithfully supported the local candidates for Aldermen, attempting to justify their conduct with the plea that this was done because the candidates had not paid their political assessments.

In the Seventh District, Mr. Patrick McCabe, also a member of this organization, was charged with betraying our candidates, particularly the candidate for Senator. It was shown that he had charge of the tickets for the Assembly district, and that he substituted the name of the Tammany candidate for Senator in place of Mr. McClelland, the candidate of this organization. In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Mr. Denis McMahon, a member of this committee, was charged with betraying the interests of the organization. It was shown that he participated as a delegate in the convention which nominated our County ticket without a dissenting voice; that he served on a committee to inform the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the action of the convention, that, with the rest of the committee, he visited that gentleman's house and partook of his hospitality, and that subsequently he accepted a nomination of himself for the same office by another organization. There were other persons in the organization charged with like offenses, but a searching investigation failed to find sufficient evidence to warrant any action in their cases.

We are thus minute in dealing with the charges against these gentlemen, because we are in favor of submitting their cases, with the facts, to the Democratic people of their respective districts, that they may mete out to them that punishment which they deserve in the reorganization of their committees for the year 1878. Under the resolution directing us to make this investigation, we were given no power to deal with them more harshly; and, as the interests of the organization cannot further be put in jeopardy by their conduct, we deem it best, and we therefore hereby recommend, that their cases be left in the hands of their constituency, who are urged to hereafter select more faithful and truer men to represent their interests in the councils of this organization.

ADOLPH L. SANGER, Chairman,
GEORGE Y. WHITSON,
AMBROSE O'NEIL,
E. B. HART.

When the meeting adjourned, Mr. Costigan declared that the report had not been adopted properly, and said he would bring it up at a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

A LUNATIC KILLED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Information was yesterday received by Coroner Croker that a lunatic named Nicholas Odenwald, aged about 35, had died yesterday morning at the City Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, from brutal treatment at the hands of a keeper. A reporter of THE TIMES visited the institution last evening for the purpose of making an investigation into the matter, and was flatly refused all information. Thomas S. Brennan, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, was visited at his residence, No. 3 West Sixtieth-street, and he gave the following account of the affair: Odenwald was admitted to the asylum on the 24th or 25th ult., and placed in Ward H. He was put into a room with two other men. On Wednesday morning, before daylight, Odenwald got out of bed and, without cause, attacked one of his room-mates, named Ritter, who was asleep at the time. He fell upon Ritter so suddenly and savagely that the latter was powerless. Odenwald, not satisfied with beating his victim, began to bite him so severely that Ritter's screams awakened Orderly Byrne, who came to the scene, when Odenwald turned away from Ritter and sprang ferociously upon the officer, seizing him by the throat in an attempt to choke him. Byrne, in his desperate struggle to get away from the madman, gave a violent wrench which threw him back. He fell and struck his head on the rim of a standing bucket with such force that he was rendered insensible, and he remained so until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died.

THE HAYES REPUBLICANS.

A DISCORDANT MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ABANDONED BY ITS CHAIRMAN—THE VICTORIOUS REMNANT CALLS FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In answer to a call by Mr. H. C. Robinson, President of the Hayes Republican General Committee, a meeting was held last night in Trenor's Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway. This meeting was called, it appears, upon the solicitation of 13 members of the committee, the most urgent persons being E. C. Lee, E. J. Hastie, and C. J. Rose, who pressed upon Mr. Robinson the importance of calling a meeting and appointing a day for primary elections. There has been a disposition among many members of this faction to abandon the organization, and among them this importunate demand for a meeting at this time was looked upon as merely covering the design of somebody who had an ulterior object in view. The first invitation to call the meeting was put off until Wednesday, when Mr. Robinson instructed the Secretary to issue notices for a meeting to be held last night. The notices either did not reach the members of the committee or they were disregarded, for the attendance last night was less than 60 members. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robinson, who asked the Secretary to call the roll. Mr. Hastie objected to this, and a hubbub began, in which Lee and Hastie made it manifest that they had control, and it became evident that the members of the committee present were chiefly from the Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Districts. Judge Richardson insisted that the roll should be called, and a vote being taken it was decided by 32 to 10 that it should not. Intense excitement and great confusion followed, and Mr. Robinson betrayed some displeasure at the irregular proceedings. A running and ridiculous squabble ensued, one side insisting upon the calling of the roll and the other side making frequent demands to lay on the table, to proceed to business, &c. In vain Mr. Robinson appealed to Hastie and Lee to regard the rules of the organization, and sought to show them that it was entirely improper to proceed until it had been ascertained, by calling the roll, whether a quorum of the committee was present. Some of the members who were intent upon attending to the special business they desired to transact, thought the meeting could make its own rules, and Mr. Lee expressed himself convinced that such was the case. Mr. Lee declared there was a quorum present, and Mr. Richardson angrily replied, "that is not true." Mr. Robinson explained amid confusion that there seemed to be an impression that the meeting had been called to do something in an underhand manner. If the roll-call was read, and it was ascertained that a quorum was present, it would be possible to explain matters and set all suspicions aside. More confusion followed, in which the Chairman again attempted to bring the noisy and impudent crowd in the back of the room to their senses, and Major Forbes and Judge Richardson pleaded with them. During the confusion which followed the Chairman took up his hat, and, getting the attention of the meeting, he declared that he would not entertain any motion until it had been determined whether there was a quorum present. He did not propose to be bull-dozed by a few members of the committee, and would not remain while the meeting was to be run in that disgraceful manner. He then left the platform and passed out of the room, followed by Judge Richardson and Major Forbes. As Richardson went out he turned and shouted back, "Sold out by Manierre," whereat Mr. Lilienthal indignantly shouted back, "Put him out." Mr. Lee took the chair without waiting for the formality of a vote, John Monroe and Mr. Quackenbush were made Secretaries, and a resolution offered by Hastie was passed, with about 30 men in the room, calling for primary elections to be held next Friday night for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Central Committee. It is believed by Mr. Robinson's friends that no regard will be paid to this call, and that the effort to use the organization to further the interests of decayed politicians will prove utterly abortive.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The examination of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York has just been completed, and Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, reports that he is gratified that it is his privilege to announce to the public that the result of the examination is completely satisfactory; that the company is in a sound and prosperous condition, and that it has strictly complied with the requirements of the law in all respects. Its affairs have been rigidly investigated and thoroughly examined in the manner provided by law. Upon a net valuation, this company, with a total reserve liability of $775,252, have a surplus carefully invested of $1,671,368 61. From a total of notes and loans amounting to $1,881,351 77, but $110,598 91 were found on canceled policies, and policies where the notes were in excess of the reserves charged against such policies respectively. The management of the company is in the hands of gentlemen thoroughly qualified to perform the duties of the trust which they have undertaken, many of them appearing to give their whole time and attention to the business. A table of assets and liabilities is given, by which it is shown that there are of assets admitted, $9,756,341 14, to which are added items not admitted amounting to $161,896 09, making a total of $9,918,237 23. The total liabilities amount to $8,084,972 53; capital stock, $100,000; surplus as regards policy-holders, on the basis of total assets, $1,832,264 70; surplus as regards policy-holders, on the basis of total assets admitted, $1,671,368 61.

HALIFAX AS A WINTER PORT.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 30.—A meeting of business men was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the Winter port question. Sir Hugh Allan recapitulated the drawbacks to the adoption of Halifax as a Winter port, viz., absence of direct railway communication with the wharves, the unfairness of the pilotage tax system, the high price of provisions, and the want of elevators. Several merchants followed reviewing the position, the sense of the meeting being in favor of removing the existing difficulties, on which condition it was understood that Sir Hugh Allan would accept a reduced freight rate from Halifax, and carry goods through from the West to Liverpool at the same rate as via Portland.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 30.—All fears of the further spread of yellow fever in this section are at an end. Last night the weather was the coldest that has been known here for 10 years in this season. Ice formed half an inch thick here and at other points. The Mayor of Fernandina telegraphs that there is a heavy freeze there and not a case of sickness. Quarantine has been removed in all directions, and travel is uninterrupted. The cold weather continues.

INTEREST ON THE CONWAY BONDS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—The Directors of the Eastern Railroad have issued a circular stating that they are advised that the special statute and mortgage under which they are now acting prohibits in effect their paying interest on what are known as "Conway bonds." The Supreme Court will be asked to instruct the Directors as to their rights and duties under the act in reference to the Conway bondholders.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 30.—Napoleon Nolet, the National Bank messenger at Montreal, Canada, who absconded, in October, with about $1,000 of the funds of the bank, was arrested here this morning.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 30.—Officer Mordant, of the mounted police, has absconded with a large amount of money intrusted to him by the men for deposit in Winnipeg.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM A CAT BITE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—Selectman Elbridge E. Cabot, of Enfield, has been strangely sick for two days, resulting from a bite by a cat on the thumb eight weeks ago. Three doctors are undecided whether it is hydrophopia or acute mania. Cabot raves at times, and is tied to the bed. He says he shall die in a few days a horrible death. The cat bit a 5-year old boy, who keeps well.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Norwegian bark Monsoon, Capt. Svendsen, from Quebec Oct. 19, for Warrenpoint, before reported ashore near Newry, has been floated. Intelligence received here, dated Adelaide, Australia, Nov. 21, says: "The German bark Pallas, Captain Ballehr, from Boston Aug. 6, for Dunedin, has arrived here with the loss of bulwarks and stanchions."

A VOUDOO INCENDIARY.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—The house of Eliza Nurse, colored, was burned last night during her temporary absence, and her two children, aged respectively 8 and 5 years, perished in the flames. The fire is believed to have been started by a Voudoo doctor named Eddy.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 30.—John Williams, who murdered his wife at Weston on the 22d of September last, was hanged here this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 30.—An Indian named Mateo was hanged at Napa to-day, for the murder of an Indian named Guadalupe last June.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Revenue officers broke up two illicit distilleries in Sumner County, yesterday, valued at $1,000, and arrested four illicit distillers.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 30.—There has been no yellow fever in this city nor any infectious or contagious diseases. The first frost of the season occurred last night.

BANKS AND RESUMPTION.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

FACTS AS STATED BY THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—PRECEDENTS FOR THE RESUMPTION LEGISLATION — CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS, BANK BALANCES, AND SPECIE HELD BY THE BANKS FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The following is an extract from the Controller of the Currency's annual report:

Section 3 of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, provides that "on and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $50." This legislation is not without precedent; for Congress, on April 30, 1816, by resolution declared that "from and after the 20th day of February next no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, in notes of banks which are payable and paid, on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

The New-York Legislature took similar action at about the same time; and again, on March 22, 1875, passed an act providing that "all taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after Jan. 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United States gold certificates, or national bank notes, redeemable in gold on demand," and that "every contract or obligation made or implied after Jan. 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coins of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied."

The banks in this country, with the exception of those in the New-England States, suspended specie payment in September, 1814. The New-York banks resumed specie payment on Feb. 20, 1817, but resumption was not general throughout the country until about the close of the year 1819. There was also a general suspension in May, 1837; but in May of the next year the New-York and New-England banks again resumed specie payment. The banks in Pennsylvania finally resumed, under the coercion of the State Legislature, in March, 1842. Banks in other portions of the country resumed at about the same time.

A general suspension again occurred in October, 1857, the banks resuming specie payment in the following year.

It would be instructive to compare the condition of the banks during the previous periods of suspension and resumption with that at the present time, but detailed statements of the assets and liabilities of the banks during the first period of suspension, which continued for five years, cannot be obtained.

The published statistics of the State banks during the later periods mentioned are not wholly satisfactory for the purpose desired, for the reason that the bank reports were not of uniform date in the several States, as is known, that the items of specie, circulation, and deposits vary greatly in amount throughout the country at different dates in the same year.

The specie as reported, was not separated from checks payable in coin, and it is known that in some instances the same specie was more than once returned.

From such data as are now obtainable, the following table has been prepared, giving the items of circulation, deposits, and bank balances of all the banks, and of the specie held by them for a series of eight years, covering both of the periods of suspension and resumption:

Years	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Specie.	Ratios of Specie to Circulation and Deposits.	
				Circulation.	Deposits.
				Pct.	Pct.
1835.	$103,692,495	$83,081,365	43,987,625	42.4	23.5
1836.	140,301,038	115,104,440	40,019,594	28.5	15.7
1837.	149,185,890	130,148,393	37,913,340	25.4	13.6
1838.	116,124,240	90,511,238	38,701,122	33.3	17.3
1839.	135,170,995	90,477,297	45,132,678	33.4	20.0
1840.	106,968,572	78,716,288	33,103,155	30.9	17.8
1841.	107,200,514	64,890,101	34,813,058	32.4	20.2
1842.	83,734,011	62,408,870	28,440,423	34.0	19.5
Av.	$117,810,265	$89,042,310	37,318,610	31.7	18.0
1850.	$131,366,526	100,586,395	45,370,345	34.5	18.8
1851.	155,185,251	128,956,712	48,677,048	31.4	17.1
1853.	146,072,780	146,258,880	47,158,592	32.3	16.1
1854.	204,080,207	183,188,744	59,410,233	29.0	15.1
1855.	196,952,233	196,090,823	59,344,546	29.8	14.3
1856.	195,747,050	212,705,062	59,334,963	30.4	13.9
1857.	214,778,822	230,351,352	58,349,838	27.2	13.1
1858.	155,208,344	185,932,046	74,412,832	47.9	21.8
Av.	$178,747,638	174,047,342	55,827,565	32.1	16.1

By reference to these tables it will be seen that during the first period the average ratio of specie to circulation held by the State banks was 31.68, and to circulation and deposits 18.04, and during the second period 32.13 and 16.03 respectively.

The ratio of specie and legal tenders to circulation of the national banks for the eight years named was 45.51, and to circulation and deposits 16.70 per cent.

The returns of the State banks in the New-England States and in the State of New-York were more regular and reliable than those of the banks in any other portion of the Union, and a comparison between the State banks for the periods named with the national banks for the last eight years is given in the following:

The aggregate ratio of specie to circulation in the New-England States from 1835 to 1842 was 19.4, and from 1850 to 1858 the period of specie circulation, deposits, and bank balances from 1835 to 1842 11.3, and to total liabilities 9.6. In the national banks the aggregate ratios were 21.1 and 10.8. In the New-York State banks the aggregate ratios during the first period were 35.5 and 15.1, and during the second period, 46.7 and 21.1 per cent., respectively. In the national banks of New-York State for the last eight years the ratios were 115.4 to circulation, 22.5 to circulation, deposits, and bank balances. In the New-York City banks for six years, from 1855 to 1860, the ratios of the State banks were 204.7 and 22.2; and in the national banks from 1872 to 1877 the aggregate ratios were 251.7 and 26.3.

The national banks are required by section 5,172 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to pay their circulating notes on demand, and by section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, to "keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of their circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation." During the legal-tender notes shall be redeemed in coin, the banks will also be required to redeem in coin or in such notes. These notes will then *become coin-certificates*, and will be more convenient and desirable for general use than coin, for the reason that the cost of their transportation will be less than of specie.

It will be seen from the various tables given, that the average strength of the national banks for the last eight years is fully equal to that of the State banks during periods of suspension and resumption in former periods, and if suspension is to take place upon any fixed date, the national banks will be certain, as a matter of precaution, to strengthen their reserves beyond the averages here given. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the national banks will be prepared to redeem their circulating notes at any date of resumption which may be fixed upon, while it is also true that the latter banks may easily pay in coin their circulating notes, it is said that it will be impossible for them to provide in the same way for their deposits. Those who take this view proceed on the assumption that the banks will be called upon to pay their deposits in specie. This was not true during any former period of specie payments, and is less likely to be true under the national banking system than it was under any previous system of banking.

The banks in this country, from their first organization, have, in times of resumption as well as of suspension, received from their dealers current bank-notes, and have paid out the same. This is true today in England, Scotland, Germany, and France, in all of which countries the bank-note is preferred, as a rule, to either gold or silver. Only a small portion of the bank circulation of the country, at any period prior to 1863, was either safe or convertible, and the losses to the holders of bank-notes is estimated to have been not less than 5 per cent. annually upon the whole amount of circulation outstanding. Yet even this circulation, poor and defective as it was, was freely received by the banks, and was paid out by them to their depositors, so closely identified were the interests of the one with the other. The notes which were returned from the commercial centres for redemption were promptly paid over and circulated at home, and the demand for specie, wherever it existed, was almost entirely owing either to an excess of currency or to a want of confidence in the institutions which issued it. The people throughout the country now know what, prior to 1863, they could not know, for it was not then true, that every bank note is safe beyond peradventure, and that if these notes are not paid at the counters of the banks which issued them, they will be paid at the Treasury Department in lawful money, and that the securities held therefor are amply sufficient for that purpose. No reason, therefore, exists why the people—who have not during the last 14 years lost one dollar through the use of bank-notes—should decline to receive payment of their deposits in such notes. These notes are not only guaranteed by the Government, but they are received by it in payment of all taxes and other dues, except duties on imports, and are disbursed by it in payment of all demands, except interest on the public debt, and in the redemption of national bank-notes.

The national banks hold $880,000,000 of loans made to the people, and each bank is required, by section 5,196 of the Revised Statutes, "to take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to it, any and all notes or bills issued by any lawfully organized national banking association." There are, therefore, $880,000,000 of liabilities of the people due to the national banks—a sum largely exceeding the whole amount of deposits—which may be paid in the notes of any or all of the national banks in the country. The national-bank notes are, therefore, very different in character from the heterogeneous bank-notes formerly issued by authority of the several States. Moreover, the deposits of the banks are largely owned by their own shareholders, and by their borrowers, and surely business men who look to the banks for accommodation, and stockholders whose profits depend upon their successful management, will be the last to conspire to injure their credit.

Deposits consist chiefly of bank credits, and are derived largely from the discount of commercial paper, and are paid mainly by transfers upon the books, and not with either coin or currency. Throughout the country all large payments are made not with money, but with checks. In the principal cities these are accomplished through the operations of clearing-houses. During the last 24 years, as will be seen by reference to a table on another page, the exchanges of the New-York Clearing-house were $454,000,000,000, while the balances paid in money were less than $19,000,000,000. The average daily exchanges during this whole period were more than $61,000,000, while the average daily balances paid in money were but $2,500,000, or but 4 1-5 cents upon the dollar.

In England, in 1821, after resumption, there was but little demand for gold, nor was there in France after resumption by the Bank of France, in 1850, nor in this country in 1838 or 1858. The Bank of England is at present in a state of suspension, but its notes are preferred by the public to specie, and the bank has found it difficult to reduce the volume of its circulating notes in exchange for coin. All thought of demanding actual payment in specie will vanish as soon as resumption is assured, and those timid bankers who fear that their dealers will demand coin for every dollar of their deposits can reassure themselves by an agreement with their dealers that their deposits shall be payable, as at the present time, "in current funds," which will then consist of legal-tender notes and the notes of specie-paying banks. There is no greater bugbear than the oft-repeated cry that the Treasury and the banks must provide specie for the payment of two thousand millions of deposits before resumption can take place.

The Coinage act of 1873 provides for the issue of a gold dollar, which shall be the unit of value; but since the suspension of specie payments the business transactions of the country have been passed upon a false and fluctuating measure of value. This will be seen from the following table, which gives the value of the legal-tender paper dollar in cents, for July of each year from 1864 to 1877, and for November of the present year:

Period.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
July.....	38.7	70.4	66	71.7	70.1	73.5	85.6	89
Nov.....								
Period.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1877	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
July.....	87.5	86.4	91	87.2	89.2	94.5		
November..							97.3	

The Coinage act also provides that the standard weight of this gold dollar, which is the unit of value, shall be 25 8-10 grains; but the paper dollar in use since 1864 has represented a gold coin fluctuating in weight from less than 10 grains to about 25 grains, as follows:

Period.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.
July.....	9.0	18.1	17	18.4	Grs. 18	18.0	22	22.9
Nov.....								
Period.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1877	
	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	
July.....	22.5	22.2	23.4	22.4	23	24.3		
November..							25.1	

These tables by no means fully represent the extent of the fluctuations in the legal standard of value during the last 16 years. The variations cannot be counted by the number of years, nor even by the number of days. They have been numerous every day since the date of suspension, and can only be numbered by thousands. The foreign exchanges and other wholesale dealers have often found during the last 16 years that it would have been more profitable to have bought and sold gold than the commodities belonging to their legitimate trade. The tendency of such fluctuations is for bankers to endeavor to demonetize all persons engaged in ordinary traffic, for under such circumstances business of every kind becomes simply a game of chance, based upon the everchanging value or weight of a false but legalized standard, and many persons in every portion of the country abandon their legitimate business and embark in speculations, bringing failure and disgrace upon themselves and losses upon those who confide in them.

If the value of the paper dollar, which has been purchased in the last 16 years had been determined by a standard pound which varied in weight from 6 to 16 ounces, or if the measure of all fabrics had been ascertained by a yard stick the length of which at different times ranged all the way from 14 to 36 inches, the absurdity of the use of a constantly changing and varying standards of weight and measure could not be greater than that which followed the use, during the same period, of so false a standard of value as the paper dollar has been.

Not many years ago it required 100 large and heavy weights to balance 100 bushels of wheat. Today, by the advance in the purchasing influence, a five-pound weight will balance a much larger amount of produce, while the actual use of the pound weight is confined to the small transactions of the retail trade. It would now be impracticable to weigh the products of the country with the old-fashioned balances, but the weight of car-loads of coal and of canal-boats of grain are quickly and accurately determined in pounds upon the modern platform-scale, every one of which is exactly 16 ounces avoirdupois.

There is not sufficient gold or silver coin in the country with which to pay for the one-twentieth part of the products of the present year; but the machinery of the bank, with its system of checks, and bills of exchange, and clearing-houses, will pay for $20,000,000,000 of value in all large transactions. A single check pays for a whole invoice of goods, for car-loads of coal, and for houses and lands. Resumption means only that the dollar represented in the bank-check shall be equivalent to 25 8-10 grains of gold, as the pound represented upon the beam of the platform-scale shall be equivalent to 16 ounces avoirdupois. It means that the millions and billions of busines transactions of a single year shall each be measured by a fixed and true, and not by a fluctuating and false, standard of value.

Congress, on March 18, 1869, passed an act in which "the United States pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin," and on Jan. 14, 1875, a day was fixed for that purpose. The paper dollar is now worth 97½ cents in gold, and represents a weight of about 25 grains of that metal. It has increased in its representative value and weight 40 per cent. during the last 10 years, more than 10 per cent. during the past two years, and nearly 5 per cent. within the last six months; and there is no apparent good reason why it should not soon become of the full standard value, when both the paper and the gold dollar will be an equal measure of value for the rich and poor alike.

This Government and the banks of the country suspended specie payment on Dec. 28, 1861; and it is believed that the national banks will cordially unite with the Government in restoring the true standard of value whenever the acts of Congress referred to shall be carried into effect.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN JEWELRY.

For the past three years John Herbert, alias "Baltimore Jack," a young man aged about 26, has resided at Mrs. King's, No. 135 Greene-street. On the 9th ult. he allowed "Big Rocks," a notorious New-York ruffian, who has figured conspicuously in cases of violence and highway robbery in the Metropolis for the past eight years, to effect an entrance to Mrs. King's house, and concealed him there until about 2 o'clock in the night. Then the two went to Mrs. King's bedroom and stole from it $1,800 worth of diamonds and decamped. Mrs. King complained at the Central Office, but the burglars were not heard from again until Acting Superintendent Inspector Dilks received word from the Chief of Police of Baltimore a few days ago that Herbert and "Big Rocks" had been arrested in that city for attempting to sell a quantity of diamonds answering to the description of those stolen from Mrs. King. The men giving their residence as New-York, the authorities here were notified. Herbert refused to come to this City without a requisition, and gave such evidence as procured the discharge of "Big Rocks" from custody. Mrs. King was unwilling to go to the trouble and expense of getting an indictment in Baltimore, and a requisition from this State, and authorized the Baltimore Police to receive on her account as much of the stolen property as Herbert would return, and promised him that if he would make reasonable restitution she would take no action against him. By this ruse she succeeded in getting back all the jewels but the stones on one cross, which were worth $50. Herbert was then discharged in Baltimore. Mrs. King expected that he would return to this City, and obtained a warrant for his arrest. He came here last Wednesday, and yesterday at 4 o'clock Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, saw him on the corner of Greene and Spring streets, arrested him and locked him up. He will be taken to court today.

"LITTLE NELL AND HER GRANDFATHER."

A charming picture has been painted by Mr. Eugene Meeks, of this City, and is now on exhibition in Minor's Art Gallery, of "Little Nell and her Grandfather in the Old Curiosity Shop." The little blue-eyed girl sits before her aged relative, demurely threading a needle, while the old man, in an easy attitude in his old-fashioned chair, contemplates her with smiling admiration and love. The contrast between the sweet youth of the child, and the gray-headed guardian who looks at her so lovingly, is excellent. The pair are seated in the oddly-furnished shop, surrounded by the relics of olden times in which the proprietor deals, the heavy folio lies open on the desk, the strange arms and armor are hung up on the wall, and an old cabinet, curiously carved and piled with strange-looking china, stands against it, and in the midst of all the little lady in her white dress sits, with her little feet crossed, lighting up all the place with her beauty of childhood.

THE ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

The Decorative Art Loan Exhibition, at the Academy of Design, will be opened on Monday evening next, when the price of admission will be $1. After that, it will be 25 cents only. The display will consist of laces, jewelry, porcelains, pictures, tapestries, embroideries, fans, and bric-à-brac. Among the laces will be the finest raised Venetian point, Flemish guipure, Brussels of the eighteenth century, Mechlin, point d'Alençon, point d'Argentan, Honiton, Duchesse and Irish point, and some Gennese of the sixteenth century; also, black laces of Brussels and Chantilly. Among the fans will be some painted on vellum by Watteau and Boucher, others ornamented with jewels; jewels ancient and modern; gold and silver work; enamels, carved ivories, brasses and bronzes; rococo; majolica, pottery, and porcelains. The exhibition will be rich in old silver and in the rarest and most beautiful specimens of ancient and modern glass.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.....Nov. 30.

SUMMARY.

Unanimous consent was given in the Senate to consider the House joint resolution in relation to the International Industrial Exposition to be held in Paris in 1878, and the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were all agreed to, with the exception of that increasing the appropriation from $150,000 to $175,000, which was left at the sum fixed by the House. The resolution was then read a third time and passed. A number of bills were introduced and referred. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Kellogg case, which occupied the entire afternoon till 5 o'clock. The amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to recommit the credentials with instructions to take testimony was rejected by a tie vote—29 to 29. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported with amendments, and placed on the calendar. The Senate took a recess till 7:30 P. M., when the debate was resumed. The House met and adjourned without doing anything, there being no quorum present.

SENATE.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. SARGENT, of California, appealed to the Senate to allow a part of the morning hour to be given to the consideration of the House joint resolution in relation to the International Industrial Exposition to be held in Paris in 1878. After some discussion, unanimous consent was given. The various amendments proposed by the committee were then agreed to, with the exception of that increasing the appropriation for the Exhibition from $150,000 to $175,000, and that was left at the sum fixed by the House of Representatives. The amendments provide that the Commissioner-General shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, increase the compensation of the 20 additional Commissioners from $1,000 to $1,200 each, and strike out of the House resolution the clause providing for an exhibit from the several Departments of the Government of the United States which contributed to the Centennial Exhibition. The joint resolution was then read a third time and passed—yeas 36, nays 20.

OPPOSITION TO UNLIMITED SILVER.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, presented a remonstrance of all the national banks of Philadelphia, save one, and several trust companies, against the passage of any bill authorizing the coinage of silver to an unlimited extent as a bi-metallic legal money of the country. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. William Pitt Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana for six years from March 4, 1877, the pending question being on the substitute of Mr. Saulsbury to recommit the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to take testimony.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, continued his remarks from the point where he suspended yesterday. He argued that it was admitted in this Kellogg case that 13 members of the Legislature which elected Kellogg a Senator had not been elected by the people, but were returned as elected by the Returning Board. He endeavored to show the inconsistency of the

PARADE-GROUND FRAUD.

THE CITY NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGES

REPORT BY THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ESTIMATE THE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS—THE REAL ESTATE NOT DEPRECIATED MORE THAN ELSEWHERE.

The reports of Commissioners to assess damages are usually rather heavy reading, and none in recent times have possessed the general interest which attaches to that filed, through Corporation Counsel Whitney, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, by the Commissioners appointed to assess the damages caused to certain property-owners in the newly-annexed district owing to the enactment and subsequent repeal of the act authorizing the taking of lands for the proposed military parade-ground. The Commissioners appointed were William H. Wickham, William C. Traphagen, and Bernard Smyth. In their report they say:

"The provisions of the statute under which we were appointed—chapter 444 of the Laws of 1877—provide that we shall estimate and determine the loss and damage, legal or equitable, if any, which the owners of property in the parade-ground suffered by reason of:

"1. The laying out of the parade-ground under the act of 1871.

"2. The proceedings theretofore taken pursuant to said act.

"3. The repeal of the said act.

"Immediately upon our appointment we organized, and gave notice by public advertisement that we would sit daily at the office of the Chairman for the presentation of claims and for the hearing of the proofs and arguments which claimants and the City might desire to present. The claims presented amounted to about $1,000,000, and in the investigation of the matters involved we have met, and have been attended by the counsel for the claimants and the Corporation Counsel almost daily for the two and a half months allowed us under the statute, in order that we might have the fullest light, and decide the matters involved after the fullest hearing of all concerned. The main proof made by the claimants was for the purpose of showing the great depreciation in this property between the time when the map was filed in April, 1873, and the date of the repeal of the act, June, 1877, the theory of the claimants being that the filing of the map which indicated that the property would be taken by the public tied up the property so that they were unable to sell it, and that for the map they might have realized upon the property at the high prices which ruled in 1873. The Corporation Counsel has shown by the decision of the Court of Appeals (60 N. Y., 320) that the filing of the map did not affect the title of the property. It was still in the owner, with full power of alienation, as before. He could sell, transfer, or mortgage after the map was filed, just as before. But the claimants say that, though they had the legal power, the filing of the map damaged the property so in the market that they were unable to sell; they say, in substance, "But for the filing of the map we might have sold out at the high prices of 1873, and therefore the City should make it up to us." We are agreed in the view that we are not at liberty to award damages under this statute upon any surmise of our own as to what these persons might have done with their property, unless we find, as matter of fact, that they would have done something which they were prevented from doing by the filing of the map. It is not enough in our opinion for us to see that these property-owners might have sold, and would have sold if they had been wise and had foreseen the decline in prices which was impending; but we must find, in order to justify us in awarding damages, that they would have sold in fact if they had not been prevented by the filing of the map.

"There must be the relation of cause and effect between the act complained of and the damage claimed to result from it, in order to justify our finding damages against the City. We think there is no proof laid before us of any case of prevention; no property-owner there has stated before us the facts necessary to justify such a finding by us. We cannot assume, without proof, that the failure to sell by these property-owners was due to this, rather than some other cause. If they were holding the property as an investment; if they expected higher prices in the immediate future; if they believed that the taking of this 80 acres out of the market, and establishing there a parade-ground, was of itself likely to increase the value of the property in the market, which increased valuation the City would have to pay when it finally took the property; if they deemed the City likely to be a liberal purchaser, and that they were likely to realize more from the City than from a sale in the market—either one of these things may have influenced them to desire not to sell, and we are agreed in the opinion that we have got to say that a man would have sold, but for this act complained of, in order to justify us in finding that it was this act which prevented the sale. We do not think that as matter of fact the filing of the map had any such effect as is claimed. Instead of its having been an injury, we think it was a benefit to the property-owners. We are aware that it was considered at the time by property-owners a great advantage to have this contemplated public improvement, the parade-ground, located upon their property, and these property-owners have for some years resisted all efforts to wipe this parade-ground off from the map of the City, showing their feelings as to whether it was an advantage or a disadvantage to them. Such a great public improvement located in a place where at the time there was no beneficial use to which the owners could put their property, was of immense advantage to the property-owners, in our judgment, and was so considered at the time, and the testimony before us shows that it had the effect to increase the value of property in the market.

"The proof shows that between October, 1872—when the selection was made of this ground, and the map of it reported to the Park Commissioners—and April, 1873, when the map was filed finally establishing its location, the property both in and around the parade-ground made a rapid rise in the market, ranging in individual cases from 50 to 150 per cent of increase. We consider that this increase represents the views of the property-owners and of the public, as to the effect of this location of the parade-ground there upon the value of the property, and we consider that it was a just view, and that the filing of the map increased the value of the property in the market. The filing of the map did doubtless prevent the improvement of the property by the owners, because the law does not allow compensation to be awarded, when the property is taken, for any improvements made after the filing of the map, but the testimony shows that at no time since 1873 could improvements have been put on this property at a profit, and therefore the property-owners suffered no damage by being prevented from improving.

"We think the City cannot justly be made responsible for the decline in values which has taken place since 1873 in this property. It has been due to causes which have affected all property, and particularly unimproved real estate. The testimony is that this and all similar property has declined 75 per cent since 1873, and that the decline in this property has been the same as that seen in the case of all other similar property. No damage was claimed before us to have been caused by the repeal of the act. On the contrary, the testimony of the several experts examined was to the effect that no change took place in the market value of the property at the time of the repeal, which negatives, therefore, the idea that it had any effect to cause damage to the owners of the property. And, upon the theory put forward by the claimants that the filing of the map put an incumbrance upon the property which was an injury, it would seem to follow that removing the incumbrance by the repeal of the act would be a benefit to them—at all events, it was not claimed that the repeal resulted in damage. It was claimed that damage was caused to the property by reason of the provision in the act of 1871 which provided that all the streets intersecting the parade-ground should be from the time the map is filed forever closed; and testimony was given as to the damage which would be occasioned to property by taking away its frontage on streets and by depriving the owner of its use. This was not admitted upon all sides that no streets had ever been opened within the boundaries of the parade-ground, it having been held as a farm down to a time shortly prior to its selection for a parade-ground. But it was claimed that the City authorities had, in pursuance of law, surveyed and monumented streets there, and established them as appears upon the maps of the City, by filing duly authenticated and certified maps showing them, in the proper offices, under the act of 1865.

"It eventually appeared, however, that no maps showing them had ever been filed under the act of 1865, and we are therefore obliged to find as matter of law that there are no streets there in 1871, and therefore none were closed by that act.

"We submit herewith the statements made before us by the witnesses examined and the claims filed.

"We have given our reasons more fully than we otherwise should have done in order that the grounds of our opinion may be the subject of the judicial scrutiny which the act under which we were appointed contemplates as the next step in this proceeding, and that we may be corrected if in error. The property-owners affected by this proceeding have suffered heavy losses in the last four years through their ownership of this property; but it is one thing to sympathize with their losses and another to sit judicially and trace them to their causes. We are not able to say from the case made before us that they were caused by anything peculiar to this property or to anything else than the general depreciation in values, the common cause of an almost universal loss."

Upon the presentation and filing of the report several counsel, including Gratz Nathan, J. A. Deering, and others, who appeared for the property-owners, wished to have the report sent back to the Commissioners to take further testimony, though their main objection was that the report was incorrect in stating that the maps had not been filed in accordance with the act of 1865. Corporation Counsel Whitney strenuously opposed the contemplated proceeding, but at last said he would consent to permit the Commissioners to take testimony solely on the question as to whether the required maps were filed or not. This did not seem in accordance with the views of the opposing counsel. Judge Lawrence said he would take the papers and reserve his decision until to-day, in order to see whether in the meantime the opposing counsel could not come to some arrangement between themselves in the matter.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Emigration Commissioners held a meeting yesterday. The Pennsylvania, New-York Central, and Erie Railroads now control the immigration business centering in this City. A communication was received from the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company asking for a share, but it was refused on the ground that it would not be in the interest of the immigrants. The three roads above mentioned run into a union depot, and the New-Jersey Central would be obliged to transfer its passengers at Philadelphia to the Baltimore and Ohio Road in open cars, a distance of three miles. The line is said, also, to be 100 miles longer than either of the others. A complaint recently made by two steerage passengers of the steam-ship France, that fourth-class tickets had been palmed off on them at Havre when they paid for third-class tickets, was referred at the time to Edmund Breuil, French Consul-General. A communication was received from that gentleman yesterday, saying he had called the attention of the French Government to the matter, and that there need be no doubt that a most rigid investigation would be made and ample justice done.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

FAILURES REPORTED IN THIS CITY DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

There were fifty-seven failures reported in this city during the month of November, in which the liabilities amounted to $1,768,265. In addition to this, a large number of assignments were filed and Receivers appointed, which will make the aggregate liabilities for the month foot up to $2,100,000, in round numbers. There is a slight falling off in the total number of failures, as compared with the record of the month of October, while the gross liabilities have decreased nearly 50 per cent. The following is the list of the failures:

Names of firms.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Strauss, Salomon & Co., dry goods, No. 60 White-street	$106,963	$139,360
Richmond Iron Mining Company, No. 145 Broadway	....	136,000
Kitzinger Brothers, shirt manufacturers, No. 51 Leonard-street	88,000	130,000
Sterra, Z. & Co., shirt manufacturers, No. 10 White-street	90,000	120,000
Feigelstock, Alois, hops, No. 12 Broad-street	None.	80,000
Wollstein, Louis, skirts, No. 338 Broadway	35,171	75,344
Aden, Blenenstok & Loewen, wool, No. 38 West Broadway	2,485	66,039
Ash, Michael, clothing, No. 183 Church-street	20,943	65,812
Loewenthal, R., & Co., paints, No. 205 Pearl-street	8,708	61,062
Hyman, Solomon, & Son, dry goods, No. 48 Lispenard-street	35,000	60,000
Simons, Henry, & Brother, clothing, No. 18 Walker-street	14,814	53,931
Anderson, John H., dry goods, No. 701 Broadway	27,150	51,858
Michel Brothers, millinery goods, No. 508 Broadway	10,000	50,000
Stetson, Alex. McC., & Prince, R., hotel-keepers	None.	50,000
Ludman & Co., shippers, No. 4 South William-street	....	50,000
Goodkind, Caroline, suits, No. 92 Franklin-street	11,178	44,248
Barton & Co., guns, No. 337 Broadway	25,000	40,000
Clow, Roderick F., physician, No. 4 West 30th-street	None.	40,000
Grieves, John, petroleum broker, No. 3 Hanover-street	None.	36,000
Lunt, Edward S., cloths, No. 99 Chambers-street	None.	35,188
Hastings, Edward A., fancy goods, No. 261 Canal-street	16,715	30,207
Pinckney, Walter S., judge, No. 153 East 57th-street	450	30,000
Court, John W., & Co., fish-hooks, No. 337 Broadway	5,400	28,097
Blumenthal, Isaac, butcher, 44th-street and East River	14,464	27,100
Van Kirk, John H., paper, No. 29 Beekman-street	19,000	24,000
Loverich, Smith & Bell, supplies, No. 119 Walker-street	....	20,000
Dougan, John A., hats, No. 102 Nassau-street	None.	18,000
Frank, Solomon, butcher, No. 794 1st-avenue	Nominal.	14,030
Brigham, L. F., ship-chandler, No. 56 South-street	3,000	14,000
Wilcox, John H., bedding, No. 59 4th-avenue	5,194	13,507
Staples, C. F., provisions, No. 34 West-street	3,500	13,000
Bradshaw, Benjamin, shoes, No. 58 Warren-street	2,500	13,000
Loudon, Joseph, shoes, No. 145 8th-avenue	2,938	12,299
Westervelt, John H., meat, No. 468 Washington Market	....	10,900
Schiff, Gutman, clothing, No. 539 5th-avenue	3,000	9,000
Petine, George H., dentist, late at No. 50 West 35th-street	None.	8,879
Cox & Hargan, leather, No. 184 William-street	5,000	8,000
Doench, Theodore, & Co., furniture, No. 218 West 23d-street	4,000	8,000
Rollo, Margaret E., boarding-houses, No. 49 East 21st-street	None.	7,200
Goodkind, William, fancy goods, No. 299 Grand-street	1,600	7,502
Mathews, Joseph	700	6,007
Roberts Manufacturing Company, ruffles, No. 168 Centre-street	3,800	6,000
Burgher, John A., woodenware, No. 210 Washington-street	4,000	6,000
Sanborn, Frederick R., iron, No. 424 East 19th-street	5,049	5,749
Fulle, Henry, grocer, No. 823 6th-avenue	None.	5,800
Hartlandt, Lyman P., grocer, No. 248 Washington-street	835	5,079
Hooper, George L., drugs, No. 102 6th-avenue	1,000	5,000
Adler, Moses, jewelry	1,235	4,937
Robinson, Elisha	None.	4,234
Fensterer, Jacob, liquors, No. 146 East 14th-street	1,000	3,000
Rosenberg & Marks, sheets, No. 22 Walker-street	1,500	3,000
Peiser, Marks, clothing	1,239	2,535
Schrader, Frederick, grocer, No. 762 2d-avenue	None.	2,300
M'Elroy, Patrick J., hats, No. 403 Broome-street	789	2,291
Schwartz, Henry, baker, No. 285 East 4th-street	None.	2,000
Loew, Lothe, milliner, No. 583 8th-avenue	991	1,520
Kine, Henry, baker, No. 8 Prince-street	None.	1,000
Total	$384,316	$1,768,265

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Richard Ward and Noah D. Ward, composing the firm of R. Ward & Son, carpenters, of No. 16 Hester-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to William Quail, yesterday.

Register Dwight has received a warrant in bankruptcy against Edward B. Leverich, dealer in supplies, at No. 119 Walker-street, who has been adjudicated bankrupt, on the petitions of 20 creditors. He owes about $20,000.

The creditors of E. O. Tufts & Co., dry goods commission merchants, late of No. 83 Worth-street, who failed some time ago with liabilities of $231,000, met yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, and elected J. H. Ransom Assignee in bankruptcy.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Lewis Leserman, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, of No. 217 Sixth-avenue, to Alfred E. Katz. The liabilities are $19,043; the nominal assets, $4,094 13, and the real assets, $2,500 53.

Several creditors of Solomon Frank, butcher, at No. 794 First-avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against him, alleging that he gave checks on the Grand Central Bank, where there were no funds to pay them, in payment for stock which he purchased. The sum is $14,030.

Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, of No. 64 Rutgers-street, recently assigned his property to John Sniffen, and the schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities are set down at $221,905 20, the nominal assets at $48,694 73, and the real assets at $17,801 34. Among the more important creditors are S. Ellis Briggs, $20,416 99; Peter Moller, (secured by mortgage,) $33,279 29; Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, (secured partly by collaterals,) $31,807 23; William P. Bensel, $24,546 54, and W. K. Hinman, $9,575. A large part of the liabilities is secured.

A MUCH-MIXED INSURANCE CASE.

The suit of Milton S. Latham against the Universal Life Insurance Company was before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff, in his complaint, says he was insured to the amount of $10,000 in the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company on May 23, 1866, the amount of the policy being payable when Latham should arrive at the age of 50, which occurred on May 23, 1877. In the meantime, by Latham not taking dividends which were declared, he became entitled to $506 72 additional insurance. The Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company assumed the risks of the Widows' and Orphans' Company on Nov. 11, 1871, and its own risks were assumed by the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company. Then the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company assumed the latter's risks, and finally its own risks were assumed by the defendant company. Latham sues to recover $10,506 72 from the Universal Company. It defends the suit on various grounds, stating, among other things, that the Guardian Mutual Company failed to perform the conditions of its contract, and that it (the Universal) rescinded the same in March, 1877, and turned over to the Guardian Mutual all that the latter had given it as compensation for reinsurance. The defendant company also sets forth that, on March 8, 1877, Henry R. Pierson was appointed Receiver of the Guardian Mutual Company, and that he began a suit against the defendant for an accounting. Upon such accounting the Universal Company says it will appear that the Guardian Mutual Company has received back from the defendant more assets than it should have received. The answer also sets forth that the Attorney-General began a suit and had a Receiver appointed for the Universal Company, and that in such suit an injunction was issued restraining the prosecuting of all suits against the latter company. The suit came before the court on an application by the defendant to have a judgment obtained by the plaintiff set aside, and to have the complaint dismissed. After hearing arguments, Judge Speir took the papers, reserving his decision. Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy appeared for the plaintiff, and Robert Sewell represented the defendant.

THANKSGIVING SUPPLIES SEIZED.

Night Officer David H. Tobin saw Charles Grewshaw, the butcher who supplies the steam-ship Daniel Steinman, leaving Pier No. 48 East River on Thanksgiving morning with eight kegs of smuggled gin in his wagon. He seized horse, wagon, and gin. Subsequently the two former were appraised at $215, and on payment of the amount they were released. Their owner hails from Remsen-street, Brooklyn. The gin was taken to the Custom-house Seizure-room. It is believed to be the property of the Purser of the vessel, who cannot be found. Inspectors Van Horn and McCort seized yesterday five casks of gin and four of brandy on the same steamer.

LAW REPORTS.

BURGLARS UNDER EXAMINATION.

JACK IRVING AND JOHN MORTON BEFORE JUSTICE WANDELL—THE BURGLARY OF MR. MORGAN'S STORE.

The case of Jack Irving, alias "George," and "John Morton," who, with Billy Porter, were arrested on last Monday evening by Detectives Corey and Mulry, on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary of the office of D. & D. W. Morgan, brokers, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, came up for examination yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The burglary was committed on Sunday morning the 18th inst., and the only thing the burglars left behind, with the exception of a few tools, was a piece of brown paper on which was superscribed "Abeel Bros., No. 190 South-street." When Porter and Irving, alias "Morton," were arraigned on Tuesday the former was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him. His "pal," Irving, alias "Morton," was not quite so fortunate. Charles R. Hastuck, a salesman in the employ of Abeel Brothers, swore positively that he sold Irving, alias "Morton," two pieces of steel, each 3 feet 6 inches long, a day or two before the office was broken into, and furthermore testified that the brown paper shown in evidence was the same as he had wrapped around the steel in question. It was solely on this testimony that Irving, alias "Morton" was held for examination. Yesterday the prisoner, in the custody of Capt. Clinchy and his detectives, appeared in court. Mr. Nathan Nesbitt acted as his counsel. The testimony taken was nothing more than a repetition of what was given on the preliminary examination, when Hastuck's cross-examination, a fact was revealed, in referring to which Justice Wandell characterized it as the most audacious piece of impudence he had ever encountered in his judicial career. The witness was asked by counsel if since the preliminary examination he had ever expressed doubts as to the identity of the prisoner. Hastuck notwithstanding his former positive assertion as to the identity of Irving, alias "Morton," replied boldly, "I have, Sir." The witness explained his answer in this wise: He stated that Billy Porter, with a friend, visited him in the store yesterday. Porter told him that he was mistaken in the identity of his "pal" Irving, alias "Morton," and asked him if the friend he had with him was not the same to whom he had sold the steel. Hastuck, to use a familiar phrase, was "bull-dozed," and replied that he might possibly be mistaken. Porter asked Hastuck out to "have a cigar," which invitation the latter declined. Before Billy Porter left, however, he intimated to Mr. Hastuck that if, when under examination, he could conveniently convince himself that he was mistaken in his original affidavit as to the identity of his confederate, he [Porter] would "make it all right" with him. Justice Wandell asked Hastuck why it was that he had expressed any doubt in the matter. He replied: "I only said I might be mistaken in order to get rid of them." His honor thereupon remarked, in reference to Porter's daring conduct, "This is the most villainous operation I have ever seen any scamp try to do. It is one of the most barefaced things I have ever seen or heard of." Justice Wandell took the papers and reserved his decision until this morning. The prisoner will probably be held for trial. The steel that he is alleged to have purchased from the firm of Abeel Brothers is supposed to have been utilized in making jimmies. The amount of property stolen from the office of D. & D. W. Morgan aggregated $1,860.

A CASE OF FALSE PRETENSES.

SWINDLING A FIRM OUT OF $50 WORTH OF GOODS AND $100 IN CASH—THE WORK OF A "SOLID MAN."

Henry Bongrand, aged 46, was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Bixby in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of false pretenses preferred by Papadopoulo & Co., of No. 76 William-street, importers of sponges and chamois skins. Bongrand, being a very presentable Frenchman, and, as the complainants say, looking "every inch like a solid man," made an investigation of their stock lasting for two or three days. He represented himself as a guest at the Hotel Royal, and said that his name was H. E. Staude, of the firm of Mans & Staude, wholesale grocers, No. 815 Pacific-street, corner of Virginia-street, San Francisco, and that he was in New-York buying a Winter's stock for the concern. He succeeded in working himself into the confidence of the Messrs. Papadopoulo, and on the 18th of October concluded to send his partner $50 worth of fine chamois skins as specimens of the stock which would be bought of them at a reasonable figure. He ordered the skins to be sent to the Hotel Royal. When they arrived there he was there to receive them, and presented a check, drawn by himself, on the Second National Bank of this City, for $150, payment of which was readily accepted, and the difference of $100 paid to him in cash. When the check was presented at the bank it was found worthless, and it was also discovered that "H. E. Staude" was a swindler, who did not board at the Hotel Royal, and whose real name was Henry Bongrand. A warrant was got out for the prisoner's arrest, but he evaded capture until yesterday morning, when Mr. Demetrius Lobess, of the victimized firm, saw him on the street and had him arrested by an officer standing near. The prisoner simply denied his guilt, insisted that the case was one of mistaken identity, and claimed to be a meat extract manufacturer, and to have established honorably in business in the City for the past 22 years. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

CUSTODY OF THREE CHILDREN SOUGHT.

William H. Kennedy and his wife Margaret are at variance, and the latter recently left his house, taking three of their children with her. She was unable to obtain possession of their youngest child—a 3 months' old infant—at the time, but afterward obtained its custody by means of habeas corpus proceedings in the Superior Court, in which tribunal she has also brought suit for a limited divorce, on the ground of her husband's cruelty. Mr. Kennedy then obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court, in order to obtain possession of the three eldest children. In opposition, his wife yesterday filed a return, setting forth the proceedings in the Superior Court, and alleging, as matter of law, that the latter court has exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings for the recovery of the children of the parties. She then gives some of her own personal history, stating that she was born on Dec. 11, 1844, and received a liberal education. She was a school teacher when she was married. Her duties, she says, she has performed as a faithful wife should. She is living with her mother at present, and says the children will be supported by her brother and brother-in-law until she is given an allowance by the court. She says she is competent to instruct the children, and will do so, as she has done hitherto. Argument in the matter was adjourned until Monday.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASE.

Judge Dittenhoefer yesterday began his opening for the defense in the case of Thomas C. Owen and Alvin Graff, indicted on a charge of conspiracy in smuggling silks into this port. Addressing the jury, he said: "Four weeks ago we started with an indictment stuffed with nine independent so-called conspiracies; to-day it is shorn of all but one. Then we had four defendants at the bar; during the voyage, in consequence of stress of weather, two had to be thrown overboard. This case was instituted on the theory of a conjoint conspiracy and of a conjoint trial. Soon it became apparent that the theory was unfounded, was untenable—that but one alleged conspiracy could be tried at a time—in the language of the dead Lincoln, that 'One fight is enough to have on hand at a time.' Therefore, what was made to fit the original theory of conjoint trial, of conjoint conspiracy, had to be made to fit a single trial, a single conspiracy. The evidence that had been brought forward with so much labor and perseverance to fit Thomas C. Owen, James Wells, John Wells, Nagle, Williams, Walker, Longbottom, and Edward H. Owens, was applied to the case of Owen alone. What has been the result? A labyrinth of conflicting theories, a wilderness of sayings, invoices, exchanges, alleged remittances, manifests, and officers' returns, all out of joint, none fitting each other. Before Owen can be implicated in the burglary of the office of D. & D. W. Morgan, brokers, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, came up for examination yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The burglary was committed on Sunday morning the 18th inst., and the only thing the burglars left behind, with the exception of a few tools, was a piece of brown paper on which was superscribed "Abeel Bros., No. 190 South-street." When Porter and Irving, alias "Morton," were arraigned on Tuesday the former was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him. His "pal," Irving, alias "Morton," was not quite so fortunate. Charles R. Hastuck, a salesman in the employ of Abeel Brothers, swore positively that he sold Irving, alias "Morton," two pieces of steel, each 3 feet 6 inches long, a day or two before the office was broken into, and furthermore testified that the brown paper shown in evidence was the same as he had wrapped around the steel in question. It was solely on this testimony that Irving, alias "Morton" was held for examination. Yesterday the prisoner, in the custody of Capt. Clinchy and his detectives, appeared in court. Mr. Nathan Nesbitt acted as his counsel. The testimony taken was nothing more than a repetition of what was given on the preliminary examination, when Hastuck's cross-examination, a fact was revealed, in referring to which Justice Wandell characterized it as the most audacious piece of impudence he had ever encountered in his judicial career. The witness was asked by counsel if since the preliminary examination he had ever expressed doubts as to the identity of the prisoner. Hastuck notwithstanding his former positive assertion as to the identity of Irving, alias "Morton," replied boldly, "I have, Sir." The witness explained his answer in this wise: He stated that Billy Porter, with a friend, visited him in the store yesterday. Porter told him that he was mistaken in the identity of his "pal" Irving, alias "Morton," and asked him if the friend he had with him was not the same to whom he had sold the steel. Hastuck, to use a familiar phrase, was "bull-dozed," and replied that he might possibly be mistaken. Porter asked Hastuck out to "have a cigar," which invitation the latter declined. Before Billy Porter left, however, he intimated to Mr. Hastuck that if, when under examination, he could conveniently convince himself that he was mistaken in his original affidavit as to the identity of his confederate, he [Porter] would "make it all right" with him. Justice Wandell asked Hastuck why it was that he had expressed any doubt in the matter. He replied: "I only said I might be mistaken in order to get rid of them." His honor thereupon remarked, in reference to Porter's daring conduct, "This is the most villainous operation I have ever seen any scamp try to do. It is one of the most barefaced things I have ever seen or heard of." Justice Wandell took the papers and reserved his decision until this morning. The prisoner will probably be held for trial. The steel that he is alleged to have purchased from the firm of Abeel Brothers is supposed to have been utilized in making jimmies. The amount of property stolen from the office of D. & D. W. Morgan aggregated $1,860.

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DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Motions Granted.—North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company vs. Denn; Lewisohn vs. Drew.

Granted.—In the matter of North American Petroleum Company; Ripley vs. Nostrand; Morrison vs. Douglass; People's Bank vs. Heirat; Shonay vs. Trubee; Williams vs. Stewart; De Bremont vs. De Bremont.

In the matter of Maulder.—I wish to see counsel in regard to this matter.

Lawton vs. Shephard.—Order granted.

In the matter of Jellier, &c.—As one of the petitioners is an association of which I am a member, this matter must go before another Justice.

Everett vs. Allen.—I require the summons and complaint and affidavit of regularity in this case.

Becker vs. Becker.—Explanation required.

Crosby vs. Day.—The sureties appear to be amply sufficient, and on the face of the testimony I do not see what objection can be raised in regard to them.

Hall vs. Britt.—The difficulty in this case can be avoided by directing a reference to make the examination of Mrs. Britt in Queens County. Such an order will be made if the plaintiff so elect or if he desire to contest the question of the defendant's residence there may be a reference for that purpose.

Matter of McCormack.—The bond of the committee is usually required to be in double the value of the real and personal estate of the lunatic. The estate in the present instance is large, and there is nothing in the papers showing the inability of the committee to give such security. If such inability exists, it can be shown by affidavit, and the court can then in its discretion accept security on a less amount.

Marcus vs. Herpick.—The injunction should, I think, be continued until the case can be tried. Before the goods left the shipyard were delivered to the Customs authorities, or were entered, the plaintiff had served notice of his intention to exercise the right of stoppage in transit. The transit had not ended in contemplation of law, when the suit was commenced. The case of Frothingham vs. Heunques (6 Abbt. N. S. 251) differs from the present in the essential feature that there the notice of the plaintiff's intention to exercise his right of stoppage was not served until after the goods had been entered at the Custom-house and had been warehoused and subjected to the control of the defendant. The case of Harris vs. Pratt (17 N. Y., 249, 250) appears to me to control this case. Injunction continued.

Wood vs. Smith.—I cannot enjoin the defendants without a bond is presented.

Miller vs. Leash.—Affidavit of regularity required.

In the matter of Grace Church, Harlem.—There must be a reference in this case.

Hart vs. Pettitt, &c.—Explanation is desired.

In the matter of Norwood, &c.—Order granted.

Granted.—McDonald vs. Davis; Everitt vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Ritch vs. Schlesinger et al.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Bond vs. Welsh.—Order denying motion for discovery.

Clapp vs. The Metropolitan National Bank.—Order dismissing action.

Moore et al. vs. Cole.—Order granted and undertakings approved.

Wray vs Fedderke.—Case as settled ordered on file.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bell vs. Bell.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

See Decisions.—Lewis vs. Acker; In the matter of Urlhman; Adams vs. Hovey.

Silberstein vs. Schiff.—Proposed issues by plaintiff and defendant allowed.

In the matter of Frankenheimer, &c.—Report confirmed, and decree entered relieving Assignee.

Brown vs. Gallaudet.—Allowance of 2½ per cent. granted.

Applications Granted.—Candee vs. Arnold; James vs. Walker; In the matter of McCoy; French vs. McCloskey; In the matter of Gilleson; In the matter of Hirsch; McKee vs. Flaherty.

Nolly vs. Farman.—Report confirmed and decree ordered.

Motion Granted.—Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cragin.

In the matter of Kretzler.—Application to change name granted.

Nolan vs. Cotterrell.—Lien vacated.

Shannon vs. Thlenburgh.—Receiver appointed.

Johnson vs. Woodruff.—Proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs.

Kahn vs. Brackman.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Pondorf vs. Birmingham.—Application for leave to sue granted.

Ross vs. Stevens; Gossage vs. Stevens.—Complaints dismissed, with costs and costs of motion.

Freidenbargh vs. Chiles.—Motion granted and sealed commission ordered.

Dilleber vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Case and exceptions settled.

Rothfogen vs. Rothfogen.—Motion granted, with costs. See decision.

Calkins vs. Knapp.—Motion denied, with costs.

Wheeler vs. Short.—See memorandum.

Reeves vs. Reeves.—See memorandum for counsel.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—West vs. Ehlers; Haas vs. Kalm; Hess vs. Benner.

Judgments.—Bornstein vs. Lambert; McIntyre vs. Weiss; Astor vs. Seibenheimer; Kyle vs. Healy; Kyle vs. Mulcahy; Higgins vs. Dougherty; Kyle vs. Clabby.

Michaelis vs. Prabor.—Arrest vacated.

Motions Granted.—Smith vs. Cran; Gilman vs. Hopkins; Marz vs. Woodgate; Michaelis vs. Wittkoski; Schwendaker vs. Baker.

Paten vs. Meyer.—Stay of proceedings vacated.

Clair vs. Harrison; Winter vs. Schmedes.—Answers stricken out as sham.

Barth vs. McDonald.—Proceedings dismissed.

Hess vs. Carroll.—Judgment set aside.

Dimnak vs. Glaus.—Undertaking in $250, with now sureties.

Stacey vs. Herkimer.—J. V. House, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Gauweiler vs. Bechtel.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of $10 costs.

Ward vs. Frank.—Declaration filed.

Patrick vs. Third-Avenue Railroad Company.—See papers on file.

McGuire vs. Sharkey.—Motion denied.

Gabler vs. Roemer.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event. The answer puts in issue the transfer by the payees, and is not frivolous.

Schelder vs. Funk.—Judgment for plaintiff.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 7,096 bales; gross, 8,226 bales; exports, coastwise, 374 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 245,932 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 60,393 bales; gross, 71,686 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,064 bales; to France, 19,258 bales; to the Continent, 7,438 bales; coastwise, 6,422 bales; sales, 39,350 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 2,719 bales; gross, 2,738 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 470 bales; coastwise, 345 bales; sales, 604 bales; stock, 72,611 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,227 bales; gross, 18,284 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,156 bales; coastwise, 8,448 bales; sales, 7,721 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c. @10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c. @10 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,389 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 95,230 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,488 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,936 bales; to France, 7,304 bales; to the Continent, 5,571 bales; coastwise, 7,073 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 19 bales; exports, to France, 1,350 bales; coastwise, 2,179 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 44,356

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—HORNET'S NEST—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Nellie Mortimer. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Eben Plympton. Matinée—EVADNE—Miss Mary Anderson.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—PIFF-PAFF—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DRUNKARD'S HOME. Matinée.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—LES TROIS EPICIERS—Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT—Miss Mathilde Wilde and Theo. Thomas' orchestra. Matinee—SYMPHONY CONCERT—Miss Lucy A. Homer, Dr. Damrosch.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c. Matinée.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or slightly lower temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly light snows in the northern portions.

The Republican majority of the Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to present a report adverse to the confirmation of the President's nominations for the chief positions in the New-York Custom-house. The Democratic members of the committee were absent when the report was agreed to, though it might be inferred from the previous action of the party that when the report reaches the Senate the Democrats will vote to sustain the nominations. On that point they can, almost certainly, carry enough Republicans with them to make a majority. On the other hand, the Democrats may be influenced by their prospects of obtaining an early control of the Senate to leave the offices in the hands of the present incumbents, till their turn comes to dictate to the President the terms on which any nominees can be confirmed. To sustain the President against the Senators of his own party may be good enough political tactics for a minority, but when the Democrats take the place of the majority, they would hardly be true to their past record and future programme, if they failed to extract some solid partisan advantages out of their concurrent power in the appointment of Federal officers.

From the point of view which regards only the emancipation of the public service from political control, and its organization on the basis of personal fitness and a permanent tenure of office, it is not possible to sympathize either with the Republican Senators or the President. Mr. CONKLING and his associates have attempted to disguise the true character of their objections to the President's nominees by reasons drawn from the armory of the civil service reformers, whose principles they have always treated with derision. The President's course has been open to assault from the side of the practical politician, as well as from that of the civil service reformer, for he has followed, in two of these New-York appointments, the dictates of the first class, while disregarding them in the other, and in his entire treatment of the subject there has been a painful absence both of resolution and consistency. The only compensating element in the dispute is that the objecting Senators have been compelled, in order to make any defensible opposition, to adopt a more exalted theory of their duty than they ever professed before, and that in the friction of jarring purposes between the Executive and the Senate, there will be evolved certain standards for the action of both that will conduce to the lasting benefit of the country.

Senator PATTERSON'S promised speech was delivered yesterday. If it was intended as a vindication of himself or Gen. M. C. BUTLER it was a failure; but if, on the other hand, it is to be regarded as a rough, strong, and trenchant denunciation of the Southern policy, it will doubtless be considered a success. The Senator's arraignment of the National Administration for what he called its betrayal of the Republicans of South Carolina was not without force, but it came with scant grace from the lips of a man who has himself been false to every trust reposed in him by his party. If, as Mr. PATTERSON claims, the Government of DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN was a legal one then D. T. CORBIN is the Senator from South Carolina, and no amount of apology or eulogy will give the hero of the Hamburg massacre a title to the seat.

The report of the committee appointed by the Independent Democracy to investigate the causes which led to the defeat of the Reform County ticket, contains but little that was not known before. It is, however, a very fair presentation of the reasons for the somewhat unexpected discomfiture of the opponents of Tammany Hall. Public apathy; the successful use of appeals to the ignorant prejudices of the mass of voters, based on the limited suffrage clause of the constitutional amendments; the treachery of certain prominent Anti-Tammany politicians, and the abstention from voting of a large portion of the tax-paying class, are the principal causes assigned for the miscarriage of the coalition against KELLY and his nominees. That in the vastly more important contest of next year all these elements of defeat can be eliminated there is no possible reason to doubt.

The Commissioners appointed to assess the damages inflicted on property-owners by the repeal of the Parade-Ground act have found that there are no damages to assess. This is a decision which will be eminently satisfactory to the tax-payers, and which is clearly an equitable one. The filing of the map of the proposed improvement on the part of the City did not deprive the owners of the ground of any of their rights over the ground. The selection of a site for the parade-ground caused the adjoining property to advance very greatly in value, and the Commissioners find that the depreciation of that property has been no greater than that which has overtaken most speculative investments of a similar character, viz., about 75 per cent. The claims thus disposed of amounted to a million of dollars, and it is to be hoped that with the rejection of these we have heard the last of a job which, but for the timely intervention and resolute opposition of Controller GREEN, would by this time have figured for several millions on the City debt statement.

Some correspondence, published in another column, places in their proper light the professional relations sustained by Mr. PECKHAM to the case of the People of the State against E. A. WOODWARD. The statement of WOODWARD that "Mr. PECKHAM charged me [him] $5,000 for conducting the case" was calculated to leave a false impression. Mr. PECKHAM'S charge was against the State, not against WOODWARD, and was formally approved by the Attorney-General before being paid over to Mr. PECKHAM as counsel for the people. The basis of the settlement with WOODWARD was the payment of $155,000, leaving, after payment of Mr. PECKHAM'S bill, $150,000 to be turned over to the City Treasury. Any criticism directed against the general policy of compounding with the Ring thieves has no fair application to the professional relations of Mr. PECKHAM with these cases. He was simply one of counsel retained to aid the Attorney-General, with whom ultimately rested the initiative either of prosecution or settlement.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

There is so much wisdom in the warning against attempting too much in the matter of tariff legislation that we trust that the Ways and Means Committee will look rather to the attainment of practical results than the carrying out of any particular theory. Mr. WOOD'S ambition may be laudable enough. Hitherto he has been checked and controlled; his arguments have been answered with votes, and his plans of reform have not been heard of outside of the committee-room. Now, for the first time, he is a power in the committee; he leads and directs; votes are there to help him; he has an opportunity of making his mark as a tariff reformer. The danger is as obvious as the temptation. He may construct new Customs laws and a new schedule of duties so perfect, theoretically, that they will not have the slightest chance of enactment. That would be a vain sort of glory. It would be evidence of unfitness for the position he occupies.

Almost any change in the tariff will provoke more or less opposition. A sweeping change would bring together so many hostile elements, and give rise to so many combinations representing diverse and powerful interests, that any substantial progress would be difficult if not impossible. Public opinion is not sufficiently enlightened upon the subject to overcome the selfish antagonism that would present itself. Even the trading classes are not sufficiently alive to the source of many of the burdens of which they complain, nor are they agreed as to the remedies that should be applied. Vagueness and indecision predominate where unity of purpose might be reasonably looked for. The consequence is that the interests which have grown up under the operation of an inequitable productive system will assert their pretensions as insolently as ever. They will remain masters of the situation either until the public more intelligently realize the nature of the obstacles to commercial expansion and industrial prosperity, or until the law-makers assail the monopolies in detail and so acquire gradually the outside support which will follow the application of sound principles in particular instances. Tariff reform must be gradual, and only thus can it be effected. We shall wait for it indefinitely if it is to be contingent upon the strength of the free-traders' agitation and the hold which that acquires upon popular sympathies.

It is necessary to remember that the recent supremacy of the monopolists has not been wholly attributable to their organized force or the unscrupulous use of the means at their command. A strong current of ill-informed but not unpatriotic opinion has run in their direction. There is some magic in a name, and the shelter which monopolists have sought behind the phrase, "the American system," as distinguished from the British free-trade system, has served them well. The paltry arts with which they have invoked resistance to "pauper labor" as a competitor, have been on a level with the delusive coloring of their own experience as an argument for prohibitory duties. The feeling thus fostered is far from extinct, and it will be totally overcome only when a healthy industrial activity shall have educated skilled labor up to the point at which it ceases to dread competition and actually invites it in foreign markets. One might have supposed that the collapse which has befallen manufacturing industries which had acquired undue proportions under the forcing process known as protection, would have opened the eyes of the working classes to some of the more obvious evils of the system. But it has not, as the new demands for Governmental nursing and helping plainly prove. And as it is with labor so is it with a multitude of manufacturers. They cling to the notion that exclusive possession of the home market is preferable to the admission of foreign products, even though they, in return, obtain freer access to markets elsewhere. The timidity which was once all but universal is undoubtedly abating. Manufacturers in various branches have discovered that as regards quality and cost they may challenge rivalry in European markets, and their encouraging testimony will not be without effect. Meanwhile it is not easy to be too cautious in launching a new movement for tariff reform. The dogmatism of free-traders has raised up enemies needlessly, and has alienated popular elements whose aid more judicious tactics would have secured.

The attempt most likely to succeed now is one that shall produce the least possible disturbance either of trade or capital. The requirements of the revenue are a bar to many changes which in other circumstances would be expedient. The condition of the Treasury is not such that it can be safely exposed to any loss of income; and as the Chairman of the committee, with all his faults, has shown himself not unmindful of the dangers that menace the public credit, there is probably little likelihood of his overlooking the lesson which this fact suggests. Room remains, however, for much useful work. The tariff may be simplified without calling forth hostility, and without impairing the resources of the Government. Trade would be benefited, and the Treasury need not suffer. Again, by so enlarging the free list as to admit raw materials, an impetus will be given to manufacturing industry that will be felt beneficially in many directions. True, the country wants new outlets for its products quite as much as it wants imported raw materials at the lowest rates; but to this second branch of the subject the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee does not extend.

The safest rule for the guidance of the committee is, that it shall bring before Congress no tariff bill which it cannot expect to carry. The grand must give way to the feasible, or we shall be tantalized with a scheme so thorough and so radical that it will not have the smallest chance of success. "Make haste slowly" is the maxim applicable to tariff reformers in the present juncture. Any measure of the kind invariably produces more or less commercial disturbance: it unsettles, and the unsettlement continues while the fate of the measure is uncertain. The outlook in the commercial world is not so bright that we should bedim it by proposing fiscal changes which have not the merit of being practicable.

TAXING BANK CAPITAL.

In the bill to which we referred the other day for "simplifying the National Banking law, and removing all unnecessary restrictions and burdens therefrom," a provision is embodied repealing the tax on capital and deposits. The provision is eminently just, and, as is apt to be the case in matters of business, it is to the best interest of the country generally that it should be passed. The taxation of banking capital and deposits was an extreme war measure. It was dictated by that stern necessity which compelled the Government, when straining every nerve to maintain the national existence, to lay its hand on every source of revenue which it could reach, and to lay its hand most heavily on whatever was nearest and most obvious. Under the National Banking law, the Treasury was regularly informed of every dollar invested in bank shares, and of every dollar which passed into the hands of any one of the 2,000 banks from Maine to Minnesota. Nothing was easier than to levy toll on these funds, and in its hour of great need it must be conceded that the tax was paid to the Government cheerfully and freely. As a war tax it answered its purpose, and was regarded as justified even when most onerous.

But now that the war has been over for more than twelve years, now that the Government has long since ceased to feel the pressure under which it was then acting, now that it has passed through a period of surplus revenues, and has made repeated steps in the direction of adjusting taxation to the actual condition of the country and to regulate it by well-ascertained principles, the tax is no longer either justifiable or tolerable. It is in the first instance a misplaced tax, because it is imposed not on profits but on capital, not on the product but on the instrument of business. It is not fair to the owners of banking capital that they alone, of all other capitalists, should be selected to bear the burden of direct taxation. A citizen who loans his money on bond and mortgage, or places it in any corporate stock, or purchases mercantile paper with it, receives his full return without any deduction by the United States Government. He may even lend his money in the same way and for the same purposes as a bank, but so long as he lends only his own, and does not receive deposits from others, he is still left untouched by the Government. But a citizen who places his money in the stock of a national bank, and pledges it to the payment of all the bank's obligations, and incurs, besides, a liability for an amount equal to that he has invested, is obliged to pay to the Government not only a tax on his investment, but on every dollar that is deposited with the bank. This, as we have said, is clearly and grossly unfair.

It is also unwise, for it discourages the increase of banking capital, while the commerce of a country is always safely and profitably conducted precisely in proportion to the quantity of legitimate banking capital which it possesses. Such capital is devoted to aiding exchanges—to helping the buyer and the seller alike. It is, moreover, devoted to the fostering of all sound and promising enterprises. It is the reservoir from which all industrial undertakings must, as a rule, draw their support. And by the opportunity which it gives to business men to place their money on deposit where it is available on call, but where it is also in active employment when they do not call for it, banking capital creates a large accumulation of the floating capital of the country and directs it into profitable channels. It is the last portion of the savings of the community which ought to be impaired. A tax laid upon it is laid directly on all kinds of business, and is as unwise and wasteful as would be a tax on the machinery of the manufacturer, the tools of the mechanic, or the seed-grain of the farmer. It is a more clumsy and injurious tax, even, than the one on sales, which was proposed during the war, and which was easily proved to be absurd.

The Controller of the Currency, in his report for this year, a portion of which we have reprinted, shows that this tax which we have indicated was unjust and discriminating, is also most unfairly applied. By the regulations of the United States Treasury, deposits are taxed whenever they are made, and under the wording of the law it is difficult to see how this could be avoided. But the result is that the same sum of money, passing, in the course of one transaction, through several banks, is taxed as many times as there are banks which handle it. Thus a draft made in Florida on a bank in the interior of New-York may be taxed, first, when it is deposited in Jacksonville; second, when it is sent to Savannah; third, when it passes to Baltimore; fourth, when it comes to New-York, and fifth, when a deposit is made to meet it in the country bank. This cumulative process of taxation is as bad as anything well can be in finance.

Yet we have no doubt that the proposition to remove the tax which is thus loaded on the business of the country will meet with stubborn opposition. It will be regarded as an effort to serve the "money power"—that mysterious and ill-defined ogre, whose horrid form oppresses the mind of the representatives of the "masses" like a nightmare. But we take the liberty of warning the "masses" that it is they who suffer by this crass ignorance. In the long run a great part, if not the whole, of excessive burdens of taxation is shifted to the producer and the consumer. On the one hand, the former is forced to take less, the latter to give more, for any given article, until the middlemen are, in part at least, reimbursed. We do not say that this is an automatic operation, and that all taxation is thus distributed; but there is a strong and constant tendency in that direction, and those who are weakest to resist it feel it the most. The capitalist can put his money where it will not be taxed, but the farmer who produces and the workman who consumes wheat cannot avoid a large share of the tax which is laid on the price of that wheat in the course of its transmission from the point of production to the point of consumption. It is a great pity that the men who suffer most from financial errors should be represented in Congress by those who persist in sustaining and increasing such errors.

MR. GLADSTONE AS AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESS.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S contribution to the current number of *The Nineteenth Century* exemplifies one of the remarkable features of his career. We allude to the ever-recurring evidences of his appreciative interest in the growth and tendencies of great questions, and his disposition to deal with them regardless of their bearing upon his original opinions. The usual bias attendant upon advancing age is from liberalism to conservatism. The man who starts out in public life as an extreme Liberal usually ends it, in English politics, in the opposite direction. The rabid Radical becomes the unreasoning Tory. Mr. GLADSTONE entered the House of Commons as one of the representatives of Tory traditions,—as the nominee of the ducal owner of a pocket borough, but with a keen sense of the obligations due by property to labor, and of the interest which society has in the harmonious relationship of all its parts. Lord JOHN MANNERS, the Postmaster-General in the Disraeli Cabinet, is commonly cited as the exponent of the gospel preached by the Young Englanders of those days. His couplet—

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility."—

has been accepted as the expression of the vague sentimentalism of that period. Mr. GLADSTONE differed from the school in this respect: while its members reverted from mammon-worship to feudalism as the basis of a kindlier understanding between rich and poor, he sought to educate wealth in the performance of its duties, and to establish the supremacy of conscience in the conduct of public affairs. Lord JOHN MANNERS remains the stereotyped Tory. The sentiment which redeemed his versification from absurdity has disappeared, and he is content to serve under a Premier who has broken down many of the barriers which the "old nobility" once proudly cherished. The historian will have some difficulty in determining the true position of Mr. DISRAELI in English politics. He was a philosophical Radical at the outset; he is a Tory without conscience now. Mr. GLADSTONE has moved differently. He has kept pace with the varying circumstances of his time, retaining his old veneration for the past in conjunction with an expanding idea of the present, and an unwavering faith in justice as the best guarantee for the future. The changes of opinion which are cited to his detriment prove only that he has a rare capacity for adapting himself to the successive stages of the development of principles which he espoused early, and an equally rare courage in the acceptance of their logical results.

The next great movement in English politics will undoubtedly be in connection with the demand for the enlargement of the county franchise. The Reform bill of 1832 conferred electoral power on that vast body of traders and business men whom the spirit of caste which dominates in Old World affairs designates "the middle class." The Reform act of 1867 admitted the artisans and other working men of the towns to the franchise. Each measure was in its time the subject of Tory warnings. The first was lamented over as a veritable revolution. The second was described by Lord Derby—the head of the Administration under whose rule it was enacted—as "a great experiment" and "a leap in the dark." The question now is, whether the principle of household suffrage which prevails in the towns shall be extended to the laborers resident outside of them,—whether, in fact, the agricultural laborers shall share the power which urban laborers already possess. Looking at the question as an abstraction, there should not be room for doubt as to its solution. In the actual circumstances of England, there is some excuse for controversy. The county constituencies are the Tory strongholds. The farmers decide elections, and in the majority of instances the farmers consult the wishes of their landlords. The last refuge of the "old nobility," therefore, is the county as distinguished from the town. The enfranchisement of the farm laborers will be likely to upset this order of things. At the polls the farmers will be swamped by their laborers, and the landlord will be powerless. Had the landlords and the farmers and the clergy of the Established Church bowed to the inevitable, they might have acquired a controlling influence over the large class now clamorous for admission to the franchise. But they have assumed a hostile attitude, and whenever enfranchisement takes place, it will carry a remembrance of the opposition that has been overcome. The laborers have their organizations and their agitators. They are predisposed to Radicalism in politics and Dissent in religion. These tendencies may be modified by a careful exercise of the influences which abound everywhere in a society permeated by the spirit of caste, precisely as the working men of many towns were at the last election induced to vote for Tory candidates. But the landlords, the Bishops, and the farmers shrink from the experiment; they are afraid of another "leap in the dark," and resist an enlargement of the county franchise as though they saw with prophetic eye the social and political upheaval which they profess to dread.

Mr. GLADSTONE has none of these fears. He holds that the right of the rural laborers to the franchise is as clear as that of their brethren in towns, and that, as a rule, their fitness for its exercise is not inferior. They are as industrious and as thrifty, and if they have not the same quickness of intelligence, they have quite enough to enable them to judge for themselves as between one candidate and another. Mr. LOWE having recently deprecated the movement, mainly on the ground that the conditions of rural life expose the laborers to influences fatal to their independence, and that in consequence their votes may be converted into the means of strengthening the Tory Party, Mr. GLADSTONE replies with manly frankness that where right is concerned party considerations are of secondary importance. At the same time his faith in Liberalism is too well grounded to admit of any misgiving as to its ultimate triumph. There may be occasional reaction, as is shown by the Tory majority in the present House of Commons, but his faith in progress is not thereby disturbed. The general fear that the addition of a vast and untrained multitude to the voting force of England will endanger its Constitution and peace, is dismissed in a few ironical sentences. Every concession to popular demands has in its day been deprecated as dangerous. The nation, it was said, was jumping down a precipice and would be destroyed. But somehow, as Mr. GLADSTONE shows, the leap has left the country unharmed,—nay, rather better than worse for the exercise. So it will be, he contends, in regard to the extension of household suffrage to the counties. "We shall lie at the foot of the 'precipice,' as we now stand at the top, in perfect comfort," are the words of the ex-Premier; "and our Constitution, so often destroyed by rash and profane hands, with its nine, or ninety times nine, cat-like lives, will still be, for the Mr. LOWE of that day, the Constitution 'which has been the admiration of the world for five hundred years.'" This is not the saying of a demagogue, who takes up a popular cry and echoes it, regardless of consequences. Mr. GLADSTONE has confidence in the principles which underlie the great movement for perfecting popular power as against privilege and prejudice, and the ardor with which he advocates it in its relation to the franchise tells the secret of his influence and of the trust reposed in him by the great majority of the Liberal Party.

A REMEDY FOR BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

In order to be a great military commander it is generally conceded that a certain amount of indifference to human suffering is requisite. GRANT would never have dealt his terrible blows at the Army of Gen. LEE, had he been constantly filled with pity for the tattered and battle-worn Confederates, and our President could hardly have achieved his present proud position as the great conciliator of the age had his heart continued to bleed for the poor negro as it bled before the election. A like callousness of heart is a necessary characteristic of the man who undertakes to learn to play upon a musical instrument.

The sum of human agony caused by the early efforts of players upon stringed, reed, and brass instruments is incalculable, and it is noticeable that wherever musical amateurs abound the Universalist faith makes no progress, and the Calvinistic doctrine that a place of future torment is a moral necessity finds multitudes of believers. Many learned commentators have discussed the nature of the insanity under which King SAUL frequently suffered, but it is odd that no one has perceived that it was due to the youthful DAVID'S persistent practice upon the harp. We know that on one occasion, while DAVID was playing an air, which doubtless closely resembled "Silver Threads Among the Gold," SAUL, remarking "S'help me Father ABRAHAM, this is too much," flung a javelin at the musician and drove him away. Doubtless, the King was hasty, but let us remember his extreme provocation. As for DAVID, not content with having already killed the leading Philistine giant, he went and played the harp to that unhappy nation, with the view of demoralizing the people so that he could make an easy conquest of them on coming to the Israelitish throne.

While the javelin is probably a specific for all suffering due to accordeons, violins, cornets, and flutes, it is not a remedy which is available at the present day. The most successful mode of treatment which has been devised is that which was recently tried, with admirable results, in the case of a young man residing in a Twenty-second-street boarding-house, who was addicted to the French horn; and it is due to the medical profession that the history of the case should be briefly given.

The young man in question occupied the second-story front hall-bedroom. He was apparently a quiet and well-meaning person, but under a smooth and spotless shirt-bosom he concealed a heart heedless of human suffering. It would not have made much difference where he concealed his heart, for it would have been quite as callous had he kept it under his waistband, or inside of his boot. That he preferred to learn the French horn rather than any other and more common instrument of torture, does not palliate his offense; for although the horn lacks the ear-piercing shrillness of the cornet, its tone has a wonderfully penetrating power, and is to the last degree depressing to the spirits. Unfortunately, he was free from those forms of vice which lead young men to spend their evenings elsewhere than in their rooms and to lie in bed late in the morning. Moreover, he paid his room rent in advance with cold-blooded punctuality. Hence, although he rose up early and sat up late to practice the horn, his landlady could not make up her mind either to request him to leave or to hint to him, by the discreet method of helping him exclusively to cold coffee and bare bones, that his presence in her house was undesirable.

The man who begins to play a wind-instrument employs the most of his time in what may be called "sighting shots." For example, when this particular young man desired to sound B flat, it would take him a long while before he could get his elevation and his wind-gauge regulated. He would hit three or four notes above B flat, and three or four notes below it, a score of times before he would finally make a bull's-eye. Even when, after long effort he succeeded in hitting the desired note, the sound produced would be what is, technically and decisively called a "blat," or, in other words, an uncertain, toneless, and most unmusical sound. It is needless to speak of the effect which this sort of thing had upon his fellow-boarders. At the end of two weeks public indignation had grown to that extent that it was seriously proposed to melt the horn and to pour the metal down the throat of the player, as a warning that unless he promptly reformed he would be dealt with severely. It was then that a homeopathic physician residing in the house called a meeting of the aggrieved boarders in order to propose what he believed would prove a radical cure.

After describing with great clearness the painful symptoms which prolonged practice upon the horn develop in the unfortunate and unwilling listeners, and unfolding at much length HAHNEMANN'S theory of cure, he asserted that in order to successfully combat the effects of horn-playing, the use of other instruments which produce analogous symptoms was clearly indicated. Hence, he proposed that each boarder should provide himself with a cornet, a violin, an accordeon, a flute, or a drum, and administer these remedies whenever any symptoms of the French horn were manifested. Few of the boarders believed in homeopathy, but they were in that state of mind in which men clutch at any nostrum which promises relief. They therefore resolved to follow the doctor's prescription, and immediately laid in a full supply of the indicated instruments.

The next evening at 7 o'clock the familiar gasp of the horn was heard. Instantly it was followed by the screech of the violin, the spasmodic choking of the cornet, the drone of the accordeon, the wail of the flute, and the fierce uproar of the drum. In two minutes a crowd was collected in the street, under the impression that a large orchestra was rehearsing WAGNER'S "Meistersinger," and the young man with the French horn was lying on the floor of his room in strong convulsions.

The cure was complete. Early the next morning the French horn player was removed to a lunatic asylum, where he still remains. He is quiet and harmless, but he believes that he is a remnant of the wall of Jericho, which fell down under the assault of the Hebrew trumpets, and constantly insists that Congress should make an appropriation to repair him and mount him with barbette guns. His horn has vanished, no one knows whither, and the inmates of his former boarding-house are contented and happy. We thus see that homeopathic treatment is certain to cure brass instrument players, and we may be reasonably sure that it would prove equally efficacious in cases of violin and accordeon playing.

GENERAL NOTES.

The dividends payable in Boston in December aggregate $1,450,852.

We have 4,150 miles of railroad west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Illinois papers say that Amelia, the favorite "wife" of Brigham Young, intends to return to her old home in Peoria to live.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* now asserts that Ezra P. Smith, the accused wife-poisoner, was once a Deacon in a Baptist church.

The California Grangers are credited with an intention to bring forward J. W. A. Wright, a farmer of Merced County, for the position of United States Senator.

The San Francisco *Call* says: "We cannot maintain two dollars of unequal value in trade without inconvenience and loss, which would be fatal to business."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "Indiana now has the largest school fund of any other State in the Union, it being $8,870,872 43." The writer evidently should avail himself of the privileges afforded by it.

The people of Illinois voted at the late election upon a proposition to appropriate $531,712 for completing the new State Capitol, and rejected it, as the official canvass shows, by a vote of 80,222 yeas and 204,860 nays.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* formally protests against the Democratic candidates for Speaker of the Ohio Legislature entering into combinations on the Senatorial question. "Let us," it says, "have an open field and a fair fight when that question comes on."

A Philadelphia paper is moved to inquire why, if druggists who, by mistake, sell poisons to persons causing death, are prosecuted, those who sell explosive burning fluids and cause the death of people almost daily, should be allowed to go scot free.

A boarding club of Wisconsin University students, who were about equally divided in politics, agreed that the winning party should be entitled to all the pie and cake at their meals for two weeks after the State election. The Republican members of that club have been having a jolly time over their double portion of goodies.

Some admirers of Senator Gordon (they prefer to call him "General") in Charleston, S. C., have procured "a massive coffee and tea service in solid sterling silver," and had it thus inscribed preliminary to presenting it to him: "Presented to Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, by some of his many friends in South Carolina, in grateful remembrance of his sympathy and aid in restoring to their State the rights of self-government. 1876—1877."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells this story of Congressman Williams, of Wisconsin: In his first campaign one of his children accompanied him on an electioneering tour. After Mr. Williams had made one of his finest speeches, the little one, before the meeting closed, rushed up to him and piped out, "Papa, where do we show to-morrow night? Ain't it fun?"

Ensign Lucien Young, who was one of the saved from the Huron, is the brave young officer who last year received a medal from the Life-saving Benevolent Association, of New-York, for his gallant conduct in leaping into the sea from the United States steamer Alaska, while under way, and saving the life of a wounded seaman, who had been knocked overboard from aloft, on the 10th of October, 1873.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* recklessly throws out this disturbing question: "Why is it that no artist has ever succeeded in drawing even a tolerable likeness of an American axe? The tool is common enough; everybody has seen and handled it; models are everywhere accessible; yet the woodchopper, as represented in our illustrated books, always seems to be either waving a little flag or brandishing a walking-stick with a clumsily-shaped wooden wedge attached to the end of it."

The editor of the Morristown *Jerseyman* announces, in the issue of that paper for Nov. 30, that in that number he closed 25 years of continuous editorial labor upon its columns, and that in the 1,300 issues comprised in this quarter of a century there have not been more than a dozen to which, by reason of sickness, he was unable to contribute, and not to exceed 30 or 40 upon which, from illness or other cause, his pen has not been employed. Few editors in the country can boast of such a length of uninterrupted service upon the same newspaper.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* defends United States Minister Henry W. Hilliard against some accusations which have obtained newspaper currency. It says: "Mr. Hilliard has always commanded the respect and confidence of this and other communities in which he dwelt. He has for years been a minister of the Methodist Church, and we have never heard a breath of suspicion as to his Christian life. As for defrauding any one, nothing could be further from the actions and doings of a man who for a long and successful life as an attorney has always stood with the highest as to integrity."

Col. R. G. Ingersoll has been compelled to decline the invitation to deliver a eulogy upon the late Senator Morton, in Indianapolis. He writes to the committee: "I regret exceedingly to say that my engagements are such that it will be impossible for me to give the time necessary to do anything like justice to the life and public services of Oliver P. Morton. It has been hard for me to resist this invitation. My admiration and friendship for the dead Senator have almost compelled me to say yes. I feel sure you will understand me when I say that I have not the time necessary to do justice to Indiana's greatest son."

THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE RING.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT AND HIS ASSISTANT—CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—THE CHARGES TO BE PUSHED TO A SPEEDY TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—Though the fact that indictments had been preferred by the United States Grand Jury against Thomas Walsh, General Superintendent of the new Custom-house building, in this city, and William K. Patrick, his assistant, was made public several days ago, the indictments were not placed on official file until to-day. The indictments charge that Walsh and Patrick did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, and with certain other persons, to defraud the United States out of a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of $5,000; that afterward, on the 1st of December, 1874, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, the said Thomas Walsh, then Superintendent of Construction of the new Custom-house, did receive from certain persons, and cause to be used in the foundation of said building, 5,000 piles; that afterward, on the 1st of December, the said Walsh did receive and cause to be used in the construction of said building, 5,000 barrels of cement, and that afterward, on the said 1st of December, said Walsh did present to John F. Long, the disbursing agent for the new Custom-house and Post Office, certain written and printed papers purporting to be true and correct pay-rolls of the mechanics and laborers employed on said building during the month of December, 1874, which said pay-rolls were vouchers for the payment to be made by him, the said John F. Long, as disbursing agent, to certain persons to said jurors unknown of a large sum, to wit, $21,864 02, contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States. The two defendants, Walsh and Patrick, were arraigned before the United States District Court this morning, and pleaded not guilty, giving bond in the sum of $5,000 each. In conversation to-night Walsh, who is charged with being at the head of the Custom-house Ring, said that he had telegraphed the Attorney-General at Washington that he was ready for trial, and demanded an immediate investigation. United States Attorney Bliss received a dispatch from the Attorney-General this afternoon instructing him to push these and the other cases to a speedy trial. It is believed that only the crust of the Custom-house Ring in this city has yet been touched, and that when fuller developments have taken place it will be shown that the conspiracy is almost equal in magnitude to that of the Whisky Ring. The United States Attorney here says the amount out of which the Government has been defrauded will reach far up into the hundreds of thousands.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—The Richmond and Danville Railroad and its connections have recovered from the effects of the flood, and are now open for through travel between the North and the South, the only break being a transfer at Staunton River, 90 miles from this city, which causes but little inconvenience. Close connections are made at Charlotte, N. C., with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and the Atlanta and Charlotte air-lines. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company is running its trains for freight and passengers on regular schedule time, the same as before the freshet. On the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Road passenger trains are also running on regular schedule time. Travel south by the Richmond and Petersburg and Atlantic Coast Line Railways has been resumed.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30.—At the State Line Railroad election to-day the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Oliver Allen, Donald McNaughton; D. D. S. Brown, Thomas Brown, Jr., Augustus Frank, William Bristol, A. D. Scott, J. S. Waterman, George E. Mumford, Edward Harris, M. F. Reynolds, Thomas Leighton, and Gilman B. Perkins. Officers—President, Oliver Allen; Vice-President, D. D. S. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, D. McNaughton, and Attorney, Edward Harris.

OBITUARY.

SOLOMON DE CORDOVA.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday by reason of the death of Mr. Solomon de Cordova, of S. Cordova & Co., West India merchants, who has been one of its members since its inception. Mr. De Cordova was 64 years of age. He was a native of Jamaica, but came to this country 26 years ago, and has been in business in this City ever since. The present firm was established in 1856. Mr. De Cordova was in every respect a most estimable gentleman, and his death is deeply felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was highly connected socially. Mr. De Cordova, the lecturer, is his nephew. He died on Thanksgiving Day of softening of the brain, the result of grief at the loss of his wife a year ago. He leaves a daughter. His funeral will take place at 10 A. M. to-morrow from his late residence, No. 69 West Fifty-third-street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, aged 105 years 5 months and 6 days, died in Charlestown, R. I., on Wednesday last.

Nathaniel Greene, Postmaster of the City of Boston from 1829 to 1841, died last Thursday, aged 80 years. He was an active journalist in New-Hampshire in early life, and was one of the founders of the Boston *Statesman*. In later years he was the author of several well-known works.

THE FEAST OF ST. ANDREW.

ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CRUCIFIXION.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GREAT SCOTCH SOCIETY OF THIS STATE—OBSERVING THE CUSTOMS OF THE LAND O' CAKES—SCOTCH HISTORY AND SCOTCH CHARACTERISTICS REVIEWED—SINGING THE SONGS OF THE OLD LAND—A MERRY GATHERING.

The one hundred and twenty-first annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York was given in Delmonico's, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. Previous to the banquet the annual meeting was held, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members: Henry Prouse Cooper, Alexander Cameron, David Henderson, Robert H. Robertson, George Robertson, Robert Olyphant, John Bryan, William Cumming, Charles Brown, and Harry Beckett, the actor, whose "grandmother" is said to have been a "Scotchman." At 7 o'clock the society and their friends, to the number of about 300, took their stand around the five long tables which ran parallel with the Twenty-sixth-street side of the dining-room. The officers and invited guests then entered, two by two, headed by a Highland piper, in kilt, scarf, and bonnet, playing "The Campbells are Coming." When these gentlemen had ranged themselves along the reserved table parallel with Fifth-avenue, the tune was changed to "Macpherson's Rant," which the piper played clear through. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. At the head of the room was the British royal coat of arms, draped on either side by the English and American flags, and bearing the Scotch motto: "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" The balcony was similarly draped, the centre piece being the American eagle and shield. On the principal table, in front of the presiding officer, was a representative Highland piper in candy, on a platform, inscribed with the motto before given. This was flanked on either side by potted artificial thistles of enormous size. The decorations of the other tables consisted principally of fruits and cut flowers. President Brand, of the society, presided. On either side of him were Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton College; Sir Peter Coats, the great Scotch manufacturer; Mayor Ely, E. M. Archibald, the British Consul; William Coverly, of the Anchor Line of steamers; Henry E. Pollew, President of the St. George's Society; W. D. Vermilyea, President of the St. Nicholas Society; William Borden, President of the New-England Society; Hugh Hastings, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Dr. R. K. Colville, Prof. David B. Scott, John Taylor Johnston, ex-President of the New-Jersey Central Railway Company, Mr. John MacKay, Prof. Derby, and Dr. Darling. Among others present were Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, Alexander Kirkland, of St. Andrew's Society, Chicago; John G. Dale, of the Inman Line of steamers; Mr. Iken, of Havana; Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., (not the General;) Dr. C. R. Agnew, Charles B. and Henry M. Alexandre, Charles Burt, Walter Carter, Dr. Colville, John Dingerall, Charles E. Gray, Alexander King, Alexander Lockhart, J. B. MacAdam, Quintin MacAdam, Thomas Maitland, John Matthewson, David Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank, James Muir, John Patterson, Alexander Rhind, J. T. Sinclair, Walter Stevenson, Andrew Wood, William Wood, President of the Board of Education, Senator Wagstaff, Chauncy M. Depew, Dr. Dundas Dick, Bryce Gray, Dr. Buchanan, John Sloane, J. Nelson Tappan, City Chamberlain, Robert Gordon, and numerous others. The *menu* was as follows:

Huitres.
Potages.
Consommé impérial. Tortue.
Hors d'œuvre.
Bouchées à la polonaise.
Relevés.
Bass rayée, sauce génevoise.
Filet de bœuf à la financière.
Entrees.
Dinde, sauce aux huitres.
Côtelettes de chevreuil à la napolitaine.
Crabes à la diable.
Haggis.
Sorbet au kirsch.
Rots.
Red-head duck. Perdreaux.
Entremets.
Petits pois. Lima beans. Pommes duchesse.
Sucres.
Pudding de pêches.
Selce au Curaçao. Charlotte Parisienne.
Oatmeal cakes. Gâteaux assortis.
Pièces montées. Glaces napolitaines.
Fruits and dessert.

Each table was provided with a plate of Scotch oat-meal cake. J. S. Kennedy, the banker and First Vice-President, presided at one of the general tables; Walter Watson, of the Bank of Montreal, and Second Vice-President, at another, and John Peyton, of Jessup Peyton at a third. During the dinner a band in the gallery played Scotch airs, several of which were so well rendered as to elicit hearty applause. The "haggis" was brought in in silver dishes by a long line of waiters, in single file, headed by the piper playing a lively march. The innovation aroused great enthusiasm. Before the coffee a Scotch snuff "mull"—a ram's-horn, mounted with silver patriotic designs, and presented to the society many years ago by Hon. Hugh Maxwell, one of the Collectors of the port—was passed around.

When the coffee had been served and the cigars distributed, President Brand arose amid applause, and gave a summary of the work of the society during the past year. From the Almoner's report it appears that $3,265 was distributed in charity. Of this sum $3,020 was drawn from the regular funds, and $245 from the Centennial Fund. The permanent investments of the society now amount to $30,600 at par, representing a market value of $35,600. There were 2,609 applications for assistance during the year. Destitute and deserving Scotch people were helped to the extent of the society's means, which were in many cases inadequate to meet the demands made. The roll has not increased in numbers during the year. It consists of 17 honorary members, 74 life members, and 249 resident members. During the year died Mr. John Grenville Kane, honorary member, to whose generosity the society is indebted for the two beds owned by them one in St. Luke's Hospital, and the other in the Presbyterian Hospital, known as "the gift of George and John Laurie," and Mr. John Burgess and Mr. Thomas Dennistoun, resident members. In a few well-chosen remarks, Mr. Brand then introduced the first regular toast: "The day, an' a' wha honor it," which was drunk standing, with three cheers and a "whish—boom—ha," the band playing "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." Mr. Leggat, the Beekman-street bookseller, sang "Here's a health to broad Scotland." The second toast, "The Queen," was also drunk standing, with cheers, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Mr. Gilbert sang a stanza of the same song, the company joining in the chorus. The third toast, "The President," was received with cheers, likewise, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The fourth toast, "Her Britannic Majesty's Representatives in this Country," was responded to by Mr. Archibald, who apologized for the absence of Sir Edward Thornton, and paid a graceful compliment to that gentleman. He also spoke highly of the Scottish character, and claimed that very few persons ever saw the name of a Scotchman tacked on to a criminal offense. Vice-President Kennedy, in offering the fifth toast, "The Land o' Cakes," spoke enthusiastically of his recent visit to the land of his birth, and enumerated the following distinguished Scotchmen as exemplars of the vigor which remains in the Scotland of to-day: James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine; Dr. Chalmers, once minister of St. John's Parish, Glasgow; Dr. Dick, of Gray Friars; Dr. Heugh, Dr. McLeod, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Eadie, Bennett, Harvey, Tom McGinnis, Prof. Nichol, Gilmour the artist, Sir D. McGee, and Sir Colin Campbell. Finally, he claimed as great Scotchmen St. Patrick and Rory O'More, "the eminent Scottish piper." In conclusion, he called upon Rev. Dr. Taylor to respond to the toast. The Doctor delivered a highly humorous speech. He said he could not say much for the Scottish climate. What had always most distressed him during his residence there, both physically and metaphorically, was the "heavy wet." As prominent points of the Scotch character he mentioned their love of adventure, with Bruce, Cameron, Mungo Park, and David Livingston as examples; their shrewdness, which he said was founded upon their early acquaintance with the "Book of Proverbs," the first book placed in a Scotch lad's hands; their largeness and fibre of brain, which he illustrated by a story of a Scotch gentleman who, paying him a New-Year's visit, had his hat stolen and could not find another large enough, and it was subsequently discovered that it had been taken by another Scotchman; their self-help, which had enabled more of the race to rise to distinction than the sons of any other nation, two Lord High Chancellors of England within the speaker's own remembrance being instanced, one of whom came from the loneliness of a Scottish manse, and the other the son of the niece of an Edinburgh minister. Scotchmen had education enough, the speaker said, to stimulate them to exertion, and not enough to clog their efforts. Another characteristic he alluded to was their public spirit, and in this connection he told a story of a discussion Norman McLeod had had with a Scotch weaver on the subject of finance. "But," said Mr. McLeod at length, "such a view as that would soon bankrupt the country." "Bankrupt the country," was the weaver's response, "I'd risk it." Dr. Taylor said that our Representatives at Washington do not seem to possess much more enlightenment than the poor, ignorant Scotch weaver. This sentiment elicited loud and prolonged applause. The final Scotch characteristic mentioned by Dr. Taylor was their good humor. The speaker repudiated Sydney Smith's squib about the necessity of a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head, and said that Smith afterward apologized by asserting that he meant a Cockney.

Mr. Leggat then sang "Scotland Yet," and received an encore. The sixth toast, "The Land we Live in," was offered by Vice-President Watson and responded to by Prof. Scott, who made the point that at St. Andrew dinners St. Andrew was never mentioned. He proceeded to give a sketch of the Saint, who, he said, was a Scotchman St. Peter, and whose bones were brought to Scotland A.D. 300. Among the eminent Scotchmen who had contributed to the glory of other countries the speaker instanced Marshal Keith, the Duke of Dalgetty, Robert Livingston, Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, father of Lord Stirling, Hugh Wallace, First Vice-President of the New-York Board of Commerce, the Earls of Frith and Drummond, and the founder of Perth Amboy. A humorous song by Mr. Gilbert followed. Dr. McCosh then spoke to the seventh toast, "Education in Scotland," which, he said, is advancing at this moment with greater strides than in any other country of the world. Mr. Leggat then sang "The Rowan Tree." The eighth regular toast was "The City and County of New-York." Mayor Ely responded to the first part. He was received with cheers, the band playing some opera bouffe selections. He said that he had noticed that a considerable class regard their Irish fellow-citizens with a natural animosity. These he looked upon as narrow-minded people. There was also an antipathy to the English and to the Germans, but the speaker had never known a New-Yorker to express any other sentiment toward the Scotch but one of respect. The State was championed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered a humorous speech, and closed with the assertion that New-York State was the first to proclaim religious liberty to all mankind. Mr. Harry Beckett then sang a comic song. The other regular toasts were: 9—"The distinguished strangers who have honored us with their presence;" 10—"Our sister societies and their representatives our welcome guests;" 11—"Our new members;" 12—"Honest men and bonnie lasses," and, 13—"May care and trouble never flash, but mirth and joy be wi' ye a'." It was long past midnight when the merry gathering broke up.

SCOTCHMEN IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—St. Andrew's Society attended church in a body to-day. Rev. Gavin Lang, while discoursing on the duty of Scotchmen in Canada, adverted to the formation of a Canadian National Society, deprecated as unnecessary and impracticable the sinking of different nationalities into one purely Canadian, and strongly advocated the maintenance of Canada's present relation to the mother country.

THE CERTAINTIES OF RELIGION.

REV. JOSEPH COOK'S THIRD LECTURE IN ASSOCIATION HALL—WHO CAN WASH LADY MACBETH'S RED RIGHT HAND?

Rev. Joseph Cook delivered the third lecture of his course in this City in Association Hall last evening. The lecture was advertised to begin at 8 o'clock, and at that hour the hall was crowded; but the audience were asked to wait for Mr. Cook, who had been delayed. Before 8:30 o'clock the lecturer arrived and took his place upon the platform. Rev. Dr. T. R. Armitage presided, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. On the platform, besides these gentlemen, sat Rev. Drs. T. D. Anderson, Burchard, Sampson, Paxton, Marling, and a number of other well-known clergymen. Dr. Armitage introduced the lecturer as "a king among men, and, by the grace of God, a defender of the faith." Mr. Cook's theme was the "Certainties of Religion." It was remarked by Demosthenes, Mr. Cook said, that every public speech should begin with an incontrovertible proposition. It is incontrovertible to say that a little while ago we were not of the earth; and that in a little while we will be here no longer. Time itself does not fly in a circle, although its names do. Never before in the universe was the day that now is; never will it be again, although its name will. It is very commonplace to say that all men must die, but it is not at all commonplace to say that you, Joseph, and you, Mary, must die. The first of all religious certainties is that we are going hence, and the second one is that we wish to go hence in peace. Looking in the face of these first certainty you realize the second. You are going hence. You want to go hence in peace. I do, and I believe you do. It is a desire that all the cathedrals and all the sacrifices in the world prove. The third certainly is, that you cannot go hence in peace unless you are in harmony with your environment. What is our inescapable environment in this world? My first proposition in regard to it is that, while we exist, we must be true to our individuality, to the plan of it. Only a skeptic denies that law is universal. Everything is made on a plan from an eyelash up to Orion. Then I claim that my soul was made on a plan; and if I wish to go hence in peace I must harmonize with the plan of my nature. To use a machine we must understand every minute part of it. So of the soul. When you make a picture of the lily of the valley, you take many specimens, and you choose the best traits of the flower; some excel in one feature, some in another; but you get a picture of the possibilities of the lily of the valley under the best circumstances. So you must study the human soul before you understand its possibilities. I will construct a natural human soul. I will take the Hampdens, the Washingtons, the Aristotles, the Isaiahs, and I care not if you put in the Caligulas for the baser passions of man. It is good for a man to have a hurricane in the lower part of the face, if he has a tempest in the upper part. I have made up a full-orbed nature, according to scientific rule. This full-orbed nature is like a republic. No one part can act without the consent of another. There must be unanimous consent. I defy any South Carolina of the soul to justify secession in such a nature. If such a man will act constitutionally, he cannot be vicious.

Mr. Cook spoke of religion from a scientific point of view. He did not neglect the multiplication table, and he frequently quoted Prof. Dana, Prof. Fiske, Spencer, and Matthew Arnold. Of the last-mentioned philosopher, he said that his view of metaphysics was very much like a woman's view of politics. God, a man's individuality, and his record, are his environments. The cans and cannots of the Scriptures are the basis of its musts and must nots. Peace will not come to a man merely by cold, prudential morality. There is a sense in which morality is religion. When Ulysses passed the Isles of the Sirens, he tied himself to the mast with knotted thongs, and stopped his sailors' ears with wax, but he rather wanted to stop. No amount of wax in the ears will bring peace. Orpheus passed in peace. He sang sweeter songs than the sirens and held the attention of the crew. Songs are better than thongs. Speaking of an officer who went down with the Cumberland and saved himself by swimming through a cabin window, he said that many people thought they could save themselves in that way. "But you," he said, "are the Cumberland, and the Cumberland cannot swim away from the Cumberland. The past cannot be obliterated by Omnipotence. The better a man becomes the less is he satisfied with a bad record. Our records hang on the walls of the universe, and some day we must face them. Michael Angelo could describe the Torso by feeling the fragments of it which remained. We must take religion in that way. Perhaps if *Lady Macbeth* had been born in Boston she would not have risen in the night watches. How to wash *Lady Macbeth's* red right hand is the problem before which ethical science halts. Not Marcus Aurelius, Plato, Socrates, Parker, Spencer—only Christianity can wash that hand.

WOODWARD AND PECKHAM.

THE FEE OF $5,000 WHICH WOODWARD SAID HE PAID TO MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM—A NEW FACE ON THE TRANSACTION.

Elbert A. Woodward, the Ring thief, in giving his testimony before the Aldermanic committee on the Ring frauds, said that he paid Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham $5,000 to compromise his case with the City. The following correspondence between Mr. Peckham and Attorney-General Fairchild, on Mr. Woodward's case and the fee referred to, speaks for itself:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I have collected from E. A. Woodward one hundred and five thousand dollars cash and security for fifty thousand more, payable, with interest, in six months. The security I am having protected in Connecticut, and so soon as done will forward you. From the cash I deduct my charge for services and disbursements—$5,000—and inclose check for one hundred thousand dollars. There are no charges on same, so that the whole amount can be handed over to the City. The cash was paid to me in various forms of bills, drafts, &c., which I had to collect. My bill for services, &c., is, of course, subject to your approval. Yours truly,

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1877.

Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., Drezel Building, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ult. was received 1st inst., with inclosure of $100,000, collected by you from E. A. Woodward. I approve your bill for services as stated by you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Attorney-General.

MURDER OF AN AGED COUPLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—David Stillman, a farmer, 80 years old, and his wife, aged about 70, were murdered in their house at Sheffield on Thursday night, and to-day John Ten Eyck, a colored man, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. The murdered man was found on a lounge with his head smashed in. His wife was discovered at the foot of the cellar stairs, with her head cut open, an axe lying on the floor, near by, and blood spattered all around. A fire had been started in the attic, with kerosene, and had charred the woodwork. Ten Eyck met a boy near Stillman's, Thursday evening and asked him if he could buy butter there, and a pail of butter with steelyards beside it was found on a table, together with a pitcher of cider. It is supposed Ten Eyck sent the woman for the cider, killed her husband while she was gone, and killed herself as she reached the top of the stairs, so that she fell back into the cellar. Blood was found on Ten Eyck's clothes, and he had a considerable amount of money, although on Thursday he was without any. The bureau drawers in Stillman's house were also found rummaged. Ten Eyck was arraigned in the Great Barrington district, and pleaded not guilty. Fearing lest he may be lynched, he was removed to Pittsfield Jail. A thousand men surrounded the railway station while he was waiting for the train. Ten Eyck is bold and quarrelsome, and has been twice in jail, once for forgery. Mr. Stillman had considerable property, and was highly respected.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"False Shame" will have two representations at Wallack's to-day.

The Great London Circus will to-day give two representations.

The Theatre Comique may be visited this afternoon as well as this evening.

Mr. Thomas' second symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall, to-night.

The Théâtre Français will give its usual Saturday afternoon performance to-day.

"A Hornet's Nest" will have its final representations at the Park Theatre, to-day.

"Piff Paff" will be the attraction at to-day's matinée performance at the Eagle Theatre.

"The Mother's Secret" will be acted, afternoon and evening, at the Union-Square Theatre, to-day.

Matinée performances will be given to-day by the San Francisco Minstrels and at Bryant's Opera-house.

A matinée representation of "The Drunkard's Home," is announced for to-day, at Niblo's Theatre.

The sixth of Dr. Damrosch's matinée symphony concerts may be attended at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

"Evadne" will be acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this afternoon, and "Guy Mannering" will be performed there this evening.

The New-York Circus, the New American Museum, the Aquarium, Midget Hall, and the Baby Show may all be visited this afternoon as well as this evening.

THE PRESS CLUB ELECTION.

A SHARP CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND OTHER OFFICES—MR. JOHN B. WOOD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The sixth annual election of officers of the New-York Press Club was held yesterday in the clubrooms, No. 6 Centre-street. The preliminary contest was the warmest and most active that has been known in the existence of the club, the members being divided in their preferences, one side laboring diligently for the ticket headed with the name of Mr. John B. Wood for President, and the other for that of Mr. Horatio C. King for the same office. The election began yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and closed at 8 o'clock in the evening. The number of ballots cast was larger than that cast at any previous election, so diligently did the friends of the respective candidates exert themselves to insure the success of their favorites. The number of ballots cast was 145, of which two were defective, making the corrected ballot 143. The ticket elected is as follows:

President—John B. Wood.
Vice-Presidents—First, William N. Penney; second, George W. Pearce; third, Frank A. Brockway.
Recording Secretary—P. E. Nagle.
Corresponding Secretary—William H. O'Donnel.
Financial Secretary—Jerome Brady.
Treasurer—Charles H. Pulham.
Librarian—Henry Loewenthal.
Executive Committee—John C. Hennessay, James Booton, Willis Holly, John D. Nolan, James H. Haynie, George Franklin Spinney, J. J. Hanway, Charles H. Bladen, Thomas H. Hamilton.

Mr. John B. Wood, the successful candidate who was elected by a majority of 17 in a vote of 80 to 63, a gentleman of long journalistic experience, is well-known among newspaper writers as the night editor of the *Sun*. His popularity as a candidate consisted not only in his wide personal acquaintance, but in the fact that he is prominently connected with a leading daily newspaper, while his opponent, who also enjoys a large share of personal popularity, is not.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The agent of the Dundee (Scotch) American Security Investment Company, Mr. R. Fleming, has just arrived in this City, and is stopping at the Windsor. This company have over $7,000,000 invested in American railroad securities. Mr. Fleming thinks that if the Silver bill does not pass there will be further large investments of British capital made here. A contract has been made for the sale of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, Georgia, to H. G. Wheeler and associates, for $1,000,000. Mr. Wheeler left for London last week, where he will arrange for the completion of the line, 70 miles in length, from Albany, Ga., to Eufala, Ala., where it will connect with the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Charles Kall, of the firm of Charles Kall & Co., Letonia, Ohio, dry goods, to-day filed a petition in the United States District Court, asking that his firm be adjudged bankrupt. H. Lee Mason and others filed a petition in the same court asking that Seeley Blatchley, druggist, of Niles, Ohio, be adjudged bankrupt.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—W. Blumhart, a stationer, has made an assignment. A writ of attachment has been issued against the Quebec Brewing Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—George B. Mansur, the well-known manager of the Dexter Park Racing Course and keeper of a saloon, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, mortgaged land. Frederick Letz, a contractor, filed a voluntary petition, with secured debts, $66,000; unsecured, $18,000; assets, $52,000 worth of heavily-mortgaged land.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—During this month there have been 54 failures in this city. The aggregate liabilities are $1,522,212 10; the total assets $245,083.

THIRTY MILES OF OIL PIPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 30.—The oil-pipe line of the American Transfer Company, between Great Belt and Pittsburg, is finished. The line is 30 miles long, 4-inch pipe. It will supply 28 refineries of the Standard Oil Company in Pittsburg direct from the wells. The line occupied 125 men six months in laying.

Robes de Chambre and Breakfast Jackets for gentlemen. The best stock in the country is at Devlin & Co.'s.—*Exchange.*

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.—*Ezchange.*

Mars' Moons.

When the telegraph announced the discovery by Prof. Hall that our neighboring planet had two satellites, and the dispatch was read the next morning at 10,000 American breakfast tables, what think you was the effect upon the hearers? Some colloquy similar to the following was sure to occur: "Mars has two moons, hey? Pass me the milk, Kitty. Strange, isn't it, that astronomers never saw them before. Another chop, please. I wonder what they'll discover next? These corn cakes are excellent. What's the latest from Europe?" We have become so accustomed to startling discoveries and announcements, that we take them as a matter of course. Even truth must appear in flaming colors to make herself seen. The virtues of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS have been tested in 10,000 households whose inmates will tell you that they consider the discovery and introduction of these remedies of far greater importance to the world than the moons of Mars.

SHIPMAN, Ill., June 13, 1876.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Last Fall our daughter—aged 18—was fast sinking with consumption. Different physicians had pronounced her case incurable. I obtained one-half dozen bottles of your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. She commenced improving at once, and is now as hardy as a pine knot.

Yours respectfully,
REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTINE.
—*Advertisement.*

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They will be found mild and certain in their action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.—*Advertisement.*

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.—We have given the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, (our own invention,) to over 100,000 patients, for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Head-quarters, COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET. Very desirable family rooms for permanent families. Transient rates for rooms and board, $2 50, $3, and $3 50. Rooms, only $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

Six noted burglars have been detected, arrested, and shut up within six months through the means of the Central Office system of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company. Main office No. 518 Broadway.

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.
The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. For buckwheat cakes try GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST.

The Best Soap for the Laundry, Bath, and wash-stand is JAMES PYLE'S O. K. Send to your grocer and test it yourself.

For gentlemen's hats of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Buy Your Hats from Burke, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

MARRIED.

DOUGHERTY—KERESEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. P. J. Friel, D. D., Pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY to JULIA, daughter of Redmond Keresey, all of Brooklyn.

PLUNKETT—BRUGUIERE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at St. Patrick's Cath-dral, Newark, N. J., by Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, JOHN R. PLUNKETT to LOUISE A. BAUGUIERE. No cards.

WOODRIFF—JAFFRAY.—On the 28th November, 1877, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hall, JOHN R. P. WOODRIFF, of Balham, England, fourth son of the late Capt. J. R. Woodriff, R. N., to FLORENCE, second daughter of Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Wilton, Conn., Nov. 29, ABIJAH BETTS, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M.

COLLADAY.—At New-Rochelle, on 30th of November, at 8 A. M., WILLIAM R. COLLADAY.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, T. M. Whitberger, No. 118 North 34th-st., Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His male friends are invited to attend.

COLEMAN.—At Chippewa Falls, Wis., Eleventh month, 24th, MARY W., wife of Samuel S. Coleman.

CONTRELL.—On Friday, Nov. 30, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM, oldest child of John P. and Elizabeth Contrell, aged 12 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 31 Burnet-st., Newark, N. J., on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves on Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M.

CORNELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, ISABELLA W., widow of the late George L. Cornell, of Rye, N. Y., in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., New-York, on Monday, 3d December, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DE CORDOVA.—On Thursday, 29th ult., SOLOMON DE CORDOVA, 64 years of age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 69 West 53d-st., on Sunday morning, 2d December, at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

HOLLINS.—Suddenly, Nov. 28, LOUISE T., wife of William M. Hollins, and daughter of the late Frederick Wissmann.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 437 5th-av., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At San Francisco, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSH.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, the 30th November, STEWART C. MARSH, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his son-in-law, Hugh Auchincloss, No. 17 West 49th-st., on Monday, the 3d of December, at 10:30 A. M.

MANKITTRICK.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 30, HOWARD REYNOLDS, infant son of Alexander, Jr., and Carrie A. Mankittrick, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—On Friday, Nov. 23, on steam-ship Scythia, during the voyage from Liverpool, Mrs. RUHAMAH K. MILLER, of this City.

Friends of the family and those of her sons-in-law, Mr. Daniel S. Berlin and Mr. John E. Ford, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 507 5th-av., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

RADFORD.—At Yonkers, Nov. 30, THOMAS RADFORD, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, South Broadway, Dec. 3 at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of 2 o'clock train from 42d-st.

RUSSELL.—At New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 29, SAMUEL RUSSELL, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Park and George sts., New-Haven, Monday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M.

SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral at the Rutger Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

SWAIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., on the 29th of November, ult., GEORGE W. SWAIN, late of the firm of Wm. Sexton & Co., of this City, in the 44th year of his age.

TOUPET.—At Rahway, N. J., Nov. 30, 1877, FREDERICK C. TOUPET, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 o'clock. Trains leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 8:55 A. M.

VAN GIESON.—At Newark, N. J., this (Friday) morning, Nov. 30, SARAH THOMPSON, widow of Ira Van Gieson, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERWEAR
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
WARD'S. WARD'S.
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-STREET.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH-STREET.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-STREET.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 1, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M. for France direct by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Devonia, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed.) The steam-ships Montana, Abyssinia, and Adriatic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana and St. Thomas, leave New-York Nov. 29. The mails for Nassau, New-Providence, leave New-York, Dec. 1. The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, leave New-York, Nov. 29. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 18.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1877.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1877.

I. JOSEPH FRANKISH,
Having now received full payment, as agreed upon, for the property in the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Wheeling offices, have TRANSFERRED to the McKILLOP & SPRAGUE COMPANY the ENTIRE PROPERTY, BUSINESS, and good will of the Commercial Agency of John McKillop & Co. in said offices, including the firm name and trade-mark, and I do hereby CORDIALLY RECOMMEND the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKilop & Co., associates of the McKillop & Sprague Company to MY FORMER SUBSCRIBERS.
(Signed) JOSEPH FRANKISH.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.
NO. 186 FRONT-ST.
BURLING-SLIP, near FULTON FERRY,
H. C. PARKE, has just received
CHOICE DECORATED PORCELAIN WARE,
RICH LACQUERED TRAYS, BOXES, &c.,
INLAID BRONZES AND ENAMELS
A large assortment of PICTURES!

A.— LAW BOOK SALE THIS DAY.
BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st.
BARKER & CO. will sell THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, a valuable Law Library, comprising all important reports, decisions, records, arguments, speeches, &c. Now on view.

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
S. H. WALES & SON, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York, obtain letters-patent in the United States and foreign countries. Designs, trade-marks, and labels secured. Rejected cases examined. Defective patents reissued. Terms moderate. No fee for advice and consultation.

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One having a large acquaintance and long experience with the clothing and cloth trade in this State, desiring a traveling position in a leading house, will please address, with particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 241 Broadway, New-York.
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159. THE PHANTOM SHIP. By Capt. MARRYATT. 10c.
160. THE BLACK TULIP. By ALEX. DUMAS..... 10c.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. Box 34 Pills, $1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Wm-st., N.Y. Sold by Druggists.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF ALL kinds at LOW PRICES at HOLMAN'S, corner Centre and White sts.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

SUPPLEMENT.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER.

I. SCIENCE AND MAN. By JOH

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	38	Hops, bales	1,938
B. E. Peas, bags	97	Lead, pigs	1,404
B. W. Flour, pks.	819	Leather, sides	13,829
Beans, bbls.	1,001	Crude Turp., bbls.	20
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	483
Broom-corn, bales	118	Resin, bbls.	2,192
Bullion, bars	200	Pitch, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	7,006	Oil-cake, pks.	4,441
Cotton-seed cake, bgs	798	Oil, Lard, bbls.	52
Copper, bbls.	87	Oil, Lubricat., bbls.	180
Dried Fruit, pks.	16	Pea-nuts, bags	401
Eggs, pkgs.	1,549	Pork, pks.	2,406
Flour, bbls.	26,897	Beef, pks.	260
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,300	Cut-meats, pks.	5,619
Corn-meal, bags	148	Lard, tcs.	3,282
Wheat, bushels	466,685	Lard, kegs	350
Corn, bushels	237,093	Butter, pks.	6,657
Oats, bushels	122,002	Cheese, pks.	33,015
Rye, bushels	65,033	Dressed Hogs, No.	138
Malt, bushels	26,100	Spelter, tcs.	1,321
Barley, bushels	181,810	Skins, bales	40
Peas, bushels	27,668	Starch, pks.	1,493
Oat-meal, bbls.	130	Stearine, pks.	24
Flax-seed, bags	132	Straw, pks.	57
Grease, pks.	225	Tobacco, hhds.	57
Grass-seed, bags	2,577	Tobacco, pks.	384
Hides, No.	2,160	Whisky, bbls.	1,144
Hides, bales	63	Wool, bales	159

COFFEE—Rio in more demand and very firm at 18½c. @19¾c. gold, for invoice lots, with sales reported of 2,480 bags Rio, per Danite, on private terms; 1,409 bags per Pekin; 776 bags per Alliance; 663 bags per Nordborn; 548 bags per Humboldt, and 455 bags per do., and 4,557 bags per Herman Ludwig, taken from stock; also, for Baltimore delivery, 500 bags per Templar, and 1,000 bags per Newlight, on private terms....Other kinds quoted firm and in fair request; 1,206 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at steady rates....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 644 bales, of which 415 bales were on Wednesday evening, including 150 bales to shippers, 494 bales to spinners, and —— bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been on a limited scale, at firmer prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 28,100 bales, (of which 7,700 bales were on Wednesday evening and 20,400 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. December closing at 11.24c.@11.25c.; January, 11.30c.@11.31c.; February, 11.43c.@11.45c.; March, 11.56c.@11.57c.; April, 11.69c.@11.70c.; May, 11.82c.@11.83c.; June, 11.96c. @11.97c.; July, 12c.@12.01c.; August at 12.03c. @12.03c., showing an advance of 3@6 points, closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,006 bales, and at the shipping ports 28,498 bales, against 29,794 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 172,865 bales, against 109,940 bales same time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 1,503,428 bales, against 1,844,095 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports, (six days,) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 38,974 bales; to the Continent, 22,237 bales; to France, 4,772 bales; to the Channel, 3,075 bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 682,327 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 79,544 bales....The week's export clearances, hence, have been 15,115 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	———	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾	
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛	
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16	
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16	
Strict Good Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16	
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16	
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16	

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	10½
Strict Good Ordinary	10¼	Middling	10⅞

FISH—Though without much animation, the general market has shown steadiness as to price on restricted offerings. We quote: Dry Cod, $4 50@$6 ₱ 100 lb.; Dry Cod, in drums, $4 75@$6 25; Mackerel quoted at $19 @$23 for No. 1 size and $13 @$15 for No. 2; and $4 50@$14 50 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 75; Smoked Herring at 17c.@20c. for Scaled, and 12c.@14c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less activity has been reported in State and Western Flour. The offerings of which have been more liberal, on a weak and somewhat irregular market, though the demand has been moderate. The export movement has been fair, in part in Minnesota Extras, (straight and clear,) Winter Wheat Extras, and City Mill product, but with the advantages as to prices in favor of buyers. Home trade requirements have been very moderate, and in most instances have been readily met at current rates. Favorite brands of the several grades have been offered with exceptional reserve and quoted firm, while there has been no reported sinse our last of 17,350 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@ $6 50, mostly unsound Extras, in small lots, at $5 25 @$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$4 50, inferior to very choice do., at $3 25@$6 50, mainly at $3 40@$4 25 for poor to about choice Winter, and $3 35@$4 for Spring (200 bbls. went at $3 35;) very inferior to very choice Superfine state and Western at $4 @$5 35; very poor to choice do., at $3 @$4 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 35@$5 65, mainly at $5 40@ $5 50; good to very choice do. at $5 65@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 50@$7 50, and for fancy to strictly choice, (and $6 50 for very fancy,) chiefly at $6 25 @$6 35; do. for South America, $6 50@$7 75 for fair to very fancy; do. for English markets, quoted at $5 40@$5 50, (and $5 50@$5 65 for fancy,) and $5 75 Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 35@$5 65; good to choice do. at $5 65@$6; and other grades embracing the range included in the reported sales were 5,100 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 1,650 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 1,700 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 1,100 bbls. for export at $5 75@$6;) 2,000 bbls. do. Straight Extras, (of which 1,000 bbls. for export at $6 50@$6 75;) 900 bbls. do. Patent do, (these chiefly at $5 50@$6;) 3,250 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,650 bbls. for export at $6 35@$6 75;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras, 575 bbls. Superfine, 700 bbls. No. 2 do., and 300 bbls. Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates....Southern Flour quiet at weak and irregular rates....Sales reported of 1,150 bbls., mostly Extras, at $5 25@$8 for common to choice, chiefly at $6 75@$7 75, with very choice to strictly fancy up to $8 25@$8 75....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 550 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $3 75@$4 25 for inferior to choice, (with fancy, in small lots, at $4 30@$4 35,) latter an extreme,) and Western at $3 25@$4....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 1,150 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 65@$3, of which 500 bbls. Brize Medal, from Cuba, at $3, and 150 bbls. Rising sun at $2 80,) and Brandywine at $3 25@$3 335....And of Corn-meal, in bags, small lots sold, mainly coarse, on the basis of $1 14@$1 17 for City, in lots, and $1 05@$1 12 for country, ₱ 100 lb., and Buckwheat Flour in fair demand at from $2 40@$2 75 for common to choice State, chiefly $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 100 lb., (fancy lots, including Patent, quoted at higher figures.)....Buckwheat scarce and nominal.

FRUIT—Business has been on a restricted scale, though buyers have had the advantage as to prices.... Sales reported of 1,000 bbs. Layer Raisins, $1 87½; 200 bxs. old do., $1 35; 2,000 bxs. Imperial, $2 10; 1,500 half-bxs. Valencia, 6¾c.@7c.; 400 bbls. Currants, 5½c.@6¾c.; 150 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs. 13½c.; 150 bbls. Figs, 100 cases do., on private terms; 250 bags Spicy Filberts, 10½c.; 100 bags Brazil Nuts, 4¾c.; 100 bags French Walnuts.

GRAIN—A tame, depressed, and irregular market has been reported to-day for Wheat, which has been in comparatively slack demand, as well on speculation as for shipment and milling, with values on Spring grades quoted generally at 1c.@1½c., and, in instances, as much as 2c. ₱ bushel lower; and on Winter also lower and unsettled, especially for options. The speculation in Spring grades more urgent....Sales have been reported of 149,000 bushels, (of which about 61,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 12,000 bushels Canada Red, bond, at $1 31@$1 32, chiefly at $1 42; 3,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 45; 3,400 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 44; 1,200 bushels Red Western at $1 40@$1 44; 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 43; (these loads held 2c.@3c. higher;) 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 29¾@$1 30; 40,000 bushels do., December options, at $1 30; 32,000 bushels do., January, at $1 32; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 31; 4,000 bushels do., January, at $1 32; and $1; 8,000 bushels do., January, at $1 33; 100 bushels unraded Spring at $1 27 per bushel....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 43¼@$1 45; do., January, at $1 43¼@$1 45; do., February, (which option was called this afternoon for the first time,) at $1 44@$1 50....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 29¾@$1 29⅝; January, at $1 31½@$1 3?; February, at $1 32@$1 32⅛; and No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 30@$1 31; do., January, at $1 32@$1 32¾; do., February, at $1 33@ $1 36 ₱ bushel....Corn has been more active, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel under free offerings and increased inquiry to place supplies. Export inquiry fair....Sales have been reported of 443,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 267,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 for early delivery, at 63¼c.@64c., closing at 63½c.; do, in store, quoted at 63c.; New-York No. 2, December, 160,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c.; closing at 63c.; do., new crop, ear-load, at 62c.; New-York No. 3, new crop, at 59c.; (about 54,000 bushels;) New-York steamer Mixed, for February option, 16,000 bushels, at 60½c.; do., new crop, car-lots, at 62c.; and ungraded Mixed Western Corn at 62c.@64½c.; (6,200 bushels to-day;)....And afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December option, closed at 60½c.@62c.; January at 60¾c. @61c.; February at 60¼c.@60¾c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 63c.@63¼c.; do., January, at 64c.@64½c.; do., February, at 64c.@66c.....Rye steady and in moderate request: No. 2 Western quoted at 73c.@74c.; State as before....Barley has been moderately active to-day and quoted about before; poor qualities difficult to sell....Sales reported of a boat-load of two-rowed State, (on Wednesday evening,) at 75c.; 2 boat-loads do. to-day at 77c.; 1,400 bushels New-York No. 1 at 76c.; 3,500 bushels do. two-rowed do., car lots, at 71c.@72c., and 2,500 bushels do., for export, on private terms....Feed Barley inactive; quoted at 57c.@58c., for round lots....Barley Malt quiet at previous figures, including Canada, at $1 15@$1 25, cash and time, for prime to very choice; Canada Peas, in bond, tame to-day, and quoted at 85½c....An unusually slow movement has been reported in Oats, which yielded ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, and closed weak....Sales have been reported of only 25,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, at 43c. for 3,500 bushels, and 41c.@42c. for odd car-lots: New-York No. 2 White, 1,400 bushels, at 40c.; New-York No. 2, 3,500 bushels, at 39¼c.; Mixed Western, 5,500 bushels, at 38½c.@40c.; White Western, 6,300 bushels, at 39c.@43c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 39½c.@40c.; White State, 4,400 bushels, at 40c.@42c.; Black do., 700 bushels, at 40c....Feed in less demand, quoted about as before, but firmer for the better qualities, though depressed and irregular in the instances of poor stock....November Grain contracts, were settled to-day without difficulty....Hay, Straw, and Seeds without important alteration....Of Calcutta Linseed, 3,000 pockets sold at $2 02½, gold, and 4,000 bags at $2 05 gold, terms....The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 25,245 bbls. Flour, 545,638 bushels Wheat, (as against 323,436 bushels last week,) 724,706 bushels Corn, 17,384 bushels Rye, 221,194 bushels Barley, 221,194 bushels Peas, and 4,719 bushels Oats.

METALS—A very moderate movement has been reported in Iron at about former quotations....Of Pig-iron sales were reported of 600 tons No. 1 Foundry at $20....Iron and Steel Rails tamer, at unchanged figures....Domestic Lead in more request; quoted at the close at 5c. asked; 200 tons sold at 4¾c.@ 4¾c., which 276 bbls. here by auction. Other kinds dull; quoted as before.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 40 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet here, with Strained quoted at $1 70† good Strained at $1 75, and other grades as before. Sales, 300 bbls. fine at $2 50@$3 12½....Tar and Pitch inactive at former quotations....Spirits Turpentine dull; merchantable quoted at the close at 34c.

OILS—Have been moderately sought after, mostly in small amounts, and generally granted for immediate use, at generally firm prices....Crude Cotton-seed here nominal at 52c.@ 54c., and very scarce. Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed oil quiet, December option, at 54c. bid, and 55c. asked, and January, at 51½c.@52½c. Prime City Lard oil, 70c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@60c.; Crude Sperm, $1 02@$1 09; Crude Whale, 55c.@56c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in fair demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $34@$34 50 ₱ ton....Exports hence for the week, 14,291 pcs.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been comparatively tame, with Dealers' deliveries at the close at 13c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17½c. for standard brands, early delivery....Crude quoted at 8c. in bulk, and 10¾c.@11¼c. in shipping order....Naphthas quoted at 6c. for 63 deg. Benzoline, from Refined. Refined Petroleum, for December delivery, quoted at 13c....And at Baltimore, Refined, for December, quoted at 13c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 25,000 bbls. Refined, here and at Oil City, at $1 75@ $1 84¾, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, but in the instance of old at lower prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. old at $13 40, and 100 bbls. new at $13 50....Other kinds inactive and unsettled....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess, December option, quoted at $13 20@$13 25; January, $13 20@$13 25; February, $13 25@$13 30, with Clear and Short Clear reported....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6¼c.; fancy Pigs at 6¾c. Cut-meats in limited demand and quoted weaker in price. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs. at 8¾c., and 5,000 bbls. do., 12 lbs. at 8¾c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Hams at 10¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock at irregular figures....Bacon in fair request, with sales reported of 50 hhds. City Long Clear at 7¼c., and 1,000 hxs. Long and Short Clear December at 6¾c....And for forward delivery, Western Steam, December option, quoted at $13 20@$13 25; January, $13 25@$13 30, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6¼c.; fancy Pigs at 6¾c. Cut-meats in limited demand and quoted weaker in price. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls. old at $13 40, and 100 bbls. new at $13 50....Other kinds inactive and unsettled....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess, December option, quoted at $13 20@$13 25; January, $13 20@$13 25; February, $13 25@$13 30, with Clear and Short Clear reported....Dressed Hogs in more demand

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA....WED., Dec. 5 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 19
CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26
Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 5th-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Dec. 1 | AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 15
HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 8 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia.....Dec. 1, 2 P. M. | California.....Dec. 15, noon.
Anchoria.....Dec. 8, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Australia.....Dec. 5, 3 P. M. | Utopia.....Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Dec. 6 | GELLERT.....Dec. 20
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England, Ireland, or Scotland: First cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's (United States mail) steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom. steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)
Canada, Th., Dec. 6, 6 A. M. | Greece, Th., Dec. 13, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Dec. 1, 1:30 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Tuesday, Dec. 11 | Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzol.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Hazard, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 52 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Dec. 1
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, Dec. 4
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Dec. 5
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Deaken.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) Timmermann.. Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice...Wednesday, Dec. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO DIRECT.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Deaken.....Sat., Dec. 8
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz, Tampico, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Wed., Dec. 20
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT.
CONNECTING TO NASSAU, N. P., steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 17, East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CARONDELET, Tuesday, Dec. 4.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Express for Easton, Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Dept, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:10 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.
Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.)
Transfer the STEAMBOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.
PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.
Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 19th..	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th..	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th..	2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st.	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d..	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d....	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th.	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th..	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th..	1:00 P. M.	We'nesday, 28th.	10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 29th.	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th....	12:30 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 1.	2:00 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 3.	7:00 A. M.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Monday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex." S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pas. Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers on Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1877, for furnishing wood ceilings for certain rooms in Grammar School Building No. 45, on West 24th-st., near 8th-av.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman,
James Harrison, Secretary,
Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with:
The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties must each sign his own name and place of residence on said proposal.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1877, at 4 P. M., for supplying, for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1878. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for. A sample of each article bid upon to accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.
Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1877.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for printing required by the said board for the year 1878. Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed, may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained. Each proposal must be addressed to the committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Printing." Two sureties satisfactory to said Committee will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.
Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1877.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MAGNOLIA, FLA.

C. T. JONES, of the Elberon, N. J., and formerly of the Hoffman House and St. James, New-York, has taken the hotel in Magnolia, Fla., on the St. Johns River. Mr. Jones can be seen at the Rossmore Hotel, New-York, until Dec. 1. Refers to Mr. Lewis B. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner of 18th-st., Union Gospel Services.—Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon on "What Must I do to be Saved." Singing by Charles L. Cohin, quartet, and the great new choir. Special service of song. Late Hippodrome choir invited to assist. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT GRAND UNION HALL, NO. 451 7TH-AV., near 34th-st.—Praise meeting every Saturday at 7:30 P. M., led by W. Bently and choir. Sunday, preaching, 10:30 A. M., by Mr. T. S. Williams. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.; preaching 7:30 by Rev. William Humpstone. Subject: "What shall We do with Our Children?"

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. E. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
EVEN-SONG.
The third sermon in the course to young women. Subject—"The Queen; Woman's Heart; Sovereignty."

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Sabbath services, Rev. Alfred H. Mofiett. Morning, 10:30: "The Man Born Blind." Evening, 7:30: "The Prodigal Son's Degradation: the Consequences of Man's Apostasy." The second lecture of a series. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—"HAPpy Jack." (ex-King, &c.)—Rev. William Winans and Rev. Mr. Baker will lecture at Cooper Institute, Sunday, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the "Winsor Quartet" and the choir. All invited. Rev. W. CADY, President. J. B. Conklin, Corresponding Secretary.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. James M. King, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Evening text—"And there Was No More Sea." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Dec. 2, Rev. Dr. Crawford P. Elder, at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Foss, Presbyterian Wesleyan University, at 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, as usual on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Sunday services and preaching by Dr. Armitage, Pastor. Morning, 10:30: subject: "The Love of the Father." Evening, 7:30: "Hearts Right and Wrong." Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. John Johns. Morning—"Soul Life." Evening—"Sparrows and their Lessons." Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL Church, Madison-av. and 53d-st.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor, will, by request, repeat the Thanksgiving service.

ADVENT LECTURES.—REV. JOHN COTTON Smith, D. D., will lecture Sunday, Dec. 2, at 4 P. M., in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st. Subject—"The War Between Russia and Turkey; or, The Religious Aspects of the Eastern Question."

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, —Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning, Dec. 2, at 10:30 o'clock. Tuesday evening, course of lectures on Samuel. All are invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 55th-av., corner of 48th-st.—Rev. G. L. Walker, D. D., of Brattleboro, Vt., will preach on Sabbath, 2d inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11, evening 7:45 o'clock. Communion service in the morning. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st.—Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hervey will preach on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Bevan will preach a sermon to young men.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich-st.,
Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 152 Worth-st.,
Rev. W. F. Barnard, in charge.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia-st.,
Rev. James Marshall, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery,
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d-av., Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, New-York City Mission and Tract Society office, No. 50 Bible House.

RIGHT REV. A. C. GARRETT, D. D., Bishop of Northern Texas, will preach in the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday evening; service at 7:30. The public are cordially invited.

REV. W. N. RICHIE WILL PREACH IN the West Forty-fourth-Street U. P. Church, between 9th and 10th avs., at 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject: "What Is it to Be a Good Soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ?"

REV. D. B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH-Street Baptist Church, near 8th-av., will preach Sunday at 10:30—"Excellency of the Knowledge of Christ." Evening at 7:30—"Elijah at Horeb." A cordial invitation is extended.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. There will be no evening service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Public worship at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. STANFORD HOLME WILL PREACH in Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., near 8th-av., Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH IN the Laight-Street Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

SERVICE OF SONG.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Association of Yorkville, 86th-st. and 3d-av., tomorrow at 4 P. M. Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, will deliver an address. Grand congregational singing, led by L. P. Thatcher. All welcome.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER MADison-av. and 126th-st.—Preaching to-morrow by Rev. W. R. Davis. Morning subject—"The Christian in the World, but not of the World." Evening—"Pride and Prejudice Arrayed Against Truth." All are cordially welcome.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. R. W. Kidd, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. Friends are cordially invited and always welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST. BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30; choral evening prayer, 7:30.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. George Van Alstyne, Pastor, will preach. All are cordially invited.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Morning and afternoon services in this church, commencing at 11 and 4 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rogers, will preach.

ST. LUKE'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th-st. and 4th-av. Rev. Samuel Earp, Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
No. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. W. B. Merritt, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Come; welcome to all.

ST. MARK'S,
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST.
Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. ROBERT S. B. HILL, Pastor.
Morning:
"IMITATING CHRIST."
Evening:
"CHRIST OUR JUDGE."
Baptizing after evening sermon.
Prayer-meeting Wednesday and Friday Evenings.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE,
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison-av. and 42d-st., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., will preach to young men. Topic—"How to Build a Character." Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED Church, Rev. Carlos Martyn, Pastor.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Interview with Nicodemus." Being the fifth of series on Scenes in the Life of Christ.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Booth will preach tomorrow. Hour of service, 11 and 4 o'clock. At 7:45 P. M. there will be a service of song in the chapel.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st. Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE M. EARLE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Eugene M. Earle, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the United States Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of December, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1877.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Thorndike Saunders, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway. n24-law3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD ROCHE, WILLIAM F. BURROWS, and PATRICK J. REGAN, b

A SKILLFUL BURGLARY.

BONDED WAREHOUSES BROKEN INTO.

PATTERSON & TOWER'S STORAGE-HOUSES ENTERED—THE BRICK WALL CUT THROUGH FROM THE ADJOINING HOUSE—THE BURGLARS SURPRISED AT THEIR WORK—CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE GANG.

An attempt at burglary, the preliminaries of which were ingeniously and systematically planned, was discovered late on Thanksgiving afternoon, at the corner of West and Watts streets, in time to partially frustrate the designs of the robbers and to prevent the escape of one of the gang. The extensive storage warehouses of Messrs. Patterson & Tower comprise the five-story brick buildings Nos. 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, and 287 West-street. They extend from the northern side of Watts-street to about midway in the block, Nos. 281 and 283 being used as United States bonded warehouses, and Nos. 284 to 287 as free warehouses. In the former are stored silks and various kinds of merchandise, valued at, perhaps, $300,000, and consigned to houses in this City. Between the free warehouse and No. 462 Washington-street, which is a tenement-house of three stories, is another small tenement, occupied by the families of three Irish laborers. The rear wall of this structure, which is very old and in an advanced stage of dilapidation, stands close to the corresponding wall of the free warehouse. Prior to the erection of the latter, about 11 years ago, the lots upon which it stands was occupied by a lumber-yard, into which the inmates of the rear tenement could look through the small square windows in their bedrooms. When the warehouses were built, these bedroom windows were not bricked up, and consequently any one opening them can touch the 16-inch wall of the free warehouse. To reach the rear tenement-house from Washington-street it is necessary to pass through a narrow alley situated between Nos. 462 and 460. The first floor of the building is divided into two apartments—a main room communicating directly with a narrow hall-way, and an oblong bedroom, with one window looking into the yard in front, and another of smaller size, which is blinded by the rear wall of the warehouse. A woman who had occupied the apartments for several months moved out on the 1st inst., and they remained vacant up to Tuesday, the 13th inst. On the forenoon of that day Mrs. Eliza Shinnack, the proprietress of a small liquor store on the first floor of No. 462 Washington-street, to whom the landlord of the premises, a Mr. Norris, had intrusted the letting of the vacant floor, was visited by a sandy-complexioned old man, wearing side-whiskers, who asked her to show him the rooms. The woman complied, at the same time acquainting him with the fact that the rent was $8 per month, in advance. After examining the apartments minutely, particularly the sleeping apartment, the old man called the attention of Mrs. Shinnack to the filthy condition of both rooms, and asked her to reduce the first month's rent to $7, as an allowance for the expense of cleaning. She declined to do so, having received from the landlord explicit instructions not to receive less than $8. The man then left, but called again two hours later, and engaged the rooms, paying the rent in advance. That evening, after darkness had set in, a cart loaded with a few articles of mean furniture was driven up to the alley entrance. A tall woman, apparently about 35 years of age, whose florid features bore traces of an attack of small-pox, removed the furniture into the rooms, with the assistance of the old man and a younger male companion. Notwithstanding the filthy condition of the rooms, no attempt to clean them was made by the new-comers, who soon came to be regarded by their neighbors as very peculiar people indeed. There was no approach to sociability on the part of the woman toward the other females living in the house. The men apparently had no employment, remaining in-doors in the day time, but going into the street sometimes after dark. The old man performed all the errands to the provision stores in the vicinity. During the week ending on Thursday several men visited the trio, invariably remaining until after midnight.

The second floor of the house is tenanted by Charles Dugan, a peddler, and his family. During the forenoon and a part of the afternoon of Thursday Mrs. Dugan heard noises from below resembling the hammering of bricks. She called the attention of her husband to the circumstance, remarking, "I wonder what those queer people down stairs are doing." The noises ceased about 3 o'clock. An hour later, Hannah Henschel, while looking out of a window of her residence, No. 103 Watts-street, saw that the iron shutters of a window on the second floor of the bonded warehouse were open. She informed the watchman, a man named Conway, of the fact, and he, leaving the Government officer in charge in the office, proceeded up stairs to the second floor. He had scarcely entered when he surprised four men sedulously at work removing rolls of silk from a case which they had dragged to within 10 feet of the open window. Rushing back to the office and around the corner into Watts-street, Conway raised an alarm. Capt. Eakins, of the Fifth Precinct, who happened to be passing, accompanied him back to the warehouse, to find that the burglars had escaped. Miss Henschel, who saw one of the men jump from the window into Watts-street, and run toward Washington-street, pointed him out to Officer McCarty, who arrested him. At the station-house the name of Edward Edgar, but was recognized as Charles Hemingway, a well-known thief. While searching for the other burglars, Capt. Eakins and the men in charge of the warehouse found several bundles of silk near the open case of silk. Bundles of silk, valued in the aggregate at $20,000, were deposited near by ready for removal. Going up stairs to the fourth floor they discovered that a hole about two feet square had been made in the thick brick partition wall separating the bonded warehouse from the free warehouse. Creeping through this aperture, which was large enough to admit of the passage of an ordinary sized man, the searchers, having descended to the first floor, discovered another breach in the rear wall. A glance sufficed to convince them that the meanly-furnished bedroom, into which they looked through the hole in the wall, was an apartment in the tenement-house. The rooms were found untenanted, the occupants having escaped through the alley-way into Washington-street. Bricks and mortar were strewn about the floor in profusion. The breach in the wall was directly in front of the little bedroom window, which stood open. The larger room near the hall contained some dilapidated furniture and well-worn clothing, but there was no clue to the identity of the occupants, beyond a description of their personal appearance given by the other tenants. Immediately after making these discoveries Capt. Eakins repaired to the station-house and detailed Officers Handy, Murphy, Fogerty, Tally, and Nugent to continue the search for the burglars. At 6 o'clock they went to a thieves' "dive" at the corner of Mercer and Houston streets, and arrested George Lockwood, alias "Cully;" Larry Casey, alias Charles Harrison; Andrew Gilligan, and William Hoe. These men, with the exception of Hoe, who is unknown to the Police, are all expert thieves, whose photographs are in the Rogues' Gallery. Lockwood was arrested several months ago by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, on suspicion of having broken into a jewelry store in Canal-street. He was discharged, owing to the vague character of the evidence. The five prisoners were arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, when the man Hoe was discharged. The others were again taken before the magistrate in the afternoon, but the Police had only succeeded in gathering evidence sufficient to justify the holding of only Edgar, alias Hemingway. The witnesses failed to identify the others as having been seen around the warehouses or in the apartments of the rear tenement. From the testimony of Mr. Samuel R. Patterson, one of the owners of the warehouses, it appeared that the burglars succeeded in carrying off four pieces of silk and one piece of satin, valued at $1,800. The goods were taken from a case consigned to William H. De Forrest, of No. 243 Broome-street. The only other affidavit taken was sworn to by Miss Henschel, who testified that she saw Hemingway, or Edgar, jump from a second-story window of the bonded warehouse. Further examination was postponed until 10 A. M. to-day. A witness, whose name was not taken, said that he saw two of the burglars emerge from the tenement-house and run through the alley-way into Washington-street. It is believed that the robbery of $3,000 worth of silk from the bonded ware-house of H. J. Meyer, in Vestry-street, on Sunday last, was committed by the same gang.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES AT WAR.

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the mercantile agency in this City, have begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Messrs. Fouse, Hershberger & Co., who are proprietors of the "Business Men's Union," and on Wednesday obtained an attachment against a copy of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s reference book, which the defendants had in their office. The attachment was served almost immediately, and the book was seized by a Sheriff's officer. Among the affidavits presented to the court was one from Erastus Wiman, a partner in Dun, Barlow & Co.'s firm, who says his firm does business in 72 cities and have expended over $1,000,000 per annum in getting its information. They issue a reference book, containing the names of nearly 700,000 men, with their capital, standing, &c. Mr. Wiman says they have neversold or transferred a copy of the book, but have loaned or leased it to their subscribers on special agreements. Fouse, Hershberger & Co., Mr. Wiman says, wrongfully obtained a copy of the book and undertook for a small consideration to impart to merchants information similar to that given by Dun, Barlow & Co., and that the defendants were about compiling a "Statistical Register," the names for which were taken bodily from Dun, Barlow & Co.'s book. Luke O'Brien, who was in charge of the defendants' banking department, puts in an affidavit giving the method of procedure adopted by them, and corroborating Mr. Wiman's statements, averring that they use Dun, Barlow & Co's book and a similar one published by the J. M. Bradstreet & Son Company, and then make a peculiar arithmetical calculation after combining the results obtained from both books. Long details with forms are given to show that the defendants are unworthy of credit.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE BANK.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE LEDGER AND PASS-BOOKS—LAST ACTS OF THE DEFAULTING SECRETARY.

The work of learning the details of the frauds in the bank at New-Rochelle goes on rapidly and systematically, the Trustees having divided into committees, who relieve each other in the tedious labor of searching and comparing pass-books and ledgers. The number of depositors is 456, and nearly all of them have handed in their pass-books. So far, eight distinct frauds have been discovered and made clear in the depositor's accounts. On Wednesday night these losses footed up $6,700, and an estimate was made, based on the proportion of pass-books yet to be examined, that the fraudulent total would not exceed $10,000. The first fraud discovered was in the account of Mrs. Lydia Tompkins, who was credited with $285 in her own book and but $200 in the bank's ledger. John Lynch's $1,000 was only $100 on the ledger. Rebecca Secor's book showed a deposit of $2,500, but no record of it at all has been found in the ledgers. Humphrey, the absconded Secretary, on his last night in New-Rochelle, took pains to pay off a number of bills, and, to do this, drew checks on the Chatham Bank, New-York, for sums of $50 and over, and these checks were honored as late as Wednesday last; and there yet remains a balance of $35 to his credit in that bank. It is conjectured that he went to Canada. His determination to fly must have been very sudden, as indicated by the state of affairs in the bank, a sum of over $52 in cash being found in one of the pigeon-holes of his desk, loosely wrapped in paper, as if it had been put aside temporarily. It is thought that he took only about $500 with him, that sum being about the bank's cash balance on the day before his flight. He is a widower, about 65 years of age, and had two adopted children, a young woman of about 25 years, and a boy about 18. The adopted daughter says he went away without any baggage, but she observed that he carefully carried off with him a memorandum book. Those in New-Rochelle who feel kindliest toward him think that this book contained a full record of his frauds—that in it he had a sort of conscience account, with a purpose of some day restoring his defalcations. One of his frauds is curious and yet clumsy. The depositor's book shows a credit of $200, and a subsequent debt of $200. The ledger, on scrutiny, shows an original credit of $20, and an enlargement of it by making a cipher over the figure 2, and putting another figure 2 ahead of the two ciphers. This, so far as known, is the only instance of such double entry or self-rectification which the books of the bank show.

PERSECUTING CAPT. FOLEY.

THE DREADFUL CHARGE AGAINST HIM OF NOT EXECUTING A WARRANT—THE CAPTAIN SHOWS WHY HE DELAYED EXECUTING IT—A GOOD SPECIMEN OF THE CRIMES LAID TO HIS CHARGE.

Capt. Michael Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, was yesterday arraigned before Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, at the Central Office, charged with neglect of duty in not executing a warrant which had been issued for the "pulling" of a disorderly house in Forsyth-street. The warrant was issued on the 5th of September, and is yet unexecuted. The house was raided on twice by Capt. Foley before the issuing of the warrant, and once by Sergt. Young, of Inspector Murray's staff, while the warrant was in Foley's hands. Mr. MacLean, the counsel to the board, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Peter Mitchell appeared for the defense. Capt. Foley, before any witnesses were called for the prosecution, conceded the facts as stated in the complaint, that the warrant was placed in his hands on the 5th of September, and he had not executed it, but contended that he would be able to show by competent witnesses that he was justified in delaying the execution of the warrant. The warrant was issued against Louisa Smith, as the proprietress of the place. He had arrested this woman on two previous occasions for keeping a disorderly house, but she had escaped punishment as he was unable to prove that she was the proprietress. After the third warrant was issued, on the 5th of September, he learned from a trustworthy source that one John Grodien was the proprietor of the establishment, and he delayed the execution of the warrant in the hope of capturing Grodien in the house. He had directed officers to watch the house, and to burn the word to the station-house the moment that this man was seen to enter. When the warrant was given to him the magistrate told him to exercise his own discretion, and he had done so. Police Justice Otterbourg was the first witness examined, and testified that when he gave the warrant to Capt. Foley he told him to use his own discretion in executing it. He wished him to gather all the evidence he could about the proprietorship of the house, and to present the case to the court in a complete shape. In some instances the day for executing the warrant was designated by the magistrate, but generally this was left discretionary with the officer.

Patrolmen McGowan and Walsh testified that the Captain told them to watch the house closely, and as soon as they saw Grodien enter the house to notify him or the Sergeant in command at the station-house, so that the house could be "pulled" at once. Capt. Foley told them that it was no use "pulling" the house unless they could get the proprietor. Mr. Joseph Levy, a real estate agent, of No. 99 Stanton-street, testified that he informed Capt. Foley that John Grodien was the actual proprietor of the house, and promised the Captain that if Grodien was arrested he [Levy] would appear as a witness against him.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant, and the further hearing was adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

PROPER WAY TO DISPOSE OF PROPERTY.

The remains of Job Cleveland, who died at his home in Jersey City Wednesday, was taken last night to Schoharie for interment. He was the father of ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman Orestes Cleveland, and of Jeremiah B. Cleveland, the Register of Hudson County. The son of Judge Cleveland, he was born in Schenectady County in 1804, and was the first United States Postmaster in that county. For some years he had been Treasurer of the Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, holding that position at the time of his death. He had been extremely methodical and systematic during his life, and for some months before his death he had been preparing, with the same method and system that had marked him all his life, for the close of his career. These preparations were so thorough that he devised all of his property to his children without the intervention of a will. He had concluded to divide his property equally among his children. On the week before his death he executed to each of his children a deed conveying to that child his or her share of his real estate, and had had them recorded on the books of the County Register. He had also made formal transfers to each child of the stocks, &c., he desired each to have. The papers containing the evidences of these transfers were placed in envelopes, one addressed to each of his heirs. They were all left in his bureau-drawer, where they were found after his death. The funeral services over the remains were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence on Barrow-street. The parlors were crowded with friends of the family. Rev. Dr. Van Cleef preached the funeral discourse.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE ON LONG ISLAND.

The crews of the life-saving stations along the Long Island beach are now all on their lonely watch by the shores, where they will remain until the 15th of April next. The buildings in which they must live are regarded as little better than shanties; they are of the rudest construction and scantily furnished, though generally quite warm. The nature of the service that can be rendered by the crews can be judged by the fact that last year there were 108 wrecks on our coast, and out of 751 lives imperiled 729 were saved, besides more than one-half the property in jeopardy. The hardships of the service may be judged by the statement of an incident of the last severe storm. The crew of Station No. 28, of Amityville, were compelled to abandon their house, near Gilgo Inlet. The inlet shifted so that the building was undermined. The men succeeded in saving all their property in the house, and proceeded to house No. 25, on Hemlock Beach, and here the men were obliged to close the shutters to prevent the waves from breaking the windows. The house of No. 26, after the men left, floated off on the breakers, and landed a short distance to the west of its former position, and Capt. Huntling, Superintendent of the service on this coast, has since been on the ground selecting a new location for it.

THE FORGED PITTSBURG AND ERIE BONDS.

The Law Committee of the Stock Exchange have been following up the recent discovery of counterfeit Erie and Pittsburg bonds. Yesterday a letter was received from William Brewster, Secretary of the company, under date of Nov. 28. Mr. Brewster says he has examined a first mortgage bond, No. 361, sent him by George H. Stephens, of No. 187 Broadway, and he finds many points of difference between it and the genuine bonds. He enumerates those already given in THE TIMES, and adds another, as follows: "In the genuine bonds over the signatures are printed the words 'countersigned by;' in the counterfeit these words are neither written nor printed." He says that in the absence of the President of the road he cannot say what action the road will take in the matter, but as soon as the President returns he will let the committee know.

AID TO THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

Yesterday morning Mr. A. Strasser, President of the Cigar-Makers' Central Organization in this City, received information to the effect that the Cigar-Makers' Union of England had remitted the sum of $2,500 as a contribution to the New-York striking fund. In view of the evictions which are taking place among the strikers, this news was received by them with great satisfaction. Yesterday Messrs. Karbe & Speiss dispossessed 42 families from their premises in Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, and several other cigar manufacturers have instituted similar proceedings to get rid of the troublesome strikers.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

THE NEW BUILDING CONSECRATED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSION HOUSE AND CHAPEL—A BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL EDIFICE—IMPOSING SERVICES OF CONSECRATION.

It is a settled part of the policy of Trinity Church Corporation to erect new houses of worship in those parts of the City which would otherwise be left nearly or quite destitute of spiritual and religious aids. In accordance with this policy, the Mission of St. Augustine has for several years been maintained in the Bowery, and it having obtained a foothold, the corporation purchased the old Quaker burying-ground property in Houston-street, east of the Bowery, and has erected a handsome and commodious mission house and chapel, which were yesterday consecrated to the purposes for which they were constructed. The corner-stone was laid with impressive services on Sept. 2, 1876, and the designs, prepared by Mr. W. A. Potter, the architect, have been carried out with liberality by the corporation. The mission house and chapel are distinct buildings, having a total depth of 225 feet. The mission-house has a front upon Houston-street of 86 feet, and a depth of 85 feet. It has a gable front 118 feet in height, inclosing five stories, and at the east side of the building is a tower and spire 212 feet in height, including the cross which surmounts it. The cross is 12 feet in height, and will be illuminated at night, gas-jets within the galvanized iron case being ignited by electricity. The lighted cross can be seen miles away. The style of architecture is modern English Gothic, and the material is Long Meadow, Mass. brown-stone, trimmed with Newark brown-stone. The main entrance is through a portal 20 feet wide, rising through two stories of the mission-house, the stone work of the gable being richly ornamented with delicate tracery and carved finials. This portal is guarded by iron gates, passing which access is gained to a handsome passage way, at the end of which is a vestibule opening into the chapel. Glass doors separate the hall from the vestibule, and partly inclose the latter, which is a cheerful entrance to the chapel itself. On either side of the main entrance, and next to the walls of the main building, are side entrances to St. Augustine's Hall, and the rooms of the parish societies and school-rooms. These entrances give access, not only to the mission, but also to the chapel. The main gable of the building is filled with three lancet windows, running through the third and fourth stories. The right hand side entrance leads to the clergy offices and janitor's room, and the left hand to the parish rooms. On the second floor is St. Augustine's Hall, 79 by 57 feet, and 20 feet high. This is a cheerful room, with wainscots and ceiling of ash, windows filled with stained glass, a platform at one end and a small gallery at the other, which may be used for stereopticon exhibitions. The room will seat 500 persons, and will be used for lectures and by the industrial and infant schools. On the third floor is the guild room, 40 by 56 feet, and 18 feet high; and also four parish school-rooms. The fourth floor contains a large school-room, 45 by 50 feet, two large classrooms, and apartments for the minister in charge. The fifth floor is divided into seven rooms, three of which are living rooms for the resident clergyman and four for the janitor. These floors are reached by two sets of independent fire-proof staircases, one at each end of the building.

Back of the mission-house, and connected with it by a vestibule 20 feet deep and 30 feet wide, is the chapel. This will seat 700 persons. It is cruciform, with nave and transepts and an apsidal chancel, the roof spanning the entire church. The chapel is 132 feet in depth, the width is 52 feet, distance across the transepts 82 feet, and height 65 feet in the centre of the open-timbered Gothic roof. The ceiling is tastefully colored. The chancel is furnished to accommodate a choir, and has a robing-room on one side and an organ gallery on the other, the organ, with illuminated pipes, fronting upon the chancel and the left transept. Under the organ and a corresponding place on the opposite sides there are passages leading to the basement. The chancel windows and a large window in the east transept are of stained glass. The walls of the chancel are very richly decorated. Above the wainscot runs a broad band of deep red; higher up is a second band of stenciled floral decoration in tints, and above this is a band of dark greenish-gray, reaching to the roof. On the east transept hall, under the rose window, is the text in illuminated letters: "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord." The church will be furnished with gas-fixtures of polished brass in Egyptian patterns, suspended from the ends of the hammer-beams, and at the intersection of the roof timbers of the nave and transepts a large corona of polished brass, 10 feet in diameter, is suspended. Under the chapel are the Sunday-school class-rooms, reached by four staircases, and having accommodations for more than 1,000 children. The rooms in both buildings are connected by speaking tubes and electric bells. The woodwork throughout is of ash and Georgia pines, finished in the most careful manner. On the roofs, on every floor, and in the engine-room in the basement there are are fire-plugs and hose attached, connecting with a tank holding 4,000 gallons, located in the upper part of the tower. The cost of the edifice was about $260,000.

The services yesterday were held at 11 o'clock, and at that hour the church was filled to overflowing. The bell which called the worshipers together was cast in 1700, and given to Trinity Church by the Bishop of London in 1704. The stalls, pulpit, lectern, and altar were carved and decorated with Autumn leaves and grasses, and at each end of the chancel steps were sheafs of wheat. The altar is the one that was used in the parish church for more than 25 years, and was removed to St. Augustine when the Astor memorial was erected. The transepts were occupied by the students of the General Theological Seminary, and in front of each one aisle were reserved for the wardens and vestry, and four pews across the front were reserved for the visiting clergy. At 11 o'clock the main entrance was thrown open, and Bishop Potter entered at the head of a long line of the clergy. He recited in alternation with the attendant priests the twenty-fourth Psalm, continuing the recital until he had reached the episcopal chair in the chancel, and the clergy had taken their seats. The Trinity choir of 30 men and boys occupied the stalls. The consecration service then proceeded. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity, having received the instrument of consecration from the Bishop, read to the sentence of consecration, after which the prescribed prayers were read by Bishop Potter, and the consecration sentence read by Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Chapel. Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, minister in charge of St. Augustine's, began the regular morning service; the lessons were read by Rev. William H. Cooke and Rev. H. B. Hitchings, the creed and prayer before the litany by Rev. Charles T. Olmstead, the litany by Rev. Alexander S. Draper, the ante-communion service by the Bishop, the epistle by Rev. Dr. Mulchahy, the gospel by Rev. Dr. Weston, the offertory by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, and the rest of the communion service by the Bishop. The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter, his text being taken from the one hundred and thirty-second Psalm, fifteenth and sixteenth verses.

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The second of the series of 25-cent entertainments was given in Chickering Hall last evening, Josh Billings being the attraction. This renowned proverbial philosopher read a number of selections from his own works, including "Sandwiches," "The Pensive Cockroach," "Milk," and "What I Kno' About Hotels," keeping the audience in roars of laughter throughout. The greater part of the evening was taken up with an excellent musical entertainment, Mr. Albert G. Thies presiding at the piano, and Miss Louise Kemlo and Mrs. Susie Rutherford singing respectively contralto and soprano solos. Miss Kemlo's reception by the audience was very enthusiastic, her rendition of "Non pin Mesta," "Tapping, Tapping at the Garden Gate," and "My love has gone sailing" being unusually fine. Again and again Miss Kemlo was called upon the stage, and the honors of the evening were fairly divided between the funny reader and this beautiful singer. Mrs. Rutherford and Mr. Thies were also encored, and the entire musical part of the programme was loudly applauded.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

About 50 members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who formed an athletic club recently, held a meeting last evening at No. 306 Fourth-avenue, at which the organization of the new association was completed. A constitution and by-laws and rules governing athletic games were adopted. The organization is to be known as the American Athletic Club. Persons under the age of 16 years will not be admitted to membership. Nine Trustees and a Board of Management, to be composed of the officers and three members, will have control of the affairs of the club, but their action will be subject to the will of the association when questioned. The annual meeting will be held on the third Monday of November, and the regular meeting on the second Thursday of every month. The list of games adopted include broad jumping, high jumping, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, and running and walking matches.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs are to have another conference to-day with the owners of the armories now used by the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments, for the purpose of ascertaining the lowest rent of each for a new term.

The announcement that a penalty of 1 per cent. would be added to all taxes remaining unpaid to-day had the effect of bringing a large number of tax-payers to the Receiver's office yesterday. The clerks were kept busy all day, and an immense amount was received. On Dec. 15, 1 per cent. additional will be imposed on all taxes then unpaid.

The Tammany Aldermen-elect, who constitute a majority of the Common Council for 1878, have not yet decided who shall be their President, but they will soon hold a caucus on the subject. The candidates named for the office are Messrs. William B. Roberts, Patrick Keenan, and Samuel A. Lewis, but it is said that Mr. Lewis is likely to be selected. Of course, the selection entirely depends upon Mr. Kelly.

BROOKLYN'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY—SEVERAL VACANCIES YET TO BE FILLED.

The following changes were made yesterday in the various departments of the Brooklyn City Government:

Department of Arrears.—Appointments—P. Albert Nostrand, Democrat, Eighteenth Ward; William M. Grim, Independent Democrat, Twenty-third Ward; William S. Tully, Democrat, Twenty-second Ward; Josiah H. Pitts, Democrat, Twenty-fifth Ward; August Bush, Republican, Sixteenth Ward; and John R. Kane, Republican, Seventh Ward. Reappointments—Cashier, R. S. Steves, Republican, Seventh Ward; Return Clerk, Daniel O'Reilly, Democrat, (Alderman elect of the Twelfth Ward,) until Jan. 1; Entry Clerks, William Elston, Democrat, Sixth Ward, and John J. Morgan, Democrat, Second Ward; Redemption Clerk, Edmund D. Morris, Democrat, Thirteenth Ward; Sales Clerk, George S. Valentine, Democrat, Eighth Ward; Assessment Clerk, P. Pigot, Democrat, (Justice of Sessions-elect,) Flatbush, until Jan. 1; Map Clerk, William H. Measbon, Democrat, Twenty-first Ward; Correction Clerk, William R. Jabkson, Democrat, Twenty-third Ward; Tax Clerks, Thomas F. O'Brien, Democrat, Second Ward, and C. J. O'Neill, Democrat, Sixth Ward; Copyist, M. J. Kelly, Democrat, Fifth Ward. Removals—H. T. Gerald, Democrat, Twentieth Ward, and E. J. Murtagh, Democrat, Fourteenth Ward.

Department of Collection.—Removals—M. J. Allen, First Ward, Chief Clerk in the bill department; H. A. Gerhardt, Twenty-fifth Ward, and James J. Gill, Second Ward, Bill Clerks. The position of Deputy Collector, which has been filled by Mr. John Fullerton, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, is abolished.

Fire Department.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon President Williams announced the following changes in the subordinates of his department:

W. D. Moore, Bookkeeper, to be Secretary of the Board pro tem., in the place of E. A. Kolimeyer; Dr. S. J. Brady, to be Surgeon of the department in the place of Dr. Quinn; John S. Buchanan to be Inspector of Buildings in place of James Dowd; John H. Jeffers appointed clerk in the place of William H. Manning; George S. McGrath appointed clerk to the place of Robert D. Massey; George W. Burnet appointed clerk in the place of M. J. McGlinn; James Slatterly appointed clerk in the place of Charles E. Miles, Thomas Keegan to be Inspector of Supplies in the place of Henry McLaughlin; Thomas Whitford appointed as Kerosene Inspector.

Police Department.—At 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Police and Excise announced the following changes in the *personnel* of their department:

Police Surgeons—Removed, Drs. Daniel E. Kissam, Charles H. Terry, James F. Feeley, and Daniel Murphy; appointed, Drs. H. G. Hopkins, E. E. Burdick, E. Malone, and Edward Gardin. Police Clerk—Removed, S. M. Gay, Deputy Clerk; appointed, Parr Harlow; removed, William H. Muldoon, Property Clerk; appointed, A. S. Rowley; removed, James C. Guilfoyle, Boiler Inspector; appointed, Sam. Webb. Fire Marshal—Removed, Patrick Keany; no appointment. Bridge Keepers—Removed, William Dempsey, Carroll-street; appointed, Patrick McLaughlin; removed, James Farrell, Third-street; appointed, Hugh Armstrong. Excise Bureau—Removed, Philip H. Briggs, Cashier; appointed, William Wade; removed, Thomas H. Glass, clerk; appointed, George Grehl; removed, Inspectors J. Philpot Curran, Thomas Ash, Patrick Brady, Michael Keefe, John J. Seiler, William Keating; appointed, Inspectors, Nelson Shaurman, Charles Wood, Max Josue.

By careful reference to the above it will be seen that several positions yet remain to be filled, among the most important of which is that of Fire Marshal, in place of P. Keady, Democrat, removed. It is not known whether Mr. Parr Harlow will succeed Mr. Midgeley as First Assistant Clerk of the Police Department or be assigned to some other clerkship. Mr. George H. Flanley, Superintendent of Telegraph, will probably be retained, with the present corps of telegraph operators. Mr. Frederick L. Jenkins, the Superintendent's clerk, it is thought, will also remain, and Superintendent Kenny will be reached on the pedestal chair in the chancel, and the clergy had taken their seats. The Trinity choir of 30 men and boys occupied the stalls. The consecration service then proceeded. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity, having received the instrument of consecration from the Bishop, read to the sentence of consecration, after which the prescribed prayers were read by Bishop Potter, and the consecration sentence read by Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Chapel. Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, minister in charge of St. Augustine's, began the regular morning service; the lessons were read by Rev. William H. Cooke and Rev. H. B. Hitchings, the creed and prayer before the litany by Rev. Charles T. Olmstead, the litany by Rev. Alexander S. Draper, the ante-communion service by the Bishop, the epistle by Rev. Dr. Mulchahy, the gospel by Rev. Dr. Weston, the offertory by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, and the rest of the communion service by the Bishop. The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter, his text being taken from the one hundred and thirty-second Psalm, fifteenth and sixteenth verses.

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ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator William McMaster, of Toronto, Canada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the Coleman House.

Hon. D. L. Macpherson and Col. Gzowski, of Toronto, and Dr. C. E. Brown-Sequard, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Solomon Bundy, of Oxford, N. Y., and Judge T. R. Westbrook are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and William M. Wadly, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Anthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Judge Robert Earl, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Senator-elect S. H. Woodruff, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., and William J. Florence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The American and Foreign Bible Society is publishing the Scriptures in the Japanese language for general circulation in Japan.

The members of the Stock Exchange yesterday passed appropriate resolutions respecting the decease of Mr. Ferris, which was reported on Thursday.

Rev. A. S. Isaacs will deliver a German sermon in the Synagogue "Adas Israel," East Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, to-day, the same being the first day of Hanuca.

Special gospel services will hereafter be held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Macdougal-St-eet Baptist Church. Preaching by ministers of different denominations.

The residence of M. E. Dayton, No. 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, was entered by sneak thieves on Thursday, and robbed of silverware and clothing valued at $250.

Eugene Chassaignac has brought from New-Orleans to this City a painting of "Venus Rising from the Sea," which he thinks is a Titian or a Tintoselio. It will be exhibited in this City.

Frank O'Neil, aged 22, of Greenpoint, Long Island, while at work as a boiler-maker at the new gas-works, foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River, fell into a pit, a distance of 26 feet, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The People's Line of steamers Drew and St. John have their state-rooms comfortably warmed by steam-pipes. Shippers would do well to forward their goods promptly, as it is expected that navigation will close shortly.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the month of November, 1,873 deaths, 2,091 births, and 692 marriages. During the same period last year there were reported 1,804 deaths, 1,954 births, and 594 marriages.

John Cassell, aged 37, of No. 53 Cannon-street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by being caught and crushed in the machinery at Morgan's elevator, at No. 39 East-street, while adjusting the belting. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

Edward Powers, aged 66, of No. 303 East Fifty-third-street, fell dead at the corner of Mulberry and Grand streets yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified and assumed charge of the remains, which had been removed to the residence of the deceased.

While the family of Mr. Jonathan Edwards were at dinner in the basement of their residence, No. 11 West Forty-seventh-street, on Thursday afternoon, the house was entered by sneak thieves who succeeded in carrying off diamond jewelry, &c., valued at upward of $1,000.

About 5:30 yesterday afternoon an unknown man, apparently Irish, and 45 years of age, suddenly fell dead while at work on a canal-boat at the Passaic bulk-head on the Hudson River, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The Coroner took charge of the body and will hold an inquest.

The seat in the Stock Exchange of the defaulter George E. Plume was sold to W. G. Read, Jr., soon after the exposure in the newspapers. Yesterday the Committee on Admissions approved the purchaser, and admitted Mr. Read, thus practically settling the question of Mr. Plume's expulsion.

The argument in the matter of Mrs. La Bau's application for $20,000 to enable her to carry on her contest of Commodore Vanderbilt's will, was postponed yesterday by mutual consent of counsel to Thursday next at 1 o'clock. The hearing in the will case is set down for Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for November exhibit the following figures: 35 missionaries, 7,071 visits: 344 meetings, 185 pledges, 12,237 tracts, 228 families aided. The receipts for the month are $4,883 29; the payments, $3,582 63; the debt running, $12,616 51.

"Citizen" George W. Madox delivered a harangue entitled "No Rich, No Poor," before the Liberal Club last evening. In the course of it he spoke of the wrongs of women at the hands of the "dominant sex." An inebriated individual present loudly demanded what he meant by that term, and was promptly arrested and locked up pending a reply.

William E. Curtis was arrested a short time since on a charge of passing a counterfeit $1,000 Treasury note, but after a hearing was discharged by Commissioner Sheldon. Mr. Curtis went to Cleveland, Ohio, and the officers of the Cleveland Savings Institution, after a full investigation, ascertained that Mr. Curtis had obtained the bill from the bank. The value of it was promptly refunded to him.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce in the suit of Noyes A. Palmer against Rachael A. Palmer. The plaintiff was formerly Superintendent of the Evergreen Cemetery.

At a trial of complaints against liquor-dealers yesterday for violation of the Excise law, before the Commissioners of Police and Excise, the licenses of Ferdinand Menorider, of No. 553 Broadway, E. D., and John Stemmerman, of Washington-avenue and Prospect-place, were revoked, the testimony showing that in both cases the law had been grossly violated. All the Commissioners were present.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen, in whose behalf a petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court of Brooklyn, on the 17th inst., held a meeting before United States Commissioner Winslow, at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday. Ten creditors, holding unsecured debts amounting to $500,843 82, were represented, and Mr. Herman H. Schwietering, of Brooklyn, was chosen Assignee, and gave bonds in the nominal sum of $10,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8181. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ADMISSION OF THE NEW SENATORS.

A DULL TIME AT THE NIGHT SESSION—THE AGREEMENT AND THE VOTE—SENATOR DAVIS INDIFFERENT—GOV. KELLOGG AND HAMBURG MASSACRE BUTLER TAKE THE OATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The scenes in the Senate last night prior to perfecting the arrangement by which Messrs. Kellogg and Butler were admitted were to the casual observer very dull and uninteresting. There was even less than the usual interest that attaches to night sessions of the Senate; and yet to the principal actors upon the floor the session was one of great labor and anxiety. Leaders on both sides were determined if possible to arrive at some fair understanding by which a vote might be had upon the two cases that have occupied almost exclusively the attention of the Senate during the past week. The principals in conducting the negotiation were Senators Edmunds and Thurman. These two gentlemen were absent during most of the evening in one of the committee-rooms discussing plans and listening to the advice of Senators, and it was not until after midnight that the agreement which was subsequently offered in the Senate and adopted was perfected. The proposition was reduced to writing, and handed around for approval on the Democratic side by Mr. Thurman, and on the Republican side by Mr. Edmunds. While groups of Senators were engaged examining and discussing the Edmunds and Thurman protocol, Senator Hill occupied the floor, and made a rambling, incoherent argument in favor of seating Spofford, to which no one paid the slightest attention. From the character of Mr. Hill's speech it is believed he stood up and talked for no other purpose than to consume time, in order that Edmunds and Thurman might get their agreement perfected and agreed upon before formally presenting it to the Senate. As soon as the agreement was arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Hill was given a signal and he brought his remarks to a close. Mr. Edmunds then read the agreement to the Senate, and asked that unanimous consent be given to it. The Senate as such could not pass upon an agreement of this kind, nor could any notice be taken of it upon the records of the Senate proceedings. It had to be adopted unanimously in the form of a personal agreement among Senators, which was done about 1:30 o'clock in the morning. Part of the agreement was that the time until 3:30 should be occupied in discussion by the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and any others to whom he would yield the floor. The vote on the Butler case was to be taken one hour after action was had on Mr. Kellogg's case. Nobody desired to occupy the floor in debate, and the Senate proceeded at once to vote upon the case of Mr. Kellogg, the resolution for his admission being adopted by a vote of 30 to 28—Conover and Patterson voting in the affirmative. the case of Butler was then immediately taken up and voted upon, and the resolution admitting him adopted by a vote of 29 to 28. It was very generally expected that Mr. Kellogg would be admitted by the votes of Patterson and Conover, and his admission being a foregone conclusion, very little interest was manifested in the progress of the roll-call. In the case of Butler, however, intense interest was manifested on both sides. Conover and Patterson voted for his admission, and when the roll-call was completed, the vote stood 29 to 28, with Senator Davis, of Illinois, not voting. Mr. Davis, for whose vote no one could vouch, was not in the chamber during the roll-call, and the friends of Butler were exceedingly nervous lest he should appear and cast the vote that would reject that gentleman. A page was dispatched for Mr. Davis, and he soon returned with that portly Senator, entering the chamber on the Republican side. Several Republican Senators approached him and explained the vote in Butler's case, and about the same time Mr. Thurman made an appeal to him to vote for Butler's admission. Mr. Davis, however, manifested no interest in the condition of the vote, paid no attention to Thurman's appeals, and positively declined to vote. While Mr. Thurman was laboring with Mr. Davis, a party of interested Senators surrounded the Clerk's desk, anxiously awaiting the footing up of the roll. In this group were Patterson, Gordon, Hill, Conkling, and several others.

Gen. Butler stood in the door of the cloak-room on the Democratic side, his face plainly revealing the intense feeling with which he watched the closing proceedings, and his eyes were fixed in a vacant manner upon the Clerk, who was adding up the roll that was to open or close to him the Senate of the United States. The Clerk, having finished the count, handed the roll to the Vice-President, who turned to Senator Davis as if to inquire whether he desired to vote, but the indifferent manner of that Senator, as he slowly paced the floor in rear of the seats, showed that he had no purpose to take part in the vote, and the Vice-President announced the result—29 to 28. Had Mr. Davis voted no, Butler would have been rejected. Had Mr. Sharon been present the same result might have followed, although this is by no means certain, as it is possible that had Mr. Davis' vote been necessary to admit Butler he would have received it. Before the roll-call on the Butler case was finished Gov. Kellogg was brought into the Chamber and took a seat on the Republican side, and after the result of the last vote was announced a motion was made that Mr. Kellogg be sworn in, which was agreed to. A similar motion to swear in Butler was also agreed to. Gov. Kellogg, escorted by Senator Spencer, and Butler, escorted by Senator Patterson, stepped forward to the Vice-President's desk and were sworn in. Immediately after this the Senate went into executive session.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day reported the case of Eustis to the Senate, the committee standing six to three for his admission. Those who recommended admission were Messrs. Wadleigh, Mitchell, and Hoar, Republicans, and Messrs. Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Hill, Democrats. Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin; McMillan, and Ingalls oppose Eustis. No time has been fixed for the consideration of this case, and it is not likely to receive attention during the few working hours that remain to the called session. The resolution reported by the committee declares Mr. Eustis entitled to admission to date from Jan. 16, 1876. There is not likely to be much of a contest when Mr. Eustis' case is called up.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Senate was in executive session for some time this afternoon, and confirmed the nomination of Owen P. Fitzsimmons to be Marshal of Georgia. The whole time was spent in discussing his nomination, the leadership in his behalf being assumed by Senator Gordon. Very strong speeches were made against his confirmation on the Republican side, and every Republican voted in the negative except three. These were Stanley Matthews, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Conover. The New-York appointments were not taken up, and the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

In the executive session of the Senate held between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the nominations of Theodore Roosevelt to be Collector of Customs, and L. Bradford Prince to be Naval Officer for the Port of New-York, were reported from the Committee on Commerce adversely, and both were placed on the calendar. The nomination of Edwin A. Merritt to be Surveyor of Customs was not reported from the committee. The nomination of William Henry Smith to be Collector of Customs at Chicago was reported without recommendation, and placed upon the calendar. The committee reported favorably upon the nomination of C. G. Fort to be Collector of Customs at Oswego. The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Robert T. Clayton, of Georgia, to be Consul at Callao; William H. Fitzpatrick, to be Register of the Land Office at Topeka, Kan.; John H. Hammond, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the Dakota Superintendency.

END OF THE CALLED SESSION.

ITS FORMAL TERMINATION NOT YET DECIDED UPON—HOW A CALLED SESSION MAY BE MADE CONTINUOUS—QUESTIONS FOR WINTER DISCUSSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The House and Senate both meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Twelve o'clock is the hour for the meeting of Congress in the regular session provided for by the Constitution. It is supposed that a joint resolution formally adjourning the called session will be passed, and that a final adjournment will be taken a little before 12 o'clock, but it is by no means certain that the called session will be formally terminated, in which case the regular session will be in effect a continuation of the called session. It seems that in the Sixteenth Congress a called session was continued into the regular session without adjournment and the Journal of the Senate is continuous, making no distinction or break between the two sessions. It is held now by those who have examined the question that if Congress be in session on the first Monday of December the constitutional requirement is answered without considering that a new session begins at that time. In case there should be no formal adjournment of the called session, on Monday, some very nice questions will arise for the discussion of the Winter, as to the condition of the nominations before the Senate. According to the rules of the Senate they fall at the end of a session, and the first question to be raised is whether they will fall, provided there be no interregnum between the sessions by reason of the constitutional requirement for a meeting on the first Monday in December. A very nice question will also be raised as to the tenure of officers nominated and not confirmed, and this question will be decided on the same principles as the other. It is within the discretion of Congress to adjourn or make the session continuous, and, as before stated, the impression is that the Senate will be definitely ended at 11:30, for instance, in which case the nominations not acted upon will fall, and the President will be compelled to send them again to the Senate.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$748,667,800 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	200,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	70,000,000 00
Total principal	$1,721,934,450 00
Total interest	30,697,051 35
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	$14,000,000 00
Interest	175,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$24,702,050 26
Interest	765,269 10
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$351,403,990 50
Certificates of deposit	36,055,000 00
Fractional currency	18,043,020 52
Coin Certificates	32,391,400 00
Total principal	$437,893,411 02
Total unclaimed interest	7,447 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,198,529,911 28
Interest	31,644,767 48
Total	$2,230,174,678 76
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$133,970,214 43
Currency	8,816,396 39
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	9,806,002 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	36,055,000 00
Total	$188,647,612 82
Less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriations have been made	4,500,000 00
Total	$184,147,612 82
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Nov. 1, 1877	$2,047,350,700 57
Dec. 1, 1877	2,046,027,065 94
Decrease of debt during the month	$1,323,634 63
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877	14,131,157 32
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by United States	35,957,629 14
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	8,975,433 32
Balance of interest paid by United States	26,982,195 82

THE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is the reply of Secretary Sherman to Colgate & Co., of New-York, who offered to purchase $150,000 in four per cent. bonds, if the Secretary would receive in payment silver bullion to an amount sufficient to coin $150,000 in silver:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1877.

Messrs. James S. Colgate & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 20th ult. was duly received, but was not answered sooner because of other more pressing official engagements, nor did I think you expected an answer until I saw your letter in the public prints, with some comments upon it indicating that so favorable an offer ought to have received more prompt attention. You offer to purchase $150,000 of four per cent. bonds if I will receive in payment silver bullion to an amount sufficient to coin 150,000 silver dollars, containing in each 412½ grains of standard silver. I am authorized to issue these bonds only at par for coin, and as gold coin only is authorized by law, I can only receive gold coin. This department has sold within six months over $75,000,000 of these bonds, at par, for gold coin. With $150,000 of bonds, or gold coin, I can now buy silver enough to coin 163,830 of the silver dollars you offer, or, to state it differently, you can buy with $137,337 in gold coin enough silver dollars to pay, as you propose, for $150,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and thus an experienced broker can make the handsome profit of $12,663. It is true you offer to take silver dollars for your interest, but I do not see how this helps the Government, unless it makes this the pretext to pay silver dollars to those who paid gold for their bonds; but you would hardly think this fair or honest. The Government might find this expedient to pay a cheaper dollar so convenient that it might think it better to adopt the latin ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, and coin a dollar of 400 grains with which to pay you. I know you would not think this fair or honest. It might think a subsidiary dollar containing 385 grains is good enough to pay a bondholder. This, I am sure you would not think fair or honest. I must therefore respectfully decline your offer, and ask you to pay gold coin, as others have done, with the confident hope that the United States will never pay you in a coin of less value than it exacts of you. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

OVERPLUS OF LABOR ABROAD.

AN INFLUX OF WORKMEN FROM THE UNITED STATES TO POINTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—ADVICE FROM THE CONSUL-GENERAL AT LONDON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Adam Badeau, United States Consul-General at London, in a dispatch, dated the 10th of November, refers to the annual report of the Consul at Manchester, and invites particular attention to his remarks on the influx of workmen from the United States to various points in Great Britain, whether as carpenters to Manchester, masons to London and Glasgow, or miners to Derbyshire, in consequence of a notion spreading among American mechanics that the labor market on the other side of the Atlantic is better than in the United States. Many are thus induced to emigrate, confident of procuring speedy and remunerative employment, and the result is that, unless the mechanic has previously obtained a contract insuring him employment, he finds himself without either money or work. His condition rapidly becomes worse, and he is obliged to part with his clothing in order to obtain food and lodging, until finally he appears at the nearest United States Consulate, half starved and with hardly sufficient raiment to cover his nakedness, begging to be sent back to the United States, and is surprised and indignant when informed that no funds are in the Consul's hands for such a purpose. Whatever may be the claims of the applicant for relief, there can be no doubt of the need for it, and no doubt that if given it will afford only temporary consolation, as there is an utter improbability of the stranger obtaining any kind of employment. The Consul-General urges the importance of bringing before American mechanics the improvidence of their course in seeking work from strangers, and at a distance from home, without having positive assurance that they will be successful, and especially to warn such persons that the Consular officers of the United States are not authorized to grant them any relief whatever."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1877.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided that the civilian appointments to Second Lieutenancies in the Army (of which six or seven are now pending in committee) should not be reported this session. They will consequently all fall at its expiration.

In the House to-day, Mr. Goode, of Virginia, attempted to secure a suspension of the rules to pass a general amnesty bill, and only failed in his object by five votes. There was present, however, but a bare quorum, the vote standing 99 to 52. All the Southern Republicans, except Randolph, of Tennessee, voted for the bill.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of November, 1877, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$3,715,787 85
War	7,553,289 27
Navy	1,517,720 75
Interior, (Indians and pensions)	3,054,174 00
Total	$15,840,921 93

The Senate, in executive session, at 2:30 A. M. confirmed the following nominations: Manuel Govin, of Florida, to be Consul at Leghorn; Robert L. McLaren, to be United States Marshal for Minnesota; W. W. Bilson, to be United States Attorney for Kentucky; George L. Norton, of New-Orleans, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats; George Conn, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lake View, Oregon; L. C. Baring, to be Register at Oregon City, Oregon.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has a telegram from Dr. Irwin, Red Cloud Agent, dated at New Red Cloud Agency, Nov. 26, in which he states that he had arrived at that post the previous day with his command. The Indians were within 60 miles and on the route. Many Indians from Spotted Tail joined his train, causing some delay and discord, but no serious difficulty occurred. The northern Indians found they could not break up the Ogallallas, and all but about 30 lodges scattered off and went north.

Chief Engineer William H. King is ordered to duty in charge of the engineer stores at the Navy-yard, Norfolk. Medical Inspector George Peck is ordered to assume the duties of the Naval Medical Examining Board. Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, in charge of the engineer stores at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., is detached, and ordered to continue on temporary duty as Chief Engineer of that yard. Medical Director Joseph Wilson is detached as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board, and placed on waiting orders.

The public debt statement for November shows a decrease in the debt for the month of $1,323,634 63, and the following balances in the Treasury:

Currency	$8,816,396 39
Special fund for redemption of fractional currency	9,806,002 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	36,055,000 00
Coin, (including coin certificates, $32,391,400)	133,970,214 43
Outstanding legal tenders	351,340,288 00
Amount due military establishments	4,500,000 00

Advices from Admiral Patterson, Yokohama, Nov. 22, report the health of the officers and men there, at Shanghai, and other ports excellent. No cases of cholera were reported theres ince Oct. 11. but public advices show that the disease is spreading through the interior owing to the distribution of infected troops, which served in the recent insurrection. Chief Engineer G. D. Emmons, of the Ranger, has been condemned on account of paralysis of the right side. He was sent home on the City of Peking. Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Melville, of the Tennessee, was to be ordered to the Ranger in his stead.

The Treasury now holds $345,130,550 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $14,373,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $978,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $797,000. National bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $319,219,599; gold notes, $1,412,120. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$616,000	$1,010,000
Boston	1,209,000	1,903,000
Philadelphia	374,000	172,000
Miscellaneous	980,000	763,000
Total	$3,179,000	$3,846,000
Receipts to-day		$240,000

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $234,403 02; Customs receipts to-day, $375,375 77.

The following circular in regard to the payment of interest on the 4 per cent. registered stock of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, has just been issued by the Treasury Department: "The books of the registered 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the acts of Congress approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, will be closed for the preparation of interest schedules, as follows: The books embracing registered stock held abroad will be closed on the evenings of the last days of February, May, August, and November, and reopened for transfer and exchange of stock on the mornings of the 16th of March, June, September, and December following. The books embracing registered stock held in the United States will be closed on the evenings of the 15th of March, June, September, and December, and reopened for the transfer and exchange of stock on the mornings of the first of January, April, July, and October following. Stock issued on exchanges and transfers between the 16th of March, June, September, and December, and the first days of succeeding months will bear interest from April 1, July 1, Oct. 1, or Jan. 1, as the case may be."

SEAMEN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The United States Consul at Havre, in a dispatch dated the 15th of November, reports the result of the trial of Edward Smith, William Davis, John Williams, and Thorwald Andersen, accused of the assassination of H. Harris, mate of the American brig C. C. Sweeney, on the 16th of May last, which is as follows: The jury responded negatively with regard to the charge brought against Edward Smith of attempt to murder Capt. Cole, W. Huling, J. Olsen, and Thomas Williams. The jury responded affirmatively with regard to charge brought against Edward Smith of assassinating H. Harris. The jury responded negatively regarding the charge of murder against William Davis; but affirmatively to that of stealing the murdered man's clothes and effects. John Williams and Thorwald Andersen were acquitted. Edward Smith has been sentenced to 20 years' hard labor and 20 years under control of the Police authorities. William Davis has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment without hard labor, and 10 years under the control of the Police authorities. Edward Smith, who gets the greatest punishment, has made application for an appeal. The prisoners are considered to have had a fair trial under the French jurisdiction.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Dec. 1.—A heavy snow-storm prevails here to-night. At 10 o'clock one and a half inches had fallen, and it is still snowing very fast.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND HER TROUBLES.

FULL SATISFACTION GIVEN TO ITALY BY THE PORTE—2,500 TURKISH CORPSES PICKED UP ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

ROME, Dec. 1.—There is no serious difficulty between Turkey and Italy about the seizure of the two merchant ships in the Bosphorous, as reported in the London *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch of yesterday. Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, protested against the seizure, and the Porte offered full satisfaction.

BOGOT, Dec. 1.—Details of the Turkish losses in the fighting at Metchka, on the 26th ult., show that the Russians collected 2,500 Turkish corpses.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE DIRECT TAXATION CLAUSES IN THE ASSEMBLY—A BANISHED AMERICAN PERMITTED TO RETURN TO PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1.—The Budget Committee intend moving that the Chamber pass a vote on the direct taxation clauses, enabling the Councils-General to take the preliminary step of distributing, without, however, authorizing collection.

Hon. Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister, has obtained the repeal of the order of expulsion of the American citizen, Bedel, who was expelled to Belgium for language displeasing to the Government during the elections. Mr. Noyes has notified Mr. Bedel that he is authorized to return to France.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Paris advices of this morning state that the political situation is unchanged. The organs of the Right reproach the Republicans for not making conciliatory advances to President MacMahon, while the Republican organs complain of the spirit of resistance prevailing at the Elysée.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

HEALTH OF THE POPE—AMERICAN SCIENCE—AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

ROME, Dec. 1.—The Pope is worse. The Vatican have accepted the English Government's conditions so as to be able to proclaim the hierarchy of Scotland immediately.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society yesterday, the President, Sir Joseph Hooker, after a detailed examination of recent scientific investigations in America, said: "I must not close my notices of some of the labors of our scientific brethren in the United States without expressing my admiration of the spirit and manner in which the Government and people have co-operated in making known the physical and biological features of their country, and my conviction that the results they have given to the world are, whether for magnitude or importance, greater of their kind than have been accomplished within the same time by any people or Government in the older continents. How great would now be our knowledge of the climate and natural features of India had its trigonometrical or revenue surveys been carried out in the same catholic spirit! and what scientific literature can England and her colonies show to compare with that of the United States surveys!"

This city was visited by the heaviest fog of the season to-day. At 10:30 o'clock this morning it was as dark as midnight, but the darkness only lasted a short time.

The British Government has contracted with the owners of the Bell telephone for its use as a part of the British telegraphic system. A special dispatch from Berlin says the German Telegraph Department are organizing telephonic communication for distances not exceeding 50 miles.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 cotton operatives are now on a strike at Mossley. The employers threaten a general lock-out.

A DISHONEST EXPRESS AGENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—Mr. John W. Booth, who was arrested two weeks ago on a charge of embezzling from the Adams Express Company, of which he had been the Hartford agent for two or three years, was before the Police Court this morning. To the complaint were added several counts, including the forgery of a receipt to a bill for grain and feed, and a plea of not guilty was entered. Mr. Spooner, of Bridgeport, the New-England agent of the Company, and others, testified, and produced documentary evidence, and the accused was bound over to the Criminal Term of the Superior Court, which begins next Tuesday, and in default of bonds was recommitted to jail.

ROBBING FREIGHT CARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—A few days ago the officers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad discovered that their watchman at New-Britain was in collusion with thieves in the robbing of freight cars, and among the goods stolen were silks shipped by A. T. Stewart & Co. and other dealers in New-York. Five of the persons arrested were tried in New-Britain to-day, and held to appear in the higher court in bonds of $800 each.

SENTENCE OF RIOTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg says: "Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Quarter Sessions Court this morning, sentenced the following persons, convicted of participation in the railroad riots of July last: Daniel Moran and Alexander McAllister, for malicious mischief, were each fined $500 and sentenced to six months in the work-house,—the full extent of the law. Moran tampered with a telegraph instrument at the railroad station, and McAllister intimidated a freight engineer. J. M. Green, for diverting a switch, was fined $1,500 and sentenced to one year and six months in the Penitentiary. Thomas McCall, for striking Assistant Superintendent Watt when the latter attempted to move the switch, was fined $1,500 and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year. James Carter, for making incendiary threats to burn the Susquehanna freight depot, was fined $2,000 and sentenced to one year and 10 months in the Penitentiary. Matthew Marshall, for firing coke cars, was fined $5,000 and sentenced to six years and 10 months in the Penitentiary. All were drunk at the time the offenses were committed.

OHIO PUBLIC WORKS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The lessees of the public works of the State to-day discharged all their employes in Ohio, in accordance with a notice served on the Board of Public Works some time ago. The lessees claim that the vacation of certain portions of the canal by the State authorities has materially injured their business, and justifies them in refusing to act further under their lease. The Board of Public Works have been in session here all day, considering what shall be done in the premises, but no conclusion has yet been reached. Attorney-General Little has given an opinion that the lessees cannot abandon the works for the causes named by them, and advises the board to take no official action on their communication.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF A JOURNALIST.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1.—Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, who has been ill for several weeks past, suffered, this morning, an attack of paralysis of the brain, and his physicians say he cannot recover. It is possible that he may survive a day or two, but he is now unconscious and may breathe his last at any moment.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 1.—This morning, at Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles from this city, Celestine McKibben, a brakeman, got his foot fast in a frog, and Alexander Hughes, a conductor, attempted to rescue him, when a freight train struck them, killing both. They were both residents of Pittsburg.

GUILTY OF DOUBLE MURDER.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—Two years ago Lyman Blackman, a farmer living near Beamingham, Mich., deeded his farm to his son Henry on condition that the latter should support his parents and sister. He failing to do this, his father started for Pontiac to-day to get out the necessary papers for revoking the deed. During his absence, Henry quarreled with his mother and sister, which resulted in his shooting and killing them both, after which he set fire to the house and barn. The murderer is now in jail at Pontiac.

THE HURON DISASTER.

SEVERAL OFFICERS' BODIES RECOGNIZED—SIXTY-EIGHT BODIES BURIED—PARTIAL LIST OF THOSE BURIED—VISIT TO THE VESSEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1.—Since my last dispatch the bodies of Lieut. Palmer, Surgeon Culbreth, and Paymaster Saunders have been recognized among those reported found yesterday, all of which have to be buried as a necessity over which volition and affection had no control, as there were no means of transportation or facilities for shipment at hand. Coffins were useless. Some of the bodies were unrecognizable. All were bruised, discolored, swollen, and fast decomposing. The bodies have been picked up all along the shore from the wreck to within 10 miles of Cape Henry Sixty-eight have been buried by citizens and the crews of the life-saving stations between Nos. 3 and 5, and no doubt intervening between those points others have been picked up and buried and not yet reported. Lieut.-Commander Green, in charge of the naval patrol, has made a carefully-prepared record of those buried under his supervision for the information of anxious relatives, as follows: Emerson, Keally, Pierce, Martin, Cooper, Ensign Dauner, Oliver Stanton, Loomis, Lieut. Simons, Pierce, Harris, Barnes, Zeuse, Ingham, Steward, Cadet Engineer Loomis, Chief Clerk Gillet, Commander Ryan, Harrity, Coffee, Hodge, Brophy, Malcolm, Thomas M. Brown, Curry, Hanlon, Coroy, Jackson. Mr. G. E. Pomeroy, of New-York City, left to-night for Nag's Head with a metallic case for his brother-in-law's remains, Lieut. Simons, he having been disappointed twice in getting it to this point for shipment home. The bodies of all the officers will be brought to this city as soon as practicable. The funeral of Capt. J. J. Guthrie took place this afternoon from the Catholic Church of Portsmouth. It was largely attended by the citizens and officials. Divers, under Capt. Stoddard, proceeded this morning to examine the wreck of the Huron. All her wood-work is gone above the spar deck aft. The berth deck is carried away from the beams and floated up close under the spar deck, rendering it impossible for divers to reach the ward-room at present. The strong current and undertow operates against the divers, and to clear it away it will be necessary to blow up the spar. The vessel is no doubt hogged amidships or a little forward of that location. She lies in eight of feet of water careened to port. It is hardly probable than any officers will be found in the ward-room, or men below. I do not think, from the number recovered, that there are more than 50 unaccounted for. The naval authorities will keep the patrol on the beach under Commander Green, of the Navy, and Lieut. Harrington, of the Marine Corps, until all the bodies are found or accounted for. The life-saving crew will also patrol the beach from Cape Henry to Hatteras until Spring.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A SURVIVOR OF THE WRECKED STEAMER.

The Buffalo *Express* publishes the following extracts from a letter written by a second fireman of the Huron to his mother in that city:

MY DEAR MOTHER: You have heard of the wreck of the Huron before this time, and I hasten to let you know that I am safe and sound. We sailed the 24th, about 10 o'clock A. M. from Norfolk. It was a bad-looking day, and as soon as we got out in the ocean it commenced to be very rough weather but that was nothing if they had kept further out to sea. Everything went well till 1:30 A. M., the 24th, when she first struck, and kept on striking and bumping until 4 A. M., when she came to a standstill about 700 yards from shore. All this time the sea was breaking over her like mountains, and carried away all the boats, (seven,) and swept away the foremast before I was washed overboard. I was almost gone, but thanks to Providence and my being a very good swimmer, I was able to reach shore. I was not the least bit frightened or I might not have been saved. I saw some of them lie down and die from fright. It was a fearful sight; many of them were not able to swim at all and they lashed themselves to different parts of the ship, and could be seen the next day from shore. I lost everything, clothes, watch, some money every loose thing I had. HARRY W. AVERY.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.

VALIDITY OF RAILROAD BONDS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In 1869 the town of Deer Park, Orange County, was bonded for $200,000 in aid of the construction of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway. The towns of Thompson and Forestburg, Sullivan County, were also bonded for the same purpose, the former for $120,000; the latter for $40,000. The town of Thompson paid the interest on its bonds for one year, but has since refused to do so, denying the validity of the bonds, and carrying the matter into the courts. The case is now in the Court of Appeals, and stands in the following strange attitude: Three of the Judges declare in favor of the validity of the bonds, three deny their validity, and the seventh refuses to decide, not having heard the arguments, &c. The law under which the bonds were issued will be found in the Session Laws of 1868, chapter 553. It is stated that the law was grossly violated in the issue of the bonds in several ways, and it is because of this, coupled with the fact that frauds of various kinds were charged against the management of the road during its construction, that the bonds are being contested. Since the consideration of the matter in the Court of Appeals, the town of Deer Park is questioning the prudence of paying any more interest until the validity of the bonds is settled. It has heretofore raised the interest—$14,000—annually, and paid it to the Commissioners. It is probable that an injunction will be served on the Supervisor, enjoining him from raising the tax until the matter is finally settled. Such, at least, is the drift of public opinion, which is rapidly growing demonstrative.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1.—The Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commenced to-day. The first was a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, and was won by Port Leonard by three lengths, Typhoon second, Redding third, Lambay, Dick Adams, Jim Hinton, and Tenpins coming in in the order named. Time—3:56½. Dick Adams' rider fell at the second hurdle. Pools on the track: Redding, $25; Typhoon, $20; Port Leonard, $8; the field, $7. Port Leonard led from the start. The second race was the Slocumb Stakes for two-year olds, $25 entrance; play or pay; $500 added; one mile. Mary R. came in first by a length, Duncan F. Kenner second, and Mischief third, beating Momentum, Capt. Fred Race, Bonnie Barronge, and Jim Bell. Time—1:47½. Duncan F. Kenner took the lead. Mary R. went to the front at the turn, keeping it to the finish. The third race was for a club purse of $400, mile heats, and was won by Largenteen, who came in first in the second and third heats, Belle Isle taking the second money. Incommode, Docility, and Ella Rowett were ruled out after the first heat, and Janet after the second. Time—1:45; 1:46; 1:52. The first heat was won by a length, the second by half a head, and the third easily. The weather was cold and clear, the track in good condition, and the attendance very small.

MAINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The British ship Crusader, Capt Matthews, from Quebec Oct. 31, for the Tyne, is ashore on the Goodwin Sands, and will become a wreck. The crew have landed at Deal. The American schooner L. S. & L. C. Adams, Capt. Samson, from Cadiz Nov. 25, for Booth Bay, Me., has put back leaky, and must discharge.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1.—The jury in the case of Andrew Smith, one of the four negroes accused of the murder of Ella Barrett, in 1874, brought in to-day a verdict of murder in the first degree. Other trials in connection with this murder will be begun on Monday next.

CITIZENS OF CHICAGO INDICTED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Indictments for conspiracy to defraud the city out of $60,000 was found to-day against Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, Runyon, and Hanford, formerly West Park Commissioners. The officers of the Protection Life Insurance Company were to-day again indicted for perjury, this time for having sworn to false statements.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Walter Ross & Co., general merchants of Pictou and Wellington, have failed. Their liabilities will aggregate $250,000. The liabilities of McDuff, Simpson & Co., furriers, are $36,000, and of Samuel Gottoman, tailor, are $45,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Irvine Moore, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are $125,000, and his assets scarcely anything.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—William J. Webster & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have assigned. Their liabilities are about $60,000; assets unknown.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 1.—J. W. Hopkins & Co., lumber dealers, have suspended. Their liabilities are about $100,000, one-half of which is unsecured. The causes of their suspension are repeated and heavy losses by fire added to business depression. Hopkins, McDonald & Co. will also suspend.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

AN EDITORIAL EXPRESSION OF OPINION BY THE LONDON TIMES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 1.—The following is a special cable dispatch to the *Globe*, from London:

"The *Times* in an editorial says: Judge Ecllogg's dissent from the award made by the Commissioners at Halifax is supported by reasoning too unsubstantial for serious argument. There is nothing more natural than the opinion that the concessions made by the Canadians are overrated. The awards are always compromises. Saturday's award is no exception. The sum filed by the arbitrators must be disputed on the ground of being excessive, nor can it be gravely urged that the proceedings fail because the decision was not unanimous. If it be argued that the dissent of one arbitrator nullified the award, then the disputants did not really bind themselves to anything, since each was enabled to make the reference to arbitration illusory. We are quite satisfied that the United States Government will not contest the award on either of these grounds. All must regret that the award only amounts to a temporary settlement of the question. Each year the range of the fisheries and the capital employed increase, and it may be difficult to bring about an agreement on the expiration of the present arrangement. Inconveniences are likely to ensue similar to those endured during the months preceding the negotiations of the Treaty of Washington. No diplomatist can be proud of that treaty, but it is plain that there were inherent difficulties in serving two masters—England and the Dominion. If the Canadians find fault with the conclusion they must censure Sir John A. MacDonald. We prefer to these difficulties only to urge more forcibly that the present opportunity be seized in settling the fishing question forever, if possible, instead of waiting for the present concessions to terminate. The award affords means, and if the Governments of Ottawa and Washington are willing to avail themselves of them, the award may be made the basis of arriving at the first approximation of the annual value of the privileges granted. The influence of the Colonial Office ought to have some weight at Ottawa. It certainly would be used to overpower the opposition in Canada. We do not recommend hastily pressing an immediate settlement, but an early opportunity should be taken of frankly intimating to the United States Government that we would like to see it settled, and are prepared to negotiate. We have some confidence that such intimation will not prove unsuccessful."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—1 A. M.—For New-England, the indications are rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, and colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, except rising temperature in the southern portion.

METEOROLOG

Pennsylvania the uprising reached the proportions of a very serious insurrection, and led to a riot in the City of Pittsburg, on the 22d of July, resulting in serious loss of life and property. In that State, also, at a little later period, the infection spread among the operatives in the mining regions, numbering many thousands of laborers. The Governor of Pennsylvania also called upon the President for military aid, as did also, at a little later period, the Governor of Illinois. From several other States, whose authorities made no formal call as required by the Constitution and laws for military aid, there came very earnest appeals for troops to be stationed near the scenes of anticipated danger, as a means of preserving the peace. In response to these, all the troops within reach that could be spared from other duties were dispatched to the disturbed regions, and, under direction of the President, they were employed by this department in rendering all possible aid to the local authorities in securing and maintaining order. In order to enable it to call for aid where violence actually existed, and to guard against danger at threatened places, it became necessary to concentrate troops at points in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as well as in the District of Columbia. For the promptness and zeal with which both officers and men responded to calls for aid in suppressing these disorders, and the celerity, courage, and moderation displayed by them in the execution of their difficult and important duties, they are entitled to high praise. It is also a source of great pleasure to me to be able to announce that the national forces sent to quell these disturbances met with little resistance, and were able to execute all their orders without firing a gun and without bloodshed. The single instance of serious resistance, at Johnstown, Penn., it is believed may have been in ignorance of the fact that it was made against the national troops. Here the forbearance of the commanding office, (Major John Hamilton, First Artillery,) in not firing upon the rioters, was the more conspicuous since he himself sustained a painful injury. I desire emphatically to express my obligations to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Military Geographical Division of the Atlantic, for his untiring energy and great skill in directing the movements of troops.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

A detailed statement of the troubles on the Mexican border is rendered unnecessary, the Secretary says, by the full report already sent to Congress in compliance with resolutions adopted on Nov. 1. It is sufficient to say that the lawless incursions by armed bands from the Territory of Mexico into the State of Texas, for purposes of robbery and plunder, have continued to occur. Mexico has not been able to keep upon her frontier a force able and disposed to either prevent these raids or punish the raiders. A state of things has rendered it necessary to consider under what circumstances the troops of the United States may be ordered to cross the line in pursuit of these marauders, and for the purpose of punishing them and recovering stolen property. Upon a careful consideration, it was deemed proper to direct Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, in the exercise of his own discretion, when in the pursuit of a band of marauders, to follow them, either when the troops are in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, across the Rio Grande and until they are overtaken and punished and the stolen property recovered. I am glad to be able to state that although the border has several times been crossed in this manner in the order above-mentioned, the friendly relations between the two countries have not been disturbed. Gen. Ord has been directed that whenever Mexican troops are present and prepared to intercept retreating raiders, he is to leave the performance of that duty, on the Mexican side of the line, to such force.

THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The report of the General of the Army presents a succinct and exceedingly clear and interesting account of the rise, progress, and successful termination of the war with the Nez Percés Indians, under Chief Joseph. The majority of this tribe is living at peace upon their reservation at Lapwai, Idaho Territory; but a branch of the tribe, under Joseph, has always refused to go there, claiming the right to remain in the country west of Snake River, known as the Wallowa Valley—a country which lies within the State of Oregon, has been partially surveyed, and in which many sales of land have been made by the United States to actual settlers. The attempt to remove Joseph and his confederates, to the rerervation, was resisted by force, and was the signal for the commencement of hostilities by the Indians. The campaign which ensued, with its severe battles and memorable marches, resulting in the final surrender of Chief Joseph and his followers to the troops of the United States, under command of Col. Miles, will be found described in Gen. Sherman's report, and the reports referred to therein, with such accuracy and minuteness of detail as to leave nothing for me to add. I join with Gen. Sherman in grateful recognition of the zeal, energy, endurance, courage, and skill displayed by Gen. Howard, Col. Gibbon, and Col. Miles, and the officers and men under their command, in the prosecution of this most remarkable campaign. With the surrender of Joseph ended Indian hostilities for the present, and, let us hope, for the future, as well. It is not, however, wise to assume that all danger is passed, and that the Indian tribes on our frontier will from this time forward remain at peace.

THE PAY DETERMENT.

The Paymaster-General renews the recommendations formerly made in regard to the establishment of an annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers of the Army. This scheme has twice received the approval of the President and Secretary of War, and been recommended to Congress. The deaths of officers on the frontier in recent campaigns against the hostile Indians bring visibly before us the necessity of encouraging and enabling officers, by their own regular and voluntary assessment, to provide an annuity for those who are dependent upon them for support. I also invite attention to the remarks of the Paymaster-General in his report upon the subject of mileage of officers of the Army traveling under orders.

Attention is next called to a defect in the mode of awarding contracts for supplies, &c., and the Secretary earnestly recommends the passage of an act so amending the existing law upon this subject as to make every bid presented, in pursuance of advertisement for proposals for supplies or services in any of the departments of the Government, absolutely binding upon the bidder, and upon his sureties, for at least 60 days, unless sooner rejected. And the statute should also require that every bid should be accompanied by a bond, with security, pledging the bidder to keep good his bid for 60 days, and enter into the contract, if awarded to him, within that time.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Signal Service has continued its usefulness in the diffusion of scientific and practical information. The duties now devolved upon that service are, besides the instruction in military signaling and telegraphy, to conduct the observation and report of storms; to report upon the average depth of water in the great rivers of the interior and give notice of their dangerous rises; to give important assistance to the life-saving service on our coast, and to construct and repair military telegraph lines. One hundred and fifty-nine stations of observation have been maintained during the year, and the deductions made from the information reported by them, now known as the "Synopsis and Indications," have been continued with gratifying results. A careful analysis of the indications thus published, and a comparison with the weather changes afterward occurring within the time and district to which each has had reference, has given an average percentage of 86 16-100 as verified. An average of 90 per cent. is believed to be attainable. The wide diffusion of these reports may be judged by the fact that they appear regularly in almost all the daily newspapers of the country; and no great storm has swept over any considerable part of the United States without previous announcement. In pursuance of acts of Congress for the construction of telegraphic lines in the interior and upon the frontier, connecting military posts and stations, the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service have nearly completed the lines in Arizona, New-Mexico, and the Texan frontier. A total length of 3,200 miles of line is now operated, and is partially self-supporting. The Chief Signal Officer recommends the complete and permanent organization of the Signal Service. The subject was last year favorably reported upon, and recommended by the President to Congress. It is now again submitted, in the hope that suitable legislation may be had in this regard.

PRESERVATION OF WAR RECORDS.

The work of the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both Union and Confederate, has been diligently and systematically pursued, though somewhat much diminished force of printers and copyists, by reason of a largely-reduced appropriation. As far as accomplished, this consists of a series of volumes in print, thus multiplying the widely-scattered documents on file, so that they can be readily examined in a condensed form. The arrangement of the matter is in chronological order, and great care is exercised in comparing what is put in print with the originals. At present the volumes aggregate 47, (embracing upward of 33,000 pages,) of which 37 relate to the United States and 10 to the Confederate States. This effort to get valuable historical matter into proper form, and, in a chronologic order, and in authentic condition, is now assuming a position of importance, in which the whole country is deeply interested. That its prosecution should be provided for by a permanently-organized working force, under intelligent and faithful supervision, and by liberal appropriations from year to year, until completed, seems to be manifest. The war records of the Confederate States have been published up to the end of the year 1861. The mass of material yet on hand for publication is very large. It is known, however, that documents of an important character are in the hands of State and private societies and individuals. These obtained and arranged chronologically with the rest, a more satisfactory result will be arrived at and supplementary editions avoided, as it is the intention to print fully and accurately all records pertaining to the war of the rebellion, from whatever source procurable. Hence the discrepancy at present between the number of volumes issued from the two great fountains of supply, as seen above.

The Brady collection of war views, purchased by Congress for $25,000, are gradually becoming defaced, through the deterioration and destruction of the sensitized surfaces of the negatives. I recommend that Congress, through a special appropriation, authorize the Secretary of War to institute measures for the preservation of these pictures of battle-fields and other military scenes, in view of the fact that to coming generations they will be invaluable as illustrations of the publication of the official records of the war of the Rebellion.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the last fiscal year were $1,500,000 less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the increase in the cavalry arm. Yet the expenditures and liabilities have been kept within the appropriations, except in the item of transportation, for which a deficiency estimate of $1,200,000 has been submitted. Exigencies have caused the numerous movements of bodies of troops, and great expenditure has been incurred in their concentration at critical points. The question of paying for transportation to certain land-grant railroads having been, in accordance with the acts of Congress, adjudicated by the courts, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court obtained in their favor, they are entitled to payment for the transportation of officers, soldiers, military supplies and material. Their right to payment having been decided in the courts, it becomes the duty of this department to ask the repeal of the act of March 3, 1875, prohibiting such payment, and the grant of an appropriation for the payment of accounts found to be due, as well as provision for the payment of future indebtedness to the roads in question. I quite agree with the Quartermaster-General, that in a military point of view the interests of the Government require the passage of a law under which all railroads shall be obliged to transport, at the earliest practicable time, the men and material of the United States, leaving the adjustment of the question of accounts to be determined in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Under the act of 4th July, 1864, great numbers of claims for Quartermaster's stores furnished to the Army in the States not in rebellion have been filed. One thousand one hundred and two such claims, amounting, as presented, to $1,808,228 84, were acted on by the Quartermaster-General during the year. Of these he reported favorably to the Third Auditor, under the law, 460—his recommendation for allowance, amounting to $155,272—about one-third the amount claimed; 642 were rejected, amounting to $1,352,159 88. There remained on file for action, at the close of the year, 12,598 claims, aggregating $7,391,755 50. I concur with the Quartermaster-General in the opinion that some method of settling this great mass of claims should be provided. I recommend that these claims be transferred to the Commissioners of Southern Claims, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their consideration and decision than are possessed by these officers.

Two new posts have been located—one on Tongue River and one on the Little Big Horn. For these posts the sum of $200,000 was appropriated, and good progress toward their erection has been made during the year. The appropriation coming too late to be applied during the time of navigation last year, delay has been caused by the active employment of the troops sent to establish the posts) against the Nez Percés. The establishment of a new post at Hell Gate Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, has been ordered, and work thereon is in progress. A military reservation in the pass has been declared.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Judge Advocate-General earnestly recommends additional legislation which shall fix beyond question a specific period of limitation to prosecution in cases of desertion. The one hundred and third Article of War, fixing the limit of time within which a person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial, is construed by the Attorney-General as well as the Judge Advocate-General to include the crime of desertion, while the contrary has been held by some military authorities. If the crime of desertion be included the question is, when does the time of limitation commence? At the end of two years from the date of desertion, if no arrest has meanwhile been made, or does it commence two years after the expiration of the term for which the soldier enlisted? As there has been much controversy over this question, it is recommended that it be finally set at rest by precise legislation.

THE ENGINEERING BUREAU.

The report of the Chief of Engineers states that work upon sea-coast defenses has been practically limited to their preservation, and partial repair, but he again urges the adoption of some reasonable system of annual expenditure upon our harbor defenses. Experiments and practice on the general system of torpedo defense have been continued at Willett's Point. An appropriation of $100,000 for the coming year is recommended for this purpose, and for the purchase and storage of such portions of the material as would be immediately required in case of sudden hostilities. In the survey of the Northern and North-western lakes, under the Engineer Department, the triangulation has been carried from Westfield, N. Y., to Painesville, Ohio. The topography and hydrography have been carried from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Vermillion, Ohio. The latitudes and longitudes of Mount Forrest and Cairo, Ill., have been determined, and assistance has been rendered in the telegraphic determination of the longitude of Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory, and Forts Stockton, Concho, and McKavett, in Texas. The difference of level between Lakes Michigan and Superior has been determined. A list of the new charts of the lakes, printed and published during the year, will be found in said report. The survey of the Mississippi River, which has been carried on by the officer charged with the lake survey, has been extended from five miles above Cairo, Ill., to a point eight miles above Columbus, Ky. The systematic survey of the territory west of the one hundredth meridian, which for several years has been carried on by engineer and other officers of the Army, has been continued during the year in portions of California, Nevada, Colorado, and New-Mexico. The continuation of this useful work, in its present satisfactory condition of organization, will, it hoped, commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress. The Engineer Department maps used by the troops engaged in the recent campaigns against the Nez Percés and Sioux have proved of great utility, and it is desirable that the unexplored areas in the country traversed, or liable to be traversed, by the troops and hostile Indians be mapped as rapidly as possible.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the failure of the appropriations for the Army, the manufacture af arms at the National Armory at Springfield was stopped on the 1st of July last, and there is now only on hand a reserve supply of 8,552 rifles and 5,983 carbines of the latest model. It is the opinion of the department, as a measure of precaution and military foresight, that a much larger number of arms of the latest and most approved patterns should be on hand in our arsenals in case of emergency. The present Springfield breech-loading rifle compares favorably with the best arms here or abroad. It is an arm that may not be superseded for some years, and if obliged to yield to one of superior merit, the effect will not be to render it obsolete, but to make it secondary only to one having greater rapidity of fire. In this view it is believed to be wise to lay up a reasonable supply. In the supply of metallic ammunition, it is reported that we are lamentably deficient. Ten rounds per month per man for target practice had been alowed, but this was inadequate for training the soldier in the use of the rifle, and in the perfection of his marksmanship. Many complaints from those in active service have resulted in an order doubling the allowance, making an annual expenditure of 6,000,000 of cartridges. The appropriations for the past have, however, been too small to render this expenditure a judicious one, and it is recommended that an increased appropriation be made for metallic ammunition. The subject of the organization, arming, and disciplining the Militia has received the attentive consideration of the Chief of Ordnance, whose department is required, under the act of 1808, to provide arms and equipments for the whole body of Militia. Under that act an appropriation of $200,000 is annually made, which is not sufficient to arm and equip more than 8,000 infantry. The organized Militia of the States is now reported at over 90,000 men, and if it be the purpose of Congress to encourage the increase and efficiency of this force, a much larger sum than is now provided will be necessary. The armament of our sea-coast fortifications is progressing very slowly. A consideration of their urgent wants, the length of time required to supply them, the unprotected condition of our harbors, and the absolute impossibility of providing for them in time of sudden danger, leads to the conclusion that it would be for the best interest of the country to provide a permanent annual appropriation for their armament. The sale of arsenals no longer needed, and the concentration of the ordnance manufacturing establishments and depots of supplies, is again urged; the simplest and most economical method suggested being the sale of the former and the application of the proceeds to the construction of the latter, and this plan seems to be in accord with the wishes of Congress. Within the past few years 11 small arsenals have been disposed of by sale, under the sanction of Congress, or by transfer to the line of the Army for its uses; but it would appear to be judicious that when a sale of such property is made, the proceeds should be devoted to the erection and repair of the larger arsenals that are retained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ESTIMATES, &C.

The estimates for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as revised, amount in the aggregate to the sum of $43,115,443 24, as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage	$1,193,884 00
Military establishment	31,597,270 68
Public works	7,953,077 76
Miscellaneous	2,371,210 80
Total	$43,115,443 24

The estimates for the support of the military establishment for an Army of 25,000 enlisted men, and the aggregate thereof may be increased or diminished in proportion as the strength of the Army is finally fixed at a larger or smaller number. The estimates submitted by the chiefs of bureaus have, in some instances, been considerably reduced, and it is believed that the several sums now asked are the least that can be appropriated consistently with a just regard for the public interests. In the aggregate of these estimates is included several items which are not submitted in pursuance of statutes requiring the annual expenditure of definite sums of money, but relate to matters resting entirely in the discretion of Congress. I have thought proper to reduce the estimates for rivers and harbors to the aggregate of $5,015,000, and for fortifications to the aggregate of $620,000. It is proper, however, to observe that the estimates for rivers and harbors, as presented by the Chief of Engineers, were prepared and submitted by him in compliance with numerous acts of Congress.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In conclusion, the Secretary refers to the work of constructing jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and quotes from a report of an engineer officer detailed to inspect the work, as follows: "It is probable that the aid of the new 'dredge-boat,' if it is moderately successful, may soon enable Mr. Eads to gain a channel 22 feet deep for a width of 200 feet throughout the jetties, and the chances are quite favorable for the attainment of such a channel in the early stages of low river by the help, possibly, of only an ordinary dredging-machine, and later, perhaps, even without such aid. These statements are made because the law (act approved March 3, 1875,) requires that the honorable Secretary of War shall 'embody in his annual reports the probable time when other payments will become due.'"

Provision for this payment is made in the Sundry Civil act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, page 358, provided it becomes due prior to the 1st of February, 1878. Should the contingency arise subsequent to that date, it would appear that further provision must be made by Congress for the payment. It having been officially reported to me that there was an open channel of greater depth than 18 feet, at mean tide, to and from the sea through the South Pass to the port of New-Orleans, I directed, Aug. 18, 1877, the suspension of the operations for the deepening of the South-west Pass under the appropriation of Aug. 14, 1876, in compliance with the provisions of that act.

PEN PICTURES FROM SPAIN.

SCENES AROUND BARCELONA.

VIEWS IN THE CITY—FROM THE TOWN TO THE MOUNTAINS—WHAT CAN BE SEEN FROM THE HEIGHTS—PLAINS GLITTERING WITH TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BARCELONA, October, 1877.

Since the first day of my arrival in Barcelona I have been taken in charge by Col. Fabra, the Centennial Spanish Commissioner, who, during his residence in our country, conceived a genuine affection for our people, and a hearty appreciation of our institutions. Like a true Spaniard, he considers the attentions he received in America as a sacred debt, to be repaid to every American he may meet in the future. I reap the benefit of this feeling, expressed in manners the most delicate and the most sincere. He has introduced me to all the leading officials, and to all the leading manufacturers, and these have opened to me all the public buildings and all the factories. The Governor of the Province, a warm friend of Col. Fabra, has heaped civilities upon me, has given me a seat in his box at the bull-fights, and in his carriage at the promenades in the park which these Catalans have constructed out of a pile of ruined fortifications within the past two years. But chiefly has Col. Fabra shown his friendship for Americans by devoting to me every day a portion of his own time, so seriously occupied, and his two step-sons, Capt. Manuel de la Gandara and Señor Alvaro de la Gandara, the latter of whom was with the Centennial Commission, have in sober earnest, and not in idle phrase, placed their time at my disposition. Every day we visit old churches, old cloisters, old Roman remains, vestiges of the Arab occupation in the eighth century, modern buildings, museums, ateliers, factories, Government offices, and, in fact, everything that can interest a curious man who has plenty of leisure for observation and an archæological turn. In the course of our rambles I looked often with longing at the belt of hills which shuts out Barcelona from the rest of Spain as it were, but when I expressed a desire to visit them, I found my friend even more enthusiastic than myself. "We Catalans," said Señor Alvaro, "love the mountains, and I go and wander among them with my friends and picnic there as often as I can. The people of the rest of Spain among the upper classes do not in fact care for physical exertion. But it is otherwise with the peasantry, and with the Catalans of every degree. We love to exert ourselves; we love to walk, and climb, and swim, and wrestle, and we love the mountains, too; so if you would like a jaunt there say the word and we will go."

Accordingly the day was fixed, and punctually at 7 o'clock in the morning we were seated in one of the numerous horse-cars or tramways which are to be found in every part of the city. These are double-decked in the English style, and are drawn by four stout horses, as is very necessary, for they accommodate legitimately a considerable number, and the Catalans crowd in irrespective of seats in the brave New-York fashion, and cling on to suspended straps as if they were genuine Gothamites. The route lay up the magnificent promenade called the Paseo de Gracia, which is, in fact, a continuation of the Rambla, and bisects by its broad, straight line that part of Barcelona built recently outside the old fortifications. This faubourg, however, does not belong to the municipality of Barcelona, and is called the "ensanche." It contains all the best dwelling-houses, and numbers at the least 40,000 inhabitants, but owing to some municipal jealousy, which I do not comprehend, it has an official autonomy, though it is no more divided from Barcelona proper than the streets beyond Madison-square from New-York. It is exceedingly broad, having in the centre a broad space for carriages and vehicles, then on each side a promenade for pedestrians, well planted with trees and of equal breadth; then another road for vehicles, and finally the sidewalk and the houses. Perched upon the roof of our horse car, and well wrapped up in light overcoats, for the morning air of Barcelona is pretty searching in October, we surveyed and criticised the houses, the pedestrians going to their labors, the pretty servant-girls with their baskets, trotting off to market, their heads covered with the universal silk handkerchief tied under the chin, the foot-soldiers going with their wagons for the day's rations, and the mounted "Garda Civil," out for morning exercise. Finer looking cavalry, stronger men, or better horses cannot be found in any State of Europe, and they speak volumes in praise of Catalan administration. But it was chiefly the houses that we examined, for the constant variety of decoration which they represent is a source of unfailing interest to a New-Yorker, accustomed to the painfully dull uniformity of entire blocks. There are in Gotham not a few streets where on both sides of the way each house is built on exactly the same plan as the others, has the same height, the same decorations, the same color, the same doors, the same windows, the same steps, the same railings, and the same area. But here it is almost impossible to find two houses alike in any part of the city, old or new.

Suddenly the road became much narrower and a trifle steep, so that the horses had to tug their way upward, though the number of passengers in the car was not alarming. There was the same affluence of cross streets, and the same appearance of a large population, nor had the continuity of the town been broken. But for all that we were in a new municipality. Said Alvaro de la Gandara, "This is Gracia, and it has a population of 25,000 inhabitants. It is as much united to the 'ensanche' as that is to Barcelona, and it also is a separate municipality." Finally, a little beyond Gracia the horse car came to a stop, and we being now the sole passengers, took the hint and descended. We tramped up the street, which was certainly rather suburban in character, and in a little while found ourselves marching up a steep road, where, instead of houses, there were the high walls of gardens on each side. Sometimes the house poked its head above the walls, but as a general thing the habitations were located in the very centre of the gardens. "We are now," said one of my friends, "in the region of country houses. Every banker, merchant, store-keeper, even the very clerks, have country houses, each according to his means. No sooner does a poor man find himself in possession of $500, clear of his business or his necessities, than he immediately commences to build his *casa de campa*. Some, as you observe, are only about 12 feet high, and, probably, contain only two rooms. There are others of two rooms also, but arranged in two stories, the ground floor for cooking, &c., the upper room for sleeping, and, I believe, the sitting apartment is the proof of the house." Many of these houses in miniature have little towers, and I could fancy the huge satisfaction of the honest Catalan, engaged in shoe-making, perhaps all the week, but on Saturdays and Sundays enjoying his well-earned repose in his tower, calmly contemplating from a height of, perhaps, 18 feet, the view of the valley beneath. For valley it is, undoubtedly. Right in the centre is a great chasm, showing the deep, red clay of the soil, and here in the sweet long ago a river used to flow. But when the hills were cleared of their big fir trees the rains descended no more, the little springs dried up one by one, the river became at first shallow, then a succession of pools, and finally ceased to be altogether. When the rains come now, and they are exceedingly irregular, this chasm is the bed of a foaming torrent for half a day, and then relapses into its former condition of absolute dryness. On each side of the chasm the land is so inclined as to show that the river was once very considerable, and upon these valley-slopes the country houses are as thick as bees upon the clusters of sweet clover.

The road winds steadily upward and within a few hundred paces deteriorates so rapidly that it finally disappears altogether, and I find myself walking in the bed of what was once a mountain rivulet. My friends beg me and entreat me not to look back on any account until they permit me, to refrain from imitating the evil example of Lot's wife, and to breast the hill steadily, but if I must stop to rest to do so with my eyes fixed on the crest of the mountains. We find a hollow in the road where we can sit down and see nothing, and here we pause to breathe awhile. As we converse on things in general, or "discourse," as the Irishman says, we hear a decided rustling, and the light but measured step of something approaching. It is a mule with an enormous fagot of brushwood on each side, and these are crossed by one twice as big on his back. Though the poor beast can hardly see through his load, he spies us, and with the utmost gravity and politeness, goes to the other side of the very narrow road, and by desperate efforts passes us all without touching us. And lo! a second appears, and then a third, and then a fourth, and then a fifth, and every animal takes the same pains to pass us without poking the brush-wood in our eyes. What is most singular is that not one changes his pace, neither stops nor accelerates his movements. We salute each one with a roll of "*arrogue caballero*," and a loud clapping of hands, to the great delight of the muleteer, who surveys the operation from the top of the hollow. We resume our climbing, and leaving the bed of the rivulet, we begin to mount a narrow track between stunted pines, some six feet high, the after-growth of a noble forest. They are round, chubby-looking trees, and if it were not for the leaves might be taken for apple-trees. The track winds like a snake, now this way now that, and finally lands us upon a small plateau, where there is a little dwelling with some cabalistic characters which show to the experienced traveler that wine is sold within. I am informed that this is half-way to the summit of the Tibi Dabo, that I am one thousand and some feet above Barcelona, and that I may now look.

I turn immediately and see the great plain of Barcelona spread before me like a map. It extends north and south, covering between 60 and 70 square miles. Eastward is the blue Mediterranean. Westward in rear of me I have glimpses of mountains far higher than Tibi Dabo, stretching away into the distance. In the centre of this great plain is Barcelona and all the dependencies, appearing as one large city, with numberless chimneys of factories and many towers of ancient churches. We see the twin towers of the cathedral, the broad nave of Santa Maria, the elegant tower of Del Pino, the quaint *flèche* of Sta. Agatha. In the port are hundreds of vessels, and outside the sea is covered with the lateen-sails of the small fishing craft, that look like so many gnats, with the broad swallow wings of the feluccas in the coasting trade, with the long trail of smoke from steamers, and with the square white sails of southern merchantmen. The sea is a deep blue, the sky above is lighter, and the horizon line is flushed with bars of pale gold. Old Monjuich, the unconquered hill-fortress of Barcelona, rises grimly to the right of the fort, but the sternness of its gigantic isolated mass is mitigated by the gardens that cover its flanks. Beyond the great glittering streets of the city are the white spots of villages that are now isolated, but in 10 years' time will be imprisoned within the embraces of the long lines of streets that Barcelona is continually throwing out like so many nets. All of them have their tall chimneys and their puffs of black smoke and white steam, the signs of an energy that never slackens, or an industry that never tires. All along the northern coast the villages lie so thick that by the cheating of the eye they seem to run one into the other already, but that is the effect of distance. Southward of Barcelona there are fewer villages perhaps, but the whole plain is a garden. I can make out huge patches of corn, the last not being gathered for another month, as I am told, and I distinguish the dark-green of the Catalan cabbage, the most delicious member of its great family, and which must be imported into America without delay. The brownish red patches on the shoulders of the hills are the vines, and the dullish light gray dots upon terraces are the olive trees. The dark-green dots looking black in the distance are either orange or fig trees.

Being thirsty, we enter the cottage and order wine. There are some very admirable biscuits, much superior to Huntley & Palmer's, of English manufacture, and we munch these. The wine is brought in a *porron*, a species of jug shaped like a fireman's oil can, but there are no glasses. I demand of my friend, "Where are the glasses?" "Oh, there are none. This is a house where only the peasantry come, and they never use glasses. They pour the wine down their throats in a thin stream from the *porron*. See here," and suiting the action to the word, Alvaro de la Gandara seized hold of the article, and, tilting it up, caused the wine to issue from the spout in a fine stream, which found its way down his throat without any apparent difficulty. He elevated his long arm as high as he could, and the stream from the *porron* to his throat became of formidable length. The swallowing seemed somewhat painful, for there was a sort of rattling gasp as if the drinker was about to expire, but with that exception the operation might be termed a great success. "Now you try," said all the friends in concert, and the woman who brought the wine, three peasants resting and drinking, four small children, and even two dogs, suddenly paused to see how I would acquit myself. The first effort was a terrible failure, for, from want of boldness in projecting the wine from the spout, it trickled down the front, forming a curve. A second effort produced the curve, but the jet of wine hit my chin; shifting it a little higher, it entered my nostrils; then it played upon my teeth, plentifully deluging my shirt, and finally it found my throat, where it nearly choked me. My friends watched the process with sympathetic anxiety, and the peasants with grave politeness, but the woman and children shrieked with laughter, and the very dogs barked with ecstasy of enjoyment. Then I received another lesson. "You must direct the stream so that it shall fall upon your tongue, for if it enters your throat directly instead of gently trickling down from the tongue it is sure to choke you. Try again." I tried again, and this time with perfect success, amid the *vivas* of the assembly. But I could not help suggesting that I had not yet tasted the wine, and that in this method of drinking it was impossible to get the flavor. The Spaniards, however, protested that they tasted the flavor at a point half way down their throats. It is possible, for the variety of nature is inexhaustible. For my own part, my throat is less educated, and I can only taste with my palate, which still remains in the roof of my mouth.

We started on again and climbed upward, the ascent now being much more satisfactory. As we mounted I saw for the first time traces of grass, and as we approached the summit of Tibi Dabo there was very fair pasturage for goats. When we reached the top we had the view of the plain even more exquisitely than below, and, in addition, one of the grandest mountain prospects I have ever seen. To the north of the city the great plain of Barcelona branched with a sudden turn to the westward, and then expanded into another great plain glittering with towns and villages, all with tall chimneys and white jets of steam. Here were Sabadell and Tarrasa, the great centres of the cloth manufacture in Catalonia, and villages where they make lace and stout baskets. Beyond rose the mountain chain which contains the peaks and the monastery of famous Montserrat, and here between bold gorges creeps the railway that goes to Madrid. Northward runs the railway, now nearly finished, that will connect with Marseilles. Eastward runs the railway to Valencia and Cartagena. Their lines were so faint that with a good glass they were only just discernible. Beyond the line of mountains of Montserrat, nearly 5,000 feet high, rise range after range still higher and higher, until in the remote distance, but very plainly to be discerned, the snow-clad peaks of the Pyrenees closed the magnificent prospect. The colors of these mountains were superb. On the plain, cultivated every foot with vines, the earth was a deep red, and seemed burned and baked for want of water. The curiously-seamed sides of Montserrat were a light purple, and the shadows a dark purple. Then came every gradation of purplish-gray and blue, until the last range presented against the dazzling white of the snowy Pyrenees a low wall of dull, deep blue.

This was away from the sea. The ranges that closed from our eyes the land lying north, ran westward from the sail-covered sea and lost themselves in the grand mountain chains of the Montserrat. These were mere hills, but their slopes were beautifully symmetrical, repeating again and again beautiful curved lines that swept from their summits sheer down into the Barcelona plain. Their sides were dotted with isolated houses and star-like villages, and their bold crests were fringed with tall pines, remnants of a giant vegetation that once possessed all this region. So gently did their sides slope that in many instances the vines covered more than three-fourths of their entire length. The mists lingered like a vail of silver between these hills, and we could see but indistinctly the dark vegetation of their valleys. As they approached the Mediterranean they diverged more and more to the northward, now closing with the shore, and now receding from it, so that the horizon line was a delicious confusion of light and shadow, tempered by the radiant veil of the mist. In the light parts were villages, villages, always villages, and as I turned from one point to another I still saw the constant proofs of manufacturing industry, of ceaseless development, of true progress. Surely, I said to myself, this is the true heart of Spain, and its pulsings show no decay. That Spain has been in decadence is but too true, but Catalonia is abreast of the times, marches with head erect among the nations of the earth, and bids fair by her industry to revivify those parts of Spain that still sleep, and are still oppressed with the nightmare of revolutions.

G.A.B.

DEMORALIZATION IN TAMMANY RANKS.

The Tammany Hall Committee on organization met yesterday afternoon, John J. Gorman presiding. A report of the Committee on Discipline was read regarding the condition of the General Committees of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts. In the Fourteenth District they state that nine members of the committee "proved unfaithful on election day;" in the Fifteenth District considerable dissatisfaction exists with the present management of its General Committee, and in the Sixteenth District the committee found that the "General Committee is in a very demoralized condition." The report having been read, a committee, consisting of Edward Gilon, Thomas F. Grady, and William A. Boyd, was appointed to reorganize the Sixteenth District.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests made by the Police last week numbered 1,515.

The Board of Excise received 44 applications for licenses and $2,095 last week.

At the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week there were reported 409 deaths, 406 births, and 144 marriages, showing a decrease of 15 deaths, 94 births, and 34 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Charles A. Schultz, aged 53, was found dead in his bed at the lodging-house No. 90 Watts-street, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased is said to have been a member of Gen. Beauregard's staff during the late civil war.

Albert Van Cott, aged 6 years, of No. 149 Twenty-second-street, Brooklyn, fell from car No. 37 of the Belt Railroad, at the corner of Desbrosses and West streets yesterday, and was run over by an express wagon and severely injured.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of John C. Morrison, shipping and commission merchant, to Julius D. Alexander. The liabilities are set down at $20,058 24, the nominal assets at $29,970 73, and the real assets at $16,250.

A special meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Dr. R. A. Witthaus, M. D., will speak upon the "Chemistry of the Blood," illustrating his remarks with the magic lantern.

The ball to be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday night, the 11th inst., in aid of the wounded of both the Russian and Turkish Armies, promises to be a grand success. A few boxes are still unsold, and they can be had on application to Mrs. R. M. Vail, President of the Society of the Crescent and the Cross.

The New-York Cooking School, No. 8 St. Mark's-place, will reopen on Tuesday next at 1 P. M., with the first lesson of the Plain Cooks' Course, consisting of stock, consommé, julienne, spinach, vermicelli, and pea soups. The first lesson of the Wednesday and Saturday ladies' classes will take place Dec. 5, at 1 P. M.

The annual fair in aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind, No. 219 West Fourteenth-street, will be held at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 5, 6, and 7. The London Marionettes will perform day and evening, and on Friday evening give a special performance with a concert.

A musical programme of unusual excellence will be interpreted by the choirs of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this evening, in observance of Advent Sunday. The first part will consist of works of Haydn, Mendelssohn, Handel, and Dachauer, and the second part of selections from Verdi's Requem Mass.

Coroner Croker yesterday morning assumed charge of the remains of James Smith, aged 51, who was killed on Friday night in a very singular manner. Deceased was driver of the Fourth-avenue car No. 26, and at 11:35 o'clock, while entering the curve at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, he was thrown from the platform by the swinging of the car, and fell upon his head and face, receiving injuries from which he died at Bellevue Hospital a few hours afterward.

BROOKLYN.

During the past month permits for the erection of 125 new buildings were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings.

The twelfth annual report of the Children's Aid Society shows that during the last year the receipts were $22,053 12, and the expenses, $16,053 12.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., Bishop Laughlin will dedicate the Church of Saint Malachi, corner of Atlantic-avenue and Van Fecklen-street, East New-York, of which Rev. Andrew O'Connell is Pastor.

Mr. A. B. Thorn was appointed Fire Marshal yesterday by the Board of Police and Excise in place of Patrick Keady. Mr. John C. Perry was appointed Counsel to the Police Board in place of Anthony Barrett, resigned.

Guissippi Poggi, of No. 30 Union-street, reported to the Police yesterday that one of his boarders, whom he knew only by the name of Andrew, had stolen from him $206 worth of jewelry. Poggi furnished the Police with a description of the alleged thief.

John Kissel, the proprietor of a tavern at No. 13 Graham-avenue, has begun a suit against the Police Commissioners to enjoin them from causing his arrest for keeping open his house at all hours. The plaintiff alleges that, having a hotel license, he is bound to keep his house open at all hours for the accommodation of actual travelers.

The Supervisors met yesterday and confirmed the tax-rolls. The total taxable value of property of the several wards and county towns is $240,899,265. The tax-rate on each $100 of valuation will be $3 15-8. About 1,000 tax-payers sought to liquidate their indebtedness to the city yesterday, in the hope of gaining the 1 per cent. rebate allowed for taxes paid on the first day of collection.

The following appointments were made yesterday by Tax Collector Tanner: David Harned, Thirteenth Ward; Major E. Page, Twentieth Ward; W. W. Mead, First Ward; James M. McNamara, Third Ward; Albert Adler, Twenty-fifth Ward; F. T. Gallagher, Fifteenth Ward; C. H. Brown, Fourteenth Ward; John Murphy, a disabled soldier, (temporarily,) Eighth Ward; John McKenzie, a one-legged veteran, (temporarily,) Twenty-second Ward; E. J. McGee, Sixth Ward; C. —, Wood, work until Dec. 16; F. M. Clark, (temporarily,) Seventeenth Ward; Robert Benson, (temporarily,) Twenty-first Ward; Charles A. Burlingame, Tenth Ward. Messrs. Wood, Clark, McKenzie, and Benson were temporarily appointed to assist the

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LOST RUNE.

IN IMITATION OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

Now I sought in the hoarder of words, where the dark wood closes them round,
Where the square drawer pierces the table, and there it was not to be found,
I looked in the pouch of the garment I wore when I handled it last,
Where the coat buttons over the bosom when joy of the Summer is past,
And the wild storm roars from the North, and the fingers have ceased to feel,
And Winter grasps in his withered hand a dagger of icy steel.

Then I looked in unlikely places, within and without and around,
Searched in all the unlikeliest places where lost things are sure to be found,
For joy finds its way to the grave, and pleasure is nurse of care,
And this ye shall know of a sooth that the miser has most to spare.

So where I should look for nothing, I had a great hope to find,
But this is a wondrous matter, a tale of the sight of the blind,
Of the sight of the blind who saw nothing, for nothing was there to see:
Though the rede was good it was redeless, it brought no knowledge to me.

Unknown as the war of the mole when it crumbles the dust of the earth,
Unknown as the life of the clod that has given a daisy birth,
Is the rune that I have and have not, the writing no more to be read,
Why do I forget where I put it, and what has become of my head?

But I was very sure that I know how I carefully put it aside,
And I think of the place where I put it, and thought, as I did so, with pride,—
I shall know where to find you again now, O thought that I wish to be mine
Till for me the wind ceaseth to whisper, for me the sun ceaseth to shine!—
As the sun when the banks of the rainclouds fill day with a murmur of rain,
And the cold drops plash in the pools, and men rest from the reaping of grain;
As the moon when her thin-worn sickle is lost in the fields of the sky,
And the stars are all flashing with glory, for glory of hers gone by:

He is not to be seen now of me or of them that walk under the gloom:
She has turned her face now from earth-dwellers and looks at the dealers of doom:
So is it with this I am seeking, so is it with what I have lost,
For the gods may all look down upon it, but labor of mortals is frost.

By the will of the norns that crosses the strongest will of a man,
For fate rides afield with the hunter, who can but do what he can.
Shall he struggle with fate and hope to go single in search of prey?
Shall he hope to have rule of the norns? Shall he bid and shall they obey?

So I yield to the will that is strongest, I marvel and say, Let it be:
It may lie in the glitter of Gimli, the bright elf-home of the free,
Or be lost in the fireheat of Muspil, or buried in vapor and frost,
Where Nidheim breeds the frost giants. This only I know, it is lost.

It is gone with the dews of the morning, is gone with the dreams of the day,
For I make little notes upon paper and somebody takes them away.

—*The Nineteenth, Century.*

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "A STRANGE WITNESS," "HANDS AND HEARTS," &c.

It was a lovely July morning in the year 1821. The Baron von Hoheneck, the wealthy owner of the charming villa of Rosenau Park, about half way between Leipzig and Gohlis, had started at early dawn on a ramble through the woods. A little after seven, Martin Krause, the Baron's valet, was sent into the road by the Baroness to watch for his master's return. He soon saw him come out of the wood, and walk briskly on to a small pavilion, a few hundred yards away from the mansion.

In this pavilion the Baron had his study in the Summer season, whereit was his wont to pass half an hour or so every morning before breakfast. Martin reported to the Baroness that his master had returned from his ramble, and the lady gave orders accordingly for the morning meal to be got ready at once. But a full hour passed, and the Baron came not. Hoheneck was a good man and a kind master; yet he was a little self-willed, and those about him were well aware that he was apt to resent the least semblance even of an attempted interference with his occasionally slightly eccentric ways. So the Baroness was reluctant to send for him. However, when another hour had passed without bringing her husband, she began to feel uneasy, and at last dispatched Martin in search of him.

The valet gave a discreet knock at the door of the Baron's study in the pavilion. There was no answer. He knocked once more and a third time, with the same negative result. At last he got a little frightened. He ventured to turn the handle, and he gently drew the door open to look in.

There sat the Baron in his large arm-chair, his head hanging over on the left side, with the mouth wide open, and the eyes fixed in a glassy stare.

Martin, who had served with the Baron in the War of Liberation, and had thus had ample occasion to become familiar with death in many forms, took in the true state of affairs at a glance: the Baron von Hoheneck was dead.

There was an extensive fearful contusion on the right temple, evidently the effect of a heavy blow dealt with some formidable blunt weapon; the Baron von Hoheneck had been foully murdered.

There were deep consternation and bitterest grief in the pleasant villa. The bereaved widow, struck to the innermost life by the awfully sudden blow, fell from one hysteric fit into another, until death, lingering still about the place where he had wrought this blasting desolation, remorsefully pitying, beckoned her on to follow her beloved consort. There was only one child, now doubly-orphaned, Philip, a boy barely three years old, and thus happily unconscious yet of life's last and supremest mystery. It was truly heartrending to see this little innocent strive to climb on his dead father's knee, and draw his attention to the new top and whip which his mamma had given him this very morning.

Martin Krause had served the Baron through many years with all the warm loyal affection and veneration of the glorious old type of family retainers abounding in the days of yore. The fearful calamity nearly crushed him: still the old soldier remained calm and collected in the midst of the general consternation of the household. He promptly dispatched mounted messengers to the Leipzig and Gohlis authorities, and to the nearest physicians. So the Chief Commissary of the Leipzig Police was soon on the spot, attended by a dozen subordinates. Half a score of doctors also speedily gathered, and many old friends of the family came up.

A careful investigation was at once entered upon. The merest cursory examination of the dead man's head showed unmistakably that the temporal bone on the right had been literally smashed in by a tremendous blow with the broad end of a heavy hammer. The murderer was presumably a strong man, then, and most likely a man of tall stature. Considering the powerful frame and the notorious herculean strength of the late Baron, coupled with the fact that his dagger was found lying bare on the table before him, while his double-barreled fowling piece was resting quite handy against the right arm of the chair, with both barrels loaded, it was evident that the unhappy man must have been taken altogether unawares, and assailed suddenly by the cowardly assassin.

Nowhere in or about the pavilion was the least trace of a struggle discernible. The entrance gate to the park, through which the Baron had passed in, was found locked, and the key to it in the Baron's pocket.

The murdered man evidently had just begun writing a letter when the fatal blow was struck, for the fingers of the right hand still firmly retained, even in death, their hold upon the pen. "Dear old boy," were the few words traced on the paper, "the bearer of this, my good old—" Here the writing had evidently been brought to an end suddenly by the murderous assault. There was clearly nothing whatever in these few words to afford the Police the least clue or guidance.

The pavilion stood quite close to the wood, with no more than a clear width of about ten feet interposed between the large bow window of the study and the foremost row of trees. The window was wide open; but as the servants stated that the Baron had always had it kept open from morning to night in Summer time, this was not much to go by; besides, no foot-prints could be detected outside the pavilion.

There were, indeed, some faint traces of steps discernible here and there on the grass at a short distance from the window, but it was quite clear that these could only have been left by the light pressure of women's or boys' boots or shoes, which certainly could not, by the widest stretch of imagination, be drawn into association with the indisputably large and and heavy feet of the burly perpetrator of the crime.

The wood, as indeed the whole neighborhood about Gohlis, was then, as it continues to be at the present day, a favorite resort for botanists. This very morning there had been several Professors and numbers of students from the University of Leipzig rambling through the wood, some of whom had seen the Baron and conversed with him, but none could remember having met a powerfully-built man, likely to have struck that tremendous blow. Nor had the ranger seen any suspicious characters lurking about.

What could have been the motive of the crime? Was it enmity, revenge, robbery? This looked the most mysterious part of the whole affair? No one knew the murdered man to have an enemy in the world. He certainly could never have given to man or woman such mortal offense as would even in the remotest way account for such fierce and dastardly retaliation. Robbery, then, seemed the only possible motive left. But here again it could not but strike the officers of the law as most strange that a case with some 30,000 thalers value in negotiable paper was left intact in the strong box, which was found standing wide open at the other end of the table at which the unhappy man had been seated when he received the fatal blow. A casket with precious stones had been left untouched. No attempt seemed to have been made to take the Baron's watch or his purse, or the large valuable brilliant which he wore on the middle finger of his right hand, or the two costly hoops of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds worn by him on the ring finger of the right hand and on the ring finger of the left hand. His diamond studs and sleeve buttons had also been left untouched.

About forty louis d'or were found in the purse, and some two hundred thalers in silver in a drawer of the safe.

Now, indeed, Martin Krause had an impression that the Baron had a short time previously kept in his safe a sum of from four to five thousand thalers in louis d'or and double louis. On the other hand, it was known that the Baron had quite recently invested largely in city bonds, for which he certainly might have paid in gold. His books threw no light upon this matter; the poor man had kept them rather like a Captain of dragoons than like a man of business. The only person who might have been able to clear up this and some other important points in the inquiry, the Baroness, had unhappily herself been hurried out of life by the same fatal blow that had struck down her beloved husband.

The only additional scrap of evidence which had the least bearing upon the case was given in the course of the afternoon by Professor Tauber, one of the oldest and dearest friends of the murdered man.

The Professor had been botanizing in the wood, when the Baron had accidentally met him. They had had a chat together. The Professor, it would appear, had just heard that Count Seebach, an old war-comrade of the Baron's, who was living on his estates near the Saxon capital, had in his possession a fine collection of rare Elzevirs, which he, not much given to books, would not feel disinclined to part with on reasonable terms. So the Professor had asked the Baron for a few words of introduction to his friend, which Hoheneck had cheerfully promised to bring personally to the Professor in Leipzig in the course of the afternoon. This explained the letter which the unhappy man had just begun writing when the assassin struck his foul blow.

The Professor, unconscious of his friend's sad fate, had returned to his modest bachelor's dwelling in the Katharinen Strasse at about nine. At one in the afternoon he had gone, as was his daily wont, to drink his chopin of wine in the famous old Rathswage Cellar at the corner of Catherine-street. Here he had heard the first of the fearful news, and had at once hastened to Rosenau Park.

Professor Tauber had known the Baron from childhood. At a later period young Hoheneck had been one of the most eager and attentive auditors at the Professor's far-famed lectures on natural philosophy. To the Baroness Maria von Hoheneck Tauber had been god-father—he had loved both of them with the warm affection of a childless old man; and now they were both dead, carried off suddenly by a startling, overwhelming calamity.

No wonder the old man was well-nigh crushed with grief. It was affecting to see him literally throw himself upon the murdered body of his dear friend, which he held in a close embrace, sobbing convulsively all the while, and almost bitterly charging God that He had permitted the perpetration of this foul deed. When the first fierce spasm of his grief had calmed down a little, he fondly patted the cold cheeks and kissed the pale lips of the man who in life had been so near his heart. "O my beloved George," he murmured at last, in a semi-conscious state and half dreamingly, as one slowly awakening from a frightful nightmare, to find himself face to face with a still more frightful reality, "dearest and most cherished of all my pupils, this is bitter, most bitter to bear; but it must have been the will of the Almighty, and we can only humbly submit. He knoweth that if all the blood in my old veins could bring back thy dear life, I would joyfully shed the last drop of it. But alas, alas, the past is irretrievably gone from us, and there thou, only just now so full of vigor, liest stark before me, never to rise again on this earth, while I, decrepit old man, am left standing sad and desolate to mourn thee! Bitter, aye, bitter indeed! Oh, how gladly would I change places with thee! And my darling little Maria also swept away mercilessly! No, no!—God forgive me!—not mercilessly, but mercifully—most mercifully! For what agony would have been hers to suffer, and mine to see her suffer it!" This in a fierce burst of passionate grief. "Nay, nay, thank God, *this* has been spared me!"

Then, by a most sudden transition, the man of science, the calm student of Nature, the impassive wielder of the searching scalpel, took the place of the tender, acutely suffering, bitterly bereaved friend. He curiously examined the place where the smashing blow had fallen; then, turning to the professors and physicians around, he exclaimed, almost exultingly, "This is a great consolation indeed! He could not have suffered even one brief instant's pain. Before the startled nerves could possibly have carried the feeling of the fatal blow to the great centre of consciousness, that centre itself must have been dead to all impression from without. You see, gentlemen, this is a blow such as I have long been endeavoring to recommend for all purposes of slaying when slaying is absolutely needed. You may see here how much more merciful such a life annihilating lightning blow as this must be than even decapitation by the guillotine, where there is always the horrid reflection that the brain may continue to feel and to suffer until the last drops of the fluid of life have run out of the severed veins. Our own method of execution by axe or sword is simply horrible, and hanging is positively beastly. No, no; the hammer for me, my own broad-faced hammer, which I decidedly must again petition the Town Council to adopt in the city slaughter-house."

It was ghastly to listen to the man now set off riding at full speed on his hobby; but every one present felt that it was a merciful thing for him, as it obliterated, for the time being at least, all thoughts of grief and sorrow, and changed the so dearly beloved, and just a brief moment before so bitterly bewailed, friend into a mere "subject" to hang a lecture on upon the easiest and most painless mode of death!

Professor Tauber was what the Germans call a "Sonderling." He was an odd fish indeed, most whimsical in most of his ways and notions, but wonderfully tender-hearted, and, with all his great learning, simple as a child. He was a small weakly man, with a highly intellectual face and fine piercing eyes, with a slight dash of wildness in them. He was emphatically a philanthropist, a glorious combination of a Monthyon and a Howard. It is related of the latter that his philanthropic charity began abroad and stopped there, never entering his home with him. Of the Professor's it might be said that it began everywhere and stopped nowhere. He could never bear the sight of suffering. His wide heart and his benevolent feelings embraced all living nature. He would save a wasp from a watery grave, even at the imminent risk of being stung for his pains by the unreasoning insect. When he found that rescue came too late to prove effectual, he would at least put an end to the creature's suffering by crushing it without a moment's delay. With him it was an unassailable axiom that life was not the supremest good, but that suffering was the greatest of all evils. To the abolition of suffering, therefore, he devoted all his energies. Vivisection, which was then just beginning to crop up rather luxuriantly, was combated by him with fiercest indignation. He stoutly maintained that none of its results, or any of the deductions and inferences to be drawn therefrom, could ever be of the less practical use to the cause of true science, while its pursuit must inevitably tend to produce a race of demons on earth. In his uncompromising protective love of all creatures he would even set the laws of Nature at naught. He would engage in fierce fights with cats, to snatch unhappy captured mice from their jaws. The people of the house where he lived suspected him, and justly so, of setting rats free from the trap in which they had been caught. It was seriously averred of him that he never killed a flea, and some jokers would have it that he could not make up his mind even to crush a bug, but that he preferred gathering these interesting pests in paper boxes, to take them to his friends' houses, and let them run loose there. Thoroughly sincere in his convictions, he was a strict vegetarian.

While fully admitting the logical right of society to remove cankered or gangrened members, he insisted most strenuously that such removal should invariably be effected in the most absolutely painless way. He was always striving to invent new and improved methods of slaying with the instantaneousness of lightning.

But this was not the only, nor perhaps even the paramount, craze which swayed the Professor's acts and deeds in life; he was a bibliomaniac—a fanatical bibliomaniac. His passion for rare old books and manuscripts was positively fierce and all-absorbing.

His father had left him a fine estate and much hard cash, which, both cash and estate, had long, long been engulfed in the insatiate mass of his great library collection. His lecture hall was always crowded to suffocation, and his income was correspondingly large; yet he lived and dressed almost as meanly as the poorest day-laborer, stinting himself of the common necessaries of life, and sordidly descending to accept the cast-off clothes of some of his wealthy auditors. Books were everything to him. He entertained a most exaggerated notion of their intrinsic value. According to him, the real life of the world had begun with the invention of printing. The lives of men and women he held of not the least use or avail except in so far as they had written books or, in their acts and deeds, furnished materials for books. "*Liber—homo*" was his motto; in his extravagant estimation of the worth of the pet objects of his fanatical passion he would daringly affirm that it was better a million human beings should be swept off the surface of the earth than a single good book should ever perish.

Well, all men have their crotchets and foibles, and the poor Professor's were, after all, harmless to his fellow-creatures.

His kindness and gentleness made him a favorite with all classes, and his vast learning insured him a hearty welcome to the houses and tables of the wealthy.

The Saxon Police in those days were, what they may indeed be said to continue to be to the present day, solid, honest, painstaking, but rather heavy and dull, men. The bright idea that the best and readiest way to catch a thief is to set another thief to catch him, which underlies the much-lauded French Police system, has, even to this present day, not yet quite forced its way to the innermost chambers of the dense Teutonic brain. Besides, it must fairly be admit ed that even a Vidocq, with all his concentrated rascality intensified tenfold, would have been sorely puzzled to find in the ascertained most scanty and fragmentary facts of the case, or in the likely inferences to be drawn therefrom, a promising clue to the mystery of the murder of the Baron von Hoheneck.

Had these good Saxons been imbued with the spirit of another famous Police force they would, of course, at once have set their "wits" to work to construct, even out of the slender materials supplied by the investigation, some theory or other, the more improbable, or even impossible, the better, which they could then inconsistently have proceeded to adapt to the first unlucky wayfarer likely to suit, who would have found himself laid by the heels in the twinkling of an eye upon the capital charge.

But Police nature happens to be rather imperfect in the land of Saxony, and is especially defective in the detective line. So the Chief commissary of the Leipzig force, who had conducted the inquiry in Rosenau Park, did not think it incumbent upon him to prove his "active zeal and intelligence" by pouncing down upon innocent people, and indulging in the highly-recreative sport of compelling them to prove their innocence. He contented himself accordingly with simply reporting the case, to the best of his knowledge and ability, to the high Criminal Court of Leipzig.

Time passed on without any new or additional light coming to be thrown on the case, and the horrible mystery of the Rosenau Park murder faded gradually away from public ken and remembrance, except in so far as the more intimate friends of the unhappy family were concerned, more especially poor Professor Tauber, who, however, successfully turned the sad affair to the best account for the furtherance of his own philanthropic views on killing. The learned man devised an admirable new slaying-hammer for the city slaughter-house of Leipzig—a broad-faced swinging hammer of half a ton's weight, properly set and adjusted over the furthest end of a narrow platform. Fresh hay, clover, or some other cattlish delicacy was strewed in liberal profusion over this furthest end. The beast to be slaughtered, attracted by the inviting dish, would eagerly advance along the platform, where the weight of its body would set free the suspended hammer, which would sweep down with an irresistible swing, smashing in the animal's head before the creature could possibly realize the fact or suffer the least sensation of pain.

On the 23d day of March, 1822, at about nine o'clock of the morning, Johann Vogel, a Leipzig postman, knocked at the outer door of an apartment, occupied by the widow Hartmann, on the second floor of the mediæval house at the corner of the Reichs Strasse and Grimmaische Strasse, in which the indulgences-monger, John Tetzel, was born. He had several letters for the widow, and was enjoying in anticipation one of those glasses of raisina to which the estimable lady was in the habit of treating him whenever he called upon her on business.

To-day he waited in vain for the widow's brisk cheery invitation to come in. He knocked again; but all remained still within.

Postmen have not much time to spare, Johann Vogel opened the door without further ceremony. He was horrified to see the widow Hartmann lying at full length on the floor—motionless, lifeless. He at once gave the alarm, and in five minutes the apartment was crowded with awe-struck people.

The nearest Commissary of Police was sent for. He and two physicians were speedily in attendance.

It was soon ascertained that the widow Hartmann had been dead for more than twelve hours. She had been murdered, strange to say, precisely in the same manner as the Baron von Hoheneck—the right temporal bone had been literally smashed in.

The murdered woman had been wealthy. She had for many years kept a sort of leaving place; that is to say, she had lent money to respectable people in a position to leave valuable pledges behind. Some ten thousand thalers' worth of such pledges were found intact in her safes, cupboards, and drawers, besides fifteen thousand thalers in negotiable securities, and five hundred thalers in silver. Nothing whatever seemed to have been disturbed in the apartment.

On the afternoon before, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Mrs. Hartmann had been visited by Professor Tauber, accompanied by Dr. Sengewald, the curator of the museum, and Dr. Tholuck of Halle. She had a rare old Bible on which Tauber had set his mind. He had brought the other two great guns of learning along with him that he might not be taken in too alarmingly by the shrewd old woman. As it was, he had been obliged to pay seventy thalers, which were indeed found wrapped up in a separate parcel, duly labeled by deceased.

The three gentlemen had left Mrs. Hartmann a little after six o'clock. They had gone on to Auerbach's cellar, where they had caroused till after eleven o'clock at night.

No one had seen the widow Hartmann alive after these gentlemen had left her. No mortal eye had rested on her save the assassin's. According to the medical experts she must have been murdered about half-past seven or eight o'clock in the evening.

This fresh murder, perpetrated in the same most mysterious way as that of the Baron von Hoheneck had been the year before, created the wildest excitement and terror in Leipzig, and indeed throughout Saxony. The head of the Dresden Police came expressly over from the capital to conduct the inquiry into the horrible business in person. This high official worked hard and with a will to find a clue; he brought all his acumen to bear upon the proceedings. The people in the neighborhood of the scene of the crime were examined again and again, and Tauber, Sengewald, and Tholuck had a hard life of it indeed, but all to no purpose. The Tetzelhouse murder, as it soon came to be called, remained as much shrouded in mystery as the Rosenau Park affair.

Time again passed on, and the excitement died gradually away. It was in 1823, in the third week, on pay-week, of the Jubilate Fair. Gotthold August Besser, of Altenburg, a large manufacturer of woolen stuffs, had taken a vault and a lodging in Auerbach's Hof. On the Thursday of the third week, all payments are usually completed. On the evening of that day Mr. Besser made up his accounts and packed his trunks, intending to leave for his home next morning. Young Frederick Frege, a partner in the banking-houge of Frege & Co., who was distantly related to Besser, called upon him at his lodgings in Auerbach's Hof, to invite him to take a bottle of wine at the Rathswage Cellar. Here they met Professor Tauber, who was asked by Frege to join them. At about nine o'clock they left the wine-cellar. After seeing the Professor to the door of his modest dwelling in the Katharinen Strasse, Frege took leave of Besser and went home to his house in the Brühl.

Besser was not again seen alive. His dead body was found next morning in the room occupied by him in Auerbach's Hof. He was lying on his face, *with the temporal bone on the right side smashed in.* He was fully dressed. No robbery from his person had been attempted. In his trunks were found eight thousand thalers in notes and silver. There seemed positively nothing missing, except his cash-book, which had mysteriously disappeared, but suddenly turned up again almost as mysteriously, having been found early on Friday morning by Eliezer Ischanderle, a Polish Jew of Lemberg, in Galicia. The last page had been cut out.

This time the excitement and terror of the Leipzigers reached the highest pitch. Indeed, the whole of Germany was profoundly stirred by this *third* most inexplicable *hammer murder*, as Professor Tauber appropriately designated the fearful crime.

Who could be this demon who seemed to roam about killing and slaying, as if it were simply for the love or the fun of the thing? Poor Tauber got a mad notion in his head that his theory of painless killing had somehow been laid hold of by a ghoul in human shape, and he grew morose, and would no longer go into the outer world, but persisted in shutting himself up in his library, where he would pass days without food. The Police strained every nerve to get on the mysterious murderer's track. The most astute detectives that Vienna, Berlin, and Paris could boast of were induced to come to Leipzig. It was all of no avail. The murderer continued to remain a mere impalpable shadow.

There stands an old house in the Hain Strasse, in Leipzig, No. 31, which has a certain celebrity, as the poet Schiller lived in it for several months in 1784, and again in 1789.

In 1824 an apartment of three rooms on the second floor of this house was rented by one Abraham Goldberg, a money-broker, as he liked to hear himself called, but in truth simply a rapacious money-lender and usurer, and a miserable miser to boot.

It was in the first week, technically termed the "Coopers' week," of Michaelmas Fair. Abraham Goldberg sat in his inner room engaged in eager conversation with Eliezer Ischanderle, of Lemberg, who had come up again to the fair.

"It is a safe affair, Eliezer," he said, "quite safe, and most promising; else would I not have proposed it to you. I am glad you brought the money with you to Leipzig, so there will be no delay. I am good for ten thousand to your ten thousand. You need not appear in the matter. You bring your share here to-night at 9. Silbermann, who conducts the operation, will call to-morrow morning at 10. You know we three can trust each other thoroughly. Hush! who is coming? Ah, it is that mad Professor! You had better go, Ischanderle. Mind, I expect you without fail at nine to-night."

During the last words Professor Tauber had entered.

"At nine, then," said Ischanderle, and took his leave.

"What procures me the honor and pleasure of the presence of the most learned man of the University of Leipzig in my humble dwelling?" inquired Abraham Goldberg, in his habitual cringing, crawling way.

"Drop your nonsense, Mr. Goldberg; I hate it. I do not mean it as an honor to you, nor is it a pleasure to me, to seek you out in your robber's cave," was the Professor's most ungracious reply. "I call simply to repay the two hundred thalers you lent me last month on my note of hand: I do not want to run the risk of another month's usurious interest. So there is the money. Two hundred and ten thalers. You will find it all right. Hand me back my note of hand."

"Just as you please, Sir Professor," said Abraham Goldberg quietly, counting the money pushed to him by Tauber. "It is all right, Sir Professor. Two hundred thalers lent, and five per cent. interest."

"Five per cent. interest!" shouted the Professor angrily; "I wonder you can have the cool confidence to utter that gross falsehood so brazenly to my face. Five per cent! Sixty per cent., you mean; for twelve times five will just make sixty."

"Five per cent. for the month, I mean, of course, Sir Professor. It is not likely that I would risk my money at such a rate per annum by lending it to people who make ducks and drakes of every farthing they can lay hold of, by investing it in the purchase of musty printed rags."

"Hand me my note of hand, Mr. Goldberg," exclaimed the Professor fiercely, with an angry glare at the usurer; "your insolence is out of place, Sir!" Then contemptuously, "Ah, bah! I do not wish to bandy words with such as you."

"Have it as you wish, Sir Professor," replied Abraham Goldberg, with the same imperturbable calm. "I know you will come to me again, perhaps this very day, if it should chance to fall out that a tempting purchase is offered to you, and you have to raise the cash at a pinch. Well, well; there is no need to quarrel—no need to quarrel. Here is your note of hand, Sir Professor."

And the usurer turned round to open a large cash-box, from which he lifted a small case filled with golden coin, and placed it on the table, while he was looking for the portfolio which contained the Professor's note of hand.

The Professor's face suddenly underwent a strange transformation. His features were painfully contracted, and flashes of liquid fire darted from his eyes. His hands were spasmodically opening and shutting.

"Vile usurer!" he shouted, with incredible fury, to the amazed Jew, who could not for the life of him account for this wild outburst—"vile usurer, I say, how dare you display your wretched yellow dross to me—to me of all men! Think you that every man will risk soul and body for it as you do? Take it away! Shut it out of sight! My note of hand! my note of hand!—quick!" And snatching the little document out of the alarmed usurer's hand, he wildly rushed off, cursing the man and his gold all the way as he went along. "Fool, fool! triple fool!" he murmured as he went along. "My poor head! my poor head! Miserable wretch with his vile dross!"

"Broken on the wheel, broken on the wheel, from the lower extremities upward! That's what ought to be done to him; and even that is too merciful by half. He ought to be torn limb from limb!" exclaimed Town-Councillor Bartels, trying hard, but failing miserably, to force a truculent expression into his good-natured, jolly face. "I have no patience with your tender-hearted nonsense, Professor," he continued. "What! here we have caught this diabolical murderer at last, this horrible Jew demon, and you prate about fate and predestination and human frailty, and such trash, and talk in pitying accents of the 'poor, unhappy fellow' forsooth! Poor, unhappy fellow—at his fourth murder! Drop it, Professor; flesh and blood cannot stand it."

"Right you are, Bartels. You have Tauber there on the hip. It *is* more than flesh and blood can stand to find him thus the unvarying champion of even the most hideous monsters and monstrosities," said Dr. Reichenbach, the eminent surgeon and anatomist, who was one of the main props and pillars of the upper table in the old Rathswage Cellar, where, in the evening of the day after Professor Tauber's visit to Abraham Goldberg's "robber cave," as the Professor had ignominiously dubbed the money-lender's office, an excited crowd of citizens of all classes, with a large sprinkling among them of university men, doctors, officers, bankers, merchants, and government and city officials, had gathered in conclave extraordinary to discuss no end of chopins of the far-famed good and cheap vintages always on tap in that hoary drinking-hall—which had then seen ten generations of topers, and is now seeing the twelfth generation—and to interchange opinions upon the horrible murder of Abraham Goldberg, the money-lender of the Hain Strasse, whose dead body had been found that morning in his office, *with the temporal bone on the right side of the head smashed in.*

This was now the fourth murder committed in the course of the last four years in and about Leipzig in exactly the same manner. However, this time the monstrous assassin had been less cautious or less lucky than in his three former "ventures." He had been tracked to his lair, and he was now safely lodged in prison. He was a Galician Jew, one Eliezer Ischanderle, of Lemberg. In his detection and apprehension the finger of Providence had been conspicuously manifest, it appeared.

On the day before, in the morning, this Eliezer Ischanderle had called upon Abraham Goldberg. Professor Tauber, who had had occasion to see Goldberg about the same time, to repay him an advance of two hundred thalers, had seen the Galician Jew there, and had heard him say something about returning some time in the evening. It will be remembered that this Eliezer Ischanderle was the person who had found Mr. Besser's cash-book in the Auerbachs-Hof murder case. When he had on that occasion brought the book to the police office a certain Commissary Weilert had been the officer on duty. Somehow this worthy official had not been favorably impressed by Ischanderle; but as there really seemed to be no tangible ground of suspicion against the man, he had kept his impression to himself at the time.

On the evening of Goldberg's murder, Weilert was passing through the Hain Strasse, when he observed Ischanderle lurking about, apparently seeming to shun observation. This struck Weilert, and he watched the Jew from the corner of the street. He saw him walk up several times to the door of No. 31, but always turn back again; until at last, at about nine o'clock, he saw him make a sudden bolt into the house, from which he came forth again a quarter of an hour after, and walked away briskly over the Markt Platz and along the Peters Strasse to the Preusser Gässchen, where he went into Gumper Levi's Jew lodging-house, followed and watched all the way by Weilert, who was acting in this matter simply under some indefinable impulse, without a precise motive or object.

Weilert was on duty in the morning when information of the murder was brought to the office. The event became at once connected in his mind with the Jew whom he had watched home the evening before. Without an instant's delay he went, with three constables, to Gumper Levi's house, where he found Eliezer Ischanderle just on the point of leaving. He arrested him on the spot, and instituted a minute search of his trunks and effects. In one of the trunks a sum of six thousand thalers in gold was found, besides some five thousand thalers in Austrian papers. Gumper Levi, who was present at the search, expressed his unfeigned astonishment at the sight of the money, as Eliezer had, as he stated, only the afternoon before borrowed twenty-five thalers of him, which he had not yet repaid. But a more damaging piece of evidence turned up. A heavy broad-faced hammer was found among the Jew's effects, which, it was soon discovered, he had bought the afternoon before, for the alleged purpose of nailing down a trunk, of which the lock had got out of order.

Once fairly started on the track, the Police performed marvels within the shortest space of time. By three o'clock two most momentous facts had been established: 1. A careful examination of the books of deceased and his cash in the box showed a deficit of six thousand thalers gold, the exact sum found in Ischanderle's trunk. 2. Dr. Reichenbach, after close and minute inspection and measurement of the hammer found among the suspected murderer's effects, expressed his deliberate opinion that the deathblow had been given with some such weapon, wielded by a powerful arm. Now, Eliezer Ischanderle was a big-framed man, of strong muscular development—which settled that point.

But the Police made further discoveries of almost equal importance. The host of Waldschlösschen, a famous place of public resort and amusement near Rosenau Park, came up expressly to Leipzig to identify the prisoner as the "big-boned Jew," whom he now suddenly remembered to have seen in his garden on the morning of the Baron von Hoheneck's murder. Ischanderle's earnest denial of the imputation availed him naught, of course. The neighbors of the murdered Widow Hartmann remembered also rather suddenly that they had seen Eliezer very often at the Tetzel house. This the accused was compelled to admit; he protested, however, that his visits there had not been to Mrs. Hartmann, whom he swore he had never known, but to a Hebrew friend of his, now deceased. His fatal connection with the Auerbachs-Hof murder was clearly fixed in the public mind and conscience. Had he not pretended to find the murdered man's cash-book? And had he not been taken now almost red-handed?

The hardened criminal persisted, however, in the vehement asseveration of his perfect innocence of all or either of the murders imputed to him.

Called upon to explain his evening visit to Abraham Goldberg, and the peculiar hesitation he had betrayed to go into the house, as reported by Commissary Weilert, he made the following rather extraordinary statement:

Certain persons not known to him had obtained possession in some crooked way of eighty thousand silver roubles (nominal value) in Russian bonds of the five per cent. Anglo-Russian loan of 1822, contracted with Rothschilds in London. These they did not feel themselves in a sufficiently secure position to negotiate. They had accordingly offered to sell the lot for thirty thousand thalers to a Mr. Silbermann, of Leipzig, and to Abraham Goldberg. The latter had proposed to associate Ischanderle in the speculation. The accused, who had at first allowed himself to be persuaded to consent, and had agreed to bring his third share of ten thousand thalers to Goldberg at nine in the evening of the fatal day, had dark qualms of conscience as the time drew near. This had been the cause of his hesitation to enter the house. At last he had decided to have nothing to do with an operation which seemed the reverse of honest, however lucrative it might promise to turn out. He had then rushed up to the office to inform Goldberg of his final resolution, after which he had gone home to his lodgings. The hammer he had bought for the purpose stated, and he had certainly never dreamed of perpetrating a fearful crime with it. The money found he had brought with him from Lemberg. It was only natural that he should not have liked to let Gumper Levi know that he had so much money with him. There were some very poor people living in the house. It was solely for this reason that he had wished to make Gumper Levi believe he was in need of money, and that he had accordingly borrowed twenty-five thalers of him.

This statement was of course almost universally scouted. It looked a very poor invention indeed: it was moreover speedily knocked on the head by Mr. Silbermann, who indignantly repudiated all connection with, or even the least knowledge of the alleged intended operation in Russian bonds. He was an honest man. He would scorn being mixed up with a thieving and swindling transaction. And, he added, with some show of reason, at least, no one knowing the late Abraham Goldberg could seriously believe that shrewd, cautious, thorough man of business, capable of the patent folly of dealing in stolen securities, or of the still more glaring folly of choosing a Polish Jew for his trusted partner in a hazardous speculation of the kind.

So, ere evening had set in, the good Leipzigers were for once, in this matter at least, all of one mind. The fourfold murderer had been found out at last. Eliezer Ischanderle was the incredibly monstrous demon who during four years had periodically startled the peaceful citizens from their blissful dreams of fancied security.

However, there was at least one man in the city who would not be carried along with the general current—Professor Tauber.

The Professor was sought out in his "book den" by his friend Frege, who found him there gloating over some splendid new acquisitions, but succeeded in taking him to the great "Wine and Crime Council" assembled in the Rathswage Cellar.

Here the stanch old philanthropist daringly maintained against the whole hall that, however fatally appearances might weigh against the unhappy Galician, he (Tauber) verily believed in his innocence. There might be a fate against this poor fellow; he might by predestination be doomed to suffer; all human judgment was essentially fallible. He (Tauber) was himself perfectly convinced of the man's innocence, but he was sadly afraid his personal views and convictions would prove of very little avail in the case. The popular fury was let loose against the accused. The madly-excited people would insist upon the victim's blood. He only trusted that they would at least grant him an easy painless death.

It was this exposition of the Professor's views which brought down upon his devoted head Councillor Bartels' fiercest onslaught, followed up by Dr. Reichenbach.

"It just shows," continued the latter, "how an extreme uncontrolled indulgence, an unrestrained cultivation and fostering of even our noblest and best feelings and instincts, may lead us in the most grievous hateful errors and the most deplorable blunders. Take my advice for once, Tauber, and drop this monstrous advocacy of this bloodstained devil in human form. I am as convinced in my mind of the guilt of this hammer assassin as I am of my own identity. Why, the hammer could not fit more closely than it does!"

"That I deny," cried Tauber eagerly,—"that I must deny altogether. I have carefully looked at the hammer, and I find that the face is just a trifle too broad to fit the fracture to such a nicety that you could swear to it. To me the instrument does not seem properly constructed for the purpose. A face just about two lines less in diameter would certainly answer better, as my experiments at the slaughter-house have shown me."

"Well, have it your own way, old man," replied Reichenbach, with a half-contemptuous shrug of the shoulder. "It does not matter; only let me tell you that I think your experiments in this line go for very little. You, with your puny arms and delicate lady fingers, are always forced to depute to a servant the practical part of the work; and it is this practical part which alone could give you a real insight into the thing; so you see, my dear fellow, you are out of court, as the lawyer says."

The Professor's face flushed scarlet, then a deadly pallor spread over it. He kept opening and shutting his hands in a kind of spasmodic way.

"Yes, you say true; I *am* weak," he cried feebly; "aye, no one knows better than I do how weak I am."

He was evidently deeply hurt.

"Come, come," said Reichenbach, good-naturedly, "do not be cross, dear Tauber. I meant no offense. Come, shake hands, old boy. Why quarrel about a mere matter of opinion, after all? Shake hands, I say."

"Willingly, most willingly, Doctor," cried the Professor, gripping the Doctor's right hand with a force utterly disproportionate to the frail delicate fingers. "You must bear with me," he added, with a sickly smile and a curious gleam of wildness in his glance. "I am afraid I must plead guilty to a slight dash of madness on this subject."

Dr. Reichenbach could barely repress a slight shudder: the Professor's hand felt as deadly cold as that of a corpse.

"I say, Berchtold," said Dr. Reichenbach to the Professor of physiology, when, some hours later, these two learned men were walking home together from the wine cellar, "I fear me much, dear old Tauber's health is deeply and gravely affected. I could not help shuddering when I felt his deathly cold fingers gripping my hand with the abnormal force of madness. And did you look into his eyes at the time? there was a fearful glare in them. I am truly afraid excess of learning and superhuman efforts of mental labor are turning his brain. What a sad pity! The most lustrous star of our noble seat of learning!"

"My apprehensions have for some time been running in the same channel, I must confess," replied Dr. Berchtold gravely. "Yet a more lucid and acute mind in the field of science, a more daring but still withal sober and strictly logical speculator in the realms of the unknown, cannot well be imagined. Even his crazes lean to august wisdom's most exalted side. The man is indeed an absolute psychological problem to me. A brighter light never shone in frailer lamp."

turn which affairs had taken. The poor man had boasted so much of the marvelous cuteness shown by him in bringing the murder home to the Galician Jew, who now after all turned out to be innocent! It *was* vexing!

At nine in the morning Tauber, who, it was evident to Doctors Reichenbach, Berchtold, and others summoned to his couch, as well as to Dr. Krafft, came up expressly from Halle, had in his maniacal fit of the preceding evening and night exhausted all his remaining stock of vitality, fell into a deep sleep—the forerunner of his impending dissolution.

When he awoke in the evening there was not an atom of physical strength left in the frail battered frame; but the clearness of mind had returned. He knew that the end was fast drawing near. He asked that a magistrate should be sent for to receive his confession.

The court deputed Councillors Criegern and Ammon for this purpose.

The dying man made a long statement of the history of the fearful crimes committed by him, entering into the minutest details, which cannot well be related in this place, where we must confine ourselves to a brief and succinct summary.

It was his most expensive book and manuscript collecting mania in which the more fearful aberrations of his intellect had first taken its rise. He told the magistrates that he had been mad for years, and that he had been perfectly conscious of the fact, which he had, however, successfully managed to hide, with all the devilish cunning and infernal method so often observed in insane people of high mental organization originally. His first murder had been that of the Baron Hoheneck, his beloved pupil and friend. At that time a tempting offer of a fine collection of books had been made to him, which he had been compelled to decline for want of sufficient funds. This had driven him well-nigh out of his mind. He had not been able to think of anything else. On the morning of the murder he had been rambling about the woods near Rosenau Park. He had casually walked up to the window of the pavilion. He had seen his friend Hoheneck, who had invited him to enter through the window, and had lent him a helping hand. They had had a chat. The Baron had sat down to write a letter of introduction to Count Seebach. An open money-box full of gold had attracted his [Tauber's] attention. The thought had suddenly flashed through his mind that there was lying here most temptingly before him the cash which he needed to buy the insanely-coveted collection. His mind, already gravely affected, had given way completely. A mad frenzy seized upon him, and the rest we know. He afterward suffered the torments of hell; but he had kept his formidable secret.

The story of the other murders was similar. In the case of the widow Hartmann, he had cleverly managed to leave his companions in the wine cellar for a quarter of an hour, which had sufficed him to run to the Tetzelhouse, commit the murder, pocket the gold coin which he had chanced to see in the afternoon, and run back again to the wine cellar, without his temporary absence having been remarked.

He had always taken gold only; notes, silver, and gems had had no attraction for him; but at the sight of the "yellow dross" the fiend had taken possession of him.

After the murder of Abraham Goldberg he had sworn to himself a solemn oath that nothing should ever induce him again to be alone with man or woman. This oath Frege had unwittingly forced him to break, and the sight of gold had once again completely upset the balance of his mind.

He requested that his madly-cherished collection should be sold, if possible, entire. He had spent some eighty thousand thalers altogether in the purchase, and it would be cheap at that price.

The proceeds were to serve, in the first place, to make amplest restitution to the families of his unhappy victims. Ten thousand thalers were to be given to Eliezer Ischanderle, who had suffered so much. The residue was to be devoted to the establishment of an asylum for the insane.

He felt it would be hopeless for him to crave the forgiveness of his fellow-men. His crimes had been too fearful for human pardon.

A few brief minutes more, and he passed away to implore the infinite mercy of his Maker. His last words were: "A rare and rich collection—rare and rich! Death, instantaneous and painless! Painless—painless!"—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.

"*Sie haben mich gequälet.*"

People have teased and vexed me,
Worried me early and late:
Some with the love they bore me,
Other some with their hate.

They drugged my glass with poison,
They poisoned the bread I ate:
Some with the love they bore me,
Other some with their hate.

But she, who has teased and vexed me,
And worried me for the most,—
She never hated me, never,
And her love I could never boast.

"*Ich wollte bei dir weilen.*"

I wanted to linger about you,
To sit by your side, but you
Were bent upon turning me out, you
Had such a deal to do.

My soul—this I vowed with much feeling—
To you and you only was bound;
You laughed—your laugh shook the ceiling—
And made me a curtsey profound.

Still you went on tormenting and trying
My passion, but worse than all this,
You wound matters up by denying
Me even the parting kiss.

Though you treat me even worse, do not fancy,
I'll blow out my brains—no, no!
You are not the first, mistress Nancy,
By many, has used me so!

—*Theodore Martin, in Blackwood.*

CONVERSATIONS WITH M. THIERS, 1848.—The Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchesses of Nemours and Montpensier, their children, and *dames d'honneur*, and the Princess Clementine were all there—and also Guizot and Broglie. Whenever, during this long night and morning, the King went into that room he came back irresolute. The door closed, but we could hear weeping and sobbing, and loud voices. There was a *scène de famille* that lasted perhaps for ten minutes. Then the King returned, bringing with him all this female *entourage*. As he sat down the Duchess of Orleans threw herself before him with the children, exclaiming, "Sire, n'abdiquez pas. La couronne est trop lourde pour nous, vous seul pouvez la supporter." The Queen bent over him and embraced him. Cries of "L'abdication, l'abdication," were now heard from the ante-room. The Queen's grief was mixed with anger. "You do not deserve," she said, "so good a King." La scène état touchante, même dechirante, mais il y manquait la dignité; elle ne resiste pas aux émotions fortes. I could not stay any longer. Abdication at this instant may have been prudent, but I could not bear to see it imposed on the King by a crowd. I am naturally absolute; it is with difficulty that I can tolerate the opposition of my colleagues; but of all things that which I can least support is the dictation of a mob. I went back to the Cour des Tuileries, where I might find vent for my rage and anguish in the battle of which it seemed likely to be the scene. I was walking up and down with Bugeaud, listening to the approach of the firing and of the cries, and from time to time to a ball breaking the glass of some window above us, when M. de Cercey ran to me from the château, crying "Come back! Come back! We want your advice for the King." I went back, but could not penetrate much further than the door. Through a vista of heads I could see the King at his table, slowly writing his abdication. He gave it to those near him, who passed it on to Lamoricière. I went back to tell Bugeaud. "We should have been beaten," he said; "we should have been *écrasés*. Malo au moins j'aurais tué quelques milliers de ces coquins là [he used a much coarser word] et c'est ci qui m'enrage." Immediately afterward we saw the crowd pouring from the royal apartments under the Pavilion de l'Horloge toward the garden. M. D'Asseline, the Duchess of Orleans' secretary, came to us and told us that orders had been sent to the stables in the Louvre for the carriages to meet the royal family in the Place de la Concorde, at the gate of the subterranean passage which runs from the Tuileries under the Terrace du Bord de l'Eau. Bugeaud and I followed the crowd through the gardens to the Place de la Concorde, in the hope of meeting the King at this gate. Before we arrived the royal family were already there, waiting for the carriages. To bring them had been a matter of difficulty and danger. One coachman was shot on his box, and only two broughams not bearing any arms, and mistaken for *citadines*, reached the Place. The necessity of the precaution, suggested by me an hour before, of occupying the Place de la Concorde by a sufficient force now appeared. The furious mob, some of whom had now burst into the château, and others were trying to rush into the Place, would have spared no one who appeared to form part of the court. But while some troops of the line, assisted by the heroic defense of the Château d'Eau, kept good the entrances into the Place from the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, a regiment of cuirassiers received in a square the royal family, protected them while they were thrown into the two carriages, and went off with them at a gallop along the quay below Passy. "We have nothing more to do," said Bugeaud. "I shall go home. No one will touch me in this Marshal's dress, but you had better take an escort. Your black coat will not be respected." "An escort," I said, "would be of little use against 100,000 insurgents. I shall find my way as I can. And so we parted. In a few minutes I was recognized and pressed on. If I had fallen, or if I had resisted, my life was gone. Nothing is more good-natured, more kind, than a Parisian mob unless its destructive passions are roused, but the slightest accident will rouse them. They put me in mind of a couple of greyhounds which a friend of mine bred up with a hare. All three were the best friends possible. Once, in sport, the hare ran from the dogs; they pursued her, the dormant instinct was roused, and they killed her. A battalion of the National Guard saved me, and carried me across the bridge to the Palais Bourbon. I went into the *Salle des Pas Perdus* which served as an ante-room to the Chamber, and found it full of Deputies. They urged me to go into the Chamber. "No," I said, "I will have nothing more to do with you. Your venality, your subservience, your selfishness, your opposition to reform, your determination to monopolize for yourselves and for your handful of electors all the honors and profits of the Government have dethroned the monarch and perhaps destroyed the Constitution. I will never enter again that den of infamy and corruption." And I left them in order to get back, as well as I could, by the Quai de Passy and the Boulevard *extérieur* to my own house.—*N. W. Senior, in Fortnightly Review.*

THE GUACHO.—An hour's ride over the dull arid plains of Buenos Ayres, covered with the grass now so much cultivated in our gardens, and admired for its light feathery tufts waving in the wind, brought us to San Joachim, where the people were already collecting, in their holiday attire, and exchanging friendly greetings on all sides. The gay, striking dresses of the Guachos mingled in every group. The *poncho*, or mantle of cloth, woven in bright colored stripes, has a hole in the centre through which the head is passed, and falls down to the hips in graceful folds. The nether garment is a combination of bedgown and trousers, bordered by a fringe, or even rich lace, on these festa days, which varies from two to six inches deep, according to the wealth of the wearer. Then to-day the great jack-boots of untanned leather are exchanged for the smartest patent leather, with bright scarlet tops and enormous spurs at the heels. A wide-brimmed Spanish hat is worn, a purple or yellow handkerchief twisted round it; while the belt encircling the waist sparkles with the dollars sewed upon it—often the whole fortune of the owner. His weapons are attached to this girdle, consisting of a formidable knife, a lasso, and a bolas, which may not be so familiar to the English reader as the lasso. There are two balls fastened together by short leathern straps, to which another thong is attached, by which it is thrown; this is whirled violently round the head before propulsion, and entangles itself in the legs of the horse or cow to be captured. But while we are gayly chatting the games are beginning, and we hasten off to the ground. There we find two lines of mounted Guachos, from 10 to 20 on each side, just so far apart as to allow a rider to pass between the ranks; all are on the alert and holding the lasso ready for use. One whom they call Massimo, an evident favorite with the crowd, comes tearing along at a gallop and dashes in between the lines. The first horseman in the ranks throws his lasso at Massimo's horse as he flashes past, but misses, amid the derisive shouts of those around; then the second, quick as lightning, casts his; and so on down the ranks. Presently, however, the horse is lassoed and brought to the ground; and the skillful rider alights, uninjured, on his feet, smoking his cigarette as coolly as when he started from his post. The dexterity and watchfulness of the men, who can throw the lasso so as to entangle the feet of a horse while going at full speed, are simply wonderful. Another and another followed with varying fortunes; sometimes the first struck down the horse and rider, rarely was it that one escaped altogether. The popularity of the famous Chief Rosas was said to be founded on his proficiency in this adroit but cruel art, and no man can be their chief who is not the cleverest among them. Renown on horseback is the one great virtue that exalts a man in their eyes. Cruelty to their favorite animal does not seem to enter into their thoughts. —*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PUBLICAN'S DEFENSE.—The main charge against the publican, or rather against the system he is permitted by law to trade under, is that it encourages drunkenness. The gin or beer seller meets the accusation with a bold denial, and urges that he of all men may be relied on to do what he can to discourage the vice in question, inasmuch as it is he who suffers from it. "Put it on no higher ground than self-interest," says the publican, "and it is manifest that I must be as anxious to put down bestial intoxication as the most stanch teetotaler of them all. A man drunk on my premises during business hours is not only an intolerable nuisance to my well-behaved customers, he is likewise a hindrance to me and my servants. He affects my till. People who look in at a public-house and see drunken men at the bar brawling and reeling, go away and seek a quieter house. Therefore, it is that no publican who knows his business will serve a man who is drunk, or encourage him to remain on his premises a minute longer than can be avoided." It should be distinctly understood, however, that by the term "drunk" the publican means boisterously, offensively so. That worthy tradesman has no objection, taking "drunk and incapable" as being represented by 100, for the drinker to approach, say, 90; or he may go even a few degrees beyond, provided he has sense and strength enough remaining to steady himself sufficiently to be able to carry his "load" safely off the premises. As every one who has any knowledge of the subject is aware, it is not the soft-headed individual who grows "merry" on a pint of sixpenny, and helplessly tipsy on two pints, who brings the greatest amount of misery on his home and his wife and children. The bane of domestic existence is "the soaker"—the man who so habitually makes a beast of himself at a public-house bar, that the liquor he swallows for a considerable time has no other than a benumbing effect on his nervous system, enabling him to imbibe in the course of a few hours the alcoholic produce of possibly a fourth of his week's earnings, and that without making himself objectionable—from a publican's point of view, that is to say. Next to the total abstainer—the individual who ranks lowest in the publican's esteem—is he who cannot drink much without getting drunk: while the customer he most rejoices in is he who can swallow and pay for as much as would make any ordinary decent half-dozen men incapable, and then take his peaceable departure, swearing eternal friendship for the landlord and all his family.—*London Society.*

HUMAN NATURE AMONG ANTS.—Wars among the ants have very much the same causes as among men. It is a piece of territory that is coveted, and the stronger tribe goes out in force, vanquishes and ejects the weaker; or it is the possession of its flocks and herds, which one colony wishes to wrest from another; or in the slave-making species, a colony requires a new relay of servants to relieve it of all care. In this case a number of *Formica rufa* or *Formica sanguinea* muster and advance against a nest of *Formica nigra*, after a desperate battle—for the red ants are very brave, and the black ones though cowardly, are fighting for their young—the aggressors, who are almost always victorious, bear off the pupæ of the black ants to their own nests. When they hatch out into perfect insects the slaves take upon themselves the whole care of the colony; they tend the young, take charge of the nest, and even feed and carry about their lazy masters, who will often die of starvation rather than help themselves, even when food is close at hand. The slaves, however, have something to say in the nest. They detain their masters when they desire to go out on a slave-making expedition till after the time that the males and females of the negro colonies shall have taken flight, so that the species shall not be exterminated. When the red ants come home without booty the slaves treat them with contempt, and sometimes even turn them out of doors. They are willing to work for their masters so long as they can hold them in respect. In these combats the ants often manifest a singular resemblance to human beings in the effect which battle produces in the case of raw recruits. An ant which at first seemed fearful and hesitating, after a time becomes excited, and shows a frenzy of courage, recklessly, throwing away its life without accomplishing anything. When an ant which has reached this condition of insensate fury happens to fall in with a body of self-possessed workers, they quietly lay hold of it, several of them holding its different feet, gently touching it all the while with their antennæ till it calms down and is able to "listen to reason."—*Scribner's Magazine.*

LETHE.

Adown the slumberous land one river flows,
Slow, silent, under light of stars or sun,
Falling from a far land that no one knows,
To a great sea where all the streams are one.

A bloom of lilies lies upon its breast,
Whose cold roots grasp the sunless slime below,
Never hath passion broken on their rest,
Nor amorous tear dropt on their loveless snow.

What time the sun throws wide his golden door,
And kindles peak on peak to amethyst,
A sigh breathes o'er those woods of sycamore,
And through the twinkling tree-tops trails the mist.

Rolling through listening glens that stream shall glide,
Weeping, those ghosts shall stand upon the shore,
And sorrow with oblivion shall abide,
Till stream, and sea, and mountain be no more.

—*All the Year Round.*

IN DEFENSE OF REVIEWERS.—We require of our thoroughly-furnished critic that he should have prepared himself for his profession by a comprehensive study of all that human thought, experence, and imagination have stored up for us. When we have used all the short cuts to this goal which art and nature have provided, how many years will such an apprenticeship require? The data are wanting on which to found a calculation. Can the work be got through in seven years, in twice seven, or in three times seven? I do not know. Archbishop Usher at 20 began to read the Fathers, Greek and Latin, with the resolution of reading them through. The task was achieved in 19 years. Hammond, at Oxford, read 13 hours a day, (*Life of Usher. Life of Hammond*, by Fell.) Milton's "industrious and select reading," in preparation for the great work to which he dedicated a whole life, long choosing, and late beginning, are as well known, as the 30 years spent by Edward Gibbon in preparing for and in composing, his history. Of course in this, as in other trades, a man learns while he practices. Buffon told a friend that after passing 50 years at his desk, he was every day learning to write. The critic's judgment matures by many failures. Without these three elements—time, industry, arduous endeavor—no man can attain to be a supreme judge of literary worth. Perhaps you have been accustomed to set before yourselves quite another ideal of the literary life. You have thought the business of reviewing a lazy profession, the resource of men who wanted industry or talent, who were, in short, fit for nothing better, a profession largely adopted by briefless barristers, by incompetent clerks, by green youths fresh from college examinations, and generally by men who shirk hard work—in fact, an easy-chair and slipper business. You have, perhaps, supposed that anybody can write a review; that essay writing is as easy as talking: that it is only a matter of cheek and fluency. You have imagined that a quarterly or a weekly reviewer merely got his knowledge of the subject in hand out of the book he had under review; that he thereupon dishonestly assumes to have known all about it, and with voluble impertinence goes on to retail this newly-acquired information as if it were his own, seasoning it with sneers and sarcasms at the author from whom he is stealing. I know these things are said. I have heard even respectable reviews and magazines accused of paying for this sort of thing by the column, *i. e.*, giving a pecuniary inducement to fill out paper with words—to make copy, or padding, as it is called. I don't know if these things are done in practice. If they are, they are fraudulent, and must. I should think, come within the act against adulteration. What I have set before you in the above outline is the honest critic who gives his calling the devotion of a life, prepares himself by antecedent study, and continues through the whole of his career to make daily new acquisitions and to cultivate his susceptibility to new impressions.—*The Fortnightly Magazine.*

THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1868.—The region shaken by the earthquake of 1868, for instance, was equal to at least a fourth of Europe, and probably to fully one-half. From Quito southward as far as Iquique—or along a full third part of the length of the South American Andes—the shock produced destructive effects. It was also distinctly felt far to the north of Quito, far to the south of Iquique, and inland to enormous distances. The disturbing force which thus shook 1,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface, must have been one of almost inconceivable energy. If directed entirely to the upheaval of a land region no larger than England, those forces would have sufficed to have destroyed utterly every city, town, and village within such a region; if directed entirely to the upheaval of an oceanic region, they would have been capable of raising a wave which would have been felt on every shore line of the whole earth. Divided even between the ocean on the one side and a land region larger than Russia in Europe on the other, those vulcanian forces shook the whole of the land region and sent athwart the largest of our earth's oceans a wave which ran in upon shores 10,000 miles from the centre of disturbance with a crest 30 feet high. Forces such as these may fairly be regarded as cosmical; they show unmistakably that the earth has by no means settled down into that condition of repose in which some geologists still believe. We may ask with the late Sir Charles Lyell whether, after contemplating the tremendous energy thus displayed by the earth, any geologist will continue to assert that the changes of relative level of land and sea, so common in former ages of the world, have now ceased? and agree with him that if, in the face of such evidence, a geologist persists in maintaining this favorite dogma, it would be vain to hope, by accumulating proofs of similar convulsions during a series of ages, to shake the tenacity of his conviction—

Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HOW A BOY HELPED THE GROWTH OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.—The steam-engine had now assumed a form that somewhat resembles the modern machine. An important defect still existed in the necessity of keeping an attendant by the engine to open and shut the cocks. A bright boy, however—Humphrey Potter—to whom was assigned this duty on a Newcomen engine in 1813, contrived what he called a *scoggan*—a catch rigged with a cord from the beam overhead—which performed the work for him. The boy, thus making the operation of the valve-gear automatic, increased the speed of the engine to 15 or 16 strokes a minute, and gave it a regularity and certainty of action that could only be obtained by such an adjustment of its valves. This ingenious young mechanic afterward became a skillful workman and an excellent engineer, and went abroad on the Continent, where he erected several fine engines. Potter's rude valve-gear was soon improved by Henry Beighton, and the new device was applied to an engine which that talented engineer erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1818, in which engine he substituted substantial materials for Potter's unmechanical arrangement of cords.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

WITH THE AMBULANCES.—I had no idea of the distance to the houses where the other wounded lay, but I knew that Musini had been unable to reach them, and the feeling of being abandoned in their pain and misery would be worse than their wounds. The night was dark; as the last tramp of the Prussians died away no sound broke the awful stillness. A drizzling rain had transformed the frosty soil into slippery mud. Drawn up on either side of the road were rows of dead men; the Prussians had had the good feeling to remove them so that they might not be trampled on. It was a ghastly spectacle. They might not all be dead. I touched them one by one, till the clammy coldness of the corpses seemed to communicate itself to my own members. I would not leave one unexamined. That horror that possessed me gave me a faint notion of what must be that of a wounded man who comes to his senses among a heap of slain. But life was extinct in each. As I finished my lugubrious task the candle flickered and went out. For a moment I turned and began running down the hill; then the thought of the wounded triumphed over the terror that had no name, and with equal speed I ran in the opposite direction, nor stopped till I came to the houses nearest the morning's scene of carnage. They were dark and silent, but the door was opened at my voice. The wounded were less, the dead were more; among them Luigi Cavalotti, brother of the famous Milanese poet. There was time now for care even for these. I had them laid side by side with the names as dictated by their companions, trusting in the morning to see that they at least received decent burial. Gnecco suffered horribly; on loosening the bandages, the intestines issued from the abdomen. Ferrero Gola, after assisting the Prussians, had obtained his release, and the poor fellows were re-dressed one by one, but with the exception of a very few the rough transports at hand could not avail. At dawn I dispatched a messenger to Canzio, to inform him that the enemy had retired, and to implore transports. Then returning with such as could be moved, including Rostelli—poor Leonardo was dead—I gained the gates of Dijon as the troops were issuing to take up position, and, depositing the wounded, made for the Hôtel de la Cloche, intent chiefly on a bath, being literally saturated with blood.—*Jesse Mario White in Fraser's Magazine.*

ENGLAND'S TENURE ON INDIA.—And now we approach the last and by far the most formidable consideration connected with this subject. What is the tenure by which we hold India? We do not speak of foreign invasion, for that, considering the vast distance and the enormous apparatus of modern warfare, is not at any rate a pressing consideration. But it is, we fear, only too true that all our well-meant endeavors to conciliate the good will and obtain the affection of the inhabitants of India do not relieve us from the necessity of maintaining our hold on the country by the presence on its burning plains of an army of some 70,000 British troops. This is no temporary demand. No one conversant with the subject looks forward to the time when this force can be dispensed with or even seriously reduced. We cannot trust to native troops to defend India from foreign invasion or from native rebellion. The pay and maintenance of these English troops are reimbursed to the English Government from Indian funds, but this does not stop the drain to which we are exposed. The money which we spend can be repaid to us, but who shall give us back our men? Every one knows that the freedom of our Constitution, which does not admit of conscription, places us at a terrible disadvantage with the great military powers of the Continent, who possess the power of impressment for military service. Nor is this all. Not only are we poor in men, but the great facility for finding employment at good wages, the inevitable result of our great industrial success, offers temptations to desertion which are only too often successful. We have everything in the world that is required for our defense except men, and this is exactly that of which India drains us. India does not, like Saturn, devour her own children, but she decimates her European conquerors at a rate which soon places the ravages of climate on a level with the waste of many bloody battles. Consider what happened in the mutiny of 1857. We had been engaged in a war in which our troops had seen some severe service, which had much reduced their numbers. The number of our troops in India had been reduced by the ordinary causes, and not filled up. It is needless to dwell on the result. A fearful rebellion sprung up in India, and all the bravery and self-devotion of men as brave and devoted as ever supported a desperate and almost ruined cause were only just sufficient to prevent the extinction of the English name in India, by a massacre as complete as the Sicilian Vespers. Let no one suppose that this danger is past, never to return. Should another war arise, the same want of men is sure to be felt, the same danger will have to be encountered. No great power of imagination is demanded in order to picture to our minds what must have been the result had the Indian rebellion taken place one year earlier or the Crimean war lasted one year later. Our duty to our ally, our position in Europe, would have called loudly upon us to reinforce our wasted forces in the Crimea. The duty of succoring our small and hardly-pressed army in India, and saving with it the civilian European element and the helpless women and children, would have called as loudly for large reinforcements for India. Should we have been in the position to have succored both? and if not, which were we to abandon to destruction? There is but one weak point in our cuirass, and of that we have no cause to be ashamed, for it is caused by the mildness and freedom of our institutions. But it exists, nevertheless, and this is entirely owing to the demands of India on our military resources.—*Right Hon. R. Lowe, in Fortnightly Review.*

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUTION.—Before 1832, the Parliamentary Constitution of this country was full of flaws in theory and blots in practice that would not bear the light. But it was, notwithstanding, one of the wonders of the world. Time was its parent; Silence was its nurse. Until the American Revolution had been accomplished, it stood alone (among all great countries) in the world. Whatever its defects, it had imbibed enough of the free air of heaven to keep the lungs of liberty in play. Some of its worst deeds, such as the repeal in 1754 of the law passed the year before in favor of the Jews, were not due to its excluding, but to its admitting, the influence of popular opinion. It did much evil, and it left much good undone; but it either led, or did not lag behind, the national feeling and opinion. If on any great long-enduring question it was in conflict with the wish of the majority of the nation, that question was the exclusion of the Stuarts from the throne; and who shall say that here the nation was right, and the Parliament was wrong? If the American war and the Revolutionary war were great errors, they were no less pardonable than they were great; and in any case they were wars undertaken in consonance with the feeling of the country. Upon the whole, perhaps, the domestic policy, which for a decade of years followed the close of the Revolutionary war, forms the most discreditable chapter in its history; but this is only a repetition of a lesson, that mankind is all too dull and slow to learn; the lesson, that war, except it be fought for liberty, is the most deadly enemy of liberty.—*W. E. Gladstone, in Nineteenth Century.*

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE.—The Abbé d'Etyola was arrested at Bordeaux, on his way to England, and the Duchess was informed of his detention, and that it was contemplated to "deport" him to Guiana. She wrote to a person whom she knew, entreating him to aid the Abbé, and to hand him 3,000 francs on her behalf. Her letter, unsigned, was found during a domiciliary visit to the Hôtel de Mouchy. She was informed of this and at once presented herself at the audience-chamber of the terrible Fouquier-Tinville. He took no notice of her, and she stood patiently for two hours, until all the other persons had been attended to and she was alone with the Public Accuser. Then she said, "I have an important matter to communicate to you." "My only business is to punish the enemies of the Republic. What have you to say? Nothing but denunciations are taken here." "It is a denunciation which brings me here." "Very well, then, citizeness, you may speak." "The denunciation I am about to make is an unusual one; it is myself, myself only, whom I have to denounce." "Then you have come here to find your death!" "I know that, but I am fulfilling a duty." He looked at her with surprise, and listened attentively while she told her story, with full details, but without mentioning any names, and ended by saying simply, "If any one is to be punished, it is I." Fouquier-Tinville replied, with evident amazement, "Do you know, I am a man of feeling, too? Why are you interested in this priest?" "Because he is unfortunate." "Oh, yes, I understand that, for I, also, have a tender heart, and have saved many people." He then assured her that nothing should happen to the Abbé, and seeing that she looked pale and tired, offered her his arm to take her down the staircase. It cost the Duchess a great effort to accept the courtesy, and she could never recall without a shudder the few moments during which her hand rested on the bare arm of Fouquier-Tinville.—*Mme. de Rochefoucauld.*

FRENCH PLAYS WITHOUT FRENCH ACTORS.—If it is expedient that we should familiarize ourselves, even at some risk to our national virtue, with the best specimens of French acting, that is surely no reason why the French drama, licensed and unlicensed, should run rampant on the English stage. Of late years there seems to have arisen in theatrical circles a positive mania for everything and everybody Parisian. By critics without number, Parisian acting has been vaunted as inimitable, until home-bred artists have been driven to sheer despair. Turn by turn, each species of French play, from the comedy of the Empire to the farce of the Republic, has had its apotheosis; only the very best being set aside by the censor as prejudicial to domestic morals. Every conspicuous French play has been adapted for our stage. So common, since Lord Derby's memorandum, has this practice become that a vigorous trade has opened between Parisian authors and English managers, and Messrs. Michaelis and Pitrou, the accredited agents of Parisian authors, have again and again received enormous sums for their clients. Before the production of a new piece in Paris, it is customary to invite one or more English managers to be present at its performance. If one is not present, or if he fails to bite, communication is opened elsewhere after production; telegrams are sent, chronicling "enormous success," "great enthusiasm," and by the next post arrive parcels of "opinions of the press." M. Sardou and M. Dumas receive a thousand guineas for the right to adapt the unadaptable. That sum was paid for "L'Etrangère," which was a disastrous failure at the Haymarket, and "Dora" has been purchased by the management of the Prince of Wales' Theatre for a corresponding sum. Another manager paid dearly in hard cash—and quite as dearly in managerial credit—for the production of "Rose Michel."—*The Contemporary Review.*

DREAMS.

Dreams, only foolish dreams, may be.
Is wakefulness so wise?
These eyes are dull—what if we see
In dreams with keener eyes?
Some dreams we've known more wakeful far
Than any waking hours,
When we make fast with lock and bar
This Haunted House of ours.
All day we shut our doors, but sleep
Sets doors and windows wide;
The ghosts come in with stealthy creep,
And through the chambers glide.
Sometimes they come in trooping hosts,
And sometimes one by one;
We call them dreams, but they are ghosts
Of days and years long gone.
And some with mirth and laughter come,
And some look gravely glad;
With angry, frowning faces some
Pass by, and some are sad.
And some—they hover round us long,
With pitiful sweet smile—
Alas! we did them grievous wrong,
And slew ourselves the while!
As on your fading ghosts we gaze.
Sure death's no sharper pain,
O Days that should have been! O Days
That ne'er can come again!

—*Good Words.*

GAELIC.—It cannot be ascertained from any official reports what is the exact number of persons—men, women, and children—whose language is wholly confined to Gaelic. In the second report of the Education Commission, published in 1867, it is said to be "probable that the population of the parishes within which Gaelic continues to be the only language which is understood by the majority of the people cannot exceed 150,000; these being chiefly the parishes of the Hebrides, which are wholly insular, and the mainland parishes of the west coast of the Counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, and Argyle." It is believed that since 1867 the number whose speech is limited to Gaelic has diminished through various influences, among which commercial intercourse, by means of steam vessels and otherwise, has been conspicuous. We should almost aver that Hutcheson's magnificent fleet of steam vessels, whether devoted to the carrying of goods or passengers, had done more to introduce a knowledge of English, along with conditions of prosperity, into the Hebrides than any other appliance whatsoever. In the remoter or lesser islands, which are little visited by strangers, there is a corresponding backwardness. Barra we have already spoken of as still in a singularly primitive condition. At Coll, Tyree, and some other islands, the knowledge of English is also unhappily deficient. In comparatively recent times, a great change in proprietorship has come over these islands. The old families—such as the Macneils and Macleans—have mostly disappeared, and new landlords, with the means and desire to improve the condition of the soil and the population, find themselves obstructed by the difficulty of holding any intelligent intercourse with the natives. The disadvantage is mutual, for on all hands the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants are unable to make their wants and feelings known to those who wish to be their friends. A melancholy case of a rigid adherence to Gaelic is that of the extremely remote island of St. Kilda. Here, as was described a few months ago by Mr. J. Sands in our pages, the natives speak Gaelic and nothing else; in Gaelic they are preached to by a minister originally from the mainland; he and his wife being the only individuals who know English. Of course the natives can hold no epistolary correspondence with the exterior world on whose sympathy they are forced to rely. A present of English books would be valueless, for they could not read them. They could not migrate unless accompanied by an interpreter, much after the manner of a party of travelers in the East under the guidance of a dragoman. We ask, is that a position in which any of her Majesty's subjects should continue to be placed through the effect of custom or prejudice? Such an afflicting condition of affairs is little better than a national disgrace.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MERCHANT'S STORY.—Yes, it was rather a curious start that I had in business. The first thing I did, after having saved a little pile of money, was to set up a shanty in Sioux City. I had all sorts of traps to allure Indians, and I wanted to buy any kind of peltries, scalps excepted. But I was a new arrival, and the noble red man couldn't believe in me without help, and I found trade rather dull. Late one night, however, as I was sleeping among my stock, there came a tremendous banging at my door, and when I unbarred it, there was a tall fellow who seemed to me a little drunk; and said he, "I want a butcher-knife." "All right. Come in," said I. "I want a reliable one," says he. I want it to kill a man with. Give me a good strong handle. I want a knife that I can put in and turn it around." Says I, "I think I can suit you. Walk in and take a look." I knew him by that time. He was a Virginian, a splendid-looking fellow, and belonged to a good family, as I understood; but he had gone wild on the frontier, and done a great many illegal things, and been forced to herd with the Indians. The consequence was that he spoke their language and was a person of influence among them. Well, I felt a little doubtful about his intentions, not knowing but what I was the man he was after; but all the same I got out my stock of tools and showed them. There was one, nearly two feet long, which I had bought for a cheese knife. Says I, "I think that would answer your purpose." "Yes, I should think it might," says he. "How much is it?" I told him the price—about four shillings, I think. "I'll take it," says he. "But I haven't any money." Under the circumstances, seeing he had the knife in his fist and was ready to turn it around, I thought I had better offer to trust him. "You'd better not," says he. "You don't know me from any other gentleman." "But I've got to trust you," says I. "You've got the butcher knife by the handle, and I'm at the sharp end of it. Besides, I believe I can trust you." Off he went, and I heard no more of him for a time, not even whether he had killed a man. But some weeks later he put in an appearance and paid for the knife. "And now youngster," says he, "I like the way you treated me when I roused you out for that trade. You didn't show the white feather. Some men, hustled up at that time of night, would have been scared. But you behaved every way like a gentleman, and now I want to behave to you as one. There are some Indians coming in to-day, and I'll bring them to your shanty to trade. Have you got any rum?" I hadn't any rum; I didn't keep it. "Well," says he, "we must have some rum. No rum, no Injun. Give me a couple of dollars." I gave him the money, and he went off. When he came back he had a demijohn full of drink and some tumblers. An hour or so later the Indians appeared, some 200 of them. First came the warriors, with their rifles, bows, and tomahawks; then followed the squaws, stooping almost to the ground under their loads. My man halted them, but they didn't want to trade with me; they didn't know me. There was a long palaver, and at last he threatened to kill some of them if they didn't follow his friendly advice; and the end of it was that they gave in, to save a quarrel. They crowded into my little shop, and drank my demijohn empty, and bought my stock clean out, and filled me full of peltries. I made $2,500 that season, and went off in high spirits to lose it somewhere else, and then to pick it up again. As for the Virginian, I lost sight of him, and never learned how he ended. I didn't even inquire whether he put his butcher knife in and turned it around. It seemed to me too delicate a subject. —*Atlantic Monthly.*

EUGENIE'S LUCKY STAR.—Speaking of luck, I remember M. Thiers saying one day that he accounted for the favor the Empress Eugénie enjoyed abroad by the belief which her rise in the world induced in a lucky star. Young women, having no fortune but pretty faces, were encouraged to be of good cheer by her dazzling success. For some years after her marriage, suicides among shop-girls and seamstresses underwent a remarkable diminution. The hope that Louis Napoleons of some kind would present themselves dissipated suicidal despondency.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FASHIONS.

TOILETS AND TRIMMINGS.

NEW STYLES OF FRINGE—THE USE OF FUR—HINTS CONCERNING LINGERIE—NOVELTIES IN SUITS.

The novelty in trimming at present is marabout and fringe "laminée." This consists of a kind of watered silk. The cascade fringe is one of the handsomest trimmings in this style. It is composed of three or four rows of the watered fringe, each row placed over the other, and being from about six to ten inches in depth. The combination of mohair woolen lace, and which is also watered, constitutes the marabout trimming already named. This "laminée" fringe is already to be seen upon all new Parisian confections. It is very elegant, and the effect of the long, glistening, watered silk fringe, is really beautiful. In addition to this article there are many kinds of fringe and marabout trimmings combined with chenille, clair de lune, and gorge de pigeon beads. Sometimes the fringe, instead of being placed on the usual straight line, is arranged in separate tufts, with a heading of passementerie. The trimming is sometimes made deeper by additional tufts. These fringes are preferred to fur for rich confections. Grecian passementerie made of simple mohair, in small squares, is used all over the outer garments, and arranged in Greek designs. Plush galloon, with satin on the inside, in either the same or a different color, is much favored. It is generally made into bows, with long loops so arranged that each side of the galloon shows in turn. It is particularly appropriate with broches, beige, and "bourre de soie," the galloon being in the colors of the material. This rule also applies to the double-faced satin ribbon, some costumes comprising loops in five different colors. The "galon folie" consists of a perfect river of gorge de pigeon or clair de lune beads over an open work grounding. A fringe in the same style is used with this trimming. The gorge de pigeon beads are preferred to the others, as being less bright and showy. A novelty in trimming, also, used by modistes, lingeres, and dress-makers, is called "tissu plume." It is a material about 24 inches wide, with the woof, of cotton, forming the side of the feather, and the downy part the top. This is pretty and warm, and is manufactured in black, in white, and in all colors. It is sold by the yard, and also in bands. Some bonnets have already been trimmed with this downy material. Among others is the following model: A seal-colored velvet "toque" is made with this material, in the same shade, forming a border. The aigrette consists of three flat-gilded feathers, fastened to the side by two golden sticks with a Japanese ball.

Three new bonnets have appeared in Paris—the François I., the Charles I., and the Cinq-Mars. The François I. is of black felt trimmed with a twisted piece of silk and chenille. The crown is trimmed with the same, and a [illegible] is on the side. The long amazon plume almost surrounds the hat, and falls in a spiral down the back. The Charles I. hat is made, for full-dress, of cream-colored felt, with the brim lined with caroubier shirred satin, turning over the border. On one side of the crown is a large gilded ostrich feather in the same shade. A golden quiver filled with small silver arrows fastens the feather down. The Cin

A CIGAR-MAKER'S HOME.

HOW THE STRIKERS LIVE.

GOING UP THE SCANTY SAVINGS OF MONTHS OF HARD WORK—TENEMENT-HOUSE LIFE ON THE EAST SIDE—TWO DOLLARS A WEEK FOR FOOD.

Little films of ice along the edges of the ponds, and little spits of snow that melt before they touch the sidewalks, remind the well-to-do that Winter is coming. The residents in East Side tenements are reminded in a different way. A sudden need of bags of coal, and a corresponding increase in the price of that necessity, bring the fact painfully before them. Hard as the coming of a long Winter always is to the poor of a great city, it is doubly hard this year to thousands of residents of the east side, who, in the midst of the long-continued hard times, find their income shut off and their larders emptied by a great strike. These people are the cigar-makers and their families. It is now nearly two months since their strike was begun. Throughout these eight weeks these hard-working artisans have been without incomes, and they and their families have lived upon what scant sums they have been able to lay by for a day of need and such insufficient aid as the Cigar-makers' Union could give. Even while they were at work the average pay of a whole family was not more than $10 a week, and in many cases was much less. With this scanty income, little money could be laid away; and the few families by which small sums had been saved, sometimes at the expense almost of hunger and insufficient clothing, in more than one case lost what was to be bread to them in time of need by the cruel collapse of a savings bank.

The cigar-makers have gone through two months of strike, and none of them have starved, nor are any without a roof to cover them. But they have suffered terribly. It has not come to actual hunger with many of them, for the union still has money in the treasury, but it has brought, besides want, the terrible suffering of mind that comes of expected ejectment from homes, and almost certain emptiness of the larder on the day following and on many days to come. Yesterday a TIMES reporter spent several hours in the family of one of the striking cigar-makers, that he might give THE TIMES' readers an accurate description of a poor family's mode of life during a long strike. The family in question does not live in one of the houses owned by the employers, but in a huge tenement in Second-avenue above Fiftieth-street. It is an American family, and, for convenience, it shall be called by the name of Smith, principally because that is not its name. The family consisted of five persons—the father and mother, Dick, a boy of 15, Susie, a girl of 13, and a baby. The rooms occupied were in the fourth story of the tenement, and in the rear, but in this neighborhood the rear of high buildings is much more desirable than the front on account of the excellent view of the river and the Island institutions. The apartments consisted of three rooms, two of which were called light, although one had such a very small window that it was almost as dark as the room that had none at all.

Entering by the door from the hall—one of the dismal doors with a square glass pane, giving the hall the air of a penitentiary corridor—the first room reached was the living-room of the family. It is about 12 by 15 feet in size, and the ceiling is a little below the usual height. There are two windows, both in the rear, overlooking the river, and opposite the southern window is the door of a small closet, the only one on the premises. No carpet is on the floor, but it is spotlessly clean, and has been scrubbed till it is full of little upright splinters. A very small coal-stove harbors a sickly fire, and from a somewhat dilapidated tin can on top of the stove comes a decidedly unpleasant odor of boiling cabbage. On one side of the stove, on the floor, is Dick, half under the stove, and on the other is the baby, almost hidden by the open door of the oven. The father is smoking a pipe; the mother and the little girl are washing dishes. Every door and window is kept shut as tightly as possible, so there is a fine combination of cabbage, dish-water, tobacco and soapsuds in the air. This is a little overpowering upon first entering the room, but it wears away. There are three wooden chairs in the room, and a cheap table, and this is all that is to be seen. In the second room is a small wooden bedstead, scantily furnished, and a little pile of bedclothes in one corner, on the floor. Mr. Smith and his wife and little girl and the baby occupy this room. The third room has nothing in it but a blanket and the remains of what has been a heap of leaf tobacco. This is Dick's boudoir.

"We have got along very well," said Mr. Smith, "since the strike began, for we had a little money saved up. But it won't last much more, and we have had to live very cheap. It is nearly two months now since we have made a cent."

"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Smith, "not a cent have we earned for two months, and we haven't starved yet, and we don't owe our landlord, either. And if it hadn't been for me there wouldn't have been a cent saved up for a rainy day." By admiring look Mr. Smith admitted that this was true.

"How much did we make when we were at work?" said Mr. Smith. "Well, you see we had an advantage over a great many families. There are only five of us, and four of us worked, so between us we averaged from $10 to $12 a week, and that was doing pretty well considering the prices paid. Then we had only one to support that couldn't work, that was the baby, and we never begrudged him anything he needed." The baby crowed triumphantly and hungrily. "We pay $10 a month for these rooms," said Mr. Smith when questioned about his rent, "and have always paid in advance. We have a good agent in this house, and he knows how we are fixed. If it should come to the worst I am sure he would trust us for two or three months' rent. But then it would come very hard to catch up that much again."

With a family of five persons to support on $10 or $12 a week, it would be an interesting question how Mr. Smith's wife had succeeded in saving anything. She explained it in this wise: "I was bothered about that for a long time, too," she said; "I tried to save something, but somehow or other it would always go. Then I made up my mind I was going to lay some money by if we had to go without enough to eat; so each week I took $2 out of what we made and put it away. So we had to get through on what was left. But even that wouldn't always make it sure, for sometimes we got sick, and had to have a doctor, you know, and, of course, had to pay him. And there is always something to use up the money. It's very hard work to keep ever so small a sum on hand."

"We had just $60," said Mr. Smith, "when the strike began, and we've stood it for two months, and I guess we're good for a month more anyhow. We haven't asked for any help from the union, and we won't as long as we have a dollar left."

The reporter was then treated to a show how the family of five would manage to live for three months on $60, paying half of it in that time for rent. "We can do it," said Mrs. Smith, "but it's close work. In the first place, of course, we don't buy any new clothes. What we had when the strike began has got to last us till we go to work again. If it's not for winter. I don't suppose any cigar-maker in the City has bought a new piece of clothing for two months. Then, after we pay our rent, we have $10 a month left for fuel and provisions. Our lights don't cost much, for, of course, we don't burn gas, and kerosene is cheap. The coal is quite an item. If we had any place to keep it we might buy a half or quarter of a ton at a time, and save money. But we haven't, so we buy it in 100-pound sacks for 40 cents a sack. A sack lasts about four days, keeping as small a fire as possible, and letting it go down whenever the weather is warm enough. That makes 10 cents a day, or 70 cents a week. To make it short, we have about $2 a week to spend for actual provisions, and we can live on that. We only eat meat twice a week, and then we get a soup bone. They cost 10 cents apiece, and the meat and the soup make us two good meals. We have cabbage and potatoes nearly every day, and, of course, we always have bread—good brown bread from the baker's, for it's cheaper to buy it so than to buy the flour and make a fire hot enough to bake it. We don't drink any coffee now, though we are fond of it, for we have to deny ourselves some things, of course. We don't buy any milk, either, and baby has learned to eat potatoes like a man."

"The only luxury I have now is my pipe," said Mr. Smith. "I always did like a pipe better than a cigar, and this don't cost me anything, for I'm smoking up the remains of my pile of leaf tobacco. I have the dust pretty near cleaned out of Dick's room."

Mrs. Smith and the little girl were not washing dishes all this time. They had finished that long ago, and had spread a well-worn oil-cloth cover over the table, and sat the dishes out for dinner. As there wasn't a great deal of dinner there was no need for a great many plates. The reporter was invited to stay to dinner and accepted. This was the one of the meat days, and the bill of fare was as follows:

Cabbage, boiled.	Salt, in a cup.
Potatoes, boiled.	Vinegar.
Bread, brown.	Pepper, in a castor.

All appetites were good, and of everything that was on the table there was plenty. It seemed almost a relief from the boarding-house plan of a variety of dishes and a teaspoonful in each. There was no butter, but it's astonishing how well potatoes taste seasoned with pepper and salt. After dinner, Mr. Smith resumed his pipe. Like many and many another workman, he is waiting for the end of a long strike.

This is a sample of the life of the cigar-makers after two months of idleness. There are hundreds of families whose experiences could not even be read without distress. This was one of the more favored families, and yet even in this case there was suffering both in body and mind.

PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE STRIKE.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AS DETERMINED AS EVER—THE STRIKERS UNUSUALLY CONFIDENT OF VICTORY—THE EMPLOYMENT OF GIRL APPRENTICES—MORE FAMILIES TO BE DISPOSSESSED.

The ninth week of the great strike of the cigar-makers will begin to-morrow, with the employers and employes as determined as ever not to yield. Although the general situation of affairs remains unchanged, it was hardly possible yesterday not to notice the great degree of confidence which had been instilled into the minds of the strikers by the very substantial expression of sympathy received from their fellow-craftsmen of England, in the shape of the $2,500 contribution, the transmission of which was noted in yesterday's TIMES. This contribution, together with the knowledge that cigar-makers of their own country are doing all in their power to assist them in their effort to gain a victory; that they have an ample surplus on hand, and that their resources are being regularly replenished by the per capita contribution of those of their body who are at work, render them more confident than ever that they will eventually gain the day, as they argue that the manufacturers, for their own interest, will grant their demands rather than allow their business to drift from their hands to other States. This argument, of course, is based upon the supposition that the manufacturers will find their experiment of replacing strikers by girls a failure. If the declarations of the manufacturers are trustworthy, however, it would seem that they are not at all apprehensive that the experiment in question will end disastrously. Kerbs & Spiess, one of the largest manufacturing firms in the City, have 300 girls in their employ, who are making from 800 to 1,500 cigars daily, with the workmanship of which the firm declare themselves to be well satisfied. The girls were at first paid $4 a week, their wages being increased with their increased proficiency, and some are now making from $6 50 to $11. The firm declare their determination never again to employ Union men, and state that on Tuesday they will dispossess the remaining 74 families of their striking employes. Yesterday they obtained 30 warrants, outside of the 74 alluded to, which were served by Marshals. As soon as the household effects of the tenants were placed upon the street they were removed to quarters hired by the strikers' Central Organization, and furniture specially employed by the Relief Committee. The example of Kerbs & Spetis, of expelling families, is to be followed by Straiton & Storm, who intend to obtain dispossessing warrants against every one of their many families of "tenement-house" workers.

Another event of interest in connection with the strike yesterday was the "lock-out" of the shops of Kamsler, of the Bowery, which were declared "on strike" for the third or fourth time within the past two months, the employes in the present instance striking, it is said, because of the refusal of Kamsler to employ two of his discharged hands. The employes of Kachbrovitz, of Sixth-avenue, some 50 in number, yesterday secured from their employer, without a "lock-out," his consent to conduct hereafter a "union" shop, with "union" prices. Liechtenstein Brothers yesterday caused the arrest of two "pickets" sent out by the strikers, on the charge of disorderly conduct, but the prisoners were discharged upon being taken to court. The Central Organization met last evening, but further than the hearing of the usual "shop reports," no important business was transacted.

WADE HAMPTON'S MESSAGE.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE DEBT OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PLEDGES MADE DURING THE CANVASS—FREE SCHOOLS FOR BOTH RACES.

Following are extracts from the Message of Gov. Wade Hampton, which was communicated to the Legislature of South Carolina on Wednesday last:

"The past year has been a memorable one. Twelve months ago we witnessed a condition of things which threatened the existence of republican institutions under our ancient system of constitutional government. The whole country was convulsed by a national political contest, which assumed such portentous shape that every patriot dreaded, as its fearful result, civil war. Amid the throes and the perils of this convulsion, the Government of which you constitute a part was placed in power by the people of the State. Encompassed by dangers as novel as they were startling, we looked in vain to history for the light to guide us which experience alone can give. The representatives of the people, chosen as their rulers, were called on to fulfill as high duties, and to assume as grave responsibilities as have ever been imposed on men. No human wisdom could have brought us safely through the danger that beset us on all sides, and we should reverently give thanks to Him who alone has wrought this great deliverance. Our State is rehabilitated; peace prevails throughout our borders; the laws are impartially enforced and fully respected; good-will between all classes is rapidly obliterating the animosities of the past; health blesses our people, and the labors of our husbandmen have been crowned with abundant harvests. We surely have cause for profound gratitude for the blessings which have been so lavishly bestowed upon us; but while it becomes us to acknowledge these gratefully, we should bear in mind that their continuance depends on the condition of our proving worthy of them.

"The first step in this direction is for us to observe, in perfect good faith, the pledges made during the canvass which resulted in our success. Upon this point I feel well assured that the conservative and thoughtful people of the State are thoroughly united, and that their representatives will be found in full accord with them. With impartial justice in the administration of the laws, with the recognition of the perfect equality of all citizens under those laws, with the assurance of protection to all in the rights of person and property, and with just, liberal, and wholesome legislation, we may look, with assured confidence, to an era of peace and prosperity in our State. This consummation, so ardently desired by every patriot, is to be brought about mainly by the labors of the General Assembly, and I rely confidently on the wisdom, the discretion, and the patriotism which will direct and shape the ensuing legislation. Grave questions of public policy, upon which will depend, in a large measure, the future destiny of the State, will demand your attention, and will receive, I am sure, your most earnest consideration.

"First in importance is the financial condition of the State, for, until this is satisfactorily settled, all hopes of returning prosperity will prove delusive. The credit of the State must be restored to, and maintained at, its ancient high character, before we can make good our promises of reform, or can expect to fix or take the proud position she once held, and to which it should be our highest duty and our noblest ambition to restore her. This object can, I feel convinced, be accomplished by this General Assembly, without imposing on our impoverished people an onerous burden. As a commission was appointed by the Legislature at its last session to consider this subject, it would be premature, if not indelicate, in me to make any specific recommendations in advance of their report, and I venture now only to express the hope that under no circumstances will repudiation, direct or indirect, be countenanced. Repudiation would bring inevitable disaster and would entail indelible disgrace. The public debt can surely be so adjusted that, while the welfare of the State is carefully guarded, the rights of creditors shall not be violated or impaired. The very fact that a State can exercise powers in questions of this nature against which no remedy exists should make the Legislature doubly careful of the interests of creditors, whose sole protection is in the honor of their debtors. An ardent desire to see the credit of the State maintained, and her faith untarnished, is my sole reason for presenting these views; and with the hope that they will meet the approval of the Legislature and of the patriotic people of the State, I leave this vital matter to you, who are the proper custodians of the welfare and the honor of this Commonwealth.

"In connection with the public debt, I venture to make a suggestion for your consideration. Unless some provision is made to meet the obligations of the State when they fall due, she shall be subjected to great embarrassment, and perhaps loss, as the State will be forced to issue new bonds in order to take up the outstanding ones. This system of borrowing to pay our debts will hamper our people and may impair the credit of the State. There are grave objections to a sinking fund, the strongest of which is that it may be diverted, under emergencies, from its legitimate purpose. To guard against this contingency, and at the same time to provide for the gradual payment of the public debt, I advise that a special annual tax of ½ mill be levied, the proceeds of which shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the State, who shall be directed to buy in the bonds of the State annually to the extent of the fund so raised. It will be seen how profitable to the State such a plan would be while the bonds are below par. The proceeds of such a tax as has been indicated could, at the present time, retire bonds to the amount of $100,000, realizing to the State a profit of 25 or 30 per cent. The public debt could be gradually but surely reduced, while the burden of paying it in this manner would fall lightly on the tax-payers. I merely suggest such a system, leaving its practicability and its details to the wisdom and experience of the General Assembly.

"Another subject of vital consequence to our material prosperity, to which I beg to call attention, is that of the free schools. The Superintendent of Education, in his annual report, gives not only the result of his labors during the past year, but makes suggestions worthy of your grave consideration. Owing to circumstances with which you are familiar, the facilities for the education of our people have not been, as yet, what we desired and expected them to be. We must not forget that among the pledges of reform made by us there is none to which we are more solemnly committed than that of placing within the reach of all classes the means of education. I earnestly invoke your favorable action on this subject, and I trust that you will be able to mature some system which, while benefiting the scholars, will secure prompt payment to the teachers. Many of these latter, after faithfully charging their duties faithfully, now hold claims against the State, which should at once be paid. I recommend the ratification of the Constitutional amendment regarding the tax to support free schools, adopted by the voters at the last election. From the funds which will thus be provided, together with those arising from the poll-tax, our schools can be put on a footing of usefulness. The action of the General Assembly at the last session contemplated the reopening of the university as a school for the white youth of the State, and the establishment of a similar institution for the black. This plan strikes me as wise and well considered, and I recommend that such measures be taken at the present session as may be necessary for its successful inauguration. It will, of course, be impossible to put these universities or colleges in complete working order at once, but such legislation as that end can now be had as will lay a secure foundation for them. They can gradually be built up until they are able to offer to the youth of the State every educational advantage to be found elsewhere. In no mode can the funds contributed by the people of the State be more judiciously, more wisely, or more profitably expended than by giving to their children cheap and ample means of acquiring knowledge."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.... Dec. 1.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, after Gov. Kellogg had been admitted to his seat by a vote of 30 yeas, 28 nays, the case of Gen. Butler was decided in the affirmative, and both were sworn in. The case of James B. Eustis, who claims a seat from the State of Louisiana, was reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with a resolution declaring in favor of his claim. It was placed on the calendar. Three members of the committee were opposed to the report. The Senate then took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to it without discussion. In the House, a bill appropriating to each of the surviving officers of the Huron $1,000 and to each seaman $100, and to the widows and children of those lost an allowance equal to one year's pay, as well as a like sum to the surviving heirs of those who lost their lives while trying to save those on the Huron, was passed by a unanimous vote. This bill was subsequently referred to a Senate committee. There occurred a brief scene between Fernando Wood and Mr. Mills, of Texas, in relation to the tariff question, after which the House took a recess until Monday.

SENATE.

In the Senate, an agreement was made at an early hour to vote on the Kellogg-Spofford case, the question being on the substitute of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, to swear in Henry M. Spofford. It was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Garland,	McPherson,
Bayard,	Gordon,	Merrimon,
Beck,	Harris,	Morgan,
Cockrell,	Hereford,	Randolph,
Coke,	Hill,	Saulsbury,
Davis of Illinois,	Jones of Florida,	Thurman,
Davis of West Va.,	Kernan,	Voorhees,
Dennis,	McCreery,	Wallace,
Eaton,	McDonald,	Withers—27.

NAYS.

Allison,	Conover,	Morrill,
Anthony,	Dawes,	Oglesby,
Booth,	Dorsey,	Paddock,
Bruce,	Edmunds,	Patterson,
Burnside,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Cameron of Penn.,	Howe,	Saunders,
Cameron of Wis.,	Kirkwood,	Spencer,
Chaffee,	McMillan,	Teller,
Christiancy,	Matthews,	Wadleigh—28.
Conkling,	Mitchell.	

Messrs. Armstrong, Barnum, Grover, Maxey, Ransom, Johnston, Lamar, and Whyte, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Plumb, Hamlin, Blaine, Ferry, Ingalls, Windom, Jones of Nevada, and Sargent, who would have voted in the negative.

The question then recurred on the original resolution to seat Mr. Kellogg, and it was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 28, Messrs. Conover and Patterson voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who did not vote in the former roll-call, voted in the affirmative on this call, Mr. Lamar, with whom he was paired, having come in since the first call.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Democrats in the negative.

BUTLER SWORN IN.

Mr. THURMAN moved that Gen. M. C. Butler be now sworn in as Senator from the State of South Carolina. He said if there was no disposition to debate the matter he would not take up the time of the Senate. At 2:30 A. M. the vote was taken on Mr. Thurman's motion to swear in Mr. Butler, and it was agreed to as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Gordon,	Merrimon,
Bayard,	Harris,	Morgan,
Beck,	Hereford,	Saulsbury,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Randolph,
Coke,	Jones of Florida,	Thurman,
Conover,	Kernan,	Voorhees,
Davis of W. Va.,	Lamar,	Wallace,
Dennis,	McCreery,	Withers—29.
Eaton,	McDonald,	
Garland,	McPherson,	

NAYS.

Allison,	Dawes,	Mitchell,
Anthony,	Dorsey,	Morrill,
Booth,	Edmunds,	Oglesby,
Bruce,	Hoar,	Paddock,
Burnside,	Howe,	Rollins,
Cameron of Penn.,	Jones of Nevada,	Saunders,
Cameron of Wis.,	Kirkwood,	Spencer,
Chaffee,	McMillan,	Teller,
Christiancy,	Matthews,	Wadleigh—28.
Conkling,		

Messrs. Kellogg and Butler were then escorted to the Vice-President's desk, and the oath of office was administered to them, the latter taking the modified oath. The Senate then, at 2:10 o'clock, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, appeared and took his seat soon after the Senate met. Mr. Butler was already in his seat.

THE CASE OF MR. EUSTIS.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the credentials of James B. Eustis, claiming a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana, accompanied by a resolution declaring Mr. Eustis entitled to a seat from the 12th day of January, 1878, for the term ending March 3, 1879, and that he be admitted thereto on taking proper oath. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said as one of the members of the committee he did not agree with the majority in this report, and he would hereafter present a minority report signed by himself and two other members of the committee.

Several bills of a private nature were introduced. When Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, appealed to Senators not to present any more bills or petitions. They could be submitted next week just as well, and there were important matters to be acted upon to-day.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the House bill to provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for prior years. Mr. Sargent, in explanation of the bill, said as it came from the House of Representatives the appropriations were then agreed to without discussion. Among the more important are the following:

For adapting the ponds in the monument lot in the City of Washington to the culture of carp for distribution throughout the United States, $5,000; for salaries of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the condition and competence of the force employed in the collection of revenue from Customs at New-York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New-Orleans, and for salaries of experts at Boston and Baltimore to investigate the subject of the proper drawback or export on sugars, $10,000; for incidental expenses of the San Francisco Commission, $3,559; for the payment of railway Post Office clerks, route agents, and messengers, $24,500; for inland mail transportation on the "star" routes and on all other than railroad routes, $500,000; for the State, War, and Navy Department Building, $325,000; for continuation of the work on the Court-house and Post Office Building at Little Rock, Ark., $30,000; for continuing surveys and other works of the Hot Springs (Ark.) Commission, $15,000; to enable the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory to prepare the narrative of Hall's second Arctic expedition, $5,000; for the publication of the official records of the rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies, and for preservation through duplication of the Brady collection of war photographs, $20,000; for the expenses of a Commissioner to the International Prison Congress, $8,000; for payment of claims for pay, transportation, services, and supplies of the Oregon and Washington Territory Volunteers in the Indian hostilities of 1855 and 1856, $16,000.

The amendment of the committee to strike out of the House bill the clause providing that the appropriation for collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors, should close up and finish the collection and payment of such money at the end of the current fiscal year, after which time all papers connected therewith should be turned over to the Secretary having charge of the unexpired bounties due to white soldiers, was agreed to, and also an amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of collecting and payment of bounty, prize money, and other claims, from $10,000 to $20,000.

Another amendment proposed by the committee, allowing Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House to send and receive through the mail free all public documents printed by order of Congress, was agreed to.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, submitted an amendment from the Committee on Patents appropriating $45,000 to restore and repair models injured by the late fire at the Patent Office and for cases to preserve the same. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, read a third time, and passed.

THE HURON DISASTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Huron;

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, asked unanimous consent to pass the bill now.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, that the disaster might be inquired into.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the first impression of the people was and the people throughout the country, upon hearing of this wreck, was that an old vessel, unable to stand the wind and waves, had been wrecked, and a great deal of unjust criticism was heaped upon the late Secretary of the Navy. Subsequent events showed that the vessel was out of her course, and struck upon a dangerous shoal. No matter how strongly built, no vessel would stand for an hour in such a position as this vessel was placed. Had she not struck the shoal, but kept in deep water, she could have weathered the storm, although it was severe. Upon learning these facts, public opinion changed. This should be a lesson to those censorious persons who were always ready to say, when an accident happened, that it was the fault of a public officer.

Mr. MORRILL said he made no suggestion of any claim on the part of public officers, but in a matter of this importance there should be some investigation.

Mr. SARGENT said he had been told that the vessel had not gone to Diego Xez, which showed she was strong; besides the Assistant Engineer testified that the engine continued to work after the vessel struck.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said the Senator had made a good case to show that the fault was not with the vessel, but he had not made an equally good case to show that the fault was not one of seamanship.

Mr. SARGENT said he did not wish to have the duty assigned to him to say whether Capt. Ryan was a brave and competent officer or not, but he had always held that our present system of naval education was not adapted to practical seamanship.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The joint resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral Reynolds to accept certain presents from the Emperor of Siam was passed.

Several private bills were passed, and the Senate, at 3:30, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, went into executive session, and at 6:30, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. During the session an immense bouquet, surmounted with the letters "W. P. K." in violets, was placed on the desk of Senator Kellogg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order was the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, yesterday, instructing the Committee on Patents to report a bill which shall prohibit the bringing or maintaining of suits for damages for any infringement of a patent against any person who purchases for his own use, and not for sale or barter, any article or implement in the market, unless at the time he purchased the same he knew that it infringed some existing patent. Adopted—yeas 113, nays 43, two-thirds voting in favor thereof.

THE HURON DISASTER.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating to each of the surviving officers of the United States steamer Huron $1,000; to each of the surviving seamen $100, and to the widows and children of those who had been lost an allowance equal to a year's pay of their respective relatives. Mr. Knott said that the country should never forget the relatives of the gallant men who went down in the awful wreck of the Huron. The bill was not an appeal to the sympathy of the country. It was simply to afford the American Congress an opportunity to do an act of justice which would meet a response in the heart of every genuine American. He hoped the bill would pass without a single dissenting voice.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that the bill should also make a provision for the case of Capt. Guthrie and his crew, who were lost in endeavoring to save life during the wreck of the Huron.

After the bill was so amended it was unanimously passed.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to revise the tariff so as to make it purely and solely a tariff for revenue and not for protecting one class of citizens by plundering another. A preliminary vote having shown the absence of a quorum, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, objected, and the Speaker ruled that in the absence of a quorum, there were but two motions in order, a motion to adjourn and a motion for a call of the House. In a colloquy which ensued, Mr. Mills took exception to a remark of Mr. Wood's characterizing his [Mills] resolution as nonsense, and he declared that it was not Democratic policy to designate in that style a tariff for revenue. He was astonished that the leaders of the House should do so.

Mr. WOOD replied that the gentleman from Texas was unnecessarily excited, that the Committee of Ways and Means would discharge its duty faithfully irrespective of such resolution, and that he would in due time report the results of the deliberations of the committee, for which he hoped to have the support of the gentleman from Texas. The committee required no instructions of any kind.

Mr. MILLS promised that if the Committee of Ways and Means reported a Tariff bill for revenue only he would support it.

Mr. WOOD then changed his motion into one for a call of the House, and it was agreed to. The call was made, and it appeared that there were 168 members present, more than a quorum. The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Mills's motion to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution, and it was rejected—yeas, 66, nays, 76. The House then at 4 o'clock, took a recess till 10 o'clock on Monday.

DIDN'T WANT TO BUY.

ANNOYANCES OF A BOOKSELLER'S CLERK IN DES MOINES.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

A small, dapper, bilious-looking man, with little eyes, a long nose, and a pointed chin, rushed into a wholesale book store on Court-avenue, yesterday, and asked one of the clerks if they had a book entitled *Reveries of a Bachelor*. The clerk, who was very obliging, as all the clerks in that store are, began to look for the desired article. He went over every shelf where it was likely to be, but could not find it upon any of them. Then he went down in the basement—the bilious-looking man following him—and dove down to the bottom of several boxes of books that had been laid by for want of a demand for them, scoured the shelves, searched the drawers, but found it not. Then he went up to the second floor and resumed his search among more old books, unpacking several boxes, and overturning a large quantity of goods. He was about to give up the search, and told the man that he didn't believe the book was in the store. But the man said he wished he would find it if possible; so the clerk went up into the third story and prowled around again for half an hour, and finally fished it up out of the dust in a little box away off in one corner of the top row of shelves, after a search of over an hour. He brushed the dust from the cover, and said: "Yes, here it is; $1 50; you can have it for $1 25."

"Oh, I don't want to buy it," said the bilious-looking man.

"Don't want to buy it?" said the clerk; "why didn't you say so an hour ago? Why did you make me search so long for an article you don't want to buy? My time is valuable, and my employer expects me to put it to profitable use."

"Well, you see," quietly remarked the man, "I made a bet with Jeff Crandall. He said I couldn't find the book in Des Moines, and I bet him $5 I could, and I have won the bet. That's all. Sorry to trouble you so much." And the man wended his way down stairs again. When he had gone the clerk thought how happy he would be to get an invitation to that man's funeral.

WAS THE WRONG MAN HANGED?

The Galveston (Texas) *News* of the 25th inst. says: "In a casual talk with Prof. B. W. Burgess yesterday, he gave to a *News* reporter the following startling disclosure as one of the adventures of his somewhat eventful life: During the time Gen. B. F. Butler was in possession of New-Orleans, it will be remembered what a great feeling of excitement and indignation was caused by the hanging of Mumford for pulling a United States flag down from a staff on the New-Orleans Mint. Prof. Burgess enters the city as was the person who pulled the flag from the staff and passed it to Capt. Oliver Canton, of the Lower Mississippi River coast packet Isabel, who, the Professor says, is ready to corroborate this account of the affair. Mumford was on the roof of the mint at the time with a crowd of men and boys, and, as it believed, received the flag from Canton. Prof. Burgess says a young man named Adolph Harper has been accorded the credit for first taking hold of the flag, and in the history of H.W. Allen, by Mr. Dorsey, where reference is made to a lad of 15 years of age as the one who got the flag, Harper was the person had in view. Prof. Burgess says that was about his own age at the time of the great incident that has gone down to history, and young Harper was indeed one of the party. Prof. Burgess is proud of this act, and wise in keeping his own counsel on the subject till now, as he says the *News* is the first to receive the above particulars from him."

CONNECTICUT EMIGRANTS DROWNED.

The Stafford (Conn.) *Press* says: "Few people gave a second thought to the accident reported in the papers some time ago of a party of emigrants in a boat on the Mississippi River being capsized by a steamer, and the whole party drowned; but when it was known that most of the party were from this vicinity, it was another thing. So far as know now, the party consisted of Russell Aborn, wife, and seven children, James Morrison, and another son-in-law, two Freeman boys, of Ellington, and two men from Illinois. The party were lying too for the fog to rise, and had no lights out, and but two men on watch, as the boat was small. The steamer was upon them before they were aware of it, and only the men on watch escaped. The boat was built to carry the party down the river by James Morrison, a Rockville man, who, when he lived here, was, for the most of the time, in the employ of McCray & Blackman. It is said that the town of Tolland paid part of the expenses of the Aborn family to get them West, as it was evident that they would soon come upon the town for support."

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* contributes the following: "During the late 'yellow fever panic,' we noticed several little street Arabs playing about who wore little calico bags suspended from their necks as a sort of talisman to ward off the approach of the dreaded disease that was then supposed to infect the whole community. Some of these bags contained gum camphor, others were packed with mustard, and one little fellow wore a tiny bag filled with dirt. 'Mammy done fotch it clear outen de cemetery,' explained the urchin, 'she done got it outan dat gal's grave dat was knocked in de head wid a axe.' A curious theory, we thought, that the earth taken from a murdered woman's grave can ward off pestilence, and yet it is firmly believed, even in this city."

AN INTERESTING SERVICE TO-DAY.

The Boston *Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "On the 2d day of December, 1827, five young men and 22 women united with Park-Street Church on profession of their faith in Christ. Two only of the women are still living, but all the five young men expect to be present on the occasion of a memorial sermon by the Pastor, Dr. Withrow, Sabbath morning, to be followed by a historical discourse in the evening by Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, their Pastor 50 years ago. The five are Deacon Russell Cook, of Scituate; Dr. Edward Knight, of Berkeley-Street Church; Francis Bundy, of Mr. Dunn's Church; M. H. Simpson, of Park-Street Church, and Peter Hobart."

LAW REPORTS.

MOSES H. GRINNELL'S WILL.

THE INSTRUMENT ADMITTED TO PROBATE—DISPOSITION OF HIS ESTATE.

The will of the late ex-Collector Moses H. Grinnell was admitted to probate yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court, the testator's heirs and next of kin having waived the issue of any citation, and joined in a petition for its admission. The petition recites that the testator died on the 24th ult., that the will was executed on the 11th of October, 1873, and a codicil on the 26th of August, 1875; that the testator left no widow, and that his only heirs and next of kin are his children, Irving Grinnell, of New-Hamburg, N. Y., Mrs. Fanny L. Cushing, of Boston, and Mrs. Julia G. Bowdoin, of New-York. The testator leaves to a nephew, Frank Grinnell, a farm, flour, and grist mill at Yellow Springs, Ohio; to another nephew, Lawrence Grinnell, a dwelling-house in New-Bedford, Mass.; to the testator's daughter, Fanny, $10,000; to his son, Irving, $100,000; to his daughter, Julia, $50,000, and to his grandson, Temple Bowdoin, $10,000. All the residue of his estate he leaves to be equally divided between his son Irving and his daughter Julia. In regard to the comparatively small amount left to his daughter Fanny the testator says: "It is from no lack of regard for my daughter Fanny that I have excluded her in disposing of any residuary estate, and limited my gift to her to the specific sum of $10,000; but it is because she does not wish any assistance from me, and has informed me in such a way that, according to all human calculation, she is not liable to any contingency in which a share of my property would be of any service to her. She does not require it now, and is not likely to require it in the future, and she will, I am sure, agree in the propriety of the disposition which I have made of the residue of my estate to her brother and sister." The testator appoints his son Irving, and his son-in-law, George S. Bowdoin, Executors of his will; and the witnesses to the execution of the instrument are Charles F. Southmayd, J. Evarts Tracy, and Samuel L. Montgomery. By his codicil he gives to his niece, Susan R. Grinnell, a yearly allowance of $3,500.

JUSTICE OTTERBOURG'S NEW WARD.

A SWEDISH SAILOR RESCUED FROM A DESIGNING BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER—THE JUSTICE BECOMES HIS BANKER UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS — THE SWEDE'S WARM GRATITUDE.

Another instance of Justice Otterbourg's generosity and kind-heartedness was afforded a few days ago, at the Essex Market Police Court, under circumstances differing considerably from those surrounding the case of the little Dutch boy, Charley Richteg, whose history was chronicled in THE TIMES some time ago. The present protégé is not a boy, but one Charles Johnson, a good-hearted but gullible Swedish sailor, who, nearly a year ago, shipped from Sweden on a Boston ship bound for various continental ports. After a long and varied voyage he arrived in New-York on Saturday last, and, receiving $150 due him, left the ship, taking with him a number of curious Indian handkerchiefs and other valuable mementoes which he had purchased in different countries. As soon as he got on dry land he went to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in Cherry-street, and deposited $50 of his wages, and then secured quarters in a Cherry-street sailors' boarding-house, to the proprietor of which he turned over his bank-book for safe-keeping. Feeling then at liberty to enjoy himself, he went on one of those desperate "sprees" in which sailors returned from an extended voyage are prone to indulge, and which lasted continuously for two days. During this time he spent his money right and left with prodigal liberality, and for some unknown reason changed his boarding-house.

On the third day, having become sober, he recollected that he had given his bank-book to the proprietor of the boarding-house first alluded to, and went to claim it. The proprietor, however, peremptor

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, and colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, except rising temperature in the south-ern portion.

The admission of KELLOGG and BUTLER as members of the United States Senate leaves the partisan complexion of that body simply where it was. In the absence of SHARON, there are now 36 Democrats to 38 Republicans. In the probable event of the admission of EUSTIS, there will be 37 Democrats to 38 Republicans. The recent performances of Mr. PATTERSON have sufficiently estranged him from his party associates to render any hope of continued supremacy which is based on his adhesion rather illusory. PATTERSON can at any moment change the majority into a minority by the transfer of his vote, and, though Judge DAVIS can neutralize that advantage by a refusal to act with the Democrats, it is much more likely that the Republicans will suffer from PATTERSON'S apostasy than that the Democrats will be put to any serious inconvenience by the independent movements of the Senator from Illinois.

The Republican control of the Senate being thus made dependent on the caprice of an unprincipled adventurer, whom the Democrats can control by an appeal to his fears more effectively than the Republicans could possibly do by an appeal to his partisan interests, that control has obviously become a somewhat undesirable possession. No worse thing can befall the party in the Senate than to have the responsibility without the substance of power, and to be reduced to making terms with some of the meanest and most despicable of its members. In any case, the party must definitely take its place in opposition after the Fourth of March, and neither public interest nor partisan advantage will be furthered by a vast expenditure of time and intrigue for the purpose of staving off by a few weeks or months the acceptance of the inevitable.

During the seven weeks of the extra Congressional session which has just closed, the number of bills presented was almost unprecedented. In the House alone nearly eighteen hundred were introduced and referred to committees, where most of them will lie buried beyond all hope of resurrection. Amid all this flood of proposed legislation, however, only two bills—the Army Appropriation and the Naval Deficiency—were passed by both houses and became laws. The disreputable schemes to repeal the Resumption act and to remonetize silver were passed by the Democratic House, but were not considered in the Senate. On the other hand, the bill regarding the Paris Exhibition and the General Deficiency bill were both considered, amended, and passed in the Senate, but the House has not yet acted upon the amendments. Under the rules of Congress, however, all the unfinished business of an extra session retains its place in the regular session. It is probable, therefore, that the transaction of pressing public business will not be interrupted.

The annual report of the Secretary of War, of which we publish the main portion to-day, is a document which, because of its concise style and plain, straightforward statement of important and interesting facts, cannot fail to commend itself to the general reader as well as to those more nearly interested. That our Army is inadequate to perform the arduous and varied services required of it is proved conclusively, at the same time, however, every credit is given to the men who, fighting against many difficulties, have so uniformly performed their duty to the country. An interesting chapter of the report is devoted to the recent labor troubles, and in it the Secretary expresses the opinion that if a full regiment of trained Federal soldiers had been stationed in the vicinity of Pittsburg, the riots at that place could have been prevented, or at least suppressed without serious loss of life or property. From this statement it is not likely that there will be any dissent. In various places Mr. MCCRARY indirectly recommends that the Army be increased. He does so specifically in the following terms: "The Army now has a sufficient number of officers, regiments, and companies, but the companies are too small. I recommend that the President be authorized to recruit all companies of infantry to fifty men each, and all batteries of artillery to seventy-five men each, with power in case of emergency to increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each."

Whatever may be said about WADE HAMPTON'S performances, there can be only one opinion as to his promises. They are excellent. In his annual Message to the Legislature he talks in a strain which is worthy of all praise, and which will doubtless have the desired effect of inducing some people to forget that Gen. HAMPTON is the father of "the shot-gun plan" and a disgraced bankrupt, who by means of force and fraud has usurped a place to which another man was legally elected. Were it not for these memories, which, unfortunately or otherwise, it is very difficult to keep down, that part of the Message which declares that "repudiation would bring inevitable disaster and would entail indelible disgrace," and the clause in which it is declared that "the rights of State creditors shall not be violated or impaired," might be regarded as reassuring. When it is remembered, however, that Gen. HAMPTON made just such high-sounding promises during the campaign, that he assured the colored people he would protect them in all their rights, political and civil, and that he kept those pledges by driving their representatives out of the Legislature and sending Hamburg Massacre BUTLER to the Senate, his present declarations and promises must, to speak mildly, be regarded with more or less suspicion.

As the time for the meeting of the Ohio Legislature approaches, the candidates for the seat in the United States Senate which will be made vacant by the expiration of STANLEY MATTHEWS' term, begin to muster their forces for the contest that is likely to ensue. There is not much choice between the prominent aspirants for the place. Regarding Messrs. EWING and PENDLETON but little need be said, the country is already sufficiently disgusted with them and the harebrained inflationists whom they represent. The third candidate, who, because of PENDLETON'S treachery in the last campaign, is understood to be the favorite of Governor-elect BISHOP, is Gen. G. W. MORGAN, a gentleman who trades on a war record that can hardly be considered a creditable one. WILLIAM ALLEN declares that he will not take the place, and if it be true, as he says in a recent letter on the subject, that "in these times fidelity to the people, earnest and sincere, is the one thing most needed in a public man," it would not be amiss for the other gentlemen named to serve the country by following his example.

THE "ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE."

The dispute pending between a portion of the Senate and the President involves the question of the respective rights of the Senate and the Executive in making appointments. We are far from saying that this question is the real subject-matter of dispute. That lies in the fact that the President has made nominations which displease a great many of the Senators. If Mr. HAYES had consulted the old system, and made his selections according to the wishes of the various Senators, the matter of constitutional construction would have slept as quietly as it did during the two terms of President GRANT.

But whatever the occasion, the question of construction is now up, and public attention is called to it. Ought the Senate to be informed as to the grounds on which the President selects his nominees? Or is the act of nomination an independent one, into which the Senate cannot with propriety inquire. The terms of the Constitution are not clear on this point, and there is nothing in the imperfect reports of the debates in the Constitutional Convention to lead us to suppose that it was raised in that body. The Constitution says, (Art. 2, Sec. 2,) the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, Ambassadors, other public ministers, and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein provided for, and which shall be established by law." It will be seen that the "advice and consent of the Senate" are connected only with the appointment, not with the nomination of officers. At the time of the convention, the only opinion expressed on this point was that the power of nomination was the most important, and it was an objection to the Constitution made by LUTHER MARTIN, of Maryland, and GEORGE MASON, of Virginia, that this distribution of powers would make the Senate the tool of the President. In that direction ran all the fears on the subject, so far as there were any. Experience has shown that these fears were misdirected; that the opposite has taken place. So far as either has become the tool of the other, it has been the Executive and not the Senate which has suffered.

Undoubtedly, the interests of good government demand that the error of later years shall be corrected. But it is not necessary to go to the other extreme. The proper course is a middle one. With joint powers, as essential on the one side as on the other, to the completion of a very delicate and important function, it is obvious that nothing is to be gained by obstinate stickling for complete independence either on the part of the Senate or on that of the President. Nor would there be any such stickling, if both parties were in common resolved on nothing but making the best possible appointments. There can be no solid objection to a fair and frank understanding between the President and the Senate. If the Senate is to advise on an appointment, it is only courtesy to the President to request of him the information on which the nomination is based, and it is corresponding courtesy on the part of the President to give such information. Their duty is a common one, in which the one has the initiative, but in which the other possesses the power of absolute negative. It would be absurd for either to insist that the duty shall be performed entirely independently of the other.

And while the Senate is entitled to all the information which bears directly on an appointment, it is under very strong obligations to use it in good faith, and that is where the kernel of all possible disputes between the Senate and the President lies. This obligation implies that the Senate shall use its information as a body. It may, of course, be received and acted on by a committee, the ordinary and legitimate agent and representative of the Senate; but it should have its full and just weight in determining the action of all the Senators. Every one knows that this has not been the practice of the Senate. On the contrary, the controlling element in the action of that body has been, not its own unaided judgment, not the information which it received from the President or from any other source, but the dictation of the Senator or Senators from whose State an appointment was made or in whose State the office to be filled was situated. This rule, under the name of the "courtesy of the Senate"—a cloak that covers a multitude of sins—has proved a complete perversion of the spirit of the Constitution. It has taken power out of the hands in which it is placed by law, and turned it over to men who had not the shadow of title to its exclusive possession. It is a usurpation so flagrant, so complete, and so pernicious that it could not have existed for a year if all parties interested in it had not voluntarily connived in it. It destroys responsibility, and leaves the people without any remedy for the countless abuses which have taken place, because without any adequate means of knowing how they have come about. As a proposition of constitutional construction or of political science it would be laughed at by any respectable body of publicists, and none, even of those who have so long sanctioned it and shared in the profits of it, could now give a plausible pretext for its establishment, if it were not in existence.

While such a practice obtains there is an element of the ludicrous in discussing the relative rights and the comparative independence of the President and the Senate. Under its operation the President cannot be said to have any relations with the Senate as a body. His relations are confined to those which he sees fit or finds it necessary to maintain with individual politicians who happen to be in the Senate. The condition precedent to any proper settlement of the question which, in theory, is now being raised at Washington, is for the Senate to resume its legitimate function in the matter of appointments, to strip from the shoulders of individual members the authority with which they are, but with which they never should have been, clothed, and to return to the plain path laid out by the Constitution. There is a serious wrong, as well as a great absurdity, in talking about the relation of the President to the Senate, when, for instance, as to Illinois appointments, the Senate is Hon. DICK OGLESBY, and as to New-York appointments, it is Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

If a stranger were told that within the limits of the United States are from two to three hundred chartered colleges, and if he were to judge from this circumstance alone, he would conclude that we are the most learned nation on the globe. Were he to count up the list of Doctors of Divinity, and of Law, and of all who have been decorated with academic honors of various sorts, and to observe the rate of annual increase in their number, he would be confirmed in this favorable opinion. But, on looking further into the character of the great majority of these colleges and universities; on finding that the libraries of some of them include not more than three hundred volumes, and of many not over ten thousand, and that the museums and the apparatus for illustrating science are commonly of the most meagre description; and on taking a fair gauge of the literary qualifications of those who wear collegiate honors, the inquirer would, no doubt, be led to modify his first impression. The peculiar glory of American education is the common-school system. If a little learning is a dangerous thing, the absence of all learning in the mass of the people is a formidable danger also, especially in a free State. If the common school imparts but little knowledge, compared with all that is included in the entire circle of ascertained truth, that little knowledge may, in many cases—of which one of the most conspicuous is that of FRANKLIN—fall into a genial soil, and multiply itself a thousand-fold.

Yet for the proper efficiency of the system of popular education, it is requisite that there should be a body, as numerous as possible, of men who have had the advantage of thorough training, and who are thus qualified for difficult intellectual work. In old times we were accustomed to hear of "the learned professions." The feeling was that those who are to be trusted, in a considerable measure, with the care of our souls and bodies and estates—ministers and physicians and lawyers—should superimpose upon a broad foundation of scholarly training a special and careful education for their several pursuits. Such is still the feeling, and such the demand of the civil law, in most European States. But "the learned professions," in the old sense of the phrase, can hardly be said to exist among us at present. It is only a small portion of the lawyers, a smaller portion, probably, of the doctors of medicine, and not so many as formerly of the clergy, who have gone through a collegiate course. The best-educated physicians would testify that no inconsiderable part of the men who have been turned out of the medical schools upon the community, for the last thirty years, are decidedly incompetent, both as regards general and professional culture, for their responsible employment. Their diplomas do not certify to the truth. The same is true of the lawyers. How many of them are able to take into their hands a complicated cause where a large interest is at stake? Of the preachers, the people have a somewhat better opportunity of judging for themselves. In the new communities, and in the less cultured sects, the proportion of unlearned men in the ranks of the clergy has been vastly in excess of what was the fact in the last century. This has been deemed, perhaps justly, inevitable, in view of the rapid increase and peculiar character of the population of many of the Southern and Western States.

We have not written the foregoing lines for the purpose of uttering a complaint, but rather to call attention to signs of improvement in the grave matter of which we speak. The older and stronger colleges, from year to year, are raising their standards of scholarly attainments, as regards the qualifications both for admission and for graduation. They are becoming more sparing and discriminating in the bestowal of their honors. Doctorates are not so often given "by favor," as an incentive to donations, or as an effect of assiduous "log-rolling." The distinctions thus accorded by colleges will not long be deemed of equal value, from whatever source they come. Upon these institutions themselves the law of "the survival of the fittest" will operate, so that many a university will descend to the rank of a country academy. In some of the medical and law schools, during the last five years, there has been a radical alteration in the curriculum for the purpose of securing more thorough and extended study. In several of the colleges a considerable number of young men now remain after receiving their degree, in order to pursue branches not belonging strictly to a professional course. In these graduate—improperly styled *post*-graduate—schools, there will be trained a class who will be fitted to teach in higher institutions, and in other ways to promote the advancement of learning in the country. In Yale College, not less than fifty graduates are engaged in the study of mathematical and physical science, philology, history, or some other branch of knowledge. Especially attractive are political economy and political science generally. The new questions which have been forced upon public attention since the war, and since the abolition of slavery, and, we may add, of *anti-slavery*, have had the effect to kindle an unexampled interest in the minds of young men. None but good results can ensue from this newly-awakened zeal. It should be added that at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and possibly in one or two other colleges, fellowships have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to young graduates who re pursuing courses of study, either at home or abroad, which are not directly connected with preparation for either of the professions. These endowments, if not always sufficiently liberal in amount, are better guarded than similar foundations at Oxford and Cambridge. On the whole, although there is very much in the present condition of higher education in the United States which is open to criticism, the auguries are hopeful.

THE CONQUEST OF ARMENIA.

The capture of Kars and the probability of the speedy taking of Erzeroum, as well as of the ultimate conquest of Armenia by the Russians, have naturally aroused deep excitement in England. No later than last May, Mr. LAYARD, British Ambassador at Constantinople, in a dispatch to Earl Derby, warned his Government of the danger to British India which, in his judgment, lay in the Russian conquest of Armenia. He naturally inferred that any acquisition of provinces on the Danube by the Czar, would arouse such jealousies in Europe, as to make it almost impracticable, while conquests in Asia Minor would call forth opposition from no power but Great Britain. The annexation of Armenia to the Muscovite Empire, he considers, would give the latter the control of the whole of Asia Minor, and the great valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, which would inevitably fall into Russian hands in time. Persia would then be placed entirely at the mercy of the Czar. It was believed, then, by Mr. LAYARD, and the rumor has been made more probable since, that the Czar was in negotiation with the Shah, in order to acquire the Persian provinces on the southern border of the Caspian, Thilan and Mazanderan, he stipulating to aid the Persian ruler to acquire the province of Bagdad, with its shrines and holy places. The possession of the entire Caspian coast by the Muscovites, and an alliance with Persia, would give them a direct road through a rich and well inhabited country, to Herat and Afghanistan, and ultimately to India. In Mr. LAYARD'S opinion, which ought to be of value on Oriental matters, Servia, when she found that the Turks were being conquered and their Empire dismembered, would forget their community of faith, and come completely under the control of the Russians, and gratify her own ambition on the south, while serving her ally on the north.

This view has been somewhat confirmed by the lively observations of Capt. BURNABY in his ride through Asia Minor, who found a very friendly feeling to the Muscovites on the borders of Persia, and even a readiness for alliance or co-operation among many of the Kurds. Capt. BURNABY cannot certainly be accused of any partiality toward Russia in his conclusions. Mr. LAYARD held that the Russian possession of Armenia would be different in its bearing on England from any similar conquest in Turkistan or Central Asia. In Armenia and Northern Persia the Czar would find a hardy and abundant population to recruit his armies with, and a base of operations on the Caspian Sea, communicating with the heart of his Empire. The British Ambassador, who knows the East so well, believes that such a Muscovite conquest and advance in alliance with the Persians would carry confusion and excitement among all the Mohammedan communities of Northern India, and might endanger the safety of the British Indian Empire.

Gen. MACINTOSH, who has written on Kurdistan, and is a well-known military authority, has confirmed these views, where he states that in his judgment, Bayazid as a military post is the most important in all Western Asia. From this town, there is a continuous descent along the banks of the Euphrates or the Persian Gulf, and through the range of Mount Taurus into Syria. He considers it of much more importance to Russia than Erzeroum, which lies on the western branch of that river. Bayazid he looks upon, also, as the key to Kurdistan, and of Diarbekir, Mosul, and the whole course of the Tigris as far as Bagdad. The whole distance from Erivan to Aleppo is not over 500 miles, and an army could be marched without difficulty to the Mediterranean. It is true that the possession of Armenia by the Muscovites would give them control of Asia Minor and of Persia, and would, no doubt, enable them to attack Syria, if there was any object in their so doing. But the fears of these high English authorities in regard to an invasion of British India through Persia seem to us to belong to the peculiarly English delusion on this subject. It is true that an invasion was made through this very region by ALEXANDER the Great. But the impediments of a Greek Army of those days were nothing to those of a modern army. It is altogether probable, too, that the country then was more fertile and more populous. It would be a prodigious march, such as in a country without railways has not been known in modern days. The Russians would be obliged in some way to cross the mountains south of the Caspian in order to reach the Persian plateau and capital, then continue along the chain of Taurus to Mount Paropamisus, and descend by Kandahar or Cabul into the valley of the Indus toward Attok. Afghanistan must be friendly, to accomplish this, and all the wild tribes on the march. But when at length they had united at Cabul with the army of Gen. Kauffman, from Turkistan, they would be over a thousand miles from their base, in front of gigantic mountains and almost impregnable passes, defended by English and Indian soldiers, at only a comparatively short distance from their base of supplies. Such an invasion could only be the dream of a military enthusiast, and under the conditions of modern warfare has not the remotest probability of success. The dread of it by England is nothing but one of the panic-delusions to which that country has so often been subject.

CAVES, CAVE MEN, AND CAVE-HUNTERS.

Caves have played a great part in the history of the human family. Every Bible reader remembers the names at least of the Cave of Macpelah, which ABRAHAM bought as a burial-place from the children of Heth, and of the Cave of Adullam, whither DAVID fled from the presence of King SAUL, and where he became the leader of all the rebellious elements in the kingdom. It was in all probability to a cavern in Mount Sinai that MOSES retired to receive the Ten Commandments; and to a cave in Horeb the Prophet ELIJAH escaped to avoid the threatened vengeance of Queen JEZEBEL.

Egypt and India have been famous in all time for their rock temples—artificial caves. That of Ipsamboul, discovered by BURKHARDT, and graphically described by WARBURTON in *The Crescent and the Cross*, is, perhaps, the most famous in the Nile Valley. Here idol and altar are hewn out of the living rock. Colossal figures, sixty feet in height, guard the portals to what in reality are two temples. The main hall is one hundred feet in length, and the inner shrine is hewn at least one hundred yards into the heart of the mountain. At Lalibala, in Abyssinia, there are no less than eight rock-cut churches. On the Island of Salsette, near Bombay, the sides of the mountain have been excavated into what may be called a cave town, capable of housing several thousands of people. Here is the famous temple of Kanara, one of the most remarkable monuments in India. The large temple is hewn out of the solid rock, and is ninety feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and of the same height. It is supposed to have been a seat of ancient learning at a time when our ancestors were savages. At Ellora, near Dowlatabad, "a whole mountain of hard red granite has been hollowed out into an immense range of highly-ornamented grottoes and temples, fit for the residence of a whole pantheon of deities, and for the reception of a whole nation of pilgrims." There are also rock temples at Elephanta, Karli, and Ajunta.

The cave had considerable influence in Hellenic religion. PORPHYRY informs us that "before the old tribes of Hellas erected temples to the divinities, they consecrated caves and grottoes to their service; in the Island of Crete to Zeus, in Arcadia to Artemis and to Pan; in the Isle of Naxos to Dionysos." The tripod at Delphia stood over the opening of a subterranean hollow whence the inspiration of the Pythoness ascended, and one of the most famous shrines for Grecian pilgrims was a sacred cave near the City of Lebadeia in Bœotia.

Christianity has used caves as sacred places. The Nativity is said to have occurred in a grotto, the Saviour was laid in a rock-cut tomb, and JOHN is said to have written the Apocalypse in a cave on the Island of Patmos. ST. PAUL, of Thebes, retired to a cave, and, living on the fruits of trees, reached his hundredth year. His famous disciple ST. ANTHONY followed his example, and by sheer dint of avoiding all fame became the most famous man in the world. The fame of ST. ANTHONY, and perhaps the increasing disorder of the world, led thousands to betake themselves to the hermit life, either in the caves or in the rude huts situated in the deserts of Egypt, Palestine, and Armenia.

Twice in the life of MOHAMMED caves assume great prominence. It was while watching and praying in the caverns of Mount Hira during the sacred isolation and meditation of the month Ramadhan that the Arabian trader received the command in an ecstatic vision which transformed a large part of the world. And it was then that he heard the announcement which has so visibly affected the world ever since. "O, MOHAMMED, of a truth thou art the Prophet of GOD, and I am his angel Gabriel." When the prophet fled from Mecca he and ABU BEKR sought shelter in a cave in Mount Thaur, a short distance from the city. The fugitives had hardly entered when they heard the Koreishites in hot pursuit. And here the pious Moslem delights to tell of a great miracle. It is alleged that before the pursuers could reach the mouth of the cave an acacia tree had sprung up before it, in the outstretched branches of which a pigeon made its nest and laid its eggs, and over the whole a spider had woven its web. When the Koreishites beheld those signs of undisturbed quiet, they went their way to seek the fugitives in another direction. Whatever be the facts, MOHAMMED and his disciple found shelter in a cave.

Of recent years caves have claimed attention on quite other grounds than any of the preceding. The cave-hunter of the present day is seeking, and claims to have found, evidences of the remote antiquity of man in certain caves which have, more especially for the last quarter of a century, been systematically explored. Cave-hunting is a modern pursuit. It may be said to have grown out of Sir JOSHUA BANKS' request to Mr. WHIDBEY, the Superintendent of the construction of the Plymouth Breakwater, to examine carefully any caverns he might meet with in the lime-stone rock at Oreston. The request was cheerfully granted, and a number of discoveries were made in 1816, 1820, and 1822. The celebrated BUCKLAND visited the Oreston caverns, and a literature sprang into existence. The Brixham cavern, discovered in 1858, is famous as being the first which was examined scientifically from the beginning. Messrs. PRESTWICH and PENGELLY were deputed by the Geological Society of London to carry on the excavations in this cave, and so thoroughly was their work performed that, in LYELL'S words, "a sudden change of opinion was brought about in England respecting the probable co-existence, at a former period, of man and many extinct mamalia."

But the most famous of all these prehistoric caves is unquestionably Kent's Hole. There is neither record nor tradition of its discovery. It is mentioned in a lease of 1659; visitors cut their names and dates in the stalagmite from 1571 down to the present century; it was visited by men from mediæval back to pre-Roman times; and, "unless the facts exhumed by explorers have been misinterpreted, it was a human home during the era of the mammoth and its contemporaries." No other human residence or place of resort has such a history as Kent's Hole. The oldest castles or temples in Europe or in the world are but of yesterday compared with this Torbay Cavern. For more than half a century a more or less systematic exploration of this place has been going on, and for the last thirteen years the exploration has been continuous. The last word on the subject is that man's antiquity is pushed back further than before. Mr. PENGELLY, in addressing the Geological Section of the British Associations at its recent meeting, acknowledged that he was compelled "to believe that the earliest men of Kent's Hole were *interglacial* if not *preglacial*." The antiquity of man can not be measured in centuries, but if Kent's Hole can be relied upon, Britain has been connected with the continent, then an island, then continental, and finally insular, since man first made his way into the cavern.

THE PLEASURE OF PRESSURE.

One of the national tendencies is plainly to excess—excess in almost everything. As a people we can never have too much of what we count as good, although the too much may make the good bad. Whatever any number of us want to do, wherever any number of us want to go, so many of us are apt to do and go that inconvenience and discomfort are assured. This disposition and habit, for it is both, cause at all times and in all places the crowding which is so striking and unpleasant a feature of the country. Foreigners imagine that Americans enjoy jostling, jamming, concussion, confusion, and could not easily be persuaded to have anything else. It is not true; but the opinion is very natural, considering that our travel, our business, and even our pleasure are conducted on the principle of pressure. Most Americans dislike crowding—at least they say they do—but they are so eager, so restless, so impatient, that they would rather put up with it than adopt means to avoid it.

Crowding is incessantly complained of and denounced by daily sufferers, though the crowding and complaint go on without abatement of either. So much has been said and so little done on the subject that some people have come to the conclusion that crowding is an inherent weakness of humanity, one of the special phenomena of the nineteenth century. France and other countries of the Old World disprove this. Thronged as Paris usually is with strangers, you may go anywhere there without finding more persons than there is room for. The story is familiar enough of the New-Yorker who, entirely ignorant of French, wished, during the last Exposition, to ride through the boulevards, and was unable to do so because the omnibuses were invariably full. He observed that these conveyances bore on the outside a sign marked "*Complet*," which so piqued his curiosity that he determined to visit the place where so many people were constantly going. But the more he tried to get to Complet, the more he did not succeed. No wonder, being a New-Yorker, that he should fail to comprehend that when an omnibus is full further admission is refused. He had never heard of such a thing in his native land, where an omnibus is never full while another human creature can be squeezed into it, or can cling to any part of it. Fancy such a regulation in a Broadway stage. If it were carried out, we should believe the millennium waiting round the corner for its chance to begin.

The means we have of getting up or down Manhattan Island, of quitting or returning to it, are a biting sarcasm on travel. The street-cars and ferry-boats are as bad as, indeed far worse than, the stages. During the hours when they are particularly needed they are always jammed; women, however delicate and feeble, with or without infants, are expected to stand or be wedged into a corner; men are packed like sardines, and those who can't be so packed are fain to seize hold of something with their teeth, and hold on with full faith in the resources of dentistry. Even on the local trains, nobody can feel certain of securing a seat. The railway company graciously allows you to occupy one, if you can get it, without additional charge. But if you can't get one, it demands your fare just the same, having no notion that it is obliged to grant you any accommodation. Many of our railways are like the taverns of the far West, which charge $4 a day—meals and lodging extra.

The remedy for such palpable imposition is obvious enough, and if it were sought, the imposition would soon cease. The corporations are aware that Americans will endure crowding, and they crowd them in more senses than one. They abuse their patrons, and think these should be grateful because they are not more abused than they are. If we should show our opposition to the perpetual squeezing, if we did not seem to like it by continuous toleration of it, it would not be long before we should have rights as travelers which corporations would be afraid to disrespect. But while we push and press one-another at amusements and entertainments, where we need not go unless we so elect, it is not strange that they abuse their privileges and persecute us.

It is not easy to attend a theatre, an opera, or a concert, unless you have engaged a place beforehand where you shall not be crowded. You may go for pleasure, and spend half the evening disentangling yourself from fat men, camp-stools, libretto or photograph urchins, or other nuisances, and the other reflecting how extremely uncomfortable you are. But you are in pursuit of pleasure. It is well to keep that steadily in mind. Otherwise, you might mistake yourself for a martyr, conscious that you feel very like one. Remembering, however, that you are not compelled to go, and that you do go, you are forced to believe that it must be pleasure—or some other disagreeable thing.

Our social parties—dances, receptions, what not—are noted for physical pressure. The rooms are stifling; you fear to move lest you shall step on some woman's trailing gown; you appear to be held in a vise; you are tossed about on the surges of well-dressed humanity, and feel that you would not be so very wretched if you could only get a breath of fresh air or secure space enough to turn round. You say to yourself a dozen times in the course of the evening, "Catch me in such a place again!" And before a week is over you are in just such a place. We cannot have any sort of recreation or entertainment, drolly so called, without some kind of crowding. Convinced of this by long and unvarying experience, we yield to jamming as to an inevitable destiny.

After all, don't we relish crowding, since we have it in our travel, our business, our pleasure? If not, we are a very queer people, for we could easily have release were we so minded. Until we regulate our pleasures by considerations of convenience and comfort, by reference to a little superfluous space, we must expect to be regarded as a nation whose gratification is in proportion to the amount of physical pressure.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. Richard Grant White, the publication of the last number of his articles on "Every-Day English" is postponed until next Sunday.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

GREAT ADDITIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR—$60,000 EXPENDED IN RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS—THE VALUE OF THE LIBRARY—SOME OF THE NEW BOOKS.

During the past year the Trustees of the Astor Library, under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Brevoort, and the Librarian, Mr. Saunders, have spent nearly $60,000 in rare and valuable books, manuscripts, maps, &c. It may be safely said that at the present day the Astor Library is one of our most valuable public institutions. It has become dear to the scholars and students of our country, and is of great recognized utility to the members of the press and all learned professions. Located in the central part of the City—Lafayette-place—and in close proximity to the Historical Society Library, Mercantile Library, the New-York Society Library, and the Cooper Union, each of which has its respective claims upon the attention of the reading public, the Astor Library, as supplementary to them, fulfills a peculiar mission. The literary treasures of this noble institution have, during the past 18 months been enriched by over 15,000 rare works. These volumes represent the several departments of the higher branches of literature, and include archæology, philology, fine arts, history, belles lettres, travels and voyages, &c. The new impetus which has given birth to these valuable acquisitions is to be attributed to the recent donation of Mr. John J. Astor of $10,000, and the bequest of the late Mr. William B. Astor, of about $250,000. The total number of volumes now in the library is put down at 175,000. Its several departments are as nearly complete as is practicable, and the entire collection is now placed in a condition that renders its valuable resources more accessible to students and the public at large than at any previous period. During the past six months both the number of readers and the works consulted have increased about 25 per cent, a very large increase, when it is remembered that during the past 10 years the numbers have been steadily advancing. The library may be characterized as essentially cosmopolitan and "general" in its nature. People of all nationalities consult its treasures—its manuscripts and books in every known tongue. Perhaps one of the most important improvements recently effected has been the introduction of the card catalogue system. By this means the reader at once finds any authority upon a given subject. This new card catalogue is at present supplementary to the original printed catalogue in five large volumes. This library owes much of its past success to its efficient Board of Trustees, some of whom have labored in its development with a disinterested zeal which must command the gratitude of the vast reading public, which spends so many pleasant hours in the house. Prof. Henry Drisler has recently been elected to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Mr. W. J. Hoppin, who was appointed Secretary of Legation. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who is full of the inspiration of his position in the President of the board, having succeeded the late Mr. William B. Astor. Mr. J. Carson Brevoort's thorough scholarship and great bibliographical knowledge eminently qualify him for the office of Superintendent. It is sometimes said that because the Astor Library contains many exceedingly valuable and exceptionally rare works, not to be met with in similar libraries of the country, that these bibliographical rarities constitute its principal characteristic features and attraction. But these are, in our opinion, not its highest claim by any means to the patronage of the general public. The library is peculiarly rich in works of authority and value in every branch of the intellectual research. Among the recent additions made to the library will be found many important works of older date that have been long wanted. Many valuable periodicals have also been added, besides files of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and other papers. A series of Government maps of geological survey, and important additions to legal and medical literature are among the specialties. The following costly and magnificent works may be specially noted as among the recent additions made to the library: *Halles Centrales*, folio; *Chapelle de Notre Dame*, folio; Wey's *Rome*, oblong folio; B. de Bourbourg's *Geologie du Gua emala*, folio; Baldelli's *Histoire de Marco Polo*, four volumes; Grimes' *Tetra Cosa Architect*, two volumes; Symes and Wyatt's *Illuminations*; La Croix's *Eighte-nth Century*; William Unger's works; Guizot's *History of France*, French and English; Nash's *Windsor Castle*, folio, colored drawings; Westwood's *Paleographica Sacra*; *Faience Ancienne et Moderne*; Coste's *Salons de Paris*, two volumes, folio; Lacaudly's *Monuments Anciens de la Perse*; Pfnor's *Rome Moderne*, three volumes, folio; *Fontainebleau et Anet*, two volumes, folio; Litta's *Famiglie Celebri d' Italia*, new volume, folio; Vanderdussen's *Genealogiche Kwartierstafen*, three volumes, folio; *Croquis D'Architecture*, eight volumes, folio; Withers' *Church Architecture*, folio; Desjardin's *Hotel de Ville de Lyon*, folio; and his *Tabula Peutingeriana*: *L'Art*, a beautiful work of art, six volumes, folio; *The Portfolio*, similar work, eight volumes, folio; Averne's *L'Art Arabe*, richly illuminated, folio; Desfontaine's *Itinerary of the Roman Empire*, folio; Rousselet's *India*, folio; *Hieratic Egyptian Manuscripts*, facsimiles from the British Museum; Violle le Duc's *Histoire du Mobilier*; Roberts' *Holy Land*, folio edition, four volumes; De Luyne's *Palestine*, two volumes, quarto; Garrucci's *Arts Cristiani*; Jordan's *Forma Urbis Romæ*, folio; Westwood's *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts*, folio; Jacquemart's *Icon. du Costume*; Sauvageot's *Palais et Châteaux*, folio; *Théâtre Vaudeville*, folio; *Monuments de Pise*, folio; Vogue's *Architecture Civile et Religieuse*; Fleury's *Latrran au Moyen Age*, folio; *Galerie de Torino*, folio.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The Chinese Six Companies have addressed a communication to Secretary Evarts in reply to Senator Sargent's recent letter. They call attention to the fact that since the adoption of the treaty the United States have received from China nearly $800,000 indemnity for outrages on American citizens and property in China; that for years the Chinese have been robbed and murdered in California, and not in one case in 50 have the perpetrators been brought to justice; that the punishment of the Chico murderers is attributable to the influence and money of the good citizens of San Francisco, the result being an exception to the rule. They recall the recent anti-Chinese raid in Placer County and the July riots in this city to disprove Mr. Sargent's statement that county officials have sought to punish offenders against the Chinese and succeeded. They admit that the courts are honest, but say the officers surrounding the judiciary are pledged to persecute them before they can get office. They state that in 25 years immigration has not exceeded emigration by 4,000 annually, and reiterate their desire, expressed to Senator Morton, that the immigration of Chinese should be restricted within certain limits.

SILVER COINAGE DURING NOVEMBER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—The following silver pieces were coined at the United States Mint in this city during the month of November: Trade dollars, 400,000; half dollars, 234,000; quarter dollars, 722,400; dimes, 140,000; total number of pieces, 2,096,400, of a value of $1,011,900. No gold or base metal was coined during the month.

LIVE TOPICS IN LONDON.

THE WAR, SOCIETY, THE THEATRES.

TURKISH PROSPECTS—ENGLAND ISOLATED—LONDON BUSY NEVERTHELESS—THE PARIS EXHIBITION—NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON—THEATRICAL EVENTS, PAST AND TO COME.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1877.

The fortunes of war are once more turning a little in favor of the Turks. The reinforcements at Erzeroum came up just in the nick of time. The Russians had as good as taken the city. Mukhtar Pasha's troops had no doubt, begun to evacuate the city when Ismail's regulars came up. The fighting was renewed with vigor. The battle lasted for hours, and finally the Russians were defeated. Erzeroum is now thought to be safe for the Winter. Meanwhile the Muscovites are bending their strength upon Batoum and Kars, and they have introduced their own administration in the vilayet of Erzeroum. Gen. Schelkowinoff having been appointed Military Governor of the Erzeroum district. In Europe, affairs are much as they were weeks ago, except that the outpost fighting and skirmishing has been lately resulting generally favorable to the Turks. There have been frequent Turkish reconnoissances of the Russian positions near Elena, and a good deal of desultory fighting on the Osman Bazar and Shumla roads. The Russian Generals regard these attacks as intended to give occupation to bodies of their troops which might otherwise be sent to increase the forces operating south of Plevna. Chakir Pasha is now in command at Orchanieh. Mehemet Ali is marching a big force toward Cercovcie, north of Sophia, where it is thought he will impede and perhaps prevent a junction of the Servian and Russian forces, or take part in the attempt to relieve Plevna. All kinds of rumors reach London daily about the state of affairs at Constantinople, but your own correspondent, writing from Pera, will give you special and exclusive news from that quarter. He tells me that there will be a good deal of fighting during this and next month, and then siege operations until Spring, when, if peace be not patched up in the meantime, there will very likely be "a general shindy."

I quote your correspondent's last private letter to me, because it agrees with official opinion here. While it is believed that every effort will continue to be made by the Cabinet to keep England free from the conflict, there is a growing fear in diplomatic circles that John Bull will be forced into collision with the Czar. Bismarck is thought to be working for this end. His plan is to weaken all the powers in detail. It is asserted that he stated publicly a week ago his conviction that "England will be at war with Russia within a few months." This opinion was expressed under the inspiration of the news of the capture of Erzeroum and the probable speedy fall of Kars. Great Russian successes in Asia affect nobody but England and Turkey; and the operations in Europe have been defined and provided for by a secret treaty between Russia and Germany. I have all along pointed out what is, however, patent to every intelligent looker-on, that Europe would be rather glad than otherwise to see Russia master of Armenia. That would take England down a peg. Europe does not like John Bull. He is too rich, too powerful, too arrogant in the enjoyment of his liberties, for them; and there never was a time when England was so completely out of the game. She has not only not an ally, but Europe seems to be dead against her. Italy's ambition is to dictate in the Mediterranean. France wants peace, and is afraid to act with or against anybody, and she has a faint idea that Russia may stand her friend against Germany. Austria, between two stools, is under the thumb of Bismarck and his armed hosts. As I have maintained from the first moment of the trouble, even before the conference at Constantinople, Bismarck is master of the situation. The peace of Europe is in his hands. For weal or woe, millions of people stand or fall at his nod. Nobody has ever heard that he bemoaned the miseries of his own or the French troops during the late war. As for the French, he was willing that they should "stew in their own gravy," as he delicately put it. The sufferings of neither Turk nor Russian have wrung a sigh from his iron chest; but he nearly wept the other day over the death of a favorite mastiff, "his only friend," says the reporter of its death. Some enemy of the Chancellor had poisoned the dog.

It has been mentioned as "significant" by several journals that the German, Austrian, Russian, and French ambassadors were absent from the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House, and that the Turkish Minister was received with marked and distinguished cordiality. Musurus Pasha, as I mentioned in my last, is the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps. On general occasions he would be entitled to speak for the diplomatic body, and he is a familiar and popular figure in English society, having lived here and represented Turkey at St. James' for a quarter of a century. But, in the presence of a war such as that now raging, the Russian and German Ambassadors, before accepting invitations, desired to know whether the Turkish Ambassador would like to occupy the place of spokesman at the banquet. Musurus Pasha being sounded upon the subject, said he should certainly claim all the privileges of his position as the *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps. It was delicately put to him that as the representative of a belligerent power there might be some impropriety in his responding to the toast of the ambassadors; but Musurus Pasha declared that in resigning this position even to the next in seniority, Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, he would be violating the instructions of his Government. Therefore the other Ambassadors staid away, and we have this ominous fact on record, that at the Lord Mayor's banquet to her Majesty's Ministers Turkey alone was represented among the leading foreign powers whose Ambassadors usually grace the civic banquet with their presence.

Omens of evil and forebodings as to the future do not seem to have much influence upon the general health of the people. London is beginning to be busy in view of Christmas, and both the Government and the leading manufacturers, and not a few of our artists, are in the midst of their busiest efforts in the interest of the Paris Exhibition. Capt. G. Harris has been relieved from military duty, and, with several assistants from the Royal Engineers, placed at the service of the English and French Commissioners, to co-operate with them in the preliminary work of the show. Capt. Harris has had a large experience of exhibition work. Nearly all the English exhibitors who put in an appearance at Philadelphia have taken space at Paris. They will be supported by other art and industrial workers, who were somewhat deterred by the increased expense and risk which Philadelphia compelled beyond what European exhibitions involve. Worcester, Staffordshire, and London have manufactured some very remarkable specimens of china and pottery for the Paris show. Pictures of the buildings are already appearing in the shop windows. If peace is proclaimed before the Exhibition opens, and France really fights successfully through her immediate troubles, the International Fair next Spring will be supremely grand and interesting. London, as I said, is very busy. The West End is beginning to fill up. The shop windows are budding and blooming with "Christmas novelties." The publishers are active with their Winter enterprises. Printers and binders are up to their eyes in Christmas work. Many of the annuals have already appeared. Mudie, the prince of librarians, advertises his new season catalogues, and his lists of books for Christmas presents. Smith, Elder & Co. have at last fixed the date, "early in December," of the third volume of *The Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort*, by Theodore Martin, one of the Queen's favorite literary guests. Mr. Martin and his wife (Helen Faucit) are frequent visitors at Windsor when her Majesty is there. *Erema; or My Father's Sin*, by Blackmore, is being energetically pushed, but it falls far short of the imaginative power and descriptive beauty of the author's *Lorna Doon*. Holme Lee has a new novel in the press. Bicker & Son's "new art book for the season" is *The Rhine, from its Source to the Sea*, translated from the German of Karl Stieler, H. Wachenbusen, and F. W. Hackländer, with 540 illustrations. A very entertaining and historically valuable book is *A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century, from the Papers of Christopher Jeaffreson*, edited by John Cordy Jeaffreson, an experienced journalist, a successful author, and a right pleasant fellow." On Tuesday next Macmillans will publish *The Voyage of the Challenger—The Atlantic*, being a preliminary account of the general results of the voyage during the year 1875 and the early part of 1876, by Sir C. Wyville Thomson, F.R.S. *Five Years' Penal Servitude; by One who has Endured it*, which has been looked for with some curiosity, turns out to be a very mild, matter-of-fact account of an imprisonment in three of the great criminal jails of England. The author has missed the chance of "a sensation." Prison-life, after all, does not seem to be very objectionable in England. The tyranny and spiteful tricks of petty officials appear to be harder to bear than anything else in the worst of penal establishments. Mr. Standford is extending his book-publishing enterprises. He has nearly ready *Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and Its Tributaries*, by C. Barrington Brown; *Compendium of Geography and Travel in Africa*, edited by Keith Johnston, and some other important works of travel and history. C. Kegan Paul & Co., have succeeded to the publishing business of King & Co., (formerly in partnership with Smith, Elder & Co.,) and they issue an imposing list of works "ready and in preparation." It includes Playfair's *Travels in the Footsteps of Bruce in Algiers and Tunis; Under the Balkans*, by R. Jasper More; *The Independence of the Holy See*, by Cardinal Manning, and a score or two of new editions of recent and established works. John Murray's Autumn announcements filled an entire page of the *Daily News* last week, the cost of which single advertisement is $600. I am told that in his leisure moments the Premier has within the past two years made many notes for a new novel. A firm of publishers wrote to him and offered him $25,000 down for the manuscript as soon as it should be ready. Their letter was simply acknowledged as received by Lord Beaconsfield's secretary. Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of *Far from the Madding Crowd*, is writing a novel for *Belgravia*, which is to be commenced in January. It is occasionally stated that Mr. Hardy is a member of Lady Dutton Hardy's husband's family. He is not related in any way. Miss Isa Hardy's novel, *Only a Love Story*, has been very favorably noticed by some of the leading reviewers. *Cherry Ripe* has gone into a second edition. It is a weak imitation of the slipshod novels of Rhoda Broughton.

It is a mistake for even medical experts to prophesy, "unless they really know." Gale, the pedestrian, if no untoward accident occurs, will finish his great walking feat of 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes each to-night. History has no record of physical and mental endurance more remarkable than this—nor more useless. Gale has obtained a thorough mastery over his physical powers, a mastery so complete that he sleeps occasionally while he is walking. Medical evidence has been taken on this point, and the fact is beyond doubt. He has more than once come to a dead stop during his walk, and had to be aroused by an attendant shouting in his ear. Medical authorities to-day say that he is quite equal to the completion of his task. The Agricultural Hall is crowded, and toward night the lookers-on will fill the vast space which can be set apart for the audience.

"Russia," at the National Theatre, is already in its "last nights." It is to be succeeded by the East-end melodrama of "The Idiot of the Mountain," an adaptation of "Le Cretin de la Montagne," originally produced in 1861. It was a great success at the Surrey Theatre, which answers to the Bowery Theatre in New-York; but it was produced with a very fine cast, Mr. Creswick playing the *Idiot*, and the other parts being filled by such artists as Mr. Shepherd, George Vincent, Fernandez, Maclean, Vollairn, Miss Pauncefort, and Miss Eliza Johnstone. Mr. Vezin will play the leading part at the National.

Another supposed success, "The Moonstone," is to be withdrawn to-night. Mr. Neville recently resigned his part to Mr. F. Robertson, and Mrs. Seymour has this week been too ill to play the part of *Miss Clack*, which has not, however, suffered much in the hands of Miss Gerard.

Mr. J. G. Taylor, who was for some time the late Mr. Browne's stage manager at Manchester, has joined the stock company at the Gaiety Theatre, which is now under the sole personal and responsible control of Mr. Hollingshead. The remains of the American impresario and those of his daughter were disinterred on Saturday and placed on board the Abyssinia steamship, en route for Boston, where the last funeral rites are to be performed. It is in contemplation to erect some quiet but fitting memorial in one of the local churches of Manchester to the memory of their adopted citizen.

Horace Wigan's is a well-known name on the London stage, though the owner of it is only an indifferent actor. He was recently cast in damages for libelling an actress in some public reflections upon her artistic capacity, which had thrown her out of an engagement. The costs of the trial and the damages awarded by the jury proved so heavy a financial strain that a benefit was organized to relieve him. The reason was, of course, not put forward. The promoters dwelt upon the merits of the actor. The benefit performance was a remarkable one, occupying the Drury Lane stage half a day. It began at 1 o'clock on Thursday, and lasted until it was time to set the scenes for the evening performances. The programme included the first act of "Family Ties," by the Strand company; the first act of "Pink Dominos," by the Criterion company; a scene from "Henry VIII," with Phelps, W. Farren, Neville Bernard, Barnes, Macintyre, and Macklin; the first act of "Engaged," by the Haymarket company; and an act of "The Beggars' Opera," in which 20 leading artists appeared. Mr. Wigan at the close delivered himself of a humble but eloquent address of thanks.

You have no drawing-room entertainment in New-York akin to that of the German Reeds at St. George's Hall. It is confined to pretty little musical plays, originally established at the Gallery of Illustration through the medium of what may be called a high-class variety entertainment, in which Mrs. Reed and John Parry were the chief attractions. It gradually developed into a kind of drawing-room theatre, and the "show" is now one of the pleasantest and most fashionable in the metropolis. Puritanical people who would not be seen in a theatre go to this charming imitation of Thespis at St. George's Hall, and they are always rewarded by pretty dramatic stories, well mounted, well acted, and illustrated with charming music. The latest novelty is entitled "Once in a Century," written by Gilbert A' Beckett, (the eldest son of *the* A' Beckett of *Punch* fame in the old days,) and set to music by Mr. Vivian Bligh. The idea is taken from a popular little piece called "Ages Ago." It is the fanciful story of a party of ghosts, who appear at a certain feudal castle once in a century. The work, admirably interpreted by Mr. Alfred Reed, Miss Fanny Holland, Mrs. German Reed, Mr. Arthur Law, and Mr. Corney Grain, was heartily received on the first night, and promises to be a marked success.

A new dramtist, who hails from the provinces, is gradually making his mark. He is a young solicitor at Bradford. His name is Broughton. He is the author of "Withered Leaves" and several original little comedies, which Mr and Mrs. Kendall have played with great success to country audiences. This week they produced a new work of the new author at Birmingham called "Light and Shade." The local journals speak in the highest terms of the construction of the play, and Mr. and Mrs. Kendall promise to produce it in London next season. These clever artists have been making as much money on their provincial tour as Henry Irving who has been pocketing on an average $500 to $1,000 a week. He has been féted at all the principal cities. So has Mr. Barry Sullivan, which is "gall and wormwood" to Herr Bandmann, who talks of the degeneration of dramatic art. Business is said to be "looking up" both in the country and in London, where the leading managers are all looking forward to "golden harvests" from the Christmas pantomimes.

BLOOMS'.

As the holiday season approaches the Messrs. Bloom, of Nos. 338 and 340 Bowery, make their usual preparations to meet the many wants of their numerous customers. The latest addition to their stock is an elegant variety of Paris and Berlin cloaks, novelties in promenade, carriage, and evening dresses, and ladies', children's, and infants' complete outfits. The material and workmanship of these are guaranteed to be of the best quality, and the prices are such as to suit those who are economically inclined, as well as those more fortunate possessors of plethoric pocket-books. Extensive additions have been made to the stock of hosiery and gloves, including ladies' hose of all the fashionable colors; children's ribbed hose, assortments of children's fancy hose; hundreds of dozens of kid gloves, of the most desirable shades, and gloves of other material, warm and comfortable to wear in cold weather. From so large a variety it might seem that every customer could be suited; but to provide against any possible deficiency, gloves may be made to order on the premises, from 2 to 12 buttons, and of all shades, plain and embroidered. The extensive stock of millinery in this store should not be overlooked, as at this time some good bargains may be had, the stock being sold out to make more room for holiday goods. In these articles the display already made is an excellent one, and additions will continue to be made to it until the end of the holiday season. Dolls, of course, occupy a prominent place in the exhibit stands; and not only the dolls themselves, but all those little fancy articles which belong to them. Among these must be enumerated little shoes, stockings, gloves, shawls, toilet articles, traveling utensils, fans, jewelry, and endless other fixings. Then there are the elaborate doll costumes, in which there is as much artistic taste displayed in the make-up of the most costly costumes for, say, human dolls. Fancy articles of all kinds, suitable for holiday presents, are displayed in such variety as to afford the fullest opportunity for judicious selection. Blooms' stores are situated between Bond and Great Jones streets. The ending customer will find them by observing which is the most crowded dry-goods store in that part of the Bowery. That is Blooms'.

THE DUNCAN-SHERMAN CASE.

Argument was had yesterday in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, by Messrs. Howard Payson Wilds, Dudley Field, and Edward F. Brown, on behalf of the creditors who oppose the discharge in bankruptcy of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and in support of the objections to such discharge. They also asked that a jury trial on the objections might be granted. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision, saying that he would give no consideration to the testimony taken before the Register, but should consider the sufficiency of the specifications objecting to the discharge independently of everything else.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS LAST NIGHT—EDWARD M. TOMPKINS RECOMMENDED FOR THE RECEIVERSHIP—SOME FACTS ABOUT THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE BANK—WHO THE MISSING SECRETARY IS.

The depositors of the insolvent New-Rochelle Savings Bank held a meeting last evening in the Town Hall, which had been advertised for a day or so by posters nailed to the tree-boxes and blank walls in the village. One hundred and twenty-two persons were present, including very many poor women and a few negroes. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by Mr. Henry M. Le Count, who was unanimously chosen Chairman, Mr. Edward Govers being elected Secretary. Mr. Warren Lawton suggested that as the meeting was called for the purpose of choosing a proper person to be recommended by the depositors for Receiver of the broken bank, a vote by ballot should be taken for that purpose. A vote was taken in accordance with this suggestion, Edward M. Tompkins receiving 65 votes, William Le Count 34, and Albert Badeau, 23. At the suggestion of Mr. Lawton the election of Mr. Tompkins, who is also the choice of the Trustees for Receiver, and is a store-keeper of New-Rochelle, was made unanimous. Mr. Küstinger moved that a committee be appointed to go to the bank and demand of the officers their minute book, and ask them if they intended to pay the depositors 100 cents on the dollar. Such a committee was appointed and they went across the street to the bank, which was open for the receipt of pass-books, and in 10 minutes they returned with the desired documents and the intelligence that the bank officers hoped to pay 100 cents on the dollar if the depositors would give them time. The recommendation of Mr. Tompkins for the Receivership was put in the form of a resolution, to be sent to the Attorney-General, and a permanent committee, comprising Edward Govers, Henry M. Le Count, and George T. Davids, County Treasurer of Westchester County and formerly a Trustee of the bank, was appointed to assist the officers in settling the affairs of the institution. The meeting promised to be a more stormy one than it was. The depositors in the bank express great indignation, not only about the missing Secretary, Humphreys, but in regard to the laxity of the other officers of the bank. Attorney-General Fairchild yesterday served upon each of the Trustees of the institution an order, returnable at Schenectady on the 10th instant, to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed; and an action has been begun in Albany, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, for the dissolution of the corporation, the officers being restrained from exercising any of their corporate rights. The Attorney-General's order shows that a report of the examination of the bank, made to the Bank Superintendent on the 31st of October, asserted that on the 6th of October the liabilities of the bank exceeded its assets by $2,461 06, and that there was a deficiency in its annual income of $1,095 12.

The New-Rochelle Bank was established in 1866. The banking office is a small and somewhat shabby room in the basement, or rather the cellar, of a one-story and Mansard roof brick-and-stone building in the heart of the village and directly opposite the Town Hall. Until 1870, Mr. George R. Crawford, of Mount Vernon, was the Secretary of the institution. He accepted the position, it is said, under a protest, and most of the duties of the office were performed by a clerk, James Considine. When William R. Humphreys became Secretary, in 1870, a deficiency of $3,000 was discovered in the bank's accounts. The Trustees were directed to make this deficiency good by the Banking Department, and notes were deposited for that purpose with the National Trust Company of this City. These notes were never redeemed in full, however, although the amount of the deficiency was decreased by bonuses on bonds and mortgages. Still $1,900 remained unpaid, which, according to Mr. Martin J. Keogh, who was yesterday appointed counsel for the Trustees, has now been made up by President Penfield and Treasurer Crawford. The bank has 420 depositors. Remarkably large deposits were received, one or two being as large as $2,200. A large number of working women and laboring men are among the depositors. The President, George J. Penfield, is also President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; States Barton, one of the Vice-Presidents, is connected with the Department of Public Works in this City, and Theodore Pine, the other Vice-President, is Register of Westchester County. Thomas L. Disbrow, the Treasurer, and Jesse Colebrook, of the Finance Committee, are storekeepers of New-Rochelle. The other members of the Board of Trustees are Conrad Roth and Edward Lambden, who are storekeepers in the village; George Wilson, who has retired from business; G. B. Ackerman, who is Supervisor of the town, and Jacob Crawford, who is a partner of Mr. Penfield's son in the lumber business. The building in which the bank has its office is the property of the Westchester County Fire Insurance Company. W. R. Humphrey, the Secretary, who has fled, was for 30 years a resident of New-Rochelle. He was English by birth, and was many years ago a gardener in Pelham, and afterward kept a candy shop in New-Rochelle. He had been Justice of the Peace for 12 years, and President of the village for eight months. His age is 65 years, and he wears a wig, which has been a popular topic of conversation in New-Rochelle during the last week. He has had the affairs of the bank entirely under his control, and confiding depositors meeting him on the street would frequently hand him their pass-books and money which they wished to deposit, and he would pocket the money. Humphrey's real estate is valued at $10,000, the mortgages upon it amounting to about $22,000. The furniture in his house is held by Miss Alice H. Utting, by a bill of sale. Humphrey is a widower, without children of his own, and he adopted Miss Utting and her brother Alfred. All his property has been attached. He has written to Miss Utting a letter, which she received on Friday, dated from this City, in which he declares that he is not responsible for the failure of the bank, and that it was on the road to ruin before he became connected with it. Last night the Trustees said that so far as they had gone in their investigation the deficiency amounted to about $9,000, and they thought that it would not exceed $12,000.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES H. B. CALDWELL.

Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell, of the United States Navy, died at Waltham, Mass., last Friday night. Deceased was born in Massachusetts, and had been in the Navy since 1838, having received his appointment into that branch of the public service from Connecticut. He was promoted to be a Passed Midshipman in May, 1844; served with the Pacific Squadron in 1845; with the Mediterranean Squadron in 1847; in the brig Boxer, and subsequently in the sloop Yorktown on the coast of Africa in 1848, 1849, and 1850, and was on duty at the Boston Navy-yard in 1852. In September, 1852, young Caldwell was commissioned as Lieutenant. His duties were nominal until in 1858, when at the head of a detachment of sailors and marines from the sloop Vandalia, he defeated a tribe of Cannibals at Wega, one of the Fiji Islands, and burned their town. Early in the civil war he was in command of the Itasca, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; but was next engaged in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries, and the capture of New-Orleans. In July, 1862, he was commissioned as Commander, and placed in command of the iron-clad Essex, of the Mississippi Squadron. His subsequent services embraced the command of the mortar flotilla in front of Fort Hudson; of the steamer Glaucus, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, from whence he was transferred to the steamer R. R. Cuyler, of the same squadron, and was at the surrender of Wilmington. He was then ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. He was commissioned as Captain Dec. 12, 1867, and was Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Fleet in 1873-'74. In June, 1874, he was commissioned Commodore, and was some time in command of the South Atlantic Station. Commodore Caldwell had been 38 years in service, of which over 20 was at sea. He was unemployed but six years, leaving but 12 years on shore or other duty.

OBITUARY NOTE.

James Bowron, one of the chief stockholders and managers of the South Pittsburg Iron Works in Tennessee, died in this City Friday night. Mr. Bowron came from England two years ago, and represented an English company which invested $5,000,000 in Tennessee mineral lands, and in erecting immense iron works at South Pittsburg.

A NEW KIND OF SWINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to call the attention of house-holders, through your widely-circulated paper, to the impositions of a ligat-complexioned, smooth-tongued young man—an agent for water filters. If he can gain permission to examine the water filter, which he is told is in use and good order, he slyly and quickly knocks the stone of the filter with some little instrument he carries in his pocket, and thereby breaks it. He then takes off the filter, pretends to examine it, and exhibits it to the servant or person standing near, as broken and useless. I ordered him out of the house directly I discovered the trick. I only regret now that I could not have detained him until an officer could have arrived. I hope that some one, through this letter, may be saved from such an exasperating trial.

FAITHFUL READER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' second symphony concert took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening, in presence of an audience which, as usual, was markedly representative of culture and wealth, and which filled, as heretofore, the place to overflowing. Two symphonies, the introduction to the third act of Cherubini's "Medea," and two *scene ad aria* for voice and orchestra made up a rather severe programme. Its first number was Mozart's E flat symphony, with its dainty minuet. Mr. Thomas' forces are never heard to better advantage than in music of this melodious and limpid order, in which the strings have the largest share of the work. The perfect discipline in attack and bowing of the violins, their faultlessly-accurate intonation, and the brilliant tone which good instruments, most skillfully handled, and the acoustic excellences of the hall, combine to produce, gave to the band's performance of this part of the programme a distinct charm and superiority. After the symphony, which might judiciously have been kept for the final piece, had been interpreted, Miss Mathilde Wilde, a German songstress, sang through a long scene and air from Glück's "Alceste." Miss Wilde must be a *prima donna drammatica* of considerable merit. Her voice is not particularly rich, but it is strong and tolerably firm; her vocal style, though scarcely suggestive, in respect of fluent delivery, of the *bel canto* occasionally heard from Italian lips, is by no means bad, and the artist has both feeling and fire. Her skill, however, was more apparent in her second air—"Abscheulicher," from "Fidelio,"—than in the excerpt from "Alceste," which was altogether too high for her voice. In the Beethoven *aria*, Miss Wilde, except in one or two scale passages, which were clumsily ascended, produced a very favorable impression, and she was recalled at the end of her performance. The first half of the concert was rounded off with the introduction to the third act of Cherubini's "Medea." After Miss Wilde's "Abscheulicher," the orchestra executed Schumann's D minor symphony. This trying medley of muscular music and delicate writing—the latter element bearing but a slender proportion to the rough fancies of the composer—was admirably rendered, the pretty romanza receiving specially graceful treatment. The symphony, however, is hardly to be accounted one of Schumann's best, and its far-sought themes and generally undecided and unsymmetrical character leave a somewhat unsatisfactory impression upon the listener. Mr. Thomas' next symphony concert is set down for Saturday evening, Jan. 5, and the first of his series of extra public rehearsals is announced for the afternoon of Thursday week.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

Dr. Damrosch and his orchestra gave the sixth of their Saturday symphony matinées at Steinway Hall, yesterday. The fact that a second series of these interesting affairs is announced to commence at once tells the story of their worth and attractiveness as eloquently as need be. Yesterday, the *pièce de résistance* of the programme was Mozart's G minor symphony, which was played with great delicacy and brilliancy. Two Scandinavian melodies by Svendsen were also conspicuous elements of the concert, and although they did not impress us as being as characteristic as might have been expected, their tunefulness and harmonious setting brought about an imperative demand for their repetition. The "Anakreon" overture, by Cherubini, and the overture to "Leonore," No. 3, were the other numbers allotted to the band. The soloists were Mr. Bernard Boekelmann, pianist, and Miss Lucy A. Homer, vocalist. Mr. Boekelmann, who appears to be a first-rate pianist, was handicapped, if we may so put it, by a "Danse Macabre" arranged by Liszt for piano and orchestra, upon a "Dies Iræ" theme of the thirteenth century. It is just possible that the execution of a virtuoso such as Liszt must have been a quarter of a century ago, would make an audience bear with a composition of this sort. But, under ordinary circumstances—and we are half inclined to think under extraordinary circumstances, too—his "Danse Macabre" must be set down as the freak of a mad musician, intent only upon eccentricity and aimless sonority. From what could be heard of Mr. Boekelmann through the din, we should take the gentleman to be a correct and powerful performer, to whom it would be simple justice to afford a second hearing. His playing was heartily applauded, yesterday, and an effort was made, but unsuccessfully, to wring from him an intelligible solo. Miss Homer is a young lady who has a passable voice, some facility in the delivery of florid music, but no breadth of style, little sentiment or power, and slender skill in declamation. In a smaller hall, the results of careful study—to which she is said to have devoted herself—may be more apparent. She sang "Una voce poco fa," and pronounced the Italian text badly, and two songs by Schubert, whose skillful combinations of words and music must have an exposition of decided distinctness to be thoroughly effective.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mr. Burbank reads at Association Hall on Tuesday.

The present week is announced as the last of the Baby Show at Midget Hall.

Mr. Charles Roberts will read at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening next.

Miss Louise Oliver is to profit by a testimonial concert at Steinway Hall, on Dec. 18.

A programme of English glees will be interpreted at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon will read his well-known story called *Blade o' Grass*, at Steinway Hall, on Thursday week.

Pantomime and a variety performance will constitute this week's nightly entertainment at the Olympic Theatre.

"The Mother's Secret" will to-morrow enter upon the fourth week of its successful career at the Union-Square Theatre.

"The Three Guardsmen" is to be reproduced at Niblo's Theatre to-morrow, and will be acted there throughout the week.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's success in Toronto compelled him to extend his engagement by three nights. He is expected in town to-day.

The New American Museum still invites inspection. Giants and dwarfs are prominent features of a large collection of living curiosities.

"Les Mémoires du Diable" will be represented at the Théâtre Français on Tuesday evening, and "Les Trois Epiciers" will be the play on Thursday.

The run of "Piff-Paff" at the Eagle Theatre will end with the present week. "Robinson Crusoe" is to be reproduced by Miss Lydia Thompson and her company on Dec. 10.

Some fine German anemones have been added to the collections of sea-plants at the New-York Aquarium. The place is open to visitors this afternoon and this evening.

Mr. George M. Thatcher is to appear with the San Francisco Minstrels this week. "The Funny Babies" are still a part of the nightly programme of the up-town opera-house.

M. Leoni Berthelot is to benefit by a concert to occur at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening. Signor Susini, Mr. Gottschalk, Mr. Verner, Mr. S. P. Warren, and other artists will appear with M. Berthelot.

The wonderful "Midgets" are still on exhibition at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. No one should fail to visit "Gen. Mite" at least once before that remarkable personage leaves New-York.

"False Shame" still attracts large audiences to Wallack's Theatre, and is to be acted there this week at all events. It is expected that Mr. J. S. Mackaye's new comedy will be in readiness for production on Dec. 10.

"Matrimonial Ads" is the title of the new scene in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will this week appear at the Theatre Comique. Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin will also perform there in the burlesque of "Black Eyed Susan."

"Our American Cousin" will be represented at the Park Theatre to-morrow evening, with Mr. Sothern in his original rôle of *Lord Dundreary*. His performances of this character will extend over a fortnight only.

The great London Circus will to-morrow enter upon the ninth week of its prosperous sojourn at Gilmore's Garden. The performances given at that popular resort are without doubt among the most attractive and varied ever witnessed in the arena.

Miss Regina Dace, a young lady who has won some repute as a reader, will to-morrow effect her début upon the stage. She is to appear as *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," the Grand Opera-house being the scene of action, and Mr. D. W. Waller representing *Master Walter*.

Mr. Stephen Fiske celebrated last evening the fiftieth night of his managerial career at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The introduction to the public of a new actress of considerable promise, and the previous presentations of two operas quite new to English *dilettanti*, make up a good record for his first seven weeks' work.

The last performance of "Rip Van Winkle" took place at Booth's Theatre yesterday evening. Mr. Jefferson, having been called before the curtain at the close of the representation, remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen: I have not come prepared with a speech; I can only say I thank you. Were I to speak all night I could say no more. Farewell."

Miss Davenport will commence a two weeks' engagement at Booth's Theatre, on Dec. 17. She is first to appear in "As You Like It," and later on in "Twelfth Night." The company to appear with Miss Davenport will include Mr. George Vandenhoff, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Messrs. Hardenberg, Barrymore, and Fawcett, and Mrs. Gilbert. The representations will be given under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.

Mme. Helena Modjeska, Countess Bozenta, the Polish artist whose acting in the California Theatre recently aroused a genuine furor, is to make her first appearance in this City at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 22. She will act in "Adrianne Lecouvreur," and if the assurances as to her genius and talent are but partly borne out by her performance, the first sensation, so to speak, of the present season may be looked for.

Miss Mary Anderson will to-morrow appear in "Ingomar" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. She acted *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering" during the latter part of the week just ended, and supplied a performance of a good deal of mechanical power, but of little or no weirdness. Even Charlotte Cushman's marvelous intensity and force would have endowed her portrayal of *Meg* with slight impressiveness had the work not been tinged with what Ruskin would call the charm of mystery; Miss Anderson's melodramatic vigor is, hence, hardly likely to give new life to "Guy Mannering." In "Ingomar" the lady's beauty and gentleness will do much for her *Parthenia*, and a successful representation can almost be counted upon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller has a new oratorio ready.

Adams' "Si j'étais Roi" has been revived at the Théâtre Lyrique, in Paris.

Tomassi, a distinguished composer, has just died at Venice, at the age of 77.

Ferrari's new comedy of "Due Dame" has obtained a marked success at the Manzoni Theatre at Milan.

M. Lemmens, husband of Mme. Sherrington, intends to settle for the season in Paris, to teach the organ.

Herr Helnesberger will probably be appointed conductor of the Musikverein concerts in place of Herr Herbeck.

Victor Massé's "Paul et Virginie" has been brought out with marked favor at the Monnaie Theatre in Brussels.

Mme. Marie Roze sails for the United States on the 20th inst., curiously enough in the Adriatic, the steamer in which Mlle. Titiens crossed.

Mlle. Von Elsner, an American songstress, has appeared with success in "Lucia" at the Paris Italiens, under the name of Signorina Litta.

At the third Gewandhaus concert were played the last symphony of Ferdinand Hiller, conducted by himself, and a new manuscript violoncello concerto by Herr Hofmann.

Mlle. Bianca Donadio, a Paris singer, has terminated a series of successful performances in Florence. She at once signed a brilliant engagement with the Apollo of Rome.

MM. Got and Delaunay, the two oldest of the associates of the Théâtre Français, have been appointed Professors of Declamation at the Paris Conservatoire, in place of M. Bressant.

The third week of January is fixed for the rentrée of Miss Neilson at the London Haymarket. The lady will appear in a round of Shakespearean characters, and will, after a brief interval, be succeeded by Mr. Sothern in "The Crushed Tragedian."

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS.

For gentility, elegance, comfort, ventilation, and attention, and accessible location, those at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth-street, opposite Fifth-Avenue Hotel, have no rival. TURKISH BATHS also at all hours, day or night. Lowest prices.—*Exchange.*

THE 1864 VINTAGE

of Dr. Underhill's pure "Sweet Union Port" has been 13 years in the vaults of the estate at Croton Point, and is wonderfully rich and mellow. For medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unequaled. For sale by druggists, and wholesale by H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., corner West Broadway and Reade-street.—*Exchange.*

THE GRANDEST AWARD.

Verdict of the people everywhere in favor of the "New Automatic;" triumph of mechanical genius; perfect, complete, and practical sewing-machine for all; cheapest because best. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company, No. 658 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established *Twenty Years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures, and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. TRY IT!

Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and get WINCHESTER'S preparation.—*Advertisement.*

The Thousands of Ladies

Who use Laird's "Bloom of Youth" keep their own counsel, and all their admirers suppose that complexions so beautiful and perfectly natural in appearance must be nature's own. Ladies, try it; and be delighted. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MALTBY'S NORFOLK OYSTERS, all meat, actually cost but 10 cents a pound. 41 Harrison-st.—*Advertisement.*

One Druggist

SELLS OVER THIRTY THOUSAND AT RETAIL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1877.

B. Brandreth, M. D.,
President Porous Plaster Company:

MY DEAR SIR: During the past 20 years I have sold at retail, at my drug store, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., over THIRTY THOUSAND of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and I can truly say there is no plaster that has given equal satisfaction to my customers.

Truly yours,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
South-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
New-York.

No. 128 SOUTH 9TH-ST., READING, Penn., Oct. 29, 1877.

CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND HEADACHE.

I have been a martyr to liver complaint for five years. Nothing relieved me until I used ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. They cured me. I have used them for rheumatism in the arm and shoulder with the best effect. My wife always gets rid of her headaches by putting an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER below the nape of the neck. Truly yours, MORRIS HARDIN.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES W. HUSTED, EX-SPEA

DRY GOODS.

Rodgers & Orr Bros.,

NOS. 183, 185, 187 8TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.,

will offer special inducements in all our several departments, on Monday, Dec. 3, and following days.

RICH BLACK SILKS, 65c., 75c., 85c.

Guinet's SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS for wear and finish unexcelled, 90c., 95c., $1 10, $1 25 up.

50 pieces "Bellon's" and Bonnet's BEST IMPORTED, at $1 50, $1 65, $1 85 to $4 per yard.

COLORED SILKS from 65c. up.

Two cases STRIPED and FANCY SILKS at 40c.

Black Goods.

"Courtauld's" CRAPES reduced.

Crout's CRAPES at 75c.

Black silk warp HENRIETTA CLOTH, 95c.

Lupin's No. 1 CASHMERE BLACK, 95c., worth $1 20.

Lupin's No. 2 CASHMERE BLACK, 85c., worth $1.

BLACK MATELASSE, only 25c. to 65c., a great reduction.

DRESS FABRICS.

5 cases BOURETTE'S SILK MIXTURES, elegant shades, rare novelties, only 20c., exact copies of French styles.

3 cases fancy BROCADE BOURETTE CLOTHS, reduced to 18c., formerly 25c.

2,500 yards FANCY STREET SUITING CLOTHS for Polonaise, only 12½c. up.

1 case ALL WOOL AND SILK BOURETTE CLOTH, magnificent quality, 75c., formerly $1 50.

50 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH BOURETTE CHENILLE MIXTURE, only 60c., last week's price $1 15.

Cloaks, Suits, Dolmans.

STREET COSTUMES are all reduced 50 per cent. to close our entire stock.

Rich CASHMERE SUITS, elaborately trimmed, will be sold at $12 49 to $22 50, not the cost of material.

500 LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS at $3 25 upward.

40 rich BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS will be offered at $1 95, $2 50, $3, $3 50, special reduction.

550 MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS, beautifully trimmed in all latest styles, extra long, at $4 75, $5 50, $8 49, $10 75, $12 65 to $25.

700 MATELASSE CLOAKS, novelties, copies of French styles, at $8 95, $10 50, $11 75, $13 85, $14 50, $15 75 to $40, not equaled in this City for quality, price, and finish.

500 Rich WOOL SHAWLS, double and single, at $1, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25, $2 75, $3 50 to $6 50.

100 BROCHE SHAWLS will be sold at $15, cost $23 to import.

BEAVER and MATELASSE CLOTH, $1 25 up.

LADIES' FURS in all leading styles will be offered at unusually low prices.

Sets at $2 50, $2 75, $3 25, $3 50.

CLIPPED CONEY SETS, $2 up.

SEALSKIN SETS at $5 50 up to $25.

MINK SETS, $3 to $35.

LACE CURTAINS. LOW PRICES.

50 pieces REAL NOTTINGHAM, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c. up.

150 pieces latest styles GUIPURE PATTERNS at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c.

LACE SETS from $3 49 up.

MILLINERY.

The greatest assortment and lowest prices to be found in this City.

Unheard-of reduction in HATS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS' WINGS, PONPONS.

We ask a call of inspection, which will more than amply repay.

OUR HATS are all new leading shapes.

50 cases fine FELT HATS, 18c., formerly 45c., colors brown, black, drab, white, blue, and

250 extra fine FRENCH FELTS, leading colors, 40c., 49c., 65c., every shape, fully one-half their value.

500 cases, balance of a manufacturer's stock, bought for cash at 35c. on the dollar; will be sold at 17c. to 59c., one-third their value.

VELVETS.

An immense assortment; prices lower than ever before.

50 pieces fine SILK VELVET at 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, and $1 37 per yard. These are really fine goods.

175 pieces rich superfine SILK VELVETS; rare shades, beautiful quality. Extraordinary reduction, $1 50, $1 75, $2, worth fully double.

SATIN, 38c. up; new shades.

SILKS, 59c. up.

PLUSHES in new shades.

CHENILLE SCARFS for hats, only $1 25, sold elsewhere at $2 25.

RIBBONS in all leading shades, 5c. yard up.

FEATHERS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, bunches of three, 15c., 22c., 28c., 32c., to $1 50.

OSTRICH PLUMES, 14 to 27 inches long, 75c., 95c., $1 50, to $8.

FANCY WINGS, 10c., 15c., 18c. up.

50 cartons real OSTRICH PLUMES, 27 inches long, extra fine quality, $2 50 to $4 50; best imported.

All kinds of MILLINERY GOODS reduced this week; give us a call, and you will find unusual inducements this week.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

TOWELS at 95c. dozen.

NAPKINS, 75c. dozen.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK at 45c., formerly 80c.

Three bales RED TWILL FLANNEL, 25c., formerly 40c.

10-4 COMFORTABLES at 75c., 85c., 95c.

SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS reduced.

NOTIONS, GLOVES, LACES, GIMPS, FRINGES, reduced.

TOYS.

Great bargains in TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. Goods sent C. O. D. Samples free.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

POPULAR WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 183, 185, 187 8TH-AV.,

between 19th and 20th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY

GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

with Commercial and Primary Departments,

39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 8:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) is now open.

Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS. Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SMITHSON'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, at No. 64 West 46th-st. The second quarter begins MONDAY, Dec. 3.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—T. P. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, guarantees removing stiffness or trembling from the worst hands; ladies' private parlors. Send for circular.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—MRS. PARKS, SUCCESSOR to Miss Hoyt, opens the second term of current year Nov. 23. Circulars on application.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, LATE PROFESSOR of French in the University of Pennsylvania, and thoroughly competent to teach his language, wishes to find a position in some school, or would give private lessons in French; speaks English; can give any references required. Apply or address by letter to F. M. D. GUILLEMET, Restaurant Frascati, No. 52 University-place, New-York.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY, accustomed to best society, unerring in grammar and all English branches, offers ladies private tuition; purest pronunciation, and most fashionable manners assured; perfect angular calligraphy; French and German if required; undeniable references. M., Station D.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES, desires pupils, at their residences or hers; terms moderate: Robertsonian system. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN LADY wishes to make afternoon engagements to read German with ladies, or to teach children. Apply from 10 until 12 o'clock, at No. 250 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.; terms moderate.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, AND teaches also English branches, Latin, German, and music, wishes pupils. Address F. V., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY with pure pronunciation, in private families or at residence; terms moderate. Mlle. GERY, 438 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MILKMEN, GROCERYMEN, FARMERS, and all in search of combined business and road horses and matched pairs at prices that defy competition, call at BARKER & SON'S, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW (Monday) MORNING and examine the Chicago lot of 19 head of sound ones to be offered at private sale up to Saturday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, when all not sold will then be closed out at auction.

A FINE FAMILY TURNOUT TO LET, CONsisting of landau, fine team of bay horses, elegant harness, with coachman, 15 years' experience, for $175 per month. Address C. N., No. 105 West 49th-st.

I AM OFFERING BEFORE JANUARY GREAT inducements in coupés, landaus, landaulets, Rem's patent circular-front coupé rockaways, &c. HAM, No. 356 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN THE VICINity of Central Park. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK, Office No. 37 Astor House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR TWO or three months, for a small private family, near 32d-st. and 5th-av. Address H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

Stern Brothers,

Sixth-avenue and 23d-street,

PREPARATORY

to

OPENING

their importations of

European Holiday Goods

on

Monday, Dec. 10,

WILL OFFER

this week

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

in all their

Numerous Departments,

to which

THEY DIRECT

the

immediate attention

of their Patrons.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

Specially for the Holidays,

10,000 DRESS PATTERNS

OF FINE DRESS GOODS CUT IN 18, 20, AND 25 YARD LENGTHS AND MARKED AT

Unusually Low Prices.

Every consumer of dry goods should note the following

EXTRAORDINARY LOW QUOTATIONS:

18 and 20 yard lengths of 25c. and 37½c. DRESS GOODS marked down to $3 and $3 50 a pattern.

20 and 22 yard lengths of 50c. and 62½c. DRESS GOODS marked down to $6 and $7 50 a pattern.

22 and 25 yard lengths of 75c. and $1 DRESS GOODS marked down to $10 and $15 a pattern.

ALSO,

DRESS PATTERNS OF BLACK SILKS,

20 and 24 yard lengths of VERY HEAVY DRESS SILKS for $21 and $26 a pattern.

20 and 24 yard lengths of CASHMERE FINISHED DRESS SILKS for $30 and $35 a pattern.

20 and 24 yard lengths of SUBLIME QUALITY DRESS SILKS for $40 and $45 a pattern.

Beaver and Matelasse Cloth Cloaks,

Manufactured specially for the

Holiday Presents.

300 very long BEAVER CLOAKS at $4; formerly sold for $7 50 each.

250 MATELASSE CLOAKS at $7 50; formerly sold for $12 each.

400 CLOAKS TRIMMED WITH SILK VELVET, $10 each; formerly sold for $16 each.

325 Cloaks at $15; formerly sold for $22 each.

100 Extra Finished MATELASSE CLOAKS at $25; formerly sold for $37 each.

EVERY LADY

SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE THIS GREAT OFFERING IN CLOAKS. SUCH LOW PRICES WERE NEVER QUOTED BEFORE.

SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

500 BROCHE AND PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS at $10 and $15; formerly sold for $8 each more.

400 BROCHE AND PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS at $20 and $25 each; formerly sold for $10 each more.

1,000 SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS from $2 to $8 each.

Cloth and Cassimere Remnants.

1,000 REMNANTS OF CASSIMERE in 2½ and 3½ yard lengths, $1 50 and $2 a pattern.

650 REMNANTS OF BEAVER AND MATELASSE CLOTHS, from our manufacturing department, in 2, 2½, and 3½ yard lengths, at $2 50, $3 50, and $5 a pattern.

CALL AND EXAMINE THIS LINE OF CLOTH REMNANTS. THEY ARE THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.

Waller & McSorley,

245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY GOODS.

Immense reduction in Toys, Dolls, Boxes, Desks, Dressing-cases, &c. KINZEY.

Immense reduction in Parian Goods, Bronzes, Russia Leather, and Vienna Goods. KINZEY.

Immense reduction in Swiss Goods, Japanese Goods, French and English Goods. KINZEY.

In the basement, several counters Of Toys and Fancy Goods at 5c. and 10c. each. KINZEY.

China-limb Dolls from 5c. up. Wax crying Dolls, with hair, 10c. up. KINZEY.

Dressed Dolls, from 15c. up. All our fine French Dolls way down. KINZEY.

Fancy Boxes from 5c. to $25. Writing Desks, 25c. to $20. KINZEY.

Dressing-cases from $1 50 up. Parian Statuettes from 15c. to $7 50. KINZEY.

Lots of Russia Leather Goods, 25c. up. Vienna Gilt Goods, from 25c. up. KINZEY.

China Cups and Saucers, 10c. up. Bohemian Vases and Bouquet Holders, 10c. up. KINZEY.

Fine Swiss Carvings, from 25c. up. Large stock of Albums, 25c. to $20. KINZEY.

Large lot of Chromos and Photographs, 10c. Lots of Books, Games, Blocks, very low. KINZEY.

It is my intention to close out my entire stock of Holiday Goods, and they will be sold without regard to cost. KINZEY.

Bargains in Handkerchiefs. Bargains in Lace Goods. KINZEY.

Lots of ladies', gents', and misses Hosiery, closing out very low. KINZEY.

Special bargains in ladies', gents', and children's Gloves. Very low. KINZEY.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Velvets, and Hats at reduced prices. KINZEY.

Dress Trimmings, reduced prices. Underwear closing out very low. KINZEY.

Any of our imported Pattern Bonnets, worth $40, closing out at $10. KINZEY.

Stationery, Toilet Goods, Baskets, Frames, Portemonnaies, Bags, &c., very low. KINZEY.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY, corner 9th-st.

Branch, No. 267 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE to Park & Tilford's old stand, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway; the name of the Dollar Store has been changed to BROADWAY BAZAR. Tremendous reduction in prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NO. 47 WEST 56TH-ST., FIRST DOOR west of 5th-av.—Elegant full-size high stoop brown-stone OCTAGON, front and REAR, cabinet-finish HOUSE, built by Duggan & Crossman in the best manner possible, for the owner's occupancy. This house is replete with every convenience, WOOD MANTELS, MIRRORS, &c.

Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 661 5th-av.

AT LOWEST PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.—Five new houses, south-west corner of Madison-av. and 45th-st., and No. 22 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park extension; various sizes, designed and constructed in the most elegant, substantial, and careful manner, with the best materials, sideboards, mirrors, cornices, cabinet finish, latest designs, &c. For particulars apply to O'REILLY BROTHERS, practical builders and architects, Nos. 113 and 115 East 44th-st.

NO. 212 WEST 59TH-ST., FACING CENTRAL PARK.—Superb 25-foot extension dwelling.

ALSO,

No. 3 East 62d-st., elegant medium-size, cabinet-finish; perfect order; bargains.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

Desirable full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling for sale low. Possession. Particulars at 661 5th-av., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A SUPERBLY-LOCATED PARK-AV. WELL-built magnificently-decorated full-size corner house for sale reasonably. Particulars at 661 5th-av., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—BEAUTIful north corner house, (extremely cheap.) Also, 5th-av. houses, $40,000 to $100,000 and upward. Also, near 5th and Madison avs., $15,000 to $40,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WEST 11TH-ST.—(CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.)—Fine large residence, 30 feet wide; lot 50 feet wide in rear; handsome dining-room and library extension.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE UNIN-CUMBERED City property for an established cash Broadway retail business, valued at about $100,000.

A. BLOMQUIST, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, 20x53x80, on Lexington-av., near 63d-st.; desirable opportunity to purchase very low. FRED. B. MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FURS

RELIABLE FURS.

VERY LOW PRICES.

REAL SEAL MUFFS at $5 75, $6 25, $7, $8, and up.

REAL SEAL SETS at $15, $18, $20, $23, and up.

REAL MINK MUFFS at $8 50, $9 50, $10 50, $12, and up.

REAL MINK SETS at $12, $13 50, $15, $16 50, and up.

BLACK MARTEN MUFFS at $6, $7, $8, and $9.

BLACK RUSSIAN FOX SETS at $4, $5, and $6 75.

IMITATION SEAL SETS at $4, $4 50, $5 25, and $6.

ALASKA SETS at $3 25, $3 75, $4 50, $5, and $6.

BLACK FRENCH LYNX MUFFS at $2 50, $3 50, $4, and $4 50.

CHILDREN'S FURS

In great variety from 40 cents to $5 per set.

SEAL SKIN HATS AND CAPS

For ladies and gents at equally low prices; also,

GLOVES, MITTENS, WRISTLETS, &c., &c.

FUR TRIMMING.

We will offer a lot of **BLACK CONEY FUR TRIMMING** on Monday at 15 cents per yard.

Other trimmings at equally low prices.

SEAL SACQUES.

Our stock of **SEAL SACQUES** is very large and complete, and we are now offering at extremely low prices, viz.: $55, $60, $65, $70, $75, $85, $95, $100, and up.

SILK CIRCULARS, FUR LINED, $50, $75, $90, $100, and up.

SILK CIRCULARS, ERMINE LINED, for $125, sold elsewhere for $200.

SQUIRREL BELLY PLATES for lining **SACQUES, CIRCULARS,** &c., $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 50.

EXTRA FINE AND DARK of whole **SQUIRREL** complete for lining Circulars, $37 50.

Lengthening & Repairing Seal Sacques

done in all its branches, at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Great Reduction in Every Department

OUR GRAND OPENING

OF

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS

TAKES PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY. MUSIC BY OUR GRAND ORCHESTRION DAY AND EVENING.

COME AND BRING THE CHILDREN.

EHRICHS',

Nos. 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295 EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Grand Special

HOLIDAY OPENING,

Wednesday and Thursday,

DEC. 5 AND 6.

WE WILL EXHIBIT THE LARGEST VARIETY OF **FRENCH DOLLS,** BOTH DRESSED AND UNDRESSED.

FANS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

PEARL STICK FANS, FROM $5 50 UP.

WE HAVE IMPORTED FOR THIS OCCASION THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIQUE DESIGNS IN **GENOA FILIGREE JEWELRY, COMBS,** &c., &c.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

NOVELTIES

IN

Rich French Flowers, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers and Feather Trimmings, Bridal Appointments and Veils, Floral Garnitures for Ball and Evening Costumes.

"ARRANGED TO ORDER."

JARDINIERES, VASES, and BASKETS filled with beautiful tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets; a specialty. To the Trade and Institutions a discount. Orders by mail receive special care.

PUBLISHERS OF

THE "ARTIFICIAL FLOWER GUIDE,"

A SEMI-ANNUAL MAGAZINE,

finely illustrated, containing 32 pages highly interesting reading matter on the

TOILET

AND

ARTIFICIAL FLORAL DECORATION.

Also catalogue and price-list of the latest NOVELTIES. For sale by newsdealers generally, or sent postpaid upon receipt of 20 cents, by addressing

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,

28 E. 14th-st., 4 doors west of University-place, N. Y.

I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris. When writing please mention *The Times.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS TO MEASURE. 6 for $9. No obligation to take any Shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. Samples and circulars mailed free.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each.

Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames, $3 each.

427 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN. | 323 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK. 623 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MACY'S USEFUL PRESENTS. AT MACY'S

MACY'S AT MACY'S

MACY'S RAWKES AT MACY'S

MACY'S GOLD PENS AND PENCILS AT MACY'S

MACY'S of the most elegant design, for AT MACY'S

MACY'S Ladies and Gentlemen, AT MACY'S

MACY'S at MACY'S

14TH STREET, POPULAR PRICES. 6TH-AVENUE.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE to Park & Tilford's old stand, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway; the name of the Dollar Store has been changed to BROADWAY BAZAR. Tremendous reduction in prices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FINE DWELLING

on

47TH-STREET,

Between 5th and Madison avs.,

AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

EAST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The lease of the lot, together with the four-story brown-stone house, known as No. 22 East 47th-st. House is about 20x55 feet, in good order, finely frescoed, and black-walnut trimmings on parlor floor. The lot is leased from Peter Goelet, for 20 years from May 1, 1871. Ground rent $1,000 per annum and taxes. $8,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

NO. 307 WEST 51ST-ST.

at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

WEST FIFTY-FIRST-ST.—The first-class three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 307 West 51st-st, west of 8th-av.; house 20.10x55 feet, with party walls; is extra well built and in perfect order; has solid black walnut stairways throughout the house; elegant marble mantels, plate-glass windows, hot and cold water in rooms; bath-room and water-closets in black walnut. Lot 20.10x100.5 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—VALUABLE PROPERTY at auction. SCOTT & MEYERS, No. 6 Pine-st., will sell Dec. 6, at No. 111 Broadway, 39 lots, 4 dwellings, and 1 store; fronts on St. Nicholas and 10th avs., 158th, 167th, 168th sts.; site unequaled north of Central Park. Terms liberal. For particulars see auctioneers or A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

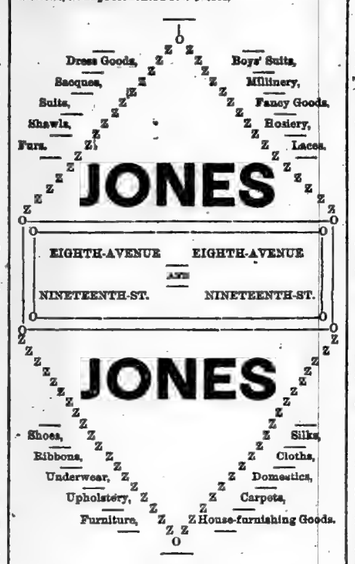
DRY GOODS.

1877. 1840.

JONES.

CHOICEST NOVELTIES.

Six floors of this magnificent structure, each floor over 100 feet square, replete with newest and most stylish Winter Goods, in greatest variety and best chosen of any house in the City, from every article of use or furniture for kitchen to elegant parlor outfits, and every conceivable article of personal apparel, Infants' Outfits, Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments, Shoes, Hosiery, Millinery, Laces, Gloves, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods and Notions, at unprecedented low prices.



HOLIDAYS.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, SILVERWARE,

and large assortment of general **HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.** Stock all newly imported for the holidays, and will average 30 per cent. below ordinary prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

BLACK SILKS—Gros Grain, 75c., 85c., 90c., 95c., $1.

BLACK TEILLARD and GUINET, $1 25 to $3, warranted.

BLACK MILANO, $1 25, $1 75, warranted.

Fine colored Silks, in all desirable shades, from 75c. upward.

SILK VELVET, BLACK, 90c. to $2 50.

SILK VELVET, CLOAKING, BLACK, 27 inches, $2 75 to $5.

SILK VELVET, COLORED, 17 inches, $1 25 to $2 50.

DRESS GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL PLAIDS, all-wool effects, 10c., 15c.

TYCOON REPS, new patterns, 18c.

FINE LINE BOURETTES, 18c., formerly 30c.

PLAIN POPLIN, 18c., formerly 25c.

PLAIN POPLIN, double width, 25c.

COLORED AND WOOL MERINO, 50c.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS, 75c.

GREYLOCK SUITINGS, double width, 75c.

SILK AND WOOL BOURETTES, $1 25, formerly $1 75.

Just received, fine assortment of NOVELTIES, ALL-WOOL and SILK and WOOL, from 10c. to 25c. Also, great variety of FINE DRESS GOODS.

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK CASHMERE, 25c., 30c., 37c., 50c.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, 43c. and upward.

BLACK SUPER SUPER CASHMERE, $1, worth $1 20 (our specialty.)

BLACK ALPACA, 18c., worth 25c.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S-HAIR, $1, worth $1 50.

Courtauld's celebrated ENGLISH CRAPE, from 50c. upward.

Special attention is called to our new and unique styles of **LADIES' AND MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS,** &c., at unparalleled low prices.

Fine assortment of **FURS,** unexcelled in quality, at one-third lower than offered for years.

MILLINERY—Latest styles, 30 per cent. under usual prices.

Inspect our **LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.** Choice assortment at very attractive prices.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., offered at greatly reduced prices.

LACE CURTAINS, great variety, at great bargains.

Full and complete stock of **FLANNELS, BLANKETS, DOMESTICS, LINENS,** and **WOOLENS.**

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

Catalogues sent free.

JONES, 8TH-AV., COR. 19TH-ST. **JONES.**

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE to Park & Tilford's old stand, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway. The name of the Dollar Store has been changed to Broadway Bazar. Tremendous reduction in prices.

AUCTION SALES.

JAPANESE ART TREASURES.

DOYLE'S THIRD COLLECTIONS,

PEREMPTORY AUCTION,

At corner of Broadway and 10th-st., (between Grace Church and Stewart's,")

Dec. 10 to 15 inclusive, beginning at 2 P. M., sharp, EACH DAY.

FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., Auctioneers.

Now on view. Catalogues 6th inst.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER IN AN OLD and well established foreign and domestic dry goods house. Address H. A. & Co., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—CORNER (4th-av. and 24th-st.; five years' lease; rent low. Call at the store.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

$100 PER MONTH—FULLY FURNISHED three-story high-stoop (East 50th-st.) dwelling.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NO. 126 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Tenant called from the City wishes to sub-let an apartment, furnished or unfurnished; accommodations unequaled.

A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, 29 ROOMS, perfect order; possession immediately. Apply on premises, No. 40 West 27th-st.

SPLENDID FRENCH FLAT, ALL MODERN improvements, to let cheap; south-west corner 8th-av. and 44th-st. Inquire on premises. KEMPNER.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks

AT

BLOOMS'.

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

JUST OPENED, 3 CASES OF PARIS AND BERLIN CLOAKS in elegant variety.

CLOAKS, JACKETS, DOLMANS, AND ROTUNDES, of our own manufacture, exact copies of imported designs, at about one-half the original cost. Perfect fit and finish guaranteed, since each garment is carefully refitted to the wearer before leaving our establishment, without extra charges.

Novelties in Costumes.

PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, AND EVENING DRESSES, made on the premises, under the supervision of most experienced artists.

NOUVEAUTES IN MORNING WRAPPERS AND HOUSE ROBES.

OUR POPULAR PRICES will amply repay an inspection.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.

We furnish best material and superior workmanship at prices calculated to suit all economically inclined.

Great bargains in BALMORAL SKIRTS, made of either FELT, CLOTH, SILK, SATIN, OR VELVET.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, APRONS, SLIPS, SUITS, JACKETS, COATS, FURS, HATS, BONNETS, LEGGINS, &c., in wonderful variety, and unsurpassed in neatness and style.

Hosiery and Gloves.

135 DOZEN of handsome embroidered ROSE, pink, blue, and brown, full regular made, extra length, 60c. pair; value, $1 25.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED ENGLISH CASHMERE HOSE, 65c.; worth $1 15.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE at 25c. pair.

CLOSING OUT A LARGE LINE OF CHILDREN'S full regular VESTS, 35c.; retailed all over at 50c.

500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, new Fall and opera shades, 2 BUTTONS, 43c. pair; worth 95c.

GLOVES made to order on the premises, from 2 to 12 BUTTONS, all shades, plain and embroidered.

GANTS DE SUEDE, CASTOR, DOGSKIN, FUR TOP, CLOTH, and CASHMERE GLOVES in large variety. All fashionable shades of LACE MITTS, adapted for evening wear.

MILLINERY.

FELT, BEAVER, VELVET, and PLUSH HATS and BONNETS, greatly reduced in price. Must be sold to make room for HOLIDAY GOODS.

SILKS, VELVETS, and PLUSHES at unprecedented BARGAINS.

BLACK SILK VELVET, a good article, 88c. yard.

CLOAKING AND SKIRTING VELVETS very cheap.

MOST BEAUTIFUL SHADES AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF COLORED SATINS in the City.

LACES AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS, specially adapted for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

POINTE DUCHESSE, ROUND POINT, RUSSIAN POINT VALENCIENNES, APPLIQUE, ANTIQUE, GUIPURE, AND THREAD LACES.

ANTIQUE LACE TIDIES, BED SPREADS, AND WINDOW CURTAINS, LACE OVERDRESSES, JACKETS, FICHUS, CAPES, COLLARS, RUCHING, &c.

LACE, INITIAL, AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.

Dolls.

DOLLS' COMPLETE SETS OF UNDERGARMENTS

Dolls' Shoes, Stockings, Gloves, Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, Toilet articles, Travelling Utensils, &c.

Dolls' Costumes, perfect fashions, Fans, French Jewelry, and fancy articles in latest novelty.

Dress Trimmings.

Silk Jet, Clair de lune, Rainbow, Grass, Moss, and Marabout Fringes, Passementeries, Galloons, Braids, &c., in choice designs.

Samples furnished on application.

OUR PRICES WILL CONVINCE ALL THAT THEY CAN FULLY SAVE FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT. BY PATRONIZING OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Several cases of NEW CLOAKS just opened, in all the fashionable shapes and materials, the largest and best assortment in this City.

IMPOTED COSTUMES.

All our pattern costumes having served their purpose as models for our dress-making, will now be sold at an enormous reduction.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS department complete in every requisite.

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, and BLACK SILKS selling off to close the departments.

FURS, FURS,

the cheapest and best value in the City.

DRESS-MAKING. LATEST FASHIONS, moderate prices, and perfect satisfaction.

Novelties in GALLOONS, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c.

WILSON & GREIG.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

RICH VELVET GALLOONS, METALLIC GALLOONS, WOOLEN FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT ORIGINAL Dollar Store to Park & Tilford's old stand, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway. The name of the Dollar Store has been changed to Broadway Bazar. Tremendous reduction in prices.

CLOTHING.

BELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 35 UNION-SQUARE,

Is making up the **FINEST OVERCOATS** for $50 to $88; usual prices, $75 to $90.

DRESS SUITS, $70 to $75; usually $90 to $100.

DIAGONAL SUITS, $60 $75; usual prices, $75 to $90.

BUSINESS SUITS, $50 to $65; usual prices, $70 to $85.

ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS, $12 to $15; usual prices, $16 to $20.

MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, AND WORKMANSHIP FIRST CLASS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PLEASANT, HEALTHY HOME AMONG the mountains of New-Jersey, at Madison, one hour from City; 5½ acres under highest cultivation; dwelling three stories, 39x39, and extension, replete with every convenience; gas, bath, &c.; stable and carriage-house, hennery, and ice-house. For sale at a sacrifice; terms easy. C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 82 Broad

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEW CHANGES IN THE MARKETS.

There are but few changes to be noted in the prices of leading articles in the markets. Fresh meats are 2 cents cheaper per pound for all inferior cuts, and the choice pieces sell at the rates of last week. To corned and smoked meats the same observation will apply. Poultry, on account of the large demand for Thanksgiving, is scarce, and prices are higher. Quail, grouse, and partridge are in tolerably good supply, and prices are not materially changed. There are no wild turkeys in the market, which is something unusual at this season, and wild ducks of all descriptions, except teal, are scarce, and for those on hand dealers demand high rates. For poultry and game the following prices ruled in Washington Market last evening:

Turkeys, ducks, and chickens of fair to choice quality, per pound, 15 cents to 20 cents; geese, fair to choice, per pound, 15 cents to 20 cents. quail, per dozen, $2 to $2 25; grouse, per pair, 75 cents to $1; partridge, per pair, 85 cents to $1; canvas-back ducks, per pair, $3 to $3 50; mallard ducks, per pair, $1; red-head ducks, per pair, $1 25 to $1 50; common ducks, per pair, 40 cents to 50 cents; rabbits, per pair, 50 cents; hares, per pair, 75 cents to $1. Fish of all kinds are abundant, with the exception of halibut and blue-fish. The former is from 2 to 3 cents higher than last week. There are no changes in the prices for vegetables. Celery and cauliflower are abundant, very nice, and quite cheap. Apples and cranberries are in full supply, and sell at moderately low rates. Grapes are more scarce, and prices are advancing. Jamaica and Florida oranges are plentiful, and those from the last-named point are arriving in better condition, and are now in full flavor. California pears and grapes are in pretty fair supply in the fruit stores, and so are bananas from Aspinwall, all selling at reasonable rates.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TO BONE A TURKEY.—Cut down the skin through the centre of the back and raise the flesh carefully on either side with the point of a sharp knife until the sockets of the thighs and wings are reached; till a little practice has been used it will, perhaps, be better to bone these joints before proceeding further, but after they are once detached from it the whole of the body may easily be separated from the flesh and taken out entire; only the neck bones and merrythought will then remain to be removed. There are two ways of preparing the bird; one by filling the legs and wings with force-meat and the body with the livers of several fowls, mixed with alternate layers of parboiled tongue, (freed from the rind,) fine sausage-meat, or veal force-meat, or thin slices of the nice bacon, or aught else of good flavor that will give a marbled appearance to the fowl when carved, and then be sewed up and trussed as usual.

TO BONE A TURKEY. II.—The legs and wings can be drawn inside the body, and the fowl being thus flattened on a table may be covered with the force-meat and ingredients above named, placed in equal thickness in every part, then tightly rolled, bound firmly together with a fillet of broad tape, wrapped in a thin pudding-cloth closely tied at both ends, and dressed; cook about an hour and a half.—M. E. M. C.

MEAT PIES.—A good very dry crust, one pound of flour, half pound of butter, half pound of lard; after making the paste proceed in the usual way. After rolling in the butter and lard once, let it stand a half hour; then roll as above, and let it stand 10 minutes in a very cool place. Roll in the remainder twice without letting it stand.—M. E. M. C.

YORKSHIRE PORK PIES, I.—Use lean, fresh pork; have two or three pounds—if the pie is to be a large one—cut the pork into strips about two inches long and half an inch wide; line a buttered pudding dish with puff paste, put in the pork, season with pepper, salt, and sage, wet with half a pint of sweet cider or wine, put small pieces of butter over the top, cover with thick puff paste, cut a fancy figure on the top, brush over with beaten egg; bake an hour and a half. Or, if small pies are preferable, bake in small patty pans.—MOLLIE.

CHESHIRE PORK PIES.—Use lean pork; cut two or three pounds into long strips, about two inches long and half an inch wide; line a buttered pudding dish with good rich crust, put in a layer of pork, season with pepper, salt, and nutmeg, then a layer of good apples, sliced and seeded; cover the apples with about a tablespoonful or more of white sugar, then more pork, seasoning, apples, and sugar, until the dish is nearly full; at the last layer of pork put in half a pint of sweet cider or wine, put small pieces of butter over the top, cover with a thick crust, cut a figure on top, brush over with beaten egg; bake an hour and a half.—MOLLIE.

RAISED PORK PIE. (Cheshire.)—Two pounds of pork, three ounces of butter, six or eight pippins, two ounces sugar, pepper, salt, and nutmeg, one-half pint white wine, puff-paste; take the skin and fat from a loin of pork, cut it into thin steaks, season with pepper, salt, and nutmeg; line a pie-dish with puff-paste, put in it a layer of pork, then of pippins pared and cored, and the sugar; then another layer of pork and the wine, and lay the butter on the top; cover it over with the paste, pass a knife through the top to leave an opening; cut the paste even with the dish; egg it once, and bake an hour and a half.—M. E. M. C.

TO BROIL OYSTERS.—Use a double gridiron that folds together; grease the bars, which prevents sticking, then dip each oyster into melted butter, place them on the iron enough to cover it, have a brisk fire, and broil; constantly baste with butter; when done, serve, on very hot toast, on hot dishes. Use no cracker or crumbs of any kind.—MOLLIE.

TO POACH EGGS.—Lay small muffin-rings in the water and drop an egg in each ring, and the egg will be smooth and the shape of ring.

SUET PUDDING.—One cupful molasses, one cupful suet chopped fine, one cupful milk or water, one cupful fruit, (raisins or currants,) one teaspoonful soda, four cupfuls flour; put in buttered pail, cover tight, and steam three hours; eat hot, with sauce.

PLUM PUDDING.—One half pound suet, one pound flour, half pound dried currants, half pound stoned raisins, two eggs, one nutmeg, half tablespoonful cinnamon, half tablespoonful cloves, half tablespoonful salt, one and a half cupfuls milk, citron if you like; spread the suet and rub it through the flour; mix the fruit and dredge flour over it; beat the eggs very light, add the milk to suet and flour, then eggs, then fruit; dip pudding-bag into cold water, turn wrong side out, flour well, turn the batter in and tie, leaving room for pudding to swell; boil constantly three and a half hours; serve with sweet sauce.

CORN MUFFINS.—Three cupfuls corn-meal, one cupful flour, one egg, one-half cupful sugar or molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one of soda, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; wet with milk to about the consistency of sponge cake.—JULIA A. PYE.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—Take one-fifth of a package of gelatine and half a cupful cold milk; place in a farina boiler, and stir gently over the fire until the gelatine is dissolved; pour into a dish, and place in a cool room; take one pint of rich cream and whisk it with a tin egg-beater until it is thick; flavor the cream with either vanilla or wine, and sweeten to taste; when the gelatine is cool strain carefully into the prepared cream; line a mold with lady fingers; then pour the cream in carefully until it is filled; cover with lady fingers, and ice the top if you desire to.—G. S.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, II.—Three-fourths pint of good cream, rather more than one-half ounce of isinglass, two dessert spoonfuls of curaçoa, one ounce of sugar, one egg. If the mold is lined with sprig fingers, lightly moisten the edges with white of egg; set in the sun to dry. Whisk the cream with the curaçoa, the isinglass dissolved, and sugar last. Then fill your mold, cover it with cream, and ornament it with sweetmeats or colored sugar. Place it in ice till set.—M. E. M. C.

ICING THAT WILL STICK BUT NOT BREAK.—One cupful white sugar; enough water to dissolve it; set on the stove and let it boil until it will "hair;" beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth; pour the heated sugar on the egg and stir briskly until cool enough to stay on the cake. The icing should not be applied until the cake is nearly or quite cold. This will frost the tops of two common-sized cakes.—INTERESTED READER.

SPANISH CREAM.—Take one-half a box of gelatine and soak it over night in a pint of cold water; in the morning take a quart of fresh milk, place over the fire in farina boiler, and when scalding hot (not boiling) dissolve the gelatine in it; then add the yolks of three well-beaten eggs, into which has been stirred a cupful of white sugar; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, put them into a glass dish, pour the hot custard upon them; when cool, add one gill of sherry wine, stand in a cool place until stiff.—G. S.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO CURE BREAKFAST BACON.—One pound of saltpetre, one pound bay salt, one pound salprunella, one pound moist sugar, one gallon coarse salt; pound the salprunella and bay salt very fine; mix the coarse salt and sugar well together, and rub it into your bacon; turn and rub the bacon for a week every day, then every other day. Let it remain in the brine three weeks, and then send it to be smoked or dried. Large sides of bacon take a month to dry.—M. E. M. C.

KEEPING CORNED-BEEF.—Cut up the meat in suitable pieces, pack in a cask or vessel, then make a brine as follows: To one gallon of water add one and a half pounds salt and one ounce of saltpetre; bring to the boil, and then, while boiling hot, pour on the meat; it will keep as much as it will cover. The meat must be kept entirely under the brine—in the Spring again boil, skim, and pour it on the meat while hot. Some add one pound sugar and one ounce saleratus to 100 pounds corned-beef.—G. F.

KEEPING POTATOES.—Potatoes will not rot in a moderately warm cellar if sound when put in. If they show rottenness it is because some are not perfectly grown, and such should be separated from the good ones.—F.

A DEFECT OF STOMACH.—A sufferer for many years from want of appetite, acidity of the stomach, &c.; has constitutional weakness, and relief can be only hoped for; the advice and medicine of a good physician will give that. Abstaining from certain articles of food and practice would materially help; eat no soups, soft dishes like boiled, steamed, or stewed meats, hominy, oat-meal, &c., and no cheese, cake, pies, fried meats, fish, spices, catsup, mustard, sauces; use no Indian meal, no Spring wheat or rye; only white Winter wheat made into good bread; use no potatoes or milk for fermentations; use no warmed-up potatoes, no fresh-baked bread unless it is baked out dryish; use no black tea or English breakfast, only weak green tea, pure coffee, and in moderation. *Remedies.*—Elixir of vitriol, as sold by all druggists; dose, 5 to 10 drops, in a half-tumbler of water, after breakfast; four drops mother tinctures of nux vomica, in tumbler of water; dose, two teaspoonfuls two or three times a day, a pint of bicarbonate of soda placed in the mouth and swallowed, and as much flower of sulphur as can be placed on a 3-cent piece on going to bed. Parched corn, broiled lean meats, baked or boiled potatoes, good Vienna bread, or such kind of bread, weak green tea, and weak pure coffee, and, as the health improves, other things.—G. F.

TO CURE BILIOUS HEADACHE.—Drink the juice of two oranges, or of one lemon, about half an hour before breakfast every morning.—MOLLIE.

CURE FOR BILIOUS HEADACHE, II.—Dissolve and drink two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal in one-half a tumblerful of water; it will relieve in 15 minutes; take a seidlitz powder an hour afterward.—C.

CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Bonnet, of Granlbet, France, recommends and prescribes for chronic rheumatism the use of the essential oil of turpentine by friction. He used it himself with perfect success, having almost instantaneously got rid of rheumatic pains in both knees and in the left shoulder.—C.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—Beat well the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls white sugar, grate in half a nutmeg, add a pint of lukewarm water, stir well and drink often. Repeat the preparation if necessary.

ASTHMA.—One ounce flour sulphur, 1 ounce pulverized sugar, a small quantity of ground capsicum, enough to barely fix on it; dose, as much as a 3-cent piece can hold every two hours; rub the chest and spine with butter and salt. The homeopathic remedies are arsenicum and capsicum; avoid sauces, cheese, cakes, pies, gravies, as food.—G. F.

TO PREPARE MULLEN LEAVES.—Mullen leaves for catarrh are to be dried and powdered as fine as you would powder sage, and the smoke drawn through the nostrils from the mouth, but not swallowed.—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

TO MAKE THE HANDS SOFT.—Take equal portions of glycerine and alcohol; mix well; before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with the lotion.—GEORGIE D. W.

TO KEEP THE HANDS SOFT, II.—Take three pounds common yellow soap, one ounce of camphor dissolved in one ounce rose-water and one ounce lavender-water; beat the above in a mortar until it becomes a paste; make it into balls to dry, and place it in a cool place for the Winter.—M. E. M. C.

ADVICE TO STOUT PEOPLE.—Any medicine or ingredient of any kind taken by a stout person to reduce him in flesh, to be successful, would injure his stomach and produce endless troubles, but any person with sufficient will may do it and be benefited. Eat no slops; live on parched corn, broiled meats, little vegetables, no fruits, but drink water, green tea—sage tea—milk; exercise, plenty of water, and no food, is the safe, healthy cure.—F.

SUGGESTIONS TO LEAN PEOPLE.—One who has but little exercise daily will not keep lean for want of exercise. Leanness is constitutional with many. Excess of eating by those with small abdomens only induces leanness, but by the proper mode of eating the proper food, they may be kept in good condition. Broiled and baked food, with pure water, stands first; soups, stews, condiments, pastries, cheese, and spices last. Plenty of sleep, with proper attention to the relaxation of the system, are helps.—F.

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—Bay rum, one pint; alcohol, one-half pint; castor-oil, one-half ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one-quarter ounce; tincture of cantharides, one-half ounce; mix them well. This mixture will promote the growth of the hair and prevent it from falling out.—C.

MICA WINDOWS.—Mica windows of stoves should be removed from the stove and washed in warm water and soap, using fine sand paper. But they are inexpensive, and can be bought new to fit old stoves.—F.

TO CLEAN WALL-PAPER.—Wall-paper may be somewhat cleaned by using fine, dry Indian-meal—rubbing it on with a soft, dry cloth.—F.

BLACK INK.—Bruised galls, two pounds; logwood chips, green copperas, and gum, one pound of each; water, seven gallons. Boil two hours and strain. Product, five gallons.—C.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make rye bread and rye pancakes.

What causes the flake in bread?

The exact measurement by cups of lard, flour, and water in pastry.

A method of cooking cabbage so that when the cream and vinegar are added it will not curdle.

How to make candied citron and lemon from the peeling or rind of those fruits; also, how to make head-cheese, sausages, black puddings, &c., so as to utilize all the odds and scraps of pork.

How to fatten turkeys.

How to dress turkeys for market.

A receipt for making bologna sausage.

Receipt for making "oyster macaroni."

Receipt for making head cheese.

Why is it that fruit in cans rises to the top?

How to prevent dizziness in the head.

A remedy for dry bronchitis in the throat, when is extending toward the lungs.

How onions are used for diseases of kidney and bladder. Are they to be cooked or eaten raw, and how frequently each day?

Will "Physician" inform a correspondent if 40 drops of hydrate of potassium three times a day will injure him? He is striving to become thin, but wishes to avoid any worse consequences.

I would like to inquire of Dr. S. if the hydrate of potassium will injure the health, or produce any unpleasant effect.—FARMER'S WIFE.

Is there a sure antidote for intemperance.

How to prevent hair from falling out or becoming dry.

A receipt for making the red aromatic tooth wash sold by druggists at an exorbitant price.

How to erase ordinary ink writing from an old letter.

How to remove spots from a black and purple silk dress.

How to clean a leather traveling bag.

How oil-cloth is made, and whether the cloths need any preparation before the colors are put in; how the colors are mixed.

How to clean a light yellow silk that has been considerably soiled.

Can hop-stains be taken out?

What will remove dark stains from undressed black walnut, caused by setting plant-pots on it?

Of what length should a gentleman's dressing-gown be? General description of material, manner of making, &c., desired.

How and when to graft geraniums?

The earth in some of my flower-pots is full of little chalk-white worms. They average one-sixteenth of an inch in length, and have little horns, like the horns of a snail. I cannot get rid of them; hot water kills those that chance to be on the surface, and that is all.

When to put canary birds together to mate.

How to clear a cellar of flies.

How to keep insects off birds and to destroy them when found in cages.

THE SHOOTING OF JUDGE KELLEY'S SON.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday has the following detailed account of the shooting of a son of Hon. William D. Kelley in a street-car in that city: "William D. Kelley, Jr., son of Congressman Kelley, was shot and dangerously wounded at an early hour yesterday morning, in front of the Pennsylvania Depot, in West Philadelphia, by J. H. Brown, a colored barber. From the statement of the wounded man it appears that he was on car No. 126 of the Lancaster-avenue branch of the Chestnut and Walnut streets line, returning to his home at Forty-first and Myrtle streets. He was standing on the rear platform, and inside the car were Brown, who was drunk, and several other persons, engaged in a somewhat animated discussion on politics. When the car arrived at the Pennsylvania Depot, about 1 o'clock, Brown went out to young Kelley, and insisted on arguing political questions with him, but the latter, seeing the drunken condition of the former, refused to talk. This seems to have enraged Brown, and, without saying anything more or having any other provocation, he drew a pistol hurriedly from his pocket and, placing it close to Kelley's right cheek, fired. Brown, immediately after the firing, jumped off the car and ran up Thirty-third street, and Kelley was taken off the platform, placed in a carriage, and driven to the University Hospital, where his wound was dressed. He is still there, the dangerous character of his injuries precluding his removal home. Brown was soon followed by officers, and about 2 o'clock was arrested near his home and taken to the Sixteenth Police District Station-house and locked up. He was searched, and the pistol with which he did the shooting could not be found, and it is presumed he threw it away soon after he left the car. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Magistrate Clark, when several witnesses were examined. It was proved that he did the shooting, and that fact, in connection with his dangerous character of Kelley's wound, induced the magistrate to commit the prisoner, without bail, for a further hearing on Dec. 6. Brown, who is 38 years old, lived with his family, and is well known in West Philadelphia. He had heretofore conducted himself in such a manner as to win the good opinion of his neighbors and acquaintances. As stated above, the ball entered Kelley's right cheek. It passed through the flesh, splintered the jaw-bone, and imbedded itself close by the large blood-vessels of the neck, where it still remains. As yet it has not been probed for, nor is such an operation likely to be performed at present. If it remains in its present position, fears of a fatal result are not entertained; but should an undue amount of inflammation set in and the ball be forced about, its proximity to the blood-vessels would necessarily add to the chances against his recovery. Young Kelley is 22 years old. Yesterday he was visited by his father, who is home from Washington for a few days."

AN OFFENDED BROTHER'S FORTUNE.

The Easton (Penn.) *Free Press* says: "A short time ago a bachelor, named Sheridan, who for upward of 25 years resided in Penn Haven, died after an illness of several months, leaving behind him $11,000. About a year ago he quit work and went to New-York to see one of his sisters. Upon his appearance at his residence he received a lukewarm reception, and becoming offended he went to the house of another sister, where he became ill, and sending for a magistrate willed all his property to sister No. 2. But this lady seems to have afterward offended him, for a second will has been found bequeathing his $11,000 to a friend who was not a relative."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. S. D. O'Keefe, of the Eighth Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

The Board of Examination of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, will meet at its head-quarters next Wednesday evening.

The Eleventh Brigade Examining Board will meet at its head-quarters, in Court-street, on Monday evening, the 17th inst.

The Fifteenth Battalion Drum Corps, Brooklyn, will give a ball at the armory of that command on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The "Ringold Horse Guard," Brooklyn, Capt. Louis Sandhusen commanding, will give a ball at Gallatin Hall on Thursday, Jan. 24.

Adjt. James Moran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is organizing a cadet corps, to be attached to that command. Boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years are eligible to membership.

An election for Lieutenant-Colonel will be held in the Fifth Regiment, at its armory, No. 139 West Twenty-third-street, next Tuesday evening. Col. Charles S. Spencer will preside.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Earl Klein commanding, will hold its monthly meeting at its armory next Wednesday evening, when the project of giving a ball during next month will be discussed.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and the members of his staff, received their pay for riot duty performed last July at the Brigade Head-quarters, No. 24 Bond-street, last Friday evening.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, has just completed the renovation and redecoration of its armory. The walls have been newly paneled, new wainscoting has been added, and the appearance of the place has been materially improved.

The Ninth Regiment gave a ball to Bandmaster Downing, at its armory last Thursday evening. There was a large attendance, and everything passed off pleasantly. The success of the affair was largely due to Capt. Waldron. Col. James R. Hitchcock is lying very ill at his residence.

Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued orders directing the members of his staff, and the General and Field officers of the Division, together with the commandants of the Separate Troop Cavalry and Batteries B and K Artillery, to assemble for instruction at No. 7 West Thirteenth-street next Thursday evening.

A delegation from the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, attended the funeral of their late comrade, John Karcher, last Friday. Col. John Rueger read the funeral service at the grave. Capt. Henry Schuckhardt, of Company I, in this command, was the recipient of a handsome gold badge from his company last Saturday evening.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, gave a ball at its armory last Thursday evening. Gen. Vilmar and staff, of the Second Brigade, and many ex-officers of the regiment were present. During the evening Lieut.-Col. Krueger presented a diamond ring to Col. Unbekant in behalf of the regimental Board of Officers.

The following additional sums have recently been received by the Trustees of the Seventh Regiment Armory Fund: J. B. Hoyt & Co., $500; Edward Minturn, $250; Mitchell, Vance & Co., $250; Roy Brothers, $250; Scovil Manufacturing Company, $100; D. C. Wilcox, of Meriden Britannia Company, $100; Passevant & Co., $100; C. C. Waite, (Brevoort House,) $100; Kerner & Weaver, (Everett House,) $100.

A rifle match was shot at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day, between Company C, Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, and Company A, Fourteenth Regiment of the same city. The latter company carried off the laurels," upon the score of 1,716 to 175 scored by Company C, the highest attainable number being 300 points. Each team consisted of six men, and the distances covered were 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range.

The "Anderson Legion," of Brooklyn, paraded on Thanksgiving Day, under command of Col. W. J. Denslow. Adjutant-General Second Division. Capt. Edmund H. Mitchell, of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, acted as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Peterson, Major, and William Pierce, Adjutant. After the parade the command went by the steamboat Ossee to Harlem River Park, in this City. A number of Brooklyn military gentlemen and politicians were present.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will give the second in a series of musical and literary entertainments at the regimental armory next Friday evening. The success which attented the last "sociable" of this company was so encouraging that it is probable that the entertainments will be continued for a considerable period. Company F, of this command, had a contest for the "officer's challenge cup," at Creedmoor, last Thursday. The distances covered were 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance. Following are the scores, the highest attainable points being 70 points: Capt. Baldwin, 50; Lieut. Backer, 46; Private Fullgraff, 42; Sergt.-Moore, 40; Sergt. Burton, 39; Capt. Henneberger, 38; Private Dunston, 28.

Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenborg, commanding the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, is about to issue an order for the election of company officers to fill existing vacancies. Company C is short a Second Lieutenant; the First Lieutenantcy is vacant in Companies E and K, and Capt. Charles Meyer, of Company D, is holding his position only until his successor is elected. The outer entrance to the regimental armory is shortly to be decorated with the State arms in relief. Orders have been issued to this command to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory as follows: Companies A and D, Tuesday, Dec. 4; Companies E, F, and K, Wednesday, Dec. 5; and Company C on Monday, Dec. 10, for drill and instruction. Assembly on each occasion will be at 7:45 P. M.

The Inspectors of Rifle Practice of the Second Division, Brooklyn, comprising Col. B. E. Valentine, Division Inspector; Lieut.-Col. H. S. Manning, Eleventh Brigade; Capt. W. G. Burton, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. C. P. Vorgang, Thirty-second Regiment, and Capt. A. G. Brown, Forty-seventh Regiment, assembled at Division Head-quarters last Monday evening and verified the reports of the rifle practice of the troops at Creedmoor last season previous to forwarding them to Albany. The total number of marksmen turned out during the year was 246, distributed as follows: Staff, 7; Gatling Battery, 31; Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, 12; Twenty-third Regiment, 122; Forty-seventh Regiment, 44; Thirty-second Regiment, 30. The Fifth Brigade has not yet completed its returns.

The court-martial of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, which was convened for the trial of Capts. Noah L. Cocheu, Thomas Dean, and Thomas M. Hempstead, of the Thirteenth Regiment, for disobedience of orders, upon charges preferred by Col. David E. Austen, has rendered its decision. In the case of Capt. Cocheu the court ruled "that the charge and the third specification thereof are proved, but that the accused is without guilt in the premises, and the court does therefore acquit him of the charge." Capt. Dean was found guilty of the third specification and the charge. His sentence was "a reprimand from the General commanding the Fifth Bridge." After mature deliberation on the case of Capt. Hempstead, the court found that the charge and third specification were proved, but that the accused was without guilt in the premises, and he was therefore acquitted. Capts. Cocheu and Hempstead were released from arrest.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps, Major George Aery commanding, held its twenty-first annual ball, at Germania Assembly Rooms, last Tuesday evening. The first attribute to the success of a ball is a reasonably large attendance, and on this score its projectors had no reason to complain, as the ball-room lounges and dressing-rooms were densely thronged from 10 o'clock P. M. until long after 1 o'clock. Contributing to this result was the presence of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding; Battery B. Artillery, under command of a Lieutenant; the New-York City Schuetzen Corps, 150 men, commanded by Capt. John Gerges; and the New-York Independent Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John Pfeil commanding. Dancing commenced early, and lasted until nearly morning. Supper was served at 2 o'clock, after which complimentary speeches were made by the distinguished military guests present. The table was adorned by a huge piece of floral workmanship, which had been presented to Major Aery by his friends.

The Washington Grey Troop had a series of matches at Creedmoor last Thursday—a "troop" match, a "champion's" match, and "consolation" match. There were four prizes offered in the "troop" match, the first of which was won by Lieut. A. T. Decker, on the score of 56 out of a possible 70 points; the second by Private J. Buckbee, upon the score of 53; the third by Quartermaster Sergt. Pasco, upon the score of 51, and the fourth by Sergt. D. Wilson—score 48. The first prize in the "champion's" match was the medal of the "Morton Legion of Honor," which was won by Quartermaster Sergt. Pasco, upon the score of 51 out of a possible 75 points; Capt. Baker won the second prize—$20 cash—upon the score of 49, and the third prize—cash $10—was carried off by Bugler Ross, on the score of 48. Three silver trophies were put up as prizes in the "consolation" match, the winners and scores being as follows, the highest attainable number being 35 points: Corp. C. Holstein, 25; Private A. Moore, 22, and Private A. W. Cruikshanks, 19.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, is under orders to assemble in full dress uniform, for inspection, at its new armory next Thursday evening. The regiment will also drill at the armory on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. Company drills will proceed as follows: Companies D and K on Monday evenings; B and H Tuesdays; E and I Wednesdays; A and G Thursdays, and C and F Fridays. As the regiment has been deprived of armory accommodations for many months, Col. McLeer recommends in orders "that the greater part of each evening be devoted to a careful and minute instruction of the men in the School of the Soldier. Heretofore the practice has prevailed to some extent of postponing or omitting a weekly drill of a company when occurring on an evening preceding or following a drill of the regiment. This privilege will only be granted hereafter to such companies as "shall have attained a proper degree of proficiency in drill and discipline," and when, in the opinion of the Colonel commanding, it could safely be extended without detriment to the organization. In conclusion, the Colonel states that, "as the work of the several contractors upon the new building has not up to the present moment been accepted by the Supervisors, an evening cannot yet be named for a formal opening, and transfer of the armory to the regiment." As the work is so nearly completed, however, the Colonel anticipates "opening" the new building during the holidays. On the evenings set apart for the inspection and battalion drill, previously mentioned, no one excepting members of the regiment, in uniform, will be admitted.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing the regiment to assemble by wings at its armory for drill as follows: Companies A, B, C, D, and E on Tuesday evening next; Companies F, H, I, and K on the Thursday evening following. The entire regiment will parade in full dress uniforms, at the armory, on Thursday, Dec. 20. The following appointments are announced in orders: Charles A. Olcott, Surgeon; Edward R. Trussell, Quartermaster; Gustave A. Jahn, Commissary of Subsistence; J. Frederick Ackerman, Inspector of Rifle Practice; James Watt, Assistant Surgeon; Sergt. Frank Kilholz, of Company I, Commissary Sergeant; and Private Charles E. Hogg, of Company C, Ordnance Sergeant. The following details have been made: Sergt. James McNevin, Company E, Sergeant standard-bearer, and Sergt. John Pallette, of Company I, standard-bearer. Charles F. Stephenson has been transferred from Company I to Company B, and James S. Morton, of Company K, has been transferred to the same company. The following non-commissioned officers have been returned to the ranks: Sergt. Hayward Smith, of Company A; Sergt. Lefferts L. Laidlaw, Corps. Joseph B. Sherman, Theodore Secor, and George W. Bourne, of Company D, for neglect of duty. Corp. Charles E. Maxfield, Company E, "at his own request," and Sergt. John A. Monroe, of Company K, "for the good of the service." At a recent election of non-commissioned officers in Company I, John H. Bell was elected First Sergeant, and George W. Smith and Theodore Secor, Sergeants. Lieut. Thomas E. Moran, of Company E, in this command, was presented with a handsome gold-mounted sword and belt last Saturday, by the employes of Messrs. Waller & McSorley, of whose establishment he is the Superintendent. First Lieut. William A. Ledden, of Company A, has resigned.

THE CORTLAND BANK ROBBERY.

A QUEER STORY OF THE RESTORATION OF A PORTION OF THE STOLEN $400,000 —HOW ONE OF THE BANK'S OFFICERS WAS ENTERTAINED IN THIS CITY.

From the Syracuse Courier, Nov. 29.

Some time since the First National Bank of Cortland was robbed of bonds and notes to the amount of $400,000, and the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. Pinkerton's Detective Agency in New-York were given the case to work up, and one of their officers went to Cortland. After a careful examination of what meagre facts were at hand, he concluded that it was done by "professionals" from New-York. Returning to New-York, a few days later a proposition came to the bank authorities at Cortland from the parties who had possession of the bonds, that the property would be returned provided the bank would compromise by paying the thieves a certain per cent. on the whole amount. [Perhaps it is well to remark that the major part of the property was not negotiable.]

A bank officer was accordingly dispatched to New-York to effect the negotiation. Arriving at night, he took a stroll next morning, and while standing on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street he was approached by a man saying: "You are from Cortland, I believe? In about 15 minutes a man will come along wearing a silk hat, a snuff-colored coat and a blue necktie. If you follow him you will hear something to your advantage." The representative of the bank had not long to wait before this second mysterious personage made his appearance, when an informal acquaintance was quickly effected, the latter leading the way to a gambling-house, where they sat down and talked the matter over in business fashion. Here some of the identical bonds and notes were exhibited to the bank officer, the chief stating on what terms the property would be returned, and the representative of the bank finally accepting the offer. Forty thousand dollars of the amount had been spent, and a still further amount had to be allowed them.

The negotiation was finally effected, and the bank recovered the remainder. It was an amusing as well as a serious transaction. This man who made the negotiation was described to us yesterday by a gentleman connected with the bank as a person of fine address and manners, a perfect gentleman, and bearing the appearance of a "retired Wall-street broker." The bank officer spent several days in his company, being shown New-York by him in right royal style, not being allowed to pay for anything himself, the man of "much bonds" doing all the buying, (with money, however, which really belonged to the bank)—in fact, entertaining him like a Prince. He seemed to be very delicate about his name, saying, "Call me Sam; that is a good enough name." He supported a costly pair of trotters, taking the bank officer out for several drives, and on one occasion having a scrub race from Harlem Bridge down to the City with William H. Vanderbilt, who was driving his famous pair of steppers. "Sam" stated that their ill-gotten money does them very little good, for when they rob one bank they "play it" into another—faro. And this habit, said he, seems to be universal among thieves of all grades.

This man, it appears, is not the real thief; but he belongs to the gang, and is the negotiator. Those who committed the theft do not make their appearance on the scene. This man told the representative of the bank that the same party committed the robbery of the Canandaigua Bank, and forced a compromise in the same manner.

As to the exact manner in which the robbery at Cortland was effected, the only answer was that it was committed in broad daylight, while parties were in the bank, and the remainder is left to the wits or the credulous. In a conversation with Superintendent Bangs, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, the bank officer was told that there were but five genuine sneak-thieves in this country—regular bank robbers—and they were all from London originally. Those who operated in Cortland were a portion of them. They do their work so systematically that they are seldom detected in the act, and a third party easily makes a negotiation or a compromise without any of the gang being brought to justice. The Superintendent says that these sneak-thieves never commit personal injury. He has at different times made arrests of these parties, they having been caught in the act, but no violence has ever been used against the officers. They prefer to take their chances of going to State Prison for three, four, or five years, rather than attempt to murder to get away.

The man who negotiated the proceeds of the Cortland robbery showed to the bank officer (but would not part with it) a contrivance after this fashion: A rubber cord was fastened into his sleeve, on the end of which was a flat piece of rubber, and on this latter piece wax is placed. A thief will go into a bank, and when the attention of the bank officials is occupied in another direction, he will throw this rubber at a pile of bills, and it will instantaneously spring back into his sleeve, having one of the bills attached. They can throw 20 or 30 and are very accurate. This is one of the many and too often successful devices used in robbing banks, and bank officials cannot be to vigilant.

NOVEL INTERRUPTION OF A WEDDING.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) *Times* says: "A few days ago a young couple in a one-horse conveyance drove up in front of the residence of one of our clergymen to be spliced for life. The horse was tied with a rope halter to a post, so as to secure the animal while the ceremonies were going on within. The clergyman had got his books and papers in readiness, and had gone through with the usual formalities, the question as to age and legal objections had been satisfactorily answered, the groom had been congratulated upon the choice he had made, and the ceremony was just to be begun, when the clerical gentleman chanced to look out of the window and noticed that the arbicle in which the couple had arrived was in danger of destruction. The horse had thrown himself, and was about choking himself with the halter. The bridegroom and clergyman both hurried out, and by the time they had reached the pavement the horse had badly entangled himself in the harness, and partly upset the conveyance. Then commenced the tug of war. Neither the bridegroom nor clergyman could open the halter, and yet the horse was choking. Just then another clergyman came to the assistance of the nonplussed clergyman and bridegroom, and opened the gordian knot by cutting it with his pocket-knife. The horse soon regained the horizontal position, the bride, who had also come out to assist at the work, the groom, and the clergyman returned to the parlor, where the ceremony was happily concluded. It is hoped that the knot was tied so that no neighboring clergyman's pocket-knife may sever the happy couple left, the groom rejoicing that he had, first, his horse, and, second, his helpmeet, all safe."

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13½	Kentuck	5⅞
Belcher	7	Leopard	1¾
Best and Belcher	21⅜	Mexican	16
Gollion	6¼	Northern Belle	13½
Consolidated Virginia	24	Overman	23¾
California	29	Ophir	51
Chollar	42	Raymond and Ely	12½
Confidence	6½	Silver Hill	3¼
Caledonia	4⅜	Savage	14
Crown Point	6¼	Segregated Belcher	47
Exchequer	16	Sierra Nevada	6
Gould and Curry	10¼	Union Consolidated	7
Hale and Norcross	12⅜	Yellow Jacket	12⅝
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	35
Julia Consolidated	2	Grand Prize	13
Justice	14⅜	Alta	21¼

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 M., K. & T. 2d	15⅜	300	North west. pf		65¾
200 West Un	77⅛	100	do		65⅞
1000 do	77⅛	500	do		65⅝
1000 do	77	500	do		65⅝
1000 do	76⅞	100	do		65⅛
800 do	76⅝	500	do		65
1500 do	76⅞	1000	do		65¼
1800 do	77	500	do		65⅛
1000 do	77⅛	500	do	s3.	65¾
1400 do	77	100	do		64⅞
600 do	76⅞	200	do		65
1300 do	76⅜	100	Ill. Central		72⅝
100 Del. & Hud	47	100	Rock Island		99¾
100 do	46⅝	100	do		99

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

THE MILLAIS GALLERY. A Series of the Most Renowned Works of Millais. Reproduced in Heliotype. With a Sketch of the Life and Works of the Artist. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

This is a companion volume to the *Faed Gallery*, published by the same house for the Christmas holidays. It is naturally a work of more value than the former, owing to the higher stand which Mr. Millais occupies in his profession. Millais comes of an old Norman family of Jersey, which made its way into England in the train of the Conqueror. He was an infant prodigy with the pencil, and was in no wise thwarted in following his artistic instincts. Put to drawing-school at the age of 6, he had a picture accepted by the Academy when he was 17. Moreover, he was one of the chief originators of the "pre-Raphaelite" movement, of which Ruskin made himself the champion. He afterward fell away from the principles of that movement, but did as much as any other man to make it the fruitful and stirring combat that it was. No modern Englishman has known so well how to combine the thoroughly popular with a technical skill in drawing and color which only artists can appreciate. His "Black Brunswicker" and "Huguenot Lovers" are in every print-shop, and he still turns out those single figures of women which appeal to the popular sympathies, like "Yes or No?" Of late years he has also painted beautiful landscapes, which naturally are not such favorites as genre pictures like "The Proscribed Royalist," "My First Sermon," and "The Parable of the Lost Money." In America we probably never see his best things, even in reproduction. The handsomely-printed volume is devoted to 22 of his most popular and well-known pictures, and contains, besides, a fine portrait of the painter and a picture of the Millais homestead. In contradistinction to the low line of roofs of this building, is the account of the present abode of Millais at Kensington, which furnishes the descriptive text. It is lined with colored marbles and oaken wainscots, is four stories high, and contains sumptuous dining and drawing rooms, together with a large wing for a studio. This is the result of working at paints with extraordinary diligence and minuteness for a long series of years, but even more of having accurately gauged the taste of Englishmen and supplied what was demanded. Millais excels in his portraits of children and handsome young women of the upper ranks of wealth, but he also puts into these somewhat trivial subjects an amount of labor and technical skill which is sure to please, from the common desire of buyers to get their money's worth. The text which accompanies these heliotype reproductions is very agreeably written and contains much valuable information, not merely as to Millais, but as to the origin of the pre-Raphaelite movement. Rossetti's criticism on much of the artist's work has been incorporated into the text.

THE BOOK OF GOLD, and Other Poems. By JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE. With Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

It must be intensely gratifying to the feelings of a writer of verse to see his poetical ventures drawn out on handsome tinted paper, illustrated with wood-cuts by Eytinge and Reinhart, and inclosed between thick "board" covers on which lithography, colors, and gilt have thrown a subdued radiance. This has been the pleasant experience of Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, whose long descriptive, modern, social pieces of verse have found favor with readers and editors of our magazines. Harper & Brothers have published his contributions to their magazine and other monthlies in handsome holiday style, not forgetting the little box in which the volume, a full-blown gift book, rests. The first series of stanzas gives name to the volume, it being "The Book of Gold: A Christmas Story." Next comes "The Wreck of the Fishing Boat" and "Aunt Hannah." A shorter piece which belongs in the category of farm ballads is "Tom's Come Home," and many readers of magazines will find an old acquaintance in "The Ballad of Arabella." We learn again from this jocose ballad how deeply the masculine mind revolts from deceptions in women which have to do with the hair. Perhaps this indignation arises from sound logic; when a woman has caught them with her hair, "as in a net," men may feel doubly hurt that even that net has no solidity.

—J. L. Sibole & Co., of Philadelphia, have issued a gift-book with the title of *The Gathering of the Lilies*. The verses and pictures are by Miss L. Clarkson. She has made eight crayon drawings of different lilies, with nymphs, fairies, or gnomes perched upon them; these have been printed in colors from lithographs, upon tinted paper, and handsomely bound for the holiday market.

—Robert Carter & Brothers have finally issued in handsome edition, Dr. J. R. Macduff's life of Jesus for the young. He is the author of *Footsteps of St. Peter*, and *Footsteps of St. Paul*. The life of Jesus is called *Brighter Than the Sun; or, Christ the Light of the World*, and consists of a large octavo, with ruled pages, title-page in two colors, and illustrations by A. Rowan. It forms a handsome holiday present.

—Jules Verne has another adventurous novel in English dress, which is published by the same firm that issued *Michael Strogoff*, and *From the Earth to the Moon*, Scribner, Armstrong and Co. The new volume is called *Hector Servadac; or, The Career of a Comet*, and contains over 100 full-page illustrations. Jules Verne appeals to the young people as well as to whatever of the boy may be left in persons who are grown up.

—Harper & Brothers have issued Mrs. Spofford's *Art Decoration Applied to Furniture*, which has appeared in many recent numbers of their *Bazar*. Mrs. Spofford has drawn largely upon the writings of English and French authors on architecture and decoration, and her book aims at something like a historical treatise as well as a guide in the labyrinth of household adornment. A very large, handsome octavo, the volume contains many illustrations from photographs and old prints.

—A new volume by Ik Marvel, the author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*, is published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. under the title, *About Story-tellers*. Mr. Mitchell talks about the early printers and their homes, about *The Arabian Nights*, Goldsmith's work, and "Gulliver" Swift. Maria Edgeworth is chatted about under the title "An Irish Story-teller," and "Two French Friends" brings in the well-known names of Paul and Virginia. There is a chapter on fairy realm and another on the Wizard of the North, Sir Walter. Robinson Crusoe comes next, and Bunyan closes the rear.

—A novel kind of book is *The Prince of Argolis*, a holiday issue of Henry Holt & Co. The text is interspersed with vignettes, heads, decorations, and little illustrations, while larger pictures are by J. Meyr Smith, an English artist, whose talent lies in the same direction as Moore and other modern revivers of the Latin classic in art. The anonymous author has made use of the objects discovered by Schliemann, as well as the pottery and sculpture in the British Museum. The exploits of Theseus form a series of fairy tales, and explanatory notes account for passages where comment is needed. Each leaf is carefully guarded by tissue paper.

—Philadelphia sends a holiday book for boys and girls in the shape of *The Budget*, (J. B. Lippincott & Co.) It is intended for children up to 12 or 13 years of age, and contains many short pieces of prose and verse, wood-cuts, stories, amusing, moral, or instructive. The Centennial Exhibition is described in text and illustration. A noticeable piece is Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamlin," with La Farge's extraordinary illustration of that delightful poem. The piper is the most mysterious and quaint figure imaginable, and both he and the writhing mass of children who have followed after are blown about by some hidden influence like a wind.

—Dr. Henry Schliemann's new book on his discoveries at ancient Mycenæ and Tiryns will shortly make its appearance from the workshops of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The preface to this volume is written by ex-Premier Gladstone, and the articles discovered are exhibited in some 700 illustrations taken from photographs and wood-cuts. The book is a large quarto, printed on "superfine" paper, and contains maps, colored plates, and views, as well as wood-cuts, of the relics. It is printed from duplicates of the English plates. It appears simultaneously in three languages, and in four great cities—London, Paris, Berlin, and New-York.

ART IN EUROPE.

L'ART REVUE HEBDOMAIRE ILLUSTREE. Third Year. Vol. III. A. BALLUE, Editor. Paris: LIBRAIRIE DE L'ART. New-York: BOUTON. 1877.

This work, which, in its broadest sense, illustrates the entire art movement in Europe, has in the present volume abated not in the least from its former high standard of excellence. The scope undertaken by *L'Art* is of a most comprehensive character. That powerful aid which the French Government gives to art in general, certainly finds in *L'Art* its fittest medium. But this publication also keeps a faithful record of the work done by contemporaneous foreign artists, and the present volume, the third one, (the tenth of the collection,) contains many superb etchings, which perpetuate the pictures and statues of English artists. The text which accompanies the illustrations is always conceived in the best possible taste. That remarkable school of criticism of which Gautier was the master has found numerous followers in France. It may be remarked that there is little acerbity in such discussions as may arise in regard to certain æsthetic idiosyncrasies, and that words of commendation are more frequent than those of disparagement. Art is fostered, and not snubbed. Of course, though certain traditions belong to the French school, and great masters stamp their impress on art, perhaps nowhere are the shackles so easily broken. New men strike out new roads. The *rapin* who, toiling to-day, besmearing his canvas with incomprehensible shapes and muddy tints, whose work is passed by, not with a shrug of indifference, but in silence, may in a day find what he has so long been seeking for, and at last a single appreciative word may fire that genius in him, which has heretofore but smoldered. If in *L'Art* critics are severe on bad drawing, if there is insistance that study makes form, in regard to color, the greatest license is permissible.

But it is not alone in the descriptions of contemporaneous art that *L'Art* is so conspicuous. There are papers published in it of a singularly interesting character. Let us take, for instance, M. Edmond Bonnaffé's "*Le Commerce des Objets d'Art, et les Ventes Publiques.*" This is the whole history of auctions where artistic property has been sold, commencing with the Romans. As the wheel of fortune turned, the collector of one day was sold out the next. Pompey loved statues, pictures, and rich silver, and engraved gems, and amassed them, but when Pharsalia came, and his fortune was lost, Rome saw an auction which perhaps never was equaled. Cicero, who was a collector himself, complains of an insignificant bronze statue which fetched 120,000 sesterces, (about $4,800.) Possibly the great orator, who was rather a selfish person, was indignant because some one richer than himself outbid him. But bidding at auctions in those days sometimes entailed ruin. Occasionally Emperors sold their collections. Then woe betide the poor audience if they showed no spirit. Once Caligula disposed of a choice lot of goods. There was old Aponius Saturninus who fell asleep during the sale. It was the Emperor in person who called the attention of the crier to the dozing amateur. "Every time he nods book him for 10,000 sesterces." The aged Saturninus kept bobbing his head in uneasy slumber, and woke up to the consciousness that he was booked, as the purchaser of some insignificant bric-à-brac, to the tune of 1,800,000 sesterces. Precisely as in our time, so in Rome, a lot was made more tempting by the addition of something else. For instance: Theon, the auctioneer, had a lovely candelabra, which did not fetch the proper price. "Here," said he, "I will throw in this slave Clesippus as an inducement." It was a fast Roman woman who bought the candelabra, which was beautiful, and the slave, who was horribly ugly. But in time, for a pleasant sequel to the story, the woman got to love her slave, and when she died left him the candelabra. Just then, as now, men were specialists. As Smith of to-day is crazy about prints and despises china, while Brown is wild on Dresden and will not even look at a Raphael Mengs, so Euctus only bought old silver, and Paullus general bric-à-brac. Just as in New-York to-day, purchasers in Rome had their peculiarities. Tongilius invariably disputed about his bid, and as to Mamurra, he was always fighting for a front seat, always insisting on having everything handed to him, so that he might see it, though he was never known to buy anything in his life. As is customary with *L'Art*, the illustrations of the majority of the pictures which have attracted attention are given in the finest etchings. Such famous etchers as Champolion, Chauvel, Damman, Desbrosses, Gaucherel, Lalaure, Lefort, Massard, Milius, Mongin, Monziès, Potémont, Saintin, Tuissant, and Waltner all contribute work of the most artistic character. There is a picture of M. Thiers, painted by Bonnat and etched by Massard, which is the perfection of work. Nothing can surpass the dignity of the pose, or the high-wrought expression of the features. As a *tour de force*, the effort to make a small man look imposing and still retain the proper proportions, this work alone is a study. The opening etching, Lady Lindsay, painted by Watts, an R. A., and etched by Monziès, gives one a foretaste of the many delightful illustrations in the book. The Lady Lindsay turns a lovely face to the spectator, showing the whole *ampleur* of the head, for she holds under her rounded neck and cheek a violin, and her pretty fingers clutch fast the neck of the Cremona and the bow. It is an expression of expectancy. You who look may give her ladyship the word, and then the *coup d'archet* will be struck, and weird music come from the fiddle. There are several wood-cuts in *L'Art* which are admirable, one the copy of Boughton's picture "Snow in Spring," engraved by J. Swain, is an excellent example of wood engraving. We give preference, however, to a wood engraving of Pannemaker, "The Young Florentine," painted by Grannaci. Nothing can exceed the beauty of tone and finish of this piece of work. Next to an etching, it is the nearest translation of the early Italian method.

This year being one devoted to the Rubens festival, *L'Art* abounds with reminiscences of this great Flemish artist. Here may be found studies, sketches, portraits, and accurate facsimiles of all Rubens' greatest pictures. Conspicuous is the study of the head of Marie de Medicis, with fine dowager traits, hardly indicative of the treacherous and wicked woman she really was.

We have endeavored to show how general is the character of this publication, and we cannot conclude this hasty review of *L'Art* better than by noticing the kind words it gives to the American artists whose pictures were received in the *Salon* of 1877. We will give their names: Miss May Alcott, Messrs. A. Anderson, H. Bacon, W. B. Baird, J. C. Beckwith, W. Blackman, E. H. Blashfield, H. R. Bloomer, H. J. Botton, F. A. Bridgman, J. F. Cole, C. C. Coleman, A. B. Copeland, W. P. W. Dana, Mrs. Des Champs, Messrs. J. D. Larpenteur, C. E. Dubois, Miss E. J. Gardner, Messrs. G. S. Haseltine, C. P. A. Healy, D. Johnson, D. R. Knight, H. Leland, C. Loomis, W. H. Low, Miss M. Masseres, Messrs. E. H. May, S. Middleton, G. De Montfried, Frank Moss, of Philadelphia; C. S. Pearce, T. Robinson, E. Russel, J. S. Sargent, L. J. Shonborn, C. Swift, A. H. Thayer, Miss C. Tompkins, Mr. C. Volkmar, and M. Ward.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Marlboro, N. H., is to have a town history.

—Gen. F. W. Palfrey has nearly completed a memoir of the late Gen. William F. Bartlett.

—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellett was not a genius, but she made $100,000 through her writings.

—*Biology*, in Rev. Joseph Cook's series of Boston "Monday Lectures," is in its twelfth edition.

—Estes & Lauriat, Boston, will publish Alphonse Daudet's *Nabob* during the first week in December.

—Sir Thomas Erskine May's *Democracy in Europe*, to be republished here by W. J. Middleton, of this City, is just out in London.

—The next issue from the house of Roberts Brothers, Boston, will be *Ways of the Spirit and Other Essays*, by Dr. Frederick H. Hedge.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published as No. 7 of their "Pulpit Teachings on Great Subjects" a sermon by Rev. R. Heber Newton on *Christ's Law of Co-operation*.

—Samuel Tinsley & Sons, London, have in press *The New-Zealander on London Bridge*, by M. L. C., and *Broad Outlines of Long Years in Australia*, by Mrs. Henry Jones, of Binnum Binnum.

—The papers and speeches of the New-York Church Conference, held at Chickering Hall early in the present month, have been printed at length and in full in the *Church Journal* for Nov. 8, 15, and 22, and persons anxious to obtain these discussions will find them at the *Journal* office, No. 783 Broadway.

—*Baby-Days*, a selection of songs, stories, and pictures for "Very Little Folks," with an introduction by the editor of *St. Nicholas*, has gone into a second edition with the fifteenth thousand of its issue. Scribner & Co. ought to be authorities on what children like. The book contains some 300 illustrations.

—*Littell's Living Age* promises for the coming year a new story by Miss Thackeray, from advance sheets, as well as a new serial, "Erica," from the German of Frau von Ingersleben. These attractions begin this year, but will extend well into 1878. This weekly is one of our oldest and most popular magazines of eclectic literature.

—Rev. G. F. Maclean, D. D., whose class-books of Old and New Testament history are well known, is engaged upon three larger books, designed for theological students and the higher forms in schools. They are: *An Introduction to Old Testament History*, *An Introduction to the Gospel History*, and *The Apostolic History of the First Three Centuries*.

—Close upon the heels of Sime's *Life and Works of Lessing*, George Bell & Sons announce an edition of Lessing's works as in hand. The Dramatic Works, which have been in preparation some time, will be published shortly after Christmas as two volumns in "Bohn's Standard Library," and will be soon followed by a selection from the Prose Works. They will be republished by J. R. Osgood & Co.

—Dr. De Villiers, who is preparing for publication by engraving and photography a fac-simile edition of Gutenberg's Bible, has discovered in the course of his researches Gutenberg's signature on the back of a letter of indulgence dated 1454. An exact fac-simile is being prepared, and it will be printed with a pamphlet tracing its history and giving many particulars in regard to the origin of printing.

—Thoreau has another biographer in Mr. H. A. Page, whose "Study" has been published in modest shape by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. Mr. Page has investigated the careers of De Quincey and Hawthorne, and given his opinions on those writers in previously published books. A portrait of Thoreau shows a face thoroughly New-England in type, very much as Emerson may have looked 40 years ago.

—Rev. Joseph Cook, who has been dealing off-hand with Huxley and Darwin, is in the field with another volume of "Monday Lectures," delivered in the Tremont Temple to admiring crowds of profound thinkers. His subject now is *Transcendentalism*, and the applauses he receives are printed in the text as frequently as was the case when *Biology* formed his text. Still another volume (applauses and all) will be published in December, with a fresh title, viz., *Orthodoxy*.

—Mr. H. Sweet has in preparation two works which show progress in philology. One is entitled *Comparative Studies in the Living Teutonic Languages*, and will deal mainly with the formal side of language, the general laws of sound-change, and kindred questions. The other will treat of the *Practical Study of Language*, and will consist of a criticism of the present system from a phonetic and logical point of view, and of a statement of the rational system based on the general laws of association.

—Clarence Cook has at last finished his *House Beautiful*, which appeared in parts in *Scribner's Monthly*, with wood-cuts of great originality and excellence, drawn by Francis Lathrop and Miss Oakey and cut by Henry Marsh. It forms the most valuable and beautiful gift-book of the season, judged merely from the outside as a piece of bookmaker's art. But text and illustrations have also the unmistakable stamp of original investigation and independent feeling for the tasteful and refined in household decoration.

—Miss Julia Cavanagh, who died at Nice Oct. 28, was an accomplished novelist and a skilled writer of biography. She was born at Thurles, Ireland, in 1824, spent much of her earlier life in France, and in her twentieth year came to London and entered upon literature as a profession. Her most popular stories, published here by D. Appleton & Co., were *Adele* and *Queen Mab*, and were remarkable for gracefulness of style and much poetic feeling. She also wrote much upon French life and society, and left "no line which dying she could wish to blot."

—Mr. William Winter, the dramatic critic of the *Tribune*, has published in London a volume of lyrics, through the firm of Tinsley & Brothers. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, are their agents for the United States. Mr. Winter is well known for the graceful quality of his verse, and *Thistledown: A Book of Lyrics*, will contain a selection from the best of the volumes he has already published, together with many new pieces. *Thistledown* is dedicated to Jefferson, the actor, and contains the "Farewell to John Brougham," delivered at the Lotus Club in this City.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Diiver.* "Artist Biographies." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Linen, 158 pages.

—*The Curse of Mill Valley.* By Mrs. S. M. Hartough. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1878.

—*A Manual of Vegetable Plants.* By Isaac F. Tillinghast. Factoryville, Penn.: Tillinghast Brothers. 1878.

—*Theological Essays.* By William G. Shedd, D. D. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 383 pages.

—*The Lectures of a Certain Professor.* By Rev. Joseph Farrell. London: Macmillan & Co. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1877.

—*The Prince of Argolis.* A Story of the Old Greek Fairy Time. Illustrated by J. Moyr Smith. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878. 8vo, extra linen, 126 pages.

—*About Old Story-Tellers.* Of How and When they Lived. By Donald G. Mitchell. Author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1878. 12mo, extra cloth, 237 pages.

—*The Gathering of the Lilies.* Illustrated by the author, L. Clarkson. Author of "Violet, with Eyes of Blue." Colored Plates and Lithographic Etching. Philadelphia: J. L. Sibole & Co. 4to, cloth.

ARGUMENTS OF DOCTORS.

"MEDICUS" SUMS UP.

THE HOMEOPATHIC LAW OF CURE CRITICISED—ITS "PROVINGS" CONSIDERED IMAGINARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I did not suppose when I sent you an item of news concerning Dr. Wyld, of the British Homeopathic Society, who has recently, in the spirit of truth and candor, conceded the weakness and folly of the homeopathic system of cure, as a system, that I should so greatly disturb the numerous correspondents who have so ungenerously attacked me. Nor had I the most remote intention of appearing in your columns as the champion of any school of medicine, for the simple reason that I represent no "school," as such. If my plain, simple facts and reasonings, dragged out by cross-partisan pleaders for an exclusive, one-idead system, have damaged homeopathy, the system is indebted for the exposure to the weak correspondents who have appeared in its defense. That they are weighty correspondents can hardly be claimed for them, unless their intellectual avoirdupois is established by the standard of the Hoosier who was quizzically asked by a Yankee how much he weighed. "Well," said he, "commonly I weigh about 180; *but when I am mad I weigh a ton!*" That my respondents are in this sense "weighty" is evident from the harsh phrases which they apply to my papers, which were written in all kindness in the interest of truth and science. They speak of my "ignorance," of my "foulest article," and my picture of homeopathy is denounced as "the demagoguery of a partisan perverter of truth." This may seem to them an easy way—the only way, indeed—of disposing of the most damaging facts and reasonings presented; but I submit that it is not scientific, not candid, not professional, and cannot, therefore, be accepted as a good defense of a weak and vulnerable system of practice.

Come, Mr. "Therapeutist," Mr. "Homeopathist," Mr. "Cave Doctorem," give us clearly stated, candid, and logical replies to questions already submitted, and "Medicus" may consent to give you something more for your intellectual "provings." I cannot consent, however, to repeat what remains unanswered.

I have already described what homeopathy is, and I have not pretended to deny that the system contains grains of truth. And the same may be said of every medical delusion that has taken possession of the popular mind. No one can doubt that the venerable Bishop Berkeley did some good with his tar-water practice; and yet it is said of him that "he held two very odd opinions; that tar-water was everything, and that the whole material universe was nothing." And such is the history of all one-idead systems of cure. The remedy must cure in a certain way, or it does not cure at all. This was strikingly exemplified by Hahnemann. He pretended to be the discoverer of a new and great law of cure. Therapeutics was reduced by him to a law, definite, unvarying, and certain. The system, instead of being complex, is easily comprehended. It requires but little study. The homeopathic practitioner simply studies two pictures: First—a "picture of the disease" as represented by the "totality of the symptoms." Second—A "picture" of real or "imaginary" subjective or objective drug symptoms. The study is simply one of comparison. The nearer the second "picture" corresponds with the first in all the collective conditions, the more sure will be the cure. This is "the law"—this is Hahnemannism. The law is one of similarity, and, therefore, according to the wonderfully clear statement of your correspondent, "J. C. P." it includes simply a difference, and in this *difference*, whatever it may be, consists, of course, the cure. It logically follows, therefore, that the cure consists in an artificial or secondary drug disease to relieve a primary one. And what is this but the allopathic or heteropathic method? It is what the older writers called "substituted action"—alterative action—drug action; nothing more, nothing less, and in this respect it includes the worst features of, so-called, allopathy; *i. e.*, another pathy. Homeopathy is simply an old principle dressed up in a new name.

One point, however, was apparently original with Hahnemann, and that consists in what is known as "*drug proving.*" This is a cardinal feature of the system, and the plan of establishing it is perhaps the most notable example of deceptive reasoning that can possibly be presented to the human mind. If you had space to permit me to copy from chapters on "drug proving" in some of the standard works of homeopathy, I am quite sure that the common sense of every unbiased reader would laugh it to ridicule. Just think of taking a homeopathic dose of oyster-shell, the effects of which are said to last 50 days! And all the symptoms which the patient has during that time are put down to the effects of the oyster-shell! Among the "provings" made and recorded will be the following: "After dinner, disposition to sleep; the patient winks; tremor of the hands when occupied with fine, small work; the upper lip becomes cracked; phlegm is hawked out, chiefly in the morning; there is voluptuous tickling of the sole of the foot after scratching; a little indolence, aversion to talk; joylessness and disinclination to labor; attacks of anxiety, especially at evening; inflammation and swelling of one-half of the nose; an itching, tickling sensation at the outer edge of the hand, which obliges the person to scratch; cool perspiration of the hands, frequently with a cold point of the nose; thirst, with the loathing of water and beer; twitching in the cartilage of the ear, and pricking behind the ears," &c.

Now, this is a fair specimen of homeopathic "drug proving," which, according to Hahnemann, may last 50 days. And if I am challenge I on it as a caricature of the system, let me appeal to any standard work on the homeopathic *Materia Medica*. Take, for example, an accredited work just issued from the press, and highly recommended by homeopathic journals, *Homeopathy the Science of Therapeutics*, by Carroll Dunham. Select, if you will, any chapter in the book. I specially commend the reader, however, to page 387. If he desires to study one of the weakest chapters in all medical delusions, let him read the 30 pages devoted to the "proving" of platina. Over 300 distinct paragraphs are devoted to what is called "Platina Hysteria," such as depression, despondency, taciturnity, anxiety as though she should die; disposition to weep; she thinks she is not fit for this world; is tired of life but has the greatest dread of death; discontented with the whole world; she sits alone without speaking; ill-humored; sad and morose the first morning; the next, indescribably happy, especially in the open air, so that she could have embraced everything; involuntary disposition to whistle and sing, &c., to the end. Now, if any clear-minded man or woman can read that wonderful chapter on platina-proving to the end without a feeling of pity for the weak credulity that can accept the reasoning, I will surrender the discussion, and say there is no use in appealing to human reason on a question of practical medicine. And yet just such "platina symptoms" are made the basis of the homeopathic system of practice!

Now, as homeopathy claims to be "the science of therapeutics," definite, reliable, and "God-given," your readers may desire to know how its infallible "provings" are established. First—Is the mode of eliciting the facts reliable? Second—Are the witnesses competent to testify? Third—Do they concur in their testimony? Upon these essential points we shall find great confusion. In the first place, it is an essential condition that the physiological action of drugs, *i. e.*, the so-called "provings" shall be made upon *healthy* subjects. The slightest departure from the standard of health would vitiate the whole proving. Now what assurance have we that they have been made upon such subjects? Indeed, the question may be fairly asked. Who is in such a perfect condition of health as to sit for a "portrait" of drug provings? Then, says Dunham, "the significance of a fact is measured by the capacity of the observer." Here is another prolific source of error. Few men are competent to make such observations, and, if competent, their judgment may be warped by prejudice or habits of education. Moreover, the observations are differently made, and are therefore unreliable. Thus, we are told that "certain of Hahnemann's followers discard the apparently trivial subjective phenomena, retaining only the objective organic symptoms." As long as observers differ upon these points, the drug "portrait" must also differ. Medicines differ also very materially in their primary and secondary action.

The first is the direct action, which gradually changes into the second. "The latter," says Hahnemann, "is generally a state exactly the opposite of the former." And he adds, that "the primary or positive symptoms of drugs are those on which we are to base our prescriptions." To this Carroll Dunham evidently dissents, for he says "the possibility of classifying symptoms into primary and secondary on the basis of the relative number of the symptoms is not coextensive in the symptomatology; it is partial, and confined to a moderate number of conceivable morbid phenomena." And he adds, in close connection: "There is clearly a discrepancy between Hahnemann's general propositions in the *Organon* and his practical instruction in the Materia Medica Pura." And the provings differ, of course, in proportion to the dose. Upon this point homeopathists also differ, some proving by the "higher protencies," others by the stronger preparations. After 35 years' experience in drug proving, Hahnemann's advice is to begin with the thirtieth dilution. And yet Dr. Hempel, a standing homeopathic authority in this country, says that "all the provings of the original powers of our Materia Medica were made with massive doses of the strongest preparations." After thoroughly analyzing the provings, Dr. Hempel's opinion is that "potency proving should rather be rejected than encouraged."

Carroll Dunham, in his recent work, appears to be in confusion on the subject. "In order to obtain a perfect proving," he says, "the prover should ever bear in mind certain fallacies to which he is liable. These fallacies differ according to the dose which he is employing. * * * If he use the higher dilution, he is in danger of confounding 'imaginary' symptoms. If he employ massive doses, he is equally in danger of including in his record *chemical* and *mechanical* symptoms. Either error is a source of confusion and uncertainty." And the writer adds, with great good sense and candor, (although a most damaging admission for homeopathy,) that "the fashion, which has become very prevalent of late, of including in the pathogenesis every sensation which occurs during the proving, without distinction or verification—and which may be called the pre-Raphaelite method of proving—cannot be too strongly rebuked."

And with these difficulties in the way of the "provings," we encounter another uncertainty in language as a medium of communication. "It is humiliating to us," says Dunham, "to be compelled to say that there are no trustworthy manuals in the English language, and no translation of the German works which we have named, on which reliance can be placed." Dr. Hempel's translation of Jahr's *New Manual, or Symptomen Codex*, is the work, says Dunham, "most universally used in this country and in England, and the knowledge of the Materia Medica and of the true practice of homeopathy possessed by the rising generation of practitioners is, in the main, what this manual is capable of affording." And yet the same authority tells us that the volume contains "errors," "omissions," and is in "no respect trustworthy." Of course, no homeopathic practitioner, according to this statement, can practice intelligently or successfully who does not read and speak the German language, in which all the mystic treasures of the new faith are concealed. How many of our American homeopathic practitioners can thus avail themselves of the rich resources of German medical mysticism? Must the practice of homeopathy, in order to be successful, be, from necessity, confined to German practitioners?

The general reader cannot fail to see from these facts, drawn from the highest homeopathic authority, that the whole process of "drug proving," about which we hear so much, is involved in the most inextricable confusion—the symptoms themselves, if the higher potencies of Hahnemann are used, often being purely "imaginary," as confessed by the latest utterances of homeopathic authority. And yet on this uncertain foundation rests the whole of homeopathy! For, take away the law of cure based on these imaginary "provings," and the whole system at once falls to the ground.

MEDICUS.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I seem destined to confuse your readers by the typographical errors arising from my bad penmanship. In the review of "C. L.'s" first principle, the words, "fragment of a learned," &c., should read: "Figment of the brain of a learned, pragmatical, and eccentric man;" *i. e.*, Hahnemann.

One of your correspondents takes exception to my statement that the "so-called" law *similia similibus* is not founded on principle or fact. I have generally been very careful to say "so-called law," and in the article referred to always did so write. I do not believe it to be a law, or even the part or fragment of a law, and would not so speak of it, except in a popular article, and by a great stretch of courtesy.

Instead of going back to the bad Latin, Greek, and logic of Dr. Funk, we will refer to Hahnemann himself about the curative force of dissimilars over that of similars. On page 115 of his *Organon* he tells us that "two diseases which differ greatly in their species, but bear a resemblance in their symptoms, always mutually destroy each other when they meet together in the system." Again: "Without this natural difference between the action of the drug and the disease, no cure can possibly take place, but, at the most, an addition to or aggravation of the evil." On page 130 we are told that "we must not imagine that a ('so-called') homeopathic medicine has been badly selected, because a few of the symptoms of the remedy are diametrically opposed to some of the morbid symptoms.

Here Hahnemann makes requisition for an essential or radical difference, plus a partial symptomatic resemblance, with the addition of a restricted antagonistic difference between the actions of the drug and those of the disease. At a later period he befogged himself, either unwittingly or intentionally, or because he had not sufficient experience with severe, acute disease to keep clear of error; or, owing to a determination to establish a new sensational system of medicine. Thence forward he harped upon resemblances, in preference to differences; and this one string to his bow was soon converted into "a harp of a thousand strings," not composed of the spirits of just men made perfect."

Stripped of all unnecessary controversial verbiage, these admissions of Hahnemann contain the fullest indorsement of what he sneeringly calls mere palliative allopathic treatment, for he is forced to concede that the remedy must act differently from the disease in order to cure it, and that the dose must be strong enough, which infinitesimal quantities never are.

As your correspondent persists in exaggerating the virtues and practice of Hahnemann, he must be reminded that Hahnemann kept secret his so-called discovery of the preventive and curative powers of belladonna against scarlet fever for several, or almost many, years, and refused to make his so-called specific known until he was paid a large sum in gold. This is justly regarded as an infamous and cruel crime by all high-minded and generous physicians, one which will exclude the culprit from all fellowship with his more generous peers, and cause him to be expelled from all truly scientific and honorable medical societies.

J. C. P.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attempt to solve this problem by "Homeopathist" in your issue of the 7th inst. was not convincing to at least one of your readers. While I join with the writer in deprecating a mere discussion of the subject, the appeal he has made to what he regards as facts in defense of that system of medicine make it incumbent upon those who cannot receive them, as representing the exact state of things to give their reasons for dissenting.

In the very outset I must correct an error of the writer, conveyed at the close of his article, where he states that the law of cure, as held by his school, is a demonstrable fact. This is not so, for, at best, it is simply a pure theory or hypothesis, resting on what they claim to be facts, and deducible, as they suppose, from them.

The first point to be determined is, are the facts claimed in support of the theory actual or real, and are they susceptible of verification? On this point I am compelled to take issue with the writer. The assumed fact, for instance, that cinchona causes symptoms similar to those of intermittent fever—a disease which it undoubtedly cures—is not a real fact. On the contrary, the positive evidence of its effect on the healthy system, which can now be adduced by aid of the clinical thermometer, shows that during the whole period of its action, if given in sufficient quantity, it lowers the bodily temperature; whereas, the heat of the body throughout the paroxysm of intermittent fever, as is also shown by the thermometer, is far above its natural temperature, beginning its rapid rise even before the sensation of the patient announces the commencement of the cold stage. Any one interested can demonstrate these facts for himself. Such positive difference of symptoms between the medicine and the disease which it cures, and the complete failure of this the very best test that can be found for the truth of their system, leads us to discredit the assumed law of "like cures like" in all other cases.

Concerning the doctrine of the potencies or attenuations which the writer seems to adopt, but does not regard as essential, I would like to add a few words.

There is still a large following of Hahnemann in his theory of infinitesimal doses. Indeed, there are many who go to a greater extreme of the attenuation view, adopting the two hundredth potency instead of the thirtieth, the favorite dose of Hahnemann.

Science affirms the equal absurdity of both, for it has been found that the molecule which is the ultimate condition of all matter is indivisible, the smallest one of which measures the eight-trillionth of an inch in diameter.

Now the thirtieth attenuation of Hahnemann is the decillionth of a grain or drop of medicine. The curious reader may write these down and compare them: the first to be written with 12 ciphers following the figure 8 as the denominator; and figure 1 as numerator; and the second, Hahnemann's dilution, 60 ciphers following the figure 1 as denominator, with figure 1 as the numerator. (Simpson's *Homeopathy*, page 281.) It follows necessarily that the divisibility of any medicinal substance, in common with all matter, being limited, it reaches a point, even supposing it went so far as the molecule, when it can no longer be divided, attenuated, or diluted, and it would likely happen that the portion taken from the last division for purposes of further attenuation would not contain a particle of the medicinal substance, and, of course, this further or higher attenuations which follow would contain absolutely none.

The writer thinks it reasonable to suppose that a homeopathic dose of medicine could cure a case of severe disease, because a small quantity of small-pox virus in the atmosphere surrounding a person affected with it will communicate the disease to another brought in close proximity. This view is not tenable, because the action of the poison of small-pox and other contagious diseases, in such small quantities, is that of an animal ferment, and therefore not comparable to chemical or vegetable medicinal substances, which do not behave in this manner. But aside from all this, it may be claimed that the success of homeopathic practitioners attests the truth of their system. This does not necessarily follow, when we remember that they possess an accumulated experience based upon, and gathered in many instances from, having been educated as regular physicians, and that they administer efficient doses of medicine when required, though it may be all unknown to the patient. That the success of pure homeopathy in the treatment of disease is greatly overrated is the candid opinion of

RATIONAL MEDICINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer, a member of "the Medical Society of the County of New-York," has followed the discussion of the "homeopathic question" in your columns with much interest, in the hope that some practical good might result. This we fear will not be the case, owing to the fact that most of your correspondents, writing for the comprehension of lay as well as professional readers, neglect that precision of statement so essential in a scientific controversy. Further, writing anonymously, they are enabled to make assertions that they would not dare to be called upon to substantiate over their own names. As a good cause is frequently injured more by misstatements of its advocates than by the assaults of its opponents, I beg leave first to call attention to some errors into which "Medicus" has fallen. He denies that aconite and cinchona are capable of exciting febrile action. Upon this point personal experience agrees with that of "Cave Doctorem;" but as anonymous testimony is not competent evidence, I will refer "Medicus," as to the action of cinchona, to the writings of Dierbach, Bretonneau, and Trousseau and Pidoux. In the last edition (1877,) of their *Traité de Thérapeutique*, vol. ii., p. 576, these authors are specially emphatic upon this point. He will also find a most striking parallelism between the action of cinchona and the malarial poison recorded by Pfüger in a recent number of the *Berl. Klin. Wochenschrift*. As to aconite, I refer him to Schroff's experiments, (*Prager Vierteljahrschrift*, B 42, quoted in Reil's *Materia Medica der Reinen Chemischen Pflanzenstoffe*, p. 24.) Besides these, many other examples might be offered that at first sight appear to be verifications of "*similia*." These I should be happy to furnish "Medicus" or personal applicant, through the columns of a medical journal. *Per contra*, an equally long list might be prepared in support of "*contraria, contrariis*," &c. In discussions, then, let us stick to facts, and if we must have theories let them accord with the facts, and not endeavor to force the latter into consonance with the former, for by this means alone will the truth remain the school remain the dominant one. When, however, we make assertions that our opponents can readily disprove, we thereby greatly weaken the effect of whatever else we may have truthfully stated.

Le

FINANCIAL.

SURPLUS, $368,934 45.

UNION DIME

Savings Institution,

BROADWAY,

32d-st. and 6th-av.

All Sums Received, from One Dime to $5,000.

Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays from 5 to 7 P. M.

The following statement of the examination made by Mr. William J. Best, Special Examiner, under authority from Mr. Henry L. Lamb, Acting Superintendent of the Bank Department, made Nov. 28, 1877, shows the

Actual Condition of the Bank.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION—BALANCE SHEET, SEPT. 26, 1877.

ASSETS.

1st Cash:		
In vaults		$61,340 58
In Importers' and Traders' National Bank	$152,672 94	
In National Park Bank	124,831 00	
In Ninth National Bank	111,721 16	
In Fifth National Bank	33,236 16	
In National Shoe and Leather Bank	19,500 99	
		441,371 25
		$502,711 83
2d. Stocks and Bonds:	Amt. at Par.	Market Value.
New-York (7 per cent.) County Bonds, due 1884, 1885, rate 110 per cent	$454,500 00	$499,950 00
Do. due 1886 and 1887, rate 111 per cent	765,000 00	849,150 00
Do. due 1888, rate 112 per cent	205,000 00	229,600 00
	$1,424,500 00	$1,578,700 00
New-York (7 per cent.) City Bonds, due 1884, rate 110 per cent	27,500 00	30,250 00
Do. due 1889, rate 112 per cent	250,000 00	280,000 00
Do. due 1892, rate 113 per cent	3,500 00	3,955 00
	$281,000 00	$314,205 00
United States Bonds, 5 20s, 1867, rate 107½ per cent	$300,000 00	$332,500 00
Do. 5-20s, 1868, rate 109½ per cent	250,000 00	273,750 00
Do. 6s, 1881, rate 109¾ per cent	565,000 00	620,087 50
Do. 5s, 1881, rate 107¼ per cent	205,000 00	219,862 50
	$1,320,000 00	$1,436,200 00
Total	$3,025,500 00	$3,329,163
3d. Call Loans: Secured by U. S. bonds		$13,340 00
4th. Bonds and Mortgages:		
Class A.—Margin over 50 per cent	1,387,650 00	
Do. margin over 45 per cent	158,900 00	
Do. margin over 40 per cent	372,900 00	
Do. margin over 35 per cent	438,050 00	
Do. margin over 30 per cent	443,462 48	
Do. margin over 25 per cent	301,100 00	
		$3,102,062 48
Class B.—Margin over 20 per cent	$203,415 00	
Margin over 15 per cent	190,500 00	
Margin from 10 to 15 per cent	104,000 00	
		$497,915 00
Class C.—Margin under 10 per cent		134,800 00
Of this amount interest has been regularly paid on $101,800.]		
Class D.—Loan and valuation about equal	$90,500 00	
Appraised value of property less than the amount loaned	234,000 00	
		$324,500 00
[Of this amount interest has been regularly paid on $191,500.]		
Total or par value		$4,058,777 48
Deduct.		
Probable loss under forced sale, on Class C, 12½ per cent	$16,787 50	
Probable loss, under forced sale, on Class D, 33 1-3 per cent	108,168 67—	$124,954 17
Net value		$3,933,823 31
5th. Real Estate: Banking-house, corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway, viz.: Cost of ground	267,500 00	
Unexpired leases, assessments and taxes	27,415 97	
Cost of building, including vaults and safes, elevators, engine and boilers, furniture and fixtures of the bank, flats, and basement offices	426,706 20	
Total cost	$721,622 17	
Appraised value		$423,000 00
Sixteen brown-stone dwelling-houses—cost	334,146 51	
Appraised value		218,000 00
Three dwelling-houses, purchased at foreclosure sale—cost	21,617 75	
Appraised value		15,700 00
Total	$1,077,386 43	$658,700 00
6th. Interest accrued to Sept. 26:		
On bonds and mortgages from May 1, 1877	111,655 90	
On call loans from Aug. 1, 1877	143 27	
On deposits in national banks	1,539 89	
On New-York County Bonds	40,432 41	
On New-York City Bonds	7,975 78	
		$161,747 25
Due May 1, 1877, on bonds and mortgages, and considered good, the property being ample for the loan and interest		3,560,60
		$165,307 85
7th. Rents: Accrued, but not yet due		$933 00
Total assets		$3,603,920 99
LIABILITIES.		
Due 28,155 depositors: principal	$3,129,930 26	
Interest accrued to Sept. 26, 1877	91,470 58	
		$3,221,400 84
Taxes—State, City, and County, on banking-house and other real estate, estimated at	7,812 05	
U. S. internal revenue, estimated at	1,808 48	
		$9,620 53
Expenses to Sept. 26, 1877—Salaries of officers and employes	3,314 95	
Incidental expenses	650 22	
		$3,965 17
Total liabilities		$3,234,986 54

SURPLUS.

Over all liabilities, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents

$368,934 45

Total	$3,603,920 99

WILLIAM J. BEST, Special Examiner.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1877.

AT THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE,
62 BROADWAY AND 21 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

Operators execute their own orders from the indicator on 1 per cent. margin, without further liability.

COMMISSIONS 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.

Visitors to Wall-street should select a responsible house and deal in small lots.

$5 margin on 5 shares. | $10 margin on 10 shares.
$25 margin on 25 shares. | $100 margin on 100 shares.

JOHN HICKLING, Proprietor.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 65D-ST. AND 2D-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1877.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Second-Avenue Railroad Company, due Dec. 1, 1877, will be paid at this office on presentation of the same, with interest to day of payment. The interest on these bonds will cease Dec. 1, 1877.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1877.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing the capital stock of said bank. By order

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; some bought; insurance on all kinds effected with best companies. J. F. HARRIS & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 20, 1865, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated; and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 252, 327 to 336, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 466, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 666, 666, 667, 680, 681, 632, 706, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 734, 737, 743 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 993, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,302, 1,333, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,376 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,968, 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,138, 2,159, 2,190, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 56, 209, 212, 222, 253, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,108, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,886, 1,887, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 603, 1,336, 1,426, 1,457, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,823, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,287, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 163, $849 24; 57, $537 54; 105, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $729 40; 292, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $367 64; 483, $959 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,160 84; 669, $906 44; 688, $878 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647; 726, $375 28; 728, $668 88; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $367 64; 940, $931 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,283, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $754; 1,492, $371 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,293 68; 1,883, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,957, $317 34; 1,991, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,223, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $370 72; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $900; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE Bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

New-York City 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1900.

NEW-YORK CITY 5s, PAYABLE IN 1926.
JERSEY CITY 7s, PAYABLE IN 1902.
OSWEGO CITY 7s, PAYABLE IN 1888.
CINCINNATI CITY 7s, PAYABLE IN 1892.
GREENE COUNTY (N. Y.) 7s, PAYABLE IN 1891.

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE

RAILROAD COMPANY, having sold its Renewal First Mortgage Bonds to provide for the payment of its old bonds, hereby gives notice that all of the remaining outstanding old first mortgage bonds due Dec. 1, 1877, with the last coupon attached, will be paid on that date at the Union Trust Company in New-York, and that interest on the same will cease from and after that date.

The coupons for interest due Dec. 1, 1877, on the Renewal First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of the Erie Railway Company in New-York.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. G. MILLER, President.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The regular half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of **THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY** will be paid on the 1st of December, 1877, at the office of the Erie Railway Company in New-York.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. G. MILLER, President.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE

7 prct. First Mortgage Renewal Bonds

INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

This issue simply renews without increasing an old mortgage debt. This Company pays 7 per cent. in dividends annually on its stock.

For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan. J. TILLINGHAST, President.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, PACIFIC, SUN, New-York, Union, and Orient, Marine Insurance scrip wanted by GILLESPIE & ALLEN, No. 63 Beaver-st.

NO OPPOSITION.—FOR SALE, 50 SHARES Staten Island Railway Company Stock. Apply to GILLESPIE & ALLEN, No. 63 Beaver-st.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 3 proximo, and reopened Jan. 3, 1878.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in this City, Room No. 30, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. R. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLD-ERS of the Tubular Barrow and Truck Manufacturing Company will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 4 P. M., at No. 212 West-st. WM. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE LAKE Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, due Dec. 1, will be paid at our office.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at the company's office, Dec. 10. Transfer-books will close on the 5th and reopen on the 11th December.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Dec. 1, 1877, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1877.

THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY OF COLO-RADO have declared their regular quarterly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE (2½ per cent.,) payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and open on the 17th inst. H. S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS,
OF BEST QUALITY. NO. 946 BROADWAY.
WILLIAM F. SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE pleasantest part of East 34th-st., will rent an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, with private table, at a reasonable rate. Address L., Box No. 3924 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., VICINITY OF WINDSOR HOTEL.—Several large rooms handsomely furnished; also suite of rooms, (very handsome,) with private table, $60 per week. Address J. S., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, other double and single rooms; superior board; those wishing first-class accommodations only need apply; references.

Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS—WITH A private French family. Protestant, with privilege of practicing the language; references. Address, COMFORT, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH Aves.—Private tables only; parlor and bed-room handsomely furnished; bath and closet attached; upper floors, back; references.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—An elegant second floor, en suite or divided; single rooms for gentlemen; house furnished; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate rates.

NO. 56 EAST 23TH-ST.—THIS HOUSE HAS been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished within the past month, and is now ready to take a few boarders: table strictly first-class; references.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room, with board; family occupying their own house; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 43 West 22d-st.

NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST 28TH-ST.—HAND-some rooms on second floor; bath and all conveniences; breakfast, if desired. Also, single rooms. References.

NO. 13 EAST 32D-ST.—AN ELEGANT, FURnished front room, second floor, southern exposure, with, or without board; also, hall room, same floor. Reference exchanged.

$65 PER WEEK.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with first-class table, 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.; references. SOCIAL HOME, No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, near 5th-av. and 42d-st; kitchen privilege; terms very reasonable; private family. Leicester, Box 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH-ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms for families or gentlemen; table first-class; references.

3 WEST 30TH-ST.

An elegant parlor floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman.

NO. 122 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—Desirable rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—SPACIOUS rooms on parlor and third floors, with or without private table, in the double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has desirable rooms to let, with board; terms moderate.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134, EAST.—Large room, comfortably furnished, all conveniences; also hall room; superior table: moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 613, CORNER 39TH-ST.—Beautiful suites on second, third, and fourth floors; table served private or with family.

A NICE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with hot and cold water, gas, &c., with board, cheap, at No. 362 West 23d-st.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO FURNISHED suites of rooms, with board, in a private house. References.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large alcove room, second floor, front; also, a hall room, with board; references.

NO. 15 WEST 39TH-ST.—TO LET—A SUNNY hall bedroom, with first-class board.

NO. 23 WEST 9TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, large and small; good table; reasonable.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished, with board.

NO. 244 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS with board.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—SECOND-STORY FLOOR and third-story front rooms; private table if desired.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH Aves., 14th and 42d sts.; large front room on second floor, with southern exposure, with two rooms adjoining; grate fire; in a private family; for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse; house and table must be first-class; price, $100 to $125 per month. Address RELIABLE, Room No. 45 No. 76 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A SECOND or third story front room, with alcove or hall bedroom, and board, in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs., below 42d-st. Address, stating location and terms, C. D., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, for two adults; unexceptionable references given and required. Address WORTH, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD FOR FOUR ADULTS; THREE rooms; state lowest price and every particular, or a furnished floor for housekeeping. Address DESIRABLE PARTY, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FLOOR FOR TWO COUPLES, WITH board, in strictly private family, between 42d and 56th sts., 5th and 4th avs.; price $140, per month; references given and required. Address X., Post Office Box No. 672, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A WELL-FURNISHED AL-cove room or large square room, with folding-bed and closets; references exchanged. Address Mrs. W. P., Arlington House, Stamford, Conn.

WINTER RESORTS.

MAGNOLIA, FLA.

C. T. JONES, of the Elberon, N. J., and formerly of the Hoffman House and St. James, New-York, has taken the hotel at Magnolia, Fla., on the St. Johns River. Mr. Jones can be seen at the Hotel Brunswick, New-York, until Dec. 1. Refers to Mr. Lewis B. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST manufacturers of low and half low down grates with dumping attachments; we would call especial attention to our open fire-place for burning wood, with brass andirons, fenders, fire-irons, and coal-hods of antique designs; basket grates and swinging grates on canvas of elegant patterns, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

MEXICAN ONYX TABLE-TOPS, INK-stands, jewel caskets, &c. S. KLABER & CO., Marble Works, West 42d-st., between Broadway and Sixth-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEKS OF THE

MARY ANDERSON,

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE, WHO WILL APPEAR ON AS THE LOVELY GIRL, PARTHENIA, IN INGOMAR. BOX-SHEET READY

THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Bowery and Grand-st.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.

GIANTS. G. MIDGETS.
GIANTS. B. MIDGETS.
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A CONGRESS OF HUMAN WONDERS
NEVER EQUALED.
Opened from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

INAUGURAL GAMES
OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, Dec. 3, 1877,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Running, walking, jumping, hurdle-racing, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4/1877,
Commencing at 7 o'clock.
25-mile walk for amateur championship of America. 110 entries, including the leading amateur athletes of America. Thirteenth Regiment Band in attendance each evening. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats for ladies without extra charge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GRAND PANTOMIMIC TABLEAUX, COMMANCHES.
Jennie Hughes, Helene Menzelli, Lilile Florence.
Ira A. Paine, Davenport Brothers Bobby Newcomb.
JOE LANG, CARDELLI and VICTORELLA.
Belle Rotoli, Clinton Sisters, Harry Montague.
Grand BALLET, PANTOMIMIC, and Dramatic Troupe.
EVERY EVENING at 8.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SUITE OF TWO ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; suitable for physician or dentist; neighborhood of Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons. Address MEDICUS, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A SUPERB PARLOR, LIBRARY, PRIVATE bath and bedroom; perfect bijou; to gentlemen appreciating refined surroundings; breakfast if desired; unexceptionable references. No. 53 West 38th-st.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., ADJOINING KNICK-erbocker Flats.—Elegantly-furnished (entire) floor; every convenience; vacated Tuesday; seen on Wednesday; references.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE on second floor; all the conveniences; breakfast if desired. No. 12 West 24th-st.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a suite of rooms with private bath, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen; also single rooms; references.

NO. 46 IRVING-PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 491, BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—Two handsome rooms on second floor, separately or together; references.

SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FUR-NISHED, for one or two gentlemen, with bath Private house. No. 36 West 24th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 100, EAST, CORNER 4TH-AV.—Rooms to rent with board. References required.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM FOR A GENtleman, without board. No. 64 West 46th-st.

THIRD FLOOR ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN, without board; references. No. 34 East 20th-st.

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DELAVAN HOUSE,
ALBANY, N. Y.
RATES REDUCED.

$3, $3 50, and $4 per day, according to location of rooms. Rooms without board $1 per day and upward. Elevator and all modern improvements. The standard of the DELAVAN will be maintained as heretofore—the leading and the best of first-class hotels.

CHAS. E. LELAND & Co., Proprietors.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE,

Broadway and 26th-st. Under new manag ment; house thoroughly renovated. Best and single rooms in the City; restaurant first class; prices moderate; on the European and American plan. Special rates to permanent guests.

COLEMAN HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADWAY AND 27TH ST. Very desirable family rooms and first-class restaurant, at prices reduced to suit the times. Single rooms, $1 and upward.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV., CORNER 58TH-ST.—Superior accommodations for families and others; table d'hôte; one minute's walk to Central Park.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL, FLORIDA, OPENS Dec. 15, entirely renovated; all modern improvements. The largest and the leading first-class hotel in St. Augustine. Address K. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Dec. 6 GELLERT.....Dec. 20
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 FRISIA.....Dec. 27
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Dec. 1
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, Dec. 4
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Dec. 5
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) TIMMERMANN...Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN BUSH...Wednesday, Dec. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE.....Sat., Dec. 8
Steamer will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
A. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
ENTRANCE ON 28TH-ST.
BRILLIANT SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF

MEG MERRILIES,

and REPEAT HER MARVELOUS IMPERSONATION of THE OLD WITHERED WITCH, MEG MERRILIES, IN GUY MANNERING. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY NIGHTS. FOR ALL THE WEEK.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS REGINA DACE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3,
In James

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY—RESIGNATION OF PAID OFFICERS SO AS TO ECONOMIZE THE FUNDS—A FELLOWSHIP CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

The Congregational Union has been reorganized. The resignations of the Secretaries, Drs. Ray Palmer and Christopher Cushing, previously announced, have been accepted, and it has been decided to change the name of the union to the "Congregational Church Building Society." These changes are made in obedience to reports of committees of the union and of the late Congregational Council. Investigation was set on foot by criticisms made in a daily paper of this City last Spring to the effect that too large a proportion of the receipts of the union was used for salaries and other expenses, and that but a small amount comparatively of the money contributed by the churches was used for the chief object of the society, viz. church erection. The committee of the National Council and a committee appointed by the Trustees of the union met recently in this City to consider how the work of the union should be carried on in the future and to prepare a statement for the public. The committees have finished their work and prepared a report which will soon be published. This report states that in the past 10 years the average yearly receipts of the union have been $25,668, and the average yearly expenses $10,173. Last year was a disastrous one, the gross amounts paid to churches being $21,156, of which $12,806 were "specials," while the expenses were $9,771.

The committees recommend that the specific work of church building be made distinctive in the name and in the constitution of the society, and that other work now contemplated in the constitution be transferred to more appropriate agencies; and they suggest, therefore, that steps be taken to change the name to that of "The Congregational Church Building Society;" that there should be but one Secretary, who should devote his whole time to the society and stir up the churches to give more liberally; that the expenses should be brought to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, and that, for the sake of economy and efficiency, without impairing the corporate and practical integrity of the Church Building Society, an effort be made to connect the office in New-York with the rooms of the American Home Missionary Society, and so to arrange that the Secretaries, with such clerical aid as is necessary, may assist in the distinctively office work, thus leaving the Secretary of the Church Building Society the more free to devote himself to his general public work.

The resignation of Dr. Clapp, one of the Secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society, grows out of a similar state of affairs. Complaints were made that the expenses of the society were too large and the salaries of the Secretaries too high. Two years ago each of the three Secretaries got $5,000 a year. Last year each of them relinquished voluntarily $500, and this year $500 more, so they are now receiving $4,000 each. Dr. Clapp resigned because there is still some grumbling about high salaries. He has been chosen Treasurer, there being a strong desire to retain his services, if possible, for the society. He has not yet accepted this position.

The rumor that Plymouth Church is about to call another council, to be held in the Elm-Place Congregational Church, is not believed to be true. It is not intended to hold an ecclesiastical council, but simply a fellowship conference of Pastors and delegates, (such as used to be held,) the suggestion coming from the New-York and Brooklyn Association, to which the Beechers belong. The object of this movement is supposed to be to compel Drs. Storrs, Budington's, and Taylor's Churches to decide definitely whether they will fellowship Plymouth Church or not.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JOHN WELSH.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND SAILS IN THE ADRIATIC—A LARGE PARTY OF FRIENDS, TOGETHER WITH A COMMITTEE FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WITNESS HIS DEPARTURE.

The pier of the White Star Steam-ship Company was unusually crowded yesterday afternoon with people who had assembled to witness the departure of their friends for Europe by the steamship Adriatic. Among the passengers were Mr. John Welsh, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to England, his two daughters, Mrs. Somers Smith and Miss Ellen Welsh, and his grandson, James Somers Smith. Mr. Welsh was accompanied to this City from Philadelphia by a large number of relatives and friends, of whom the following were the most prominent: Ex-Mayor Daniel M. Fox, James Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. Little, Henry Winser, Thomas H. Dudley, ex-United States Consul at Liverpool; Thomas Cochrane, Clement M. Biddle, John O. James, E. T. Steele, Frederick Fraley, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Welsh and Mr. and Mrs. William Welsh, brothers of the Minister, and their wives, and the sons of Mr. John Welsh: Messrs. J. Lowber, Samuel, and Herbert, and a daughter, Mrs. J. B. Young. During the trip to this City Mr. Winser, on behalf of the Centennial Board of Finance, presented to Mr. Welsh a copy of a series of complimentary resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board, held on Nov. 22 last, by the 24 members of that body. The resolutions were handsomely engrossed and elegantly bound in red morocco, with guilt edges. In making the presentation Mr. Winser said that it afforded him great pleasure to be the medium of manifesting toward Mr. Welsh the kindly regard in which he was held by his fellow-members of the Centennial Board of Finance, and he considered that there was "no better way of preserving those wishes than to do so in writing." In conclusion, he tendered his best wishes to Mr. Welsh for a safe and happy voyage across the Atlantic "in behalf of the great American nation," and he hoped that when he returned to his native city he might be greeted by "the same sympathetic friends who had assembled to bid him farewell."

Mr. Welsh replied briefly to the address of Mr. Winser, thanking his friends for the handsome token of their esteem, and said he hoped to be able, with the assistance of Providence, to fulfill his duty faithfully and satisfactorily in the important position to which he had been assigned.

Jersey City was reached at 12 o'clock, where the party were met by Messrs. Drexel, George Washington Childs, and others, who accompanied them to the steamer. Mr. Welsh and his daughters were assigned to state-rooms Nos. 15, 17, and 19, which were located on the starboard side of the steamer, immediately abaft the main saloon. Having seen their luggage safely on board, the party made an inspection of the vessel, after which they assembled in the main saloon, and soon afterward friends of the Philadelphians, residing in this City, called to say "good bye." Several elegant baskets and bouquets of flowers were sent to Mr. Welsh, which were ranged along the saloon table. The steamer was announced to leave at 2 o'clock, consequently some anxiety was expressed by Mr. Welsh at 1:30 o'clock at the non-appearance of the committee representing the Chamber of Commerce, of whose proposed visit he had been apprised. A few minutes later, however, the committee arrived. Mr. S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, preceded the committee, which comprised the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. Low, William E. Dodge, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. F. Spaulding, Elliott C. Cowdin, Cyrus W. Field, S. F. Winston, B. B. Sherman, and G. S. Coe. The committee was met at the entrance to the saloon by Mr. Fraley, who introduced each member to Mr. Welsh. The compliments of the season, wishes for a happy voyage, &c., were passed, but no formal speech-making took place. After a desultory conversation for half an hour, the cry "All ashore!" was heard, and a rush was made for the upper deck and the gang-plank. Mr. Welsh followed his visitors to the gangway, where he shook hands cordially with the committee and kissed his friends from Philadelphia, gentlemen and ladies alike, and bade them good-by. The gang-plank was hauled ashore, but it was fully 20 minutes before the steamer backed out into the stream. Mr. Welsh stood on the upper deck, and raised his hat, and bowed until the steamer turned around and hid the voyagers from view. Mr. Cortis, the agent of the steam-ship company, offered to send a tug down the bay with the steamer, in order to allow the friends of Mr. Welsh to accompany him as far as possible, but Mr. Welsh declined, as he said "one leave-taking was enough," and could be gone through with as well at the dock as on the steamer.

F. KRUTINA.

The name of F. Krutina as a manufacturer of furniture is tolerably well known in this City, but people who have not personally visited his extensive ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-street, may not be aware of the class of goods in which he deals. It is certain that few of the local customers from the neighborhood of East Houston-street would seek a very high class of goods, and it might, perhaps, be supposed that Mr. Krutina's stock would be chiefly of the description likely to be called for by them. A visit to the ware-rooms will afford an agreeable surprise to any one possessed with this idea. A magnificent display of the most elegant and artistic styles of furniture, all of the newest patterns, will meet the eye of the visitor. It is true that he has bedroom suits as low as $75; but from this ground price they range as high as $1,000. In the styles of Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Japanese, he displays suits of no less than 150 patterns. In each suit the details are different, though the general model is one of the three named. The work is elegantly and artistically done, as any one may be convinced by the merest glance, and it appears to be solidly and substantially done also. Mr. Krutina guarantees that it is. He manufactures the greater portion of his stock, having a large factory behind his show-rooms, and connected with them. The work turned out from this, Mr. Krutina is of all persons the most likely to be well informed upon, and he sends convinced by the merest glance, and it appears to be solidly and substantially done also. Mr. Krutina guarantees that it is. He manufactures the greater portion of his stock, having a large factory behind his show-rooms, and connected with them. The work turned out from this, Mr. Krutina is of all persons the most likely to be well informed upon, and he sends out nothing from it which is not guaranteed to be solidly made and of best wearing qualities. It would certainly be difficult to find a more elegant display of furniture to select from. He has also increased of late, from Milan and Florence, some beautiful specimens of mosaic table tops, besides tables and cabinets showing the most delicate and artistic marquetrie work. His rooms should be visited by every one thinking of making any additions to, or improving their house-furnishings.

TROUBLE IN SHILOH CHURCH.

DEACON COOK AND PASTOR COLEMAN STIRRING UP RELIGIOUS CIRCLES IN HARLEM.

There is a very likely prospect that there will be no religious services in the Shiloh Baptist Church, in Harlem, this morning. The Shiloh Baptist Church is a small but select congregation that worships in the well-appointed hall over the Harlem Bank, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. It is intended for the reconstructing of all who have sins to be forgiven or souls to be saved. This, of course, would include all of Harlem; but Shiloh opens its doors more particularly to sinners who, no matter how white their souls may be, are dark-hued as to skin. The church, though small, is attended by some of the most aristocratic colored people in Harlem. William H. Coleman, the Pastor, is an intelligent colored man, who, it is said by members of the congregation, gives his flock the full worth of their money. Under his pastorate the church has flourished; but now so serious a trouble has arisen that there is danger of the colored people of Harlem having to reach the happy land without ministerial guidance or direction.

Peter Cook is one of the pillars of the church. He is also one of the Deacons, and some time ago his responsibilities were still further increased by the addition of the office of Treasurer. Mr. Cook lives in a handsome mansion near One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Avenue A. The mansion is surrounded by a yard in which flowers and vases adorn the grass plots, and the soft light that steals through the windows makes its way through the daintiest of lace curtains. It is necessary, however, to inquire for Mr. Cook at the back door of this residence, for his proprietorship in the premises is limited to that usually enjoyed by the coachman. Mr. Cook is usually to be found about the stable in the rear, communing with the horses. It is Mr. Cook's election to and conduct of the Treasurership that have given rise to the troubles in the Shiloh Baptist Church, and in the sad story of misunderstandings and recriminations a sable damsel is also concerned, not in any way, however, derogatory to herself. Miss Emily Britton is one of the female lights of the church. In looking about for a Treasurer some time ago, there was some difficulty in the selection, for times are hard in Harlem, and the funds of Shiloh Church could not be put in jeopardy. Miss Britton was known to be an honest young lady, and the cash capital was deposited in her hands, subject to the order of the Deacons, the Trustees, the congregation, and various other officials connected with the church. Miss Britton also occupies one of the handsome houses of Harlem, her residence being in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Here, also, it is necessary to ring the rear bell, and avoid the dog, for Miss Britton's occupation keeps her, generally, in the kitchen. A year and a half ago Miss Britton's term as Treasurer expired, and Mr. Peter Cook was elected to take her place. This choice was made only after much deliberation. Mr. Cook was looked upon as a man who was not only perfectly honest, but who, by virtue of his position of coachman, would have no particular need to draw clandestinely upon the funds of the church. Miss Britton evidently understood her business, for, instead of having handfuls of loose cash, filling up all the old stockings in the house, she had the money safely deposited in bank. When she made the transfer she simply gave Mr. Cook a clean little bank-book. The amount represented by the book was $103. Mr. Cook, contrary to the usual custom, failed to have the deposit entered under his own name.

The stories about Mr. Cook's method of handling the treasury are contradictory. It is asserted that he denied that Miss Britton made the bank-book over to him, and that as long as he remained in the City he continued his denials. It is certain, at any rate, that after enjoying the immunities and privileges of his office for a few short months Mr. Cook quit New-York and went to Baltimore. It is said that he went "for the Winter," and it is altogether likely that he went South merely to escape the rigors of the Northern climate. During this time the Shiloh Baptist Church was without anything that could reasonably be called a treasury, so the absence of the Treasurer was really of little moment. The members of the church, meanwhile, looked anxiously about for traces of their bank-book, but in vain. About three months ago Treasurer Cook returned from Baltimore, and settled himself in the Avenue A residence. He then, it is said, acknowledged the possession of the bank-book. It might reasonably be supposed that this would set matters straight, but it was not so. The fiery blood was heated, and a lively misunderstanding arose between Pastor Coleman and Treasurer Cook. The Pastor even went so far as to say that Mr. Peter Cook was a liar. The latter's accounting of his stewardship seemed satisfactory to the congregation, but between the Pastor and the Treasurer there was an irreconcilable conflict.

On Friday evening Pastor Coleman ascended the pulpit to conduct the usual prayer-meeting. A number of expectant worshipers were in the hall and everything was ready for the services to begin, when a number of men, of whom Treasurer Cook is accused of being the leader, hinted broadly to the Pastor that he had better "get out;" but, after a brief hull, the lights were suddenly put out. This put a sudden end to the prayer-meeting. Pastor Coleman now says that he will preach in Shiloh Baptist Church no more.

It is this little misunderstanding that makes it so exceeding likely that some of Harlem's colored folks will be without spiritual consolation this day.

HONORING A BRAVE FIREMAN.

PRESENTATION OF THE BENNETT MEDAL TO JOSEPH McGOWAN—THE MAYOR MAKES AN ADDRESS.

The Bennett Medal was presented yesterday by Mayor Ely to Mr. Joseph McGowan, a member of Fire Engine Company No. 6, for meritorious services in saving life during the past year. The First Battalion of Firemen halted in front of the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies. McGowan, who is a young man, was in the ranks of his company. Soon after they arrived Mayor Ely, accompanied by Fire Commissioners King, Perley, and Gorman, and ex-Commissioner Myers and others, appeared on the esplanade, and was introduced to McGowan, and also to the officers of the battalion. The young "fire laddie" then stepped out of the ranks for the purpose of receiving the trophy which he had won by his bravery. Mayor Ely, in addressing him, said:

"I deem it a pleasure, Mr. McGowan, as well as a high privilege, to be selected to present to you the gold medal so generously provided by my friend Mr. Bennett. You, Sir, have attained an enviable distinction. It is no easy achievement to secure the prize of merit, when competing with so many gallant comrades. In order to do a noble deed, a man must not only have a noble nature, but he must have an opportunity for its display. As true courage is always modest, I know that you will agree with me in saying that there are undoubtedly among your associates scores of men who, under similar circumstances, would have risked their lives as fearlessly as you have done. Like a soldier who enlists on the eve of battle, a fireman when he joins the force knows that he may be called upon the next hour to take his life in his hand and maintain a position of deadly peril. Upon the muster-roll of this world's true heroes there should be inscribed the names of many members of the New-York Fire Department; men who, in the ordinary and unobtrusive discharge of their duty, with undaunted courage and unshrinking nerves, have looked steadily in the face of death impending in its most awful form. As Chief Magistrate of this City I am proud of your department. From examinations which I have made here and in Europe I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is no fire department in existence which equals ours in efficiency, or in the intelligence, bravery, and stamina of its officers and men. The services of such a body are invaluable, and I take this occasion to say that I have no part in any scheme which would diminish their numbers or their compensation. Such an organization cannot be too highly praised, or too well rewarded, and I offer you my congratulations that you are one of its members, and have been able to so distinguish yourself by saving human lives as to be the recipient of Mr. Bennett's medal. In presenting it to you let me express the hope that it will always be to you a pleasurable reminder of the past, and an incentive to continue well-doing in the future."

The Mayor then presented Mr. McGowan with the medal, which has been repeatedly described in connection with former presentations. McGowan bowed his thanks, and then stepped back into the ranks, and the battalion subsequently marched back to their head-quarters.

The services for which Mr. McGowan was thus rewarded consisted in rescuing six persons from the building No. 15 Thames-street during the progress of a fire at 2:52 A. M. on April 14, 1876.

The previous recipients of the Bennett Medal, since provision was made for it by the late James Gordon Bennett, were M. D. Tompkins, Benjamin A. Gicquel, Charles L. Kelly, Ambrose L. Austin, Thomas Henry, Thomas Hutchinson, William H. Nash, William Mitchel, James Horn, and Henry Schuck. All these firemen distinguished themselves by special services.

The history of the medal is as follows: In 1869 the late James Gordon Bennett, recognizing the services of the firemen at the burning of his house, sent a check for $1,500 to the then Fire Commissioners, to be used in the purchase of a medal for the most meritorious member of the department in each year. Of this amount $500 were spent in the purchase of a die, and the interest of the remainder is annually applied to the purchase of a gold medal. A roll of honor is kept at the department headquarters recording all noteworthy actions of the men, and the one who has especially distinguished himself for bravery is chosen as recipient of the medal at the annual parade.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following is the list of saloon passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday in the steam-ship City of Chester, of the Inman Line:

Mrs. H. J. Langford, S. F. McKinnon, Rev. John Millward, William Noble, Miss M. Pihl, John G. Pyne, Mrs. Stearns and infant, Rev. D. R. Sexton, Ernest Thacker, Vernon K. Armitage, Mrs. Vernon K. Armitage, Thomas Burgh, Mrs. E. M. Boone, Mr. Evans, Jean Ellernbeer, Joseph Green, Rev. Peter O'Neile, Dr. A. Ferret.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Has all the advantages of the old style of porous plaster and none of its disadvantages. It contains new ingredients which cause it to act at once, and to cure where other plasters will not even relieve. Its great merit has been recognized everywhere. The manufacturer received the only medal given to porous plasters at the Centennial. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

LORD & TAYLOR

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF BLACK SILKS!

OUR JOBBING TRADE IN THESE GOODS BEING OVER FOR THE SEASON, WE HAVE DETERMINED TO MAKE A REGULAR CLEARING SALE AT RETAIL OF THE RESIDUE OF OUR WHOLESALE STOCK.

THE ENTIRE STOCK WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE WHOLESALE TO RETAIL ON WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AND 30, AND DEC. 1.

SALE TO COMMENCE MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, AND CONTINUE UNTIL ALL CLOSED OUT. PRICES FULLY 50 CENTS TO $2 A YARD LESS THAN OUR REGULAR RETAIL STOCK.

FOR A LONG PERIOD WE HAVE LED THE TRADE IN LOW PRICES; AT THIS, OUR CLEARING SALE, WE INTEND TO SURPASS ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN HEARD OF SINCE THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SILKS.

WE GIVE A SPECIAL INVITATION TO ALL BUYERS TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS, WITHOUT BEING THE LEAST IMPORTUNED TO PURCHASE, ASSURING THEM OF THE FACT THAT THEY WILL NOT HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITY DURING THE NEXT DECADE TO PURCHASE CHOICE GOODS AT THE PRICES WE INTEND TO CLOSE THEM AT.

SHAWLS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THIS DEPARTMENT, AS WE HAVE NOW COMMENCED OUR

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTION,

AND ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls.

AT THE FOLLOWING VERY LOW PRICES:
$50, GOOD VALUE $95.
$60, GOOD VALUE $100.
$65, GOOD VALUE $112.
$75, GOOD VALUE $125.

Real India Valley Cashmere.

$95, GOOD VALUE $200.
$125, GOOD VALUE $250.
$150, GOOD VALUE $300.
$175, GOOD VALUE $350.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE

REAL INDIA DACCA SHAWLS,

IN ELEGANT DESIGNS, WHICH WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC FROM $12 UPWARD, ACTUALLY WORTH $30. AN EARLY CALL WILL SECURE OUR FRIENDS A BARGAIN IN THESE.

OUR WOOL SHAWL DEPARTMENT

IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT ACTUALLY ONE-HALF OUR FORMER QUOTATIONS. THE REVERSIBLE VELVET, $4 50 TO $15; THE HIMALAYAN, $10; SCOTCH LONGS AND SQUARES, $3 50 TO $8.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW WRAP, THE GAINSBORO, ONLY $12; VERY CHEAP.

BROCHE LONGS AND SQUARES

$6, REDUCED FROM $12.
$10, REDUCED FROM $18.
$15, REDUCED FROM $25.

IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS, $8 50 TO $40.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

New and elegant in design and REMARKABLE FOR CHEAPNESS.

For instance,
Queen Anne Bedroom Suits, in Ash or Walnut, $50 and upward.
Handsome Dining Chairs in leather, $4 and upward.
Chiffonnières, with six drawers, $15 and upward.
Fashionable Parlor Suits in Raw Silk, $60 and upward.
And at equally low prices, a very large stock of every kind of Household Furniture, &c., GUARANTEED OF EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Stores: 104, 106, & 108 West 14th-st., Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

FURS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

The Only Fur House in this City

WHO RECEIVED AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD AND DIPLOMA FOR

SEAL SACQUES, FANCY FURS, ROBES, &c.

OUR PRICES THIS SEASON ARE

25 PER CENT. LOWER

THAN LAST YEAR.

449 BROADWAY AND 26 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

where you can get the best articles for the least money.

PACHTMANN & MOELICH,

No. 363 Canal-st., New-York,

are SELLING WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARES at prices never before reached.

A NEW STOCK OF CLOCKS AND BRONZES at lowest possible prices.

Our friends will confer a favor by sending their orders for diamond work and hair jewelry early as possible so as to prevent disappointment during holiday week.



GRAND OPENING

THIS WEEK OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS AT

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday

DAY AND EVENING.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF TOYS EVER EXHIBITED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS IMPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TRADE.

DOLLS FROM 5 CENTS TO $12 EACH. EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO DOLLS' CLOTHING OR HOUSE FURNISHING.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS MUCH LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

OUR BABY SHOW.

ALL THE DOLLS IN CREATION. EVERY POSSIBLE STYLE AT EVERY POSSIBLE PRICE, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED, YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, BLACK AND WHITE.

ELEGANT LINE OF

FINE FANCY NOVELTIES.

WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, MUSICAL-BOOKS, FANCY POCKET-BOOKS, &c.,

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMMENSE LOT OF ODD PIECES OF FINEST HOLIDAY GOODS THAT WE ARE NOW OFFERING AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION, TO SELL THEM OFF, THE SAME BEING SAMPLES SENT TO US BY EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE DEPARTMENT OF ODD TOYS, ALSO SENT TO US AS SAMPLES, REDUCED TO LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

THESE ARE REALLY WORTH THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FINE TOYS, AND MANY OF THE ARTICLES HAVE NEVER BEEN SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.

Music by our Grand Orchestrion.

COME AND BRING THE LITTLE ONES.

EHRICHS',

Nos. 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295 EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Have opened several cases of choice goods specially selected for the

HOLIDAYS.

RICH LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

SILK, CLOTH AND MATELASSE CLOAKS AND SACQUES, PARIS MADE.
EVENING, RECEPTION AND WALKING COSTUMES.
BROCADE AND DAMASSE EVENING SILKS.
BLACK SILKS AND SATINS.
MATELASSE CLOAKINGS.
ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
SMOKING JACKETS, DRESS SHIRTS, AND BOSOMS, LADIES' TIES, SCARFS, &c.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

FURNITURE

B. L. Solomon & Sons

ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF FURNITURE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS UNUSUALLY LARGE, EMBRACING MANY NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS.

PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

657 & 659 Broadway,

OPPOSITE BOND STREET.

HAZELTON PIANO

"The Finest in the World."

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES

"At Great Bargains for Cash."

Pianos sold on easy terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Send for our Catalogue and Price List.

HAZELTON BROS.,

Warerooms, Nos. 34 and 36 University-place, New-York

HOLLENDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND BOTTLERS OF LAGER-BEER.

Principal Office,
TRYON-ROW, Staats-Zeitung Building.
Branch,
Nos. 273—277 Broadway, corner Chambers-st., late Delmonico's Building.

Sole Agents in the United States for
H. HENNINGER & SOEHNE, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
FIRST ACTIEN BREWING COMPANY, Pilsen, Bohemia.
GEORGE SANDLER, Culmbach, Bavaria.
REIF BROTHERS, Erlangen, Bavaria.
BECK & CO., Emmre Brewery, Bremen.
TIVOLI BREWING COMPANY, Berlin, in wood.
Also, principal agents of the
BARTHOLOMAY BREWING COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.
C. MOERLEIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hotels and restaurants supplied. Bottled expressly for family use and shipping, and warranted to keep clear and sound in any climate.

J. & C. JOHNSTON

Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE HAD CONSIGNED TO THEM BY A FRENCH SILK IMPORTER HIS WHOLE STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS,

CONSISTING OF

700 PIECES,

WHICH HE HAS AUTHORIZED THEM TO SELL AT

RETAIL.

THE PRICES WILL AVERAGE FROM 25c. TO $1 50 A YARD LESS THAN THE LIKE GOODS WERE EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY ARE THE PRODUCTION OF THE

MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF LYONS, FRANCE.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.

Their patrons and the public are invited to the sale, which offers to them so many unprecedented advantages in the way of

RARE BARGAINS

That the firm feel warranted in stating that a similar opportunity has never before been offered to the public.

J. & C. Johnston,

Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

LORD & TAYLOR.

CARPETS.

AS THE SEASON IS NEARLY OVER WE ARE DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF SUCH PATTERNS AS WILL NOT BE DUPLICATED FOR NEXT SEASON, AND ARE OFFERING THEM AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURING.

A SMALL LINE OF AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, AND VELVETS, FOR SINGLE ROOMS, AT $1 75 PER YARD. OUR STOCK OF WELL-SELECTED GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM SETS of the latest designs and most approved styles; PATENT ROCKING and RECLINING CHAIRS; FANCY CHAIRS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, FOOT RESTS, &c.

LACE CURTAINS.

An elegant assortment of REAL LACE GUIPURE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, comprising all the latest designs, at 30 per cent. below former prices.

CURTAINS, NETS, and COTTAGE DRAPERY at extremely low prices.

CORNICES and MIRRORS in great variety at popular prices.

WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Border, Opaque Cloth, and Holland Shades of every description made and put up at short notice.

Upholstery Goods.

FURNITURE COVERINGS in all the leading styles. GIMPS, FRINGES, TASSELS, &c.
MATERIAL for slip covers cut and made to order.
LAMBREQUINS and DECORATIONS of every kind at reasonable prices.

BEDDING.

MATTRESSES and SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, FEATHER BEDS, &c.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS, PILLOW SLIPS, &c.
CHURCH and STEAM-BOAT CUSHIONS.
☞ SPECIAL TERMS to HOTELS, STEAM-BOATS, and INSTITUTIONS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE-ST., 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

36 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS

THONET BROTHERS

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Austrian Bent Wood FURNITURE.

808 BROADWAY. 808

UNRIVALLED IN DURABILITY, ELEGANCE, ELASTICITY, SUPERIOR LIGHTNESS, VARIETY OF STYLES.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY SEASON.

We offer at retail, at very low prices, our entire stock of SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, and FANCY GOODS.

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,

NO. 652 BROADWAY.

J. ZIEGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY AND DECORATIONS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 32 BLEECKER-ST.
FACTORY, NO. 311 MOTT-ST.

Offer their large stock of Furniture, in all the latest styles, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS

JOHNSON BROTHERS & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

WE HAVE MADE A GENERAL REDUCTION OF FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. THROUGHOUT ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS, WITH THE VIEW OF REDUCING STOCK PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

LADIES WILL THEREFORE FIND UNUSUAL AND SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN OUR STOCKS OF FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, UNTRIMMED FELT AND VELVET HATS, RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, AND PLUSHES, FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, REAL AND IMITATION LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY TIES, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, FANCY WORSTED WORK AND WOOLS, DRESSING-CASES, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, FANCY JEWELRY, FANS, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, NOTE AND WRITING PAPER, &c., &c., &c.

JOHNSON BROTHERS & CO., 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

Holiday Presents.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Extraordinary Reductions IN DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

ON MONDAY, DEC. 3, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO

6,500 DRESS PATTERNS

OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, CUT IN LENGTHS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS THESE GOODS WILL BE PLACED ON TABLES, IN DRESS GOODS SECTION, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

OUR FRIENDS AND STRANGERS IN THE CITY WILL FIND THIS SALE WORTHY OF A VISIT, AS NEVER BEFORE HAVE GOODS OF SIMILAR QUALITY BEEN OFFERED AT SUCH EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE,

CLOSING OUT SALE.

NO. 684 BROADWAY, CORNER GREAT JONES-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

I shall offer my entire stock of fine and medium Furniture, consisting largely of Eastlake and modern Gothic designs, at retail, for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

AT PRICES THAT WILL INSURE ITS SALE.

This is an unusual opportunity to obtain first-class Furniture at very low prices, as this stock will be sold regardless of cost.

L. P. TUCKER,

LATE

Edw. W. Baxter & Co.

E. D. BASSFORD

COOPER INSTITUTE,

Would ask the attention of buyers to their large stock of table-ware, PLAIN and DECORATED CHINA, cut and plain GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, and complete line of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in TIN, COPPER, IRON, and WOODENWARE, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED.

Just reduced in price 25 to 40 per cent.

Our stock, which has all been carefully selected and bought direct from manufacturers, is constantly arriving, and represents the newest wares in the market, at the lowest prices possible to sell first-class goods.

HOUSES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, SCHOOLS, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS fitted out at shortest notice.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD,

COOPER INSTITUTE, corner store, 3D and 4TH Avs., NEW-YORK CITY.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE and SUPERIOR

CHAMPAGNE WINES

SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR. CREMANT D'AY, BLANC.

MOËT & CHANDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1743.

RENAUD, FRANÇOIS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.

FOR SALE BY

All Respectable Wine Merchants and Grocers

Also Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, have made extensive preparations for the approaching HOLIDAYS.

Their stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Bronzes, Pottery, Stationery, and Fancy Articles is the largest and most varied in this country, and includes novelties from abroad and choice goods of their own manufacture not to be found elsewhere.

They have lately published a little pamphlet containing a condensed account of each department, and lists of articles appropriate for presents, which they will send to any address on request.

STEINWAY

INVARIABLY VICTORIOUS!

Certain unscrupulous piano manufacturers having advertised the judicial signatures attached to fraudulent reports which the Judges at the Centennial Exhibition had rejected and refused to sign, the Judges, in order to protect the public against imposition, have published a protest against such unauthorized use of their names, and have given to STEINWAY & SONS the following

CERTIFICATE:

"This is to certify that the piano-fortes of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, comprising Concert and Parlor Grand, Square and Upright, exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, presented the greatest totality of excellent qualities and novelty of construction, and in all points of excellence they received our highest average of points, and accord

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8182. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

FORESHADOWINGS OF THE MESSAGE.

VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTIONS—UNLIMITED SILVER AS LEGAL TENDER CONSIDERED IMPRACTICABLE—THE TEXAS BORDERS AND THE PURSUIT OF MARAUDERS INTO MEXICO—THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY—THE SOUTHERN POLICY—THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's Message, which will be delivered to both branches of Congress shortly after noon to-morrow, is of more than usual length, and will occupy the space of six solid columns of THE TIMES. The financial views of the President are somewhat indicated by the extracts from the Message upon this subject already printed. A large portion of the Message is devoted to the discussion of domestic affairs, the troubles on the Texas border being fully described and discussed at considerable length. The President expresses the belief that the people on the Texas side of the Rio Grande should receive full protection from the National Government against the predatory incursions of Mexicans and Indians. He narrates the crossing of the Rio Grande by American troops in pursuit of outlaws, and fully approves and justifies the action of the military in this respect. The President recommends that the Army be placed in such condition as will enable the Government to protect the Rio Grande border and pursue and punish Mexican and Indian marauders.

In the paragraphs of the Message devoted to the District of Columbia the President recommends liberal appropriations for proper improvements. He believes Washington should be something more than a political centre, and he favors the establishment of a national university at the capital, endowed with sufficient funds to enable it to become the leading college of learning in the country.

The President discusses the topics that are now before the country most prominently—the Southern policy, the civil service appointments, and the finances. As before remarked, his views on the financial questions are pretty well indicated in the publications heretofore made of a portion of the Message, but on this point it is understood not to be complete, and, if the statements of those who are likely to be well informed are correct, he will hold on the silver question that unlimited remonetization by the United States would be impracticable without the co-operation of other countries. He thinks that before silver can be made to circulate with gold, and be used as a part of our national currency, it would be necessary to unite with other nations in adjusting the proper ratio of values to be used by all. A limited coinage of silver, with a legal-tender quality, he would not object to.

The views of Secretary Sherman on this point are doubtless the views of the President, and he is known to have favored a silver bill which should provide for the issue of silver dollars by the Government in exchange for greenbacks which are to be canceled and destroyed, the silver dollar to be a legal tender to the same extent as greenbacks under existing law. He would not have silver used in payment of Customs duties, nor in any case where greenbacks could not now be employed under existing laws. It is doubtless some such limitation that the President would desire on the legal tender quality, with some definite restrictions on the amount of coinage which should prevent silver from becoming sufficiently important as a currency to displace gold.

The President's discussion of the civil service appointments will disclose any changes of views which he may have undergone as a consequence of experience in the Presidential office. He is likely to state more precisely and clearly his conclusions upon some points than he has done in any public manner heretofore, and there is reason to believe what he says upon that subject will not add to any estrangement that has existed between himself and the Republicans of the Senate. It is understood that on the Southern policy he writes at some length, and he also devotes some space to the discussion of the strikes and riots of last July.

THE COMING TREASURY REPORT.

THE MODE OF RAISING THE REVENUE—A TEA AND COFFEE TAX—AGREEMENT OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY AND THE PRESIDENT ON FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury will discuss the subject of raising the revenues for the support of the Government. He has a record on tariff and tax legislation which is known to the country. He believes that the tax on tea and coffee ought to be restored, and it has been stated, as if with certain knowledge, that he would recommend its restoration. He will not answer questions about his recommendations, and the report that he will recommend a tax on tea and coffee comes not directly from him. It may possibly be untrue. The fact is that the restoration of this tax is hopeless. The most ardent friends of it are the most certain that it cannot be laid, though it is likely, as was stated two or three days ago, that the attempt will be earnestly made some time during the session. There appears to be a stronger sentiment than usual in Congress in favor of improving the Tariff laws on the basis of a tariff revenue, but the doubt exists whether a majority can be brought together upon a specific measure.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the President will be found in harmony upon the currency and silver questions, and it is quite certain that the publication of the Message and report will have a tendency to help forward the sale of 4 per cent. bonds and the refunding of the public debt.

THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS—LOADED CALENDARS—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—An effort is to be made this Winter to reorganize the Judiciary of the District of Columbia. The District Bar Association has a bill prepared, which has been introduced into both Houses, of which some notice has been made in the press. There are various causes of complaint against the efficiency of the present courts, one of the most important being that they are unable to dispose of the current judicial business, so that there is a large accumulation of cases upon the docket. The Common Law or Circuit Court is nearly, or quite, two years behind in its business, and the Criminal Court has cases on its calendar of unknown age. As an illustration, it happened one day last week that Martin F. Conway, who fired a pistol at ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, more than four years ago, has just been released by a *nolle prosequi*. A new suit entered in the common law court this year is most likely not to be tried until the next, or perhaps not until the year after. One of the first objects sought in the reorganization will therefore be to have the business of the courts brought up to date, so that cases can hereafter be dispatched as they arrive. There is a good deal of fault found with the *personnel* of the courts, and many charges have been made, which, however, do not rest upon any official evidence. There will be, perhaps, a difficulty in enacting any bill which would abolish the existing courts and turn the Judges out of office, because the Democrats are looking forward to a time when they will make the Federal appointments, and when they can control the District judiciary by the appointment of the Democratic Judges. The honest men in both parties ought for this very reason to take the matter in hand at the present session, because strictly partisan legislation would now be impossible. The standard Democratic charge has been that the courts were the tools of the Administration in power and of the Republican politicians. The disposition that is alleged to exist among the Democracy to put off the organization shows that their real objection to the court is not that they are Republican and partisan, but that they are not Democratic and partisan. At least Congress should make such provision as to relieve suitors from the harassing delays to which they are now subjected.

FITZSIMMONS' CONFIRMATION.

A HEATED EXECUTIVE SESSION—SINGULAR RESULT AND STILL MORE SINGULAR REVELATIONS AS TO THE NOMINATION—THE KIND OF DEMOCRATS THE SOUTH WANTS IN OFFICE—CONOVER, PATTERSON, AND MATTHEWS VOTING WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The result of the Executive session on Saturday in the confirmation of Fitzsimmons as United States Marshal for Georgia was a great surprise to the Senate and nearly every one else. The Committee on the Judiciary reported him adversely, and his case was one which the Republicans had made a test in their caucuses. As soon as the doors were closed, on Saturday, several Senators asked that particular nominations in which they were interested might be taken up, but objection was made, other Senators insisting that the order of the calendar should be observed. Several minor nominations were confirmed, and when Fitzsimmons' name was reached the report of the committee, recommending his rejection, was taken up, and Senator Conkling made quite a long speech in support of it. He reviewed the circumstances of the appointment as follows: A man named Huff, Mayor of Macon, Ga., was originally decided upon and was sustained by both Senators Gordon and Hill. The President made an effort to discover the sentiment of the Republicans in Georgia, and secure an expression of approval from them. Huff is a Liberal Democrat, and is very popular among the Republicans. When Gordon heard that the Republicans were supporting Huff he withdrew his recommendation, writing to the President that he had learned that Huff was not the man whom he supposed him to be, and that if the President intended to appoint a Democrat to office he wanted one whose Democracy was unquestioned. Mr. Gordon also wrote a letter to Huff saying that he withdrew his recommendation because he understood that he intended to desert the Democratic Party and build up the Republican Party in Georgia. Mr. Conkling had copies of both these letters, and read them to the Senate, making extended comments. Mr. Gordon got excited, and made a fiery speech, defending his course, and rebuking Mr. Conkling for bringing his private correspondence into the Senate in such a way. Gordon said Huff was a deceiver; that he was a Democrat in Georgia and a Republican in Washington. Hill defended Gordon, and remarked that while he would have approved Huff's nomination, he did not think he was any better than Fitzsimmons. Hill attempted to show the necessity for appointing a Democratic Marshal in Georgia, on the ground that illicit distilling could not be suppressed by a Republican without a war between the parties. Senator Edmunds made one of his characteristic speeches, commenting upon the fact, which Hill had admitted, that illicit distilling in Georgia was carried on only by Democrats, and made the same sarcastic allusions to Gordon, which provoked the latter into making another speech. Mr. Edmunds then replied, referring to the papers in the case which had been furnished the Committee on Judiciary by the Attorney-General, and read the letter from Wade Hampton to the President alluding to the fact that Fitzsimmons was his [Hampton's] nephew. His comments on Hampton's letter, and his desire to foist his relatives upon a Republican Administration, are described as very witty, and at the same time severe. He argued that Fitzsimmons was not a fit man, because he did not believe in the constitutional amendments, and would not enforce them. Mr. Christiancy made a short speech, in which he said that he had examined this case with great care, and while he did not object to the President nominating Democrats to office, provided they were good men, he did not think that Fitzsimmons was the proper person, and could not vote for his confirmation. Mr. Hoar spoke in about the same strain, saying that he would have voted to confirm Huff had he been nominated. He believed with Mr. Edmunds that Fitzsimmons' position on the constitutional amendments, and the legislation for their enforcement, made him unfit for so important an office. He thought the President had a right to nominate Democrats to office if he saw fit, but in this case he had undoubtedly acted under a misapprehension. The debate lasted over two hours. Messrs. Gordon and Hill were the only Democrats who spoke. At the conclusion of the debate the yeas and nays were called on a motion to adopt the report of the committee, and it was lost by a vote of 19 to 25, Conover, Patterson, and Matthews voting with the Democrats. A motion to confirm Fitzsimmons was carried by the same vote, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

CONDITION OF THE CALENDAR OF NOMINATIONS—OPPOSITION TO BAXTER FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE IN TENNESSEE—PARSONS FOR MARSHAL OF ALABAMA—THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Senate is expected to go into executive session on meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the remaining time until final adjournment, or until 12 o'clock, will be spent upon nominations not yet confirmed. In the session of Saturday an attempt was made to have nominations unobjected to taken up and disposed of, so as to clear the calendar as much as possible before adjournment. This course was objected to by several Senators. A motion will be made to-morrow morning to proceed in the same way, but will be met by the same objection as on Saturday. A statement of the condition of the calendar of executive business will disclose the purpose of the objections. The first case is that of Baxter, to be Circuit Judge in the Tennessee District. Several Democrats oppose his confirmation, and there is a prospect of some debate and delay upon it. The next case is that of Parsons, of Alabama, to be Marshal, who is opposed by Mr. Spencer, and then there are other minor cases from the Committee on the Judiciary. The next on the list are the reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which include the nominations of Hilliard and Sanford. After all these are disposed of come the reports from the Committee on Commerce in the New York and Chicago cases. It will be seen that if the calendar is proceeded with in order very few confirmations can be made, and several Senators will secure the rejection of persons to whom they are opposed, or what is equivalent to a rejection, by the delay that will take place upon some of the first cases. The whole number of nominations unacted upon is probably about 50. It appears to be impossible that the New-York appointments should be taken up. The confirmation of Judge Harlan's nomination is still held up by the motion to reconsider, which will probably not be acted upon. In the case of a bill which is subject to a motion to reconsider at the time of final adjournment, the bill fails with the session. This would probably hold true in the case of a nomination, though the point is said never to have been decided.

It is now the intention to formally adjourn the called session to-morrow before the hour of 12, so as to make the two sessions separate and distinct. The passage of a joint resolution may accidentally fail, however, in which case the complication mentioned in the dispatch of last night would arise. An adjournment sine die, at any time before 12, will settle the condition of nominations unacted upon, while failure to adjourn will lead to a serious dispute as to whether the President must renew his nominations, and whether in certain offices there was an interregnum.

JUDGE DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS.

HIS ACTION IN THE RECENT CONTEST REVIEWED — AN ADROIT INDEPENDENT DODGER—SIMPLY AN ADJUTANT TO THE DEMOCRATS—COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE NON-PARTISAN ROLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There is a good deal of talk among politicians concerning the action of Judge Davis in the political contest which ended Friday night. The position assumed by Judge Davis, and accredited to him as a Senator, was one of absolute independence and freedom from party restraint and affiliation. He was entirely free to act on the disputed election cases and on political questions without restraint, in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience and judgment, and a very considerable portion of the country expected him to act in that manner. He was also expected to stand up manfully, and assume the responsibility of acting which rests upon all Senators as a duty. The expectation is disappointed in that he has proved himself an adroit dodger, playing into the hands of the Democrats when his vote would aid them on questions not involving considerations of law or evidence. When it came to the vote on the Kellogg case he stood with the Democrats, but when it came to the vote upon the Butler case he is not recorded, though the latter vote was taken a few minutes after the former, of which Davis had full notice. The general belief is that the reason he did not vote was because he knew as many Democrats have from time to time confessed, that Butler was not legally entitled to a seat, but he had promised or given some assurance that he would not vote against the admission of Butler, and so left the Senate before that vote was taken. The belief that he was tied up by some understanding rests on the fact that some Democrats very much feared he would move that neither Corbin nor Butler were entitled to a seat, and that the election be referred back to the State. Certain other Democrats, who profess to have exact information, stated beforehand that he would not vote against Butler, but might perhaps decline to vote for his admission, and they are proved to have been well informed. Judge Davis could have made a great deal of capital for himself by moving a resolution that there was no election of Senator in South Carolina, and that is perhaps the general view of what would have been the just decision in that case, and his position would have received wide-spread approval. The motion would certainly have been carried by his vote, and he would have shown that he really held and was capable of exercising some power in the Senate. As it is he has simply acted as an adjutant to the Democrats, helping them to secure their purposes while attempting to escape from the responsibility of their action. As a non-partisan independent Senator the Judge has proved himself a failure.

THE BATTLES OF THE ARMY.

SECRETARY M'CRARY'S EXPLANATION OF THE OMISSION OF THE LIST FROM THE ARMY REGISTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There has been much criticism of the action of Secretary McCrary in leaving out of the Army Register the accustomed list of battles in which each regiment participated. The Secretary has also received several letters from his Iowa friends on the same subject. In reply to one from Hon. James F. Wilson he writes as follows:

You very properly ask me to explain to you the reason for the order, and I cheerfully comply with your request, appreciating fully the friendly spirit in which it is made. For several years efforts have been in progress for a revision of the Army Register in this respect, with a view to perfectly fair treatment of all regiments. This work of revision is not yet finished. I have given orders to complete it as soon as practicable, so that an edition of the Register containing correct lists of battles may be issued at an early day. In the opinion of the General of the Army, in which I concur, it was not practicable to complete this work in time for the edition of the Register now in press, and, consequently, upon his recommendation, the order for the publication of these lists was temporarily suspended—not revoked.

The necessity for this revision grew out of the fact that the lists of battles, as heretofore published, were not prepared upon any uniform plan. The Register should contain, under each regiment, a list of battles in which the regiment has been engaged, but the difficulty has been to determine what engagements are to be regarded as battles within the meaning of the order. Great diversity of opinion has existed upon this point, and also upon the question whether a battle in which only a part of the regiment was engaged—*for* instance, only one or two companies—should be included. It is not very important how these questions are decided, but it is of great importance, in order to prevent injustice, that the same rule should be applied to all regiments. This was not done in preparing the lists as heretofore published, and hence the necessity for a careful revision.

These lists were furnished by commanders of regiments, each acting upon his own judgment as to what was proper. Some, instead of confining themselves to battles, included skirmishes, campaigns, and scouts. Others forwarded for insertion only battles—in the sense of engagements of importance—some included not only battles in which the entire regiment had been engaged, while others reported all battles and skirmishes in which any portion of the regiment had taken part.

Very numerous requests for amendments have been received since the lists were first published, and many complaints have naturally resulted from the want of a consistent rule to apply in all cases. Under these circumstances, on the recommendation of the General of the Army, the order suspending the publications of the lists of battles was issued for the purpose of awaiting the establishment, through a board of officers or otherwise, of a proper rule or standard as the guide hereafter.

I need hardly say to you that I was surprised that any one should charge that the order was issued with a view to obliterate any part of the glorious record made by the Army in the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. MCCRARY.

A SPANISH CONSUL AFTER FEES.

THE CONSUL AT KEY WEST THREATENING TO FINE AMERICAN VESSELS FOR NOT CLEARING FROM THAT PORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Special Inspector S. D. Miles has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at Cedar Keys, informing him that the American schooner Emma L. Low took a cargo of fish from the waters north of Egmont Bay, in the District of St. Marks, Florida, and cleared from Cedar Keys for Havana, according to law, in June, 1877. When the Captain of the vessel returned from Cuba and entered at Key West, the Spanish Consul threatened to fine him $200 for not clearing his vessel at that port and obtaining a certificate from the Consul. The masters of a number of vessels loading with fish for the Havana markets were afraid to clear their vessels at St. Marks, which is in the district where the fish were taken, owing to the threat of the Spanish Consul that he would inflict a fine of $200 unless they were cleared at Key West. If these vessels departed without a clearance they were liable to the penalties denounced in the Revised Statutes, section 4,197, and if they cleared in accordance with that section, they became liable to the penalties denounced by a foreign official within the limits of the United States. There is no Spanish Consul within 200 miles of the place were these vessels take their cargoes. The Consul at Key West loses his fees, $21 80, and hence the demand of the Consul to clear at that port. Inspector Miles has been informed by masters of vessels from Havana that Consuls' fees on American vessels clearing from American ports with fish for Havana have been abolished, and, therefore, suggests the propriety of the Treasury Department ascertaining whether the Spanish Government has abolished the custom of requiring American vessels to obtain the Spanish Consul's certificate, and paying the fees therefor, when clearing with cargoes of fish for the Havana market, and further that the department give information as to the right of a Spanish official within the limits of the United States to impose, or threaten to impose, a fine on American vessels for not violating section 4,197 of the Revised Statutes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the above subject under consideration and will forward instructions to collectors in consideration of the facts stated.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER AND THE TEN MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31, 1876 AND 1877.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following is a statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ending Oct. 31, 1877, and for the 10 months ending the same date, compared with like data for the corresponding periods of the preceding year:

Merchandise.

	For the month of October	For the 10 months ended Oct. 31.
1877. Exports—		
Domestic	$57,549,342	$174,766,185
Foreign	1,321,660	9,910,825
Total	$58,871,002	$184,677,010
Imports	41,829,378	413,145,792
Excess of exports over imports	$17,041,624	$71,541,218
1876. Exports—		
Domestic	$49,694,356	$446,959,590
Foreign	745,781	11,603,164
Total	$50,440,137	$458,562 754
Imports	34,524,658	364,912,813
Excess of exports over imports	$15,915,479	$93,649,941

Gold and Silver—(Coin and Bullion.)

1877. Exports—		
Domestic	$1,603,583	$34,602,482
Foreign	317,379	10,135,484
Total	$2,010,962	$44,827,916
Imports	1,668,896	19,785 970
Excess of exports over imports	$342,066	$25,041,946
1876. Exports—		
Domestic	$1,284,764	$43,352,600
Foreign	1,246,490	6,611,071
Total	$2,831,254	$50,563,671
Imports	5,514,618	15,693,624
Excess of exports over imports		$34,870,047
Excess of imports over exports	$2,983,364	

Total Merchandise and Specie.

1877. Exports—		
Domestic	$59,242,925	$500,458,667
Foreign	1,639,039	20,046,259
Total	$60,881,964	$520,504,926
Imports	43,498,274	432,921,762
Excess of exports over imports	$17,383,690	$96,583,164
1876. Exports—		
Domestic	$50,979,120	$490,912,190
Foreign	1,992,271	18,214,235
Total	$52,971,391	$509,126,425
Imports	40,039,276	380,666,437
Excess of exports over imports	$12,932,115	$128,519,988

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1877.

It appears from an official statement of the Commissioner of Pensions that the total number of all claims for pensions pending on Nov. 1 was 96,816.

The President and Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler attended Dr. Newman's services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church today for the first time.

John H. Flagg, who, for the last seven years, has filled the position of principal legislative clerk of the Senate, has resigned to enter upon the practice of law in New-York City.

A number of letters have been received from country Postmasters requesting the permission of the Postmaster-General to deposit their collections in private banking institutions; but this cannot be permitted, as the law prohibits such deposits being made except in mints, Sub-Treasuries, or other specially designated depositories of the Government.

The select committee, of which Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is Chairman, to inquire into the alleged discrepancies of heretofore published official financial statements, will not actively commence their duties until next week, and may not finish their work before the close of the first regular session of the present Congress. A room has been fitted up in the Treasury Department especially for the use of the committee, with their clerks and experts. The Secretary and his immediate subordinate officers will give every facility to make the inquiry complete.

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the opinions of the heads of the Executive Departments respecting the obligatory use of the metrical system of weights and measures, the Secretary of State says that should the use of the system be enacted, two years' preliminary notice of the change would suffice to bring the system into harmonious and uniform use in his department and its dependencies abroad, but should its obligatory use as between individuals be enacted, a period of not less than five years should be allowed to elapse before the act takes effect. The Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General had previously replied, also suggesting that several years should elapse before an act like this should take effect.

The several department reports are printed, and nearly all have been sent to public officials in the different cities for delivery to the representatives of the press, and others to whom they have been addressed. The Treasury report will be given out at noon to-morrow by Assistant Treasurers and by Collectors of Customs, in cities where there is no Sub-Treasury, and by Postmasters at points where there are no prominent Treasury officers. The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior have consigned their reports to the care of Postmasters, with instructions to deliver them at noon. The Message will be telegraphed to-morrow, soon after the meeting of Congress. The Attorney-General will make a report to the two houses of Congress in a day or two. This report is generally delayed somewhat beyond the time of sending the Message and accompanying documents to the National Legislature.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

PROGRESS OF THE TURKISH WAR.

THE HEIGHTS NEAR BATOUM ABANDONED BY THE TURKS—AFFAIRS AT PLEVNA—RESULT OF THE CAPTURE OF PRAVETZ.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Reuter's dispatch from Kars says: "Intelligence has been received here that the Turks have abandoned Khatzubani Heights, near Batoum, and that the Russians have occupied them."

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest reports that recent deserters from Plevna assert that Osman Pasha has declared his intention of making a sortie if not relieved within a fortnight. Gen. Ignatieff and Prince Gortschakoff go to the General Head-quarters on Tuesday.

A Russian official dispatch states that after the capture of Pravetz the Turks abandoned Novatchen, Skrivena, and Orchanieh, retreating to a Balkan defile near Wretchesh. The country between the Rivers Isker and Ogust is quite free from Turks. "We have occupied Belobrov and Litchevo on the Ogust."

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times'* dispatch from Bogot reports that Lieut. Greene, United States military attaché, has received the Russian Order of St. Andrew for coolness in battles at Schipka Pass and Plevna.

Several specials confirm the reports that the Russians on the 28th and 29th ult. attempted to push on from Etropol and seize the southern junction of the roads from Orchanieh and Etropol, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT TO RECEDE FROM HIS POSITION—FEARS OF INJURY TO THE EXHIBITION—A DUEL BETWEEN DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A meeting of 1,500 merchants and manufacturers to-day drew up an address appealing to the patriotism of President MacMahon to yield to the wishes of the majority, in view of the threatened ruin of trade, and in the interests of the International Exhibition. A letter from M. Krantz, Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition, was read, denying that the Exhibition would be delayed a single day, whatever might happen.

At a meeting of 120 members of the Republican Left, it was decided to refuse to vote any part of the budget until the Government returned to parliamentary courses.

MM. Lasaulsaut and De La Rochette, members of the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel to-day. The affair grew out of the publication by M. De La Rochette of a disparaging letter in the *Univers*. M. De La Rochette was wounded in the thigh.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "The Marquis de Banneville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has confidentially notified the Vatican that his conduct will be guided by the strictest good will to the Holy See, but he will not tolerate any direct interference in the internal affairs of France."

Gen. Armandeau, Conservative, and M. Massot, Republican, have been elected Senators for the Departments of Vienne and the Pyrenees-Orientales, respectively.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE POPE, THE QUEEN, AND THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY—SENTENCE OF DE TOURVILLE, THE MURDERER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Pope has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria thanking her for permitting the re-establishment of the Scotch Hierarchy.

A special to the London *Observer* from Vienna announces that the death sentence of M. De Tourville for wife murder has been commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

LONDON, Dec 3.—The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Rome, dated Sunday: "The Pope was insensible for three hours this morning. This symptom is not new, but the fit was unusually prolonged. The inflammation of the legs is rising above the knees."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The latest advices as to the Pope's condition state that his legs are altogether numbed."

THE CHICAGO WEST PARK FRAUDS.

MORE RESPECTABLE CITIZENS ON THE ROAD TO JAIL—HENRY GREENEBAUM INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Grand Jury yesterday took up the examination into West Park affairs, about which much has been heard of late through experts, pamphlets, and the press. A long array of witnesses was called and examined. The result of the investigation was discovered at last after the jury had filed into court and deposited 47 true bills against various well-known citizens. One was against Henry Greenebaum, George W. Stanford, and Eben F. Runyon, who were jointly indicted for conspiracy by false pretenses to defraud the town of West Chicago out of $60,000. The indictment contained four counts. The first count charged that they had conspired to fraudulently obtain $30,000 worth of the property of the West Parks; the second count charged that they had conspired to obtain by fraud a large amount of money, the property of West Chicago, $30,000 of which was in national bank-notes and 30,000 in greenbacks; the third count charged the same conspiracy to obtain the same amount, but made the property that of the County of Cook, and the fourth count reiterated the charges, and fixed the ownership of the property in the West Park Commissioners as officers of public trust. Capiases for the arrest of all the indicted will be issued on Monday, and the rule is that such as cannot give bail must go to jail. Henry Greenebaum is President of the German National Bank and an ex-Park Commissioner.

COUNTERFEITS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Dec. 2.—The people of this region are considerably exercised over the fact that Schuylkill County is literally flooded with counterfeit $5 notes on the First National Bank of Tamaqua. Parties who have been arrested with such money in their possession state that they received it from the Reading Railroad Company on pay day. Mr. Wallace Guss, Cashier of the bank at Tamaqua, states that any quantity of this money is being used every day by merchants, and that they are not aware of its spurious character. The officials at Washington are investigating the matter. It is thought that there are some counterfeit $10 and $20 notes on the same bank in circulation.

CONDITION OF SAMUEL BOWLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2—9 A. M.—Mr. Bowles is still alive and conscious. His mind is as bright as ever, but he articulates with difficulty, although he is generally able to make his meaning understood. He is slightly weaker than he was last evening, but remains otherwise unchanged. The physicians say his death may occur at any hour; but that life may possibly be prolonged a day or two.

Five o'clock P. M.—No change has taken place in Mr. Bowles' condition since morning, except a growing weakness.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 3.—1:30 A. M.—There is no essential change in Mr. Bowles' condition. His physician says he may survive the night.

INDIAN MURDERS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Dec. 2.—A large party of Indians recently attacked and captured two freight trains, owned by Hock & Wilson, on the Fort Pierre route to the Hills. Another party of Indians killed three ranchmen in the vicinity of Spearfish yesterday. Considerable uneasiness is felt throughout the Hills, and the County Commissioners have applied to Gens. Sheridan and Terry for military assistance.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 2.—Lieut.-Gov. Archibald, at the dinner of the North British Society last night, in responding to the toast "The Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor," spoke at length on the fishery question, and the award of the commission. He paid a high tribute to the ability and energy of the Commissioners and all concerned with his court. He said: "Our treaty lasts but 12 years from 1871 and a statesman who take part in forming the new one will have in the Blue-book of the present commission the elements for the formation of a sound judgment, which were before inaccessible." He looked upon the investigation made as of infinite value apart from its pecuniary feature, as it establishes, on unimpeachable testimony, the great value of the patrimony which belongs to us by the law of nations. As to the award itself, it is as valid as if signed by all three commissioners, that it would be paid at once, and honorably, he had not a shadow of doubt. To suppose otherwise would be to cast upon the United States an imputation which no person present had a right to make.

THE LOST MAN-OF-WAR HURON.

REMOVAL OF THE RECOVERED BODIES OF THE UNFORTUNATE OFFICERS AND CREW—ANXIETY OF FRIENDS TO RECOVER THEIR DEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the bodies of Capt. Ryan, Surgeon Culbreth, and Paymaster Saunders, in charge of their respective friends, arrived here from Currituck Beach by the steamer Cygnet. The Croaton, tug, is expected to arrive during the night with the bodies of Lieut. Simms, Ensign Danner, and Charles Carson and Thomas Armstrong, seamen. There has been great delay in forwarding the bodies, owing to the proper caution in regard to furnishing facilities. There have been many inquiries as to getting to the wreck from anxious relatives who desire to go to recover the dead. Those who have come here during the past few days have found it to their interest to trust to their own resources, and then their purpose has been accomplished. The steamer Bonito, chartered by the naval authorities, passed Nag's Head to-day on her way to Currituck for the bodies of those buried at and near that point. She will arrive to-morrow evening. No more bodies have been received since the last report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk reports as follows: "Patrolman from North End states that one body came ashore at No. 5 Station, and the lower limbs of a man to-day."

In regard to those seeking the bodies of friends lost on the wreck of the Huron, it is said that there is no regular route by which they can reach either the scene of the wreck or the place where the bodies are collected. The best way will be for them to go to Elizabeth City, and from there charter a boat to Nag's Head, from which place they can go to any place on the coast.

FRIGHTFUL CRIME IN CLEVELAND.

A MAN MURDERS HIS MISTRESS—HE FIRES TEN BALLS INTO HER BODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2.—A horrible murder was committed here to-day at 2 o'clock, as nearly as can now be ascertained. The facts are about as follows: Charles McGill, of Athens, Ohio, has been living for some four years past with a woman named Mary Porter. They had one child. A few months ago she left him and came to Columbus, where she led a life of shame. From there she came here, about three weeks ago, trying to avoid McGill. He followed, and yesterday discovered where she was stopping. He watched until she appeared at the Post Office, and then followed her to a saloon on Broadway, where a long talk ensued. At first he was very angry, but became somewhat toned down, and went to stay with her. This morning in the room they talked their affairs over again. He remained with her till afternoon. Finally she mentioned one of her wicked acts, when he drew a revolver and fired into her face. She screamed. He fired again and again, until he had emptied a seven-shooter into her face and head. But even then she was not dead. He sat down, reloaded three barrels of the revolver, and pulling her hands away from over her heart discharged the first barrel which set her dress on fire. Putting this out he fired twice again, both times through the heart. All this he told your correspondent afterward in his cell. Then going down stairs he met several persons coming up and told them what he had done. Then passing out into the yard in front of the house he lighted a cigar and asked some one to go for an officer. When the officer came he arrested McGill without difficulty and took him to the Central Police Station. The man says he would do the same thing again under similar circumstances, and is not at all sorry. He complains of his troubles, and speaks of the great love which he had for the woman. Both persons have respectable connections, and are quite well educated.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY IN NORFOLK, VA., BY A REJECTED SUITOR—SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER—AN UNEXPLAINED TRAGEDY IN AN ALABAMA CEMETERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock a young man named Benjamin F. Godfrey, aged 19, under the influences of unrequited love and bad whisky, deliberately shot a young lady 17 years of age, named Miss Nellie E. Winninger, in the parlor of her father's house, near this city. She was shot through the heart and died almost instantaneously. He then put the pistol to his own breast and shot himself in the left breast. His wound is considered fatal.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—This morning the bodies of Antonio Nicrosi and Miss Aurelia Sharp were found in the cemetery with a pistol-ball hole in the head of each. They went out for a walk yesterday afternoon, at which time the deed is supposed to have been done, as when found, life had been extinct for many hours. The ball entered Miss Sharp's head above the left eye. It is supposed that Nicrosi shot her, and then put the pistol to his left ear and shot himself. They were deeply in love, and a note from Nicrosi indicates that they were willing to die for each other. Nicrosi was a clerk in his brother's store, and had been in America but a few years. He was about 22 years old. Miss Sharp was a sister of the general agent of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company in Alabama, and was highly esteemed.

PURE OIL STRUCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILLERTOWN, Penn., Dec. 2.—A singular circumstance is reported from the Holder Run oil section, in the shape of the striking of a deposit of oil by H. L. Westerman & Co., which exhibits none of the impurities of petroleum when it comes from the ground, but, on the contrary, spouts from the sand in a refined condition. The oil comes from the well a pale green transparent fluid, and can be used in lamps at once. It gives a brilliant light, with no smoke or odor, and stands a fire test of 110°, a lighted match being thrown into a vessel containing the oil failing to ignite it. It deposits very little sediment.

THE NEW-ORLEANS JETTIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—Capt. Brown, of the United States Army, inspecting officer at the jetties, has officially notified the Secretary of War that on the 1st of December there was a practicable channel through the jetties 21 3-10 feet deep at average flood tide; that the only interruption of a practicable channel 22 feet deep was 90 feet in length, and that a line of soundings with 22 4-10 feet least depth extends through the bar to deep water.

THE CANAL FROZEN OVER.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The thermometer at 3 o'clock this morning indicated 12 degrees above zero. The weather moderated somewhat at noon, but to-night it is growing colder. The canal is frozen over at Rome.

FROST IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—The weather here for the past three days has been very cold, the thermometer registering 20° above zero at 6 o'clock in the morning.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Brandt, from New-York Nov. 22, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A CAT BITE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—E. E. Cabot, of Enfield, died to-day from the effects of a cat bite received in September.

ENGLISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY.

EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE—RUMORED RETIREMENT OF LORD BEACONSFIELD—THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S MARRIAGE—IRISH WIT—WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF EVERYTHING — THE QUEEN'S GOODNESS OF HEART.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1877.

It is worth noting that just as the Liberals begin to talk of

satisfaction to the priesthood. The bridegroom, Henry Fitzalan-Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, Premier Duke and Premier Earl, ranks immediately after the Princes of the blood royal. He is not much to look at; for he is short in stature and shy in manners; he has dark eyes and an intelligent, square-cut forehead; but he is an amiable and kindly-looking fellow. The bride cannot be exactly described as pretty, but she is a high-born and noble lady, and was married at the famous Brompton Oratory in the presence of the great Bishops of the Church, and attended by members of historic families and by royalty itself. The Bishops of Nottingham and Port Louis were the first to appear. They sat upon their thrones in the sanctuary. Then Monsignori Talbot, Capel, and Weld took their places. Presently the Marquis of Bute, Hon. Francis Howard, "best man" to the Duke of Norfolk, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Ladies Russell, Viscountess Combermere, Lady Herbert, of Lea, and many other illustrious "wedding guests," were shown to their seats. They had hardly settled down in "rustle of silk and satin" when her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne appeared, followed by Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Cary. It was indeed a royal and a noble gathering. The high altar was decorated with white satin; upon it were placed the gorgeous vestments of the Bishop of Southwark, who was in some secluded chapel awaiting to appear at the proper moment and commence the ceremony of the day. The Duke of Norfolk came from the sacristy of the oratory and awaited his bride, whose procession was announced by the organ pealing out Glück's well-known march. Lady Flora appeared leaning on the arm of her father. The bridal dress was of white satin and Brussels lace, the latter rich in tone, and known by visitors to Brussels in 1874, where it gained the exhibition prize. Lady Flora wore many costly and beautiful jewels. Among them let me enumerate the tiara of diamonds (mentioned in my last) given to her by her father; a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, with a pendant presented by his mother; diamond earrings, given by the Earl of Loudon; a second necklace, (the £1,000 present of the Duke's tenants at Sheffield;) bracelets from his Grace's Sussex tenants and from the Hastings' Leicestershire tenants, and other decorative treasures. The bridesmaids were a gay and pretty throng, ranging up from infant innocence to girlish beauty, a procession of infinite prettiness. The Bishop, adorned his robes, the bridegroom met the bride, and the three procession—bridegroom's, bride's, and episcopal—fell picturesquely into their places about the gilded altar with its embroidered satin decorations, and the picture was one that a theatrical manager of gorgeous spectacle might have envied. The ceremony was soon over. It was a relief when the Gregorian mass music was at an end and Mendelssohn's ever welcome and joyous "Wedding March" rang through the building. A watery gleam of sunshine had glimmered faintly upon the vestments of the Bishop as they lay upon the altar before the ceremony was commenced; but long before Mendelssohn's glorious strains were heard the rain came down in torrents. It dashed in a flood against the oratory, upon the carriages outside, upon the curious crowd. The Police had not thought it necessary to divert the traffic of Brompton crescent; so that just as the Hastings servants in their antique liveries were formed in line to salute the Duke and Duchess there was a block of cabs, omnibuses, carts, and all kinds of vehicles. There were bellowings of angry drivers, tramp and clatter of horses, rushes and crushes of a crowd under umbrellas, chaff from street arabs who had climbed to coigns of vantage in adjacent buildings, and the hissing of the rain blown hither and thither by the wind. Beneath the canopy erected outside the oratory crowded "the pride and glory of England," waiting for their carriages to convey them to the "wedding feast" at the house of the bride's father in Grosvenor-street. At last the Duke of Norfolk's carriage, with the newly-married pair, got off amid a hearty cheer, but to be cruelly impeded by a humiliating collision with a butcher's cart, which broke one of the ducal lamps and alarmed the trembling bride. And yet the London Police have a world-wide reputation as administrators of the traffic of the streets! At last, in spite of wind and rain and blockade of cab and cad, bride and bridegroom and wedding guests reached Grosvenor-street in safety; and within a couple of hours the Duchess of Norfolk, in sapphire-colored velvet, trimmed with ostrich feathers, was on her way to her new home at Arundel Castle.

A WITTY IRISH PRIEST.

Since circumstances have called upon me to refer to Roman Catholicism, some recent incidents which have occurred in Ireland may be not inappropriately mentioned in this place. It has been recorded as an example of clerical liberalism that although Mr. Gladstone can hardly be forgiven at Rome for his pamphlet attack on the Pope, he was not only heartily received in Ireland by Romanists as well as Protestants, but he received the blessing of an Irish parish priest. There is another side to this pleasant picture. The Mayor of Cork invited his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, to his inaugural dinner, the Duke being on service with his regiment close by. The Prince accepted, and had a right royal time. The Catholic Bishop of Cork was present. The *Nation* has attacked the Mayor, the Bishop, and all concerned in a scurrilous article calling the day accursed in the calendar, and setting it down as "a black-letter day in the annals of Cork," which saw one of the Queen's sons enjoying the hospitality of that city. This kind of fanaticism is on a par with the announcement of a Fenian journal that O'Donovan Rossa is occupying the freedom recently accorded to him by a tender-hearted Government in collecting funds in the United States for the purchase of torpedoes to blow up the British iron-clads, and shells of "poisonous compound," to settle the Saxon soldiers. I wonder what "Father Ely" would say to this. Father Ely is one of the wittiest Irish priests known to Dublin society. I heard a capital story of him at the Wanderers' Club, in St. James-street, the other night, among other anecdotes of the priesthood, apropos of the Church and churchmen. The Widow Verschoyle is famous in Dublin. Recently she met a grazier on board an Irish steamer, and she was so attentive to him that he called upon her in Dublin, and soon came to consider himself her future husband. But one day she took it into her head to marry Mulligan, the postman, and as she had £600 a year in her own right the grazier sued her for breach of promise. He lost his action. Perhaps, as it turned out, he was a happier man than Mulligan, for the widow Verschoyle was not a whit less willful or strong-minded as Mrs. Mulligan than she was before; and among her other eccentricities she made Mulligan dress himself in her late husband's clothes. Verschoyle left behind him an extensive wardrobe; and Mrs. Mulligan insisted upon the postman going to mass every Sunday in a fresh pair of Verschoyle's trousers. The neighbors began to talk about it and to pity Mulligan. Indeed, some members of Father Ely's flock consulted him upon the cruel humiliation practiced on a good-natured husband. The Father, however, did not see the cruelty. "On the contrary," he said, "if we are to test Mrs. Mulligan's love by the high standard of the poetry of our great and national minstrel, the very poet of love, Mrs. Mulligan is a noble example of devotion; for does not Thomas Moore declare in his sweet and dulcet notes that

> 'The heart that has truly loved never forgets,
> But fondly loves on to the *clothes*.'"

The same genial priest is credited with a capital horse story. There is a famous hotel-keeper at Bray, a smart, free-spoken, and well-to-do Irishman. One of his peculiarities is that he strives to speak in a quiet, polished English style, but the moment he gets excited he drops into a rich, broad brogue. The other day, traveling by rail with Father Ely, he said: "His Reverence, the Bishop, is anxious to buy that beautiful black horse you saw in my paddock yesterday; but [getting excited] bi gorrah I wouldn't sell him that same animal for his weight in goold; is it me that would do the dishonest thing by the Bishop?". Father Ely intimated that he didn't understand him. "Bi gorrah, then that animal's got the *vernacular*," said the honest dealer. The unsophisticated reader may be reminded that "the *vernicular* is a serious disease in horses." "Well, surely," replied Father Ely, "he's got the *vernacular*, has he; I never heard of but one other quadruped being similarly afflicted, and that was Balaam's ass."

PATTI AND HER CAREER.

Patti's is a wonderful career. Milan taxed the opera seats, bringing up the price to $10. The little lady was received by a brilliant audience with coolness, as much as to say, "We are willing to pay, but we want our money's worth, and we shall take it without any fuss." As the opera progressed (it was the "Trovatore") the Milanese melted, and gradually broke out into enthusiasm. The Princess Margurite was present, and sent a bouquet to the *Diva* with almost grateful expressions of delight. At midnight the city band serenaded her, and the street in which her hotel was situated blazed with electric light. The Emperor of Germany has forbidden her appearance at Berlin in consequence of the high prices proposed to be charged for admission. What a delightful arrangement a paternal government is! The justice of it, as well as its economical protection of the people against expensive entertainments, has just been exemplified in the sentence of the editor of the *Reichsglocke* for publishing Count Arnim's libel on Prince Bismarck. Herr Gehlsen practically obeyed directions in printing the attack, but he is sentenced to four years' imprisonment, while the Count and libeler is confined for four weeks. The editor is ruined. He has a wife and family. The Count is rich. His four weeks' confinement is even made pleasant and agreeable. The editor loses his position, his self-respect, his freedom, and his wife and family suffer the penalty even more severely than he, for they have to exist in poverty and without the blessing of a good husband and father's companionship.

SCANDAL FROM PARIS.

The gossip from Paris just now is a curious mixture of scandal and politics. They say the Rothschilds prompted MacMahon to fight, and found the money for the elections; and that Lord Beaconsfield took the trouble to express sympathy with the President. Now, however, it is said the Barons of Finance and the English Premier advise MacMahon to resign. Grévy, they say, cannot accept the Presidency because he is separated from his wife. An official effort at reconciliation has been made, but without avail. There is another lady whom they call Mme. Grévy, but French society declines to receive her, and the President must have a lady to preside over his parties. A sister or a daughter might get over the difficulty. Admiral Pothuan is now the most likely man for the Presidential chair. The popular idea that women have not sufficient power in these days is a curious notion. The Empress of the French made and ruined imperialism. The Empress of Russia precipitated the Russo-Turkish war. La Maréchale MacMahon is the cause of the present troubles in France. The Duchess of Salisbury did a lot of mischief at Constantinople during the conference; the Countess of Waldgrave leads Whig society in England; the plot against the Sultan Mahmoud was hatched in his own harem, and the Sultana is the chief conspirator; in short, what great event ever occurs that woman is not at the bottom of it? Of how much sympathy and goodness she is capable, history, however, teems with examples, and there is a story which will presently go the rounds of the press of the very latest example of the kindly nature of the Queen of England. It is said that on the Sunday before the Tuesday originally fixed for the execution of the Staumtons, for the Penge murder, the mother of the two male criminals traveled alone to Balmoral in Scotland, where the Queen was staying, in order to fling herself at the Queen's feet and beseech her clemency. Arrived at Ballater, the poor woman could get no conveyance, but the mail carrier, on learning the nature of her forlorn and romantic mission, sat her on the leather bags and took her to the castle. Here, after some difficulty, she got an interview with Sir Thomas Biddulph, who informed the Queen of the circumstance. Without form or ceremony of any kind, the Queen went straight to the room where Mrs. Staunton was seated, and listened with deep sympathy to the petitioner's prayer. The Queen promised to do what she could, but said she was entirely in the hands of her responsible Minister. The painful interview at an end, the Queen, with motherly consideration, ordered a carriage to be provided for the poor petitioner, and she was conveyed comfortably to the railway depot on her way home. Strange to say, the very letter-bags in the mail cart on which the poor woman had traveled from Ballater to Balmoral contained, among other dispatches, the Home Secretary's recommendation of the reprieve of the condemned. The Queen, indorsing it at once, sent off a mounted messenger after Mrs. Staunton to acquaint her with the good tidings.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.

The close of the trial of the detectives was a painful scene in the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday. The court was crowded. Many ladies were present. The prisoners suffered acutely as the verdict of guilty was recorded against them, Clarke alone escaping. Baron Pollock paid no attention to the unanimous recommendation of Druscovich to mercy; but sentenced the lot to two years each. Froggatt, the solicitor, was aghast at the horror of the situation. Having been admitted to bail, he had counted upon escaping. He had, as a criminal solicitor, practiced so much craft in getting other people out of trouble that he could not realize his own fall. "Two years!" he shrieked as the sentence fell upon him like a blow. "My God! Reduce it, reduce it." The detectives shed tears and asked the Judge to consider their families, the loss of their pensions, and their utter ruin. But the Judge kept steadily in view the outrage of trusted officers leaguing with thieves; though it is certain that Druscovich was more the victim of circumstances than of a wicked nature. The public, while it sympathizes with this officer, is satisfied with the verdict and the sentence, and with the reforms now going on at Scotland Yard. There is reason to hope that corruption in the Police force will receive a severe check. It is felt that the salaries of officers charged with important and responsible duties ought to be liberal, and Col. Henderson and the Home Office are in daily consultation upon the weak points of our Police organization.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The fourth lecture in the Allen-Street Methodist Episcopal Church will be delivered on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. George F. Kettell, D. D., on "Social Life in Germany."

Rev. C. S. Robinson will, on Dec. 20, lecture before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, in Steinway Hall, on "Rome, the Eternal City." The lecture will be illustrated by the stereopticon.

At the stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society, to be held to-morrow evening, Rev. B. F. De Costa will read a paper on "The Globe of Euphrosynas Ulpius, 1542, in its Relation to the Map of Verrazano, 1529."

Rev. O. B. Frothingham will lecture on "Culture and Goethe," before the Goethe Club, at its regular monthly reunion, to be held in the grand salon of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at 8:30 o'clock.

The second lecture of the free select course at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, will be delivered on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, on "Religious Aspects of the Eastern Question; or, the War between Turkey and Russia."

Mr. A. P. Burbank, the popular elocutionist, will make his first appearance this season at Association Hall, to-morrow evening. He will also give miscellaneous readings before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen—in their lecture course—at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening.

This evening, at Steinway Hall, the distinguished German savant, Prof. Carl Semper, of Würzburg, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the German Scientific Union. Subject—"The Rapid Development of Complex Organs—a Contribution to the Modern Science of Development."

Rev. Dr. Coming will lecture at Association Hall, this morning, at 11 o'clock, on "The Renaissance," and on Thursday morning, at the same hour, on "Art in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." He has accepted an invitation to lecture before the ladies of the Decorative Art Loan Association.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will take part in the third entertainment of the Chickering Hall Popular Series, on Saturday evening next, when he will recite several attractive selections, including "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell," and "Laughin' in Meetin'." Mr. E. Devon, tenor; Master W. H. Lee, soprano; Mr. Frank Gilden, and Prof. F. F. Muller will contribute musical attractions.

THE SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

The loan exhibition of the Society of Decorative Art will be opened in the Academy of Design this evening. All the rooms in which paintings are usually displayed will be occupied by the exhibition except the south room. One of the apartments will be devoted to laces, fans, miniatures and jewelry, and the display here promises to be a noteworthy one. Some of the laces have a history which will add an additional attractiveness to them. Among the miniatures is one of Napoleon, presented by the Emperor to Charles James Fox. There are several watches 200 years old, fans from Spain and Japan, costumes stolen from Japanese temples, and queer old furniture. Paintings by Van Marcke, Zyamiacois, Kraus, Tadema, Diaz, Bougereau, Vandyke, and Doré will also be exhibited. The corridors will be hung with rare old tapestries.

THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-fifth semi-annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association will be held in the Art Building on Montague-street and in the Academy of Music adjoining it, during this week and next, and the usual preliminary reception will be held to-night. A. T. Bricher, who sends a marine view, "The Damon Rocks;" A. Bierstadt, "Sentinel Rocks;" J. B. Bristol, "Lake Champlain from Ferrysterg;" A. F. Bellows, a harvest scene; Arthur Parton, "Birches on Lock Leven;" M. F. H. De Haas, "A Souvenir of Southampton Beach;" F. A. Bridgman, Louis C. Tiffany, H. P. Ogden, James Hart, William Hart, F. Knaus, S. R. Gifford, E. W. Hubbard, and K. Van Ellen are among the contributing artists.

FLIGHT OF QUAILS.

It is stated that the migratory quails introduced into Vermont from Europe last Spring, whose flight for the South was noted and followed as far as Eagle Bridge, N. Y., have recently been heard from in Carteret County, N. C., and between Cape Hatteras and the Bermudas, several having alighted in the rigging of a vessel.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PRESENT EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY IN MATERIAL AND MEN—OUR COMMERCE AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE NAVY—BRITISH AND FRENCH DISPLACEMENT OF OUR SHIPPING—THE COMMERCIAL MARINE THE BASIS OF A NAVY—THE ESTIMATES—THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD SALE—ALLUSIONS TO HOSTILITIES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, gives the number of vessels in the Navy as follows: Sixty-seven steam and 23 sailing vessels, 23 iron-clads, 2 torpedo, 1 ferry, and 26 tug boats. The report also contains a statement of the different squadrons, by whom they are commanded, and a full statement of the condition and strength of the Navy, which is considered necessary to enable Congress to adjust appropriations to the necessities of the service and the condition of the Treasury. There are 12 iron-clads at convenient places in fresh water, in readiness for active employment when needed. In the list of vessels in active service, in ordinary, undergoing repairs, &c., is mentioned the Colossus, now on the stocks at New-York, so decayed—having been built of white oak timber—as not to be worth completing. The Massachusetts is in the same condition at Kittery, and the Oregon, also, at Boston. The wreck of the Huron is alluded to, and the Secretary will make the report of the board to investigate the cause of her unfortunate loss the subject of a special report when the result is ascertained. The Connecticut, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, at Boston; the Java and Susquehana, at New-York; the Congress, Sabine, and Kansas, at Kittery; the Worcester and Shawmut, at Norfolk; the Saco, Nyack, and Cyane, at Mare Island; the Frolic, at Washington; and the New-Orleans, at Sacketts Harbor, are also mentioned as so much decayed as to be unfitted for repairs or completion. The Rio Bravo was sent up the Rio Grande River more than a year ago, and is anchored at Brownsville, from which place she cannot proceed, either up or down stream, in consequence of the shallowness of the water. She can, therefore, only render such assistance to that exposed frontier as could be afforded by a fortification with the same number of men and guns, or by transferring the men for military service on shore in case of necessity.

The active list of the Navy is composed of 829 officers of the line, 594 officers of the staff, and 249 warrant officers. The retired list comprises 135 officers of the line, 103 officers of the staff, 27 warrant officers, and 4 professors of mathematics. There were in the service on 24th day of November, 1877, 7,012 enlisted men and boys.

NECESSITY FOR AN EFFICIENT NAVY.

An effective Navy, the report states, is a positive necessity, but the main difficulty lies in deciding upon the point of efficiency to which it is expedient and proper to carry it. The leading nations of Europe have such close political relations that the fear of disturbing the existing balance of power is constantly communicating itself from one to the other, and, thereby, each influenced to keep itself in readiness for any military or naval exigency that might arise. Hence the necessity for large standing armies and extensive navies. But what they may do or not do as regards their intercourse with each other, whether in peace or in war, does not directly concern us as a nation. Yet it has such indirect relation to the United States as one of the great powers of the earth that our own policy must in some degree be influenced by theirs. Our situation, about midway between, affords ample immediate or direct interference by the United States with the affairs of the nations possessing either of those continents; nor is it reasonable to expect that, occupied as the European nations are, and are likely to be for many years to come, with questions which seem inseparable from their relations with each other, they will find it for their interests to adoption aggressive policy toward the United States. We must ever adopt such a course, therefore, with reference to our Navy as is dictated by our own domestic relations alone, separated as they are, except by commercial intercourse, from those of other nations. Our constantly increasing capacity to become one of the leading commercial nations excites our national pride. Our agricultural productions, the basis of our prosperity, already exceed those of any other country, and are rapidly increasing. In many branches our condition is a controlling one, both as regards our example and the necessity of other nations supplied by our industry. Not only have we given respectability to labor, but in various ways have increased its productiveness and value. In the mechanic arts we are unexcelled. Our mineral wealth is inexhaustible, and already is its vast importance recognized in the fact that we are supplying American iron to British workshops. The coal fields of England are rapidly failing on account of their immense depth, while ours are not only of incalculable extent, but near the surface. Everything, in fact, combines to show that we possess a rapidly growing internal commerce which only needs the fostering care of the Government to secure to it an ultimate development which cannot be surpassed by that of any other nation. During the last year the value of this commerce, transported on the various lines of railroads was estimated at $18,000,000,000 and during the present year, in consequence of the increased product and value of grain, it will greatly exceed that. As our internal commerce increases, beyond our own power of consumption, the excess must either find a foreign market, or the loss falls upon the producer. All commercial nations understand this, and therefore their efforts to secure foreign markets for their exports. The greatness of Great Britain is, in a considerable measure, owing to the steadiness and consistency of her policy in this regard. There is no inlet in any place where the vessels of her mercantile marine do not penetrate to. Yet at the present time, when our trade is slowly recovering from its paralysis, and demanding additional means of supplying the wants of the thousands of meritorious artisans and workmen who are out of employment, her merchants and capitalists are actively engaged in making our own foreign commerce tributary to theirs by forcing us into dependence upon British vessels for the transportation of our surplus productions. They snatch the trade of a considerable portion of the American Continent from our hands. Brazil exports to England annually over $112,000,000 of her products, for which she receives in exchange nearly the same amount of imports. This trade is carried on by direct lines of communication, and in a great measure by steam-ships to which large Government subsidies are paid, while for the want of lines of steam communication between our eastern cities and Rio the services of the most expeditious route to Brazil is by way of England, and that country has secured similar advantages to her merchants over ours, although not in the same degree, with regard to the trade all along the eastern and western coasts of South America, as well as that with China, Japan, and Australia. Of the exports from China, more than three times in bulk goes to Great Britain as comes to the United States, and with the imports the difference is still greater. The policy of the Japanese Government, induced by influences adverse to our commercial interests, has secured to the English and French lines of steamers almost its entire trade, while an American line of steam vessels from Yokohama to Shanghai has been compelled to withdraw. Australia exports about $240,000,000 a year, and imports nearly as much, and almost this entire trade is carried on with England and her dependencies. The superiority which both England and France have obtained over us with reference to this vast trade may be attributed in large degree to the fact that each of the Governments pays annually to its steam lines between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000 in subsidies, while the Government of the United States has contributed to the superiority England has thus acquired by also paying subsidies to her steam lines out of its revenues. The result has been to increase the foreign over our domestic tonnage so steadily, since the close of the war, that our interest in ocean mercantile navigation is rapidly decreasing. Before the close of the war our foreign export and import trade was carried on 100 per cent. more in American than foreign vessels. Since the war it has been carried on 100 per cent. more in foreign than in American vessels. Until this condition of things is changed our commercial independence cannot be established upon such basis as it deserves to be. While our Navy is not engaged in commerce, it is the important and necessary ally. It should be at all times ready to furnish its protection in whatsoever sea it may be required. All the nations should understand that we are as ready to afford it this protection as we are to avenge an insult to our national flag. Without foreign commerce we must sink into inferiority, and without a Navy amply sufficient for this protection, all the profits of our surplus productions will be transferred from the coffers of our own to those of foreign capitalists. The rewards of our own industry and enterprise belong to ourselves, and we cannot fully maintain our independence without these enjoyments. The profits of the American agriculturist are as much their property as the lands which produce them, and those of the laborer and artisan in all the spheres of life should be held in as sacred regard. The Government cannot withhold its fostering care from either without detriment to itself. Is our Navy in its present condition sufficient to furnish the necessary amount of protection to our commerce? If we consider our commerce at its present stage of development, or are content to leave it to be transported abroad in foreign ships, and thus deprive the American producer of the profits of his labor, it may be sufficient; but if we are to take the position among the commercial nations to which we are entitled, if we are to secure to our own people the right to transport the products of their industry into whatsoever part of the world they may be demanded so that the profits may be returned to increase the aggregate of our national wealth, then, in my opinion, it is not in such condition. There may be ships enough, if they were all in proper repair, to increase our squadron to a sufficient size for this purpose. To put them all in repair, however, would require a larger expenditure than is practicable in the present condition of the Treasury, and, probably larger than would be justifiable at any time, until our revenue from Customs shall be sufficiently increased. As we may expect this from a gradual development of commerce, as soon as it occurs, we may gradually carry the Navy up to the point of necessary improvement, a point to be decided by the existing wants of trade. It is manifestly a duty to keep the Navy in such condition as to make it available in the future for all purposes for which it may be designed. Considering it in this light, the estimates for the ensuing year have been made with reference only to ordinary expenditures, such as are absolutely necessary for repairs and limited construction. No new ships are estimated for, because that would involve an expenditure larger than the receipts of the Treasury will be likely to justify. The now possessed and in progress will be sufficient for all ordinary purposes in time of peace, and if from any emergency not anticipated a larger number of vessels should be demanded, the experience of the late war has proved that we must rely upon our mercantile marine for a supply of the material of a navy whenever it is demanded. This mercantile marine depends for its effectiveness and extent upon the protection given to commerce by the Government, necessarily increasing with the increase of commerce. If we had steam-ship lines running directly from our own ports to all the leading commercial ports in the world, they would not only increase our revenue but render it more easy to improvise a navy in the event of an unexpected emergency. These vessels are constructed for speed, and can be easily converted to purposes of naval warfare. They will increase in number and importance as our capacity to give naval protection to our commerce increases, and hence we find one ground for the necessity of keeping our Navy in a condition to furnish this protection.

DIMINISHED AGGRESSIVE POWER OF THE NAVY.

Further on the Secretary says: "The Navy in its present condition, as compared with that of any other power, has less aggressive force than at any time during the past third of a centnry, except during the war; and less power to inflict serious injury upon the commerce of an enemy. Indeed, the fact cannot be concealed, and ought not to be, for it is well known to other nations that third and even fourth rates almost without exception are superior to us in this respect. For some years past large sums have been expended in refitting a number of vessels of the class known as monitors. Perhaps, under the particular conditions and our uncertain relations with another power, rebuilding them was not unwise, and certain and adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico they could be effectively employed in connection with other vessels, and for purposes it is not now pertinent to discuss. Apart from these monitors and a considerable amount of material for construction now on hand, we have but little, comparatively, to show for these large expenditures."

HEAVY ARMOR-PLATING DISCOURAGED.

The Secretary is not inclined to favor the building of heavy armor-plated gun-bearing vessels. They are suited for little else than harbor defenses, and may be likened to fortifications. And if the time shall result that the use of them shall be dispensed with to make place for improved ships, rams, and torpedo vessels, then the Navy can become sufficiently effective if supplied with fast sailing and fast steaming vessels of different classes, built, as they are now built elsewhere, to serve in time of peace as schools of instruction for our seamen, and in time of war to destroy the commerce of an enemy.

THE ESTIMATES

The appropriations available for the present fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,592,532 00. The whole amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $5,343,037 30. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of paymasters and agents of the Government on Nov. 1, 1877, $876,528 50, besides $152,000 refunded, making a total of $1,029,528 30, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditure from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, to have been $4,313,509 10. The estimates for the present fiscal year are $13,233,234 40, exclusive of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements at the several Navy-yards. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy of Nov. 29, 1876, the estimated amount for pay of the Navy for the present fiscal year was $7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men then in the service upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3, 1877, appropriated only $6,600,000, or $700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year unless Congress shall appropriate the above amount, the payment of which to the officers and men is so fixed by law that it cannot be evaded. The amount appropriated for deficiency at the extra session of Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and was based upon the amount ascertained to be due upon the books of the Fourth Auditor's office, whereas the deficiency here referred to is estimated for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878.

The Naval Academy receives words of praise from the Secretary, and he recommends, among other things, that a number of cadets shall be specially educated for the positions of naval constructors, to complete their education after leaving the Academy under the tuition of an experienced naval constructor at a navy-yard.

The estimates for the several yards cover such amounts only as are supposed to be absolutely indispensable to keep them in good condition. The Secretary urges that something be done to arrest the decay of the cab-dock at the New-York Navy-yard; otherwise, he says, it will slide back to its orginal condition, incumber the channel with its acres of mud, and the work of years will be the fruitful sport of the superintendent. By the act of Feb. 26, 1877, the President was authorized to organize a commission of three members, who were required to arrange equitable terms for the conveyance to the City of Brooklyn of a portion of the navy-yard situated in Wallabout Bay, for a public market. This commission has been organized, but has made no report, and the Secretary, in view of that fact, deems it his duty to say that, from a personal inspection of the premises, he thinks this important navy-yard would be seriously injured by this sale. It is not supposed that Congress intended the act referred to as an absolute sale, and that the deed of conveyance should be made upon the report of the commission without further inquiry. In that event the conveyance would be a matter of form merely, but if it be otherwise, he suggests, and Congress still retains full power over the matter, that it may yet, in its discretion, decide whether or not the property shall be sold. An appropriation of $400,000, to be immediately available, is recommended for the purpose of continuing the stone dry-dock at Mare Island.

THE MARE ISLAND YARD.

Reports from the late commandant at Mare Island show a great decrease in the depth of water at the docks, and unless some radical measures are promptly adopted it will soon be impracticable to bring a vessel of even moderate draught of water alongside the dock. The Secretary considers all the objects estimated for necessary and economical. As the only navy-yard upon the Pacific coast, it is necessary to debate upon the great value of that at Mare Island, situated, as it is, behind the defenses of San Francisco, having that growing and important city to draw upon for skilled labor and material of all kinds, and being the only port at which our vessels of war from the North and South Pacific can be properly repaired, its importance cannot be overestimated.

PENSACOLA.

Attention is called to the Pensacola Navy-yard, which, in the event of hostilities in the Gulf of Mexico, would become of the first importance. All the Gulf squadron would necessarily resort there for repairs. There is no good reason why it should not in the future become a building, as well as repairing yard. Its proximity to valuable live-oak reservations would render that costly material cheaper there than at the more northern yards, as the long water carriage would be avoided, and it has the excellent iron and coal of Southern Alabama almost at its gates. An iron dry-dock already contracted for is in process of construction, and is designed for this yard. It is the intention of the department to have it towed to the yard as soon as the proper season for doing so shall arrive and it can be safely attempted.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Secretary recommends that the appropriation asked for the bureau having charge of torpedo experiments be granted. He considers that suitable armored torpedo boats will be necessary adjuncts to our monitors and other systems of defense. He suggests the necessity of extending the operations of the law establishing a system of deposits in the Army for the savings of the soldiers, so as to include the appointed and enlisted men and boys and marines of the Navy.

The Naval Observatory is commended to the approbation and fostering care of Congress. A change in the location of that building, on account of sanitary reasons, is strongly urged.

Attention is called to the suggestions from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Equipments and Recruiting in reference to the purchase of iron for boilers, chains, &c. As the law now stands the department, after publication, is required to award contracts for iron to the lowest responsible bidder. After the contract is thus awarded it has sometimes occurred, and is likely to occur again, that upon subjecting the iron to the necessary Government test it is found not to answer the purposes for which it is designed. When this occurs a new contract has to be made after another publication which occasions great and sometimes injurious delay, with the possible repetition of the state of facts. The necessity for having the very best iron for boilers and chains must be recognized by all. The use of inferior material for either of these purposes might, and probably would, be attended with the most serious consequences, either the bursting of a boiler or the parting of a chain. By the former many lives would be sacrificed and a vessel seriously injured; by the latter a ship and its crew might be lost at sea. There can be but one remedy for this condition of things, which is to allow the purchase of iron for naval purposes whenever it can be obtained, with a view to the peculiar qualities requisite for the purposes for which it is required. The Iron Board at the Washington Navy-yard is constantly engaged in testing the iron of any manufacturer who may desire it, and authority should be given to the department to purchase such as has passed the test established, in the most satisfactory manner, at its market value. If it should be the pleasure of Congress to amend the existing law so as to authorize this, such restrictions could be adopted as would secure a satisfactory ascertainment of the market value, and sufficiently guard against imposition. Private purchases of any material for public use should not be authorized, except in cases of absolute necessity; but this seems to constitute such an exception to the rule, that it might be adopted without any impairment of the rule itself. It is believed that where so much depends, as regards life and property, upon the kind of iron used in the Navy, its quality and fitness should not be left dependent upon the private interests of those engaged in its manufacture. Safety and security require the preservation of the Government's test, and where these cannot be reached by the manufacturer who may become the lowest bidder under an advertisement, the department should be allowed, upon its public responsibility, to procure the material needed, according to the test, wheresoever it can be procured at a fair market price.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—Josephine Skelly, who is implicated in the death of George Taylor, at Fall River, was arrested in this city last night.

EARLY WINTER SERMONS.

AN APPEAL FOR HOME MISSIONS.

DR. JOHN HALL ON THE REPAIRING OF THE TEMPLE.

A collection for home missionary work was taken up in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. John Hall, preached a strong and appropriate sermon. The selection from the Scriptures which he read comprised the twenty-fourth chapter of Second Chronicles, containing the narrative of the repairing of the Temple during the reign of Joash (Jehoash.) Dr. Hall took the text for his sermon from Second Kings xii. 11: "And they gave the money, being told, into the hands of them that did the work, that had the oversight of the house of the Lord; and they laid it out to the carpenters and builders that wrought upon the house of the Lord." In beginning his sermon Dr. Hall reviewed the antecedents of the King, Joash, and recalled how he had been saved by the priest Jehoiada from the wrath of Athaliah, the Queen, who had all her other possible successors put to death. When Joash went upon the throne, at the age of 7 years, he was the only living descendant of Solomon, and during the first part of his career he was under the good influence of Jehoiada. Athaliah's sons had broken into the Temple and desecrated it, and had introduced the worship of Baal there. Joash called together the priests and Levites in convention to plan for the repairing of the Temple. But the Levites were unwilling to work in the matter. That a man is in the ministry is no guarantee that he is spiritual, nor even that he is religious. So the Levites did not demand money of the people, and did not carry out the work. The work was taken out of their hands, and by the King's orders a great chest was made, with a hole in the lid, for the priests to keep the funds in. We are not to suppose that this box resembled the contribution boxes sometimes seen in church vestibules. It was, rather, a strong safe in which the priests put the money they obtained directly from the people. The work which had before been desultory was now done in a business-like way, and the people were joyful, and gladly gave money. The priests found, when they had repaired the Temple, that they could also get money to repair the vessels in it. This building was God's representative among the people. To leave it in decay would show that the people neglected the cause. The same is true all the world over. Let Christian churches be decayed and neglected, especially if they are in the neighborhood of prosperous business places, and the belief will gain ground that the cause of Christianity is decaying. It is the same with the ministry. If a well-qualified minister is barely able to live, it will go forth that the causes for his ministry are held in little account. The Temple was repaired and no one was the worse for it. The Israelites were not obliged to cut down running expenses because they had erected so great a temple. There was no need to beg. When the cause was thrown upon the conscience of the people in a practical way, the money was forthcoming. There was no need of concerts and entertainments, and other expedients of a doubtful character, to get them the money. We are accustomed to look with a little suspiciousness at the twilight in which the Jewish Church existed, but we might profit by its example in many things. The workmen were paid as they went along. What right had the people to have a place to worship in, if the workmen who built it had not been paid? There were no builders' liens on the Temple. But it is not left to build a temple. That new building does not stand on Judgment Day in place of those being temples ourselves in which the Holy Ghost shall dwell. Joash did not end his reign as he began it. People who have no root in themselves endure only for a while. When circumstances change they change also. When the High Priest died the Princes came and obeisance to him and killed him. That very Temple which he had repaired was disgracefully abandoned. Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, was stoned to death in the courts of God's house, with the sanction of the King; and then ruin came. Now, why should this matter be brought before you to-day? What has it to do with the religious service of contributing to the home missions, when I get through speaking? There is a temple to be built in this country—a national temple, of very many—100,000—separate apartments, called Christian churches. Every one of its branches, whether Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, or Episcopalian, has an obligation upon it. We are not responsible for what is done by our brethren with other names; but we are responsible for our fair share of the work. The expense of our share of the work, during the last few years, seems to me inconsiderable when I look upon this building, upon a street car line, upon bridges. The great Presbyterian Church in America, with 5,000 congregations, has given a little less than $300,000 a year—an amount inconsiderable to the donors and for the work to be done. Our 997 home missionaries are paid an average of $250 apiece yearly. Their work is the preaching of the Gospel, the gathering together of the people, building up and consolidating congregations. If there ever was, in any sense of the word, a romance of missions, and there sometimes is a romance in foreign missions, there is none in these. Ten or 11 years ago the Pacific Railroad opened 800,000 square miles to the churches. There are two priesthoods, both bitterly hostile, to contend with; the older, Romanism, false, ignorant, and by force fighting against truth; the other, Mormonism, less ignorant, more scheming. I appeal to you as American citizens. Shall not the laws be enforced? Do you not blush for shame when you read in the newspapers of the constant outrage of justice and law? Do not you wish the law to be perpetuated? All these men have been redeemed from the power of sin. He is required to do right, and to do it cheerfully and willingly. It is not en

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S POLITICAL SCIENCE.

POLITICAL SCIENCE; OR, THE STATE, THEORETICALLY AND PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED. By THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, lately President of Yale College. 2 vols. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1878.

English literature is very poor in books on political science. The study of politics, for Englishmen, takes the shape of historical and critical studies on English institutions and on the English constitution; for Americans it takes the form of studies in the interpretation of a written constitution. Germans and Frenchmen, on the other hand, have produced numerous systematic treatises in this department. We have, therefore, the remarkable state of things, that where political life is the most active, political theory is most neglected, and where political life is lowest, there political speculation is most active. Although this state of things is worthy of remark, yet it is not astonishing. Those who have good institutions, in full and beneficent activity, are satisfied with a traditional understanding of them. They do not care to analyze their institutions, or to justify their existence. They are satisfied to enjoy, or, at most, to trace the history and development of what they enjoy. Those who are dissatisfied with what is, and cannot find anything to meet the needs they experience, begin to investigate principles as the first step toward the creation of institutions. Either tendency may easily be abused. A nation which has inherited good institutions may easily permit them to become corrupt and decay, if it is not conscious of their spirit, their *rationale*, and their justification, according to the prevailing notions of right and justice. A nation given to political speculations may wander forever in mazes of declamation and sentiment, and never win power of decision and action sufficient to create anything at all. There are, in fact, no scientific principles in politics. We find no fixed facts or laws of universal and permanent application. Politics are the domain of practical work. Political science deals only with things to be done. Its problems arise from the necessity of living on from day to day under the circumstances which each day spring up. Means must be adjusted to ends for this purpose—that is, expediency must rule. It is, therefore, the domain in which opinions attain their highest value, and the domain in which opinions of some sort are most easily formed, while it is most difficult to establish opinions of high value. For these reasons political speculation has extraordinary fascinations for people of small culture, and is especially distrusted by those of better training. At best, the highly-trained statesman knows that the only guidance he has consists in certain empirical rules, or general principles, deduced from experience. These are based on broad generalizations from human nature, which are of little practical value in their broadest form, and are more and more inaccurate the more they are specialized. Furthermore, the statesman knows that the possible scope of his arrangements is very narrow, and that the best results he can hope for will appear very meagre to one who discusses ideals.

For all these reasons political speculation is the grand arena for dogmatizers. Nowhere else can one dogmatize on such small capital. There are schools of politicians who pride themselves on the intensity of their dogmatic earnestness, and who are willing to sacrifice any and all inherited institutions, in order to round out to a fuller realization what they call "a great principle." Such persons are condemned by their method as unwise and unsafe public men.

Political speculation has always been far more active in the United States than in Great Britain. Of late years a new sense of dissatisfaction with what we have inherited, and a political skepticism hitherto unknown here, have sprung up. These facts may go far to explain why the most important recent contribution to political science, which has been made among English speaking people, should be produced on this side the water. Our discontented and skeptical thinkers have hitherto been restrained by the sanctity of certain almost unanimously-received doctrines, by certain names and terms, by the vagueness and uncertainty which they experienced as soon as they broke away from traditional ideas. They have felt lost in their attempts to find fixed points for political speculation. Hence, even the better political criticisms which we have produced during the last ten years have been marked by vagueness, over-refinement, unskillful imitation of foreign models, inconsistency, and lack of vigor and energy to decide and act.

At such a time a solid and learned treatise on political science, which treats, not detach ed subjects, but the whole discipline in its harmony, and entirety, may be of the utmost value. Such a treatise is the one before us. It discusses the vast range of subjects embraced in political science in a manner calculated to give every careful reader some definite notions in place of the vague and popular common-places to which we are accustomed on the stump and in the press. It ought to show people to their entire satisfaction the crudeness and error of many popular doctrines, and the extent to which they use political terms without clear and simple definitions.

The book opens with a discussion of the theory of rights, which the author views as they have been regarded by many of the best German writers on *Vaterrecht*. He defines rights as "powers of free action." He finds the proof that men have rights in the *consensus humani generis*, and as to what rights they have, he says: "Every one has a right to be what he was meant to be; he has a right to develop himself, to maintain, and to carry out his true nature." Obviously there is a question here whether a man's becoming what he was meant to be means carrying out his true nature, or whether what a man was meant to be is to be established by other and proper deductions. The author holds that there is a moral and religious standard of what man ought to be, and that the rights to be recognized are those which are essential to the attainment of this standard.

Probably no part of the work will meet with stronger dissent than this, since it falls in the midst of a most important but sharp controversy, which divides schools of political philosophers. The opinion here presented has never found favor in England, and among American publicists, who generally start from the standpoint of lawyers, there will probably be much dissent. We believe that it is not a tenable theory. A human life once begun is a force which must work on until spent, counteracted, or changed in form. While it lasts it is exerted against the obstacles and difficulties which restrain it, and it has to conquer room for action by compromise with other similar forces by which it is surrounded. This it can do through war or by striking an agreement in which the compromise is peacefully recognized and conceded. The *consensus* of the human race recognized long before historic times that such an agreement was wiser and more expedient than war between man and man. It recognized, "rights" as general features of such agreements, which must be assumed or implied between all men of a certain community. The conceptions differed in different communities, where different circumstances gave different forms to the necessary truce. The conceptions also advanced and covered new points as new circumstances arose. Hence, notions of rights have advanced with civilization, and they differ on different stages of civilization. Rights, therefore, were recognized in custom, prejudice, habit, and tradition, and they were early clothed with the sanction of religion, until finally, at the point where a nation steps into history, rights are embodied in law. An advancing civilization produces refinements, distinctions, developments, and modifications in rights, which are gathered and recorded in the history of legislation. Changes can often be noted within a generation. Outside of legislation, thought, and discussion are continually at work enlarging the area of life, subject to fixed and defined rights. Even in any civilized society many inchoate or imperfect rights are under the protection of religion, custom, decency, and politeness. Some of them never go beyond this protection, and never need any other. What is more common than to hear wrangling discussions, in which it is hotly affirmed, on the one side, that a man has such and such a right, which is as eagerly denied on the other? Is it not, then, true that the *consensus humani generis* is not only the sole proof that men have rights, but also the only test of what rights they have, or rather that the latter question can only be considered within the limits of a race, or a generation, or a nation, and that the *consensus* of the society so limited constitutes rights in the only form in which they present themselves actually? We should say that the members of any community are continually forced to reflect on the facts of human life as they experience it under their circumstances of time and place; that they form judgments as to the mutual claims and obligations between man and man or between the individual and the State, which it is necessary to recognize in order that a number of men may carry on the struggle for existence in a society without violence or disorder or reasonable discontent; that the claims which they judge essential to be recognized are rights, and that these rights can hardly be conceived, even theoretically, separate from obligations—not merely the obligation of others to concede the right, but the obligation of the subject of rights to concede the same rights to others under the same circumstances. "Natural rights," the fruitful subject of dogmatism and declamation, are only those rights which have been longest and most universally recognized. Hence no one has ever been able to draw a line dividing them from other rights. In our own time, international law shows us the system of rights slowly winning ground against the system of war for the adjustment of interests which come in conflict while seeking their satisfaction. Is not the process now going on between groups exactly analogous to that by which rights once gained recognition as between man and man, when there were no fixed tribunals over men, as there are none now over nations?

Another point of which President Woolsey treats, and in regard to which it seems to us that discussion might be profitably raised, is the conception of property. Our language is, unfortunately, poor in terms for property, and our usage lacks precision. The author derives his notion of property from the etymology of the word. This throws the emphasis of the definition on the conception of ownership, and lays the basis for the discussion of the right to appropriate, in exclusive ownership, land and goods. This discussion, of course, has an important place in political science, and the author does full justice to it. His exposition of the right of property, in all its relations, is most satisfactory. For the matter of taxation, however, which lies partly in political economy and partly in political science, it is important to observe that the conception of ownership does not exhaust the notion of property, and that it leaves out of view some important considerations. Ownership in the same "property" may be divided among a great number of persons. This ownership, whether sole or joint, or divided in any manner, needs to be justified, so far as it is exclusive, against non-owners, but when the State comes to tax, shall it tax ownership or property? It is most important here to observe that the property in existence at any moment, in a given country, is an exact mathematical quantity. It is an industrial force, (*Vermögen,*) and it is this, or its product, that the State must look to for its taxes, however divided the ownership may be. To this end it is important not to lose sight of the term property as a collective name for appropriable objects of utility to man. Most bad laws about taxation are due to confusion on this point.

After speaking of the theory of the State, which he discusses with a clearness and method not to be found in any other treatise before the public, President Woolsey goes on to discuss "practical politics." To this he devotes by far the larger portion of his work. He gives very full and interesting accounts of various politics, going far enough into the history, as we think with good judgment, to place his reader in command of the main points of importance for comparison. This method of treating the subject is daily rising into higher appreciation. The crude notions which one hears every day involve over and over again theories and institutions which have been tried and condemned. The author's scheme includes a wide view of various politics in ancient and modern times, and his discussion of various forms of democracy, comparing them with our own, is of great value for a sound criticism of our circumstances and institutions. Comparative politics promises especial advantages in the discussion of political institutions. It requires a great measure of the historic sense, and may not be possible to any one who has not high culture, and some personal acquaintance with foreign political systems, but it gives the external point of view, which is essential to correct criticism of the social phenomena in which one is living and among which one is moving.

We must confess that the portion of this section of the work before us which seemed to us least satisfactory was that which is, perhaps, most important, the criticism of the political institutions of Great Britain. Englishmen say that their Constitution is so much a matter of instinct, feeling, tacit understanding, that no one can understand it who has not been brought up under it. We can tell how all Americans will feel, and what they will think and do, in certain circumstances, but the cases in which we can do this are few and unimportant, and our prognostications are very frequently incorrect, as compared with the number of cases in which, and the distinctness and correctness with which, Englishmen predict what the national feeling, wish, and will of England, will be. Now, the English "Constitution" consists in large measure of this national feeling, wish, and will, for it is only the formal expression of the political life of the nation. Such a constitution is only possible for a nation whose population is thoroughly homogeneous, whose institutions have been developed normally, comparatively without shock or break, and whose people have grown into grooves which are well-defined, but which fit the nation easily, and cause no friction. Written constitutions give guarantees and provide restraints, but these can be brought into effect often only with very great friction. Outside observers, therefore, often think that the necessary guards, limits, and guarantees are lacking in the English system because they do not see the nation, in its political movements, touch against them. The fact, however that the nation never touches its guarantees, never brings them into use, is the secret of its political success. It is the perfection of success in self-government that the individual politician, in his political activity, respects the limits and draws back before touching the bounds, which, therefore, serve as landmarks, showing him where to go in safety, not as barriers which will stop him if he dashes against them.

The best writers on the English Constitution warn us against regarding the King as a mere figure-head. His functions are largely negative, but they are essential to the system. He fills a post which would otherwise be an object of ambition, and removes it from the reach of intrigue. This institution, therefore, eliminates from the political system the baser forms of political rivalry and ambition, and the man who would rise to be Minister is thrown upon the necessity of rising by faithful public service in a long career. The King, moreover, as above and outside of party, represents the unity of the nation as a nation, which parties are always in danger of forgetting. His will and wish are not without weight, and they are most active when parties threaten national interests, for the interest of the Crown lies in national unity, harmony, strength, and smooth prosperity. The head of the Government, whether President or Minister, is necessarily the leader of a party. No President has ever succeeded in being the head of the nation. Washington tried it, with the best chance of success, and failed. All the best Presidents have shown the tendency of the position to inspire in one who holds it an ambition to be more than a party chief, and to sustain national interests against party interests, but not one has succeeded in making himself head of the nation. The English King holds the stability, harmony, and perpetuity of the nation through and over party strifes. It would be easy to enlarge upon this and other features of the institution of the English monarchy, and perhaps there is nothing in regard to the English system which it is more desirable to explain to Americans than the reasons why an intelligent Englishman sustains the institution.

The prerogatives of the Crown are also a very valuable part of the English Constitution, in its practical working. It is by virtue of them that the executive *governs*, and is not, as many superficial critics assert, a mere Executive Committee of the Commons. Not to speak of other prerogatives, the initiative of the Crown (that is, of the Government) in legislation gives character to the English system. It is not often observed that the veto has disappeared from the English system, because the initiative is in the hands of a Ministry, which commands a majority. Hence the veto is anticipatory. The Minister vetoes what he will not introduce, and what it is useless for any one else to introduce, save tentatively in order to educate public opinion, until the majority is changed. We have an instance before us in a pending question in this country. We are waiting and hoping for one, if not two, vetoes. The country is held in alarm and suspense, and important interests are put in jeopardy, while either etiquette or constitutional usage forbids the President to say whether he will interpose a veto or not. If he were the head of the *Government*, he must have said long ago whether he would or not carry a certain measure, and must have taken the responsibility, now and in history, of doing or not doing what is proposed. It would be difficult to imagine an instance more thoroughly covering the difference between the two systems, and the function of the veto in either. An anticipatory veto is the kind of veto which the Anti-resumption act needed, and which it would have met from any man whom the people would have elected President, or who had a reputation to sustain for himself and his Administration.

President Woolsey discusses the comparative merits of the election of the Chief Executive by the House or by popular election. There are great evils connected with either plan. As we go on gathering experience of popular elections, the difficulties of making such elections truly operative for securing an expression of public opinion become more and more apparent. Elections are a clumsy and imperfect method at best, and when, by the use of "platforms," under the motto "Measures, not men," we endeavor to make elections decisive as to policy, we have one of the abuses of democracy under one of the worst of its forms. The best instance in our history is furnished by the North-western Boundary question in Polk's Administration, where a party convention undertook to decide by resolution and "submit to the people" a certain view in regard to a delicate historical and diplomatic question. If the Government were really to be shaped for four years by one man or another, and the people were called on to decide only which man they had the more confidence in, the case might be different, but even then, a popular election could only be regarded as one of those rough approximations with which we have to be satisfied in politics.

On the other hand, elections by ballot in legislative bodies are open to very grave objections. They always mean elections by a caucus, and are open to greater or less intrigue according to the dignity and power of the position, and the degree of ambition which it excites. The excellence of the English Constitution, in this respect, is that the Minister is produced by a kind of process of natural selection. There is no election at all, and yet the system calls to the head the man in whom the nation has most confidence, and keeps him there as long as he enjoys that confidence. The average duration of a Ministry is a little less than the term of an American President.

President Woolsey also inclines to the opinion that the President of the United States has very great power. In certain points of view this may be so, and when he has a strongly organized, large, and devoted majority behind him it is true to the extreme. But when the President has a hostile majority to deal with in the House, his power is slight and his position contemptible. Present circumstances again serve to illustrate. The state of things with a President of one party and the majority of the House of another is politically immoral—that is to say, the relations are irrational, and the products are confused, distorted, and vicious. The majority in the House, under such circumstances, always lacks organization and coherence, and the country comes to a state of things in which its political weal or woe hangs upon the exercise by the President of his last and extreme prerogative, and that, too, in the first year of his Administration. He may be strong, impregnable even, in this prerogative, but he is on the defensive, and it is not what is meant by strength in politics, i. e., being clothed with efficient powers for action. Even with a majority of his own party in Congress the President of the United States has generally been compelled to use his patronage in order to secure support for measures of policy which he was anxious to carry. To illustrate this again: The President has often been told in the public press within the last few weeks that he would want to go to Congress by and by to ask for support for some of his measures, and then would find that the distribution of patronage, as he is making it at present, had left him powerless.

With President Woolsey's criticisms on recent movements in England and their favorable effects most competent critics will agree. The English system is not practicable except in the hands of men of great moderation and self-control. If the House of Commons consisted of men who knew little of history and cared little for its warnings, if they were indifferent to national reputation, impatient of restraint, individually anxious to make a figure, and disposed to foist the powers they possess to the utmost realization, instead of being reluctant to exercise power when they could help it, the results would be disastrous. At present the House of Commons is a great jury, before which 20 or 30 able and highly-trained men debate questions of national interest, and the jury of men drawn from the intelligence, but not from the genius, of the nation, decide between them. The latest tendencies of political thought in Great Britain show a degree of affection for abstractions which has hitherto been wanting. The old Chartist movement was dogmatic without being abstractionist. The new radicalism seems to have the latter character. Great principles are professed. Assuming that the people want what is for the public good, if they can only be led to see what it is, the leaders of the new radicalism have thrown themselves into the task of educating public opinion with astonishing zeal, and have undertaken an amount of labor to this end, out of pure public spirit, which is almost incredible to us. Discouraging questions, however, at once arise. Do men, speaking generally and wildly, desire what is for the public interest, or what is for their own interest? How long will it be before the demagogue will appear, and will appeal to private or class interests? What chance will the public-spirited gentleman, arguing for public interests, have against the demagogue arguing for narrow interests? If the zeal and devotion are sufficient for the great labor now required, will they hold out against the new problem and the disgust of a contest with a demagogue? Will the zeal of the volunteer for the public interest equal that of the political schemer who wants something?

The long historical summary in the third part of the work before us shows how much trouble men have had to get themselves governed, or to secure the necessary political organization. It would be easy to show by comparison and generalization that the vices of all bad Governments have been essentially the same. Whether one man, or a few, or the mass have governed, the same vices of human nature have been in play, and have produced the same results. The art of government is yet in its infancy, and but few fixed rules have been established in it. The problem of enabling a nation, as a whole, to govern itself, still remains. It is only most imperfectly solved by the device of setting a major party to govern the nation, and it is not solved at all when a major party thinks its business is to govern the minority, while it is not called upon to govern itself. Theories of representation are still very crude, and it is to be hoped that what President Woolsey says on this subject may help to mature public opinion on some important points under this head. He shows the falsehood of the conception of the representative as a delegate from a district and the advocate of special interests.

His short section on the origin of our own system ought also to dispel some very erroneous notions from which only a few people are free. The American Union and the American political system are as perfect specimens of historical development as could be offered. There is nothing arbitrary or artificial about their origin. They grew out of the necessities of the case, and took the form which circumstances forced upon them. The political factors were the same as are found in all communities of the same degree of civilization, modified only by the physical circumstances of the people. It is true of the Americans also, as it is of every people in the history of the world, that they advanced to higher organization most unwillingly, and only under the compulsion of an experienced necessity.

On the much-debated question, whether the United States are a nation or not, the author makes suggestions which are worthy of careful attention. As between Nationalists and State rights men he is a Nationalist, but what most people have meant by asserting that the United States are a nation, is simply that the Union is indestructible, and constitutes one political unit. President Woolsey points out very correctly that this is an incorrect use of the term nation, and that to express this idea we should say that the United States are a State—a confederated State. The idea of the nation is wider and grander, and it ought not to be reduced or abused. The Jews are a nation, though they have no territory and no Government. Unity of race, religion, tradition, customs, and institutions, rigidly and exclusively maintained against all the world, makes them, perhaps, the best specimen of a nation—a great social unit, with distinct and strongly-marked traits. In this sense, the people of the United States do not constitute a nation. They are heterogeneous in race, creed, traditions, customs, and, to some extent, in institutions. To weld the heterogeneous ingredients into a conglomerate would not constitute a nation. There will be no nation here until the population is so dense that the people are forced into close contact with each other, under which the various elements will be rubbed down and disintegrated, until they recombine in new and appropriate proportions. There will then be a national character, a uniformity of feeling, a ready and general sympathy, a cordial understanding, and a unity of will for a common purpose, such as are now most needed, but are, as yet, impossible.

In the meantime the Union is the scaffolding of the future nation, or the mold in which it is to be formed, and the instinct in favor of union which the people feel is fully justified. President Woolsey thinks the dissolution of the Union no longer possible. In this he is probably right, but that it will never be put to the test again is too much to expect. In time past, whenever any one section has felt that the power of the General Government was being used to crush or sacrifice its interests to those of other sections, its loyalty to the Union has grown cold. Similar causes will produce the same results again, and the inference is that the Union, the value of which to us in our present stage it would be impossible to exaggerate, can only be maintained if there is a disposition on all sides never to abuse the power of a majority, to hear the protests of the minority and try to do them justice, and to exercise all political powers with moderation and concession. The Union means now simply that the people on this territory are irrevocably bound to one common political destiny, and that they must work out their problems and differences, under this bond, by some method of adjustment, as well as they can.

It would be impossible to even specify here the vast number of subjects, all of which command public attention, of which this work treats. Its very great value arises from the fact that it is a vast encyclopedia of information and sound thought on such a great number of topics, on which all intelligent people are forced to reflect. Some will dissent from the general stand-point of the work, as too strongly marked by the religious and moral tenets of a particular school, although no writer could produce anything of value in this department but one who had strong convictions in one school or another in regard to the general aspects of human society and human life, and no writer could well be more free from improper bias than this author is. Others will dissent from the views expressed on particular topics, such as criminal law, or the limit of State action, but on such great points as equality, communism, socialism, liberty, and a great number of other fundamental political notions and controversies, the effect of the book will be to give clear knowledge of the true conceptions of things, and of their true relations, and to establish on solid foundations the convictions to which all candid students of political science are led. Others, again, will dissent from opinions expressed on special minor topics, such as that it would be wise for us to elect postmasters by popular vote, except in the largest cities, but most of the opinions so expressed will gain the assent of the best thinkers. In short, the book is all that can be expected in a science which is no science, in the strict sense of the word, but deals only with opinions and judgments as to what is wise and expedient in practice. It sums up and puts into methodical order the best thought of the time on these subjects, with the criticisms and original opinions of a generous and well-trained mind.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	107	1000	Lake Shore	61⅞
8,000	K.P.inc.No.16.	83½	1500	do	62
5,000	do	83⅝	1200	do	61⅞
3,000	H. & St. Jo. 5s, conv.	85½	800	do	62¼
10,000	do	86	50	do	62⅜
400	Del. & Hud.	46	800	do	62¼
100	do	45⅞	400	do	62⅜
100	Mariposa	3¼	500	do	62⅛
300	Mariposa pf.	8¾	1000	do	62
100	do	4	100	do	61⅞
100	N.Y.C.&H.	103⅜	300	do	62
200	do	103	500	do	62⅜
300	Mich. Central	88¾	100	do	62¼
200	do	89⅛	1100	do	62⅜
400	West. Union	97	300	St. Paul	36¼
100	do	77⅛	400	do	35⅞
900	do	77¼	200	do	35⅜
800	do	77⅜	200	do	35⅛
300	do	77⅛	200	do	35⅜
700	do	77⅜	200	St. Paul pf.	70¼
300	do	77	100	do	70⅜
1400	do	77⅛	300	do	70⅛
200	Erie Railway	10¼	50	do	70
800	North-west	35	100	H. & St. Jo.	12⅜
700	do	35⅛	100	Mor. & Es.	75⅜
200	do	35	100	D., L. & W.	47⅞
100	do	34⅝	700	do	48⅛
300	North-w. pf.	65⅜	1000	do	48¼
300	do	65⅝	100	do	48⅜
200	do	65¾	400	do	48¼
200	do	65⅜	400	do	48⅜
100	do	65¼	200	do	48⅜
100	Ohio & M.	8⅜	100	Kansas Pacific	8¼

MONDAY, Dec. 3—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a decrease in the surplus reserve of $994,950, leaving the amount of reserve now held by the banks above legal requirements $9,663,425. The total reserve of the banks on Saturday was $58,903,800, against $59,717,100 the previous week, a decrease of $813,300, which is the difference between a loss of $1,443,800 in specie and a gain of $630,500 in legal tenders. The loans show the remarkably large increase of $3,099,800, while the deposits are up only $726,600. The circulation has increased $9,800.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2, 1876.
Loans	$235,329,800	$238,429,600	$256,549,700
Specie	19,767,800	18,324,000	20,434,100
Legal-t'rs	39,949,300	40,579,800	39,823,700
Net Deps.	196,234,900	196,961,500	207,322,000
Circulat'n	18,100,500	18,110,300	14,952,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$19,767,800	$18,324,000	Dec. $1,443,800
Legal ten.	39,949,300	40,579,800	Inc. 630,500
Total res	$59,717,100	$58,903,800	Dec. $813,300
Resv. required act. deposits	49,058,725	49,240,375	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$10,658,375	9,663,425	Dec. $994,950

The Money market was active early in the week, when the majority of transactions in call loans were effected at 6@7 ₱ cent. Toward the close the ruling rates were 5@6 ₱ cent. The decline in prices on the Stock Exchange caused some shifting of loans, but without disturbance to the market. The advent of the cold weather will probably stimulate the movement of currency to the South and South-west. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5½@7 ₱ cent., and was in good demand. The decrease in the public debt for November was $1,323,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury at the end of the month was $133,970,000, against gold notes outstanding amounting to $32,300,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market easier for money and firm and higher for Consols and United States bonds. The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced on Thursday from 5 to 4 ₱ cent., while in the open market three months' bills were discounted as low as 3½ ₱ cent. The bank made a gain of £742,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 47 ₱ cent., against 47 7-16 ₱ cent. last week. Consols show an advance for the week of ⅜@½ ₱ cent., while United States bonds were generally firm and higher. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a decrease in specie of 6,500,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm and higher early in the week, and rates were advanced from $4 81 to $4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills, and from $4 85 to $4 85½ for demand. At the close the rates were reduced to $4 81½ and $4 84½, owing to the accumulation of cotton bills and the almost entire absence of any inquiry for bills from the dealers in Government bonds.

The Gold speculation was quiet and the market presented few features of interest. The price declined from 103 to 102¾, but subsequently recovered to the former figure, closing at 102⅞. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Saturday at 102.81 to 102.87. The bids aggregated $3,520,000, at prices ranging from 102.38 to 102.87. This sale will add $1,000,000 to the Treasury currency balance, from which legal tenders to the amount of 80 ₱ cent. of the new national bank notes issued during the month of November will be retired and canceled. Cash Gold loaned at 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying early in the week, but was in better demand toward the close, and borrowers paid 1@3 ₱ cent. in exceptional instances for its use.

Government bonds displayed marked firmness in the face of sales early in the week for London account. The home demand continues quite brisk, and considerable purchases were made for the account of financial institutions and individual capitalists. The improvement in prices ranged from ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent., the latter in 1867s, and the highest quotations were generally current at the close. Railroad mortgages were active early in the week, and the market was strong in tone, with an advance in prices of ½ to 4 ₱ cent. over the highest prices of last week. The Toledo and Wabash issues made the greatest advance. Toward the close the market was less active and rather weaker. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles made an exceptional decline of 3½ ₱ cent., selling down to 85. The reaction in the general list was ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. State Bonds were firm for Missouris, Louisianas, and Tennessees, and a fraction lower for District of Columbia 3.65s.

On the Stock Exchange the speculative interest centred chiefly in Lake Shore, which, under a pressure to sell long stock, accompanied by sales for the bear account, recorded a decline of 6 ₱ cent. The coal shares, which early in the week stubbornly resisted the depressing influences brought to bear upon the general market, finally succumbed and joined the downward movement, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western falling from 51⅝ to 47½, Delaware and Hudson from 48⅝ to 45, and Morris and Essex from 76½ to 74½. The Western shares were generally weak, notably Michigan Central, which, as usual, followed the fortunes of Lake Shore, and fell off from 63¼ to 57¾. The efforts to depress Western Union were attended with an indifferent measure of success, though the bears in the stock were quite busy in circulating rumors calculated to adversely affect the price of the shares. In the final dealings the market assumed a degree of firmness, and the evidences were abundant that, while the small fry of speculators were selling, some of the larger operators were availing themselves of the lower range of prices to cover short contracts and, very likely, effect purchases for the long account. The market is, at the present moment, in a very critical condition; but, judging from surface indications, it would not be at all surprising if the recent heavy decline should be followed by a sharp advance. And, in this connection, it may be stated that the large outstanding short interest offers a tempting opportunity to parties inclined to bull stocks.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 2, 1878.
American Gold	103	102¾	108½
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	106⅞	107	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109⅝	108⅛	115⅜
New-York Central	107¼	105⅞	101¾
Rock Island	101	99⅛	99⅝
Pacific Mail	23¾	22⅞	24¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36	34⅜	20¼
Milwaukee & St. Paf. pf.	71¼	69⅝	52¼
Lake Shore	67	61	55⅞
Chicago & North-western	37¼	34½	35⅞
Chicago & North-west. pf.	67⅛	65	59⅝
Western Union	79	77⅜	72¼
Union Pacific	67	66⅜	58½
Del., Lack. & Western	51⅝	47⅜	70⅜
New-Jersey Central	13½	13⅜	34⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	48⅝	45	70¼
Morris & Essex	76½	74½	92
Panama	125	125	125
Erie	10¾	9⅝	9¼
Ohio & Mississippi	9⅛	8⅜	5⅝
Harlem	146½	146½	136½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13	12½	13
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	29¾	28¼	26
Michigan Central	63¼	57⅜	43¼
Illinois Central	74	71	71

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—DEC. 1.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	106¼	105⅞	106	106⅛
Harlem			145	147
Erie	10¼	10	10⅛	10¼
Erie, preferred				23½
Lake Shore	62⅜	61	62	62⅛
Wabash	15¼	15¼	15	15¼
North-western	35½	34½	34⅞	35
North-western pref.	65¾	64⅞	65¼	66⅜
Rock Island	100	99⅝	99⅞	100
Fort Wayne			90	91
Milwaukee and St. Paul.	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	35⅜
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	70⅜	69⅝	70	70¼
Pittsburg	76	76	75	76
Del., Lack. and West.	50½	48½	48⅝	48⅜
New-Jersey Central	12⅜	12⅜	12½	14
Del. and Hud. Canal	47	45	45⅝	45⅞
Morris and Essex	75½	74⅜	75	75⅛
Michigan Central	59	57¾	59⅜	59⅝
Illinois Central	72⅝	71	71¾	72
Union Pacific	67	67	66⅜	67
C., C., C. & I.	32½	31	31	35
Chic., Bur. & Quincy			101¼	101⅜
Chicago & Alton	78	78	77½	78¼
Chicago & Alton, pref.			100	102
C., C. and Ind. Central.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅞
Hannibal and St. Jo.	12½	12½	12¼	12⅝
Han. and St. Jo. pref.	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
Panama				126
Western Union	77⅜	76⅜	77½	77¼
A. & P. Telegraph	23	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
Pacific Mail	21¾	20½	21¼	21⅜
Quicksilver			16	17½
Quicksilver, pref.			32	35
Adams Express			96	97
Wells, Fargo & Co.			86¼	87
American Express	49¾	49¾	49½	50
United States Express			46	47½

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,462,058
Corresponding week last year	3,401,811
Since Jan. 1 this year	297,123,079
Corresponding period last year	291,624,470
Gold Dec. 1, 1877	102⅞
Gold Dec. 2, 1876	103⅛

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,424,413
Corresponding week last year	6,133,047
Since Jan. 1 this year	267,064,892
Corresponding period last year	246,594,059

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$248,795
Corresponding week last year	260,110
Since Jan. 1 this year	31,222,988
Corresponding period last year	42,178,730

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,557,653
Corresponding week last year	1,099,402
Since Jan. 1 this year	90,188,125
Corresponding period last year	93,203,581

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$461,507
Corresponding week last year	182,912
Since Jan. 1 this year	50,279,782
Corresponding period last year	58,278,374

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. 1877	1876
A. Top. & S. Fé	2d w'k Nov.	$93,623 $59,648
At. & Great West.	M'h of Sept.	377,469 342,767
Bur. C. R. & N.	3d w'k Nov.	30,673 22,737
Cairo & St. Louis	2d w'k Nov.	4,190 5,372
Central Pacific	M'h of Oct.	1,696,000 1,888,066
Chicago & Alton	3d w'k Nov.	102,438 107,632
Chic. B'rl. & Quincy	M'h of Oct.	1,263,270 1,242,928
C., M. & St. Paul	3d w'k Nov.	216,000 177,793
Chic., & Northwest.	M'h of Oct.	1,598,776 1,542,051
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	M'h of Sept.	798,277 663,940
Clev. Mt. V. & D.	3d w'k Nov.	8,357 7,032
D. & R. Grande	2d w'k Nov.	19,232 10,675
G. H. & S. Anto	M'h of Sept.	110,272 116,249
Grand Trunk	W'ed. N. 17.	211,106 193,858
Great West.	W'ed. N. 16.	91,335 73,864
Hn. & St. Jos	3d w'k Nov.	43,000 36,240
H'n. & Tx. Cen.	Mon. of Oct.	*361,649 377,340
Ill. C. (Ill. line)	M'h of Oct.	588,367 526,247
Ill. C. (La lines)	M'h of Sept.	191,289 177,698
Ind. Bl. & W.	2d w'k Nov.	18,759 22,449
Int. & Gt. Nor.	3d w'k Nov.	*41,089 50,537
Kansas Pacific	3d w'k Nov.	78,277 62,579
L., Cin. & Lex.	M'h of Sept.	110,245 ———
L. & Nash. &c.	M'h of Sept.	526,058 492,178
Mich. Central	M'h of Oct.	669,684 647,922
Miss'ri Pacific	M'h of Oct.	394,372 371,322
M.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Eben Plympton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—False Shame—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Hunchback—Miss Regina Dace, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Mr. D. W. Waller.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Puff-Paff—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c. Matinee.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

MEADE'S HALL.—The Baby Show—The Midget's Levee—Morning and evening.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle States, falling barometer, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The letter of Secretary Sherman, which we published yesterday morning, addressed to a firm of bankers in this City, who wanted to buy 4 per cent. bonds with silver, was a very pertinent and conclusive reply to their particular proposition. It could not be accepted, the Secretary says, because the law demands gold, and the silver offered is not worth as much as gold by $12,663 on the $150,000 which the bankers wanted. It may be remarked that the same reasoning would govern the action of the holders of the public debt if they could have their say. They too are entitled to gold, and would not voluntarily take a metal worth 8½ per cent. less. The Secretary also declares that the payment of interest in silver—which had been held out as an inducement by the bankers—if made to those who paid gold for their bonds, would not be "fair or honest," in which he is just. But we make bold to suggest that similar argument ought to prevent a remonetization of silver, with a limitation of legal tender, say to sums of $20. That would compel most earners of wages to take the least valuable money, and it is more of a hardship and an injustice to compel a man entitled to $1 50 a day for his work to take $1 37 than it is to require the United States to take $137,337 for $150,000.

"The Army is to the United States," says Secretary McCrary, "what a well-disciplined and trained Police force is to a city, and the one is quite as necessary as the other." This is a frank and clear statement of the truth, and the Secretary of War deserves credit for having made it. With the intimate knowledge which he has of what the regular Army did in July and August last, and of how much more it might have done, if it had been maintained in a condition of decent efficiency, no honest man could have said less, and his frankness calls for remark only because there has been so much cowardly shuffling regarding this question by the mere politicians of both parties. There is no room for reasonable doubt that the time will come, and before long, when the country, as a whole, will require from its regular Army the capacity to render just such service as a thoroughly good Police renders. We are not, as we once were, a country of simple and orderly people, with the habit of respect for law and order and property everywhere deeply rooted, and with public opinion in all places strongly arrayed against violence. On the contrary, the introduction in large volume of an element of population foreign to the early American society has made the working of the original machinery for preserving order very inefficient in places and wholly useless in others. It would be the most costly folly not to improve the machinery while we can.

Experience has shown that a force doing the duty of Police should be carefully disciplined, be officered by men who hold their authority during good behavior, and should be, as far as possible, removed from the influences of current politics. It is the regular Army alone which fulfills these conditions in this country. If we could be sure that violence of any kind would be confined to a limited area, that it would not cross State lines, and that it would not be too strong in any one State for the authorities thereof to contend with, we might safely dismiss the subject of making the regular Army serve as Police. But we have no assurance of these limitations. On the contrary, we know that last Summer they were all violated at once, suddenly and overwhelmingly. What security have we that a similar state of things will not again occur? None, whatever. We have not abolished the railroads; we have not arranged that their employes shall be always contented; or that, when discontented, they shall not become riotous; least of all have we dispelled that dangerous sympathy with disorder which it taxed all the strength of the country from Baltimore to San Francisco to successfully resist. The existence of the need for a sufficient, vigorous, and available Army to act as a reserve Police force is as plain as anything can be. We repeat that the Secretary of War has done the country a service in making so distinct a statement of it. We wish that it were not so entirely certain as it is that his timely warning will be ignored.

We are afraid that Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, does not fully appreciate the demands of a policy of true reconciliation. When Mr. Fitzsimmons' name was sent in by the President as Marshal of Georgia, it was found that he was a nephew of the omnipotent Wade Hampton; that he was a perfectly "reliable Democrat;" that there was not the slightest danger of his aiding in building up a Republican, or even a Hayes, party in Georgia; that he was entirely acceptable to the illicit distillers, and, finally, that he was not tainted with any respect for the constitutional amendments. Yet Mr. Hoar voted against him. He was willing to support Mr. Huff, but Senator Gordon promptly reminded him that Huff would not do, because though a Democrat in Georgia he was a Republican in Washington. It must be a comfort to the President, however, to know that though Mr. Hoar deserted his candidate, the noble Conover, the immaculate Patterson, and the incomparable Stanley Matthews—*primus inter pares*—stood by him.

Some 1,500 merchants of Paris have petitioned Marshal MacMahon to conform to the wishes of the majority for the sake of the prosperity of the city and that of the country. The appeal is a strong one. All the indications of the condition of business in France tend to show that it has suffered severely from the prolonged excitement over political affairs, and that the loss has fallen with peculiar weight on the capital. It is not many years since the official records showed a falling off in the manufacture of *articles de Paris* of several millions consequent on two weeks' delay in voting the budget—the delay being regarded as a sign of possible complications. But now, of course, the situation is really alarming, and the trade of Paris is practically at a stand still, while that of the whole country suffers as well. It is only about five months to the opening of the Exposition, and Parisians look forward with deep disquiet to the prospect of losing the opportunity for profit which they had hoped would then be accorded them.

THE OUTLOOK.

The closing scenes of the extra session in the Senate do not encourage very hopeful anticipations as to the position of parties or the probabilities of business in the more important session which begins to-day. The struggle which for days absorbed the energies of Senators was unworthy in its objects and humiliating to all concerned. It recalls some of the worst illustrations of partisan strife both by the spirit in which it was conducted and the means employed on either side to foil the tactics of the other. It was ignoble from the beginning to the end, and its pitiful results are an appropriate commentary on its character. Both parties allowed themselves to be forced into false positions, and while both may boast of victory both endured defeat. A drawn battle supplies slender excuses for boasting, and such, in reality, was the termination of a contest waged through days and nights with mingled bitterness and cunning. The Democrats could not keep out Kellogg, and the Republicans were unable to prevent the admission of Butler. Neither party, therefore, gained or lost anything. Their relative strength remains as it would have been had there been no loss of temper, no resort to degrading expedients, no sacrifice of consistency, no neglect of actual, urgent business. Senator Davis has nothing in common with Messrs. Patterson and Conover, but he must share with them the balance of power. His associates, perhaps, are more important than he, because wholly unprincipled and therefore more available. The despised "carpet-baggers" from South Carolina and Florida practically determine the question of partisan ascendency. The Republicans cannot retain sway without them. The Democrats, with the admission of Eustis apparently assured, may become masters of the situation if Patterson be spared from the Penitentiary long enough to do them service. Republican Senators who respect themselves cannot feel happy with the consciousness that they are at the mercy of the adventurer from Florida, whose treachery has made confidence in him impossible. And decent Democrats are not likely to indulge in exultation as long as an accident may at any moment remind them of their dependence upon Patterson. There have been evenly divided parties before. Never until now was the possession of control contingent upon the votes of a couple of men whom nobody respects or trusts, and whose course varies from day to day as a result of influences and methods which cover them with infamy.

So far as the great question of the time is concerned, this evenness of partisan strength matters little. The maintenance of the public credit and the re-establishment of a sound currency have ceased to be governed by party lines. There are repudiators and advocates of a debased currency among Republicans, and there are friends of resumption and honest money among Democrats. Experience does not sustain the prediction that out of these differences new party organizations will arise; but it is certain that the controversy in Congress must henceforward be carried on with a less pronounced partisan bias, and that impending dangers can be averted only by an alliance of conservative Senators irrespective of party. We are not sanguine in regard to tariff legislation, but the considerations just indicated arise again in connection with it. The only probable reform of the fiscal system will be the product of compromises, and with these party strength in the Senate has very little to do. The Pacific Railroads may be cited as the type of a third class of questions, the settlement of which is quite as likely to be effected whether Patterson stick to the Democrats or go back to the Republicans. Generally, it may be held that the legislation urgently required will not be aided or injured, however the voting forces in the Senate, on strict party issues, may be affected by such struggles for ascendency as that which closed on Saturday.

Widely different is the prospect as to the relations of the Senate toward the Administration and the not improbable effect upon the policy and power of the latter. The President can well afford to disregard the vituperation heaped upon his conduct by Mr. Patterson. He has less reason to be satisfied with the controlling influence quietly conceded by Republican Senators to Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds. They lead; the others follow. Neither is likely to make a direct attack upon his Southern policy, or to point the moral of Mr. Kellogg's admission. It is enough that their authority on their own side in the Senate is uncontested, and that that authority is not in harmony with him, his Cabinet, his plans, or with the manner in which he exercises the appointing power. Their activity and influence render more remarkable the silence, inactivity, and—if we may so speak—the helplessness of the Senators who for various reasons have been supposed to be hearty friends of the Administration. Mr. Hoar has indeed played a part in the game, but even he has not done or said anything that indicates the existence of a party, or an influential group within the party, on whom the Administration can rely for the execution of its wishes, the vindication of its motives, or the advocacy of its policy as against avowed enemies or lukewarm friends. The feeling which leads the President to content himself with the making of appointments and with acquiescence in the action of the Senate, whatever it may be, is no doubt commendable. But an Administration whose appointments are slaughtered, whose preferences are disregarded, whose suggestions are not acted upon, and whose friends in the Senate are afraid or unwilling to fight its battle, cannot lay claim to the degree of authority or to the dignity which is essential to its usefulness.

The contest in the Senate is unfortunate for the Administration because the apparent non-existence of a sympathetic section in the Republican Party, and the unchallenged supremacy of what may, in the main, be described as the anti-Administration elements, are circumstances that will govern the conduct of many Democrats. We see one sign of this result in the reported concurrence of Southern members of the committee in Mr. Conkling's treatment of the New-York appointments. The asperity of tone that gradually developed itself in the Democratic speeches preceding the admission of Kellogg, revealed a sense of disappointment at the course pursued by earnest supporters of the President's policy. Mr. Hill's denunciation of partisan slavery had no reference to the unscrupulousness which appeared among his Democratic friends; it related, obviously, to the withholding of help which he and other Southern Senators expected to receive from known Republican adherents of the Administration. The feeling is all the more noticeable because of the studied effort to conceal it, and we look for its manifestation in forms that may be embarrassing, and will certainly be mortifying, to the Administration, in the relation which it must sustain to the Senate. No one imagines that if the Democratic Party could be quite sure of the votes of Patterson and Conover on all occasions, it would long allow its power to remain unexercised. On questions of national policy, as we have shown, it could not at present materially alter the direction of events. With appointments, and the various minor matters upon which the smooth working of the Administration and the comfort of its members depend, the case would be different. The Democratic Senators would use their power as to them might seem best for their party. The same disposition may be expected as a consequence of the resentment they feel toward special friends of the Administration on whose aid they had based some of their calculations. They may pay back in similar coin, and by withholding their support when the question of confirming or rejecting nominations is to be decided, they may often be able to strike a blow at the Administration which in the present condition of affairs will not be pleasant. These probabilities have all been foreseen, and they have been cited again and again as warnings against an Executive policy which alienates party friends without conciliating partisan opponents. The session about to open will force to a settlement some party issues which have been persistently evaded, and will test the courage and sagacity of all concerned.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Two points will strike the attention of the reader of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, an abstract of which is printed in The Times to-day: First, the large number of vessels rated as active, but practically useless; and, second, the argument which the Secretary makes in favor of having any Navy at all. According to this report, the United States Navy consists of 113 vessels, not counting three or four small craft of no special value. Of this number, 67 are steamers of various size and weight of metal; 23 are sailing vessels, and 23 are iron-clads. There are 12 iron-clads now ready for almost immediate service. On the stocks at various points are 3 vessels which are reported as too much decayed to warrant their completion, and there are 15 more laid up in ordinary, also unfit for repairs. So that from the 113 vessels reported on the list of the Navy one must deduct 15 unfinished and beyond repairs, which will leave us only 98 craft of all grades ratable as capable of duty. It is quite possible that from these there may be some additional withdrawals should a strict inquiry for efficient vessels be made.

We are quite well aware that some of our readers may say that even this weak Navy is all we want. There is always a tolerably strong party in favor of abolishing the Army, Navy, and diplomatic service, leaving the Army to be filled up with militia volunteers, the Navy with merchant sailors, and the diplomatic service with occasional agents. But it is also noticeable that those who urge these radical measures on the country are usually the first to exclaim with indignation when it happens that a penny-wise policy of retrenchment actually cripples either of these branches of the public service. They want the Army, Navy, and foreign service to equal that of any power on the globe—provided it costs nothing. It cannot be said, however, that our Navy costs nothing. The estimate of its cost for the next fiscal year, according to the Secretary's report, is $16,233,234, and this, of course, is exclusive of the deficiency for the current year, which a demagogical House of Representatives managed to shuffle with and finally postpone. But, after all, the drift of our policy has been gradually to reduce the force and efficiency of the Navy. With a fleet of less than one hundred vessels, we have a total force of 8,435 officers and men, 1,423 of whom are officers of the line and staff, and 7,012 are enlisted men and boys. Admitting that we must have a navy of some sort, it must be confessed that this present showing of its strength is rather pitiful. Certainly, it is next to having no Navy at all. It would not take much to wipe out the small remnant which stands between those who would abolish the Navy and the accomplishment of their designs.

Secretary Thompson does not discuss the necessity of a Navy; he considers that point as conceded. The next question is that which regards the point of efficiency in the Navy at which we must stop. Evidently, the Secretary thinks that the efficiency of our Navy has now sunk far below the point at which it ought to be maintained. But just how far above this it should be raised he very properly leaves for Congress to determine. Secretary Thompson, as if to aid in arriving at a just estimate of the power which the United States Navy should possess, calls attention to the condition of American foreign commerce. It is admitted that our position on the globe is such that we need not, and should not, interfere in the affairs of the nations of the continents on either side of us. Other peoples may require the maintenance of enormous offensive and defensive warlike strength, both as menace and check; we have no need of such display of force. Yet our commerce not only needs protection, but it requires the fostering care of the Government, so far as that can be extended without prejudice to other interests of the Republic. The Secretary of the Navy makes a powerful appeal in behalf of the vast trade which we have developed, and which is being developed, but which is, for various reasons, largely in the hands of foreigners. It is undeniable that the material prosperity of this country lies in its ability to produce and export that which other nations require. Breadstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured goods of various kinds are now largely exported. When we have learned to economize labor in manufactures, there is no reason why the balance of trade should not be permanently in our favor. But, meantime, it is complained that the carrying trade is passing into the hands of our rivals. American exports increase and American commerce decreases. We are stimulating production to the great enrichment of strangers, who crowd our ports with their freighting vessels.

The argument of the Secretary is designed, of course, to show that the United States Navy is not strong enough, in its present condition, to protect our existing commerce. If the Navy were brought up to its highest available strength, without making any new additions whatever, it might answer present needs. Accordingly, he asks for his $16,233,234, and for money enough to make up the deficiency in the pay account, with great reluctance, and with apparent apprehension that he may not get it. He does not pretend to say that the weakness of the Navy is the cause of the decline of American commerce. But it is evident from a review of the Secretary's statements that we, above all nations, should desire universal peace. Any general commotion would be sure to involve our merchant marine in great difficulties. We should be unable to protect it, and the loss to the country might be serious. On the other hand, since the condition of the Treasury is such that the most moderate supplies for the Navy are asked with diffidence, it is also true that anything which might revive American commerce would ultimately, by increasing the revenues, make liberal expenditures for the much-neglected Navy more possible.

THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

The official returns of the vote for State Senators and members of the Assembly, which have just been published, show a number of results that are worthy of more than passing consideration. The number of members elected by very small majorities is unusually large, and in several instances the candidates for legislative offices have been elected in districts where the State ticket of their political oponents was successful by a very decided vote. These and similar circumstances can only be taken as additional evidence of the growing tendency to select legislative representatives without reference to politics, and with an eye single to their personal popularity at home and their fitness for the duties which they will be called upon to perform in the State Capital. This fact was particularly demonstrated in the cases of Senators Robertson and Hamilton Harris, of Albany. The latter, a pronounced Republican, in a district that is usually good for a Democratic majority of not less than two thousand, and which actually gave Jesse C. Dayton, a representative of that party who ran in 1873, a majority of 2,152, has been elected by a majority of 2,033. This extraordinary result was due entirely to Mr. Harris' popularity among his neighbors and with the working men of Albany. It was accomplished, too, in spite of the most determined and unscrupulous opposition on the part of Tammany Hall and a mass of bogus testimony from the Old Man Ludlow-street, who acted under John Kelly's direction in the last campaign.

In the Ninth Senatorial District, which gave the Democratic State ticket a majority of 2,400, Judge Robertson, the Republican candidate for Senator, was elected by a majority of over two hundred. By a disreputable trick, which has already been exposed, however, he was counted out and "Dick" Lathers, the friend of Purroy, "the jaw-breaker" and the tool of Tammany Hall, was declared by the County Canvassers to have a majority of eleven. Of course, this honor will be for Mr. Lathers an empty one. The returns of the County Canvassers must be passed upon by the State Board, which meets at Albany on the 5th of next month, and those who know Messrs. Bigelow, Fairchild, and the other members best profess to believe that they will have honesty and independence enough to denounce the fraud which has been attempted, and do justice to Judge Robertson by awarding the certificate to him. If they fail to do their duty, however, the Senate can be relied upon to right the wrong that has been committed.

Next to the two cases mentioned, perhaps the most remarkable instance of independent voting, or failure to vote, is to be found in the Twenty-ninth District, which for years past has returned a Republican by a majority of over two thousand. This year it elects Mr. Payne, a Democrat, by a majority of 140. This result, as we previously explained, was due to local differences, and to the fact that the so-called Hayes Republicans refused to support the candidate of their party, because he was believed to be hostile to the Southern policy and the civil service order. In the Twenty-third District, on the other hand, Mr. Marvin, a Republican, who was chosen by the close majority of 85, owes his success almost entirely to his personal acquaintance and popularity among his constituents.

The Assembly, which will consist of sixty-five Republicans, sixty-one Democrats, and two Labor Reformers, one of whom can be relied upon to act with the Republicans, will contain sixteen members who were elected by majorities of less than one hundred. From Clinton County comes Mr. Mooers, a Republican, with a majority of 81. Mr. Wilbor, Republican, from Columbia County, has a majority of only 49. Mr. Kellogg, Democrat, from Cortland, was elected by a majority of 91; Mr. Allen, Democrat, of Erie, by 80; Mr. Meyenborg, Democrat, of Kings, by 55; Mr. Hobbie, Republican, of Monroe, by 47; Mr. Chappell, also a Republican, and from the same county, by a majority of 28; Mr. Clark, a Democrat, from the Thirteenth District of New-York, by a majority of only 14; Mr. Cosad, Democrat from Orange, by 69; Mr. Hoyt, Republican, from Ontario, by 42; Mr. Chase, Republican from Otsego, by 53; Mr. Pattengill, a Democrat from the same county, by 45; Mr. Mead, Democrat, from Schenectady, by 25; Mr. Willers, Democrat, from Seneca, by 79; Mr. Havens, Democrat from Suffolk, by 39, and Mr. Purdy, Democrat from Westchester, by 12, the smallest majority given for any candidate. It is so small, indeed, that his oppponent, Mr. Morris, has been bold enough to announce that he will contest the seat. There is reason to believe however, that he will make but little headway against the talkative and noisy, but none the less popular, Purdy. The Assembly needs somebody to keep it amused, and now that Spinola is effectually disposed of, there will doubtless be a disposition to forgive the sins of the firm, and have mercy upon his partner. The Bradley-Clancy contest for the seat of the First District of Kings is another which will probably attract much attention. Clancy, a Ring Democrat of the worst type, has been declared elected by a majority of 120, but Mr. Bradley, "Honest Dan," who votes according to the dictates of principle, and without reference to the will or welfare of parties, and who ran against him, claims that this majority was obtained by gross and barefaced frauds. If he can bring any reasonable amount of evidence to support these allegations, there is no doubt that he will be seated.

Perhaps the most gratifying minor results displayed by the official returns referred to is the defeat of S. H. Hammond, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-sixth District, and of Edward Gallagher, a disgraced Republican, who ran for the Assembly in the Third District of Erie County. Regarding Mr. Hammond's record but little need be said. What he has done, and what he has left undone for his own purposes is sufficiently well known to newspaper readers in all parts of the State. The defeat of Gallagher is simply another evidence of the fact that the Republican Party will not support a man who has been tried and found wanting. The person in question ran, after forcing his nomination, in a district which is naturally Republican by a majority of at least two thousand. He was elected two years ago by very nearly that vote, but it was proved that he betrayed his trust, and at the last election the Democratic candidate was successful by a majority of nearly fourteen hundred.

CAUSES OF RUSSIAN DISASTERS.

Readers who have followed the correspondence of the London *Daily News* during the present Eastern war will admit that rarely have clearer and more carefully-written descriptions of battles and campaigns been made by historians in their libraries, than were given by the correspondent of that journal amid the smoke and confusion of the battle or the retreat. So distinguished were the personal services of Mr. Forbes on the Russian side that he has enjoyed the rare distinction of an order of merit from the Emperor himself, for his personal bravery at the battle of Plevna. This fact alone makes whatever he may say in criticism of the Russians of exceptional value. He has evidently enjoyed peculiar advantages in examining the Russian military system, and has been no unfriendly critic. It will be remembered by our readers that in the beginning of the war we ventured to predict that the "march to Constantinople" would be no military "promenade," as so many expected, but that the campaign would be arduous and bloody. We stated then that the great obstacles to the success of the Czar's forces would be found to be in the wretched Commissariat and Medical Departments of the Muscovite armies. All past experience shows that the Russian military system always breaks down in these branches. It was so in the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-9, and in the campaign on the Danube of 1859.

Mr. Forbes, in a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, which has been largely quoted from in all Continental journals, fully explains this breaking down, and the consequent disasters of the Russians in the recent campaign. According to this authority the whole Russian military system is honey-combed with corruption. From top to bottom there are bribery and fraud in all purchases for the Army, and deception, dishonesty, and rascality throughout the Commissariat and Medical Departments, so that when the supplies reach the soldiers they are only half a quality or quantity what they should be, and cost double the price. Hence it happens that, when a General depends on a certain amount of provisions and means of transportation at a given point, to make an important movement, they are not there. They have been absorbed by wretched speculators, or only exist on paper, their cost having gone into the pockets of, it may be, the very commanders who are leading the movement. A campaign carried on upon such principles will become very soon a campaign of speculators, and the results will be mainly to fill the purses of contractors and dishonest officers. The stern test of war will soon bring to light the essential rottenness of such a military administration, and strategic manœuvres will end in failure, because the means are not at hand, and because the officers are regarding their profits more than the enemy. All wars have this tendency. It was fortunate, in our War of the Rebellion, that a corps of high-spirited, patriotic national officers, whose tradition was honor, kept back the tide of corruption and preserved our service measurably pure.

Besides this fearful reach of corruption in the Russian Army, Mr. Forbes states that intrigue has crippled every officer. Each commander must look behind, as much as before. Some one is always seeking to undermine some one else. From the Marshal or General nearest to the Czar, to the subordinate officers in the regiment, there is incessant and miserable intrigue; and officers receive promotion or are disgraced through the influence of these cabals, not from their services. The best officers in the Russian service, like Gen. Kaufmann, Gen. Todleben, and others, have either never been called to take part in this war, or only recently have been summoned to the front, the reason, presumably, of this neglect being court intrigues. Even a fighter like the heroic Skobeleff only fought himself into the notice of the court after several battles. The soldiers, Mr. Forbes says, are the best possible fighting material. The only difficulty is with the officers and Generals, and the spirit of the service. Our informant specially excepts the Emperor from all these criticisms; and as he has since received his Order of Honor, it must be presumed that his severe criticisms are accepted as sound and just, even by the imperial court.

A MOURNFUL INCIDENT.

The temperance crusade in Georgetown, Mich., which was carried on by the earnest women of the village last Winter, was a great success. When the crusade began there were five "saloons," at which various immoral beverages, from mild lager-beer to fiery benzine whisky, were sold, but before Spring only one of the "saloon-keepers" insulted female public sentiment by continuing to prosecute his business. Of the others, three had sold out their entire stock to the crusaders, at a profit of nearly 200 per cent., and had removed to the next town, where they opened larger and more attractive "saloons"; while the fourth reformed rum-seller openly repented for $750 cash, and became a temperance lecturer, at $50 a night, which, together with his income from a gambling-house, made him very comfortable. In fact, he was accustomed to say that, as between selling liquor for a profit of $800 a year, and practicing as a reformer at $11,000 a year, no intelligent man could hesitate to choose the latter, and that he hoped in the course of a few months to find an opening as a reformed gambler that would make his fortune at one blow.

The one obdurate liquor-dealer was without doubt one of the most exasperating ruffians on record. Night after night did the devoted women of Georgetown enter his "saloon" and hold a prayer-meeting of great size and strength, but he never once openly insulted them, so as to enable the male crusaders to smash his bottles about his ears. On the contrary, he provided a parlor-organ and six dozen hymn-books, and joined in the singing with great ardor. When he was personally exhorted to give up his nefarious business, he always expressed a great desire to reform, but fixed his price at $3,000, which was considered to be altogether too high. It was useless to labor with such a hardened reprobate, and after six months of unremitting effort, the earnest women shook his sawdust from their feet and abandoned the attempt to reform him. When he was told that no more prayer-meetings would be held in his "saloon," he expressed sincere regret, and offered to reform for only $2,500, but even this offer was rejected, and then, for the first time, he lost his temper, and remarked that people who refused to save an immortal soul and put an end to drunkenness at the low price of $2,500 were insincere, and should no longer pollute his premises with their hypocritical prayers. In spite of this one failure, the crusaders had accomplished so much that, on the 23d of November last, the anniversary of the formation of the "Earnest Women's Anti Rum, Beer and Tobacco League," they determined to celebrate the occasion by a public procession and a cold water festival in the Baptist meeting-house. The procession was to march in front of the obdurate liquor-seller's "saloon," with any quantity of banners—the Earnest Women singing temperance hymns, thus dispensing with the services of a beer-drinking German brass band. When the "saloon"-keeper heard of the intended celebration, he smiled grimly, and announced that if the procession did not halt in front of his "saloon," he should feel personally slighted.

Now, the sidewalk in front of that wicked man's "saloon" was wide and was paved with a peculiar mixture of tar and gravel. It was slightly out of repair, and the liquor-seller remarked that he should show his respect for the temperance cause by having it put in complete repair. He, however, postponed the work from day to day, until it was generally thought that he had abandoned his design, but on the very night before the procession a gang of men, with lanterns and tar barrels appeared on the scene, and before daylight the sidewalk was finished. In the morning two sentinels were stationed to warn pedestrians not to step on the newly-laid pavement, which, however, the liquor-dealer asserted would be perfectly hard before the hour fixed for the procession.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the Earnest Women, singing a powerful hymn and carrying more banners than a torch-light political procession, turned the corner and advanced toward the "saloon." The two sentinels were hastily withdrawn, and the liquor-seller, with his hat in his hand, stood at his door to do homage to the reformers. As they neared him they averted their gaze, and would have passed him without recognizing his existence, but, unfortunately, the procession, instead of passing his door, halted before it, and standing perfectly still, ceased singing, and remarked with great unanimity "goodness gracious," and other words to the same general effect.

Contrary to the prediction of the liquor-seller, the new pavement was not dry. The composition had been spread to the unusual depth of six inches, and the head of the procession, including twenty-six Earnest Women, was securely stuck in the adhesive compound. To lift their feet was an impossibility, and two ladies who rashly sat down with the view of removing their boots, and thus making their escape, found it impossible to rise again. The wicked "saloon"-keeper at first pretended not to notice the misfortune which had befallen the procession, and assuming that the ladies had paused for refreshments, loudly begged the ladies "to name their poison and he would be delighted to supply them." Of course, he was soon compelled to recognize the true cause of the stoppage of the procession, and he then professed to be so overwhelmed with sorrow that he felt unable to gaze upon the scene, and so put up his shutters and retired by the back door into an adjoining street.

The Earnest Women were ultimately pried out with fence rails, after hot crowbars had been used to soften the tenacious tar, and they were then taken home in carriages and scraped by their devoted husbands. The affair, however, cast a gloom over the reformers and seriously injured the cause. The wicked liquor-dealer had a sudden increase of custom, and it is understood that two new saloons are to be opened before Christmas. This melancholy event may well fill us with sorrow, while it conveys the solemn lesson that reformers should take heed to their footsteps, lest haply they fall into the snares of the wicked.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Wisconsin paper complains of "the scrimping magnanimity of a penurious municipality" which refuses to erect street-lamps to guide the wayward feet of belated citizens.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* thinks that the prevailing sentiment among the Democrats of Indiana is in favor of an early State convention, and Feb. 22 is suggested as the date.

It is stated that all the votes cast in Putnam and Greene Counties for the Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor were for Howard Soule, the "Jr." being omitted from the ballots.

A local news item in the Montreal *Witness* of Friday reads thus: "Jean Baptiste Tekanakeneseroken, farmer, is held on a charge of assaulting Lazaro Ahionwokes at Caughnawaga." The blows struck could not have been harder than the names.

The Referees, to whom was submitted the claim of George D. Lord against the City of Rochester for $600,000, have rendered their decision, which is that the city is not liable to pay the plaintiff any part of the sum he claims, and that the costs must fall upon the plaintiff.

The Republicans of Nebraska did well for an off year. They gave George B. Lake, their candidate for Supreme Judge, 28,998 votes, while the Democrats and Greenbackers mustered only 15,093 for John D. Howe, whom they supported. For Regent the Republican vote was, in round numbers, 29,000, and the Democratic 7,000.

The most obliging man who has obtained public mention for a long time is a Westerner, whose exploits the St. Louis *Republican* recounts, asserting incidentally that he "has seen Indians killed and scalped, and has scalped two or three Indians on his own account for parties who wished to send the scalps as trophies to their friends in the East."

The latest Kentucky romance is thus epitomized by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "Isham Dalton and wife, of Ballard County, separated, she taking an only child, a little girl of 8 Summers, and a mule, their only live stock. Last week he brought suit for the possession of the child, but accepted the tender of the mule as a compromise."

The people of Washington County are puzzled somewhat by the figures in the annual report of expenditures by the County Superintendents of the Poor. The charges are all in dollars, which is itself they think suspicious. Then $100 are said to have been expended for pins, needles, thimbles, &c., which is a large sum for such small articles, and $1,000 for 125 barrels of apples, which is $8 per barrel, a high price to pay for paupers' consumption.

The official count shows that there was very close voting for Assemblymen at the late election in the two districts of Otsego County. The two Democratic candidates received exactly the same number of votes—2,914. The combined Republican and Prohibition vote in the First District was 3,082, and the combined Republican and Prohibition vote in the Second District was 3,086. Thus there was a difference of only four votes in the aggregate votes of the two districts.

A lady in Victor, Ontario County, who shut up her house for a while to visit friends in Michigan, found upon her return, one day last week, that it had been occupied by a gang of burglars, apparently for some time. They had spread bed-clothing over the windows to conceal the lights they used from persons in the street. Beds had been made up in the parlor and the kitchen, and eatables were strewn about in profusion, while coal gratings had been fitted into the cooking-stove, and a bright fire was burning when the lady returned. The self-invited occupants evidently escaped by the back door at the moment she entered.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *United Presbyterian* expresses itself very plainly in condemnation of the special presentment of the Grand Jury of Allegheny County in reference to the July riots. Among other things it says: "That our community should appear to have lost its manhood for a time in the presence of such a mob was shame enough. To attempt to exonerate ourselves by throwing the blame on others made it worse. And now, to have the whole disgraceful affair brought under the derision of the country, as it has been by our Grand Jury, is not only to lessen the chances of relief from the losses, but to fasten the disgrace on us forever."

Some time ago a Cincinnati donkey immortalized himself by killing a lioness in a fair fight. And now the *Gazette* thinks another humble animal of the same sort in that city is worthy of honorable mention. The latter was attached to a car filled with passengers, which was descending a hill. At a critical moment the brake-chain broke, and the car rushed down the hill, struck a switch, went off on the wrong track, and was about to dash into another full car, when this donkey, now of honorable fame, heroically threw himself into the breach, (intentionally, perhaps,) and by his kicking prevented a bad smash. The *Gazette* adds: "The mule was not badly hurt, and those who ought to know say that a horse in the same position would have been killed at the first shock."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

POLITICS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

SHARP DEBATE IN THE SENATE—THE MINISTRY FAITHFUL TO THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY—NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND MACMAHON'S GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1877.

While I was writing my letter on Monday the Senate was discussing the famous interpellation of M. De Kerdrel, the object of which was to get the Ministers out of a very disagreeable situation, and allow them a loop-hole for escape. I need scarcely say that the whole thing was arranged in advance. The first step was to make sure of a majority in the Senate, and when that was found M. De Kerdrel was put forward as a skirmisher. He wanted to know what instructions the Government intended to issue to its agents in view of the vote in the Chamber establishing a Commission of Inquiry. M. De Broglie sprang up at once as if personally attacked, and replied that the Government would do its duty. He was ready to answer the gentleman's question on the spot, and would go on at once with the debate if the Senate said so. Monday was fixed for the discussion, and the strong men of the Upper Chamber came forward. There were speeches from M. De Broglie, M. Dufaure, and M. Jules Simon. But the eloquence of the two latter could not change a majority pledged in advance, and the result was the adoption of the following resolution, already sent you by telegraph:

The Senate taking note of the declarations of the Ministry, faithful to the conservative policy it has always pursued, and resolved on uniting the three powers equally defended, passes to the order of the day.

There was general consternation for a moment when it was announced that this resolution was carried by a vote of 142 to 138, or a majority of only four, and the Duc De Broglie looked around to see if he could pick out the traitors. In a moment the Republicans applauded loudly. When the sitting was over M. De Broglie went to his group of Constitutionalists to reproach them with their defection, but all protested in energetic terms that they had voted for the resolution. It was late in the evening before the singular error was found. It seems that nine of the "converted" Senators had voted together and late in the day, after making sure that the result would be favorable. The secretaries had by mistake added them to the votes of the Left. It was agreed to correct the matter in the official journals of next morning, and the final report shows that the Ministry obtained a vote of 151, thus having a majority of 22 instead of four.

There is a great deal more in this vote than the generality of readers will imagine, as I think I have already tried to explain, for it not only covers the responsibility of the Ministers for the moment, making the Senate *solidaire* with them, but it opposes the idea of the supremacy of the Chamber of Deputies. The latter pretends to be the representative of the people, but the Senate says: "No, you are no more the representative of the people than we are, and your powers, except in one particular—the voting of the budget—do not exceed those of the other two branches of the Government. You pretend to have the right to judge the Ministry for its acts, but you have not the exclusive right, and we do not admit such a pretension." That is the argument embraced in the vote of the Senate, but it is not all. The Marshal, having found a majority to protect his Ministry, can count upon a majority in favor of a second dissolution in case he is pushed to the wall, and hence the Republicans are bound to adopt a policy of conciliation.

It must be confessed that the Government is very severely attacked at this time, and things are said about it every day that are contrary to the law, and that have never before been tolerated in France. The articles in the London *Times* are about as bad as anything one can imagine, and simple persons are asking daily why M. De Blowitz is allowed in France to brave the power of the Marshal, and to outrage the conservative sentiment of the country. M. Decazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had to fight frequent battles in the Cabinet meetings, and he has often enough told his colleagues that the expulsion of the *Times'* correspondent would produce a very bad effect throughout the world. But other persons are not as lucky as M. De Blowitz, who has a great power to back him. Take for example the Princess Lize Troubetskoï, the friend of M. Thiers, who has shown herself a bitter and uncompromising enemy of the MacMahons. The Princess used her saloons for a place of meeting for men of all parties, and she has done more for the Republicans than any other one person in the country. I have before remarked upon the influence of women in French politics. But one day the Princess overstepped the line, and, upon some private information that she received, took the evening train for Germany. She is now at Munich, where she assembles in her saloons all the eminent men of the country, and every day receives voluminous reports from Versailles. On the day that the inquiry was voted she read to her guests a full report of the proceedings at the same hour that the report appeared in the evening journals of Paris, and commented upon the dispatches in a way that was extremely disagreeable to a friend of the Marshal who happened to be present. The Princess was not only sarcastic, but extremely bitter, and the next day her sentiments were echoed in the papers of Bavaria. Mme. Troubetskoï will remain there until she has produced the effect that she desires, and then she will go to Vienna to begin over again her system of propaganda and personal warfare. I fancy that there is no great amount of love lost between Mme. Troubetskoï and Mme. De MacMahon. But this is costly business, and the question is often asked who furnishes the money. The Princess is rich in her own right, and it may be that she spends her own money, but rumor has it that she receives an annual subvention from high sources.

The French journals opposed to the Government speak with a boldness that astonishes everybody. Emile de Girardin is so very bitter that he really makes one pity the Marshal. And even the staid and sober *Journal des Débats* indulges in language that surprises us. Let us give as an example some extracts from John Lemoinne's article of this morning. He says of the Ministry:

"They will have been evil-doers to the end. Up to the other side of their death they have desired to do evil, and, for the condemnation of their conscience and their memory, it can be said that they have succeeded. They go leaving behind them the germs of civil war, of hatred, of antagonism, and of hate between all the classes of the nation, by marching upon the sad ashes of all our rights, of all our laws, of all our liberties. It was not enough their six months of insolent and perverse reign that has so weighed upon us, of that humiliating régime during which fraud disputed its empire of violence, for they want to yet exercise posthumous vengeance upon us, and leave us new discords as a legacy. They are always the same; they will be the same always. It was they who, in the National Assembly, seeing that they could make neither Empire nor Monarchy, and seeing the Republic coming from that inevitable force called the force of things, instead of patriotically and sincerely accepting peace as a last resource, sought to render it unnatural and to poison it. 'We will make the Republic ourselves to keep others from making it,' they said, 'we will construct it in such a way that it cannot go on, and before it dies, we will leave it the conditions of its death!' And what has happened? In spite of this perfidious testament of treason and hypocrisy, the Republic has survived; it has grown stronger upon the trials it has had to endure; it has lived like an infant poisoned each day by a dose of arsenic, who gains strength and force from it day by day. The infant lived, the danger grew, the Republic received all these guilty hopes, this ardent envy; something had to be done; they made the 16th May."

Any one acquainted with the condition of journalism in France, and with the press laws, will confess that this is about the strongest language ever used against a Government. And every day Rochefort sends a stinging article to the *Reveil*, signedby a star with three points, to indicate a planet of the third order, and, although every one knows that Rochefort is the author, and that no journal can publish anything from proscribed or condemned persons, the articles appear with perfect regularity. There is an old saying here that any Government which allows its acts to be discussed in the press is lost, and, although I do not exactly agree with those who say it, I must confess that no Government can long stand against such unanimous condemnation. The Government was lost in effect, but naturally the Ministers tried to get out of a bad scrape in the best way they could, and they were helped out by the Senate. The *Journal Officiel* says that the Ministers have resigned and that their resignations have been accepted by the Marshal. When we put these two things together we find that the Senate has protected the retreat of the Ministry of the 16th May. A new Cabinet will be formed at once, but the names have not yet been published officially.

STATE RAILROAD REPORTS.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD AND THE BOSTON AND ALBANY REPORTS TO THE STATE ENGINEER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The following reports of railroad companies have been received by the State Engineer, and have been ordered filed:

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD.

Capital stock subscribed and paid	$15,500,000 00
Funded debt	none.
Floating debt, last report	235,259 35
Floating debt, present report	329,300 15
Cost of road and equipment	15,693,048 80
Number of passengers during year	3,564,366 00
Number of tons of freight	150,168 00

Expenses.

Maintaining road	543,903 34
Repair of machinery	298,205 90
Operating the road	1,380,203 10
Total	$2,222,377 34

Earnings.

Passengers	$2,381,904 83
Freight	1,326,707 34
Other sources	245,448 20
Total	$3,954,060 37

Payments for other than Construction.

Transportation	$2,222,377 34
Interest	130,000 00
Dividends, two of 5 per cent	1,650,000 00
To surplus fund	51,683 03
Total	$3,954,060 07
Total surplus fund	2,114,147 30

The total gross earnings in New-York State were $954,209 60. The contingent account was increased $3,600 during the year. There were seven persons killed and six injured on the road during the year. The damage for injuries to persons, which is included in the expense of operating the road was $24,888 74.

BOSTON AND ALBANY.

This report was filed Nov. 14 in the State Engineer's office, and is as follows:

Capital stock paid in	$20,000,000 00
Funded debt	70,000 00
Floating debt by last report	832,013 37
Floating debt by present report	1,003,056 75
Rate of interest 6 and 7 per cent.	
Cost of road and equipment	27,821,782 00
Cost of road by last report	28,821,782 00
Number of passengers carried during the year	5,293,351
Number of tons of freight carried	2,601,657

Expenses.

Maintaining the road	$1,222,994 63
Repairing machinery	876,610 91
Operating the road	2,513,169 41
Insurance and mileage for freight cars to other roads	$116,678 48

Earnings.

Passengers	$2,682,123 52
Freight	3,790,780 94
Other sources	307,692 72
Total	$6,780,597 18

Payments for Other Than Construction.

Transportation	$4,612,765 95
Interest	484,483 20
Dividends, 8 per cent	1,600,000 00
To surplus fund	12,098 03
Ware River Railroad	48,750 00
Pittsfield Railroad	22,500 00
Total	$6,780,597 18
Surplus fund	$2,380,395 07

One person was killed on the road during the year.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE HENRY GUNDIE.

Hon. George Henry Gundie, a prominent citizen of Bethlehem, Northampton County, Penn., died at that place on Friday evening, Nov. 23, aged 72 years. He was born in Bethlehem Nov. 23, 1805, and resided there with his parents until arriving at the age of 12 years, when his parents removed to Germany, and he was placed in the Moravian School at Neuweid, where he was educated. He subsequently removed to this country and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1840 he was appointed a Deputy United States Marshal, and took the census of several of the western townships of Northampton County, Penn. In 1845 President Polk appointed him Consul to Basle, Switzerland, and afterward Consul to Zurich, Switzerland, which positions he held until 1857. During the revolution of 1848 he extended a helping hand to the refugees and assisted many to escape. For his services then he has been held in high regard by many Germans who at that time fled to the United States. In 1867 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from Northampton County, and served during the sessions of 1868 and 1869. Shortly after his term of office expired he retired to private life, and again visited the scenes of his early days in Europe. During his life he crossed the ocean 22 times, and never met with a single mishap. He was twice married, his first wife being a German lady. His second wife was Miss Charlotte Virginia Rose, a prominent lady of Bethlehem, Penn.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Rev. J. V. Van Ingen, D. D., of Rochester, died at Clyde, N. Y., on Saturday. The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Clyde, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon; and the burial at Greene, Chenango County, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer is high from the East Gulf States to New-England, with northerly winds and clear weather. It has fallen from the south-west to the north-west and upper lakes, being lowest in Minnesota, with easterly or southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except rain areas in Texas. The temperature has continued nearly stationary in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and has risen from the West Gulf to the North-west and lakes. The Ohio River has continued to fall from Pittsburg to Louisville, and the Mississippi to rise slowly from Cairo to New-Orleans.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising following by falling barometer, warmer north-east to south-east winds, increasing cloudiness, and in the latter followed by rain areas.

For the West Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, falling barometer, warmer southerly to westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly occasional rains or snow, followed in western portions by rising barometer, with northwesterly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling and stationary, followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, veering to colder West or North, partly cloudy weather, and, possibly, rain areas partly turning into snow.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, and the Middle States, the temperature will generally rise above freezing on Monday night.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Galveston and Indianola.

THE POLICE TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

A general alarm was sent out over the Police wires from the Central Office to all the Police stations in the City, and read to both platoons at the roll-calls yesterday, informing the officers that, by order of the Police Commissioners, their portraits would be taken by a photographer in the employ of the Police Department and kept in an album at Police Head-quarters. Each new policeman will be photographed immediately after appointment. The portraits will be kept for the purpose of enabling complainants against delinquent policemen who have failed to take their numbers to identify them by their likenesses.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE IN THE BOWERY.

While Dr. Wetmore, of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, was visiting a patient in Third-avenue last evening he left his horse and wagon in front of the house. During the doctor's absence the horse took fright and ran down Third-avenue into the Bowery. At First-street the wagon came in collision with a railroad car. The frightened horse broke loose and continued down the Bowery, until captured at Grand-street. No person was injured.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey commenced their labors in this city today. At 8 o'clock this morning the Music Hall was crowded with about 2,500 persons. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon it was again filled, and the crowd of spectators overflowed into two churches. This evening the crowd was so great around Music Hall as to crowd a horse-car off the track, and considerable personal injury and loss of clothing resulted from the crush. Three churches were filled with the overflow from the hall. Exercises will take place two or three times daily for the next three weeks.

A NEW IRON STEAM-SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 2.—The iron steamship City of Savannah, just completed at Roach's Yard, left here for New-York this afternoon to be delivered to her owners.

CLAIRMONT BANK FRAUDS.

REPORT OF RECEIVER SMALLEY.

A BANK SYSTEMATICALLY MISMANAGED—MONEY ACTUALLY STOLEN FROM ITS SAFE—ITS OFFICERS LIABLE TO THE CHARGE OF PERJURY—SUITS TO BE BEGUN AGAINST THEM, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL—A POSSIBLE DIVIDEND OF 40 OR 50 PER CENT.

Gen. Smalley, Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank, has made the subjoined report to the Banking Superintendent. It will be seen that the officers of the bank, especially its President, Broadwell, have been guilty of such conduct as makes them liable to civil and criminal prosecutions. Suits will be begun without delay against all concerned. The following is the report:

SIR: Having completed my examination of the affairs of the Clairmont Savings Bank at the date of its declared insolvency by the Bank Examiner on the 15th of September, I have the honor to make my report thereon. As stated in the report to me of the accountant, Mr. C. L. W. Sibley, whom I employed to assist in the investigation of the books and accounts of the bank, "the books of the bank have been falsified, and much left from them which required search through many auxiliary books, memoranda, accounts, vouchers, &c., and the analysis of each transaction to bring all to their proper places. And I beg to add that much labor and time beyond ordinary work of this character has been necessarily given to this accounting."

The Clairmont Savings Bank was organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed April 22, 1870, and amended April 12, 1871. Very little business was done by the bank under its charter until after Jan. 1, 1873, the number of depositors at that date being very small, and the gross earnings but $103 17, of which $24 94 were paid in dividends to depositors. From that date until July 1, 1875, the bank appears to have been solvent, though the sworn statement of its officers to the Banking Department did not truly represent its condition on the 1st of January, 1875, nor at any time subsequent. From the 1st of July, 1875, it would appear that the officers of the bank tried to ascertain by practice how much they could do in violation of their charter and the Savings Bank law, and how little they could do in conformity with them. The clause in their charter requiring that "no President, Vice-President, Trustee, officer, or servant of said corporation shall, directly or indirectly, borrow the funds of said corporation or its deposits, or in any manner use the same or any part thereof, except to pay necessary expenses under the direction of said Board of Trustees," has been repeatedly and systematically violated. The requirement in the charter that "no money deposited in the said Savings Institution shall be invested, except in the securities and stocks mentioned in this section, or on bonds and mortgages of unincumbered real estate, worth at least double the amount of the loan to be secured thereby," was apparently ignored, or at least was persistently broken. Without the slightest authority under its charter, indeed, in contravention of it and of the Savings Bank law, the bank carried on a discount business, and, in addition, in most flagrant violation of law, entered into the business of a money-changer through the instrumentality of a party to whom it made daily advances for the purpose of dealing in uncurrent money, buying and selling gold, &c., he rendering daily returns to the bank and dividing the profits. A portion of the fruits of the transactions under the latter part of this business, for a savings bank, remain in my hands as Receiver, in the shape of 11 notes of a Canadian bank of $10 each, with forged signatures, which were taken through the brokerage operations, and form part of the assets of the bank.

The President of the bank was one of its original incorporators, and appears to have been its moving spirit through the period of its existence, and upon him a larger portion of responsibility for the present condition, and for the frauds and mismanagement which brought it there, appears to rest than upon any other individual. It is proposed to take proper legal steps to bring the parties responsible for defrauding the depositors to a just accountability. Suits are brought to recover from the Trustees the amounts of dividends paid to depositors since January, 1875, which were not earned by the bank, and proceedings will be taken to compel the restitution of moneys lost to the bank through the fraudulent or illegal action of the officers of the bank. In this connection it is proper to state that the Secretary, who was a party to most of the transactions by which the funds of the depositors were dissipated, has apparently made all the restitution in his power, having assigned all the property standing in his own or his wife's name, and rendered all the assistance he could to uncover the hidden operations of the officers and straighten out their crooked transactions. His services in these respects have been very valuable, and I am satisfied that he has been rather the tool of others in wrong-doing than a beneficiary thereby.

At the date when the Examiner closed the bank there were outstanding on deposit-books in the name of the late Secretary and members of his family $1,632 06, while the late President had drawn the amounts on deposit-books belonging to himself and members of his family until the aggregate balances due were but $162 76, though as late as last April he had over $6,600 on deposit in the bank. With few exceptions, I am of the belief that the Trustees of the bank were ignorant of the bank's condition, and not advertent accomplices in the fraudulent, illegal, or improper transactions by which the depositors have been robbed; indeed, that most of them, as well as the Bank Examiners, were at times intentionally deceived by officers of the bank. Nevertheless justice to the depositors requires that dividends illegally paid should be refunded by those instrumental in the payment. After this introductory statement my examination shows that the liabilities, actual and beyond any contingencies, other than what may yet be shown in explanations in relation to her escape from the Protectory, she said that in dropping over the picket fence she sprained her ankle. Despite the pain she suffered she walked all the way to the City and made her way to some relatives who supplied her with money, on which she had been living ever since. She had slept at the City Hotel and at the Mercantile Hotel, and at various lodging-houses in different parts of the City. Libby was dressed in the same clothes which she wore when she escaped from the Protectory, and looked clean and tidy. She will be returned to her former quarters to-day.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WHAT SOME OF ITS AMERICAN CONTEMPORARIES HAVE RECENTLY SAID OF IT.

From the Staunton Valley Virginian, Nov. 29.

We commend the paper to the people of this section of Virginia wherever the *Valley Virginian* circulates. THE TIMES is the ablest and most reliable paper published in the United States. Its editorials are written with care and great ability, discussing all public questions upon their merits, and independent of, and divorced from, any mere partisan consideration. Its correspondence, both home and foreign, is both instructive and interesting. Its reviews of the markets and selected and original articles affecting the farming interests are full and complete. Indeed, we regard it as the best paper we have ever read, containing more substantial information than any other journal published in the United States. We commend it to our readers everywhere.

From the Andes (N. Y.) Recorder, Nov. 29.

It is not only the leading Metropolitan journal, but it is the representative Republican newspaper of the United States. As a family newspaper it is unsurpassed. It is pure in tone, just and moderate in its criticisms, and reliable in its reportorial department. Those wishing such a paper can do no better than subscribe for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Carlisle (Penn.) Herald, Nov. 29.

Many of our readers take and read a New York paper. All ought to do so who can afford the expense of two papers—a home and a city paper. To this good advice we append another hint to our Republican readers—take THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Its fealty to our party, and the ability of its editorial management in support of Republican principles, commend it to the support of Republicans. Besides, it is a good newspaper—none better.

From the Fishkill (N. Y.) Journal, Nov. 29.

Those who want a family paper whose influence will always be found on the side of morality, a newspaper always filled with the fullest and latest details of passing events, a political paper without slang or necessary rancor, should subscribe for THE TIMES. Its industrious ferreting out of corruptions, and its telling blows against them when found, make it an invaluable auxiliary to honest government.

From the Wayland (N. Y.) Press, Nov. 23.

It is the great leading Republican newspaper, not a hampered party organ, but independent and judicious in its tone. As a newspaper it has no superior and in some respects no equal.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, Nov. 29.

The New-York TIMES is a paper often quoted in our columns, and it is conducted with great force and vigor and with real news enterprise.

GEORGE C. FLINT & CO.

"Buy of the maker," is the sensible inducement which Messrs. George C. Flint & Co. hold out to every one who wishes to add to his store of household furniture or improve upon what he already possesses. The commodious ware-rooms of this well-known firm of furniture manufacturers are situated between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Nos. 104, 106 and 108 West Fourteenth-street—a central location, and one easily accessible from any part of the City. The display of furniture in these rooms is extensive enough to suit any one, and it is as moderate in price as it is extensive. All the most desirable styles of furniture may be found here, and the workmanship of all is guaranteed. There is the Queen Anne style, for which there is now so great a rage; the Eastlake, which admits of so wide a range of pattern that no two sets need resemble each other except in the general idea, and the Japanese, which means simply the adaptation of Japanese forms of ornamentation to American and European models. These appear to be the three varieties of furniture now in most demand, and Flint & Co. offer each in the greatest variety; and, besides this, they present for selection an immense stock of household furniture, warranted to be of the soundest make, and at exceedingly low prices.

denied by the court, mainly on account of the expense the change would involve. A gentleman was present to represent Hawkins and Cothren, the counsel to the Receiver, but the depositors were so indignant that they refused to hear him, and he was ordered to leave the room, which he did. It appears that the Receiver, on the day the motions referred to were argued at Albany, paid a paltry dividend of 15 per cent., and this fact was urged by Mr. Hawkins, who appeared to oppose the motions, as a reason why they should be denied. Nothing came of the meeting last night, and it is highly improbable that more will come of any others which may be held. It is tolerably certain that if these poor depositors are fortunate enough to get another dividend of 10 per cent. it is as much as they will ever get, although the Receiver's report showed that the assets of the bank were about 75 per cent. of the liabilities. The whole affair of the Receivership of this bank can be fitlingly designated in no other terms than as a piece of unmitigated rascality. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, it appears, denies that he was a Trustee of the concern for a year before it failed, and threatens any one who asserts that he was with criminal prosecution. It will not be forgotten that Hawkins and Cothren sent a letter to THE TIMES, emphatically denying certain statements about the affairs of the bank made in these columns, and accusing the reporter of uttering "a tissue of falsehoods." They were seemingly ignorant that a copy of a letter of theirs to the Attorney-General was in the possession of the reporter. From this letter it was shown that every material fact was taken which these gentlemen so stoutly denied.

RECAPTURE OF LIBBY O'BRIEN.

THE CHILD THIEF WHO ESCAPED FROM THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY ARRESTED AT A BROADWAY HOTEL—THE STORY OF HER FLIGHT AND RECAPTURE.

Libby O'Brien, the child thief, a full history of whose exploits has been heretofore published in THE TIMES, and who recently escaped from the Catholic Protectory near Fordham, was recaptured at 10 o'clock last night by Detective William Q. Titus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, as she was entering the Mercantile Hotel, at No. 762 Broadway, and is now locked up at the Mulberry-Street Police Station. Libby is only 13 years old, and is certainly the smartest sneak-thief for her age that has ever fallen into the hands of the Police. For six months she raided on the French flats in the upper part of the City, and the aggregate value of the property stolen by her during her career of crime was several thousand dollars. When she was finally arrested by Detective Holly Lyon, of the Central Office, no less than 30 complainants appeared against her. She confessed her guilt with the utmost nonchalance, and told Secret. Kealey, of the Detective Department, that they could not send her to Sing Sing, as she was too young, and that she could with the greatest ease escape from the Protectory, and she subsequently proved that she made no idle threat. After the girl had assisted the Police in recovering nearly all the property she had stolen, Justice Smith committed her to the Catholic Protectory, where she was to remain until 21 years of age. She remained there about two weeks. She made her escape, it seems, for a savings bank, remain in my hands as Receiver, in the shape of 11 notes of a Canadian bank of $10 each, with forged signatures, which were taken through the brokerage operations, and form part of the assets of the bank.

The President of the bank was one of its original incorporators, and appears to have been its moving spirit through the period of its existence, and upon him a larger portion of responsibility for the present condition, and for the frauds and mismanagement which brought it there, appears to rest than upon any other individual. It is proposed to take proper legal steps to bring the parties responsible for defrauding the depositors to a just accountability. Suits are brought to recover from the Trustees the amounts of dividends paid to depositors since January, 1875, which were not earned by the bank, and proceedings will be taken to compel the restitution of moneys lost to the bank through the fraudulent or illegal action of the officers of the bank. In this connection it is proper to state that the Secretary, who was a party to most of the transactions by which the funds of the depositors were dissipated, has apparently made all the restitution in his power, having assigned all the property standing in his own or his wife's name, and rendered all the assistance he could to uncover the hidden operations of the officers and straighten out their crooked transactions. His services in these respects have been very valuable, and I am satisfied that he has been rather the tool of others in wrong-doing than a beneficiary thereby.

At the date when the Examiner closed the bank there were outstanding on deposit-books in the name of the late Secretary and members of his family $1,632 06, while the late President had drawn the amounts on deposit-books belonging to himself and members of his family until the aggregate balances due were but $162 76, though as late as last April he had over $6,600 on deposit in the bank. With few exceptions, I am of the belief that the Trustees of the bank were ignorant of the bank's condition, and not advertent accomplices in the fraudulent, illegal, or improper transactions by which the depositors have been robbed; indeed, that most of them, as well as the Bank Examiners, were at times intentionally deceived by officers of the bank. Nevertheless justice to the depositors requires that dividends illegally paid should be refunded by those instrumental in the payment. After this introductory statement my examination shows that the liabilities, actual and beyond any contingencies, other than what may yet be shown in explanations in relation to the business of a money-changer through the instrumentality of a party to whom it made daily advances for the purpose of dealing in uncurrent money, buying and selling gold, &c., he rendering daily returns to the bank and dividing the profits. A portion of the fruits of the transactions under the latter part of this business

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Lead, pigs	300
B. E. Peas, bags	41	Leather, sides	10,478
B. E. Pork, pkgs	40	Spirits Turp., bbls.	5
Beans, bbls	765	Resin, bbls	100
Beef-wax, pkgs	1	Oil, bbls	24
Cotton, bales	3,150	Oil-cake, pkgs	892
Copper, bbls	80	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs	23	Peanuts, bags	101
Eggs, pkgs	572	Pork, pkgs	551
Flour, bbls	18,285	Beef, pkgs	238
Corn-meal, bbls	350	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,491
Wheat, bushels	132,341	Lard, tcs	3,273
Corn, bushels	92,757	Lard, kegs	120
Oats, bushels	61,517	Butter, pkgs	4,625
Rye, bushels	18,366	Cheese, pkgs	12,341
Malt, bushels	1,710	Dressed Hogs, No	31
Barley, bushels	52,583	Rice, tcs	101
Peas, bushels	32,745	Rice-chaff, bags	135
Oat-meal, bbls	10	Spelter, pcs	1,314
Flax-seed, bags	452	Starch, pkgs	100
Grease, pkgs	26	Stearine, pkgs	180
Grass-seed, bags	266	Tallow, pkgs	260
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds	56
Hides, No	725	Tobacco, pkgs	906
Hides, bales	125	Whalebone, pkgs	477
Hops, bales	1,311	Wool, bales, etc	89

COFFEE—Rio firm and in fair demand, at 15⅝c.@19¾c., gold, for invoices, with sales reported of 2,001 bags, by The De Nord, and 450 bags by the Humboldt, on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 73,754 bags....Other kinds quiet, but stiffly held.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery and quoted firm....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,129 bales, (of which 527 bales were on last evening,) including —— bales to shippers, 426 bales to spinners, 493 bales to speculators, and 240 bales in transit. And for forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,600 bales, (of which 9,200 bales were on last evening and 33,400 bales to-day,) with 2,700 bales on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.28c.@11.29c.; January; 11.33c.@11.34c.; February, 11.46c.@11.47c.; March, 11.59c.@11.60c.; April, 11.72c.@11.73c.; May, 11.85c.@11.86c.; June, 11.98c.; July, 12.03c. @12.04c.; August, 12.06c.@12.06c., showing an advance of 1@4 points, closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,150 bales, and at the shipping ports 21,387 bales, against 18,906 bales same day last week....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 620,580 bales, including 393,797 bales to Great Britain, and 226,783 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ord'y	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid'g	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid'g	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	10¼
Strict Good Ordinary	10¼	Middling	10⅞

PETEWOODS—Quoted steady but inactive since our last....Stock includes 74 tons Logwood, 30 tons Fustic, 70 tons Lima Wood, 76 tons Camwood, and 60 tons Barwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Export dealings in State and Western Flour were to a more liberal aggregate, mainly for the London market, at about previous prices. Home trade movements slow within yesterday's range, buyers yet having the advantage....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@ $5 50, mostly unsound Extras, in small lots, at $5 25@ $6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 50; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3@$4 50, mainly at $3 40@$4 25 for poor to about choice Winter, and $3@$4 for Spring. (100 bbls. as low as $3.) very poor to choice No. 2 and very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, mostly at $5@$5 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 35@ $5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 62½, (3,000 bbls. went at $5 55@$5 62½,) and very choice do. at $5 65@$6; and very choice White Wheat Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 20@$6 40 for fair to strictly choice, (and $6 40 for very fancy,) chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; do., for South America, $7 10@$7 50 for fair to very fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 40@$5 50, (1,000 bbls. sold on private terms, and 1,500 to 2,000 bbls. additional rumored, but not confirmed;) do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; good to choice do. at $5 65@$6; and other grades within the previous range. Included in the reported sales were 8,000 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 4,000 bbls. at $5 55, and 4,000 bbls. at $5 60

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Dec. 5 | GALLIA.....WED., Dec. 19
CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Dec. 26
Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Boutes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria....Dec. 8, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.
California....Dec. 15, noon. | Bolivia....Dec. 29, noon.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Australia....Dec. 5, 3 P. M. | Utopia....Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 8 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 22
AMERIKA.....Sat., Dec. 15 | MOSKE.....Sat., Dec. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....40 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Dec. 15, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Dec. 6 | GELLERT.....Dec. 20
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LIBBEY & CO., 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Canada, Th., Dec. 6, 6 A. M. | Greece, Th., Dec. 13, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CABIN, $50 AND $60; currency, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE. Trudelle.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA. Francou.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE. Porzon.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Hazard, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P.M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent, Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND; BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, Dec. 4
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Dec. 5
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall):
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS. & LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK. Drake.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) Tinkerman...Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ. Van Sice...Wednesday, Dec. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF NEW-YORK. Drake.....Sat., Dec. 8
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis. Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sandberg, Th., Dec. 20.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT, CONNECTING TO NASSAU, N. P.—Steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CARONDELET, Tuesday, Dec. 4, from Pier 17 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE" (TRADE MARK.)—If the cook is satisfied and says it is the best, what other recommendation is wanted? It bakes, roasts, broils, and furnishes plenty of hot water, and is the cheapest good range in the market. For sale by all plumbers and stove dealers, and by the proprietors.
JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Beade-st.

FINANCIAL

SIXTH DRAWING.

Offices Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 15 William-st.
New-York, Sept. 13, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM B. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7892
9	1043	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7899
13	1053	2317	3280	4215	5420	6439	7907
14	1054	2321	3281	4216	5421	6442	7909
15	1055	2323	3282	4217	5426	6446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5437	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3288	4228	5438	6449	7914
21	1058	2331	3291	4231	5439	6451	7925
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7916
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1063	2354	3303	4233	5443	6457	7918
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	6461	7919
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	6462	7921
43	1066	2357	3310	4237	5446	6466	7922
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1069	2360	3313	4239	5453	6468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5461	6469	7926
49	1076	2372	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1109	2373	3320	4264	5453	6472	7928
52	1110	2374	3326	4265	5457	6473	7929
53	1111	2375	3332	4266	5458	6475	7933
57	1112	2376	3333	4267	5460	6476	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
61	1114	2379	3343	4271	5481	6478	7954
63	1116	2381	3347	4273	5462	6479	7955
64	1118	2395	3344	4273	5463	6482	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
70	1120	2398	3346	4275	5485	6484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
73	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
74	1134	2408	3350	4281	5503	6488	7963
75	1135	2409	3351	4282	5504	6489	7964
86	1144	2410	3355	4284	5507	6494	7966
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2412	3357	4286	5510	6512	7981
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6522	7969
90	1160	2415	3364	4290	5530	6523	7971
91	1165	2416	3366	4292	5531	6526	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5533	6527	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2428	3370	4318	5534	6535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2435	3407	4323	5538	6538	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1206	2439	3425	4338	5556	6622	7986
107	1209	2440	3423	4337	5555	6621	7987
109	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1213	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
113	1216	2445	3429	4341	5561	6630	7996
122	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5575	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8006
134	1230	2458	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2459	3437	4356	5584	6643	8010
142	1236	2463	3443	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6661	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6664	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
148	1246	2480	3451	4395	5611	6677	8053
149	1248	2481	3479	4366	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3480	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3481	4372	5616	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3482	4375	5617	6683	8056
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1259	2486	3484	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5629	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3500	4382	5623	6695	8062
164	1275	2495	3504	4384	5626	6696	8063
165	1278	2496	3516	4386	5630	6697	8069
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
172	1282	2501	3521	4390	5633	6705	8073
177	1303	2512	3523	4395	5636	6707	8074
178	1313	2523	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1315	2524	3531	4397	5639	6712	8087
186	1316	2526	3532	4400	5640	6720	8088
187	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4405	5644	6729	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4406	5645	6730	8092
209	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
721	1870	3029	4029	5007	6038	7482	8562
722	1871	3030	4030	5025	6039	7489	8564
723	1872	3031	4031	5026	6041	7492	8565
726	1876	3033	4032	5027	6042	7493	8566
727	1878	3034	4033	5028	6043	7494	8567
728	1879	3037	4034	5029	6045	7496	8574
729	1880	3038	4036	5030	6048	7497	8575
740	1881	3039	4037	5031	6049	7498	8577
741	1882	3041	4040	5033	6050	7509	8595
743	1886	3045	4041	5034	6051	7508	8601
744	1887	3056	4043	5035	6052	7513	8602
745	1894	3054	4044	5036	6053	7518	8603
746	1896	3058	4045	5038	6054	7519	8605
752	1902	3059	4046	5054	6055	7521	8606
753	1904	3060	4047	5057	6056	7522	8607
754	1911	3061	4048	5058	6057	7523	8611
755	1912	3062	4049	5071	6058	7524	8612
756	1913	3063	4050	5072	6059	7525	8614
757	1914	3064	4051	5073	6060	7526	8616
758	1915	3065	4052	5074	6061	7529	8616
759	1916	3066	4053	5082	6063	7530	8617
760	1918	3067	4055	5083	6064	7533	8619
761	1926	3068	4056	5084	6065	7534	8620
762	1927	3069	4057	5091	6066	7535	8621
763	1928	3070	4060	5092	6067	7537	8622
765	1931	3072	4062	5093	6068	7538	8623
767	1932	3073	4064	5102	6069	7539	8624
769	1941	3074	4066	5107	6070	7540	8625
771	1943	3075	4067	5109	6072	7541	8626
772	1948	3094	4068	5111	6073	7542	8627
773	1956	3097	4069	5114	6074	7543	8628
774	1957	3107	4070	5118	6075	7544	8630
775	1958	3108	4071	5119	6076	7545	8631
779	1960	3109	4072	5120	6078	7546	8632
791	1963	3110	4073	5121	6080	7547	8633
801	1966	3113	4074	5123	6082	7548	8634
804	1968	3114	4076	5124	6094	7549	8635
808	1969	3115	4077	5126	6095	7550	8636
809	1970	3116	4078	5126	6110	7551	8637
810	1996	3117	4079	5127	6111	7556	8638
811	1997	3119	4081	5129	6112	7557	8640
813	2031	3120	4082	5130	6113	7558	8647
814	2032	3121	4083	5142	6114	7559	8653
815	2033	3122	4084	5143	6115	7564	8654
816	2036	3123	4085	5148	6116	7565	8666
818	2037	3124	4086	5149	6117	7567	8714
819	2038	3125	4087	5151	6122	7576	8715
820	2039	3126	4088	5161	6138	7577	8717
821	2040	3127	4090	5164	6138	7578	8719
822	2041	3129	4091	5165	6139	7579	8720
823	2042	3130	4092	5167	6140	7580	8722
824	2043	3131	4093	5209	6160	7585	8723
826	2052	3132	4097	5203	6167	7586	8725
827	2053	3133	4098	5207	6168	7586	8726
828	2054	3137	4101	5208	6169	7587	8731
832	2055	3140	4102	5208	6170	7590	8738
833	2103	3141	4104	5228	6171	7592	8739
834	2105	3142	4105	5223	6187	7594	8741
835	2106	3146	4106	5230	6188	7595	8744
841	2108	3147	4107	5231	6189	7596	8748
843	2109	3148	4108	5232	6190	7597	8749
844	2110	3150	4109	5233	6191	7598	8753
851	2131	3151	4111	5241	6192	7600	8754
853	2132	3152	4114	5242	6193	7614	8755
854	2133	3153	4124	5243	6194	7615	8758
855	2134	3154	4117	5245	6196	7617	8759
856	2135	3156	4119	5247	6197	7618	8761
863	2136	3157	4120	5252	6198	7619	8767
869	2137	3158	4121	5254	6199	7627	8768
870	2147	3159	4122	5255	6200	7631	8769
871	2148	3160	4123	5257	6201	7633	8770
872	2149	3163	4124	5258	6235	7634	8771
873	2150	3167	4125	5259	6236	7635	8772
875	2151	3167	4126	5260	6237	7641	8773
876	2158	3168	4127	5261	6244	7646	8774
880	2160	3169	4128	5263	6245	7651	8775
885	2161	3171	4130	5263	6252	7652	8776
886	2162	3172	4131	5264	6256	7653	8780
887	2164	3173	4132	5265	6259	7661	8781
888	2167	3174	4133	5266	6261	7662	8822
889	2169	3175	4134	5268	6262	7663	8823
891	2170	3176	4135	5285	6264	7665	8824
892	2171	3177	4136	5286	6265	7667	8826
902	2179	3178	4137	5287	6268	7671	8828
911	2178	3179	4138	5288	6276	7674	8829
914	2179	3180	4139	5289	6277	7675	8830
922	2179	3178	4137	5287	6268	7671	8828
943	2180	3181	4140	5292	6279	7676	8831
945	2180	3182	4141	5293	6280	7678	8832
947	2181	3183	4142	5294	6281	7679	8833
949	2192	3185	4143	5295	6282	7691	8834
950	2193	3186	4114	5296	6283	7692	8835
954	2195	3187	4145	5298	6284	7698	8836
955	2196	3188	4146	5302	6285	7702	8837
956	2197	3189	4147	5321	6286	7705	8845
957	2198	3190	4149	5322	6287	7708	8847
959	2199	3192	4150	5324	6288	7828	8848
968	2202	3193	4151	5325	6289	7827	8849
969	2203	3194	4152	5326	6205	7828	8860
971	2209	3195	4153	5327	6206	7829	8861
972	2210	3196	4154	5330	6207	7830	8862
974	2218	3197	4155	5332	6209	7831	8863
979	2214	3198	4156	5333	6300	7832	8864
983	2216	3199	4158	5334	6301	7833	8865
986	2218	3200	4159	5335	6312	7834	8866
721	1870	3029	4029	5007	6038	7482	8562
722	1871	3030	4030	5025	6039	7489	8564
723	1872	3031	4031	5026	6041	7492	8565
726	1876	3033	4032	5027	6042	7493	8566
727	1878	3034	4033	5028	6043	7494	8567
728	1879	3037	4034	5029	6045	7496	8574
729	1880	3038	4036	5030	6048	7497	8575
740	1881	3039	4037	5031	6049	7498	8577
741	1882	3041	4040	5033	6050	7509	8595
743	1886	3045	4041	5034	6051	7508	8601
744	1887	3056	4043	5035	6052	7513	8602
745	1894	3054	4044	5036	6053	7518	8603
746	1896	3058	4045	5038	6054	7519	8605
752	1902	3059	4046	5054	6055	7521	8606
753	1904	3060	4047	5057	6056	7522	8607
754	1911	3061	4048	5058	6057	7523	8611
755	1912	3062	4049	5071	6058	7524	8612
756	1913	3063	4050	5072	6059	7525	8614
757	1914	3064	4051	5073	6060	7526	8616
758	1915	3065	4052	5074	6061	7529	8616
759	1916	3066	4053	5082	6063	7530	8617
760	1918	3067	4055	5083	6064	7533	8619
761	1926	3068	4056	5084	6065	7534	8620
762	1927	3069	4057	5091	6066	7535	8621
763	1928	3070	4060	5092	6067	7537	8622
765	1931	3072	4062	5093	6068	7538	8623
767	1932	3073	4064	5102	6069	7539	8624
769	1941	3074	4066	5107	6070	7540	8625
771	1943	3075	4067	5109	6072	7541	8626
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779	1960	3109	4072	5120	6078	7546	8632
791	1963	3110	4073	5121	6080	7547	8633
801	1966	3113	4074	5123	6082	7548	8634
804	1968	3114	4076	5124	6094	7549	8635
808	1969	3115	4077	5126	6095	7550	8636
809	1970	3116	4078	5126	6110	7551	8637
810	1996	3117	4079	5127	6111	7556	8638
811	1997	3119	4081	5129	6112	7557	8640
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814	2032	3121	4083	5142	6114	7559	8653
815	2033	3122	4084	5143	6115	7564	8654
816	2036	3123	4085	5148	6116	7565	8666
818	2037	3124	4086	5149	6117	7567	8714
819	2038	3125	4087	5151	6122	7576	8715
820	2039	3126	4088	5161	6138	7577	8717
821	2040	3127	4090	5164	6138	7578	8719
823	2041	3129	4091	5165	6139	7579	8720
823	2042	3130	4092	5167	6140	7580	8722
824	2043	3131	4093	5209	6160	7585	8723
826	2052	3132	4097	5203	6167	7586	8725
827	2053	3133	4098	5207	6168	7586	8726
828	2054	3137	4101	5208	6169	7587	8731
832	2055	3140	4102	5208	6170	7590	8738
833	2103	3141	4104	5228	6171	7592	8739
834	2105	3142	4105	5223	6187	7594	8741
835	2106	3146	4106

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

CAUGHT IN THE GREAT STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGES OF THE STEAM-SHIPS HERMAN AND BRITANNIC—THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE HURRICANE OFF THE ENGLISH COAST—THE VOYAGE OF THE STEAM-SHIP SIDONIAN.

Some of the roughest weather that has been known on the sea for years was recently experienced by the steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, and the steam-ship Herman, of the North German Lloyd Line, both of which arrived in port yesterday. Both were caught in the great gales off the English coast, the coming of which was telegraphed some days before they reached the other side. This storm, while it wrought great damage all over England, reared with extraordinary fury on the sea, rendering a passage across the English Channel a matter of great difficulty to large steam-ships and an utter impossibility to smaller and weaker vessels. The Herman is a vessel especially chosen by her owners for Winter voyages, because of her superior strength, but, notwithstanding her fine qualities, she experienced great difficulty in effecting the passage of the Channel. She left Southampton on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 20, with 30 cabin and 130 steerage passengers and a large cargo, during a stiff breeze, heavy seas, and rain, which continued, with slight variation, until Saturday, when, though the wind abated, a storm of hail and rain swept down upon the vessel. This ceased after a time, the wind changed, and for several days fine weather prevailed, and the vessel was able to make good time. On Thursday, however, the weather suddenly changed, and a tremendous gale was encountered, which continually varied, first to the south and then to the north. The wind gradually increased in power and fierceness, until at length it blew a hurricane, driving right in the teeth of the vessel, and lashing the sea into fury until the waves rose to a mountainous height, and, breaking over the bow, swept like a flood over the deck. At one time, when the gale was particularly severe, the waves rose into the air like great walls of water, and, breaking over the bridge, drenched the officers standing upon it to the skin, and then fell on deck in such a great volume that the half-doomed officers, looking over the railing of the bridge, saw a stream several feet in depth sweeping over the deck. During this period it became impossible at times for the officers, as they stood amid the shower of water and thick spray, to see the compass at all. After several hours of tempestuous fury the storm gradually abated, and on Wednesday the weather became comparatively calm, and continued so until Thursday, the 29th, when weather of unusual roughness was again encountered off the coast of Newfoundland. A thick haze obstructed the course of the ship, a heavy storm of rain came on, and the sea ran very high. The storm continued with great severity for some time, and on Friday morning the sea was breaking over in the heavy seas, a huge wave curled over her and broke with great force against the rudder-box, in which the Quartermaster and his assistants were engaged in watching the wheel. The side of the box was instantly crushed in as if it were an egg-shell, and the men were thrown violently against the opposite side. One of them being severely injured by the shock. The storm subsided some time afterward without inflicting further damage upon the vessel, which finished the remainder of the voyage in mild weather.

The steam-ship Britannic left her dock at Liverpool on Nov. 22, but hardly had she got outside when she encountered the same terrible gale through which the Hermann passed. Some of her officers say that the hurricane exceeded in fury anything they ever experienced on the Atlantic. It blew continuously for nearly four hours with unabated violence, sweeping the deck with an almost irresistible force, which, to use the expression of one of the officers, "made those of the crew who were in the midst of it begin to think that their hair would actually be blown from their heads." The sea rose in tremendous billows, which swept over the ship's bow and breaking against the lugeduash-board was hurled high into the air, and falling covered the vessel with a flood of water and a tremendous shower of spray. These tempestuous seas and heavy gales continued until Queenstown was reached, when the weather became so calm that when contrasted with the storm through which the ship had just passed it was almost unaccountable. This spell of fair weather was quite as brief as it was singular, for no sooner had the ship left Queenstown than, as before, she encountered a violent storm, and what is known as a "very wicked sea," the wind blowing right across the deck with terrible fury. At times the waves broke against the vessel's side with such force that the water swept the decks and poured in great streams down the funnels. The ship rode the waves bravely, however, and, beyond the starting of one of the rails on the deck, passed through the storm uninjured, and for the remainder of the voyage, with the exception of some rough weather, encountered on Thanksgiving about 400 miles off the American coast, enjoyed weather that, considering the season of the year, was mild.

The steam-ship Sidonian, Capt. McFee, of the Anchor Line, also arrived in port yesterday from the Mediterranean, but did not land at her dock, lying over night in the stream opposite Pier No. 43. Like all the ocean steam-ships that have arrived in port during the past month, she reports a stormy voyage. She left Genoa on Oct. 20, with a cargo of merchandise and 37 steerage passengers, and throughout the trip experienced violent weather after passing latitude 40. From Nov. 24 to Nov. 29 the gales were very strong and the seas tempestuous, the stormy weather continuing, with but slight moderation, until port was reached.

A POLICEMAN'S OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

The conduct of Officer Schleisner, a member of the Seventeenth Precinct Squad, as revealed in a case at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, in which he appeared as complainant, prompted the opinion that his removal from the Police Department would be decidedly more beneficial than his continuance therein. He came to the court to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct against a young fellow named Jacob Roth, a resident of No. 234 East Fourth-street. It appeared that the officer had, on Saturday, ordered a crowd of boys who were standing on a corner to move off, and that Roth, who lived near by, showed some reluctance in complying with the order. However, upon the order being repeated to him personally, he said, "I'll go," and moved away slowly. Schleisner then, according to his own statement, gave him a push, whereupon, so he claimed, the prisoner attempted to take away his club, and not succeeding, ran down the street, and picking up two big stones, threatened to throw them at him. The prisoner in replying to the officer's story admitted that he had endeavored to take away the latter's club, and also that he had taken up the stones as charged, but declared that he had done so because Schleisner had knocked him down with his club, because he had not moved away with that rapidity which the officer fancied should have been shown after he had ordered him to go. The prisoner then showed a contusion upon the back of his head caused by the blow he had received with the club. A further examination into the case was made by Justice Otterbourg, during which it became so evident that the officer's motive in making the complaint was a revengeful one, that the magistrate promptly expressed it as his opinion that the whole trouble lay in the fact that the boy had been inclined to move away more leisurely than he [the officer] deemed proper. At this point the boy informed the Justice that after striking him with the club, the officer had deliberately fired two shots at him. Justice Otterbourg, considerably astonished, turned to Schleisner and asked him if the statement was true. Receiving an affirmative reply he asked in an angry tone, "Why did you not tell me that before?" The officer replied in an impudent manner "it was the prisoner's business to tell you." Upon hearing which the Justice said, "Then you know the law better than I do," tore up the complaint, and informed the prisoner that he was discharged.

PAYING OFF A CHURCH DEBT.

At the close of the services in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, yesterday morning, Mr. Richard Kimbal, the Chicago philanthropist, made his second appearance in the pulpit for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the remaining portion of the debt of $110,000 due by the church. Two weeks ago Mr. Kimbal succeeded in raising $87,562, leaving a deficiency of $22,348, and yesterday he applied himself to the task of raising this balance. The plan adopted was similar to that which proved so successful on the previous occasion. He opened several subscription lists, ranging from $1,000 to $25, heading each list himself, and binding himself to pay the amounts named upon the condition that a certain number of the church members put down their names for similar amounts. Through Mr. Kimbal's exertions the Presbyterian Memorial Church has been entirely relieved from the heavy debt which has been pressing upon the congregation for several years, the amount subscribed being $700 above the total of the indebtedness. At the evening service the Pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., delivered an address of congratulation to the congregation, and thanked Mr. Kimbal for his generosity and exertions in the interests of the church.

A COOL BURGLAR CAPTURED.

William Blaney, a Sixth-avenue shoemaker, at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by means of false keys, gained access to the dressing-room on the second floor of Henry Kirchoff's residence, at No. 131 West Twenty-seventh-street. Blaney barricaded the door inside with chairs, and deliberately proceeded to pillage the room. He dressed himself in one of Mr. Kirchoff's coats, took a pillow-slip from the bed, and put into it three coats worth $15 each, two shawls worth $30, a $2 skirt, a $20 piece of dress goods, and a tin box containing $450 in greenbacks and silver. He was proceeding to break open a bureau, when the noise aroused Mr. Kirchoff. The latter, finding the door barricaded, burst it open, and Blaney brushed him aside and rushed out with the bag of booty. Kirchoff followed him, crying "Stop thief!" This frightened Blaney, and he dropped the bag and made off as fast as he could, with Officer Haughey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and a large crowd of excited people after him. Haughey, belonging to the Police Athletic Club, was in better training than Blaney, and soon captured him. When Blaney was taken to the station-house he still had Mr. Kirchoff's coat on and the false keys in his pocket. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

A CHASE FOR A WIFE.

MRS. HEISBERG'S ATTEMPT TO RUN AWAY WITH A YOUNG MAN IN A THIRD-AVENUE CAR—HER HUSBAND PURSUES THE COUPLE UP THE BOWERY AND THIRD-AVENUE—A FIGHT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The passengers on a Third-avenue car on Saturday night were not a little amused by a young man who was running close behind the car and exclaiming, "Oh, mine vife, mine vife!" The young man was Samuel Heisberg, a Jewish peddler residing at No. 38 Eldridge-street. It would seem that another young gentleman, named Harry Guile, of No. 26 Willet-street, was wont to visit Mrs. Heisberg in her husband's absence and without his consent. Samuel becoming aware of this fact, reproached his wife. On Saturday evening, while standing on the corner adjacent to his house, he observed his wife's friend entering his residence. Shortly afterward, Mrs. Heisberg, leaning on the arm of Guile, with another young lady, were seen to emerge from the door. This was too much to bear, and Samuel became very much enraged. He ran across the street, and tried to pull his wife back. She was unwilling to do as he desired, and Mr. Guile cut the dispute short by pushing Mr. Heisberg into the gutter. The trio then proceeded down the Bowery, followed by the outraged husband. Guile, with a view of getting rid of the persistent pursuer, hailed a car, and, with his lady friends, proceeded to town. Samuel jumped on the car, too, but as he was short of funds and could not pay his fare, the conductor ordered him off. The much-abused peddler could not resign himself to such ignominious treatment, and shouted, "For vat you put me off? here's mine vife; she runs away mit dot fellow." "Can't help that," said the conductor, "come, git off." The only alternative left the poor fellow was to run after the car, and this alternative he accepted. From Grand-street, all the way to Forty-second-street, Heisberg pursued his fugitive wife, shouting, "Oh, mine, mine vife." At Forty-second-street Guile got out of the car, and a slight skirmish ensued between him and the peddler, in which the latter came off second best. Officer Rose, of the Twenty-first Precinct then appeared on the scene, and arrested Guile, who had commenced the fight. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Heisberg, who appeared as complainant against him, after narrating his experience of the previous evening, stated that Guile had on one or two occasions tried to induce his wife to elope with him. Justice Wandell fined the prisoner $10, and bound him over to keep the peace in the sum of $300. In default of the fine and the bail, Guile will be committed to the Island for one month.

A PECULIAR CASE OF LARCENY.

A MARINE OF THE FLAG-SHIP RICHMOND CHARGED WITH ENTERING AND ROBBING AN EAST-SIDE TENEMENT—HE ADMITS THE CHARGE.

A singular case of larceny was revealed at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, in the charge preferred by Annie Ferschner, of No. 191 Forsyth-street, against Frank Thomas, who appeared in court attired in the uniform of a marine, and who claimed that he came from the Marine Barracks. It appeared from the statement of Miss Firschner that she was awakened at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the screams of her mother, who called to her that there was a man at the window trying to get into the apartment. Running into her mother's room, which was on the top floor of the house, she saw a man standing on the fire-escape endeavoring to force the window up, having a moment before broken open the blinds. Both her mother and herself ran from the room in fright, leaving the door open, and quickly descended to the housekeeper's room on a lower floor, and besought her to go for a policeman. The housekeeper refused to stir, however, and Annie, although scantily attired, ran into the street and summoned two Police officers. Upon ascending to the top floor they found everything about the apartment in disorder, a trunk having been broken open and ransacked, and the clothing hanging in the closets presenting the appearance of having been hurriedly rifled. Searching further the officers found the door of one of the empty rooms adjoining the apartments hired by Annie and her mother fastened, and upon unfastening the spring-lock and attempting to open it found that it resisted as if some one were pushing from within. It was forced open at length, and the prisoner, Thomas, discovered in the room, with a sachel, in which were found numerous articles which had been removed from the mantel, the trunk, and the clothing in the closets. The man could give no explanation as to why he was there or how the property referred to came to be in his possession, and was accordingly taken into custody, the theory of the officers being that he was a thief, who had entered the house with the intention of robbing it, taken all he could lay hands on, and locked himself in the adjoining apartment when he heard footsteps on the stairs. The prisoner's explanation of the occurrence, and one which Justice Otterbourg was disposed to credit, was that, while in an intoxicated condition, he had met a woman in the street, who had taken him into the house, robbed him, and left him lying in a state of stupor. On awakening he found himself lying in the vacant room, and had seen the woman and girl while he was endeavoring to discover his whereabouts. Thinking that the girl was the one who had robbed him he entered the room, when she and her companion fled, and he took all the articles he could find, being determined to have satisfaction for her theft from him. He further explained that he had just returned from a three-years' cruise on the United States flag-ship Richmond, and that if he was imprisoned for any length of time the fact would result in his receiving a dishonorable discharge from the service and losing the $500 which it had taken him three years to earn. Justice Otterbourg assured him that he would have ample time to prove his innocence, and committed him for trial on Tuesday, in the Court of Special Sessions.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. SIMONS.

The body of Lieut. Sidney A. Simons, the executive officer of the ill-fated steamer Huron, who was lost with that vessel, was recovered on Tuesday last and buried on the shore near the scene of the wreck, pending the perfection of arrangements for its removal home for burial. It is expected that the remains will arrive in Washington from Norfolk to-morrow, and that they will be in Jersey City by Wednesday. Commodore Nicholson, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has placed the Navy-yard tug at the disposal of the friends of Lieut. Simons for the purpose of conveying the body from Jersey City to Staten Island, where the funeral is to take place. Should the body arrive before the completion of the arrangements for the funeral, it will be taken to the Cob Dock, in Brooklyn, where it will remain under a guard of honor composed of the class-mates of the deceased until the day fixed upon for the funeral. There are about a dozen of the class-mates of Lieut. Simons now in this vicinity, several of whom are on board the United States steamer Minnesota, at present lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Lieut. Simons was very popular among his comrades, and his classmates and acquaintances speak of him in terms of the highest praise. There is to be a meeting of his classmates in the Lyceum building, at the Navy-yard, at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for his funeral. Capt. Taylor, who has charge of the Marine Guard, is now under orders to hold himself in readiness to proceed, at a moment's notice, to Jersey City with a tug, to meet the remains, and the making of preliminary arrangements are in charge of Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, a classmate of Lieut. Simons.

A REJECTED SUITOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

For some time a young man named Charles Robinson has been enamored of a young lady named Westervelt, residing on Forest-street, Jersey City, but she looked coldly upon his suit, and on several occasions requested him to cease his attentions. On Saturday evening he called at her residence and requested her to accept a very handsomely-bound book which he said he had bought expressly fowher. She declined the gift, saying she wished to have nothing to do with him. He made no reply, but took his hat and, as she supposed, left the house. Instead of doing so, however, he stole down the basement stairs, passed into the yard, cut down a clothes-line, in one end of which he made a noose and hanged himself to the post from which he had cut the line. The servant, fortunately, heard the noise he made in kicking over a box he was standing upon, and she gave an alarm, though, owing to the fact that there were no gentlemen in the house, young Robinson was unconscious before help arrived, the women being too much frightened to cut him down. A physician was called, and under his care Robinson revived, after which he was sent home in charge of the doctor, to whom he expressed his regrets, and said he would make no further attempt on his life.

FIGHTING IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

At the close of the services in the Ninth-Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening, two young men who had been disturbing the congregation assaulted Elder England. Their shouts and cries, as they fell upon him, and the struggles of the Elder and his friends to overcome them, frightened the women present, who added to the confusion by their screams. Rev. James Thompson, the Pastor, hurried to the vestibule and forced his way to the combatants. As he approached one of the rowdies aimed a heavy blow at him. It was received instead by one of the members of the congregation, who interposed his person between the Pastor and the ruffian. After a protracted struggle the combatants were taken to the station-house. Rev. Mr. Thompson says that because his church is a poor one the young roughs of the town think that they can do as they please in it.

THE AGED HEBREWS' HOME.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

THE PRESIDENT CHARGES THE VICE-PRESIDENT WITH DESTROYING THE RECORDS OF THE HOME—THE LATTER RETALIATES BY PREFERRING CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY—THE POLICE CALLED IN.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held at the institution, Eighty-seventh-street and Avenue A, yesterday. The meeting was opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and was prolonged until 3 P. M. There were over 500 people present, notwithstanding that the chapel in which the exercises were conducted will accommodate comfortably less than 200; consequently, there was an overflow of fashionably-dressed ladies and gentlemen into the adjoining reception-rooms, the corridors, and even the rooms up stairs. Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, the President, occupied the chair, and there were present her husband, ex-Judge Joachimsen, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, M. Cohn, Henry B. Herts, Joseph Stiner, M. S. Fechheimer, F. Goodheart, H. Gitterman, Moses Lauterbach, Julius Hart, Mayer Schutz, H. Rosenbach, Louis F. Rosenstein, Henry Kirstein, and many other influential and prominent Hebrews of both sexes, besides the full board of officers and lady managers. The cause of such an unusually large attendance was not apparent until a few minutes before the election of officers for the ensuing year commenced, when it was found that the society was not harmonious in action. The Secretary commenced to read the report, when a motion prevailed to dispense with the reading in order to expedite business. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts for the year ending Nov. 30 to have been $17,656 31, including a balance of $4,417 42 on hand at the beginning of the year; disbursements, $13,321 32; leaving a balance of cash on hand amounting to $1,836 57. The total assets of the society were stated to be $20,513 59, there being no outstanding indebtedness. The President next made her annual report. After congratulating the society upon the success of the enterprise, she commented on the various items set forth in the financial statement, and continued as follows:

"In the course of the audit meeting for 1877, I called attention to the fact that a statistical book of reference, showing names and property of inmates, and ordered by me to be kept as one of the regular books of the Home had been, in my absence, without my knowledge, copied into a new book by the Secretary, after having been pared by the Vice-President, and the original pages so conied were destroyed. This happened two years ago, but it was an irregular order and unauthorized proceeding, and unsafe as a precedent. If one record can be destroyed, what security is there for the Home and for the President against malicious suppression, mutilation, or destruction of other books or records? The investigation showed that some of the figures in the secretary's own handwriting were either indistinct or erroneous. In the case of a Mr. Ullman, he had transferred to the Home $295. This transfer was made directly on the book of the Savery Savings Bank from Ullman's account to the account of the Home, and so entered on the bank-book of the Home. It was discovered that the entry in the statistical book of the Home on the page referring to Ullman read $200. It was very apparent on the vouchers and account books that the actual amount did correctly appear. Under a belief, however, that it would be better not to alter the figures in the original statistical book, but rather to Savery's correct in another book, and with the knowledge of the Vice-President, the Secretary, after he had copied and they had compared them together, tore out the leaves, and then handed what was left of this book to the Superintendent to use for a further memorandum book. It is so in use now. All of the books of the Home, of whatever character, are at all times open to the inspection of all who are authorized to examine them. On this matter thus pointedly and explicitly, because I am informed that some malicious enemy of the Home has spread a report that a very material book had been destroyed, to create sensation, I desire to state the fact and place, and it is my duty to vindicate our officers against all insinuations and malicious fabrications, no matter how ridiculous. The increasing number of male inmates and other duties that devolve in my judgment, rendered necessary that hereafter your President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and two Managers should be selected from the gentlemen members of the institution, in order to give them an authoritative control of the paid officers and inmates."

In conclusion, the President stated that, "except from insignificant quarters, who knew not a proper conduct toward either age or sex," she had at all times received that cordial co-operation which fully compensated her for the exertions which were required for the good government of the Home.

During the reading of the report by the President, Mrs. Herman sat bowing and smiling (as the charges were made against her,) and at its conclusion arose and demanded an opportunity to defend herself, which was graciously conceded to her by the presiding officer. The Vice-President said that, at a certain time during the last year, she had attended a funeral, at which she had met Jacob Ullman, the person mentioned in the report, who stated, in the course of a brief conversation, that when he had entered the "Home" he had turned over to the society his bank-book, representing a balance to his credit of $295. A few weeks prior to the event, Mrs. Herman said she had been called upon by the President to assist the Secretary in comparing the statistical books of the Home, and she recollected that Ullman was only credited with a deposit of $200. When Ullman stated the amount to have been $295, she told him that it must be a mistake on his part. "For I thought," said Mrs. Herman, "that he was only bragging a little, and I wanted to let him see that I knew the amount." He replied: "Before God, Mrs. Herman, it was $295." Mrs. Herman had made no further dispute over the matter, but subsequently examined the statistical book again, and found that her memory of the entry was not at fault. Then she went to Mr. Brown, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and requested the privilege of seeing Jacob Ullman's bank-book, in which she found that Ullman had really transferred the sum of $295, and not $200, to the Home. "I was even here, then," said Mrs. Herman, "and did not think there was any harm at all." She then asked the Secretary, Solomon Weil, how that entry in the statistical book called for a credit of only $200 to Ullman, when he had actually paid the sum of $295, when he replied that it was an error in copying the account from the old to the new book. She then asked him to produce the old book containing the original entry, and was told that it had been destroyed. "I am a business woman," continued Mrs. Herman, "and my family are all business people, and we would always save the old records for reference, and not destroy them in that careless way."

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The election of officers then commenced. The members crowded around the little table, regardless of comfort or the rich clothing of the ladies, and as it was found that the balloting could not proceed without the aid of the Police, Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was sent for, and came in with a squad of six men. The efforts of the officers to form a line were fully as great as they would be at a "ward primary," as it became necessary to force the people back, and by shoving and coaxing they managed to maintain a barrier. There were two tickets in the field, and the parties thus distinctly divided, were plainly under the leadership of ex-Judge Joachimsen and his wife, on one side, and Mrs. Herman on the other. The Joachimsen party were opposed to lady officers, and put forth the following ticket: President, Isaac Rosenwald; Vice-President, Louis Strasberger; Treasurer, Charles L. Bernheim; Managers—L. Seifel, M. Reiman, Mrs. M. Whitehead, Mrs. I. Stein, Mrs. M. Tuska, and Mrs. U. Herman. The other ticket, which was elected, was as follows: President, Mrs. Joseph Stiner; Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Schlesinger; Treasurer, Mrs. Jacob Scholle; Directresses, Mrs. Lazarus Rosenfeld, Mrs. Lewis Lavanburg, Mrs. Jacob Erdman, Mrs. Henry Gitterman, Mrs. Henry Morrison, Mrs. S. Klingenstein.

There were 378 votes cast, and little "scratching" was done, so that an average majority of about 20 was secured by the "Herman" ticket. The office of Secretary is appointive, and that officer is chosen by the Board of Directors. The present Secretary, Mr. Weil, has been in receipt of an annual salary of $500, but it is understood that Mrs. S. J. Held, who has offered her services gratuitously, will be chosen to that position by the new board.

At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Joachimsen, the retiring President, stated to a TIMES reporter that Mrs. Herman "wanted to be President," and that was why she had made so much trouble about the Ullman affair. She further stated that she had first conceived the idea of having a statistical record of the inmates of the "Home," in which should be entered the names, birthplaces, dates of birth, time of residence in this country, amount of money in their possession at the time of their entry into the institution, and their final disposal. This book had been prepared by the Secretary, and she had taken some pride in it, but one day some gentlemen—patrons of the institution—called, and, upon being shown the book, remarked upon the number of "scratches" or "erasures" in it. It was thereupon decided to have the book copied, and this was done by the Secretary.

The minutes of a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Nov. 20, last, were next shown the reporter by Judge Joachimsen, at which all but one member of the board was present, when the President formally charged the Vice-President and Secretary with having "destroyed a book of record" of the Home. At that time the Secretary made a statement, which was entered on the minutes, in which, after stating that he had completed the new record, as previously stated by the President, Mrs. Herman "went over the book item by item with him, and as there was still another record kept at the Home besides the one copied from the original, the leaves were destroyed, and this was considered satisfactory." Turning to the Ullman record in the statistical book, Mr. Joachimsen showed the reporter the error committed by the Secretary. The words "two hundred" dollars were written out, and beneath in a bracket had been added the words "ninety-five," while in one corner the figures "200" had been raised to "295." This was in direct contradiction of the statement of the President in her report, as she there stated that "under a belief that it would be better not to alter the figures in the original statistics, but rather to recopy it correctly in another book, * * * he tore out the leaves, and then handed what was left of this book to the Superintendent." The other members of the society do not believe that any misappropriation has been made by, or with the connivance of, the Secretary or President, but quite a number, as was shown by the vote, were in favor of having male officers for financial reasons. Mrs. Joachimsen stated that there were four societies who hesitated to give money to the institution while it was under the management of ladies only. These were the Benevolent Dramatic Musical Association Fund of $3,000, which had been lying idle for the last 8 or 10 years; the Jews' Orphan and Indigent Asylum, with a fund of $8,000 and interest for about the same period; the "Fuel" Society, which had set apart 25 per cent. of its annual income for a "Home," and the "Bachelors' Club," which had a fund for the same object.

Mrs. Joachimsen said she had been President of the society for the past five years, and had never been assailed. Before the recent canvass she had been approached by different committees, who urged her to take the Presidency another year, but—"I am done now," she said. Mrs. Herman also claims to have been waited upon by many members, urging her to take the position of President, which she steadily declined. It is believed that the new board will restore harmony among the members, and prevent its unfairness from being impaired by the injurious rumors which have lately been circulated concerning it

MERCIFUL FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE.

A poorly-clad but respectable Irish woman, whose dark hair was partially silvered with gray, and whose sharp, pinched features bore evidence to her toilsome existence, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, by the Sergeant of the Court Squad, to tell what she knew of the arrest of a tall and muscular Irishman, living at No. 35 Greenwich-street, who had been taken into custody for striking her in the face with a cup and otherwise maltreating her. The prisoner, it appeared, was her husband, and he had been arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on the previous day for similar conduct, but had been discharged, as his wife had refused to make a complaint against him. The woman, in reply to the questions of the Magistrate, said that she would not make a complaint against the prisoner for the sake of his three little children. She had been married for 20 years, she said, and had had eight children, but three little ones were all that were now living. Her husband was a cabinet-maker, and was getting good wages, but he spent nearly all for liquor, and she had the greatest difficulty to keep a home for them. On Saturday, when her husband was arrested, she had been following him, begging for some money to get bread for the children. She had refused to make a complaint against him, but that night he came home drunk and beat her. She would have him punished but for the fact that if he were imprisoned, even for a brief period, she would be unable to support the little ones. The prisoner said that "the whole trouble was whisky," an opinion with which his unfortunate wife seemed to agree, for she said the Lord knew that if he were sober, in my judgment, rendered necessary that hereafter your President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and two Managers should be selected from the gentlemen members of the institution, in order to give them an authoritative control of the paid officers and inmates."

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A testimonial concert to Mrs. Louise Oliver will take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18.

A literary, musical, and dramatic entertainment by the Knights of Pythias of New-York and Brooklyn will be held at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

William E. Springsteen, who was run over on Saturday evening by a Harlem Railroad train, at One Hundred and Seventieth-street, died yesterday.

The first complimentary ball of the Gaff, Fleischman & Co's Compressed Yeast Agents' Association will be held in the Germania Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

A fair for the "Home for the Blind" will be held at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The London Marionettes will perform day and evening.

John F. Daly, of the schooner John M. Clayton, lying at the foot of West Eleventh-street, while going on board at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, fell from the gang-plank into the water. He was rescued by Patrolman Fitzgerald, of the Ninth Precinct.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, Horace S. Taylor, is to visit Montgomery Lodge No. 68, F. and A. M., this evening, at the Masonic Temple. A large attendance of distinguished members of the craft is anticipated.

A musical and literary entertainment in aid of the charity fund of the Greenwich Association will be given this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Chickering Hall. Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr.; Miss M. Josephine Halcomb, soprano; Miss Emma Mettlar, contralto; Mr. H. E. Humphreville, bass; Mr. Edgar Sherman, pianist; Mr. J. B. Whiteley, organist, and the Euterpean vocalists will contribute their services.

In the account of the consecration of St. Augustine's Chapel, on Saturday, it was incorrectly stated that the plans of the building had been designed by Mr. W. A. Potter. They were made by Mr. Robert H. Robertson, of the firm of Potter & Robertson, during Mr. Potter's residence in Washington as Supervising Architect to the Treasury Department, and to Mr. Robertson is due the success of the firm in carrying out the views of the Building Committee of Trinity Corporation.

Matilda Taylor, of No. 106 West Thirteenth-street, was standing on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue on Saturday evening, when John Martin, a Sixth-avenue rowdy, snatched her pocket-book, containing $29, out of her hand and ran away with it. An alarm was raised, and Officer Moran, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, pursued and caught Martin. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Officer Roberts, of the Twenty-first Precinct, saw John Reilly and a companion coming out of the basement under the butcher shop of Moses Plum, No. 597 Second-avenue. Reilly had three geese concealed under his coat. The officer collared him, but Reilly, by a quick movement, released himself, leaving his coat behind. The thief was pursued, and after an exciting chase captured. He was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

George Crawford, a gas-fitter, of No. 42 Horatio-street, on Saturday night broke through the coal-cellar into the kitchen of William N. Heins' house, at No. 8 Horatio-street, and gathered up $10 worth of silver spoons. He was about to depart with them when

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE.

ACTING UPON NOMINATIONS—TWO-THIRDS OF THE NUMBERS CONFIRMED—HOW THE OBJECTIONS WERE MADE—THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate, on meeting this morning at 10 o'clock, passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn the called session at 11:50 o'clock, in order to avoid the complications which would arise if the precedent in a former Congress were followed. The doors were immediately closed and the remainder of the session was spent in acting upon nominations of civil officers. In the first place, the resolution to proceed by acting upon all cases to which no objection might be made was agreed to. Some attempts were made to have special cases put ahead, but this was not permitted, and the list of nominations was read through in order, and in every case where any Senator said "I object," the nomination was laid aside without action. If no objection were made the nomination was immediately disposed of without debate. In this way it happened that about two-thirds of the nominations remaining were confirmed, and about one-third failed with the end of the session.

The first name read was that of Mr. Baxter to be Circuit Judge of the Tennessee District. There was at once a chorus of several voices in objection to consideration, and it was passed over. The case of Jack Wharton, to be Marshal in place of Mr. Pitkin, was the first one acted upon. The yeas and nays were called upon his confirmation, because several Senators who have objected to all that class of nominations desired to place themselves on record. The same course was pursued in several other cases where nominations were confirmed, the negative vote being recorded at the request of the Senators who were in the opposition, but who did not object to action being taken. Among the nominations to which objection was made are Mr. Hayt, to be Indian Commissioner; Mr. Hilliard, to be Minister to Brazil; Mr. Baxter, to be Circuit Judge; Mr. Roosevelt, to be Collector of the Port of New-York; Mr. Merritt, to be Surveyor of the same port; Mr. Prince, for naval officer; Mr. Smith, Collector of the Port of Chicago; Mr. Parsons, District Attorney for Alabama; Mr. Waldron, Marshal of Tennessee, and Mr. Dockerry, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Leeds. The names of William Henry Smith, of Chicago, and Thomas B. Bryan, for Commissioner of the District of Columbia, were at the end of the list. Mr. Smith was confirmed, there being only nine negative votes, and Mr. Bryan was confirmed without objection.

Mr. Bryan's case is one of note. He has acted as District Commissioner for several months to the satisfaction of the people of the District, with the exception of a few adherents of the old régime, some of whom he was instrumental in removing from office. In return they endeavored to secure his defeat before the Senate. The Committee on the District of Columbia had no reason to give the Senate for recommending his rejection, but they took ground with his enemies and really desired Mr. Bryan's defeat. The nomination was reported without recommendation, and the Senate confirmed it without opposition. The name of Mr. Hayt, to be Indian Commissioner, was taken up about 10 minutes before the time of adjournment. Mr. Teller took the floor and talked until the Vice-President announced the time for final adjournment and dissolved the session. The opposition to Mr. Hayt is not of a very definite character, and its locality, being chiefly in the Indian country, leads many people to suppose that he is an honest man, and obnoxious to the opposition on that account. He was immediately renominated by the President. In the meantime, there is a vacancy in the office of Indian Commissioner, which will continue until some person is confirmed for the office. Secretary Schurz can, however, designate some other officer of the department to perform the duties for the time being. It is understood that the New-York nominations will be at once renewed to the Senate.

THE REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS.

OPENING FORMALITIES—RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE—THE FRIENDS OF SOUND CURRENCY SATISFIED AND THE INFLATIONISTS ENRAGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The House was called to order at noon to-day, and the formalities usually following upon convening Congress were observed. The roll was called by the Clerk, after which the usual committees were appointed to inform the Senate and the President that the House was duly organized and prepared for business. The President's Message was received at 1:45 P. M., and the reading occupied nearly one and one-half hours. As soon as the reading was begun pamphlet copies of the Message were distributed to the members, who were thus enabled to follow the reading by the Clerk. Close attention was given the opening pages, in which the President discusses the Southern policy and national finances, but after these had been passed the Message had few attentive listeners. When the reading was completed the House adjourned. The Message was generally regarded in the House as a fair document, and, excepting the financial paragraphs, it meets with very general approval. Those members who oppose the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act are well pleased with the President's expressions upon these subjects, while the followers of Bland and Ewing are, many of them, in a rage, and see in it a barrier to all their efforts to break down the public credit by the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act.

The Senate passed from the special to the regular session without any formalities, save the adjournment of the one and the calling to order of the other. The formal motions necessary to inform the President that Congress was ready for his Message were adopted, and he being in his room at the Capitol, whither he had come that any bill which might pass in the last hours might be immediately considered by him, the preliminary business was speedily dispatched. The Senate galleries were not half full of people. Little interest was manifested in the day, which seemed in no respect like the opening of a new session. The Message was received and the reading begun at 12:45 o'clock, and the reading was ended in an hour and a quarter. Senators generally used the printed copies which were laid on their desks to follow the reading of the Clerk, whose copy was manuscript. Close attention was given, and sometimes a Senator would prompt the Clerk when the latter hesitated in deciphering the manuscript. Some Senators made pencil notes in their copies. A few seats were vacant on the floor and many in the galleries, which deprived the occasion of much of its usual interest. The Message is well received on most points, and it will excite no hostility except on the subject of the currency. This is the only feature of the Message which has received any comment, and this part is approved or disapproved according to the views of the members on the money question. It does not happen that all who voted in the House for the Silver bill are hostile to the Message. On the contrary, there are many who voted for the bill, hoping it would never pass, who are delighted that the President has assumed the responsibility they were afraid to take. The full effect of the Message on the financial legislation of the session cannot be gauged for some time to come. The anti-silver men in Congress are satisfied with the result to which the President's views bring him, if they do not approve of his suggestions in detail, and the opposition to bad legislation will be infinitely stronger than it has been during the last two months.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

A DESIRE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EX-GOV. PACKARD—TEMPER OF THE SENATE ON THIS SUBJECT—THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS—AN ACT OF JUSTICE TO MR. PACKARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The nomination of Effingham Lawrence for Collector of the Port of New-Orleans falls with the end of the called session. The President will have to make another nomination for that office, and he can in his discretion renominate Lawrence or send in the name of some other person. A paper, with many signatures, was circulated among Senators to-day requesting the President to nominate ex-Gov. Packard for the office. Whether this paper will make much impression on the President's mind may be considered uncertain, in view of his belief that the President is to choose persons for nomination independently of any action of the Senate; but there is something which induces Senators to believe that the President is inclined to nominate Packard. There is no question at all that Packard would be confirmed by the united Republican vote of the Senate. There is said to be some doubt as to the confirmation of Lawrence, and the result depends upon the Democratic side of the Senate. If Kellogg should oppose the confirmation of Lawrence very earnestly, it would lead the Democrats to unite in favoring the confirmation, and in that case Lawrence would have a small majority. Warmoth is laboring diligently with the Democrats, and has considerable influence with them, to secure votes for Lawrence, and he is making use of the assumed fact that Kellogg will oppose the confirmation. This is one instance—and the case of the New-York appointments is still another—in which the Democratic Senators are breaking away from their reported determination at the first of the session to support the President's nominations. The fact is, they are guided entirely by considerations of party interest, and if they can secure any advantage for themselves or create any division among the Republicans by voting for Lawrence, they will so vote. It is said that the Democrats are also divided with respect to the confirmation of the New-York appointments, and a large number of them have not hesitated to express a desire to sustain Mr. Conkling in defeating the confirmations, because they think in that way they would retaliate upon Stanley Matthews for voting to admit Kellogg. Prior to the votes of last Friday night, the Democrats were reported to be unanimous in favor of the confirmation of the New-York officers. The nomination of Packard, if it should be sent to the Senate, would at once unite the Republicans of that body, and besides, there are very many Republicans who think that Packard's nomination would be an act of justice and satisfactory to the Republican Party throughout the country.

THE KELLOGG AND BUTLER CASES.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT OF SPOFFORD, OF LOUISIANA, OVER HIS EXCLUSION—MOTIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE FOR BUTLER—HOPES BASED ON MATTHEWS AND CHRISTIANCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—H. M. Spofford is said to be a bitterly disappointed man. He really expected to be admitted to the Senate. There can be no doubt from the statements of his friends that he was entirely sincere and earnest in that expectation. The contest in behalf of Butler was begun by the Democrats with the certain belief that Kellogg would not be admitted, and this belief Spofford entertained most firmly. It is a curious feature of the result of the contest that the Democrats lay the failure to secure the admission of Spofford to the fact that the contest was made upon Butler. They are entirely certain that if Kellogg's case had come up in the usual way, without excitement of special Democratic opposition, Stanley Matthews and Mr. Christiancy, and perhaps one or two others would have voted against his admission. They say that the attempt to force the Butler case ahead consolidated the Republican vote in a manner that had not been anticipated, and that it was on this account that a majority was brought together for the admission of Kellogg.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

SUCCESSES AND FAILURES IN THE APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES—NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED, MISCARRIED BY ADJOURNMENT, AND RENEWED—THE VOTE ON THE GEORGIA MARSHALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate, in executive session this morning, confirmed the following nominations: William Henry Smith, to be Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.; Jack Wharton, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana; Thomas B. Bryan, to be a Commissioner for the District of Columbia; Thomas B. Reid, of Wisconsin, Consul at Funchal, Madeira; John A. Campbell, of Wyoming, Consul at Basle, Switzerland; John F. Quarles, of Georgia, Consul at Malaga; Joseph G. Wilson, of Iowa, Consul at Jerusalem; Wickham Hoffman, of New-York, Secretary of Legation to Russia; John McClintock, Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland; Sidney Perham, of Maine, Appraiser of Merchandise at Portland, Me.; Daniel G. Fort, Collector of Customs for the District of Oswego, N. Y.; Joseph Cook, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Eighth District; Lewis Seely, of Philadelphia, to succeed William J. Pollock as one of the four General Appraisers of Merchandise authorized by section 2,608 of the Revised Statutes.

Postmasters.—A. Bertram, at Adams, Minn.; O. F. Waterhouse, at City Island, N. Y.; L. Shand, at Dauphin, Penn.; Andrew N. Brandes, at Rondout, N. Y.; Aaron L. Christie, at Rockland, N. Y.; Mrs. Minnetta Smith, at New-brighton, N. Y.; and A. Gale, at Port Richmond, N. Y.

Indian Agents.—Albert G. Boone at the Ponca Agency, Indian Territory; Joseph B. Abbott, of New-Hampshire, at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado; Peter Ronan, of Helena, Montana, at the Flathead Agency, Montana; William R. Mateer, of St. Louis, at the Mequier Pueblo Agency, Arizona; Andrew Cromley, of Tucson, at Papago Agency, Arizona; John E. Pyle, of Helena, Montana, at the Navajo Agency; John C. Mallory, Jr., of Portland, Oregon, at Colorado River Agency, Arizona; Charles M. Howard, of Detroit, Mich., Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

The Army and Navy.—Thomas J. Spencer, to be First Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. E. P. Meeker, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Otway Berryman, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Assistant Engineers Albert F. Dixon and John A. Tobin, to be Passed Assistant Engineers in the Navy; Cadet Engineers Frank H. Bailey, William Cowler, George S. Willetts, William L. Cathcart, Walter F. Worthington, William N. Little, Theodore F. Burgdorf, William R. King, E. R. Freeman, George H. T. Babbitt, Frank H. Eldridge, Charles C. Kleckner, Alberto D. R. Ivez, and William B. Bogge, to be Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

The following nominations were confirmed last Thursday, but were suspended on motions to reconsider. None of these motions to reconsiddr were called up for action, and the nominations therefore stand confirmed, and are so officially promulgated to-day:

John M. Harlan, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court; J. E. Montgomery, of New-York, Consul at Geneva; Burt Van Horn, of New-York, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District of New-York, vice Decker, suspended.

Postmasters.—William H. Flagg, at Wellesley, Mass.; Robert A. Cowden at Galion, Ohio; W. C. Snow at Pilatka, Fla.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—Harrison Kelley, of Kansas, at Topeka, Kan.; Edgar N. Sweet, of Nebraska, at Colfax, Washington Territory; James A. Somerville, of Alabama, at Mobile.

Registers of Land Offices.—Melville A. Salter, of Kansas, at Independence, Kan.; Charles T. Stevens, of Mobile, at Mobile, Ala.; Henry B. Sheldon, of California, Indian Agent at the Round Valley Agency, California.

Army Promotions.—Corps of Engineers—Major Nathaniel Michler to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 16, 1877, vice Kurtz, deceased; Capt. William J. Twining to be Major, Oct. 16, vice Michler, promoted. Medical Department—Major John Campbell, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 8, 1877, vice Edwards, deceased; Capt. John W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, Nov. 8, 1877, vice Campbell, promoted.

The New-York Custom-house appointments were not reached for action, and all three fell with the expiration of the session.

The following is a complete list of the offices to which nominations were made and not confirmed:

United States Ministers.—Henry S. Sanford, for Belgium; Henry W. Hilliard, for Brazil.

Secretary of Legation.—Dwight T. Reed, Madrid.

Consuls-General.—C. Wiley Wells, Shanghai; John Q. Smith, Montreal; B. F. Peixotto, St. Petersburg; Alfred E. Lee, Frankfort.

Consuls.—Dennis N. Corley, Spezzia, Italy; Alfred V. Dockery, Leeds, England; Robert H. Knox, Hamilton, Canada; George C. Tanner, Verviers and Liege; T. McClain, Jr., Nassau; Julius Stahel, Osaka and Hiogs.

Collectors of Customs.—Theodore Roosevelt, New-York; Effingham Lawrence, New-Orleans; Robert T. Smith, Mobile, Ala.; Thomas J. K. Jones, Annapolis, Md.; John T. Collins, Brunswick, Ga.; James R. Jolley, Teche, La.; Chaney R. Prouty, Saluris, Texas; Henry Charles, Alaska.

Surveyors of Customs.—Edwin A. Merritt, New-York; William Z. King, Greenpoint, N. Y.; George Fisher, Cairo, Ill.; Joseph C. Jewell, Evansville, Ind.; David Porter, Savannah, Ga.; James Gilchrist, Wheeling, West Va.

Naval Officers.—L. Bradford, Prince, N. Y.; James Lewis, New-Orleans.

Appraiser of Merchandise.—John Ogleaby, New-Orleans.

Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels.—John Fehrenback, Seventh District; E. Platt Stratton, Second District.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—E. A. Hoyt, New-York.

Indian Agents.—E. H. Hooper, Lisseton Agency, Dakota; Francis H. Weaver, Southern Utes, Colorado; William H. Donelson, Fort Hall, Idaho; Isaiah Lightner, Santee Agency, Nebraska; Francis Brown, Manatilla Agency, Oregon; Samuel L. Ely, Otoe Agency, Nebraska.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Robert Campbell, Third District, Texas; James D. Brady, Second District of Virginia; and Edward C. Wade, for the Third District of Georgia.

United States Attorneys.—Lucius C. Northrop, for South Carolina, and Lewis E. Parsons, for the Middle District of Alabama.

United States Marshals.—John M. Dunn, for Delaware; M. J. Waldron, for the Western District of Tennessee; and Samuel G. Reid, for the Middle and Southern Districts of Alabama.

United States Circuit Judge.—John Baxter, for the Fifth Circuit.

Associate Justices of Territorial Supreme Courts.—Samuel B. McLin, for New-Mexico, and William Ware Peck, for Wyoming.

Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department.—John W. Easby.

To be Second-Lieutenants in the Army.—Herbert G. Squires, Adam Slaker, Thomas J. Clay, Erastus W. Maxwell, Theodore Mosher, Jr., William A. Nichols, and Stephen I. Connor.

Promotion in the Revenue Service.—To be Captains—W. S. Simmons and L. G. Shepard; to be First-Lieutenants—Samuel A. Brooks and W. D. Roath; to be Second-Lieutenants—John Morrissey, Jr., and Saiathiel M. Crosby.

Registers of Land Offices.—William H. Burwell, New-Orleans; E. McB. Timoney, Boise City, Idaho.

Postmasters.—William M. Halsey, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; William H. Pelton, Warwick, N. Y.; John C. Davis, Riverhead, N. Y.; Henry Boyd, White Plains, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Bonney, Hamilton, N. Y.; Chesney Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; Albert Davis, South Abington, Mass.; Joshua S. Smith, Rockland, Mass.; Morris D. Wickersham, Mobile, Fla.; David C. Casey, Hot Springs, Ark.; Loyd B. Stephens, Ogden, Utah; Alexander Reed, Toledo, Ohio; David G. Potts, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. Jane F. James, Ashland, Va.; Luther C. Longwell, Corydon, Penn.; John W. Bedford, Lost Creek, Penn.; William F. Lee, Pensacola, Fla.; John P. Hayward, Hamilton, Mo.; D. T. Millard, Asheville, N. C.

The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations: John B. Hawley, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Alfred T. Howard, of New-Hampshire, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Portsmouth, N. H.; Ezra A. Hayt, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; John B. Blake, to be Postmaster at Avoca, Iowa, and Mrs. Ellen Holmes, at Aiken, S. C.

The nomination of Mr. Hayt is a renewal, his former nomination having been under discussion in the Senate this morning, when the time arrived for final adjournment of the extra session.

In the executive session to-day, on motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote by which the nomination of Owen P. Fitzsimmons as Marshal for Georgia was confirmed. Those who voted for his confirmation were Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hill, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Mathews, Morgan, Patterson, Whyte, Withers—23. All Democrats excepting Conover, Davis of Illinois, Matthews, and Patterson. The following Senators voted in the negative: Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Hoar, Howe, Kirkwood, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Rollins, Toller, Windom—19. All Republicans. The following Senators were paired in the order named: Messrs. Booth, Dawes, Jones of Nevada, Spencer, Edmunds, Ferry, Blaine, Ingalls, Sargent, Mitchell, Plumb, Dorsey, Wadleigh, Saunders, Kellogg, and Hamlin, (Republicans,) who would have voted against confirmation, with Messrs. Voorhees, Lamar, Hereford Dennis, Thurman, Maxey, Grover, Ransom, Merrimon, Wallace, Armstrong, McPherson, Saulsbury, Davis of West Virginia, Randolph, and Barnum, (Democrats,) who would have voted in favor of confirmation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $539,093 43, and from Customs, $349,049 72.

Mr. Z. Moses, who was Secretary to the Vice-President during the Forty-fourth Congress, has just received his appointment as Secretary of the Senate.

James E. Pitt was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the First District of Indiana; John F. Stokes for the Third District of Texas, and Charles A. Olmstead Storekeeper for the Fifth District of Kentucky.

Among the auditors in the Senate diplomatic gallery to-day, during the reading of the President's Message, was Sir Edward Thornton, who returned from England several days ago. While there he was tendered the position of Minister to Madrid, but declined it, preferring his present position as Minister to the United States.

Mrs. Sara J. Spencer and Mrs. Sargent, wife of Senator Sargent, had an interview with the President this morning. They asked him to recommend in his annual Message legislation by which women should be recognized in foreign as well as domestic appointments. Also that he recommend an amendment to the Constitution in order to secure woman suffrage in the States. The President replied that at a future time he might state in writing his views on the subject, but would now say that if Congress should recommend for adoption by the States such amendment to the Constitution it would meet with his approval.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General have been in consultation to-day on a question arising under the Tenure of Office act in relation to certain officers of internal revenue in Texas and elsewhere. It is understood the Attorney-General has rendered an opinion that the failure of the Senate in extra session to confirm the new officers appointed in the place of the old officers suspended, virtually reinstates, for the time being, and until the future action of the appointing power, the officers suspended, and instructions to this effect have been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to some of the officers in question. There are cases in Virginia, Louisiana, and other Southern States which may come under this ruling, but thus far, according to the best information, it has been practically applied only to the Texas cases.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—William Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Hussey, of this city, was found dead on Colt's Dike, this city, this morning, with a bullet-hole in his side. It is supposed he committed suicide.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

PLEVNA AND ITS DEFENDERS—NOTHING TO EAT, ACCORDING TO DESERTERS—ABANDONMENT OF MORE OF THE STRONG POSITIONS ON THE SOPHIA ROAD BY THE TURKS—MEHEMET ALI AND SULEIMAN PASHA'S OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The special correspondent of the *Times* at Bogot, under the date of Nov. 29, says: "There can be no startling or important events to narrate unless Osman Pasha makes a sortie from Plevna or a relieving force appears, or the Russians make an assault. None of these is very probable. Mehemet Ali has already notified the War Office that he cannot attempt to relieve Plevna, unless strongly reinforced. The Russo-Roumanian army has occupied and strongly fortified every position of advantage around Plevna, and there is no object in their advancing their lines, as the intervening ground is lower than either of the combatants. Twenty-four Turks and Bulgarians from Plevna came in yesterday, saying they had nothing to eat there."

A Bogot dispatch says: "It is officially announced that the Turks evacuated, on the 29th ult., their strongly fortified positions near Wretschesh and Luctakovo, and have withdrawn in the direction of Sophia. The Russians pursued them to Arahkonak, on the other side of the mountain pass."

A Bucharest dispatch says: "It is stated here that the Turks are withdrawing from the Western Balkan passes upon Sophia."

The *Times'* Constantinople special says: "A despondling view is taken here of the political and military situation. It is believed the Russians are entering the Balkans at various points in overwhelming numbers, and that they are in the rear of Mehemet Ali's army, from which not much is expected. More is hoped from Suleiman Pasha's army, which is believed to be engaged in a strong effort near Osman-Bazar. The rapid advance of the Russians has revived former apprehension of serious disturbances in Constantinople from retreating and demoralized troops."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Russians were, according latest accounts, expected to renew the attack upon the Kamarli redoubts."

THE DISAFFECTED PROVINCES.

SERVIAN INDEPENDENCE TO BE DECLARED THIS MONTH—DEMANDS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER BY THE TURKS—THE MONTENEGRIN STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* has the following: "All the Militia have already gone to the frontier. Prince Milan, the War Minister, and the Metropolitan leave for head-quarters on the 9th inst. A declaration of independence will be made on the 11th, and on the 12th active steps will be taken. Most of the inhabitants of Negotin have removed to Moidanpek. A large quantity of ammunition has been sent to the frontier."

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna states that M. Cristics, the agent of Servia at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand satisfaction from the Porte for continual violations of the Servian frontier by the Turks.

A special dispatch from Budua to the *Times* says: "Turkish troops are reported to have disembarked at Dulcigno, the citadel of which was not taken, as previously reported." The *Times'* Berlin special says: "Montenegrins having occupied Suttorina, the Austrian Government has informed the Cettinje authorities that they will not allow them to hoist the flag of the Principality in the strip of Turkish territory intersecting Dalmatia."

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says Prince Milan reviewed the Militia on Sunday, and exhorted them to do their duty. The War Office has ordered all the district Governors to erect hospitals. The most probable plan of operations is that Gen. Horvatovich will make a diversion in the rear of the Turks with two divisions. Gen. Gourkho has promised to send him 8,000 cavalry.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Athens says according to the latest letters public feeling in Crete favors a rising after the fall of Plevna. The Greek Government has warned the Cretans that it will stop volunteers and supplies if they rise prematurely or contrary to its advice.

POSITIONS OF THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

TURKISH COMPLAINTS OF ITALIAN FILIBUSTERING IN ALBANIA—LOUIS KOSSUTH ON THE DUTY OF AUSTRIA IN THE PRESENT JUNCTURE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "The bad feeling between Turkey and Italy grows out of representations by the Porte about a rumored filibustering incursion into Albania. Italy assured the Porte that the rumor was groundless, but the Porte refuses to accept this denial. There is a report from Rome that some other powers have also drawn the attention of the Italian Government to the subject. If this be true, the Porte has succeeded in convincing others, as well as itself, that its apprehensions are not altogether without foundation."

The *Contemporary Review* publishes an article by Louis Kossuth on the Eastern question. He urges Austria to maintain the independence of Turkey as a barrier against the extension of Russia, and he is particularly vehement in warning the Austro-Hungarians against accepting an addition of territory for themselves as a bribe for becoming tacit accomplices in the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. DUFAURE ACTING AS INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE LEFT—PROSPECTS OF CONCILIATION.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—M. Dufaure had an hour's interview with President MacMahon this morning. The *Temps* says M. Dufaure has been intrusted with the formation of a Cabinet, and went this afternoon to Versailles to consult his friends. The *Moniteur* announces that M. Dufaure has consented to act as intermediary between the Left and President MacMahon. He has already specified to the President the concessions which the Chamber could reasonably demand, and the President has distinctly agreed to them. M. Dufaure will now ascertain from the majority the precise conditions on which it would accept reconciliation, and will impress upon it the necessity of moderation. It is probable that M. Dufaure's consultations with the President led to the report of the *Temps* to-day that he had been summoned to form a Cabinet.

At a meeting to-day of the Left Centre it appeared, in view of the prolongation of the crisis, to be the unanimous opinion at present to refuse to vote the budget.

A deputation of merchants waited upon President MacMahon to-day. They were directed to address the Minister of Commerce, the Marshal being unable to see them.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he has private information contradicting French newspaper accounts of the interview between M. Dufaure and President MacMahon. He says a few days ago Senator Duclerc presented to the Marshal an informal note asking him, as a satisfaction to the Left, to promise to propose a revision of the Constitution in a Republican sense. The Marshal sent for M. Dufaure to inform him that this condition was unacceptable. M. Dufaure replied that the Left desired a guarantee against a second dissolution, and that nothing could be easier than to find a guarantee which would not compromise the President's dignity. The correspondent concludes: "The foregoing is all that occurred. Consequently there is no ground for thinking that the temper of the Elysée is changed."

It is significant that the deputation of Paris merchants and manufacturers who went to the Elysée on Monday, desiring to present an address to President MacMahon in person, were received by an aide-de-camp, who somewhat peremptorily referred them to the Minister of Commerce. The deputation retired, telling the aide-de-camp to inform the President that "they were the vanguard of an imposing demonstration, which numbered 1,000 to-day, and would number 100,000 to-morrow and 1,000,000 the next day."

BRITISH CONQUEST IN INDIA.

A NATIVE STRONGHOLD TAKEN WITH SMALL LOSS—RUMORS OF WAR AND WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from Calcutta says: "Jummu, the chief stronghold of the Jowakis, has been taken by the British. Our loss was trifling. The expedition, so far, has met with uninterrupted success." [NOTE.—This expedition consisted of 2,100 infantry, with six guns and a small number of cavalry, under the command Gen. Keyes. It entered the Jowaki Territory on the morning of the 9th of November, in three columns from Shadipore, Gambat, and Kohat, and was sent to punish the Jowakis for repeated outrages. The plan of operations is stated to be to hold a line of country in the Jowaki territory, from which an advance may be made according to circumstances, and which will be retained until the Jowakis surrender unconditionally. The terms to be imposed comprise a heavy fine, compensation for all plundering of property, the surrender of all fire-arms of English manufacture, the construction of a military road through the enemy's country, and the surrender of the head men most active against the Government and of the leaders of the late night attack on the post of Shavkot, and also the destruction of the fortified towers in the Jowaki villages.]

The dispatch continues: "A Lahore paper states that advices from Cabul are still harping on war and warlike preparations. These statements are unconfirmed officially. I am informed, however, that the Ameer has, on the contrary, been actually putting a pressure to deter the Afreelis from allying themselves with the Jowakis in the present contest."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT IN LYONS, FRANCE—REDUCTION OF ENGLISH MINERS' WAGES.

LYONS, Dec. 3.—The Prefect, the President of the Municipal Council, the American residents, and several silk merchants visited Gen. Grant yesterday and accompanied him on a tour of inspection of the quays. The General and party go to Marseilles to day.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Northumberland colliery proprietors will to-day issue a fortnight's notice to their miners of a 12½ per cent. reduction in their wages.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, No. 1,015 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, occupied on the first floor as a confectionery store. This building was completely gutted. It was a full half hour after the fire was discovered before an engine or fireman arrived. Except for this delay the damage to this store would have been but slight, and the adjoining buildings need not have been injured by fire or water. In the absence of the firemen, however, the flames spread rapidly and extended to the buildings No. 14 Putnam-avenue and Nos. 1,013 and 1,017 Fulton-street. All the buildings were of brick. The entire loss, which is fully covered by insurance, amounts to about $8,000.

A fire at Acadia College, Wolfville, Newfoundland, Sunday night, destroyed the main building, including the President's residence, library, and museum. Loss, $220,000. Insurance—Queens, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,500.

At Leominster, Mass., on Sunday a comb shop, owned by G. F. & A. G. Morse, and occupied by Charles A. Morse for the manufacture of buttons and combs, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $8,000; insured for $6,000.

Charles Paddock's barn, in East Meriden, Conn., was set on fire and destroyed Saturday night. Two horses perished in the flames. The loss is $1,500; insurance, $1,200 in the Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y.

The barn and outbuildings of Alexander J. Van Epps, Cotterdam, N. Y., were burned on Sunday. Three horses and the crops were also burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

Thatcher and Willings' paper mill at North Bennington, Vt., was partly destroyed by fire last evening. The loss, which is covered by insurance, will probably not exceed $10,000.

The Congregational Church at Owego, N. Y., and a house and barn adjoining were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $14,000; insurance, $8,500.

Acadia College, at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 3.—William Bogne, a night employe of the Connecticut Valley Railroad at Saybrook Point, was shot, on his way home this morning, by a neighbor of his named Mahoney, and died within an hour. Mahoney is described as a quarrelsome fellow, and was under the influence of drink at the time of the murder, for which there was no provocation.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—William A. C. Smith, colored, who was recently convicted of murder, was granted a new trial this morning by Judge McAlister. Thereupon he immediately pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to 14 years in the Penitentiary.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 3.—Andrew Lanahan shot Thomas McGrail in a drunken brawl at Shenandoah, Penn., last night, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Dec. 3.—To-day Judge Ross overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Heinrich Wahlen, convicted of the murder of Max Hugo Hochne, near the Granger's Encampment at Elm Station, in the Fall of 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 3.—A special to the *Evening Bulletin* from Pittsburg says: At the inquest held this morning on the body of Peter Junghans, taken from the Monogahela River on Saturday, it was developed that he was over $3,000 short as Treasurer of the German Evangelical Protestant Church, a congregation of large wealth, which recently finished a fine edifice. It was supposed at first that the deceased had been murdered, but it is now thought that he committed suicide. He held the position of Treasurer about seven years, and was regarded heretofore as a very honest and upright man.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—The Coroner's jury in the case of William Thompson, who was found dead in Colt's Dyke this morning, rendered a verdict of suicide. Thompson stabbed himself in the abdomen. He was a member of the firm of Thompson & Hussey, and had been in business here for many years. His brother committed suicide in Providence two weeks ago.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Mr. Howell, manager of Kirby's plantation, Star Landing, Miss., was shot and killed by a colored laborer in a dispute about wages. The homicide was arrested and held for trial.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Kellogg brothers, of Orwell, Oswego County, were to-day committed to the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Mrs. Greenfield, in 1875, at Orwell. Nathan Orlando Greenfield is now under sentence of death for this murder, the execution of the sentence having been stayed until the General Term decides a motion of appeal for a new trial. District Attorney Lamore has been defending the Kellogs, claiming, it is alleged, that the charge is trumped up for the purpose of aiding Greenfield.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Norwegian bark Magnet, Capt. Faust, from Leith Nov. 1 for New-York, has been assisted into Ramsgate dam ged by collision. The British bark Chin Yang, Capt. Haskins, from New-York Oct. 29, for Southampton, before reported ashore at Warden Ledge, near Southampton, has been floated. The German steamer America, Capt. Dellmon, from Southampton Nov. 27, for New-York, has returned damaged by collision.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Capt. Hooper, of the steamer Saragossa, at this port, states that at 6 P. M. Saturday, 30 miles east-north-east of Barnegat, he saw a vessel on fire. She seemed to be three-masted. [NOTE.—This no doubt refers to the collision of the schooners Horace Moodie and Mellie H. Benedict, before reported as occurring 20 miles north-east of Barnegat, which necessitated the firing and abandonment of one of the vessels.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk reports at 3:12 P. M. to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Just received the report that a vessel was drifting bottom upward, some miles south-east of this station. The headboard, with the name Erna, has just been found on the beach."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Signal Service Observer at Wreck station reported at 2:05 P. M. today: Schooner Frank Jamesen, from Rockland, floated past station No. 7. She was boarded by station crew at 11 A. M. Drifting south very fast. Has the appearance of having been run into. No person on board. Fore side and part of deck remains. Foremast hanging and floating.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3.—The brig Alice M. Putnam, Rogers, from Orchilla for Baltimore, with guano, was wrecked Oct. 17, on the north end of Cat Island. Part of her material was saved, but the cargo is a total loss.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamer Tentonia, from Liverpool Nov. 24, for Corrunna and New-Orleans, anchored near Santander on Sunday night in a dangerous position, with her propeller damaged.

THE HURON DISASTER.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE BEACH COMMISSIONERS—THE RECOVERED BODIES—122 OUT OF 144 ALL TOLD ACCOUNTED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—There has been no work done on the wreck of the Huron to-day. The Beach Commissioners are app

examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject. I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and, again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the intelligence of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties and even occasional distresses which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconveniences inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless relieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor, and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate are confined to no class of the people, indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them it seems to me it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money, which is in itself of a fixed unchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payments. The rich, the speculative, the operating, and the money dealing classes may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a valuable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AND LEGAL TENDER.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate but still of grave importance. I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value, and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President, of recommending to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress, before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the unwritten laws of trade or the positive laws of other Governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention. In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, augmenting its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a twofold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power—the public good as affected by the proposed legislation; but in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our citizens and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage measure as affecting this relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt becomes an element in proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate, as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike. The public debt of the United States, to the amount of $729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and $708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or in silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since Feb. 12, 1873, when gold became the only limited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world, would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid.

SILVER IN EVERY-DAY TRANSACTIONS.

In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and prescribing the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitute our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far and by what methods a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it an unlimited tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would irresistibly tend to drive out of circulation the dearer coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue of silver dollars from the Mint would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment, and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions, I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars, with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions. Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and a restoration of the silver dollar as a rate which once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal-tender value, would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling, or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage, which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage, which may be authorized by Congress, should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations. I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be impressed on the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it, and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound, that both the great political parties have agreed in the most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to be the expression of a sincere conviction of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognised and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government in pursuance of the purpose indicated. Before my accession to office I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and, upon my inauguration, my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the Constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who by law are appointed, not elected, and which, in like manner, assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to, or to reject, the nominations so made; while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties, with the prerogative of investigation and prosecution in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced in most cases to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives. With the practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely-varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here that the Constitution seems to me to prove its claim to the great wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations, as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guarantee of freedom from errors of importance as is, perhaps, possible in human affairs. In addition to this, I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations, as nearly as possible, impersonal, in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in the selection, and in those offices in which special training is of greatly increased value, I believe that such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the duties becoming professions. Bearing these things in mind I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places, usually made upon the change of the general Administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it, as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency, and character the decisive tests in those matters.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil Service Commission appointed in pursuance of act of Congress by my predecessor, to prepare and revise the Civil Service Rules. In regard to much of the departmental service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided, and is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction. The commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service, and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation, to be immediately available, be made to enable it to continue its labors. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress, as early as practicable, a report by the Chairman of the Commission, and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as, in my opinion, will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the past year the United States have continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehensions as to its effect upon other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the friendly relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their hostilities both the Russian and the Turkish Governments have shown an earnest desire to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States, and to give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of Consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either Government may after the lapse of 10 years terminate the existence of the treaty by giving 12 months notice of its intention. The Government of Italy, availing itself of this facility, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will, accordingly, end on the 17th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian Government wishes to renew it in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service have continued to arise in cases of immigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two Governments, but it is believed without injury or injustice to duly-naturalized American citizens. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union in 1867 should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the States of the Empire of Germany.

The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the exposition of the products of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted for your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States, and a well-selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration, as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the Treaty of 1842, between the United States and Great Britain. Both Governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations. No serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that all points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and, if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

The Fishery Commission, under articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty of Washington, has concluded its session at Halifax. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the Commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

A treaty for the protection of trade-marks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official relations with the de facto Government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each house of Congress in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican Government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border and the development of commerce between the two Republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens as far as practicable. Nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of border disorders as exposing the two countries to irritations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Government and the insurrectionists in the Island of Cuba. While the United States have sedulously abstained from any intervention in this contest, it is impossible not to feel that it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens. Apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba, their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes, and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates, whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless, such occurrences cannot but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion, and resentment which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of the friendly powers.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Much delay, consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards, has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the Executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either affirming the awards to be final or providing some method for the re-examination of the claims.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our relations with the Republics of Central and South America, and with the Empire of Brazil, have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their Governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The Government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to economize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps toward responsible and regulated government. The inhabitants of these islands having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade, and the methods for its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the States and Sovereignties of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government asking them to devote their attention to the question of the methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions, examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers, and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586 62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,008 93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577 69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643 72. If these estimates prove to be correct there will be a surplus revenue of $33,069,356 28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the Government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,452 54, was mainly in Customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay ad valorem taxes. While this is felt injuriously in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, has been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the sinking fund within the aggregate estimate receipts. While the aggregate of taxes should not be increased, amendments might be made to Revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our own country but of other countries, to be easily collected without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of 10 cents a pound on tea and 2 cents a pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding $12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue, and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can best be done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions and easily understood. So far as practicable the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties, and not ad valorem, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REFORM.

My attention has been called during the recess of Congress to abuses existing in the collection of the Customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of Customs duties at the port of New-York contain many suggestions for the modification of the Customs laws to which the attention of Congress is invited.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and that, as the result of this policy, the public credit has continuously advanced, and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the Government will cast a shadow upon its credit. The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000. With my sanction the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, and within 30 days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened subscriptions were had amounting to $75,496,550, which were paid for within 90 days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year, the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of $3,775,000. I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

SHIPPING TRADE.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be overestimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality and respond to the public demand by practical legislation upon this important subject.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the Army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in suppressing hostilities in the Indian country and in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final complete success against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians, the honor and praise which is so justly their due.

THE LABOR RIOTS.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the Army to preserve the peace and maintain order. In the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Illinois these disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon in the mode provided by the Constitution and laws, to furnish military aid. I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty, both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

Disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into detail. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line for the purpose of robbery have been of frequent occurrence, and in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces, the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen by them. Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least possible offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved, and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

THE ARMY.

Prior to the 1st day of July last, the Army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law, as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to 100 men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least 50 men, and all batteries of artillery to at least 75 men, with power, in case of emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 122 men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War:

First—That provision be made for supplying to the Army a more abundant and better supply of reading-matter.

Second—That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the Army regulations.

Third—That section 1,256 of the Revised Statutes limiting the number of officers on the retired list be repealed.

Fourth—That the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the Army during the war be taken from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers.

Fifth—That Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers, as recommended by the Paymaster-General of the Army.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our commerce and other duties pertaining to the naval service. The condition and operation of the department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,077,974 54. There are unpaid claims against the department chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are $16,233,234 40, exclusive of the sum of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements of the several navy-yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,592,932 90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $5,343,037 40, of which there is estimated to be yet available $1,029,528 30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present year to have been $4,313,509 10.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster-General contains a full and clear statement of the operations and condition of that department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts from money-order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes, amounted to the sum of $27,531,585 26. The additional sum of $7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the General Treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885 26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322 44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562 82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954,737 18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $6,326,184 received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818 20 paid on liabilities incurred in the previous fiscal year, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows:

Expenditures	$32,322,504 24
Receipts, (ordinary, from money-order business, and from official postage stamps)	27,468,323 42
Excess of expenditures	$4,854,180 82

The ordinary revenues of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1879, are estimated at an increase of 3 per cent. over those of 1877, making $29,034,098 28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year 1879 of $7,393,672 72. The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster-General for improvements of the mail service, and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws, is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Attorney-General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court, and in certain Circuit Courts of the United States, is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur; and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan, briefly sketched in the report, of increasing the number of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and by means of this addition to the judicial force of creating an intermediate court of errors and appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which now exist, I leave to your mature consideration.

THE INDIANS.

The present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at the occurrence. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes on our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place. The purchase money paid to them, in some cases, for what they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances, when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact, and begun to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advances of the Indians in civilization has been slow because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs, outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the Government with Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy, and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for Indians settled on their reservations cattle and agricultural implements to aid them, in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the Homestead act and the privilege of citizenship, and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice, as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian Service so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians, as intended. Those efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service, and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

DEPREDATIONS ON TIMBER LANDS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed on the timber lands of the United States and the necessity for the preservation of the forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing law to arrest these depredations will be entirely successful, if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests in the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in a law, and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner—which at present they cannot do—such a law be passed without unavoidable delay.

IMPROVING DESERT LANDS.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statements made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands not irrigated west of the one-hundredth meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable, under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while, at the same time, legalizing the business of cattle-raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil, especially the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of agricultural industry upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included, of great interest to all who seek by the experience of others, to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every-day life.

THE GOVERNMENT AT THE EXHIBITION.

The board, on behalf of the United States Executive Department at the International Exhibition of 1876, has concluded its labors. The final report of the board was transmitted to Congress by the President near the close of the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the Government on the subject of the Exhibition, I invite attention to the matter and recommend that the report be published for general information.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of Government of the nation is located. The interests of the District, having no direct representation in Congress are entitled to special consideration and care at the hands of the General Government. The Capital of the United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their national Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient, and attractive, but much remains to be done, which its permanent inhabitants are not able, and ought not to be expected, to do. To impose upon them a large proportion of the cost required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the Government and of many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside at the capital of the nation, is an evident injustice. Special attention is asked by the Commissioners of the District in their report, which is herewith transmitted, to the importance of a permanent adjustment by Congress of the financial relations between the United States and the District, involving the regular annual contribution by the United States of its just proportion of the expenses of the District Government, and of the outlay for all needed public improvement, and such measure of relief from the burden of taxation now resting on the people of the District, as in the wisdom of Congress may be deemed just. The report of the commissioners shows the affairs of the District are in a condition as satisfactory as could be expected in view of the heavy debt resting upon it and its very limited means for necessary expenses. The debt of the District is as follows:

Old funded debt	$8,379,691 96
3.65 bonds, guaranteed by the United States	13,743,250 00
Total bonded debt	$22,122,941 96

To which should be added certain outstanding claims, as explained in the report of the Commissioners, $1,187,204 52, making the total debt $23,310,146 48. The Commissioners also ask attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac River and the reclamation of the marshes bordering the City of Washington, and their views on this subject are concurred in by the members of the Board of Health, whose report is also herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interest of the District will be greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this improvement. Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health for the organization of a Board of Charities to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District Treasury. I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the public Treasury. This is especially just, since so large a number of those attending these schools are children of employes of the Government. I earnestly commend to your care the interests of the people of the District, who are so intimately associated with the Government establishment, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the capital are largely due; and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care. The appropriations asked for the care of the reservations belonging to the Government within the city, by the Commissioner of Public Building and Grounds, are also commended to your favorable consideration.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the Joint Commission created by the act approved Aug. 2,

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE MAIL SERVICE—THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—HOW AFFECTED BY THE PRESENT LAWS—CHANGES RECOMMENDED—COST OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR, OVER RECEIPTS, $5,954,737.

Postmaster-General Key has sent in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. It shows that the total expenditures of the department for that period were $33,486,322 44.

The revenues were as follows:

Ordinary receipts	$26,088,444 94
Receipts from money-order business	172,409 85
Receipts for official stamps and stamped envelopes	370,730 47
Total	$27,531,585 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$5,954,737 18

The expenditures during the fiscal year were $222,834 86 more than those of the preceding year, and $3,353,483 55 less than the estimates therefor. The total receipts for the year were $1,112,612 24 (or 4 per cent.) less than those of the preceding year, and $1,126,618 54 (or 4 per cent.) less than the estimates therefor. The decrease is largely in the item of official postage stamps, the amount derived from which, during the last fiscal year, was only $370,730 47, while in the previous year it was $1,281,389 43. Excluding official postage stamps and money-order receipts from both fiscal years, the reduction in ordinary receipts was only $183,592 29, or about three-fifths of 1 per cent.

The number of ordinary stamps issued during the past fiscal year was 989,680,670, valued at.....$18,181,676 00

Newspaper and periodical stamps, 1,398,709	1,000,605 10	
Stamped envelopes, plain, 84,285,700	2,281,574 11	
Stamped envelopes, request, 64,374,500	2,009,995 65	
Newspaper wrappers, 21,991,250	265,362 00	
Postal cards, 170,015,500	1,700,155 00	
Official postage stamps, 13,867,145	614,107 20	
Official stamped envelopes and wrappers	412,361 41	
Aggregating 1,060,253,919	$26,525,836 47	

There has been a general decrease in the issue of these articles from those of last year. The amount received from their sale in the year ending June 30, 1876, was $26,953,421; for the year ending June 30, 1877, the receipts were $26,525,836—showing a falling off of $427,585.

In transmitting the above supplies there have been lost in the mails but two packages, of the aggregate value of $82 15—an unprecedentedly small loss.

The operations of the Dead-letter Office may be briefly summarized as follows: Total number of letters received during the year, 3,198,290, an average of 10,676 for each working day, and classified thus: ordinary mail letters, 2,113,827; local or drop, 411,660; of domestic origin returned from foreign countries, 108,486; foreign origin, 186,181; returned to Post Offices by proprietors of hotels, 57,186; held for postage, 313,434; misdirected, 67,301; fictitious, 16,794; containing valuable matter, 2,094; ship, 2,261; without address, 7,020; and 5,909 registered letters. They are further classified according to their contents, as follows: 24,580 contained $40,062 41 in money; 11,432 unregistered commercial paper to the value of $1,301,780 49; 804 contained deeds, mortgages, leases, railroad and other passage tickets, pension certificates, and bank-books; $8,265 contained postage stamps; 27,185 contained photographs; 26,348 contained jewelry, clothing, books, chromos, music, merchandise, &c.; 23,029 contained receipts, bills of lading, affidavits, abstracts of title, paid notes, and canceled obligations of all sorts. The amount of money taken from letters which could not be restored to the owners and deposited in the Treasury was $4,794. A comparison of the gross receipts of all classes of dead letters with that of last year shows a reduction of 296,454, or about 8 per cent., which is accounted for by the fact that a less number of letters was mailed during the year and the increased efficiency of the delivery service. The number of registered letters and packages forwarded through the mails during the year was 4,723,467, of which 145,908 were addressed to foreign countries. The amount of fees collected (exclusive of postage) was $367 438 80—an increase over the previous year of $32,022 20, or nearly 11 per cent. The number of registered packages of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, United States bonds, currency, and internal revenue stamps carried for the Post Office and Treasury Department was 375,453, valued at $150,677,877 01, of which only one package of postage stamps, valued at $74, and one of stamped envelopes, valued at $8 15, were lost in transit. In the light of such evidence as this, the public may safely rely upon the registry system as a sure means of conveyance for valuable matter.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1877, 6,013 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes. There were at the close of the year 1,653 special offices, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. Of public mail routes in operation, there were 9,224, (of which 958 were recent), being an increase of 46 routes of this kind over the previous year, aggregating in length 292,320 miles; in annual transportation, 147,353,251 miles; in annual cost, $15,384,895. Adding the compensation of railway Post Office clerks, route agents, mail route messengers, local agents, and mail messengers, amounting to $3,144,343, the aggregate annual cost will be $18,529,238.

The special agents of this department, says the report, have performed their duties with efficiency and an intelligent understanding of the responsibilities of their several positions. Their success during the past year under the improved system of postal surveillance how in operation, in arresting and bringing to justice violators of the law, has increased the security of the mails. In addition to their regular duties in connection with mail depredations, much of their time has been devoted to the service of the several bureaus, and especially to the examination of the genuineness of the signatures of Postmasters' bonds, a practice recently adopted to protect the Government from losses which have occurred in former years from insufficient or fraudulent bonds of Postmasters. The percentage of actual losses compared with the number of letters reported registered during the year—4,348,127—is about 1-50 of 1 per cent., or 1 in 5,000 sent through the mails.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total weights of the mails dispatched from the United States to postal union countries during the year were as follows: Letters, 91,401,230 grams, equal to 3,224,427 ounces; printed matter and samples, 377,260,364 grams, equal to 13,308,887 ounces, being an increased weight over 1876 of 74,518 ounces of letters and 1,289,205 ounces of printed matter and samples. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steam-ship service for the year 1877 was $159,742 48, being a reduction of $12,600 61 from the cost of the same service for the year 1876. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service for the year 1877, (including $250,000 paid from special appropriation for steam-ship service to Japan and China,) was $457,586 53. In addition to this, the sum of $11,368 30 was paid on account of foreign closed mails transported from New York to Europe, and reimbursed to this department in the settlement of the quarterly accounts with the British and French post departments. The territory of the General Postal Union, formed by the treaty of Berne, has been enlarged by accessions under the provisions of the special arrangement signed at Berne the 27th of January, 1876. The principal countries and colonies of the world having an organized postal service, and not yet embraced in the postal union, are the British North American Provinces, Mexico, all Central and South American countries except Brazil and British, French, and Dutch Guiana, the Sandwich islands, and the British Australian colonies. When these shall have been admitted to the union, the international postal service of the entire world will be organized on a single basis of uniform postage rates, with the most liberal facilities for mail exchanges between the peoples of all nations.

APPOINTMENTS.

The report of the appointment office shows the following:

Number of Post Offices established during the year	1,825
Number discontinued	863
Increase	962
Number in operation June 30, 1876	36,383
Number in operation June 30, 1877	37,345
Number filled by appointments of the President	1,397
Number filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	35,948

Appointments were made during the year:

On resignations and commissions expired	4,800
On removals	711
On changes of names and sites	1,945
On deaths of Postmasters	397
On establishment of new offices	1,825
Total appointments	7,948
Number of cases acted on during the year	8,914

No increase in the number of free-delivery offices, and no extensions to additional territory, in cities where the service is already established, were made during the year, for want of sufficient appropriations. The service was, however, better systematized and made more thorough and reliable. The general results during the year are highly satisfactory, showing a large increase in postage on local matter, and a decrease in the cost of the service.

In consequence of the reduction made by Congress at its last session in the appropriation for this service, I was compelled to still further reduce the pay of letter-carriers, a class of postal employes performing an exacting and arduous service at a very small compensation. The reduction made in this appropriation rendered it impracticable to extend this service to meet the requirements of business and keep pace with the growth of cities, several of which have already out-grown the existing carriers' bounds. I therefore recommend that Congress fix the pay of carriers by law, or make sufficient appropriations to enable the Postmaster-General to compensate them fairly, and make such extensions as the growth of cities and their business interests demand.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of domestic money-order offices in operation at the commencement of the last fiscal year was 3,697. Since then 458 new offices have been established, making the whole number of money-order offices 4,144 in operation at the date of this report. The number of domestic money-orders issued during the year was 4,925,931, amounting to $672,820,509 70, and the number paid was 4,769,673, amounting to $72,148,158 59. The domestic orders repaid amounted in value to $460,318 72, which sum is to be added to the amount of the orders paid, making the total payments $72,908,475 25, and the excess of the payments over the issues $87,965 55. Fees amounting to $672,742 95 were received by postmasters for the issue of domestic orders. A decrease is shown by the foregoing statement of the year's transactions, when compared with that of the previous year, amounting to $4,215,463 08, or 5.48 per cent., in the orders issued; $4,184,414 92, or 5.46 per cent., in the orders paid, and $21,956 55, or 3.40 per cent., in the fees received. The chief cause of this notable decrease in the amount of money-order business during the year was the continued financial depression, which has seriously affected the business of the country, and diminished the number of remittances for various purposes. Among the working classes especially the scarcity of money resulting from lack of employment has of necessity very much restricted the habitual use of the money-order system for the transmission of small sums by one member of a family to another, and for making small purchases.

The gross number of domestic and international money-orders issued during the year was 5,030,747, amounting to $74,664,563 68, and the gross number paid was 4,840,362, amounting to $73,383,022 03.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Postmaster-General strongly recommends that the system of paying Postmasters in the small offices be changed. At present they are paid a commission on the amount of sales of postage stamps, and this system is so graduated that the larger the sale the larger the fees to the Post Master, and the smaller the revenue to the department. The system leads to specialties in sales of stamps to so enormous an extent that the Postmaster-General does not hesitate to attribute a large falling off in the revenues of the department to this cause. He recommends that the number of stamps canceled at each of these offices be made the basis of compensation to the Postmaster. He further recommends that monthly, instead of quarterly, reports be required of all Postmasters appointed by the President, leaving the smaller offices to report as they do now. Defalcations, failures, and the insolvency of sureties would be more readily ascertained, the losses by reason thereof more promptly decreased, and prompt-ness in collecting and dispersing the revenues of the department would be correspondingly increased. Other recommendations in respect to the railroad service, postage on certain classes of advertising newspapers, and other matters. One or two concluding paragraphs of the report are as follows: "When called to the head of this department," says Mr. Key, "I found it in a high state of efficiency, with all its bureaus in excellent working order. No changes of consequence have been made in the *personnel* of the department. I found it composed of able, experienced, and faithful officers and employes, admirably qualified for the duties of their stations. Everything connected with the postal service testified to the ability, honesty, fidelity, and excellence characterizing the administration of our postal affairs by my predecessor and those associated with him.

"As will be seen by reference to the statement of the financial condition of the department, the revenues of this department have fallen off to the extent of $427,585 25 during the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year. This is not the result of a diminished business. It arises, I apprehend, mainly from two causes: The large sales of postage-stamps made by the Postmasters of small offices have supplied the market to such an extent that postage-stamps have accumulated in the hands of wholesale merchants and other business men, who have ceased to purchase stamps for their correspondence from their city offices; and many stamps purchased and on hand before the last fiscal year began have been used during that year. The deficiency arises, chiefly, from the diminished sales of stamps at Presidential offices. Another thing which has, no doubt, decreased the revenues of the department is the substitution of postal cards for letters. The number of letters and postal cards collected by carriers in cities having a free delivery gives conclusive evidence that such is the case. The letters collected in these cities in 1876 amounted to 200,280,079, and in 1877 they numbered 197,375,847; nearly 3,000,000 less than in the preceding year. In 1876 there were 33,950,503 postal cards collected in the same cities, and in 1877, 40,237,597; an increase of 6,250,000. So that, although there were more messages mailed in those cities, there were fewer letters in the last than in the previous year. No doubt the same causes had a corresponding influence and produced like results at the other offices. The tendency of legislation affecting this department has been to cheapen the rates of postage to a point below the cost of transportation. While the business of the department has been thereby enlarged, its expenses have been correspondingly increased, and the result is that the greater the business the greater the deficiency we have. Congress is called upon to meet by appropriations from the Treasury. Postal matter of the first class, including letters and postal cards, pays, and more than pays, its way through the mails; but matter of the second and third classes fails, by a large amount, to pay the cost of its transmission; while the large quantity of official and Congressional mail matter, which, under recent legislation, goes free, costs the Government for its transportation just as much as other matter. Under existing postal laws, deficiencies in this department must, for a long time to come, increase as business increases, and it is best that this fact be clearly understood."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF SECRETARY SCHURZ—PROGRESS MADE IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—THE HARM OF CUTTING DOWN TIMBER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Schurz in his annual report for the Interior Department, after reviewing briefly the more important events of the year connected with the Sioux and Nez Percés wars, the flight of Sitting Bull to Canada, and the visits of the commission to that celebrated warrior, makes the following general remarks:

It is useless to disguise the fact that a perfect solution of the "Indian problem," that is to say, so complete an absorption of the Indians in our social and political system that they will no longer appear as an incongruous and troublesome element, is, in our days at least, fraught with perplexities which cannot be solved by a mere stroke of legislation. We have to deal with a population whose character and habits of life are such as to present extraordinary difficulties to civilizing influences. This circumstance alone, however, does not in itself constitute the main difficulty we have to contend with. We are frequently reminded of the fact that the character of our Indians does not materially differ from that of the Indians in the British possessions on this continent; and that nevertheless peace and friendly relations are maintained there between the Indians and whites. That is true; but the condition of things in the British possessions is in some very important respects essentially different from that which exists in the United States. In the British possessions the bulk of the Indian population occupies an immense area almost untouched by settlements of whites. On that area the Indians may roam about in full freedom without danger of collision, and the abundance of fish and game furnishes them comparatively ample sustenance. The line dividing the Indians and whites can be easily controlled by a well-organized body of Police, who maintain peace and order. But in the United States we have no longer a dividing line. The "Indian frontier" has virtually disappeared. Our Indian population is scattered over a vast extent of country, into which the agricultural settlers, as well as the adventurous element of our people in quest of rapid gain, have pushed their skirmishers in all possible directions. Wherever in the far West the enterprise of the whites advances, whites and Indians come into immediate contact, and are "in one another's way." As white settlements rapidly spread over the country, treaties were, in a large number of instances, made only to be broken. When the advance of civilization found these as barriers in its way, they could not stand as finalities, although they were usually called so. That in the frequent and rapid changes to which these treaties were subjected, the Indians sometimes suffered great injustice, no fair-minded man will deny. In the course of time new difficulties supervened. As the Indians were crowded out of their hunting grounds, their sustenance became precarious, and upon the Government devolved the duty to supply them with food and clothing. That duty was and is now performed on a contract system, and through Indian agencies located at great distance from the seat of the General Government, and far removed from its immediate supervision. Thus tempting opportunities were presented for fraud and peculation, demoralizing the service, and resulting, in many instances, in grievous disappointment and suffering among the Indians. Not seldom the promises made to them failed of the expected performance on account of the insufficient appropriations. In this way the Indian has become distrustful of the good faith of the whites.

What, under such circumstances, can be done, is to adopt and follow a plan of systematic action calculated to mitigate the evils inherent to an incongruous population, and to confine them within the narrowest possible limits, by improving the condition of the Indians as much as it is capable of improvement, and removing the causes of hostile collision between the Indians and the whites. In my opinion our efforts should be mainly directed to the following points:

First—The first thing necessary is that we should keep good faith with the Indians in every respect. We should never promise them more than we are able and willing to perform, and then perform what we have promised.

Second—The pursuit of hunting is as much as possible to be discouraged among the Indians. The excitement of the chase stimulates their warlike propensities. When the Indians cease to be hunters they will in a great measure cease to be warriors. To this end they should be permitted to possess only a limited supply of arms and ammunition, and their ponies should be exchanged as much as practicable for cattle.

Third—As a number of Indian tribes are still depending in part, at least, upon hunting for their sustenance, their wants must be provided for in another way. They should be gradually gathered upon a smaller number of reservations, where agriculture and cattle-raising can be carried on with success, and where they can easily be supplied according to their necessities until they are self-sustaining.

Fourth—While Indians cannot be expected to become successful farmers at once, several tribes have already made appreciable progress in that respect, and others are likely to do so under favorable circumstances and judicious management. It will probably be found that many tribes are more adapted to pastoral pursuits, and in such cases agriculture, though not to be neglected, should be made subordinate to the raising of cattle. All beginnings in such things will necessarily be small and slow, but they should be patiently guided and encouraged by attentive supervision and liberal aid.

Fifth—The enjoyment and pride of the individual ownership of property being one of the most effective civilizing agencies, allotments of small tracts of land should be made to the heads of families on all reservations, to be held in severalty, under proper restrictions, so that they may have fixed homes. Indians who can furnish sufficient evidence that they have supported their families for a certain number of years should be admitted to the benefits of the Homestead act, and if they are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the privileges of citizenship.

Sixth—To enhance the security of life and property among the Indians the laws of the United States to be enforced by proper tribunals, should be extended over the reservations and a body of Police, composed of Indians and subject to the orders of the Government, should be organized on each of them. It is a matter of experience that Indians thus treated with official duty can almost uniformly be depended upon in point of fidelity and efficiency.

Seventh—The amelioration of schools for the instruction of the young is gradually being extended among the Indian tribes under our control. The advantage to be derived from them will greatly depend upon their discipline and the course of instruction. As far as practicable the attendance of Indian children should be made compulsory. Provision should be made for boarding children at the schools, to bring them more exclusively under the control of educational influences. One of the most important points is that they should be taught to speak and read the English language. Efforts have been made to establish and teach the grammar of Indian dialect, and to use books printed in those dialects as a means of instruction. This certainly is a very interesting and meritorious philological work, but as far as the education of Indian children is concerned, the teaching of the English language must be considered infinitely more useful. If Indian children are to be civilized, they must learn the language of civilization.

Eighth—As many of the agencies farmers are employed and salaried by the Government. But in some if not most cases the farms have been worked by white men merely to raise crops for supplying the agencies and the Indians. They are to be turned to much greater advantage. The Indians should be used, in the first place, for the instruction of the youths at school. Besides this, the farmers are to visit the farms cultivated by Indians to give the latter practical instruction in their work, and aid them as far as may be in their power.

Ninth—On the reservations the labor of white men is to be dispensed with, and Indian labor to be employed as much as possible. To what extent this can be done, under prudent and energetic direction, is shown by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his description of results accomplished by Agent Wilbur. Proper discrimination should be made in the distribution of supplies and annuity goods, and the granting of favors between those who work and those who live as idle vagabonds, so that honest effort be encouraged by tangible recognition and reward.

The Indian service has in some of its branches long been the subject of popular suspicion. Without attaching undue importance to vague rumors of allegations, it must be said that frequent investigations have shown such suspicions not without good reason. Inquiries instituted by myself since I was charged with the conduct of this department have convinced me of this fact. As a result of such inquiries, presumptive evidence of fraudulent practices of a grave character came to my notice, which justified me in handing over a number of cases to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution as well as civil action. While following the principal object of discovering abuses at present existing, I have thought it my duty to extend incidentally such investigations over previous transactions, believing it well to impress officers of the Government with the fact that they will not escape from their responsibility when they leave their offices, and contractors that neither their plunder nor their persons will be safe, although their accounts may have been closed and the money gone into their pockets. Such a lesson, taught in the most incisive manner will not fail to have a wholesome effect, and, indeed it is a most necessary one with regard to the Indian service, whose extensive ramifications render a minute supervision extremely difficult. I do not deem the present machinery of the Indian service sufficient for the prevention or discovery of abuses and fraudulent practices. What the Indian Bureau needs, perhaps, more than any other branch of the Government, is a special service composed of efficient agents, who, under the immediate control of the department, can move secretly, and report to it without premonition. I venture to express the hope that Congress will not refuse the appropriation asked for to serve this purpose. The present system, which permits religious societies to nominate candidates for Indian agencies is in some respects undoubtedly an improvement upon the former practice of making appointments in the Indian service on political grounds. But that the present system is by no means perfect is demonstrated by the fact that in 1872, 30; in 1871, 13; in 1870, 15; in 1869, 18; in 1868, 91; in 1867, 97. The last two years, therefore, show a large increase in the number of convicted murderers over that of any other year during the decade referred to. Of the 34 persons—of whom four were women—who were sentenced to death for murder last year, 22 were executed. In the remaining 10 cases the capital sentences were commuted; in those of two women to penal servitude for 15 years each, and in those of six men and two women to penal servitude for life.

MISS SEIVERS' BROKEN BETROTHAL.

TRIAL OF THE CASE OF LOUISE SEIVERS AGAINST HENRY M. DICKINSON FOR BREACH OF PROMISE—THE PLAINTIFF'S ACCOUNT OF HER ENGAGEMENT—SHE IS NON-SUITED BECAUSE THE DEFENDANT WAS A MINOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3.—In the Circuit Court this afternoon, Justice Barnard presiding, the suit of Louise Seivers, by George Seivers, her guardian, against Henry M. Dickinson, was called. This is the celebrated Seivers breach of promise case, damages to the amount of $20,000 being claimed. Miss Seivers is handsome, and about 18 years of age. She sat behind her counsel, Edward Crummey, her sister, Mrs. Shuster, sitting by her side. One or two jurymen were challenged, and then Mr. Crummey opened the case. He said that some time in 1875 plaintiff and the defendant met in New-York and formed an intimate acquaintance; both were very nice young people, and they entered, after two months or so, into an engagement of marriage, he telling her that he was 21 years of age, and that his father and mother were both dead. In 1875 defendant came to Poughkeepsie to see plaintiff, and stayed several days; 25 or 30 letters passed between them, full of poetry, &c., and he always wrote to her as his affianced bride; his mother left him a ring before she died, and he gave it to plaintiff; some time after he wanted the ring back, telling her he would send her another; they were to have been married on Feb. 25, 1877, but Dickinson was married to another girl before that time, and after that still wrote to plaintiff saying he meant to marry her.

Miss Seivers was then sworn. She testified: I am the plaintiff; first became acquainted with Henry Dickinson at my sister's house, in Twenty-eighth-street, on the 1st of January, 1875; he was making a New Year's call on a lady in another flat, and she introduced me to him, and to or three days after he called to see me; he called after that two or three times a week; about two weeks after our first acquaintance he gave me the offer of marriage; I did not then accept the offer; thought we were not well enough acquainted; afterward he pressed his suit, and finally accepted him; his visits were never later than 10 P. M.; I came to Poughkeepsie in February following, and afterward received two or three letters per week from him; these letters continued coming, the last one coming in February, 1877; I answered all of his letters; I went to New-York again in March, 1875, and he called again two or three times a week; he took me to the theatre once; it was understood then that I was to be his wife, and I was in no other man's society; he came here a number of times to see me; he came in the Summer of 1875; he was not introduced to my father and mother as my intended; he gave me a ring while at my father's house; he said it was his mother's engagement ring, and he thought a great deal of it; he told me the house they then lived in was his, and that he had his father's share in the stone business; the house is in West Twenty-ninth-street—a brown-stone front—and the yard adjoins my sister's yard; they lived in first-rate style; the ring was given to me in June, 1876; he didn't come again; he wanted me to go to California with him, but I refused; for two months after I received no letter from him; then he wrote, and I saw him in New-York in September following; he met me at the boat; I came back the same day and didn't see him after, but he kept on writing till after he was married.

Here the plaintiff asked to amend her complaint to show a renewal of the offer of marriage after Jan. 19, 1877. An argument followed, counsel for the defense objecting. The court granted the motion to amend, telling counsel for defense that he too could amend by denying any new promise of marriage.

Witness (continuing)—His last letter was in February, 1877; during his visits in January, 1875, in New-York, he said he was then 21 years of age; subsequently he wrote me a letter about his age. [Letter identified.] Counsel for defense objected to its being offered in evidence, and the court excluded it as not proving anything; said it required her letter to make it understood. Other letters were shown and witness continued: I have all the letters he sent me except a few little notes. [She handed them to counsel neatly tied up.] Two of the letters were called out by witness and read. The first was dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1877; it commenced "Lou," and asked for a final decision as to his case; spoke of the return of the ring, and was signed "Henry." The other was dated February, 1877, saying he could not leave the City then, but "longed to come to her and unburden his heart, being sure her whole heart would be filled with pity for him!" He had then been married two or three months. Another letter, dated Nov. 10, 1876, chided her with not answering his last letter, and urged her to write one.

Witness, continuing—We were to be married about the 20th of February, or two years from the date of the first engagement. Another letter was here read, dated Feb. 29, 1877. It commenced: "Lou: Did you not understand by a previous letter I was married!" and continuing, said he was almost compelled to marry, and therefore wanted the ring back, saying there were some things he did not dare to commit to paper.

On her cross-examination witness said she was introduced to Mr. Dickinson as Emma Page's sister; she had seen him before from a window of the flat, but upon being asked if there had been a flirtation with a handkerchief, &c., replied: "No, Sir; I never flirt with a handkerchief." She said when defendant came up here he stopped at the the Nelson House, and she told her father and mother he was a caller; he had visited Poughkeepsie three or four times; once, perhaps, when she telegraphed him to come; she never introduced him to her father and mother, but did to her sister; testified that she knew Ernst H. Fredericks, of New-York; she visited her family in 1875 and gave her Christmas presents, a pair of bracelets, chess-board and men, &c.; he was her father's friend; saw him again the same Winter; went in company with him to Philadelphia; he went as her escort, at the suggestion of her father; Mr. Fredericks proposed marriage to her; she never gave him a negative answer immediately; this was while he was at her father's house, and afterward she went to Philadelphia with him; know P. H. Billing; have known him for six months; he was living in Poughkeepsie; have not written to him or sent him any letters; his acquaintance commenced a year ago; he was invited to my house by my father; not to see me; went once or twice with him to entertainments; he paid no particular attention to me; I never had any letters from Mr. Fredericks.

Re-direct—Mr. Fredericks was as old as father, and had known him as long as I can remember; he made all of the family presents; I told him when I refused his hand that I was already engaged; Mr. Billing was about 30; my sister told me in November that Henry was married, and I wrote to him immediately, asking him if it was true; she wrote me from Baltimore.

The plaintiff rested her case here, and Mr. Churen, counsel for defense, addressed the jury, admitting the promise of marriage, but claiming that defendant was at that time an infant—under 21 years of age, and was married before he was 21 years of age.

A. F. Dickinson sworn—I reside at No. 356 West Thirty-second-street, New-York; have lived in New-York since 1850; have known the defendant all his life; he was born Jan. 17, 1856; knew his father and mother; his father was my brother; was present at defendant's birth; Dr. Willis'd was there; he is now dead. Counsel offered in evidence a certificate from the Health Department of New-York, showing the birth of defendant at the time named by witness. The certificate was admitted. The family Bible, containing the record of the birth, was also admitted in evidence.

Witness, continuing—The estate of the father of the defendant at the time of his death was worth $10,000; he had no real estate; Mrs. Dickinson owned the house she lived in, and there was a $5,000 mortgage on it; it was worth $15,000; I am in the blue-stone business, and defendant is my bookkeeper; he has no interest in the business.

213 witnesses here took a recess till evening.

Upon reassembling this evening, the court promptly nonsuited the plaintiff, on the ground that the defendant was under age when the contract of marriage was made.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator J. R. McPherson, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Senator S. K. Williams, of Wayne County, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster and Congressman John T. Wait, of Connecticut, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., and A. P. Burbank, of Chicago, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. Thomas H. Neill, of West Point, and Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, are at the Sturtevant House.

Bishop J. F. Young, of Florida, and E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the New-York Court of Appeals, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, and ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass., are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Horace Rublee, recently United States Minister to Switzerland; Judge James H. Howe, of Wisconsin; Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, and Henry G. Parker, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman William W. Rice and Lieut.-Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Henry R. Pierson, of Albany; William Goddard, of Rhode Island; Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and Robert Hallet, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 3.—In the divorce suit of Brinckle against Brinckle the jury yesterday returned a sealed verdict, which, upon being opened this morning, was found by the Judge to be in favor of the respondent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was yesterday discharged until Monday next, the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury being still in session.

The writ of error in the case of Robert L. Case was submitted to Chief-Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. A motion for a stay of execution was also made.

Samuel C. H. Blezard, of No. 659 Sixth-avenue, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, for stabbing his brother, Harry J. Blezard, of No. 45 West Fourteenth-street, on Sunday night.

The alleged illegal acts of the Excise Commissioners, in issuing licenses to persons not entitled to hold them, were inquired into yesterday by the Grand Jury. Mr. Childs, one of the clerks of the Board of Excise, was examined. No action has yet been taken, nor is it likely that any will be until the members of the Grand Jury have had an interview with Judge Noah Davis.

Arguments were made yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, relative to the question as to the competency of Amos J. Bleecker as a witness against liquor-dealers charged with violation of the Excise law. William H. Mundy appeared in behalf of Bleecker, and Mr. Francis Oliver for the liquor-dealers. Mr. Mundy asked the permission of the magistrate to submit a brief on Thursday. His request was granted.

A fair illustration of the work done in Supreme Court, Chambers, is afforded in the following statement of what was done by Judge Lawrence during the past month: Contested motions, 376; ex parte orders, 2,750; foreclosure judgments, 33; references, 90; divorces, 6, and 1 marriage. Besides these, 91 attachments, 31 orders of arrest, and 14 injunctions were issued, making a total of 3,322 cases which came before Judge Lawrence in one shape or another.

Mrs. Kate Welch brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the representatives of her deceased husband, John D. Welch, Jr., to recover certain furniture and other articles which had been given to her and her husband as wedding presents. In defense it was shown that Mrs. Welch had separated from her husband by mutual consent 14 months before the latter's death, and that the property might be necessary to pay Mr. Welch's debts. The jury before Judge Larremore, in Part I., yesterday, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for a return of the articles, the possession of which was sued for.

Gen. William G. Mank, a gentleman who some years ago attained some reputation as a ward politician, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Barnard yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Dessl, charging him with the embezzlement on March 15, 1876, while he was a clerk in the New-Orleans Post Office, of $700 from a letter. The prisoner was tried at the time, but the jury disagreed, and he was allowed to go without bail, and nothing was heard of him for several years. About a year ago he was arrested on the same charge in this City, and gave bonds to appear in New-Orleans. His presence not being desired at the time, he was again allowed to go at large until yesterday, when he was held to await transfer to Louisiana.

Jacob Huegi was, in August, 1872, a passenger on board the steam-boat Matis, of the Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company, and brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover damages for loss of baggage and for personal injuries resulting from the collision of the Matis with a sailing vessel. The company, by way of bar to the claim, set up a decree in the United States District Court, in September, 1872, under the act limiting the liability of ship-owners for a collision or other injuries occurring "without the privity or knowledge of such owners." Judge Robinson decided yesterday that the owners were nevertheless liable, should it appear, as Huegi charges, that the vessel was not properly manned and equipped according to law. He directed the issue to be tried.

Before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, was begun the trial of a suit between two rival societies, each calling itself the German Women's Association, for the benefit of deserving widows and sick persons. It seems that in 1859 Christian G. Gunther gave the annual income of $5,000 to a society connected with St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, whose objects were the same as those of the societies which are litigating. The question involved in the suit is as to which of the societies the money belongs. The defendant society, the President of which is Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, meets in Steinway Hall, and the plaintiff society claims that the money was intended to be given to no society which did not meet in the church. Isaac Van Winkle appears for the plaintiff and Francis Unangst for the defendant.

A PATENT MEDICINE MAN IN TROUBLE.

Dr. Joseph Walker, the vinegar bitter manufacturer, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of abandonment, preferred by his wife. Mrs. Walker's complaint alleges that she was married to the Doctor in August, 1868, at San Francisco, Cal.; that both before and since her marriage she has been largely instrumental in creating the business income of her husband, which, she says, has amounted to as much as $100,000 a year; that she lived with the defendant in this City from 1869 until he left her, and since the Fall of 1876, at No. 343 West Fifteenth-street; that since last August the Doctor has wasted his property and means, and account, and three months ago abandoned her and her children, leaving them to look out for themselves, and contributing nothing to their support, and that she has nothing to live on, and wishes her husband to be brought to account. This complaint was made before Justice Duffy on Oct. 16, and a warrant for the Doctor's arrest was placed in the hands of Officer Casey, of the Court Squad. He succeeded in evading arrest by staying in New-Jersey until Sunday evening, when Casey came upon him in a saloon in Fifteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and arrested him. Justice Morgan placed Dr. Walker under $500 bail to appear for examination on Monday next.

CHARGED WITH PASSING FORGED CHECKS.

Last July two merchants and a hotel-keeper complained to Justice Otterbourg that they had been swindled by a man named George H. Smith, who passed upon them forged checks in payment for goods purchased by him. A warrant for his arrest was issued, and placed in the hands of Court Officer Hill, who ascertained that Smith had been previously arrested in connection with civil proceedings against him, and was then in prison at White Plains in default of bail. The execution of the warrant was, therefore, held in abeyance until yesterday, when the Sheriff of Westchester County communicated to Officer Hill the fact of the prisoner's release. The officer immediately proceeded to White Plains, and brought Smith to the Tombs, where he was arraigned before Justice Duffy. The complainants were Mr. Edward C. Hazard, wholesale grocer, of No. 192 Chambers-street; Mr. William D. Garrison, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, of this City, and Mr. James S. Seymour, produce-dealer at No. 159 Chambers-street. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was held in default of $1,000 on the first charge, $600 on the second, and $1,000 on the third. Smith is 43 years of age, and was formerly a hotel-keeper in Melrose.

SENTENCED FOR BIGAMY.

On Sept. 23 Jacob Schmidt, a boatman, living at Avenue A and Ninety-sixth-street, was married to Miss Catharine G. Bader, who resided with her brother at Avenue A and Ninetieth-street. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Frederick Foehlinger, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on East Eighty-third-street, and the couple lived together at Ninety-first-street and Avenue A. On Oct. 19 the brother of Miss Bader discovered that when Schmidt married his sister he had another wife living, having been united to Hermanie Bentz on Jan. 11, 1876, by Rev. Dr. Halfmann, of the German Lutheran Church. Mrs. Schmidt No. 1 lived with her husband and child at No. 1,695 First-avenue until her faithless partner abandoned her to enter into an alliance with Miss Bader. Schmidt was arrested, indicted for bigamy, and placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Ilpsell yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The jury promptly returned a verdict of guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to one year in the State Prison.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMBERT.

The work of impaneling a jury for the trial of Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, the former President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, who is accused of perjury, was begun before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Very pointed questions were asked of all persons called as to their opinions in regard to Dr. Lambert's guilt or innocence, and 11 persons were challenged peremptorily. The day was consumed and the panel exhausted by the time that seven acceptable jurors were found. A new panel of 75 was ordered to be drawn for this morning. The following were accepted: Byron G. Stokes, Jacob Cohn, Jacob Steinberger, Henry Decoppett, George F. Merkle, Gustav L. Cohn, and John L. Coady.

DISTURBING A DECREE OF DIVORCE.

The old divorce suit of Phœbe Wharton against Joseph C. Wharton was before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. Mrs. Wharton, it seems, obtained an absolute divorce from her husband in 1869, on the ground of his adultery. The custody of their only child—a boy

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Eben Plympton.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—False Shame—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Hunchback—Miss Regina Dace, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Mr. D. W. Waller.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—Les Mercières du Diable.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Pipe-Paff—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, warmer southwest to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness, with rain in the latter and extending to the western portion of the former.

While the President's Message is calculated to allay a good many apprehensions which have been felt in regard to his position on questions affecting the currency and the public credit, it leaves his attitude toward other important issues open to doubt. He has nothing to say on the question of subsidies, next to nothing on practical methods of revenue reform, and but very little that can be called satisfactory regarding civil service reform. The vague intimations of a policy on the last-named subject are in striking contrast with the positive and clearly-defined principles of the letter of acceptance, and the intimation that there are only a certain number of offices to which the principle of fixity of tenure ought to be applied, looks like the weak surrender of all that clearly marked off the views of the President from those of the professional politicians. Those who seek in this part of the Message for some intelligible rule by which the recent appointments of the President can be explained or harmonized will be disappointed. His professed principles of civil service reform are as lame and conflicting as his practice, and that is saying a good deal. It is to be hoped that the special Message which he proposes to devote to this subject will be less ambiguous.

It is pretty obvious that the President can expect aid from the Democratic Senators in confirming his appointments only in so far as their support will inure to their partisan advantage. The New-Orleans Collectorship and the New-York appointments will be treated simply with reference to the kind of dissension which their discussion may provoke among Republicans, and any indication of a desire on the President's part to consult the wishes of Republicans in selecting his nominees will be the signal for a united Democratic opposition to them. Democrats are already lamenting the error of tactics which forced the consideration of Butler's case on the Senate, together with that of Kellogg. It is assumed that Spofford's admission might have been secured but for the issue which was raised on Butler, and which had the effect of throwing the solid Republican vote on the side of Kellogg. It is clearly absurd to expect any elevation of the standard of political methods from the co-operation of the Democrats, though it is quite possible that the necessity imposed both on the President and the Republican Senators who on questions of patronage are at variance with him of defending their positions by reference to some coherent principles, may tend to establish certain rules and limitations for the action of both that will be of lasting benefit.

The people have become accustomed to look in a Presidential Message for some more or less eccentric proposal partaking of the nature of a personal hobby, and calculated to drop out of sight almost as soon as presented. President Grant's wonderful scheme of internal water-ways was one of these, and his more recent recommendations about the taxation of ecclesiastical property was another. President Hayes finds a hobby for his Administration in the proposal to establish and endow a national university in Washington. There is no occasion for any disquiet as to the practical effect of the closing paragraphs of the Message which are devoted to this subject. It has been the consistent practice of recent Congresses to support such appliances of higher education, as we already possess in the Smithsonian Institute and the Congressional Library with a very niggardly hand, and we doubt if even the apportionment among the States in the ratio of their population of the patronage of a fully-equipped university would induce the average Representative to give any serious consideration to the President's plan. As nothing less would secure for it any attention whatever, perhaps the less said about it the better.

Our foreign relations, naturally, do not occupy much space in the President's Message. Being "at peace with all the world, and the rest of mankind," as in Taylor's time, we have neither policy nor urgent negotiations to discuss. The only topics under this general head which have special interest are the Mexican troubles and the Samoan application for assistance. Of the former, the President speaks with firmness, but without apprehension of possible hostilities. He says that the Government has been assured that the Mexican authorities are willing and able to prevent the depredations which have caused so much ill feeling on the American side of the border. He desires only peace, but he has given orders that the Mexican raiders and outlaws shall be punished, even if it is found necessary to cross the line in pursuit of them. This is in harmony with the general course of the Administration in the vexatious Mexican business. Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to have the President's formal announcement of his purposes, which have been so much distorted by belligerent writers on both sides of the border. The Samoan envoy, it appears, asks for the protection of the United States Government in the efforts of the people of Samoa toward the erection of a responsible and well-regulated Government. Whatever moral support we can give the Samoans by concluding treaties of amity and commerce, they are, of course, entitled to receive. But it is not seriously proposed, let us hope, to establish a protectorate over the distant little sovereignty which sends this envoy to Washington.

James H. Ingersoll, having been relieved of his convict's suit and purged of his legal disabilities, is engaged in suing William M. Tweed for the recovery of $112,000, alleged to be due to Ingersoll on the joint bribery and corruption account of Tweed and himself. The spectacle of a couple of thieves asking the aid of the courts to adjudicate on the division of their "swag" is not an edifying one. But it has its counterpart in the spectacle of another thief, after compounding with justice and being assured by a Judge of the Supreme Court that his bargain left no stain on his character, making public transfers of his property and quietly assuming the position of a reputable citizen and a magnanimous brother. A more perfect muddle than the series of Ring prosecutions, pardons, compromises, and assignments has never been seen in a civilized country, nor unfortunately one better calculated to give the world a very low idea of our legal ability, judicial integrity, and public conscience.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The country would have been disappointed if the President, in his Message to Congress, had not given his own version of his Southern policy, its motives and objects, its methods and results. His statement of the case, though brief, is comprehensive, and from his point of view conclusive. The disappointment which the country will now experience will proceed from the insufficiency of the explanation, measured by the standard of the Republican Party, and from the somewhat remarkable indifference to facts upon which the President bases his claim to success.

The Message declares truly that in the campaign of 1876 the pacification of the South was by both parties declared desirable. No one can pretend, however, that the two parties were agreed as to the ends to be sought or the means to be employed. The Democratic Party consistently impugned the policy deliberately adopted by the Republicans. Its idea of pacification was an unqualified surrender to the White Democracy of the reconstructed States. Under the guise of self-government their supremacy was to be made absolute. The Republican Party, on the other hand, insisted that to render pacification permanent, complete protection must be assured to all citizens of the South "in the free enjoyment of all their rights;" and the exaction of guarantees bearing upon this point was indicated as a Republican duty. Now, Mr. Hayes was elected to the Presidency by the Republicans. He was their standard-bearer in the contest. When, therefore, he appeals to the party's platform as furnishing a justification of his Southern action, he should be prepared to show that the construction he places upon the Cincinnati demand for pacification harmonizes with the construction which the convention would have put upon its own proposition. Does the President believe that he would have received the nomination had he, or any one in his behalf, informed the convention of the course he intended to pursue in Southern affairs? Does he believe that the great body of the party outside of the convention would have accepted him as its candidate if his opinions and purposes had been understood as well as they are now? Unless he can answer these inquiries affirmatively, the attempt to find approval of his Southern policy in the utterances of his party must be pronounced a failure.

Is the argument founded upon experience any more successful? The President says that "beneficent results already apparent prove that" his "endeavors are not to be regarded as an experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts." Surely "beneficent results" which admit of being thus positively stated are susceptible of some sort of tangible evidence. What is its nature? Where is it to be found? We are told, in the first place, that "all apprehension of danger" is dispelled; next, that "a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part" of the South. The precise meaning of the first of these allegations is partially elucidated by a subsequent allusion to "the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years" were of frequent occurrence and "have almost entirely ceased." These collisions, it should be remembered, and the apprehension of danger growing out of them, were in almost every instance traceable to a political origin. The Republicans asserted their right, as citizens, to meet, discuss, organize, agitate, and vote; the Democrats employed their strength to render the exercise of these rights as perilous as possible. There has not been an election since the President's "beneficent" policy came into play, or we should have some pretty illustrations of the way in which the danger of further collisions has been dispelled. Even now it is known that the price of the peace which the President would have us celebrate in hymns of praise and thanksgiving is the virtual abandonment of the Republican organization in the Southern States. Collisions have ceased because Republicans, white and black, finding themselves abandoned by Federal authority, have quietly succumbed to superior force. They have no further inclination to kick against the pricks for the sake of a party which—as they see the matter—has left them to their fate. The Democrats, having got all they wanted, are for the time quiet; they do not kill or maim or drive men into swamps, simply because men are no longer rash enough to avow themselves Republicans. As for the "salutary change" spoken of by the President, except in the sense just portrayed, we know not where to seek it. The South has become solid for the Democracy. Is that a salutary sign? It takes as a matter of course all the President concedes; it dictates appointments and does not thank him when they are made: it assures him that he has done exactly what it wanted him to do, and that it intends to manifest its gratitude by strengthening the Democracy, and rendering impossible the election of another Republican President. Does the President really consider these things salutary? Are they what he designed? Should they silence adverse criticism, or reconcile Republicans to a change which endangers cherished purposes of their party and casts doubts upon its future?

But the President assigns other reasons for his confidence, and prominent among them is the statement that "public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened" by their surrender to the Democracy. If this were correct, it would be a valid argument in his defense. If, as a consequence of his policy, the South evinced a nicer regard for its financial integrity, and re-established its credit at home and abroad, we should pause before passing any harsh judgment either upon the policy or upon the Southern people. It is, however, a question of fact, and we submit that all the facts are against the President. Southern credit, he says, "has been greatly strengthened." We reply that it never was worse than at this moment. The record of Southern States has again and again been blackened by repudiation. The whole South now seems to be cursed with the repudiation mania. Georgia, comparatively rich and prosperous as it is, has incurred the brand of infamy by robbing its creditors of millions, and excluding them from its courts. Alabama is a repudiator. Arkansas repudiates. North Carolina repudiates. South Carolina, despite the entreaties of its Governor, drifts toward repudiation. Virginia, after "scaling" and funding to its heart's content, is torn by a struggle on the question of further readjustment. Tennessee, which gave to the President an adviser and a welcome, is engaged in an unprincipled attempt to extort terms from the fears of its creditors, to whom, meanwhile, it will pay neither principal nor interest. Where, then, is the foundation for the Presidents' remark? What Southern State has had its credit "greatly strengthened?" Which among them could to-day sell its bonds in New-York, London, or Frankfort? If the President will investigate a little, he will discover not only that Southern credit has not improved, but that the almost universal disposition to repudiate justifies the fears with which conservative financiers regard the influence of a solid South upon the credit of the nation.

After informing Congress that his policy has already borne such rich fruit that it must be accepted as a success, the President, in his final references to the subject, practically concedes that everything is yet contingent upon the voluntary proceedings of the Southern States. The National Government can now do little or nothing. The education and general welfare of the colored people, the enactment of just and humane laws and their proper administration,—everything, in short, not specifically provided for in the constitutional amendments, must now be dependent upon the Southern Democracy. They are masters of the situation. To them the President "earnestly appeals" for the recognition of the equality they have spurned, for the protection which is at present a mockery, for the attainment of objects which they fought against when the Republican Party was a power in the South, and which will hardly receive their support now that their authority is absolute. This, then, is the glorious result, this the "salutary change," this the proof that the policy is not an experiment!

THE FINANCES.

The expressions of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the finances are, on the whole, reassuring. They give ample reason for complete confidence that no act of Congress will receive the assent of the Executive which will impair the public credit, either by interfering with the fulfillment of the pledge to resume in 1879, or by authorizing the payment of the principal or interest of the bonded debt in a debased coinage. So far, so good. The facts stated by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the revenue and expenditures of the Government are also encouraging, and are calculated to strengthen the credit of the Government. The income for 1877 was less than that of the previous year by $18,481,453, the falling off being nearly all in import duties; but the expenditures were also cut down $19,799,788; and $30,340,577 was devoted to the sinking fund. Calculating that fund as a regular and normal obligation, which it is, the deficiency for the year 1877 was $3,389,256. According to the estimates of the Treasury, there will be a similar deficiency next year—when the sinking fund will require $35,424,805—of $2,355,449. But it must be taken into account that the contributions to the sinking fund since 1865, when the debt was at its highest, have been, up to last July, $696,273,348, or $220,954,459 in excess of the amount required by law to be provided for that purpose.

The Secretary is also able to make a gratifying statement of the progress of the work of refunding. Since he has come into office, something over $185,000,000 of new bonds have been placed, $110,000,000 in 4½ per cent. and $75,496,550 in 4 per cent., $90,000,000 of 4½ per cent. having been previously disposed of. Of the total amount, $40,000,000 has been devoted to resumption purposes and $235,000,000 to the refunding of 6 per cent. bonds. By this process the annual interest-charge is reduced $3,775,000. Doubtless, the Secretary would have made further and still more gratifying reductions, but the matter was "temporarily postponed by reason of the agitation of the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver."

Beyond these general facts in connection with the finances, the public will most eagerly look to see what Messrs. Hayes and Sherman have to say in regard to the movement for the remonetization of silver. What they say of the repeal of the Resumption act was expected. No sane and honest man, with sufficient intelligence to grasp the simplest facts in regard to the currency, could favor, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, the repudiation of the Resumption act. And the President and Secretary were so distinctly bound by their previous utterances, and by the high sense which they were known to have of the national honor, to oppose this repudiation, that the public awaited their communications on this point with entire confidence. Regarding the silver question it was different. Their views on that had never been clearly defined. As now expressed, it may be said that they are in entire harmony. The opinions of both, and even, to a remarkable extent, the forms in which they are expressed, are substantially identical. We shall be excused, therefore, if we confine our attention to the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the first place, he is absolutely and unreservedly opposed to any measure which shall direct the payment of the principal or interest of the bonded debt in silver, or the acceptance of silver instead of gold for the Customs duties which are consecrated to the payment of interest. He justly regards any such measure as a terrible and almost fatal blow to the public credit, and as a stupid and wicked act of dishonesty in hope of a gain which would never be realized. The President, in his Message, appears to include only the bonds issued since the demonetization of silver in his estimate of the obligations of the Government payable in gold; but the Secretary very properly includes all our bonds, and points out that they were all issued when gold was practically the only metal in use in our coinage, and when silver, if it had been in use, and had been contemplated by the public creditors as a medium of payment, was actually worth more than gold. And he demonstrates by figures which no one can dispute that the loss by the failure of refunding—which would be certain—would be far greater than the ill-gotten gain to be realized from cheating the bondholders.

With these views, which are entirely sound, as to the uses for which silver should not be remonetized, Mr. Sherman defines his opinion as to the way in which it might be issued as follows: "The Secretary believes that all the beneficial results hoped for from a liberal issue of silver coin can be secured by issuing this coin * * * in exchange for United States notes, coined from bullion purchased in the open market by the United States, and maintaining it by redemption or otherwise at par with gold coin. It could be made a legal tender for such sums and on such contracts as would secure to it the most general circulation. It could be easily redeemed in United States notes and gold coin, and only reissued when demanded for public convenience."

The most obvious comment on this scheme is that it would be nearly equally harmless and useless. If silver remains fluctuating in value, as we must expect that it will, no limitation of its legal tender or of the sums issued would prevent injustice being done to those who were compelled to receive it, unless it were uniformly redeemed in gold or its equivalent. If it were so redeemed, the amount of gold, or redeemable notes, necessarily kept on hand to protect the holders of silver from loss, would be so nearly equivalent to the amount of silver outstanding, that nothing would be gained by either the Government or the people. It would be just as well to use the gold or the notes as the silver, against which they must be kept in hand. On the other hand, any miscalculation by the Government as to the fund required for the redemption of silver would result in confusion and loss, and, what is worse, any interference by Congress with the limitations and conditions imposed would result in the same way. It is clear that the improvement of the currency by the introduction of always redeemable silver coin is a function for which the Government is at present wholly unfit.

The Secretary is confident that resumption can be accomplished under the existing plan, but he asks that Congress will authorize him to fund in 4 per cent. bonds the legal tenders in excess of $300,000,000, which may not be withdrawn in consequence of the issue of national bank-notes. It is a very moderate demand, and a very essential one, but there is only too little reason to expect that it will be granted. The Secretary discusses, somewhat elaborately, the propriety and advantage of keeping $300,000,000 of United States notes in continual circulation. He appears to imply that they should be constantly redeemable, but he admits that they would not be so, and proposes that suspension of redemption should be provided for by law. The project has this fatal weakness, that the Government could never be relied on to keep the notes limited, or to redeem them. There is really but one safe course to pursue regarding these notes. It is to pay them as soon as possible.

THE GEORGIA MARSHALSHIP.

The contest for the United States Marshalship of Georgia, which has just resulted in the confirmation of Mr. Fitzsimmons, furnishes another striking illustration of the somewhat remarkable manner in which the Administration selects men to fill important Federal positions in the South. Major Smyth, the gentleman who goes out to make room for the new appointee, is one of the best-known and most respected men in the State. He was a Union officer, has done much to make Republicanism respectable in the South, and has never been even charged with official misconduct. In short, he was acceptable to respectable men of both parties in Georgia, and was only distasteful to the illicit distillers who infest that State, and who had every reason to fear arrest and imprisonment so long as he remained in office. But this faithful officer was a pronounced Republican; he had tried by every means in his power to secure to the colored men the rights which it was believed they would enjoy under the Reconstruction acts and the amendments to the National Constitution, and because of these things Senators Gordon and Hill determined that he should be removed. When this fact became generally known, Col. Alston, a Democrat, who was honorable and independent enough to denounce many of the methods by which his party sought to keep itself in power, applied for the position. Holding such advanced views, and being, as was believed, sincere in them, Col. Alston was not opposed by the Republican leaders. Under these circumstances he saw the President, presented his application, talked, and was talked to, regarding a reorganization of parties in the South, and then withdrew firmly impressed with the idea that he would receive the appointment in case of Major Smyth's removal. But he was disappointed. Senator Hill was opposed to him because he was too liberal, too much liked by the Republicans. Senator Hill saw the President and Col. Alston was shortly afterward informed that he might as well withdraw his application.

This occurred during the last week in March and soon after it became generally known throughout Georgia that the illicit distillery influence had combined against Marshal Smyth, and that his removal could not be long delayed. When this announcement was made, Mr. W. A. Huff, of Macon, appeared as a prominent applicant for the place. He was well known as a fair-minded Democrat, and he made no effort to conceal his politics. At first he was supported by both Senators Gordon and Hill, and some weeks ago, as we are assured, it was definitely determined that he should be appointed. Not content with the assurances to this effect which were given him by his Democratic supporters, however, he foolishly asked for the indorsement of a number of well-known Republicans. They gladly consented to aid him, for he had long been recognized by all parties in Georgia as an honest and independent man. Hearing of his action in this direction, Senator Gordon at once withdrew his support from Mr. Huff, and asked the President to reconsider his determination to appoint him. Hearing of the attack that was being made upon him, but hardly believing what he heard, Mr. Huff wrote to Senator Gordon, and, among other things, asked the following rather startling questions: "Does a Republican Administration ignore and despise Republican influences? and must a man be slaughtered as I have been because, forsooth, he goes before the President with Republican indorsements from his own people?" To this Senator Gordon replies in the following plain and, all things considered, truly remarkable terms:

"I indorsed you under the firm belief that you were a Democrat, and would seek the office as a Democrat. The apparent inconsistency, therefore, of being indorsed in Georgia as a Democrat, and urged in Washington for appointment as 'not a Democrat,' but as a proper party to build up Republicanism in Georgia, left me no alternative but to say to the President that I did not believe your appointment would be acceptable to the people of Georgia."

These assurances seem to have been all-powerful with the President, for soon after Senator Gordon's interview with him there was a general understanding that Huff was not to be appointed. Under the circumstances, we can only assume that he failed solely because he was supported by some of the most respectable Republicans and reputable gentlemen in Georgia. Upon such grounds there can be no objection to the gentleman who has been appointed by the President. Mr. Fitzsimmons is an ex-Confederate soldier and a Southern Democrat in the full sense of the term. He is a nephew of that distinguished shot-gun leader Wade Hampton, and will never incur the displeasure of either Senator Hill or Senator Gordon by placing himself in the attitude of "a proper party to build up Republicanism in Georgia." He is the appointee of those gentlemen and of Alexander H. Stephens and Wade Hampton. The President gave him the place upon their personal application, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that he will serve his patrons faithfully.

CONCILIATION IN ITALY.

Father Curci, an intelligent Italian priest, and a prominent member of the Company of Jesus, has just been suppressed by his ecclesiastical superiors. According to the author of *Alice in Wonderland*, the true and only scientific mode of suppressing a person is to put him in a bag and sit upon him. Whether this precise method was used in the suppression of Father Curci we are not informed, but it is certain that he has been suppressed to such an extent that he can neither speak nor write without the permission of the General of the Jesuits.

The offense of which the Father was guilty was the expression of a desire to be conciliated, and the publication of a carefully-devised policy of conciliation. As every one knows, the freedom and independence of Italy have been gained in spite of the Clerical Party. The excommunicated King, the Constitution, and the Parliament are alike the objects of bitter clerical hostility. In order to show this hostility and to prove how utterly irreconcilable are the Church and the Government, the Clerical Party refuses to take part in any election. The Priests inform their flocks that to vote is to recognize the usurped authority of the sub-Alpine King, and to concede the legitimacy of his constitutional Government. It is generally understood that the King would be very glad to make peace with his clerical foes. He is growing old, and is anxious to provide for the safety of his soul. Nevertheless, he is above all things an honest man, and will not yield the liberties of his people, no matter to what extent his soul may suffer. He would conciliate the Church by the simple process of yielding to all its demands, but regarding himself as the guardian of the Constitution and the nation, he will not purchase conciliation by betraying his trust.

Father Curci sees very clearly that the attitude maintained by the Clerical Party is at present an unprofitable one. The Church cannot overcome its enemies by refusing to have anything to do with them, and cannot gain the control of a constitutional Government by refusing to recognize it. He therefore wrote a pamphlet, in which he proposed that the Church should permit itself to be conciliated. He pointed out that if the Clerical Party were to enter vigorously into the elections, with such aid and countenance as the King might be induced to give, a majority in Parliament might be obtained. Having thus gained control of Parliament, the Clerical Party would, of course, secure the appointment of a Cabinet consisting exclusively of the friends of the Church. It would then be an easy task to restrict the freedom of the press, and to place the public schools in the hands of the priests. Thus, the Church would regain nearly everything that she has lost during the last twenty years, and would rule united Italy as completely as she once ruled Naples and the States of the Church.

This policy, so ably set forth by Father Curci, ought certainly, one would think, to have commended itself to the chiefs of the Clerical Party. It seems very simple and feasible. All that Father Curci asked was that the Church would consent to be conciliated, and to take possession of the National Government. Instead of following his advice, the Pope himself expressed the opinion that Father Curci was an impertinent meddler, and the General of the Jesuits suppressed him. Conciliation is thus indefinitely postponed, and the Italian Liberals are permitted to conduct their elections without fear that they will be outvoted.

It is probable that Father Curci's superiors fear the loyalty of the King. They do not care to run the risk of recognizing the Constitution, and endeavoring to obtain a parliamentary majority, while Victor Emmanuel occupies the throne, and they imagine that his successor may prove more pliant in their hands, and more active in striving to conciliate them. Little is known of Prince Humbert, the heir to the Italian throne, but it is possible that the priests believe him to be a weak, well-meaning man, who when he comes to the throne, will try to make a reputation for statesmanship by abandoning the traditions of his house and the men who made him an Italian King, and by adopting a policy of conciliation. If, when the honest soldier-King is dead, King Humbert informs the priests that if they will recognize him as a legitimate King he will give them the control of the Government, they will doubtless consent to be conciliated. When he travels from town to town making public addresses, and professing his desire that every Italian from the Alps to the Adriatic should be conciliated, he will be loudly cheered by the very ecclesiastics who now frown upon Father Curci; and when he invites a Cardinal or two into his Cabinet, and undertakes to reform the civil service by appointing no one to office who is objectionable to the priests, he will be hailed as the deliverer and savior of the Church.

The trouble with Father Curci is that he is in advance of his age. If, two years ago, any ex-Confederate statesman were to have formally announced that the South would consent to be conciliated provided the Republican Party in the Southern States were to be disbanded, and the virtual control of the Federal Government were to be handed over to Wade Hampton and his class, the announcement would have been regarded as impertinent and absurd, and the North would have promptly refused to conciliate the South by making any such sacrifice. But time has worked wonders, and the South is now conciliated, and has everything that it wants. Perhaps in two years more the honest, if not very intelligent, Italian King will be succeeded by a weak and well-meaning Prince, anxious, above all things, that his enemies should not call him a usurper. We may then see the Clerical Party conciliated and in the full possession of the Italian Government. It is just possible, however, that the King who conciliated the Church would rank in history a trifle lower than the loyal soldier-King, who, although a better trooper than statesman, never betrayed the confidence that Italy gave him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Montreal contributed $15,377 to the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire. This was liberal.

Nine women have been elected County Superintendents of Schools in Illinois at this year's county elections.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* says that Gen. N. B. Forrest, at his own request, was buried in his Confederate uniform.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the end of the carpet weavers' struggle is close at hand, and that the strike will prove to be successful.

Ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, is said to be a candidate for the seat as successor of Senator Allison, and to be engaged in an active canvass for the position.

Mrs. Jane Kise, a sister of Gov. Williams, of Indiana, died in Knox County, that State, on Friday. She was about 60 years of age, and her death was somewhat sudden.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky, intending, as one of the State papers says, to make the race with the avowed intention of not using the office, if elected, as a stepping-stone to something else.

A Chicago man pleaded guilty to sending a postal card containing objectionable matter, and the Government counsel recommended him to the leniency of the court on the ground that the offensive words were addressed to the prisoner's mother-in-law.

An old gentleman walked into a wheelwright's shop in Fitchburg, Mass., the other day, and called for the sharpest chisel in the shop and a block of wood, when he astonished the workmen by putting his bare foot upon the bench and cutting off the big toe at one blow.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* says that the late Daniel O'Neill, of that city, is to have a monumental statue of light-gray Richmond granite 13 feet in height. He is represented, it says, "sitting in the well-known chair that occupied the little front room, his right foot thrown back and resting on the toe, his left arm resting on the desk, and his hand holding the paper on which he is writing." It will appear life-size when on the pedestal.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Sunday bids good-bye prospectively to certain Democratic aspirants for the Ohio Senatorship, saying: "One month more, then Charles, George, Enoch, Charley, and Daniel, by-by!" But "there's no telling who'll be Governor until after election."

Senator Sharon denies that he has sent any telegram to the Secretary of the Senate, and says that he expects to be in Washington about the 1st of January. It was, he says, his original intention not to leave San Francisco before the latter part of that month, but the pressing telegrams he has received within the past few days from prominent Senators at Washington, begging him to come on, have induced him to hasten his departure.

Hon. William E. Chandler says that what he did say at the recent meeting of the New-Hampshire Republican State Committee was in substance this: That the murders of Southern Republicans, which had been political only, had nearly ceased, but that the utter crushing out of the Republican Party organization, and the almost entire absence of Republican voters in the Southern elections, would alarm the thinking men of the North almost as much as deeds of blood.

The roaming leopard that has terrified residents in the vicinity of Marion, Ohio, for the past month, was killed on Saturday six miles west of that place. Mr. Burnison, an engineer on the Bee Line Railroad, while hunting, discovered the leopard in a tree, and gave the alarm. Samuel Johnson and Ed. Kessler started with guns, and the leopard made for Johnson, threw him down, and bit his arm and face. Kessler broke his gun over him and killed him. The animal is said to be a fine specimen, 7 feet long, powerful and beautiful.

A hostile New-Orleans paper has revived a letter addressed by Gov. Kellogg in July, 1873, to the old publisher of the *Picayune*, in which he makes this frank and creditable statement, after saying that it was understood that the *Picayune* could then be purchased at a low figure: "Should you again take it, I shall be glad to aid your enterprise in any way in my power, not that I suppose you will support my administration, (except as far as your sense of public justice impels you,) but because I know you will publish a conservative journal which will help to build up the prosperity of the State, and will not pursue the course of some other journals in representing everything and everybody in the most gloomy and exaggerated colors, so as to keep away capital and enterprises from the State." Gov. Kellogg cannot be hurt much by the publication of such a letter as that.

Montgomery Blair says he is a candidate for the United States Senate from Maryland because he thinks he can aid in forcing on issues which will consolidate the people and reinstate them in the actual control of their Government, and take it out of the hands of monopolists and jobbers. He claims that Thomas A. Scott and Jay Gould were the "fowlers" that spread the Electoral Commission net, and that "they tolled the bird into the net with the hundreds of millions involved in their measures then and still before Congress." He, however, does not mean to say that all who voted for the commission were bribed; on the contrary, he knows "that the great majority of Democrats who so voted did so because persuaded that, as the House stood, that measure offered the only chance for the Democracy, because the railroad jobbers had already destroyed the Democratic majority in the House." Mr. Blair claims that the railroad subsidy interests are in as absolute control of the House Committee as of the Senate Committee.

MR. SAMUEL BOWLES.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LATE ILLNESS—HIS ACTIVE INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS — SOME CHARACTERISTIC REMARKS TO HIS ATTENDANTS.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 3.

He has been ill since the first part of October, and for some time thereafter was confined to his bed with an attack of congestion of the lungs, complicated with a disorder of the heart. For several weeks past, however, he has been improving, has ridden out every pleasant day, and has felt a growing hopefulness of early recovery. He took his usual ride, and quite a long one, Friday noon, and spoke during the day repeatedly, and with unusual confidence, of his prospects for early return to active work. He conversed at some length with a subordinate upon the political situation showing all his accustomed quickness of apprehension, and predicting the very action by the Senate on the contested cases which was taken a few hours later. Indeed, it should be mentioned here that at no time during his whole illness has he ceased to keep constant and close track of the course of events, and he has repeatedly dictated paragraphs, and even editorials, for his paper during the whole period, several contributions of this sort having been made during the past week.

Mr. Bowles continued in his usual condition during Friday afternoon and the early part of the night, but about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning was found to be very much prostrated, and unable to articulate distinctly. He, however, retained the power of speech within a couple of hours sufficiently to say a few words of farewell to each of his family, as they came around his bedside to say good-bye, for he recognized at once that the attack was fatal, and felt that the end was very near. "I guess my work is done," he said. "I might have done a little more, but I am ready to go now." Being asked if he was afraid to die, he shook his head most emphatically, and said, with great positiveness, "No, not at all." His physicians, on examination, pronounced that he had suffered an attack of serous apoplexy—in other words, an effusion of water upon the brain, which affects the power of speech and swallowing, but not the intellectual functions—combined with partial paralysis of the right side, and followed later by the almost complete loss of the power of speech. Such an attack, of course, can have only one end, but the doctors said, and Mr. Bowles himself soon perceived, that it might be postponed for some time. Presently he remarked, in his most characteristic manner to his attendants: "I am going, but not quite yet; you are in too much of a hurry!" His mind was as clear as ever, and, though he was soon again unable to speak with much consecutiveness, on account of the difficulty of articulation, he continued able to understand readily words from which his family were able to gather his meaning, and, upon their framing it in sentences, he would express his approval. In this way at intervals during the day and the following night he had prolonged conversations with his eldest son in regard to his family, his paper, and his business relations. Indeed, his always active mind seemed unusually alert.

Occasionally during Saturday night he would look at the clock to note the progress of time, and he ejaculated a hearty "Good!" as an attendant threw open the blinds to let in the light of the beautiful Sunday morning. There was little change in his condition during yesterday. The administration of morphine, which began in the morning, restrained somewhat his mental activity, but he continued without any intermission perfectly conscious. Like Charles II., he felt and expressed ineffable disgust at being such an unconscionable long time a-dying, and welcomed any indication of the approaching end. There was no essential change in his condition during the evening, except for the evidence of growing weakness. He had, of course, been unable to take any nourishment of any sort since about midnight of Thursday night.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 3—11:30 P.M.—At a consultation of physicians this evening it was decided that, while Mr. Bowles' condition is dangerous and doubtful, it is not now as hopeless as it appeared on Saturday and Sunday. During the day there has been perceptible improvement in his articulation. He has also been able to take a little nourishment in liquid form, and his consciousness appears perfect, with the exception of a slight wandering at long intervals. He still retains a very considerable degree of muscular strength. His continuance for so long a time without more rapid failing, together with the slight improvement mentioned, indicate the possibility of further improvement. There remains, however, the constant possibility of a recurrence of the original symptoms; and, in any event, it will be some time before a definite opinion regarding the prospect can be announced. All that can now be said is, that there is a forlorn hope of his recovery.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Shenandoah, Penn., Dec. 3.—The Shenandoah *Herald* contained the following this afternoon:

The basis of reduction of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange is 31 per cent. for the month of November. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in accordance with my promise, will only take off 30 per cent. HENRY PLEASANTS, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Individual operators will take but 30 per cent. off also. Inasmuch as the miners' pay this month, after the percentage is deducted, will not average more than $25, the foregoing announcement has created much consternation among the working men of Schuylkill County. The 30 per cent. off means that per cent. less than the $2 50 basis.

THE NEW LOAN EXHIBITION.

A BRILLIANT OPENING RECEPTION.

A CROWD OF VISITORS AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT ASSURED—A SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BRIC-A-BRAC, AND LACES.

The exhibition of the loan collection arranged by the Society of Decorative Art was opened last night at the Academy of Design, and the first view of the rarities which had been collected with so much labor and care was enjoyed by an audience that far exceeded in numbers the capacity of the building, while, as a representative gathering of the cultured and the art-loving people of this City, it has seldom, if ever, been equaled. The doors of the Academy were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and from that time until nearly 11 a constant stream of richly-dressed ladies and gentlemen in evening costume poured in at the doors and slowly wended its way in a constantly halting current through the narrow saloons. The occasion was one worthy of the special preparations which had been made to celebrate it, and the ladies who had devoted so much time and care in the effort to make every feature of the exhibition attractive were rewarded in an eminent degree by the congratulations which were last night extended to them by competent judges, and by the general praise which was outspoken for them on every side. The entrance to the Academy bloomed with flowers, arranged in stands on either side of the grand staircase. Broad-leaved plants concealed a band which furnished music throughout the evening, and added to the holiday character of the occasion. This part of the exhibition was under the immediate charge of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts. Considering the immense amount of work that had been done in arranging so vast a number of objects for exhibition in the time allotted, it was not surprising that the catalogues were not ready. Although it would have been gratifying to have a list by which to have been guided, the visitors last night could have made slight use of one, beyond ascertaining the fact that the collection numbered about 2,000 objects of art, as it was almost utterly impossible to do else than fall into the tide and be swept along past tapestries, laces, and jewelry, with opportunity for only a passing glance.

At the head of the staircase over the doorway to the north saloon hung a large tapestry, wrought after a picture of the old Dutch school, a work which all visitors involuntarily paused to admire. This large specimen of tapestry was from the Belmont collection. On either side of the door were bronze figures of Roman gladiators, copies from Gérome by Guillemin, executed by Barbedienne. The walls of the corridor were almost entirely covered with tapestries, and cases of bric-a-brac were tastefully arranged beneath them. The spaces between the walls and the pictures of the corridor were thronged with richly-dressed ladies, whose costumes in many instances were made up with lace ornaments as rich as anything that was shown in the most jealously guarded cases in the exhibition. The north room will probably prove the most popular one of the exhibition. Here is shown the loan collection of paintings, numbering about 200, and valued at not less than $200,000. The private collections from which the pictures have been obtained include those of Mr. B. G. Arnold, Mr. J. Crosby Brown, Mr. J. J. Astor, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. John Hoey, Mr. Jordan L. Mott, Mr. J. W. Pinchot, Mr. R. M. Hunt, Mr. S. J. Harriott, Mr. H. G. De Forest, Mr. C. P. Huntington, Mr. C. F. Chickering, Mr. J. A. Harper, Mr. T. B. Butler, and others. Many of the paintings have been seen in private only for years. Prominent places are occupied by Gérome's "L'Almée," Meissonier's "The King is Within," Samuel Coleman's "Alhambra," Gustave Doré's "Don Quixote Entertained," Gérome's "Egyptian Butcher," Vibert's "The Spanish Official," and the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, by Trumbull. There also are "The Chase," by Fromentin; "Maternal Solicitude," by Bouguereau; "The Magic Mirror," by Alma Tadema; "Playing at Jackstones," by Zamacois; a "Coast View at Newport," by W. T. Richards, and—well, there is not a picture in the collection that is not a gem, and to enumerate those worthy of study would be to catalogue the whole.

The east room was, next to the west room, the most uncomfortably crowded of the five rooms devoted to the exhibition. Here were two cases of jewelry, illustrating the changes in mode and manufacture from the most ancient time until the present day, arranged in chronological order. Cases against the walls contained delicate and unique specimens of cloisonné enamel, carved ivory, rich tapestries. Oriental brocades, and other articles and objects of art that will receive close scrutiny before the exhibition is closed. One may see here a chain 600 years old, if its story be true, and its frame was carved from two elephants' trunks for one of the old Kings of Delhi.

The west room was the centre of attraction to the ladies. Here were exhibited the laces and fans, the most delicate fabrics in the entire display, and groups of fair women hovered over them with an admiration that was as unfeigned as it was inexplicable to the careless observer of the gossamer wonders that are here accumulated in such profusion. The medieval room, the north end saloon, was filled with curious carvings, antique tapestries, and embroideries that cannot be treated justly when seen hastily, and in the centre of the room are cases filled with rare manuscript missals and other volumes, printed on vellum and exquisitely illuminated, and there are several excellent specimens of the earliest printed books, with illuminated vignettes and rare bindings. Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., and Dr. William A. Hammond are among the prominent contributors to this department.

Among the prominent persons present last evening were Mr. Royal Phelps, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stuart, Mr. Russel Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Johnston, Mr. John Jay, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Crosby, Mr. Daniel Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. A. Ward, Mr. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. John Lafarge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Rev. T. W. Egbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cutting, Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., Mr. Mahlon Sands, Mr. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Doremeiuix, Mr. F. E. Church, and many others.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in North Carolina. It has very generally fallen, and is lowest from Texas to the Northwest. Very generally clear weather, with easterly to southerly winds, is prevailing in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, except south-westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States; threatening and rainy weather, with southerly to easterly winds from the Gulf States to the North-west and Lake Michigan. Clear weather and south-westerly winds are now reported from Western Texas. The temperature has very generally risen in the districts west of the Rocky Mountains. The Ohio River has continued slowly falling from Pittsburg to Louisville, and the Mississippi slowly rising from Cairo to New-Orleans.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising barometer, westerly winds and warmer, clear weather, followed by falling barometer and winds backing to southerly.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, warmer south-west to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness, with rain in the latter, and extending to the western portion of the former.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas.

For the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather, followed in the western portion by rising barometer, westerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, rising barometer after a temporary fall. In the Lower Mississippi Valley, warmer southerly winds veering to colder westerly, and rain areas, followed by partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer, threatening, rainy, and stormy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer easterly to southerly winds, rainy and stormy weather, partly turning into snow, followed by rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, and in the latter partly cloudy weather.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, and the Middle States, the temperature will remain above freezing on Tuesday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Section No. 1, and are ordered for Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland.

UNKNOWN SUICIDES.

The dead body of an unknown man was found by the Police of the Thirty-third Precinct last evening lying in Westchester-avenue, near the Port Morris Railroad. He had evidently committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased was apparently 45 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, had light hair, slightly mixed with gray, and a sandy mustache, and was dressed in brown cardigan jacket, dark pantaloons and waistcoat, gaiter shoes, black felt hat, check shirt, and red and white comforter. The body was sent to the Morgue, and the Coroner took charge of it.

At noon yesterday an unknown woman was found dead in bed in her room at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, with a bottle beside her containing a small amount of laudanum, marked "Poison, laudanum: Tenth-avenue." The woman had registered herself, at 7 P. M. on Saturday, as "Mrs. Pillsbury, New-York," and paid for her room in advance. She never left her room after going into it. Nothing was found among her effects by which to identify her. She was apparently about 45 years of age, had dark brown hair, and was dressed in a white woolen hood, gaiter shoes, rubber overshoes, and white underskirt. She had no dress on, but concealed this by a long waterproof cloak. Coroner Woltman assumed charge of the remains, and at a late hour last night had not succeeded in obtaining any clue to the identity of the deceased.

SITTING BULL AND THE CANADIANS.

THE REFUGEE SIOUX LIKELY TO PROVE AN ELEPHANT ON THEIR HANDS—UNEASINESS OF THE BLACKFEET.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 3.—Lieut.-Gov. Cameron was sworn in to-day. A Battleford special says the Blackfeet are very much alarmed at the attitude assumed by Sitting Bull. Fears of trouble are entertained. Sitting Bull says he would like to know when Almighty God gave the Canadian Government authority to keep the Indians from killing buffalo. Sixty lodges of Sioux have joined Sitting Bull since the commission met, and he now assumes an air of supreme defiance.

THE RALSTON ESTATE.

SENATOR SHARON'S ACTION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF IT—MRS. RALSTON ASKS FOR AN ACCOUNT.

From the San Francisco Call, Nov. 25.

A rumor has crept around town that a sensation is looming up relative to the adjustment of affairs by the Bank of California, after its suspension, and the settlement of Ralston's estate. The bank closed its doors with liabilities stated by Mr. Mills in evidence to be $14,000,000, and "nominal assets" amounting to $20,000,000, and the cause of the crash was stated by Mr. Mills to have been mismanagement by Mr. Ralston, who was ascertained to be a large debtor to the bank. Reports of the investigating committee made this indebtedness appear to be $4,000,000. The bank found out what it had to expect and what to pay, and it resumed under the syndicate. From that time the payments on indebtedness have been met; the bank has carried on its business as formerly, Mr. Mills acting as President, and in a remarkably short space of time the public dropped the subject from consideration. Mr. Sharon took Mr. Ralston's burden on his shoulders, avowing his intention to make good his liabilities and manage his estate for the best, and in the event of anything remaining to pay the residue to his widow. This undertaking was strictly of a private nature, Mr. Sharon guaranteeing the bank, and keeping the rest as a business matter between himself and Mrs. Ralston. He took over the assets of his friend at a liberal valuation, and he undertook to manage them so as to realize the most for the estate and in satisfaction of his risk. The rumor that has taken flight is to the effect that Mrs. Ralston is either dissatisfied with the management of her affairs, from which she had a contingent expectancy, provided all obligations were met, or that she is desirous of an accounting, so that she may know what is passing and criticise and improve on what is being done.

Last evening a *Call* reporter, detailed for an unpleasant but interesting task, set about an investigation of the rumor. A friend of the family, who is intimately acquainted with the subject, and with the Ralston estate in every bearing, and whose statement may be relied upon as the truth, gave the information that Mr. Sharon has all along acted with more than manliness in the management of the Ralston estate, and has exhibited extreme generosity. The estate, said he, was $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 worse than nothing upon the suspension of the bank. It might all have been mobbed up and nothing more heard of it. But Mr. Sharon took up the liabilities, and is responsible for their payment, and he took over the assets at a liberal estimate of what they were, pledging himself, if anything remained after settlement, to bestow it upon Mrs. Ralston. He shouldered the assets with a marginal allowance. He credited the Belmont estate at $220,000—it will not fetch anything like that sum—and he allowed $150,000 for the Prince-street residence, also a liberal value. So with the other property. Besides the payment of the liabilities, and if there was margin even to do that, the bank was to pay $500,000. The result does not respond to the faint hope entertained. Mr. Sharon has not recouped himself for his responsibility, and the bank has not been paid the $500,000, but in consideration of the esteem he had for his friend, Mr. Sharon magnanimously went beyond his obligations. In consideration of Mrs. Ralston giving him unreserved possession of the assets, he gave her the sum of $50,000 in coin. An effort was made to obtain for her $100,000, but everybody cognizant of the situation knew that there was no warranty to demand either that amount or even the $50,000. However, that was the arrangement. All the friends of Mrs. Ralston are satisfied beyond a doubt that Mr. Sharon has acted with strict honor and nobility in what he undertook and has carried along, but Mrs. Ralston has chosen of late to take some action to ascertain independently how things are. Our informant adds that this is a mistaken course, for there is nothing to conceal. But she does not know everything; so from ill-advised counsel she has given a power of attorney in her affairs to a lawyer from the East, G. E. Ames, and he has been out here for a fortnight or so making inquiries into the estate. No proceedings will arise, for the matter is plain, and Mr. Sharon is willing to lay bare every jot of the accounts and explain every transaction. Mr. Ames has had amicable interviews with Mr. Sharon, and also with Mr. A. J. Ralston, relative to the estate.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SOME FURTHER TESTIMONIALS FROM ITS CONTEMPORARIES.

A paper of the highest character.—*Ironton (Ohio) Register, Nov.* 29.

The leading Republican paper in the State.—*Corning Journal, Nov.* 29.

The best newspaper in America.—*Waverly (N. Y.) Advocate, Nov.* 30.

One of the best papers in the world. It will commend itself to the people at large.—*Amherst (Ohio) Free Press, Nov.* 30.

It is a newspaper in the fullest sense of the term, and stands at the head of the long list of great and enterprising journals in America or the world. If any of our readers want a first-class family paper in addition to their home weekly, let them subscribe for the WEEKLY NEW-YORK TIMES.—*Memphis (Mo.) Reveille, Nov.* 29.

THE TIMES has so many excellent features that we could not begin to enumerate them all if we were to try. TRY THE TIMES one year, and you will never afterward want to part company with it. Every Republican should especially subscribe for this the leading Republican journal of the country.—*Middletown Press, Dec.* 1.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a journal that all well-informed persons should regularly consult. It is often quoted in our columns, and it is conducted with great force and vigor, and with real news enterprise. Without being at all sensational, it is behind none of the other great New-York dailies in the freshest and fullest information. Its foreign correspondence and literary reviews are among the best of the American press.—*Boston Commonwealth, Dec.* 1.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a paper too well known in this community to need either description or commendation. But we beg leave to say that it ranks among the few first-class political, literary, and news journals of this country. It is a strong advocate of the Republican Party and friendly in the main to the present National Administration, though by no means afraid to criticise either of them when occasion requires.—*Orange (N. J.) Journal, Dec.* 1.

For solid ability, and faithfulness in exposing wrong in high places and low, we regard THE NEW-YORK TIMES as standing at the very head of American journalism. No paper has done so much for the City of New-York, while its devotion to the nation is patriotic, and worthy of all praise. As an exponent of Republican principles, we accept it as high authority. The lofty tone of this paper, and its exclusion of all advertisements of an object onable character, make it a safe journal for the family.—*Yonkers Statesman, Nov.* 30.

A FRATRICIDAL QUARREL.

Louis Fey, a brass-finisher, and Rudolph Fey, an iron-molder, brothers, had a quarrel last evening, at their mother's residence, on the third floor of No. 186 Orchard-street. Louis is a very hard drinker, and two months ago had a quarrel with Rudolph, who insisted that Louis was a disgrace to the family. The result was that Louis left the house and said he would never return. About 5 o'clock last evening he appeared at home for the first time since the quarrel. He told his mother that he was hungry and tired, and that if she would give him some supper and a bed to sleep on for the night he would never trouble her again. He got supper, and Mrs. Fey gave him a comfortable bed. He retired after eating, and immediately fell into a sound sleep. About 6:30 o'clock Rudolph came home. He saw his brother's shoes in the kitchen, the mother having placed them near the stove to dry, and asked whose they where. Mrs. Fey told him they were Louis', and that he was asleep up stairs. "What!" said Rudolph, "is that drunken loafer here again." He then seized a flat-iron and rushed up to where Louis was sleeping. He awakened him and taunted him with his worthlessness. Louis aroused himself, and said that he thought he might have one peaceful sleep in his mother's house, and proceeded to dress himself to go away. Rudolph continued his taunts, and finally Lewis lost all control of himself, and, in a fit of rage, drew a knife and furiously fell upon his brother. He stabbed Rudolph six times, three times on the left arm, twice on the head, and once in the back. Then Rudolph struck him on the head with the flat-iron and knocked him senseless. Rudolph then staggered down stairs, and fell fainting at the front door, where he was found by Koundsman Harris, of the Tenth Precinct, and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. There it was found that the wound in the back was of a fatal nature, the knife having penetrated deeply and produced internal hemorrhage. Louis was locked up. He showed no grief for what he had done, but said "he hoped the —— would die."

THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD FRAUDS

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 3.—Judge Fell has granted a temporary injunction restraining the officers of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company from transferring or permitting the transfer, &c., upon their books of any of the overissued certificates of stock made by John S. Morten and others.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MISS ANDERSON'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Miss Mary Anderson appeared in "Ingomar" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening. This well-known play has not been acted in New-York since it was represented—the English dialogue being translated, of course, into choice Italian—by Signor Salvini. That distinguished artist's *Ingomar* will hardly be remembered as vividly as his *Othello*, his *Samson*, or his *Saul*, but it may be affirmed with safety that, had he mastered the English language, the slow-paced and ultra-idyllic piece might have secured a fresh lease of life. Mr. Studley's performance of *Ingomar* could scarcely be expected to do as much, and Miss Anderson's portrayal of *Parthenia*, which was, after all, the chief attraction of yesterday's representation, is certainly not likely to give to "Ingomar" a renewed hold upon public favor. The latest effort of this gifted and ambitious young lady is on a plane with her previous achievements. That Miss Anderson will eventually become an actress of considerable skill and power, is not to be questioned. That her labors are not as yet lighted by one single spark of the fire of genius is equally positive. Her declamation is intelligent, there is strength as well as beauty in her voice, and comeliness in her face, and she moves on the stage with a grace and freedom seldom acquired by performers of as limited experience. Nothing more can as yet be said. She personated *Parthenia*, last evening, with the sweet simplicity of maidenhood. As when she filled the rôles of *Pauline* and of *Juliet*, the spectator never lost sight of the fact that she was a *casta diva* of matchless purity, but every now and then it was felt that absolute whiteness of soul and of method are rather chilling, and that suavity of delivery and virginal amiability will become coloriess when unrelieved by warmth, by vivacity, and by the faintest suggestion—in this case—of feminine artfulness. We are bound to note, however, that the audience, which was numerous, applauded Miss Anderson liberally, and listened to the play with interest. Mr. Studley's *Ingomar* was characterized by the rough merit which stamps most of his work, and most of the other parts had representatives worthy of the prosy and tumid lines allotted to the personages.

PARK THEATRE.

"Our American Cousin" was played last evening at the Park Theatre, with Mr. Sothern in what is sometimes called his famous "creation" of *Lord Dundreary*—a description which need not be objected to, seeing that the inane but very amusing personage which Mr. Sothern has given to the stage has no substantial basis, and can hardly be considered as typical. At all events, it appears that he has been before the public over 5,000 times already, and, in whatever aspect he may be accepted, it is quite certain that he is a very decided fact. Confronted by the statement concerning his multitudinous public appearances, criticism may very well cease to ask wherefore he exists at all, to measure him by psychological standards, or to take him to pieces analytically. It suffices that he has amused a great many people in his time, that he is still capable of amusing, and, for Mr. Sothern, it is enough that he has gained what quite a large reputation, and has done, and still does, loyal service for his exchequer. It was not indeed as a stranger that the large audience at the Park Theatre, last evening, bade *Lord Dundreary* welcome. On the contrary, it was as a very old friend, and so the reception accorded to him was very generous and warm. The skip with which he came upon the stage was assuredly no new accomplishment, nor were there any novel mental processes in his vacuous methods of dealing with his own weighty problems. Everything was very old, very familiar, but irresistibly funny, and most effectively absurd. The answer of the audience was ringing, pealing laughter, which was free, too, of any lurking shame-facedness for having been betrayed into such a full-toned and unmistakable method of approval. But outside of Mr. Sothern's most diverting performance, the piece was handsomely put upon the stage, and the distribution of characters was very satisfactory. The rôle of *Asa Trenchard* was very well filled by Mr. Henry Crisp, while Mr. George Holland's impersonation of the well-fed butler of the *Trenchard* mansion was so droll that it was by no means dwarfed by the large opportunities of *Dundreary* himself. The numerous lady rôles found quite accomplished representatives, the principal parts going to Miss Ida Savory, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Annie Wakeman, Miss Lizzie McCall, and Miss Josie Batchelder, of whom the three last mentioned ladies made first appearances in New-York. "Our American Cousin" will hold the stage of the Park for two weeks, and is to be succeeded by "Brother Sam" and "David Garrick."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"The Hunchback" was acted at the Grand Opera-house last evening in presence of an exceedingly large assemblage. The interest of the representation centred in the début of Miss Regina Dace, who acted *Julia*, and effected simultaneously her first appearance on the stage. Miss Dace brings to the theatre the intelligent but monotonous delivery of the platform. She is not wanting in intensity or in power, but she is woefully deficient in tenderness and passion; her small face and features only express vivacity and vehemence, and her reading is wholly devoid of variety. She got through her task, however, without mishap, and was frequently applauded, although her performance could only be considered as an effort of a clever amateur, who will have to commence her ascent of the ladder to fame by setting foot upon a lower round than such rôles as *Julia* represent. Mr. D. W. Waller portrayed *Master Walter* in good set fashion, and the scenes between *Modus* and *Helen* went capitally.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The reproduction last evening of the "Three Guardsmen" at Niblo's Theatre met with much success. It was witnessed by a very large and appreciative audience, whose interest never flagged until the fall of the curtain at the end of the last act. Some of the scenery exhibited yesterday is new, and some of it was used when the drama was acted some weeks ago, though it has been carefully retouched for the present occasion. A number of important changes have also been made in the cast of characters. Mr. W. J. Fleming fills the rôle of *D'Artagnan*, in place of Mr. Edward Thorne, and he did so last night in a way which, while it may have made the judicious grieve, appeared to greatly please the majority of the spectators. Mr. D. E. Ralton as *Cardinal Richelieu*, and Mr. F. C. Morrison as *Louis XIII.*, were also rewarded with a liberal measure of approbation. Mr. Frank Tannehill as *Athos*, Mr. J. F. Hern as *Aramis*, and Mr. Thomas Morris, who played *Porthos* at short notice in place of Mr. Welsh Edwards, whose name figured on the programme, sustained their respective rôles very acceptably, and Miss Rose Goodal as *Anne of Austria* and Miss L. Murray as *Constance* won deserved applause. Altogether, the entertainment was very enjoyable, and promises to be attractive to theatre-goers for some time.

BRIEF MENTION.

M. Leoni Berthelot's concert occurs at Chickering Hall, to-night.

"Les Mémoires du Diable" will be acted at the Théâtre Français this evening.

Mr. J. C. Fryer's German Opera Troupe sang "Lohengrin" for the first time in New-Orleans last night. The Varieties Theatre was crowded.

The sale of reserved seats for the Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts takes place at the Academy of Music this evening at 8 o'clock. Subscribers are expected to produce their tickets of membership at the sale.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Patti's performances in Milan were artistically and materially successful. In "La Traviata" she was much liked; in "Faust," however, the criticisms were harsh. The high prices and indiscreet "puffing" caused the Milanese public to incline to severity.

Herr Dr. Von Bülow has written an article in the Leipzig *Signals* on Herr Max Bruch's violin concerto, recently played at the Crystal Palace, in London. Dr. Von Bülow's present opinion of it is that the concerto is a "not transformable deformed fiddle mountain mouse."

Mendelssohn died Nov. 4, 1847, and by the German law the whole of his copyrights will, after the 1st of January next, be free to the German public. In England the copyrights will not expire for 42 years after the first publication. A very curious anomaly, for the "Elijah" will now be free to Germany, but be protected in England.

M. Halanzier, of the Paris Grand Opera-house, has agreed to accord a yearly allowance to two young musicians, laureates, already prominent at the late *concours* at the Conservatoire of Paris, and who are continuing their studies in that establishment. They are M. Lorrain, a deep baritone, and M. Dénoyé, deep bass. The latter is under 23, and the former only 21.

The Autumn performances at Her Majesty's Theatre had, after the first four days, taken ground, and the house was crowded. On the Saturday, indeed, money was turned away from all parts, while on Monday all the cheaper parts of the theatre were packed. The gentlemen in the gallery took off coats and waistcoats, and gave vent to their feelings by applause which would have frightened the more genteel half-crown public of the Summer season.

The subscription list for the Winter season at Her Majesty's Opera has been so satisfactorily taken up that Mr. Mapleson will shortly announce his intention of keeping the theatre open until the middle of March next, without material break. The first of the cheap performances brought before the public "Il Trovatore" with Mlle. Salla, Signor Fancelli, Signor Galassi, and Mme. Demeric-Lablache. Later on Mme. Marie-Roze and Mlle. Belocca were heard in "Le Nozze."

The *doyen* of the French stage was lately interred at Père la Chaise, and, curiously enough, not a single artist was present either at the religious ceremony at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul or at the cemetery. Still, the old actor was no unknown man. Pierre Martin was at his death 92 years of age, 55 of which have been spent in the active exercise of his profession. He played in comedy and sang in opera, and he was by far the oldest member of the Society of Dramatic Artists. Another French artist, M. Romainville, died a fortnight ago, aged 77. This gentleman had retired since 1855, so his talent is unknown to the present generation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that the Paris Odéon Theatre will not find a pièce de résistance for the Winter in the four-act comedy, entitled "Blackson and Daughter," by MM. Delavigne and Jacques Normand. The story runs very much in the old groove, and when the opening scene describes *Miss Blackson* as the heiress of a wealthy American, and *Viscount Olivier de Jarras* as the possessor of an ancient pedigree and a dismantled castle, the dénouement may be anticipated with the utmost certainty. The only novelty of the piece is that it is arrived at by a somewhat roundabout process. Well put upon the stage, and well acted as the new piece is, the public present upon the first night were unusually severe in their expressions of disapproval.

A CAT'S BITE.

THE SERIOUS EFFECTS IT HAS HAD ON A RESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS—A FATAL RESULT DEEMED PROBABLE.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 1.

The north-eastern corner of Hampshire County is much exercised over the sickness of Elbridge E. Cabot, one of Enfield's Selectmen and best citizens, the result of a cat bite on the thumb received Sept. 20. Mr. Cabot's sickness is accompanied by the most violent attacks of insanity, and is likely to prove fatal. The disease has some of the symptoms of hydrophobia, but whether it is the genuine article or an "acute mania," resulting from a morbid dwelling on the subject of hydrophobia, the doctors who have watched the case decline to say.

The cat that bit Mr. Cabot had been a family pet for a long time, and there is no direct proof that she was ever bitten by a mad dog or showed any of the usual symptoms of hydrophobia. She pounced down on him from her perch on a bar-post one morning as he was going to the barn, and bit him on the thumb, which was taken into the animal's mouth up to the first joint. He shook her off without difficulty, and went about his work with little thought of the occurrence. A day or two later a 5-years-old boy named Thayer, a ward of Mr. Cabot's, was playing in the field some distance from the house, when the same cat seized him by the hand. He had also threw her off, but she immediately laid hold of his ankle so firmly that he couldn't free himself. His cries were heard by a neighbor a quarter of a mile, off, who, when he had reached the spot, was unable to pull the cat off, and had to kill her in order to detach her from the boy. The boy is too young to suspect any danger, but he has begun to complain within a few days of pains which run up the leg that was bitten, and then down the arm on that side of the body. The attack of the cat on him was generally noised abroad, but Mr. Cabot kept his own bite a secret for some time. For eight weeks his outward life was as usual, but those who knew him best could see that he appeared not a little worried. At the beginning of the present week he began to feel ill, and on Wednesday afternoon consulted Dr. Thomson, of Belchertown, at first carefully avoiding any intimation that he thought hydrophobia might be the trouble, supposing that the Doctor hadn't heard of his case. The physician, however, was posted on the cat-biting accident, although he didn't care to admit it. Finally Mr. Cabot asked the Doctor if he discovered any symptoms of hydrophobia, and the physician answered no, but that something was making Mr. Cabot's nervous system so that he must tell him what it was. Chloral was prescribed, and it kept Mr. Cabot quiet for 24 hours, till Thursday evening, which is the only medicine yet given the sick man. During the day on Thursday Mr. Cabot's symptoms, while indicating the possibility of hydrophobia, were not especially pronounced, although he could neither eat nor drink.

Late on Thursday evening, when the effect of the medicine had subsided and Mr. Cabot was surrounded by a number of neighbors, the patient began to rave. He first struck unsuccessfully out for Dr. Thomson, who sat in front of him on the bed, and then began pounding Dr. Towne and another man who were back of him. He soon rose up in his strength, seized a couple of lanterns, and, scattering the crowd before him, rushed through one of the back windows of the house, taking most of it with him. Once in the yard, he tried to let loose the Doctor's horse, but finding the owner there before him, he threw one lantern at the horse's head and the other at the head of a man who was trying to approach him. A scrimmage followed, in which nobody was especially hurt, after which Cabot ran into the house and locked all the doors. A parley ensued among the outsiders, and a messenger was sent to the village for reinforcements. Then three men were detailed to work at the back door and as many at the front, and both were forced, the six men rushing in as nearly together as possible. They were provided with a blanket to throw over the patient's head, so that he might not bite, and they finally succeeded in binding him on the bed with cords. Meanwhile he was crying out that they might kill him, which he said was what they were trying to do. Afterward, when the Doctor remarked to him that they were sorry to be compelled to bind him, he replied, "No apology is necessary." Mr. Cabot came out of his frenzy before light yesterday, and was quiet during the entire day. The Doctor pronounced him wholly rational at noon, and in the afternoon he made his will. The cords were removed and hand-cuffs placed on his wrists, his ankles being confined with straps. The Doctor had to argue with him a little to get him to accept the hand-cuffs, but he finally did it willingly. To last accounts the patient was comfortable, although he had taken nothing to eat or drink. He persists, however, in saying that he shall die a terrible death in a day or two, when the neighbors will see something they never saw before, and implores a sufficient number of them to stay within call to manage him so that he won't hurt anybody.

Mr. Cabot is a well-to-do bachelor, 53 years old, living on the old family homestead some little distance south of the town, close by the Athol Railroad. He was for long years the mainstay of his whole family—father, mother, and a brother and sister—who lived in the same house. One by one, they have died, the sister being insane during some of her later years, and he has since lived alone, with the exception of a house-keeper and the little boy mentioned above, who is an orphan. The trials incident to the support and death of so many relatives, and the protracted trouble in settling with the railroad company, have long weighed heavily on his mind. He is a fine-looking man, large and muscular, and as he sat on the bed writing his will yesterday afternoon, he looked the picture of health. While the doctors hold back their decision, local opinion is inclined to regard the case as resulting from imagination rather than actual poison coming from the virus of the cat. Soon after the boy was bitten Mr. Cabot called on Dr. Towne and asked what could be done for him. The conversation turned on the disease in general, and the visitor expressed a strong desire to know its symptoms. So the Doctor, not suspecting Cabot had any personal cause for inquiry, took his medical journal and read aloud the detailed report of the Hartford case, which resulted in the death of Prof. Alvergnat last May. Knowing his peculiarly nervous temperament, the Doctor believes Cabot has been brooding over the contents of that paper ever since, and the man is probably dying according to the method therein described. How long he will hold out is quite a question. Prof. Alvergnat's disease developed alarming symptoms at the end of a month after the dog bit him, and he died on the fourth day after they appeared. It will be remembered that the local medical profession have never been able to agree whether his case was one of genuine hydrophobia or an acute mania, and that a majority voted for the latter theory, knowing him to be one of the most excitable of men, who, according to a local paper, "would have died with the lock-jaw if he had happened to scratch his hand with a rusty nail." In the present case the doctors hint that it is impossible for the disease to assume such a form of insanity as might prolong life even for a year.

The cat is believed to have been mad, and certainly stood a good chance of having been bitten. The *Republican*, of Sept. 18, contained an account of a mad dog's raid through nearly the whole of Belchertown. He came from Enfield on the 15th, and spattered froth on the dogs he bit, so that they, too, ran mad before night. The whole region has been heavily cursed with hydrophobia, a mad dog having bitten three persons, in the north part of Belchertown, in 1876, one of whom, a young man, died a horrible death a few weeks later. One of the others was killed by an accident the next Summer, never having shown signs of the disease, and the third, who enjoys good health, claims that he saved himself by keeping full of whisky. The little Thayer boy, who lived with Mr. Cabot, has been sent to his grandmother's at Greenwich, and no little anxiety is expressed as to whether he, too young to become a prey to imagination, will fall a victim to the disease.

DEATH OF THE BITTEN MAN ON SUNDAY—VIEWS OF THE PHYSICIANS.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 3.

Mr. Elbridge E. Cabot died yesterday at 2 P. M. The doctors decided that the symptoms were not pronounced enough for hydrophobia, but that the cat-bite caused the death. Mr. Cabot died quietly and with no convulsions, though whenever any one touched him he behaved as did Prof. Alvergnat, of Hartford, whose case Mr. Cabot had closely studied. He had been very excitable always, and it seems likely that brooding over the Hartford case led him to worry himself insane and to death.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

A CARD FROM A. WEBER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Detected and defeated in their attempt by questionable means to regain a waning popularity, secured by fraudulent and impudent claims, founded upon fictitious victories, some Rip Van Winkles in the piano trade have just woke up to learn of the Centennial, which has passed into oblivion over a year ago. And as the award decreed to A. WEBER, of New-York, has been and is now considered in its description of the peculiar merits of the Weber Pianos (the only thing the Centennial Commission could do)

superior to all others

because of their

SYMPATHETIC RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE, COMBINED WITH GREAT POWER.

Several ocean voyages are made, thousands of miles are traveled, and many months of correspondence ensues—after the close of the Centenial, mind you—by a defeated competitor.

What for? asks the innocent reader. Was it to learn how to make a piano as *good* as Weber? Oh, dear! no! no! no!

All this immense expense, time, and labor running over one year after the awards were given was to see if it is possible to make their award *equal* to Weber or to try and find some flaw in the award of this *terrible Weber*, who quietly attends to his legitimate business, and makes, as is admitted by the Commission and by musicians and experts,

THE BEST PIANO IN AMERICA,

and what is better still, *sells it at the most reasonable price!*

Life is too short to follow these piano quarrels, which have actually become a nuisance; but I trust the reader will bear with me while I give *the facts* regarding the Centennial.

The United States Government, by virtue of a law of Congress passed March 3, 1871, created the United States Centennial Commission, consisting of one delegate from each State and one from each Territory. In this Commission rested the sole power to make the *laws* for the Centennial and give *Reports and Awards*. The Centennial Commission was *sovereign*, and from it *no appeal*, and the Centennial Commission ALONE could give the exhibitor an *Official Report* and decree an *Award*.

By their direction Director-General A. T. Goshorn issued "Directions for a System of Awards."

ARTICLE I. Awards shall be based upon written reports, &c.

II. Two hundred Judges shall be appointed to make reports, one-half citizens of the United States and one-half foreigners. The Judges from the United States shall be *appointed by the Centennial Commission.*

III. Relates to compensation.

IV. Reports and awards shall be based upon merit, &c.

V. *(Note this.) Each report will be* DELIVERED *to the Centennial Commission as soon as completed for* FINAL *award and publication.*

VI. Awards will be FINALLY DECREED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, in compliance with the act of Congress, &c.

VII. Each exhibitor will have the *right to reproduce* AND PUBLISH THE REPORT AWARDED TO HIM, but the United States Centennial Commission RESERVES THE RIGHT TO *publish and dispose of* all reports in the *manner* it thinks *best* for public information, and *also to* EMBODY AND DISTRIBUTE THE REPORTS as *records of* the Exhibition.

Certainly, this language seems plain enough, and strong as Holy Writ!

It proves, if anything *can* prove, that the right to give a report rested SOLELY with the United States Centennial Commission, that all else *except* the official report given BY the United States Centennial Commission is simply IMPOSITION and FRAUD.

Most of the Examiners or Assistants, termed Judges, handed their reports to the Centennial Commission by Sept. 15, 1876, received their cash for their personal expenses, were discharged, and their functions having thus ended, went to their respective homes.

The *Executive Council* of the United States Commission examined each report, passed it, and handed it for *final* action to the *full Board* of the Centennial Commission who ALONE had the RIGHT to announce the OFFICIAL report and MAKE AN AWARD.

The awards were publicly proclaimed Nov. 10, 1876, and soon thereafter the *official reports* sent to the different exhibitors. The one sent to A. Weber, of New-York, is as follows:

The United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to

ALBERT WEBER, New-York, for grand, square, and upright

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 3, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	10	Crude Turp., bbls.	115
B. W. Flour, pks.	891	Spirits Turp., bbls.	278
Beans, bbls.	168	Resin, bbls.	1,610
Beer-wax, pkg.	1	Tar, bbls.	98
Broom-corn, bales.	44	Pitch, bbls.	35
Bullion, bars.	200	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales.	11,111	Oil-cake, pks.	1,629
Cotton-seed, bags.	35	Oil, lubr., bbls.	192
Dried Fruit, pks.	370	Pea-nuts, bags.	391
Eggs, pks.	417	Pecans, pks.	84
Flour, bbls.	36,402	Pork, pks.	1,386
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Beef, pks.	259
Corn-meal, bags.	188	Cut-meats, pks.	6,519
Wheat, bushels.	161,888	Lard, tes.	4,329
Corn, bushels.	108,480	Lard, kegs.	50
Oats, bushels.	171,840	Butter, pks.	2,468
Rye, bushels.	3,343	Cheese, pks.	13,665
Malt, bushels.	6,300	Rice, tes.	336
Barley, bushels.	96,998	Sugar, hhds.	105
Peas, bushels.	800	Skins, bales.	72
Oat-meal, bbls.	55	Starch, pks.	1,775
Oat-meal, bags.	940	Stearine, pks.	71
Flax-seed, bags.	132	Sumac, bags.	280
Grass-seed, bags.	572	Tallow, pks.	408
Hemp, bales.	4	Tow, pks.	43
Hides, No.	572	Tea, pks.	3
Hides, bales.	528	Tobacco, hhds.	190
Hops, bales.	1,489	Tobacco, pks.	425
Lead, pigs.	1,490	Whisky, bbls.	408
Leather, sides.	16,358	Wool, bales.	1,635
Molasses, bbls.	2,068		

COFFEE—Rio quiet, but firm, within the range of 15¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb., gold. Sales, 1,000 bags Rio, per Norn. at 14c. and taken from stock, 4,981 bags, per Der Nord; 5,004 bags, per J. L. Pendergast, and 1,549 bags Santos, per Tycho Brahe. Other kinds as last quoted.....Stock of Rio and Santos here in first hands, 30,749 bags, and at all the ports, 129,897 bags.

COTTON—Quoted firm for early delivery at prices last given, on a moderate inquiry. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,375 bales (of which 949 bales were on Saturday evening), including 382 bales to shippers, 693 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators, and ——— bale in transit.....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been to a fair aggregate at rather firmer rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 48,200 bales; of which 12,700 bales were on Saturday evening and 35,500 bales on Monday), and 300 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling December closing at 11.29c.@11.30c.; January, 11.34c.@11.35c.; February, 11.48c.@11.49c.; March, 11.62c.@11.63c.; April, 11.76c.@11.77c.; May, 11.88c.@11.89c.; June, 12c.@12.01c.; July, 12.05c.@12.07c.; August at 12.07c.@12.09c., showing an advance of 123 points, closing steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A freer movement was reported to-day in State and Western Flour, largely in grades suited to the export trade, as well for the English as for the South American markets, at about previous prices for Extras, holders responding promptly to the calls of buyers for the ruling grades specified below. Sales attracted more attention, partly for shipment, but in several instances at lower figures. City Mill Extras held rather more firmly, but less active.....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,250 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 4,800 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 1,900 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 1,850 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 1,300 bbls. for export at $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 87½,) 3,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 1,250 bbls. for export at $5 50@$6 75;) 850 bbls. do. Patent do., (these chiefly at $6 25@$6 95;) 5,400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 3,100 bbls. for export at $5 50@$7;) 650 bbls. Patent Extras, 2,100 bbls. Superfine, (of which about 1,600 bbls. for shipment, part to the United Kingdom, at $5 25@$5 10;) 1,350 bbls. No. 2, (these mostly at $4 40@$4;) and small lots of Sour and Unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour dull and weak; 950 bbls. sold, in lots.....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 600 bbls: and Corn-meal, 750 bbls. and 1,500 bags, within Saturday's range.....Buckwheat Flour and Corn meal unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand on all accounts, and quoted generally a trifle lower, though at the close prime Spring grades, for prompt delivery, were somewhat steadier on very moderate offerings, and a rather more urgent inquiry for forward delivery and purposes.....Sales have been reported to-day of 289,000 bushels, (of which about 105,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 3,600 bushels Canada Red, in bond, at $1 42@$1 42, chiefly at $1 42 for No. 1 Spring; 3,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 54½; 3,000 bushels White State at $1 54½; 400 bushels New-York No. 3 White at $1 44; 2,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 44; 8,000 bushels Spring, hard, at $1 45; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 31@$1 31½; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 30; 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 31; 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 29; 48,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 29; 144,000 bushels do., January, at $1 31¼@$1 32, chiefly at $1 31¼, closing at $1 31¼ paid and bid.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were as follows: No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 41 bid, and $1 44½ asked: do., January, at $1 43@$1 44½; do., February, at $1 42 @$1 43.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 29@$1 29¼; January, at $1 31@$1 31½; February at $1 33@$1 35.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 30¾@$1 31¼; do., January, at $1 33¼@$1 33¾; do., February, at $1 35 ₱ bushel.....Corn has been quoted rather stronger in price in the instance of prime old crop, on restricted offerings and a fair demand, partly for export, but closed tame and barely steady at the improvement. New options were moderate business.....Sales have been reported of 378,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 122,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 for early delivery, at 63½c.@63¾c., closing at 63¾c. bid; do. later in store, 62,000 bushels, at 63c.; New-York No. 2, December, 8,000 bushels, at 63¾c.; do., January, 8,000 bushels, at 64¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 40,000 bushels at 61¼c.@61¾c., closing at 61¾c.; do., January, 40,000 bushels at 58c.@58¾c., closing at 58c.; ungraded Mixed Western Corn at 58c.@62¾c. for new and old; unmerchantable No. 2 small lot, at 59c.; Yellow Delaware at 62¼c. for choice new; new Yellow Western, at 59c. to 59½c. At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 61c.@61¾c.; January at 60¾c.@61c.; February at 60c.@62c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closing at 61¾c.@62c.; January at 61c.@63½c.; February at 64c.@65¾c.....Rye and Peas as last quoted, but dull.....Barley has been in less request at about former prices.....Sales reported of 26,000 bushels two-rowed State at 70c.@77c., and 20,000 bushels three-rowed do., part at 84c.....Feed Barley inactive; quoted at 57c.@59c. for round lots.....Of Barley-malt, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State sold at 75c., cash.....Oats again quoted 4c.@5c. bushel below Saturday's rates, and business has been reported of 46,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 4,200 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,500 bushels, at 38¼c.@38¾c.; New-York No. 2, quoted at 38¾c.@39c.; Mixed Western, 2,800 bushels, at 36c.@37c.; White Western, 5,000 bushels, at 38c.@40½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted nominal at 39c.; White State, 7,700 bushels, at 38c.@43c., Mixed State, 13,000 bushels, at 37½c.@39c.; and Mixed and White State together, 12,000 bushels, at 39c.....Hay, Straw and Grass-seeds about as last quoted. 436 bushels Timothy-seed sold from dock at $1 36@$1 36½.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 1,762,214 bushels Wheat, 1,250,000 bushels Corn, 232,776 bushels Rye, 925,932 bushels Barley, 123,171 bushels Malt, 1,912,890 bushels Oats, and 7,997 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,099,432 bushels, as against 6,886,784 bushels last Monday, 9,224,664 bushels Dec. 4, 1876, and 9,016,852 bu hels Dec. 4, 1875.

MILK—The contract prices paid to producers for a supply of Milk is 4c.@5c. per quart, receivers paying the railroad fr ight, which is 1½c. per quart.

MOLASSES—Unchanged; 460 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 35c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Dull; Spirits Turpentine quoted at 33c.@33½c. Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Without important alteration; movement rather brisker. Of Refined, 10,000 bbls., for early delivery here, sold at 13c.; 7,500 bbls. at Philadelphia, at 12¾c.@13c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 30,000 bbls. United, here and at Oil City, $1 81¼@$1 86⅞, closing at $1 84⅜.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork quiet, for early delivery, at easier and irregular prices; a fair inquiry for options. Sold at $13 40.....Other kinds inactive and nominal.....And, for forward delivery here, Western Mess in some demand; December option quoted nominal; January, $13 35; February, $13 40 bid; March, $13 55 bid, with sales reported of 500 bbls. January option at $12 25.....Dressed Hogs and Cut-meats about as last quoted.....Bacon in fair request, with sales reported of 130 bxs. Long Clear at 7c.@7¼c.; and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear December at 6¾c.@7c.....And, for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear December at 6¾c.@7c.....And, for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear December at $6 17½@$6 20.....Western Lard has been in less request for early delivery, at irregular prices.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime at $8 42½@$8 45, closing at $8 42½.....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam Lard in moderate demand, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close at $8 40 bid: January, $8 42½ bid: February, $8 52½: March, $8 62½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to-day at $8 42½@$8 45 tcs., December; $8 37 to $8 40; 1,250 tcs., January, at $8 42½; 2,500 tcs., February, at $8 52½, and 1,000 tcs., March, at $8 62½.....City Steam and Kettle in moderate demand, quoted at the close at $8 30@$8 40.....Sales, 500 tcs. at $8 35@$8 37½; and 100 tcs., slightly off, at $8 27½.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $8 12½.....Refined Lard quiet, and for the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at $8 75@$8 87½; choice to fancy do., for the West Indies, at $8 75, with sales reported of 400 tcs., for the Continent on private terms.....Beef, Beef-Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last noted. Tallow more active, but rather easier in price, quoted at $7 50@$7 62½ for prime City, with sales reported of 120,000 ℔. at $7 50@$7 75 as to quality. Also, 500 bbls. on private terms.....Stearine inactive, with prime to choice Western, in tes., quoted at 8½c.@9c.; City at 8c.@8¼c.....Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil in moderate request; December options quoted at 53½c.@55c.; January at 52c.@52½c.; seller's option, first half of 1878, at 49½c.@49¾c., (100 bbls. sold at 49c.)

SUGARS—Raw dull on the reduced basis of 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba.....Sales include 100 hhds. low grade on private terms.....Refined a shade lower and slow of sale.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 10½, regular; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a moderate scale, and rates have been quoted rat aer easier.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,600 bales Cotton (compressed) at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 21s. 3d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, small lots of Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 8d. asked and 7½d. bid; 850 bbls. Apples at 4s.; 2,500 cases canned goods on private terms, quoted at 2s. asked; 100 bales Domestics and 100 bales ——— 50 tons Maple at 40s.; 400 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at 35s.; and, recently, 5,300 bags Oat-meal on private terms. And by steam From Chicago, through freight, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,900 pks. Provisions on private terms, quoted at 76c.@75c., via Boston, prompt shipment. Also, an American ship, 1,267 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 15-32d. ₱ lb., and a British ship, 1,352 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) on private terms.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 150 bales Hops, direct, at ½d. ₱ lb., (with 650 bales rumored, via Liverpool, on private terms.).....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Grain, and 1,200 cases Canned Goods on private terms; 550 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl; 150 pcls. Syrup (recently) on private terms: and 800 bbls. Provisions on the basis of 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 60 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 25 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 200 pcls. Butter at 45s. ₱ ton; and 36,000 bushels Grain, (on foreign contract,) on private terms.....For Hull, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Aberdeen, by sail, 5,000 bushels Grain at 5d. 6d., (by a German bark, 503 tons, placed on the berth a few days since).....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British bark, 430 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington or Newberne, on private terms, at about 4s. 3d. and 4s. 3d.....For French ports direct, three Austrian barks, 630, 563, and 548 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on private terms; quoted at 7-16c.@29-32c. ₱ lb.....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 581 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) reported at 5s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., rumored at 5s. 3d.; and a British ship, 1,261 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 35s. 6d.....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel.....For Antwerp or Bremen, a Russian bark, 1,059 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 4s. 3¼s. 1½d., (with option of Bremen;) a British bark, 370 tons, with about 5,800 bbls. do., from do., at 4s. 1½d.; another, 940 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., reported at 4s. 1d. (with option of Bremen.).....For Bremen, by steam-ship Hermann, 1,000 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₱ lb.; 440 pks. Butter at 3 reichmarks; 50 hhds. Tobacco, 75 dcs. 300 cases do. at 1½ dcs. and 60 tons Measurement Goods at 90?100 dc.....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 pkc. Provisions at 3 reichmarks.....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian ship, 939 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½c. (or, less at Antwerp at 4s. 3d.); and a Norwegian bark, 799 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 4½d.....For Amsterdam, a Norwegian bark, 856 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on private terms; quoted 1c. ₱ lb.....For Malaga, a Spanish bark, 391 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at about 1c. ₱ lb.....For Santos, a Danish bark, 287 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For Barbados, an American schooner, 252 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $21 50.....For Montevideo, Long Island, a schooner, with renewed Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Petroleum dull; Crude in bbls., 10¼c.@10¾c.; Refined, 12¾c.@13c. Coffee firmer; in good demand; Rio, 18¼c.@18¾c. for ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@18c. for common to good; Java, 22¾c.@23¾c. for fair to choice, all gold. Sugar nominal; fair and good refining Cuba, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Refined inactive; closed at 10¾c. for Cut Loaf, 10c. for Crushed, 9¾c. for Powdered, 9¼c. for Granulated, and 9¼c. for A. Flour quiet; Ohio Extra, $5 75; Minnesota do., $5 75; do. Extra Family process, $6 25; do. choice, $6 37½; do., fancy, $6 50; Pennsylvania do. good, $6 50; fancy, $6 75; high grades, $6 80; Ohio do. do. good and choice, $6 50@$6 75; Patent and other high grades, $7@$9 50. Rye Flour quiet at $4. Corn-meal—No sales. Buck-wheat Meal, $2 75@3. Wheat dull; shippers holding off; Pennsylvania Red, $1 41@$1 49; Southern do., $1 43@$1 48; Ohio Amber, $1 43; Delaware do. good and choice, $1 46@$1 48; Maryland do., choice, $1 47; 4,000 bushels No. 2 sold at $1 41; White, $1 42@$1 50. Rye quiet; Western, 72c.@73c.; Pennsylvania, 74c.@75c.; Delaware, 68½c.@70c. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats unchanged. Whisky steady; ironbound Western, $1 10. At the Maritime Exchange, open board: Corn dull; 60c.@60¼c. for sail, mixed; spot and December; 60¼c.@60½c. for January; 60½c.@ 60¾c. February. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Red, $1 40 @$1 42½, spot and December; $1 43@$1 44¼, January; $1 47@$1 48, February. Oats firmly held; No. 2 White, 37½c.@38c., spot and December; 38c.@39c., January and February. Rye quoted at 91c. for cargo lots.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Flour in good demand; sales of 1,100 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat in fair milling demand; No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 29; No. 1 do. do., $1 25 cash; White at $1 36; 1 car Green Bay Spring at $1 25. Corn in demand; sales, 10,000 bushels sample at private terms; 5,000 bushels Toledo at 62c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 54c. Oats inactive. Rye nominal. Barley in fair inquiry; sales 1,500 bushels four-rowed State at 75c.@80c.; 900 bushels two-rowed State at 70c.@75c. Malt unchanged. Highwines unchanged; sales of 110 bbls. at $1 07½@$1 10 for city stock. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights—No shipments. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts—Lake—Flour, 8,769 bbls.; Wheat, 166,334 bushels; Corn, 242,629 bushels; Oats, 35,901 bushels; Barley, 2,140 bushels; Pork, 55 bbls.; Lard, 1,200 lbs.; 200 bbls. by Railroad—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Canal to Tide-water, none; by Railroad—Flour, 11,490 bbls.; Wheat, 92,600 bushels; Corn, 15,900 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels. Grain afloat for Buffalo on upper and lower lakes—Wheat, 125,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Rye, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 41,000 bushels. Grain afloat in creek and in store in elevator—Wheat 1,210,026 bushels; Corn, 795,296 bushels; Oats, 35,791 bushels; Rye, 22,440 bushels; Barley, 383,693 bushels; Malt, 86,826 bushels. Shipments by canal to intermediate points, 21,900 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 07@$1 07½; No. 2 do., $1 00½ cash; $1 00¾@ $1 01 December; $1 07@$1 07⅝, January; No. 2 do., $1 00½; Rejected, 89c.@99½c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; 41½c.@42c., cash or December; 40¾c.@40¾c., January; Rejected, 35c. Oats quiet and weak; 24¾c., cash and December; 24¾c., January; Rejected, 22½c. Rye firmer. Barley easier at 61½c. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; $11 85, cash; $11 75, December; $11 95, January; $12 10@ $12 12½, February. Lard in fair demand and firm; $7 87½, cash; $7 82½, December; $7 85, January; $7 95, February. Bulk-meats dull, weak, and lower; Shoulders, 4½c.; Short Rib, 6¾c.; Short Clear, 6¾c. Whisky dull, weak, and lower, at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,900 bushels; Corn, 157,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 8,500 bushels. At the close, Wheat stronger: No. 1 Chicago Spring, cash, $1 07½@$1 07¾; December; $1 07¾@$1 07⅞, January; No. 2 do., $1 00½; December; 42c., January; 41c., cash. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork easier but not quotably lower. Lard steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Extra do., $1 35½; Amber Michigan, spot and seller December, $1 30½; seller January, $1 31; No. 1 Red Winter, spot, held at $1 32, and $1 31½ bid; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, held at $1 27½; seller December, $1 27½; seller January held at $1 29½ and $1 29¼ bid; No. 3 Red, $1 21. Later Wheat in store, 32,000 bushels, at 63c.; New-York No. 2, December, 8,000 bushels, at 63¾c.; do., January, 8,000 bushels, at 64¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 40,000 bushels at 61¼c.@61¾c., closing at 61¾c.; ungraded Mixed Western at 58c.@58¾c., closing at 58c.; ungraded Mixed Western Corn at 58c.@62¾c. for new and old; unmerchantable No. 2 small lot, at 59c.; Yellow Delaware at 62¼c. for choice new; new Yellow Western, at 59c. to 59½c. At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 61c.@61¾c.; January at 60¾c.@61c.; February at 60c.@62c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closing at 61¾c.@62c.; January at 61c.@63½c.; February at 64c.@65¾c.....Rye and Peas as last quoted, but dull.....Barley has been in less request at about former prices.....Sales reported of 26,000 bushels two-rowed State at 70c.@77c., and 20,000 bushels three-rowed do., part at 84c.....Feed Barley inactive; quoted at 57c.@59c. for round lots.....Of Barley-malt, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State sold at 75c., cash.....Oats again quoted 4c.@5c. bushel below Saturday's rates, and business has been reported of 46,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 4,200 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,500 bushels, at 38¼c.@38¾c.; New-York No. 2, quoted at 38¾c.@39c.; Mixed Western, 2,800 bushels, at 36c.@37c.; White Western, 5,000 bushels, at 38c.@40½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted nominal at 39c.; White State, 7,700 bushels, at 38c.@43c., Mixed State, 13,000 bushels, at 37½c.@39c.; and Mixed and White State together, 12,000 bushels, at 39c.....Hay, Straw and Grass-seeds about as last quoted. 436 bushels Timothy-seed sold from dock at $1 36@$1 36½.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 1,762,214 bushels Wheat, 1,250,000 bushels Corn, 232,776 bushels Rye, 925,932 bushels Barley, 123,171 bushels Malt, 1,912,890 bushels Oats, and 7,997 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,099,432 bushels, as against 6,886,784 bushels last Monday, 9,224,664 bushels Dec. 4, 1876, and 9,016,852 bu hels Dec. 4, 1875.

MILK—The contract prices paid to producers for a supply of Milk is 4c.@5c. per quart, receivers paying the railroad fr ight, which is 1½c. per quart.

MOLASSES—Unchanged; 460 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 35c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Dull; Spirits Turpentine quoted at 33c.@33½c. Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Without important alteration; movement rather brisker. Of Refined, 10,000 bbls., for early delivery here, sold at 13c.; 7,500 bbls. at Philadelphia, at 12¾c.@13c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 30,000 bbls. United, here and at Oil City, $1 81¼@$1 86⅞, closing at $1 84⅜.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork quiet, for early delivery, at easier and irregular prices; a fair inquiry for options. Sold at $13 40.....Other kinds inactive and nominal.....And, for forward delivery here, Western Mess in some demand; December option quoted nominal; January, $13 35; February, $13 40 bid; March, $13 55 bid, with sales reported of 500 bbls. January option at $12 25.....Dressed Hogs and Cut-meats about as last quoted.....Bacon in fair request, with sales reported of 130 bxs. Long Clear at 7c.@7¼c.; and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear December at 6¾c.@7c.....And, for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear December at $6 17½@$6 20.....Western Lard has been in less request for early delivery, at irregular prices.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime at $8 42½@$8 45, closing at $8 42½.....And for forward delivery of Western Steam Lard in moderate demand, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close at $8 40 bid: January, $8 42½ bid: February, $8 52½: March, $8 62½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to-day at $8 42½@$8 45 tcs., December; $8 37 to $8 40; 1,250 tcs., January, at $8 42½; 2,500 tcs., February, at $8 52½, and 1,000 tcs., March, at $8 62½.....City Steam and Kettle in moderate demand, quoted at the close at $8 30@$8 40.....Sales, 500 tcs. at $8 35@$8 37½; and 100 tcs., slightly off, at $8 27½.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $8 12½.....Refined Lard quiet, and for the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at $8 75@$8 87½; choice to fancy do., for the West Indies, at $8 75, with sales reported of 400 tcs., for the Continent on private terms.....Beef, Beef-Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last noted. Tallow more active, but rather easier in price, quoted at $7 50@$7 62½ for prime City, with sales reported of 120,000 ℔. at $7 50@$7 75 as to quality. Also, 500 bbls. on private terms.....Stearine inactive, with prime to choice Western, in tes., quoted at 8½c.@9c.; City at 8c.@8¼c.....Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil in moderate request; December options quoted at 53½c.@55c.; January at 52c.@52½c.; seller's option, first half of 1878, at 49½c.@49¾c., (100 bbls. sold at 49c.)

SUGARS—Raw dull on the reduced basis of 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba.....Sales include 100 hhds. low grade on private terms.....Refined a shade lower and slow of sale.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 10½, regular; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a moderate scale, and rates have been quoted rat aer easier.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,600 bales Cotton (compressed) at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 21s. 3d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, small lots of Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 8d. asked and 7½d. bid; 850 bbls. Apples at 4s.; 2,500 cases canned goods on private terms, quoted at 2s. asked; 100 bales Domestics and 100 bales ——— 50 tons Maple at 40s.; 400 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at 35s.; and, recently, 5,300 bags Oat-meal on private terms. And by steam From Chicago, through freight, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,900 pks. Provisions on private terms, quoted at 76c.@75c., via Boston, prompt shipment. Also, an American ship, 1,267 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 15-32d. ₱ lb., and a British ship, 1,352 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) on private terms.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 150 bales Hops, direct, at ½d. ₱ lb., (with 650 bales rumored, via Liverpool, on private terms.).....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Grain, and 1,200 cases Canned Goods on private terms; 550 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl; 150 pcls. Syrup (recently) on private terms: and 800 bbls. Provisions on the basis of 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 60 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 25 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 200 pcls. Butter at 45s. ₱ ton; and 36,000 bushels Grain, (on foreign contract,) on private terms.....For Hull, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Aberdeen, by sail, 5,000 bushels Grain at 5d. 6d., (by a German bark, 503 tons, placed on the berth a few days since).....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British bark, 430 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington or Newberne, on private terms, at about 4s. 3d. and 4s. 3d.....For French ports direct, three Austrian barks, 630, 563, and 548 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on private terms; quoted at 7-16c.@29-32c. ₱ lb.....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 581 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) reported at 5s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., rumored at 5s. 3d.; and a British ship, 1,261 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 35s. 6d.....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel.....For Antwerp or Bremen, a Russian bark, 1,059 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 4s. 3¼s. 1½d., (with option of Bremen;) a British bark, 370 tons, with about 5,800 bbls. do., from do., at 4s. 1½d.; another, 940 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., reported at 4s. 1d. (with option of Bremen.).....For Bremen, by steam-ship Hermann, 1,000 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₱ lb.; 440 pks. Butter at 3 reichmarks; 50 hhds. Tobacco, 75 dcs. 300 cases do. at 1½ dcs. and 60 tons Measurement Goods at 90?100 dc.....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 pkc. Provisions at 3 reichmarks.....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian ship, 939 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½c. (or, less at Antwerp at 4s. 3d.); and a Norwegian bark, 799 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 4½d.....For Amsterdam, a Norwegian bark, 856 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on private terms; quoted 1c. ₱ lb.....For Malaga, a Spanish bark, 391 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at about 1c. ₱ lb.....For Santos, a Danish bark, 287 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For Barbados, an American schooner, 252 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $21 50.....For Montevideo, Long Island, a schooner, with renewed Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Petroleum dull; Crude in bbls., 10¼c.@10¾c.; Refined, 12¾c.@13c. Coffee firmer; in good demand; Rio, 18¼c.@18¾c. for ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@18c. for common to good; Java, 22¾c.@23¾c. for fair to choice, all gold. Sugar nominal; fair and good refining Cuba, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Refined inactive; closed at 10¾c. for Cut Loaf, 10c. for Crushed, 9¾c. for Powdered, 9¼c. for Granulated, and 9¼c. for A. Flour quiet; Ohio Extra, $5 75; Minnesota do., $5 75; do. Extra Family process, $6 25; do. choice, $6 37½; do., fancy, $6 50; Pennsylvania do. good, $6 50; fancy, $6 75; high grades, $6 80; Ohio do. do. good and choice, $6 50@$6 75; Patent and other high grades, $7@$9 50. Rye Flour quiet at $4. Corn-meal—No sales. Buck-wheat Meal, $2 75@3. Wheat dull; shippers holding off; Pennsylvania Red, $1 41@$1 49; Southern do., $1 43@$1 48; Ohio Amber, $1 43; Delaware do. good and choice, $1 46@$1 48; Maryland do., choice, $1 47; 4,000 bushels No. 2 sold at $1 41; White, $1 42@ $1 50. Rye quiet; Western, 72c.@73c.; Pennsylvania, 74c.@75c.; Delaware, 68½c.@70c. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats unchanged. Whisky steady; ironbound Western, $1 10. At the Maritime Exchange, open board: Corn dull; 60c.@60¼c. for sail, mixed; spot and December; 60¼c.@60½c. for January; 60½c.@ 60¾c. February. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Red, $1 40 @$1 42½, spot and December; $1 43@$1 44¼, January; $1 47@$1 48, February. Oats firmly held; No. 2 White, 37½c.@38c., spot and December; 38c.@39c., January and February. Rye quoted at 91c. for cargo lots.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Flour in good demand; sales of 1,100 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat in fair milling demand; No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 29; No. 1 do. do., $1 25 cash; White at $1 36; 1 car Green Bay Spring at $1 25. Corn in demand; sales, 10,000 bushels sample at private terms; 5,000 bushels Toledo at 62c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 54c. Oats inactive. Rye nominal. Barley in fair inquiry; sales 1,500 bushels four-rowed State at 75c.@80c.; 900 bushels two-rowed State at 70c.@75c. Malt unchanged. Highwines unchanged; sales of 110 bbls. at $1 07½@$1 10 for city stock. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights—No shipments. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts—Lake—Flour, 8,769 bbls.; Wheat, 166,334 bushels; Corn, 242,629 bushels; Oats, 35,901 bushels; Barley, 2,140 bushels; Pork, 55 bbls.; Lard, 1,200 lbs.; 200 bbls. by Railroad—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Canal to Tide-water, none; by Railroad—Flour, 11,490 bbls.; Wheat, 92,600 bushels; Corn, 15,900 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000

THE TREASURY REPORT.

FIGURES OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

REVENUES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT YEAR —THE QUESTION OF RESUMPTION—THE NATIONAL BANKS AS GOVERNMENT AGENTS—COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER—ANNOYANCES AND DEFECTS OF THE CUSTOMS—VARIOUS OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to law, I respectfully submit the following report:

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were:

From Customs	$130,958,483 07
From internal revenue	118,630,407 83
From sales of public lands	976,253 68
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,078,530 96
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railroad Companies	1,361,998 64
From Customs' fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,044,712 84
From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands	1,727,611 97
From proceeds of sales of Government property	333,954 96
From premium on sales of coin	249,580 78
From profits on coinage, &c	3,273,238 09
From miscellaneous sources	3,037,752 81
Total ordinary receipts	$269,000,586 62

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$15,794,188 34
For foreign intercourse	1,229,798 79
For Indians	3,277,067 22
For pensions	27,963,752 27
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements, and Arsenals	37,082,735 90
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at Navy-yards	14,939,935 36
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	39,228,119 47
For interest on the public debt	97,124,511 58
Total ordinary expenditures	$236,660,008 93
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$30,340,577 69

Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of United States notes, &c	$10,071,617 00
To the redemption of fractional currency	14,043,458 05
To the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds for the sinking fund	447,500 00
To increase of cash balance in the Treasury	5,778,002 64
Total	$30,340,577 69

The amount due the sinking fund for the year was $33,729,883 20, leaving a deficiency on this account of $3,389,255 51. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1877 have decreased as follows: In Customs revenue, $17,115,491 54; in proceeds of sales of public lands, $153,213 27; in sales of coin, $3,473,965 02; in semi-annual tax on banks, $250,022 33; in prize money, $321,370 92; in sales of public property, $1,288,212 73; and in miscellaneous items, $934,512 81. There was an increase in the following items: In internal revenue, $1,029,675 80; in profits on coinage, $1,532,121 27; and in miscellaneous items, $1,593,539 01—making a net decrease in the receipts from all sources, for the year, of $18,481,452 54. The expenditures show a decrease as follows: In the War Department, $988,152 74; in the Navy Department, $4,003,374 46; in the Interior Department, $983,194 37; in civil and miscellaneous, $10,706,807 18; and in the interest on the public debt, $3,118,759 63—due to the funding of 6 per cent. bonds in new 5 and 4½ per cent. bonds—making a total reduction in all of the departments of $19,799,788 40. The large apparent reduction in the expenses of the Navy Department, however, is not real; for, by reason of insufficient appropriations to pay the current liabilities of that department, Congress has, by Deficiency bill, during the present session, appropriated the sum of $2,003,861 27, which is properly chargeable to the expenditures of the last year; but, including such deficiency, the reduction in receipts has been nearly met by the reduction of expenditures. It will also be noticed that more than one-half of this reduction has been made in the civil and miscellaneous expenditures, and is in part due to the reduction of the salaries and office expenses of the civil officers and employes of the Government.

FISCAL YEAR 1878.

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, will be as follows:

Receipts.	For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1877. Actual.	For the remaining three-quarters of the year. Estimated.
From Customs	$36,983,531 56	$92,516,468 44
From internal revenue	28,393,382 58	89,606,617 42
From sales of public lands	218,791 19	781,208 81
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	3,449,936 84	3,550,063 16
From repayments of interest by Pacific Railroad Companies	236,162 18	863,837 82
From Customs' fees, fines, penalties, &c.	295,340 32	704,659 68
From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands	441,604 35	1,308,395 65
From proceeds of sales of Government property	65,588 36	284,411 64
From premium on sales of coin	130,432 67	369,567 33
From profits on coinage, &c.	427,777 10	1,272,222 90
From miscellaneous sources	895,022 67	2,704,977 33
Total receipts	$71,537,569 82	$193,962,430 18

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, will be:

Expenditures.	For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1877. Actual.	For the remaining three-quarters of the year. Estimated.
For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	$15,221,376 05	$36,198,622 95
For Indians	1,658,572 96	3,191,427 04
For military establishment, including fortifications and river and harbor improvements and Arsenals	7,416,783 39	21,083,216 41
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at Navy-yards	2,072,037 48	35,927,962 52
For interest on the public debt	40,466,589 96	52,694,053 76
Total ordinary expenditures	$70,730,903 55	$161,699,738 17

From the actual receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year and the estimates for the remaining three quarters, based upon existing laws, the total revenues for the current year will amount to $265,500,000, and the expenditures to $232,430,643 72, which will leave a surplus revenue of $33,069,356 28; and as the amount required for the sinking fund is $35,424,804 80, there will be a deficit on this account of $2,355,448 52.

FISCAL YEAR 1879.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, estimated upon existing laws, will be:

From Customs	$133,000,000 00
From internal revenue	120,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,100,000 00
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	1,100,000 00
From Customs' fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,000,000 00
From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands	1,750,000 00
From proceeds of sales of Government property	500,000 00
From premium on sales of coin	50,000 00
From profits on coinage, &c.	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,750,000 00
Total ordinary receipts	$269,250,000 00

The estimates of expenditures for the same period, received from the several executive departments, are as follows.

Legislative	$2,843,256 16
Executive	13,2?8,462 25
Judicial	391,900 00
Foreign intercourse	1,214,397 50
Military establishment	$41,597,270 68
Naval establishment	16,233,234 40
Indian affairs	5,415,891 20
Pensions	28,000,000 00
Public Works:	
Treasury Department	5,076,875 90
War Department	7,953,077 76
Navy Department	2,314,231 00
Interior Department	520,344 00
Department of Agriculture	15,750 00
Postal service	8,993,672 72
Miscellaneous	13,143,585 22
Permanent annual appropriations:	
Interest on the public debt	92,680,802 51
Sinking fund	37,196,045 04
Refunding acts—Customs, internal revenue, lands, &c	5,043,000 00
Collecting revenue from Customs	6,500,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,161,300 04
Total estimated expenditures	$280,588,796 38

It will appear that if Congress shall make appropriations based upon the foregoing estimates, including $37,196,045 04 for the sinking fund, there will be a deficiency at the close of the year of $11,438,796 38. The following estimates are in excess of the expenditures, for the same purposes, for the last fiscal year:

Judicial	$8,654 39
Military establishment	4,030,790 21
Indian affairs	3,246,783 61
	138,863 96
Pensions	96,247 72
Public Works:	
War Department	2,941,417 53
Navy Department	1,526,228 45
Interior Department	231,744 00
Department of Agriculture	8,910 00
Postal service	2,059,112 28

Assuming that Congress will not increase the aggregate national taxation at a time when all industries are oppressed by the weight of local taxation, the Secretary recommends that the aggregate appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, exclusive of interest and sinking fund, should not exceed $140,000,000. This will require the appropriations to be reduced at least $11,000,000 below the estimates submitted above—a reduction that, in the opinion of the Secretary, can be made without crippling any branch of the public service. Reduction in public expenditures cannot be secured merely by a reduction of appropriations. It must be accompanied by a careful revision of the laws which fix the salary and number of employes; by a reduction of the amount expended on public works now in progress; by postponement of all new works not indispensable for the public service, and by judicious scrutiny of disbursements. The rapid appreciation of our current money to the coin standard should be accompanied by diminished expenses in the public service. The revenue from duties on imports having largely diminished, the expenses of its collection should be reduced. Old claims should be closely scrutinized, and any increase in any branch of public expenditure should be arrested. The Secretary will not undertake, in this report, to revise the estimates of the different departments—many items of which are submitted without recommendation—but urges that the appropriations based upon them, including the amount estimated for the sinking fund, should not, in any event, exceed in the aggregate the estimated revenues of the Government.

SINKING FUND.

In the last annual report (page x.) my predecessor stated that, had the resources of the Treasury during each fiscal year, commencing with 1862, been sufficient to make a literal compliance with the conditions of the Sinking Fund law practicable, a total of $433,848,215 37 would have been applied to that fund July 1, 1876, whereas the actual reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury at that date, amounted to $658,992,226 44. On the same basis, the amount in the sinking fund would have reached $475,318,888 78 on the 1st of July, 1877, on which date the reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury, since its highest point in 1865, amounted to $696,273,348 17, or $220,954,459 39 in excess of the amount required by law to be provided for that fund.

FUNDING &c.

The contract of Aug. 24, 1876, made by the Secretary of the Treasury with certain parties for the negotiation of $300,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, had so far been executed on the 1st of March, 1877, that $90,000,000 had been sold to the associated contractors, and calls had been made for the redemption of a like amount of five-twenty bonds. While the contract expired in terms on the 30th day of June, 1877, it contained a stipulation that it might be terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury upon 10 days' notice after the 4th of March, 1877. In May last it became apparent to the Secretary that, by a favorable change in the money market, 4 per cent. bonds could be sold at par, in coin, with great advantage to the Government; and, availing himself of the privilege secured by the contract, he gave notice that he would limit the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds to $200,000,000. On the 11th day of May it was agreed that a portion of the latter should be sold under the authority of the Resumption act for resumption purposes, and subscriptions were rapidly made until the aggregate reached $200,000,000, of which $185,000,000 were applied to the redemption of an equal amount of 6 per cent. bonds. On the 9th day of June, 1877, the Secretary entered into a contract with a portion of the previously associated parties for the sale at par, in coin, of the 4 per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the Refunding act. This contract was, in substance, similar to previous contracts, but was to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1878, with the right reserved to the United States to terminate it at any time after the 31st of December, 1877, by giving 10 days' notice thereof to the contracting parties. This contract also contained a stipulation, as follows:

"It is also agreed that the parties of the second part shall offer to the people of the United States at par and accrued interest, in coin, the 4 per cent. registered consols and 4 per cent. coupon consols of the denominations of $50 and $100 mentioned in this contract, for a period of 30 days from the public notice of such subscriptions, and in such cities and upon such notice as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe prior to the opening of the lists; and further, to offer to the subscribers the option of paying in instalments extending through three months."

Under this contract, invitations having been published, subscriptions to this loan were opened on the 16th of June, 1877. Within the period of 30 days thereafter the subscriptions had reached the sum of $75,496,550, which were payable within 90 days from the date of subscription, or on or before the 16th of October. Every subscription to these bonds has been paid, and of the proceeds $50,000,000 have been applied to the redemption of an equal amount of 6 per cent. bonds. The residue has been applied to resumption purposes, as hereafter stated. The annual reduction of interest on the public debt thus made is as follows:

By the sale of $185,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds	$2,775,000
By the sale of $50,000,000 4 per cent bonds	1,000,000
Aggregating	$3,775,000

In October last, after the payment of the popular subscriptions, arrangements were perfected to open further suqseriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, and a call was about to issue for $10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, but it was temporarily postponed by reason of the agitation of the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver, which the associates believed would prevent further sales of these bonds. For this reason they declined to offer them, and no further call of 6 per cent. bonds was therefore made. On the 19th of June, pending the subscriptions, the Secretary informed the associates in an official letter that as the Government exacts, in payment for these bonds, their face value in gold coin, it was not anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of their issue—being gold coin. The general confidence of the public that so just a principle of good faith would be observed by the Government, no doubt, largely contributed to the success of the loan. Whatever policy the Government may adopt, at any time, in its system of coinage, it should not reduce the value of the coin in which it pays its obligations below that it demanded and received. The Secretary earnestly urges Congress to give its sanction to this assurance. The high credit of the United States, the faithful observance of its public obligations, the abundance of its wealth and resources, the rapid reduction of its debt, the general accumulation of savings among the people, the favorable state of foreign trade, all contribute to enable the United States to borrow both from its own people and in foreign markets on the most favorable terms. The Secretary does not doubt that, if no question had arisen disturbing the public credit, the 6 per cent. bonds would be rapidly taken off by the proceeds of the 4 per cent. bonds, sold at par in coin or its equivalent. The highest public credit can be secured only by a constant observance of every public engagement, construed according to its letter and spirit. Thus far this course has been faithfully pursued by the United States. While with our ample resources and ability to pay are of no avail. At a time when we are providing, and rapidly securing the benefit of it by the reduction of the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent., it would seem to be a grievous error to raise a question about the coin in which the interest is payable. Self-interest alone, without respect to pride in public credit, would lead us to secure so great a benefit as would be the saving of one-third of the interest of the public debt. Of the 6 per cent. loans about $660,000,000 are now redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and of the whole debt $1,452,000,000 are redeemable before, or on the 1st of May, 1881. By the reduction of the interest, from 6 to 4 per cent., on the public debt now redeemable, there would be a saving of $13,200,000 annually, and by the reduction to 4 per cent. of the interest on the total debt, redeemable by the 1st of May, 1881, there would be a saving of $22,006,205 50 per annum. Any measure that creates distrust or doubt will arrest this process, and, by disabling the United States from borrowing, will compel the continued payment of the high rate of 6 per cent. If, therefore, the public interests demand the issue of silver dollars—a subject hereafter discussed—it is respectfully submitted to Congress that an express exception be made requiring that gold coin alone shall be paid for principal or interest on bonds issued to public creditors, since Feb. 12, 1873, the amount of which is $592,990,700. These bonds have entered into the markets of the world. If the market value of the silver in the new coin is less than the gold dollar, a forced payment in the new coin is a repudiation of a part of this debt. The saving that would thus be made is utterly insignificant compared with the injury done to the public credit. And even as to bonds issued prior to Feb. 12, 1873, public policy and enlightened self-interest require us to pay them in the coin then in circulation, and contemplated by both parties as the medium of payment. Silver dollars have not been in circulation in the United States since 1837, and since 1853 fractional silver coins have been in circulation and a legal tender only for limited sums, and have not been contemplated as the medium of payment times any considerable portion of the outstanding bonds, are issued. The silver dollar was, in fact, more valuable than the gold dollar. It does not become a nation like ours to avail itself of the market depreciation of silver to gain a small saving by the payment of silver dollars instead of the coin contemplated when the bonds were issued. A far greater saving and higher public honor can be secured by the sale, at par, of 4 per cent. bonds under the Refunding act, and the payment of outstanding bonds in gold coin. An assurance given by Congress of such payment would at once secure the complete success of the refunding process and greatly advance the present high credit of the United States. Another practical impediment in the sale of bonds was, that, under the law, the Secretary could receive coin alone in payment for them, and the only existing coin that could be received, under the law, was gold coin. As this was not in general circulation, it was impracticable for the people to pay it into the Treasury for these bonds. Therefore, it became necessary to conduct all sales through third parties, who could receive bank-bills, United States notes, drafts, certificates, and other forms of commercial paper, and convert them into coin. The Secretary, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to sell such bonds either for coin or for its equivalent in United States notes.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

By the Resumption act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to redeem legal-tender notes to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank-notes issued, and to continue such redemption, as circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. In obedience to this act, there have been issued, since March 1, 1877, to national banks, $16,123,995 of circulating notes, and there have been redeemed, retired, and canceled, $12,899,196 of United States notes, leaving outstanding, on the 1st instant, the sum of $351,324,288. By the same act it is provided that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. "And, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid." In obedience to this provision, the Secretary has sold at par, for coin, $15,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, or $5,000,000 during each of the months of May, June, and July last, and has sold $25,000,000 at par, in coin, of 4 per cent. bonds, or $5,000,000 for each of the months of August, September, October, November, and December. Of the funds thus received, $4,000,000 have been sold for the redemption of United States notes, and the residue is in the Treasury. The surplus revenue has also, under the same authority, been applied to the redemption of the residue of United States notes, not redeemed by the sale of coin as above stated, and the balance is held in the Treasury in preparation for resumption. These operations, aided greatly, no doubt, by the favorable condition of our foreign commerce, have advanced the market value of United States bonds to 97⅞ per cent., or within nearly 2½ per cent. of coin. They have also conclusively demonstrated the practicability of restoring United States notes to par, in coin, by the time fixed by law, and that without disturbing either domestic or foreign trade or commerce. Every step has been accompanied by a corresponding increase, with the advance of public credit, and the steady appreciation of United States notes. The export of bullion has been arrested, and our domestic supply has accumulated in the Treasury. The exportation of other domestic products has been largely increased, with corresponding advantage in their prices. The course adopted under the Resumption act, as herein set forth, if pursued, will probably be followed with like favorable results, and a sufficient fund for the maintenance of resumption will doubtless accumulate in the Treasury at or before the day fixed by law. This process of gradual banking has aided this process by allaying imaginary fears that would otherwise have been aroused by the withdrawal of United States notes. The Secretary cannot too strongly urge the firm maintenance of a policy that will make good the promise contained in the United States notes when issued—a promise repeated in the act "to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, and made definite and effective by the Resumption act. Dishonored notes, less valuable than the coin they promise, though justified by the necessity which led to their issue, should be made good as soon as practicable. The public credit is injured by every day's delay to redeem them. Every holder who was compelled by law to receive them has been deprived of a part of his just due. Now, when our national resources are ample, when the process of appreciation is almost complete, when the wisdom of the existing law has been demonstrated, it is the dictate of good policy and good faith to continue this process of preparation, so that at or before the time fixed by law every United States note will have equal purchasing power with coin. To reverse this policy in the face of assured success will greatly impair the public credit, arrest the process of reducing the interest on the public debt, and entail the financial distress our country has recently suffered. The Resumption act contemplates the reduction by the first day of January, 1879, of the amount of United States notes to $300,000,000, by the cancelation of such notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the circulation issued from national banks. The amount of circulation so issued may not be sufficient to accomplish the reduction contemplated; the Secretary therefore, recommends that authority be given to gradually fund into four per cent. bonds all United States notes in excess of $300,000,000, the bonds to be issued at par for coin, or its equivalent in United States notes. This will be in harmony with the declared object of existing law, and will open an easy way by which the people may invest their savings in a public security. Or the reduction of United States notes to the maximum of $300,000,000 may be accomplished if Congress will authorize the coinage of the silver dollar, to be exchanged for United States notes on the demand of the holder, such notes to be retired and canceled. Existing laws do not clearly define whether United States notes, when redeemed after Jan. 1, 1879, may be reissued. The first section of the Resumption act plainly provides for the permanent substitution of silver coin for the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding. Section 3 plainly provides for the permanent reduction of United States notes to an amount not exceeding $300,000,000. No distinct legislative declaration is made in the Resumption act that notes redeemed after that limit is reached shall not be reissued; but section 3,579 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that "when any United States notes are returned to the Treasury they may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest may require." The Secretary is of the opinion that, under this section, notes, when redeemed after the 1st of January, 1879, if the amount outstanding is not in excess of $300,000,000, may be reissued as the exigencies of the public service may require. A note redeemed with coin in the Treasury and subject to the same law as if originally issued as such, or a bank-note when redeemed by the corporation issuing it. The authority to reissue it does not depend upon the mode in which it is returned to the Treasury. But this construction is controverted, and should be settled by distinct provisions of law. It should not be open to doubt or dispute. The decision of this question by Congress involves not merely the construction of existing law, but the public policy of maintaining in circulation United States notes, either with or without the legal-tender clause. These notes are of great public convenience—they circulate readily, are of universal credit, are a debt of the people without interest, are protected by every possible safeguard against counterfeiting, and, when redeemable in coin at the demand of the holder, form a paper currency as good as has yet been devised. It is conceded that a certain amount can, with the aid of an ample reserve in coin, be always maintained in circulation. Should not the benefit of this circulation inure to the people, rather than to corporations, either State or national? The Government has ample facility for the collection, custody, and care of the coin reserves of the country. It is a safer custodian of such reserves than a multitude of scattered banks can be. The authority to issue circulating notes by banks is not given to them for their benefit, but for the public convenience, and to enable them to meet the ebb and flow of currency caused by varying crops, productions, and seasons. It is indispensable that a power should exist somewhere to issue and loan credit-money at certain times; and to redeem it at others. This function can be performed better by corporations than by the Government. The Government cannot loan money, deal in bills of exchange, or make advances on property. The Secretary ventures to express the opinion that the best currency for the people of the United States would be a carefully-limited amount of United States notes, promptly redeemable on presentation in coin, and supported by ample reserves of coin, and supplemented by a system of national banks, organized under general laws, free and open to all, with power to issue circulating notes secured by United States bonds deposited with the Government, and redeemable on demand in United States notes or coin. Such a system will secure to the people a safe currency of equal value in all parts of the country, receivable for all dues, and easily convertible into coin. Interest can thus be saved on so much of the public debt as can be conveniently maintained in permanent circulation, leaving to national banks the proper business of such corporations, of providing currency for the varying changes, the ebb and flow of trade. The legal tender quality given to United States notes was intended to maintain them in forced circulation, at a time when their depreciation was inevitable. When they are redeemable in coin this quality may either be withdrawn or retained, without affecting their use as currency in ordinary times. But experience has shown that there are periods when, under any system of paper money, however carefully guarded, it is impracticable to maintain actual coin redemption. Usually contracts will be based upon current paper money, and it is just that, during a sudden panic, or an unreasonable demand for coin, the creditor should not be allowed to demand payment in other than the currency upon which the debt was contracted. To meet this contingency, it would seem to be right to maintain the legal-tender quality of the United States notes. If they are not at par with coin it is the fault of the Government and not of the debtor, or, rather, it is the result of unforeseen stringency not contemplated by the contracting parties. In establishing a system of paper money designed to be permanent, it must be remembered that heretofore no expedient has been devised, either in this or other countries, that in times of panic or adverse trade, has prevented the drain and exhaustion of coin reserves, however large or carefully guarded. Every such system must provide for a suspension of specie payment. Laws may forbid or ignore such a contingency, but it will come; and when it comes it cannot be resisted, but should be acknowledged and declared to prevent unnecessary sacrifice and ruin. In our free Government the power to make this declaration will not be willingly intrusted to individuals, but should be determined by events and conditions known to all. It is far better to fix the maximum of legal-tender notes at $300,000,000, supported by a minimum reserve of $100,000,000 of coin, only to be used for the redemption of notes not to be reissued until the reserve is restored. A demand for coin to exhaust such a reserve may not occur, but, if events forces it, the existence would be known and could be declared, and would justify a temporary suspension of specie payments. Some such expedient could no doubt be provided by Congress for an exceptional emergency. In other times the general confidence in these notes would maintain them at par in coin, and justify their use as reserves of banks and for the redemption of bank notes.

NATIONAL BANKS.

In this connection, the Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the report of the Controller of the Currency. The number of national banks in existence on the 1st day of November last was 2,080. The amount of their circulating notes retired within the year prior to Nov. 1, 1877, is $20,681,627. The amount of notes issued to national banks during the same period is $16,306,030. The aggregate amount of their circulation outstanding is $358,775,111. Their loans and discounts amount to $888,243,290 17. The general solvency of the national banks as now organized, and their benefit to the people, have been demonstrated during a period of 15 years. No one has lost a dollar by receiving their notes. They have been less subject to revulsion and failure than any other corporations or firms. Their organization under a general law containing every safeguard which experience has suggested—the supervision over them by the Controller of the Currency, and the frequent and thorough examinations to which they are subject, the sworn statements required of them of every detail necessary to disclose their condition, the absolute security of their issues—makes this system of banking as safe and efficient as any yet devised. The remaining condition to perfect this system is that their notes should be readily convertible into coin. While United States notes were irredeemable and depreciated it was not possible that bank notes should rise above the par of United States notes. The true test of this system of banking will come when the United States notes are maintained at par with coin, and the banks must redeem their notes in coin or United States notes equal to coin. The ample statistics given by the Controller, and his comparison of the reserves and condition of the national banks with the reserves and condition of other systems of banking in specie-paying times, give assurance that the national banks are able to redeem their circulating notes in coin at any date fixed upon by the Government. They certainly should not enjoy the franchise of circulating as money their non-interest-bearing notes, unless they are prepared to redeem them. The present system of redemption of bank notes at the Treasury of the United States can be continued after United States notes are at par with coin as well as now. If experience should show that additional reserves are necessary they can be required. Then, as now, their notes will be amply secured by the deposit of bonds, and confidence in this security will dispel the fear of failure, which, under former systems, has been the cause of sudden runs or demands on banks for payment of their notes. If the policy of the Government should be to maintain in circulation at par with coin a maximum of 300,000,000 of United States notes, and to support them with a reserve of not less than 100,000,000 in coin, these notes will be the natural reserves of the banks, and more convenient for that purpose than a deposit of coin in their vaults. The real danger that in former systems threatened a bank was its liability for deposits. If these were suddenly withdrawn, or greatly diminished, the note-holder was the chief sufferer. The first rumor of weakness about a bank brought a demand from depositors and note-holders alike, but under the national banking system the note-holder is secure and indifferent whether the bank breaks or not, and the depositor, who is a voluntary creditor of the bank, is not likely to hasten its fall. He is usually paid on a tradesman's credit, and in most cases is a debtor as well as a creditor of the bank. Scarcely 5 per cent. of deposits are paid by currency. The capital stock of national banks paid in is now $479,467,771, and the surplus fund and other undivided profits is now $166,348,799 96. The banks are generally prepared in their cash reserves. Their condition is as favorable to maintain redemption in coin as in United States notes, and the Secretary concurs in the opinion of the Controller that they ought to be, can be, and will be prepared for redemption of their circulating notes in coin or in United States notes equivalent to coin by the time fixed by law, without interfering with their ability or disposition to render their aid, as now, by loans and discounts, in conducting the business and exchanges of the country. The market value of their circulating note is 97⅜ per cent. The difference is not equal to six months' interest on the bonds deposited for the circulation, and not 5 per cent. of their surplus on hand. It is scarcely to be credited that the payment of this will disturb in any way the even course of their business. Complaint is made by the banks and bankers of the country of the tax on their deposits, and attention is called to what is said by the Controller of the Currency in favor of the repeal of this tax. While the necessity exists for collecting the amount of revenue now required, the Secretary is not prepared to recommend such repeal, but whenever a sufficient amount of revenue for the support of the Government can be derived from the other articles now subject to taxation, a reduction of bank taxation will then be advisable. The cost of the redemption of bank notes in United States notes at the Treasury, under the present system, does not exceed one-sixth of 1 per cent. on the amount redeemed, and is refunded to the Government by the banks. The redemption is a great convenience to them and to the public and should be continued. The act creating the national banking system recognizes the character of these banks as Government agents or depositaries. They could greatly assist in the process of refunding; they are conveniently distributed so as to be within easy reach of the people of the United States. The Secretary is of the opinion that they can be, under existing law, and ought to be, made the agents of the Government in the sale of bonds, upon conditions that will make it for their interest to promote such sales, and will be safe and advantageous to the Government. Various plans have been submitted to secure their co-operation, and the best will be adopted.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The attention of Congress is called to the great value to our fellow-citizens of the organization of some plan for the collection, safe keeping, and profitable employment of small deposits by the people. How far this can be done without trenching upon the proper functions of the State Governments is a question of difficulty; yet it is important to secure, if possible, a general system throughout the United States. This can hardly be effected by the organization of a multitude of savings banks, depending upon the fidelity, integrity, and skill of their officers, but the beneficial object of such banks might be secured by authorizing the deposit of small sums with any postal money-order office in the United States, and the issue of Government certificates, convertible on demand of the holder into 4 per cent. bonds of the United States of such character, description, and amount as will enable and induce prudent persons to convert their earnings into public security of stable value. The money thus received could be employed in the redemption of outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. By some such system it is believed that the great body of our public debt, reduced to its smallest possible burden, could be distributed among our own people. With a slight modification of existing law this beneficial result would be secured. The deposits now held by savings banks throughout the country amount to $843,154,804, deposited by 2,300,000 persons, and mostly by deserving citizens, who thus wisely seek to preserve small savings for future need. No object could more strongly appeal to the considerate judgment of Congress. The heavy losses that have been sustained through savings banks, where funds have been improvidently loaned upon insufficient security, have inflicted far greater injury upon the depositors than would a similar loss suffered by persons engaged in banking or commercial pursuits. The Secretary, therefore, recommends that authority be granted to issue certificates for small deposits, convertible into 4 per cent. bonds now authorized by law, the proceeds to be used solely for the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, and now redeemable at par.

COINS AND COINAGE.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the report of the Director of the Mint. The general management of the Mints and Assay offices and the amount, accuracy, and perfection of their work, are highly satisfactory. The coinage of gold and silver, their relative value to each other, and their legal-tender qualities, are now the subjects of discussion and legislation in all civilized countries. These questions are especially important to the United States, now in transition from an irredeemable paper currency to a mixed currency, redeemable in coin, and will justify the Secretary in a fuller presentation of these subjects than is usual in his annual report. The Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, provided for the exchange and substitution of silver coin for fractional currency. To facilitate this exchange the joint resolution, approved July 22, 1876, provided that such coin should be issued to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, for an equal amount of legal-tender notes. It also provided that the aggregate amount of such coin and fractional currency outstanding should not exceed, at any time, $50,000,000. That limit would have been reached some time since if the whole amount of fractional currency issued and not redeemed had been held to be "outstanding." It was well known, however, that a very large amount of fractional currency issued had been destroyed, and could not be presented for redemption, and could hardly be held to be "outstanding." The Treasurer of the United States, the Controller of the Currency, and the Director of the Mint concurred in estimating the amount so lost and destroyed to be not less than $8,083,513. As it was evident that Congress intended to provide an aggregate issue of $50,000,000 of such coin and currency in circulation, the Secretary directed the further issue of silver coin equal in amount to the currency estimated to have been lost and destroyed. It is submitted that the limitation upon the amount of such fractional coin to be issued in exchange for United States notes should be repealed. This coin is readily taken, is in great favor with the people, its issue is profitable to the Government, and experience has shown that there is no difficulty in maintaining it at par with United States notes. The estimated amount of such coin in circulation in the United States in 1860, at par with gold, was $43,000,000. Great Britain, with a population of 32,000,000, maintains an inferior fractional coin to the amount of $92,463,500,* at par with gold, and other nations maintain a much larger per capita amount. The true limit of such coin is the demand that may be made for its issue, and if only issued in exchange for United States notes there is no danger of an excess being issued. By the coinage act of 1873 any person may deposit silver bullion at the Mint to be coined into trade-dollars of the weight of 420 grains troy, upon the payment of the cost of coinage. This provision was made at a time when such a dollar was worth in the market $1 02 13-100 in gold, and was designed for the use of trade in China, where silver was the only standard. By the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, passed when the trade-dollar in market value had fallen greatly below one dollar in gold, it was provided that it should not be thereafter a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to limit the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same." Under these laws the amount of trade-dollars issued, mainly for exportation, was $30,710,400. In October last it became apparent that there was no further export demand for trade-dollars, but deposits of silver bullion were made for such dollars on the demand of the Mint for circulation in the United States, that the owner might secure the difference between the value of such bullion in the market and United States notes. At the time, the Mints were fully occupied by the issue of fractional and other coins on account of the Government. Therefore, under the authority of the law referred to, the Secretary directed that no further issues of trade-dollars should be made until necessary again to meet an export demand. In case another silver dollar is authorized, the Secretary recommends that the trade-dollar be discontinued. The question of the issue of a silver dollar for circulation as money has been much discussed, and carefully examined, by a commission organized by Congress, which has recommended the coinage of the old silver dollar. With such legislative provision as will maintain its current value at par with gold, its issue is respectfully recommended. A gold coin of the denomination of $1 is too small for convenient circulation, while such a coin in silver would be convenient for a multitude of daily transactions, and is in a form to satisfy the natural instinct of hoarding. Of the metals, silver is of most general use for coinage. It is a part of every system of coinage, even in countries where gold is the sole legal standard. Its best measures the common wants of life, but, from its weight and bulk, is not a convenient medium in the larger exchanges of commerce. Its production is reasonably steady in amount. The relative market value of silver and gold is far more stable than that of any other two commodities—still, it does vary. It is not in the power of human law to prevent the variation. This inherent difficulty has compelled all nations to adopt one or the other as the sole standard of value, or to authorize an alternative standard of either, or to coin both metals at an arbitrary standard, and to maintain one at par with the other by limiting its amount and legal-tender quality, and receiving or redeeming it at par with the other. It has been the careful study of statesmen for many years to secure a bi-metallic currency not subject to the changes of market value, and so adjusted that both kinds can be kept in circulation together, not alternating with each other. The growing tendency has been to adopt, for coins, the principle of "redeemability" applied to different forms of paper money. By limiting tokens, silver, and paper money to the amount needed for business, and promptly receiving or redeeming all that may at any time be in excess, all these forms of money can be kept in circulation, in large amounts, at par with gold. In this way, tokens of inferior intrinsic value are readily circulated, but do not depreciate below the paper money into which they are convertible. The fractional silver coin now in circulation, though the silver of which it is composed is of less market value than the paper money, passes readily among all classes of people and answers all the purposes for which it was designed. And so the silver dollar restored to our coinage, would greatly add to the convenience of the people. But this coin should be subject to the same rule, as to issue and convertibility, as other forms of money. If the market value of the silver in it were less than that of gold coin of the same denomination, and it were issued in unlimited quantities, and made a legal tender for all debts, it would demonetize gold and depreciate our paper money. The importance of gold as the standard of value is conceded by all. Since 1834, it has been practically the sole coin standard of the United States, and since 1815, has been the sole standard of Great Britain. Germany has recently adopted the same standard. France and other Latin nations have suspended the coinage of silver, and, it is supposed, will gradually either adopt the sole standard of gold or provide for the convertibility of silver coin, on the demand of the holder, into gold coin. In the United States, several experiments have been made with the view of retaining both gold and silver in circulation. The Second Congress undertook to establish the ratio of 15 of silver to 1 of gold, with free coinage of both metals. By this ratio gold was under-valued, as one ounce of gold was worth more in the markets of the world than 15 ounces of silver, and gold, therefore, was exported. To correct this, in 1837 the ratio was fixed at 16 to 1, but 16

compensation for horses and equipments lost in the military service, and for use and loss of steam-boats and other vessels, railroad engines, &c., under the act of March 3, 1849, amended and construed by the acts of March 3, 1865, and June 22, 1874, and sections 3,482 to 3,489, Revised Statutes. These claims are numerous and involve a large amount in the aggregate. By the act of May 18, 1872, section 5, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to pay to the lawful owners or their legal representatives the net proceeds actually paid into the Treasury of all cotton captured after the 20th day of June, 1865, by agents of the Government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions. The Secretary was invested with sole jurisdiction as to the construction of the act, and the methods by which the facts should be ascertained. Under certain regulations of the department, 1,336 claims were filed, claiming the proceeds of 136,000 bales of cotton, the estimated value of which is $13,600,000. These claims have been acted on as follows:

Number of claims rejected	1,189
Number of claims dismissed	96
Number of claims allowed	49
Number of claims pending	2
The amount paid on allowed claims is	$194,801 77

The act is strictly limited in its scope, and was apparently intended to afford relief in a comparatively small number of cases, not disposed of by the Secretary before the proceeds of captured property were covered into the Treasury under the joint resolution of March 30, 1868, and which were original or erroneous seizures were made by the agents of the Government engaged, after the close of active hostilities, in collecting and securing the many thousand bales of cotton scattered through the Southern States, which had been sold by its former owners to the Confederate States. The amount of cotton taken was known to be greatly in excess of that which was running the blockade, and that the restrictions of the act whereby the power of the Secretary to grant relief was confined within very narrow limits, the reason for the payment of so small an amount, as contrasted with the vast sum demand, is apparent. Upon the summary statement thus made, the Secretary respectfully recommends that all authority or power in this department to pass upon claims that do not accrue within a brief period before they are presented, and which are not steadily prosecuted by the claimants, be taken away; that no claim once passed upon by the department shall be reopened, and that the decisions heretofore rendered shall be final. It is possible that, in acting upon the multitude of claims growing out of a great war, injustice has in some cases been done, and that honest claims have not been paid, while some fraudulent claims have been paid. But greater injustice would be done by reopening claims growing out of the war. It is the best policy to consider all such claims as closed hereafter and as closed, unless Congress, by special acts in particular cases, shall extend appropriate relief. There should be a limitation of time within which a claim should be presented, and a like limitation within which a suit in behalf of the United States should be commenced. Such a limitation is especially needed as to suits brought by the United States upon defaulting collectors' bonds. In some cases, claims against the principal debtor, long delayed by the neglect of the Government, are unjustly pressed against the surety. Nearly all the fraudulent and exaggerated claims that have been presented to this department are alleged to have accrued long since, and the evidence of the facts that would be a complete defense is lost by time. Such claims are supported by plausible affidavits, and, in some cases, by forgery and perjury. A statute of limitations in all cases would be a proper measure, not only as to claims between citizens, but as to claims for or against the Government. The Secretary recommends this subject to the attention of Congress.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Of the appropriation of $800,000 for the payment of labor and expenses in this bureau for the present fiscal year, $600,000 will remain unexpended at the close of the year. The internal revenue stamps for cigars, liquors, snuff, and tobacco, printed under contract by the National Bank-note Company last year, will be printed in the bureau the current year, at a reduction in cost to the Government of $68,841 89. The printing of the backs of legal-tender notes and of the $5 national currency notes, last year done by the Columbian Bank-note Company, of this city, will also be executed in the bureau, and at a reduction in cost, as compared with the rates paid last year, of $40,254 30. The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the present fiscal year, (19 Statutes at Large, p. 152,) appropriates for dies, paper, and stamps for the internal revenue, $467,000. The engraving and printing to be done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, provided the cost does not exceed the prices paid under existing contracts. The contracts referred to were made in 1874 with the American, National, and Continental Bank-note Companies, and were terminable on 90 days' notice. On the 20th day of June last the Secretary requested the chief of the bureau to make such observations as he desired upon the comparative cost of printing internal revenue stamps by private companies and by the bureau, and in reply received, on the 23d of June, a statement that the stamps referred to could be made in the bureau for $227,590, as against $296,431 89 paid to the bank-note companies last year, all of the printing to be done by plate and surface-printing from steel plates. Being satisfied that this saving could be effected, and the law preferring that the work be done in the Treasury Department, the Secretary, on the 25th of June, gave the required 90 days' notice, and on the 1st of October authorized the work to be done in the bureau. The adhesive and proprietary stamps used by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are still printed by the National Bank-note Company, under a contract made Aug. 15, 1875, which took effect Sept. 1, 1875, and is still in force. The issues of these stamps have never been executed by the bureau, and may not have been intended to be included by Congress in the provision referred to, no disturbance has been made of the previously existing arrangements. On the accession of the Secretary to the department, all the printing upon the notes, bonds, and securities of the United States and the issues of the national banks was done in the bureau and department, except the green backs of the legal tenders and the black backs of the national bank fives. These were executed by the Columbian Bank-note Company of this city under a contract made Feb. 20, 1877, and terminable on 90 days' notice. Inasmuch as the prices named in this contract were fixed in the original contract dated June, 1874, when the cost of labor and material was much higher than now, the Secretary deemed it for the interest of the Government to terminate it, so that the whole subject of engraving and printing by private companies would be within the power of the Government at the meeting of Congress. The act providing for the expenses of the bureau for the current fiscal year requires that the work shall be performed at the Treasury Department if it can be done as cheaply, as perfectly, and as safely as elsewhere. (18 Statutes at Large, p. 353.) To determine the question of the cost of executing work in the bureau and elsewhere, the Secretary issued an advertisement, Sept. 6, inviting proposals, on the 25th of that month, for printing the green backs on legal-tender notes and the black backs on national currency notes, for the period of one year from the 1st of October. The estimate of the bureau on both classes of work, being an average of $8 71 per 1,000 perfect sheets, as against $18 per 1,000 paid the bank-note company last year, and less than the bid of any of the companies, the Secretary deemed it to be his duty, under the law, to bring this work within the bureau, at least for the present. After careful examination the Secretary is satisfied that the work, as done in the bureau, is more perfectly done than that heretofore done in private establishments, even at the high rates paid. Upon the question of safety, the Secretary cannot see how it is possible for the Government to be better protected from fraud or mistake than it now is. But the question of safety being one of public policy, the consideration of which properly belongs to Congress, the Secretary respectfully submits it to that body, with the remark that as the Government has been able, with absolute safety by its own agents, to make and issue its gold and silver coin, analogy would indicate a similar course as to its paper circulation, and experience shows its practicability. On the 20th of March last the Secretary appointed a board, consisting of three experienced officers of the department, to make a thorough examination of the bureau as then organized and conducted. Upon the report of that committee there were discharged, April 18 and April 30, 538 persons, whose annual pay was about $390,000. On the 1st day of May the bureau was put in charge of new officers, who have reorganized it in every branch, and have transformed it into an admirable workshop, as it was the purpose of the law it should be—where the public work can be done with cheapness, safety, and excellence. All the papers relating to the various transactions referred to are transmitted herewith. The Secretary respectfully recommends that Congress appropriate a sum sufficient to erect a substantial fire-proof building for the work performed by this bureau, and for such other service of a mechanical nature as may from time to time be required. For considerations which justify this recommendation, and for details, the Secretary refers to the accompanying report of the chief of the bureau.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

In the report of the Treasurer of the United States, herewith submitted, there is set forth a detailed statement of the monetary transactions of the Government during the past year. It will be seen that the coin resources of the Treasury on all accounts from Sept. 30, 1876, to Sept. 30, 1877, had increased from $67,586,705 95 to $133,585,072 24, and the currency resources from $100,437,766 44 to $116,096,039 01.

Since the issue of silver coin commenced there has been returned to the Treasury for redemption a largely-increased amount of minor coins for which there is no demand. On Sept. 29, 1877, there was on hand of these coins an amount of $3,140 54, constituting a portion of the currency balance of the Treasury practically unavailable for current use, and occupying the Treasury vaults to an inconvenient extent. The necessary legislation for their proper disposition is recommended.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The Secretary calls attention to the accompanying report, showing the transactions in the division of Special Agents of Customs. Only 20 agents are now authorized to be employed. Until recently the number was 53, and, in view of the extent and character of the duties devolving upon them, it is recommended that the number be increased to at least 30.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, &c.

The Register of the Treasury reports the total tonnage of vessels of the United States to be 4,242,600 tons, a decrease of 36,858 tons from that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. The actual decrease is believed to be about 13,563 tons, this amount being the excess of the losses over the gains during the last fiscal year, the balance being accounted for by dropping canal-boats, exempt under the act of Congress approved April 18, 1874. The following table exhibits the total tonnage for the last two years:

	1876		1877	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Registered, engaged in foreign trade	3,009	1,592,821	2,988	1,611,193
Enrolled and licensed, engaged in domestic commerce	22,925	2,686,637	22,398	2,631,407
Total	25,934	4,279,458	25,388	4,242,600

The tonnage of vessels built, as given by the Register, is 176,592 tons, being a decrease from that of the previous year of 26,994 tons, or over 15 per centum. The number of vessels built is 1,029. Official numbers have been awarded by the Bureau of Statistics during the fiscal year to 1,291 vessels, whose carrying capacity amounts to 217,541 tons, and since July 1, 1877, to 563 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 119,639, as the following statement more fully shows:

Statement Showing the Number, Class, and Tonnage of Vessels Officially Numbered During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1877.

Class and Character of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	710	114,286.33
Steam vessels	372	66,676.76
Unrigged vessels	209	37,415.26
Total	1,291	218,328.35

Vessels Numbered and Registered from July 1 to Nov. 16, 1877.

Class and Character of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	264	66,849.29
Steam vessels	154	34,136.78
Unrigged vessels	192	19,494.52
Total	610	120,480.39

In this connection I would call attention to the fact that a large number of vessels, as defined by section 3 of the Revised Statutes, propelled neither by steam nor sails, go to make up the tonnage of enrolled and licensed vessels, while a large class of vessels with no internal appliances for propulsion is exempt from enrollment and license under the act of April 18, 1874. These vessels consist, mainly, of barges and open flats engaged in the transportation of coal and lumber on the large navigable rivers of the country. For many years this class of vessels has been increasing, and the water transportation of merchandise upon such rivers has been gradually passing from steam-vessels to barges and other craft of temporary structure, which are towed or propelled by steam or sail vessels. The act of 1874 exempted canal-boats and boats employed on the internal waters of States, from enrollment, so that a discrimination now practically exists between vessels propelled neither by steam nor sails, as regards their liability to enrollment, dependent simply upon the question whether they are or are not usually employed on the internal waters of a State, in connection with their employment on navigable waters of the United States. The purely temporary character of many of these vessels renders it difficult to apply to them the provisions for enrollment that are applicable to vessels propelled by steam or sails, especially as they are so constructed as to admit neither of a permanent crew nor of a master who remains on board. This discrimination as regards enrollment is, besides, a gratuitous cause of dissatisfaction among that portion of the mercantile community which makes use of craft not propelled directly by steam or sails. All these vessels should be subjected to a system of license and enrollment different from that now in force, or all should be exempted from enrollment. It is believed that the mercantile community would prefer enrollment, if the fees for the preliminary admeasurement were moderate, and the system of enrolling now in force were less complex. An entire abandonment of enrollment deprives the Government to a large extent of the means of ascertaining the statistics of the trade carried on in this class of vessels. The number of entries of American vessels into ports of the United States from foreign ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was 10,660; the number of clearances of American vessels, foreign, for the same period was 10,790. The number of entries of foreign vessels into ports of the United States from foreign ports, during the same period was 18,379; the number of clearances of foreign vessels, foreign, for the same time was 18,174. The preponderance of foreign tonnage over domestic in carrying the foreign commerce of the country is certainly not in accordance with the national desire. Such an increase in our shipping as will restore this commerce to American citizens should, as far as possible, without burdening other industries, be encouraged by legislation. The increase of the means and appliances for transportation, whether by shipping or land carriage, is a tax upon the industries that produce the commodities to be conveyed. Subsidies drawn from the revenue in support of the transit industries are charges upon the productive industries, and can be discreetly granted only in the sure prospect of a large expansion in the market demand for the commodities to be transported by shipping or railroads, whereas the vital necessities of the country require free and speedy communication between its different sections. The high price in our depreciated paper money of the chief materials for ship-building has rendered us unable, since the war, to compete with other nations in this great industry. The demand for iron in building railroads, and the drain of the capital and labor from other industries to that, has, however, at present largely ceased. The appreciation of our currency to nearly the coin standard, the rapid development of the coal and iron industries, and the falling off in the demand for railroads, will tend to direct capital and labor to ship-building. Every encouragement must, at least, be given to the increase of commerce in vessels of American ownership that can be prudently afforded by modifying existing law in those respects in which it is a burden upon such commerce.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The fleet of vessels employed in this branch of the public service consists of 31 steamers and five sailing vessels. All of these vessels are especially adapted for cruising in the waters where they are respectively stationed. The following is a statement of the general services performed by them during the fiscal year ending June 10, 1877;

Number of vessels seized or reported for violation of law	1,260
Number of vessels boarded and examined	25,386
Number of seamen rescued	196,680
Number of vessels in distress assisted	204
Number of lives saved	60
Estimated value of property rescued, consisting of vessels and their cargoes imperiled at sea	$3,901,562

In accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, the revenue steamer Richard Rush was properly fitted out and dispatched from San Francisco on the 1st of May last, for the protection of the seal fisheries and sea-otter hunting-grounds in the vicinity of the seal islands and among the islands of the Aleutian archipelago, and has successfully accomplished her mission. The cadet system for the Revenue Marine, provided for in the act of July 31, 1876, has been entered upon with the promise of great advantage to the service. Seven appointments have been made during the past year from those applicants exhibiting the highest degree of proficiency in the examination. These cadets having been assigned to duty on the schooner J. C. Dobbin for the purpose of affording them uniform and satisfactory instruction, a cruise was taken for practical training at sea. Upon its completion the vessel was stationed at New-Bedford, Mass., where the young men have entered upon a course of instruction, both theoretical and practical, arranged with a special view to the acquirements requisite for officers of the Revenue Marine. The revenue steamer authorized to be built for service on the Pacific coast has been completed and placed on duty, with head-quarters at the mouth of Columbia River. A new bark, of about 154 tons burden, is under construction, to be stationed, upon the Atlantic coast, and used as a training-ship for cadets, in conjunction with the performance of her regular work. The expense of maintaining the Revenue Marine for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, is $841,176 31, the lowest reached since the expenses of this service have been kept separately. The waters upon the Gulf coast between Mobile Bay and Lake Pontchartrain are too shoal to admit of being properly patrolled by any of the vessels now in the service. This is, consequently, a favorite region for illicit traffic, which is greatly facilitated by the proximity of the railway running from Mobile to New-Orleans. A small light-draught steam revenue cutter, not exceeding 100 tons burden, properly manned and armed in those waters, would, it is believed, afford important protection against smuggling. Such a vessel, it is estimated, can be built for the sum of $25,000. Recommendation is accordingly made that legislative action be had with a view of meeting this demand.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The report of the operations of this service affords a gratifying exhibit. During the past year four new life-saving districts, one upon the coast of Florida, and three embracing the line of our coast upon the lakes, have been organized. Thirty new life-saving and life-boat stations on the Atlantic and lake coasts have been opened for service, together with the five houses of refuge authorized by law at different points upon the Atlantic coast. In the case of the three life-boat stations have been completed, and are now receiving their equipments, and another is in process of construction. The report makes several important recommendations, to which careful consideration is invited. Special attention is called to the recommendation for increasing the compensation of the keepers of the stations, a measure the necessity for which has been strongly impressed upon the Secretary by a personal examination of the service during the past year. The recent resignation of several of the best keepers, owing to the continued insufficiency of the pay, and the fact that other resignations are pending, and that most of these valuable men are retained with difficulty, upon the hope of adequate remuneration, presage serious consequences, which can only be averted by timely action. Under the charge of these officers the record of the service has this year surpassed that of any year preceding, the ratio of lives lost to the number imperiled having been reduced about 2½ per cent. To allow the service, with this unexcelled record of usefulness, to lapse into incapable hands, would be a grave error, involving serious results to maritime interests and to human life. The vast area embraced by the operations of the service, the multiplicity and importance of the details involved in its proper conduct, and the work and gravity of the guardianship of vital concerns, now require that it be placed under an administration defined by law. Little, if any, increase of expense would attend this measure, which would carry with it all the benefits of completed organization essential to its proper management. A noteworthy incident in the reported improvement of life-saving apparatus during the year is the extension, with an accompanying diminution in the weight of the gun employed, of the range of the shot-line for establishing the means of safe transit from wrecks, to what is probably its utmost point of utility. This gratifying result narrows the problem of gun or mortar service at wrecks to the simple consideration of further lessening the weight of the ordnance used, with a view of facilitating rapid transportation. The appalling disaster to the United States steamer Huron, on the coast of North Carolina, which has so recently occurred, would seem to demand that provision should be made for the opening of the life-saving stations in that vicinity at an earlier date than the appropriations have hitherto allowed.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The light-house establishment is in a satisfactory condition. During the year, 19 new light-houses, one new light-ship, 196 river lights, and one steam fog-signal have been put into operation. Light-ship No. 41, referred to in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was completed early in the fiscal year, and at once placed on an exposed station. Her fog-signal, a bell of 1,000 pounds weight, has given great satisfaction. Light-ship No. 42, for which appropriation was made by the last Congress, is also nearly completed, and will have a similar fog-signal. She has been built with great care, at a time when material and labor were to be had at low rates, and is expected to be the best light-ship ever built by the Government. Attention is called to the estimates of the Light-house Board for new light-houses at American Shoal and Rebecca Shoal on the Florida reefs. These lights are essential for the completion of the system for the Florida reefs, and would be aids of the greatest importance to the navigation of the difficult and dangerous waters of that locality. The suggestion is made that considerable expense in the conduct of the light-house establishment might be saved by vesting the Light-house Inspectors with authority to make, upon their periodical visits to the stations, the disbursements which are now made by the Collectors of Customs acting as Superintendents of Lights. This step would also relieve many of the keepers from the trouble and cost incident to the journeys they are now compelled to make to obtain their salaries, besides preventing the detriment to the service involved in their absence on such occasions from their posts of duty.

COAST SURVEY.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey shows that good progress has been made in the general work of triangulation, topography, and hydrography, with continuous progress in the issue of charts for navigation. In the prosecution of the work some notable facts have been developed. One of the investigations proves that information regarding the approximate velocity and direction of seacurrents, at any hour of the day, may be compiled for the use of navigators, so as to make these currents, which now so often baffle the mariner, available in approaching or leaving the coast. As of equal importance with a knowledge of the currents and tides along the seaboard, but of even greater interest to the public, the variations of the magnetic needle have been noted in the work of the Coast Survey; and, by elaborate discussion and collation with older observations, it has become possible to predict the variations of the compass, as in the case of the tides.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The amount received as hospital dues from seamen during the last fiscal year was $372,465 70, and the expenditures for the Marine Hospital service for the same period were $368,395 28—leaving a surplus of $4,070 12. The number of sick and disabled seamen treated during the year was 15,175. The average cost per patient was $24 28—the least ever attained—a reduction to this amount having been made since 1870, when the average was $34 41. No deficiency appropriation has been required for this service since 1873. No provision of law exists for the care and treatment of such destitute American seamen (employed in the fisheries) returned to the United States under section 4,577 of the Revised Statutes as may not be entitled to the benefits of the Marine Hospital service, and whose condition on arrival requires admission to a hospital. Numerous exist for the abandonment of this class of seamen, when sick, upon their arrival in a port of this country. I would, therefore, recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the continuation of the relief furnished them out of the fund appropriated for that purpose, until hospital treatment shall be no longer required. The appointment of medical officers to the grade of Assistant Surgeon only, and the promotion of Assistant Surgeons when vacancies occur in a higher grade, have produced satisfactory results. This system is at present carried out under the regulations of the department. It would seem advisable, however, that it should be regulated by statute. Such provisions as may be needed for the improved administration of this service will be made the subject of further special communication to Congress.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION.

During the past year there have been inspected 4,061 vessels, involving an aggregate tonnage of 1,014,912.36 tons, and licenses have been issued to 14,293 officers.

During that period there have been received, on account of fees for inspection of steam-vessels | $140,312 56
On account of officers' licenses | 121,345 00
Total | $261,657 56

There have been expended, during the same period, amounts as follows:

For inspectors and clerks	$178,692 00
For traveling and miscellaneous expenses	31,077 94
Total	$207,769 94
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$53,887 62

To avoid the expense incurred by the annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, as required by section 4,405, Revised Statutes, it is recommended that authority be given to convene the board at such time and place as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate. The Supervising Inspector General of Steam-vessels recommends that section 4,418, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to lock-up safety valves, be changed, or so amended as to compel uniformity in its application; that authority be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint clerks to Supervising Inspectors in districts where their services are actually required; also, that a reduction be made in the fees for inspection of vessels of 50 tons and under; and also for licensing officers—to which recommendations your attention is respectfully invited.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Attention is respectfully invited to that portion of the Supervising Architect's report in which recommendation is made for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and for such archives and files of the department as are not required for current use. While I have to recommend that appropriations be made for the continuation of work upon the public buildings now in progress and the supervision of this department, in accordance with the estimates submitted therefor, the condition of the revenues is such as to make it unwise, in my judgment, to authorize the construction of new buildings, except in those cases where the demands of the public service seem to make them an absolute necessity.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The reports of heads of bureaus and divisions, and the various tables referred to, are herewith transmitted as a part of this report. The Secretary takes pleasure in commending to Congress the industry and ability of the heads of bureaus and other officers of this department, many of whom by long experience in the discharge of difficult duties have made their services of the greatest value to the Government. The manner in which their complicated duties have been performed, the faithful observance of the trust reposed in them in the receipt and disbursement of large sums of money, and the accuracy and skill with which it is accounted for, entitle them to his grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

WANTED IN CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN COME TO GRIEF—CAPT. CONSTABLE, ALIAS FRANKLIN—INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A BRITISH SWINDLER.

In the Probate and Divorce Court, London, on the 18th of November, a petition was presented by a wife for nullity of marriage on the ground that the respondent at the time he married the petitioner had another wife living. The case is thus reported in a London newspaper of Nov. 19:

"Mr. R. A. Bayford, who appeared for Mrs. Fryer, said that the case was somewhat of a complicated character. The respondent, who was sued in the name of Franklin, married the petitioner on May 22, 1873. She was formerly Miss Sophia Poole. Previously, however, he had married a woman of the name of Thornton, *née* Miss Elizabeth Wilson. Subsequently the petitioner married a Mr. Fryer, in which name she now sued for nullity of her marriage with Franklin. This man apparently lived an extraordinary life. With respect to him an advertisement was inserted in the *Daily Telegraph*, which was to the following effect:

"'Wanted, the name and address of the lady who married a gentleman supposed to go in the name of Franklin and other names. He is tall, fair complexion, had a very long beard, now about middle age. Says he belongs to the Jesuits, and was in the American war; has a large bruise on ankle. If the lady or friends will communicate by letter to J. T. Boland, 63 Newhall-st., Birmingham, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage.'"

"In answer to that advertisement, Mr. Bayford stated that information was obtained that the respondent's real name was Constable; that he was the illegitimate son of a bookmaker on the Pacific coast; committed for forgery in 1836 and 1852; that he escaped by enlisting as a private in the Bengal Artillery, and deserted in 1843; that in London, in 1844 and 1845, he passed as Capt. Constable, the son of Sir Clifford Constable, and swindled a score of West End tradesmen; that he was in Lancaster Castle for debt, in 1846, and passed under 20 aliases; and was in prison on the Continent three times for card sharping; obtained a commission in the Northern Army of the United States in 1863, on the pretense of being a British officer, and embezzled the regimental funds; afterward made his escape while heavily ironed, and injured one of his ankles; had passed in New-York as Franklin, and was "wanted" by the Police of Chicago, New-York and Buffalo, for felony, &c. Their informant further stated that if more information was wanted about him the parties were to advertise in the *Daily Telegraph*. With respect to the injury to the ankle caused by the respondent escaping heavily ironed, the learned counsel said that a bad bruise was known to be on him, which, he said, was the result of a wound he received in the American war. As regarded the two marriages, it appeared that the respondent told both of the women the same story, viz., that he was a member of a secret society, and that though he married them he would not live with them continuously, as his actions were controlled. When pressed for the name of the secret society it was understood that he said he was connected for the benefits of the Jesuits. [A laugh.]

Mrs. Sophia Fryer, the plaintiff, said that she married Mr. Fryer in October, 1875, and on May 22, 1873, went through a ceremony of marriage with John Charles Franklin, the respondent, at the Registry Office, Greenwich. Benjamin Wilmott, Superintendent Registrar of the District of Lambeth, produced the register-book containing the entry of a marriage between Charles Thornton and Elizabeth Wilson, which took place on Aug. 3, 1871. An aunt of Elizabeth Wilson gave evidence to the effect that her niece died on June 6 last; while the managing clerk to the petitioner's solicitors spoke to having served the respondent with a copy of the divorce petition, when he did not deny the bigamous marriage. Sir Robert Phillimore pronounced a decree nisi for nullity of marriage, with costs.

MONDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was characterized by a very firm tone, and, under purchases both for the long and short account, the entire list recorded a sharp advance, the improvement being generally well maintained to the close. The coal shares, Lake Shore, and Western Union were conspicuous in the upward movement. Among the special influences calculated to affect the course of speculation was the announcement of a dividend on the preferred stock of the Chicago and North-western Company decided on at a meeting of the Directors held to-day, and reiterated reports that negotiations were in progress looking toward the establishment of harmonious relations between the coal companies. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock, was pressed for sale at the opening, and fell off to 61⅜, but quickly rallied, and, with occasional fractional fluctuations, advanced to 63⅛, closing at 63. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western figured very prominently in the dealings, and, after declining to 47¾, rose to 50, with final sales at 49¾. Delaware and Hudson on limited transactions, recorded an advance of 3¼ ₱ cent. Morris and Essex advanced about 1 ₱ cent. Western Union fluctuated between 76⅞ and 78, and closed at the highest point. Michigan Central continued to follow closely in the wake of Lake Shore, and rose from 58¾ to 60. The Western railroad shares were strong and higher.

The total transactions amounted to 193,785 shares, embracing 52,860 of Lake Shore, 50,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,600 Western Union, 24,100 North-western, 18,500 St. Paul, 3,100 Delaware and Hudson, 2,700 New-York Central, 1,850 Michigan Central, 1,300 Erie, 1,300 Ohio and Mississippi, and 1,100 C., C., C. and I.

The Directors of the North-western Company, at a meeting held to-day, declared a dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 27. The following is a report of the company's business for the six months ending Nov. 30—the month of November being partly estimated:

Gross earnings	$7,816,560 17
Operating expenses, taxes, &c	$3,927,002 08
Interest on bonds	
gold premium	1,683,563 17
Rent of leased lines	648,491 28—6,259,056 53
Net	$1,557,503 64
Sinking funds	$108,120 00
Three and one-half per cent. on $21,522,400 preferred stock	753,284 00—861,404 00
Surplus	$696,099 64

The Money market worked easily, the ruling rates being 5 and 7 ₱ cent. for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying 3-16 discount, selling ¼; Cincinnati, fair demand; 100 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜, bank ½; St. Louis, 50 discount; Charleston easy; buying 1-5@3-16 discount; Chicago, 50 to 75 premium, and Milwaukee par.

The foreign advices report a strong market at London for Consols, which were quoted to-day at 95⅜@95½, ex interest. United States bonds were also strong and higher, new 4½s closing at 104¾, 1867s at 109⅝@109¾, 10-40s at 108¾@108⅞, and new 5s at 107@107⅛. In American railway shares Erie common advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 10½, and afterward lost the improvement; the preferred declined ½ ₱ cent. to 23, New-York Central to 106¼, and Illinois Central to 72½. The Bank of England gained £18,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes rose from 106f. 70c. to 106f. 95c., against 106f. 85c. on Saturday.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, and the leading drawers made a further reduction in rates, to $4 81 for 60 days and $4 84 for demand. Actual business was on the basis of $4 80¼@$4 80½ and $4 83¼@$4 83½. Toward the close the demand increased, and imparted a steadier tone to the market.

The Gold market was steady, the price opening and closing at 102⅜, with sales in the interim at 102⅞. On Gold loans the rates were 1 to 6 ₱ cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The imports of specie for the past week amounted to $1,030,768, of which $648,000 was Gold coin, $215,000 Gold bars, and the remainder Silver.

Government bonds were strong, and prices advanced ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent., the latter in New 4½s ₱ cents., which sold up to 105 for both registered and coupon. Sales of 10-40s, coupon, were made at 108¾@109. Some round amounts of coupon 1867s changed hands at 109¾. The leading dealers report a steady demand from capitalists for investment. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $154,000. The most important change was in Elevated Railroad Firsts, which sold at 75, an advance of 5 ₱ cent. from the last reported sale on the Stock Exchange. Toledo and Wabash Seconds rose to 87, do. Firsts St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupon, to 79; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated to 99¼, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated to 31. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts fell off to 66, Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons to 92, and Toledo and Wabash convertibles to 58. In State bonds, Tennessees sold at 47½ for old, 47¼ for new, and 47 for new series. District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 74. North Carolina old sold at 21⅛.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877.	
Gold receipts	$1,078,123 86
Gold payments	435,335 64
Gold balance	105,007,304 62
Currency receipts	671,520 14
Currency payments	861,174 30
Currency balance	40,382,137 98
Customs	172,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 3.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	102⅞	102¾
*United States 4½s, 1891, coup	104½	105
United States 5s, 1881, coup	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109⅝	109¾
Bills on London	$4 80¾@$4 81	$4 80½@$4 80¾
New-York Central	106⅜	106⅝
Rock Island	99⅞	100⅛
Pacific Mail	21¾	22
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35	36
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	70⅜	71⅛
Lake Shore	62⅜	63
Chicago & North-western	35⅜	35¾
Chicago & North-western pref.	65⅜	66⅜
Western Union	77⅜	78
Union Pacific	67	67
Del., Lack. & Western	48¾	49¾
New-Jersey Central	12¾	12¾
Delaware & Hudson Canal	45⅞	47¾
Morris & Essex	75⅜	76¼
Panama	125	125
Erie	10¾	10⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅝	9¼
Harlem	146½	146½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12⅜	12¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred	28¼	28½
Michigan Central	58¾	60
Illinois Central	71⅞	72⅝

*Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅝	105¾	2,700
Erie	10¾	10⅜	1,300
Lake Shore	63⅛	61⅜	52,860
Wabash	15½	15¼	300
North-western	35⅞	34⅜	9,400
North-western preferred	66½	65¼	14,700
Rock Island	100⅝	100⅛	950
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36	34⅞	9,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	71⅛	69⅞	9,000
Fort Wayne	76½	76¼	100
Del., Lack. and Western	50	47¾	50,100
C., C., C. & I.	35	35	1,100
Del. and Hudson Canal	45½	45⅛	3,100
Morris and Essex	76⅛	75¾	700
Michigan Central	60	58¾	1,850
Illinois Central	72⅝	71⅜	625
C., B. & Q.	101½	101⅛	100
Chicago & Alton	78	78	450
C., C. & I. C.	3⅛	3⅛	100
Ohio & Mississippi	9¼	8⅝	1,300
Ohio & Mississippi pf.	16½	16¼	100
Western Union	78	76⅞	26,600
A. & P. Telegraph	23	23	200
Pacific Mail	22	21⅝	500
Kansas Pacific	9	8½	950
St. Louis, K., C. & N.	5¼	5¼	100
American Express	50	50	100
Total sales			193,785

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	102⅜	1:00 P. M.	102⅜
10:30 A. M.	102⅜	1:30 P. M.	102⅜
11:00 A. M.	102⅜	2:00 P. M.	102⅞
11:30 A. M.	102⅜	2:30 P. M.	102⅜
12:00 M.	102⅜	3:00 P. M.	102⅜
12:30 P. M.	102⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	119⅝	120⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅞	108
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106½	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	106½	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	109⅜	110
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	109	110
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	112	112⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅜	108½
United States 10-40s, coupons	108⅜	109
United States 5s, 1881, registered	107	107⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	107	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105½	105⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105½	105⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102⅜	103
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $419,600 for interest, $95,400 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold clearances	$14,402,000
Gold balances	1,776,500
Currency balances	1,829,927

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$95,300,396

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE S. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Dec. 5 | ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19
CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA

Embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green. New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria....Dec. 8 | A. M. | Ethiopia....Dec. 22 | A. M.
California....Dec. 15, noon. | Bolivia....Dec. 29, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia....Dec. 5, 3 P. M. | Utopia....Dec. 12, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 8 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 22
AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 15 | MOSEL.....Sat., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Dec. 6 | GELLERT.....Dec. 20
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $29; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Canada, Th., Dec. 6 | A. M. | Greece, Th., Dec. 13, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Fraissenet.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For Plan and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Hazard, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, Pier 4, North River, 3 P. M.
RALPH, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Freeman, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 403 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River, as follows:

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central American and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, Dec. 4
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wednesday, Dec. 5

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE, W. GREGORY.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENT, LEE & HASELL, General Agents,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Drake.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) Timmerman...Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice...Wednesday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Drake.....Sat., Dec. 8

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT.

CONNECTING TO NASSAU, N. P.—Steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CHRONDELET, Tuesday, Dec. 4, from Pier 17 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 6:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 9:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 4, 5, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, and 10:10; and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Trains leave Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

5:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

9:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week. Also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Matthews', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pas. Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare, $1. Steamers Charles Cathariné-sip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

$30 EACH FOR ELEGANT SINGLE AND two-seated Portland sleighs; $325 for a light coupe pole, and shafts, by Lawrence; 250 horses, carriages, and road wagons; large lot of harness, fur robes, blankets, bells, and everything in the horse line for sale or exchange, at BARKER'S, 39th-st and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, RELIABLE BROWN horse. Inquire at No. 241 West 50th-st., in the rear stable.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN THE VICINity of Central Park. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK, Office No. 37 Astor House.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY ROCKAWAY. Inquire at No. 241 West 50th-st., in the rear stable.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO., No. 31 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 3, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 15.—THE REGULAR MONTHly dividend of fifty cents (gold) per share has been declared for November, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst.

ALSO, TWO EXTRA DIVIDENDS (NOS. 16 AND 17) each of fifty cents (gold) per share have been declared payable at same time and place.

Transfer-books close on 10th inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
No. 87 Milk-st., Boston, Dec. 1, 1877.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. has been this day declared, and will be payable at the office of the company, No. 87 Milk-st., Boston, Mass., on MONDAY, Dec. 10, to all stockholders of record Dec. 7.

THEODORE A. DODGE, Treasurer pro tem.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Dec. 1, 1877, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 31 Broad-st., New-York, Nov. 30, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at the company's office, Dec. 10. Transfer-books will close on the 5th and reopen on the 11th December.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1877, ON the bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company, of Chicago, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.

C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1853, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, hereinafter designated; and that interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 252, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 713 to 723, inclusive; 724, 727, 744, 745, 746, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,043 to 1,048, inclusive; 1,064, 1,065, 1,068, 1,067, 1,070, 1,071, 1,072, 1,212, inclusive; 1,232, 1,263, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,883, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,955, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,159, 2,199, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,527, inclusive; 2,542, 2,543, 2,548, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 223, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 856, 857, 911, 925, 1,105, 1,120 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,149, 2,150, 2,199, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,339, 2,422, 2,490. Bonds for $891 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572, inclusive; 1,579 to 1,582, inclusive; 1,824, 1,826, 2,220, 2,267, 2,477.

Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $840 24; 87, $537 64; 109, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $729 40; 293, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 442, $769 16; 443, $767 04; 484, $883 52; 744, $958 80; 820, $729 40; 880, $1,168 04; 889, $996 44; 888, $876 40; 897, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647 72; 875, 28; 724, $883 52; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $891 10; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,499, $953 72; 1,446, $794 1,492, $871 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,914, $1,299 88; 1,883, $883 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,957, $817 84; 1,991, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,228, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of State to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 25th to the 31st day of January, 1878 inclusive.

EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1877.

The undersigned, the surviving Trustees under the MORTGAGE DEED OF THE ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE COMPANY, dated March 15, 1870, to secure FOUR MILLIONS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the SINKING FUND, have this day, in the presence of H. T. Yates, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the said bank in New-York, drawn from the THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED and FIFTY-SIX NUMBERS remaining of the FORTY THOUSAND NUMBERS representing the above bonds, the following SEVENTY-TWO NUMBERS in the following order, viz.:

1,530	1,884	1,995	3,498	60	1,903
868	1,546	685	2,116	2,778	170
136	2,883	3,806	1,912	227	3,297
3,038	3,034	3,380	686	2,337	1,132
3,282	3,568	1,451	2,887	813	2,770
3,078	1,195	312	2,710	3,749	2,986
3,724	3,335	3,606	2,911	1,481	3,209
2,074	723	914	1,140	1,813	2,218
3,144	1,182	3,571	177	1,547	3,502
2,472	3,462	53	2,684	2,937	2,731
2,221	2,907	858	3,048	2,102	2,192
247	3,713	3,992	923	2,875	804

SOLON HUMPHREYS, JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE

7 prct. First Mortgage Renewal Bonds

INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

This issue simply renews without increasing an old mortgage debt. This Company pays 7 per cent. in dividends annually on its stock. For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 William-st., P. O. Box 2,396,
New-York, Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, viz: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michican Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.

J. TILLINGHAST, President.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

AT THE WALL-STREET STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON $5 SHARES AND OVER.

Margin 1 per cent. Orders by mail may be sent direct to this exchange and executed as per instructions.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Union Stock Yard and Market Company will be held at the office of the company, 400th-st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1878, at 2:30 P. M.

W. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, ISSUE LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 23, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 3 prximo, and reopened Jan. 3, 1878.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 Broad-st., Dec. 4, 1877.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at the company's office, Room No. 50, Nevada Block, San Fradcisco. The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Dec. 4, and reopened Thursday, Dec. 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1877. The polls will be open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 7 and reopened Dec. 12.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in this City, Room No. 30, on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN C. BERRINGHAM, agst. EDWARD W. VANDERBILT, Administrator of Oliver Vanderbilt, deceased, and also individually: Sarah L. Vanderbilt, James O. Vanderbilt, Elizabeth Vanderbilt, Richard Morris, Executor of Cat

RING PLUNDER IN DISPUTE.

IS TWEED INGERSOLL'S DEBTOR?

EXAMINATION OF THE RING CHAIR-MAKER AND THE "BOSS" BY REFEREE SEYMOUR—TWEED SUBMITS EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT INGERSOLL'S CLAIM IS INVALID.

James H. Ingersoll, the chair-maker of the Ring, brought suit in Connecticut to recover from William M. Tweed about $112,000, which he claimed was due to him. The matter was turned over to ex-Judge Orlgen S. Seymour, as Referee, to take testimony, and James H. Ingersoll was examined at New-Haven in November. The examination was continued in this City yesterday, when Mr. Ingersoll was cross-examined, and Mr. W. M. Tweed, who appeared on a writ of habeas corpus to testify, gave his version of the matters in dispute. The examination began at 1 o'clock at Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway. Prof. Joshua T. Platt, of New-Haven, and Mr. A. T. Compton, of this City, appearing for Ingersoll, and Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, with Mr. Edelston appearing for Tweed. On being cross-examined, Ingersoll declared his inability to produce exact data for establishing the amount of Tweed's debt to himself, his memorandum-book having been lost. He could not find the original statements which he had prepared for Mr. Tweed to sign in May, 1872, at his house, Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, but he presented a duplicate of the statement rendered to Tweed at the time. The statement was as follows:

William M. Tweed in account with J. H. Ingersoll

1870.	Dr.	1871.	Cr.
Oct. 20	$25,000	Jan. 7	$20,000
Nov. 13-14	75,000	July 24	75,000
Dec. 6	20,000	Aug. 7	45,000
Dec. 22	20,000	Sept 5	35,000
Dec. 29—Paid to Potter & Stymus for bill furnished W. M. T., Jr., as per order W. M. T.	22,329	Sept. 11	90,000
Dec. 31 paid W. M. T.	23,578	Sept. 29	30,000
1871.		Oct. 3	30 000
Feb. 6	25.000	Dec. 11—From F. and S. Manufacturing Company, amount on their claim	7,467
Feb. 15	20,000	1872.	
Feb. 14—Note of W. M. Graham, discounted by me, indorsed by W. M. T., not paid, and now in my possession.	25,000	March 30	5,000
Feb. 28	200,000	April 10	2,000
April 18	100,000	April 15	3,000
Sept. 11—Paid for furniture for your rooms, Americus Club, to C. Boller.	8,925	April 25	10,000
Total	$565,232	Total	$352,467
		Balance	212,765
		Total	$565,232

Ingersoll's memory was very poor when he came to be questioned as to how he had allowed $112,000 to be deducted from this difference before he finally allowed a settlement. He did settle, however, for $100,264, but he declares he did so under compulsion. He was averse to admitting that Tweed had ever spent $112,000 with his authority at Albany, to secure the Court-house appropriation on the tax levy of 1871. It was his impression that he had lent Mr. Tweed $100,000 through W. E. King. It was found by examination that Ingersoll had since charged Tweed $25,000—on Nov. 14 and Feb. 18, for the vote of Senator Graham—when he was entitled to the sum but once, and the double charge was not satisfactorily explained. He acknowledged that the check appeared to have been paid twice, and that there was nothing to show that the second payment had been deducted. Tweed had talked to him about the Court-house appropriation, and had told Ingersoll that he would have to put in 15 per cent. to get the tax levy through the Legislature. But he had failed to secure the co-operation of the Commissioners in raising the money, and so he told Tweed. The suit to recover the money claimed by the suit against Tweed was begun in February, 1876, after his escape from Ludlow-Street Jail. He had brought another claim, to the best of his recollection, for $30,000. He had claimed the $112,000 from Tweed on several occasions. In the Duane-street office Tweed had told him he had paid the money to E. D. Barber and would not allow it, as it had been paid for Ingersoll's benefit. Coman had told Ingersoll that Barber never received the money. Mr. Ingersoll identified a letter—which counsel declined to make public—which was supposed to describe Mr. Ingersoll's straitened condition on May 1, 1872. He said he had deducted $112,000 from his bill to Tweed in order to get the rest.

When Mr. Tweed took the stand he had another story to tell. He declared that Ingersoll, in several interviews with him prior to the passage of the tax levy of 1871, had expressed his willingness to pay 15 per cent. on any amount that could be appropriated for the Court-house Commissioners. He "fixed" the matter with the Legislature through Mr. E. D. Barber, and they told W. E. King to call on Ingersoll for his $112,500, so that he could pay his bills as he went along. Ingersoll sent $100,000 in bills, and $12,000 was allowed to run on his account. He produced checks to show that he had paid a number of sums to Mr. Ingersoll, and declared that Ingersoll's statement that he had ever demanded the $112,000, since the settlement, was false. He had never heard of this demand until his return to this country after his escape from jail. He described the meeting in his house in May, 1872. Ingersoll was then afraid of being arrested, and both were anxious to have a settlement. In looking over the statement presented by Ingersoll, Tweed found that no credit had been given him for the $112,000, and he demanded that the amount should be deducted from the charges against him. Ingersoll acceded, and in proof of his testimony Tweed produced the original statement, with the following across the face of it in Ingersoll's writing: "Received payment of note on demand for $100,000 and check for $264 71. J. H. Ingersoll." Under this settlement payments had been made on the notes given by Tweed up to 1873. The examination was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. SIMONS.

A meeting of the classmates of Lieut. Simons, who was lost with the United States steamer Huron, off the coast of North Carolina, was held at the Lyceum Building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday morning, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the funeral of their unfortunate comrade. Lieut. T. J. Sullivan presided. Mr. Pomeroy, a brother-in-law of Lieut. Simons, has gone for the body, and he will telegraph to Commodore Nicholson, at the Navy-yard, when the remains arrive in Baltimore, and what hour they may be expected in Jersey City, and the yard tug will be ordered to proceed at once to Jersey City to convey the body to the Navy-yard, where it will be placed in charge of Capt. Braine, at the cob-dock, and placed under a guard of honor. The body will remain at the dock until the second day after its arrival, in order to allow time for the publication of the arrangements for the funeral. All the Navy and Army officers in the vicinity will be invited to attend in undress uniforms, with the customary badge of mourning. The officers attending the funeral, music, firing party, naval escort, pall-bearers, and body bearers, will assemble on the cob-dock at 12 o'clock on the day appointed, and the tug will start for Staten Island at 12:30 P. M. Arriving at Staten Island, the tug will land at the light-house wharf, where a procession will be formed. A detail of 50 marines from the Minnesota and the Colorado, under Capt. A. S. Tanner, will act as escort, and the following officers, all members of Lieut. Simon's class, will act as pall-bearers: Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. H. C. Hunter, Lieut. C. P. Shaw, Lieut. C. H. West, Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, Lieut. G. G. Clay, Lieut. F. H. Payne, and Lieut. F. M. Symonds. The funeral will probably take place on Thursday. Lieut. Simons was 31 years old, and leaves a wife, who resides in this City.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Louis Damm, aged 22, died at his home, No. 627 West Forty-second-street, on Sunday, and notice reached Coroner Woltman yesterday morning, from the Twenty-second Precinct, that suspicions of foul play were entertained by the family of the deceased; that on Nov. 26 he had had a quarrel with an unknown man in the hallway of his residence, who kicked him brutally, and that he was confined to his bed until he died from the effects of the kicks. Coroner Woltman, accompanied by Deputy Coroner Cushman, went to the house yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination. When they arrived they found a funeral procession just about to start from the place with the corpse. The procession was unceremoniously disbanded, and the dead man taken back into the house. An investigation was made, and the family said that he was taken sick on Sunday morning, complaining of a pain in the side, and died on Sunday night. Dr. George P. Shirmer, of No. 359 West Forty-second-street, was called in a few hours before the man died, but did not hear him complain of any injury, and when he died gave the family a certificate that his death was from pneumonia. An autopsy will be made this morning. During the afternoon the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct arrested Jeremiah Cotter on suspicion of being the man who kicked Damm.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICANA.

The Messrs. Leavitt are to sell by auction at Clinton Hall, on the mornings of Dec. 5 and 6, an unusually valuable collection of Americana, sporting books, and standard works in English literature, besides a number of the best works on heraldry, political economy, and jurisprudence, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel T. Tisdale. The Americana includes many very scarce volumes and numerous local New-England histories and genealogies, while the sporting books are elegantly bound and illustrated, and include the best authorities on angling, ancient and modern.

THE CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the affairs of the Clairmont Savings Bank, with the view of indicting the officers of that institution. Gen. Smalley, Receiver of the bank, and Mr. Swan, counsel, were in attendance, and were subjected to a long examination. No action was taken, however, and the members of the grand inquest adjourned without bringing in any indictments. Among the assets found in the vaults of the Clairmont Savings Bank by the Receiver were two certificates, each for 100 shares of the stock of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J. These certificates were seized by the Sheriff under an attachment in the Receiver's suit against Shearman Broadwall, the former President of the bank. Broadwell's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Corwin, laid claim to the certificates, and a Sheriff's jury yesterday decided that they are entitled to them. The value of the certificates is about $10,000.

STILL SIFTING KEYSER'S CLAIMS.

EXAMINATION BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL BARLOW.

The Tweed investigation was resumed yesterday by the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Ex-Attorney-General Barlow and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz were present for the purpose of testifying in relation to the assignments made by Mr. John H. Keyser, but the former only was examined upon that point. Mr. Barlow, in answer to Mr. Cole, testified that after he was connected with the Committee of Seventy it came to his knowledge that Keyser was ready to assist the committee in investigating the frauds, and that he went one night to the Controller's office and examined the vouchers there, and picked out from a number of warrants those that were not indorsed by him; Mr. Schultz also took an interest in the work; witness believed that Mr. Peckham was present when the vouchers and warrants were examined; his firm, Barlow & Olney, was employed by Mr. Schultz to collect Keyser's claims for work done for various politicians and others, and they brought suits and collected the amounts, which were subsequently paid over to Mr. Schultz; his firm was paid as the bills were collected; the assignment of the claims was made to Mr. Schultz so as to pay the City whatever Mr. Keyser owed, if he owed anything, but Mr. Keyser said that the City owed him money; both Mr. Keyser and Mr. Schultz were desirous of having the City adjust the accounts of the former, in order to have a proper settlement made; he [Mr. Barlow] called upon ex-Controller Green for that purpose, and Mr. Green determined that Mr. Hatfield should investigate the matter; Mr. Hatfield had one or two meetings on the subject with Mr. Olney, but the matter fell through; he believed that Mr. Hatfield had left the Finance Department before he completed the examination. Mr. Barlow then gave a list of the parties against whom Keyser had claims, and from whom various sums were collected by his firm. [These names have already been published in connection with Mr. Keyser's testimony.] The total amount collected from them was between $60,000 and $70,000, and the regular rates were paid for their collection. The business was done the same as it would be for any other parties who had claims to be collected. Mr. Barlow further testified that he believed that nearly all the money was collected before he entered upon his duties as Attorney-General. At one time Mr. Schultz talked to him about getting out of his trust, and he told him that he thought it would be necessary for him to get an order of court for that purpose. Witness understood when he handed over the money he had collected to Mr. Schultz that the latter took it for the City, as Trustee, pending the proposed settlement in the Keyser matter. He knew nothing personally of the mortgage made by Mr. Keyser to Mr. Schultz, but he believed that Mr. Olney attended to that.

James Briggs, who was formerly employed by Mr. Keyser as a gas-fitter, testified that he had charge of a portion of the work done on the new Court-house, for which Keyser sent in bills, and that he kept a memorandum-book showing what had been done, but that shortly after the Ring troubles began Mr. Keyser got the book from him and never returned it; he noticed that when the troubles commenced a number of clerks were employed in fixing up Mr. Keyser's books; a quantity of the original material that had been used by Mr. Keyser for work on the Court-house, such as lead pipe, etc., was removed and iron pipe substituted, but the value of the pipe taken away did not amount to $20,000.

Mr. Cole here told the witness that Mr. Keyser had set a much higher value upon it. The witness then gave the names of several other persons who had been employed by Keyser, and who he thought could testify as to the character and value of the work they had done on the new Court-house and other public buildings.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

At the close of the proceedings Mr. Cole read a communication from Mr. Peckham, showing that the Attorney-General had approved of his bill of $5,000 for his services in connection with the settlement of the Woodward case.

THE ART OF RENAISSANCE.

Mr. M. J. Cowling's lecture in Association Hall yesterday morning was devoted to the art of the Renaissance. There was a good attendance, and Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, H. W. Bellows, and N. H. Schenck were among the audience. The walls back of the platform were hung with pictures, ambrotypes, steel plates, and photographs illustrating the lecture; there were 70 of them altogether, including 20 copies of Raphael's works and a reproduction of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in five plates, as well as the "Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo and the great works of Tintoretto, Correggio, and Titian. The lecturer treated, in the three divisions of his lecture, of the architecture, sculpture, and painting of the Renaissance. The germs of a revival of culture had begun to ripen in European civilization, he said, before the close of the Middle Ages. In the night of a thousand years there were already visible the foretokenings of approaching day. Petrarch first led the cultivated mind of Europe to a study of classic antiquity. The leading characteristics of the Renaissance age of art are implied in its name, which signifies the rebirth of the antique. It was the Christian return to the forms of classic antiquity. For the first time since the age of Phidias, 2,000 years previously, the human anatomy was a subject of earnest study. The art of painting in oil dates from the fifteenth century. The works of Da Vinci, Raphael, M. Angelo, Titian, Correggio, and the other great artists of that era were described at length by the lecturer.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday in the company's offices, in Water-street, Brooklyn. Henry C. Murphy presided. The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the month of November were $102,501 10, and the expenditures, $90,628 80. The total receipts were set down at $8,264,933 90; expenditures, $8,187,132 57; cash on hand, $77,751 33; liabilities, $25,000. After the reports had been accepted the Trustees went into executive session, for the purpose of awarding contracts for wire, stone, &c. The contract for parapet stone, to be used in the approaches to the bridge, was awarded, at $49,734 40, to the Concord Granite Company. The matter of supplying cast-iron rope sockets and cable-bands was referred to the officers of the bridge, with power to make the contracts. Bids for wire rope suspenders were received from three firms. J. Lloyd Hough offered to supply crucible steel at 8 cents a pound. The firm of Copeland & Bacon will not supply either Bessemer or crucible steel at less than 20 cents a pound. J. A. Roebling & Sons bid 7 cents a pound for Bessemer steel and 9 cents for crucible. Bessemer steel was selected, and the contract was awarded to J. A. Roebling & Sons. Some of the Trustees voted against using Bessemer steel.

THE THIEVING FRATERNITY ACTIVE.

Acting Superintendent Dilks yesterday received reports of the following robberies:

Sneak-thieves entered the apartments of D. S. Taber, at No. 131 East Forty-sixth-street, on Sunday evening, and stole a seal-skin sacque valued at $150.

Burglars entered the cigar manufactory of E. Swift & Sons, of No. 120 Centre-street, on Sunday night, and carried off 7,500 cigars and 65 pounds of plug tobacco, valued at $395.

Sneak-thieves paid a visit on Sunday evening to the residence of Nicholas Herrman, No. 165½ East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and carried off watches and jewelry valued at $300.

On Sunday morning Mr. W. F. Williams, of No. 31 Union-square, took his breakfast at the St. Denis Restaurant, and paid for his meal with a $20 bill, which he selected from a roll of $450. Wrapping the bills received in change around the rest of his money, he placed the roll in his pocket and went to church. On leaving the edifice he missed his money, and had no idea how or where he had been robbed.

The factory of C. R. Cosgrove, at No. 244 West Twenty-seventh-street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of carpets, silverware, and household linen, valued at $400, which Mr. Cosgrove had stored in the place.

A COLORED BABY SHOW.

The managers of the Great London Circus are making preparations to have a negro baby show at Gilmore's Garden at an early date. A portion of the space allotted to the managerie will be fitted up for the reception of the mothers and nurses of the "picaninnies," where they will be provided with all the comforts and luxuries usually accorded to the babies of Caucasian descent. Babies have been secured from the States of Virginia and the Carolinas, while agents of the company are securing the Gulf States for representative offspring of the colored races. The sum of $3,000 has been appropriated for distribution as premiums, for the handsomest, homeliest, largest, smallest, and other classes, according to the judgment of parties supposed to be competent to decide impartially upon the merits of the dark-skinned babies.

LIBBY O'BRIEN SENT TO THE PROTECTORY.

Libby O'Brien, the youthful sneak-thief who was captured by Detective Titus, on Sunday, after her escape from the Catholic Protectory, to which institution she had been committed from the Court of General Sessions, was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday. The girl's mother was present, but was not permitted to converse with the accused. Although the girl says she is only 13 years of age, she is undoubtedly several years older, her features being those of a girl of 16. The authorities at the Protectory are of opinion that she is even older than this, and expressed a wish that she should be taken from them and sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. Assistant District Attorney Bell, who had charge of the case, said he had no alternative but to carry out the order of the court, and directed that the girl be sent back to the Catholic Protectory.

A RAILWAY-BUILDER'S SUICIDE.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY HANGS HIMSELF AT NEW-DURHAM—IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY YESTERDAY.

The body of a well-dressed man was found hanging in the storage-room of the barn of Enoch Greenleaf, at New-Durham, N. J., on Sunday. It was suspended from a rafter by two silk handkerchiefs, which had been knotted together. Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, was sent for, and took charge of the body, which was that of a stranger to the village people. He was apparently about 65 years of age, and had a clean-shaven face and reddish hair, rather thin, and tinged with gray. His clothes were new, and bore the firm names of "Hatfield & Co., New-York." A pocket-knife and key were found upon the body, and a pair of small gold buttons were found in the wristbands. Mr. Greenleaf's place, where the body was found, is some distance from the thickly-settled part of New-Durham, and near Machpelah Cemetery. As the body was supposed to be that of a New-Yorker, the Police of this City were notified of its discovery by Coroner Crane. Late on Saturday night Mr. A. H. Baldwin, formerly Vice-President of the West Wisconsin Railway, visited Police Head-quarters, and told Acting Superintendent Dilks that his father, Mr. D. A. Baldwin, had been missing since early that afternoon. The young man said that his father had been ill and low-spirited, and that his friends feared his mind was affected. A general alarm was sent out to all the stations from the Central Office. When the description of the body found at New-Durham was received by Mr. A. H. Baldwin, he immediately recognized it as that of his father, and yesterday morning he went over to Hoboken with ex-Judge W. H. Leonard, an intimate friend of the elder Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. W. H. Wadsworth, a broker, of No. 66 Broadway, whose office adjoins that used by the Messrs. Baldwin. The body, which had been brought from New-Durham early in the morning, was properly identified, and the Corner, after hearing the depositions of Judge Leonard and Mr. Baldwin, gave permission to them to remove the body to New-York. It was not removed from Hoboken, however, until 10 o'clock last night, when it was brought to this City. Coroner Crane refused to talk about the finding of the body or the events which succeeded it, yesterday, and asserted that Mr. Baldwin came to his death by natural causes. The marks of strangulation were plain upon the neck of the corpse as it lay in the Morgue. Baldwin was a very rich man. He obtained from the United States Government in 1864 the grant of an immense track of land in Wisconsin, and 10 years ago he built the West Wisconsin Railway extending from Elroy, Wis., a point on the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, to Minneapolis. Mr. Baldwin held about all the stock of this road, and he was the President of the company, his son, A. H. Baldwin, was the Vice-President, and Frank E. Trowbridge, of this City, was Secretary, Treasurer, and General Transfer Agent. The other officers were residents of Hudson, Wis., a place in which Mr. Baldwin owned extensive flour mills. About the time of the panic Mr. Baldwin began to feel financial embarrassment. Although his road was a short cut to St. Paul, the Milwaukee and St. Paul took freight away from him by cutting rates. The West Wisconsin began issue bonds, and soon afterward Mr. Baldwin sold his road to the Chicago and North-western Railway, retaining some connection with it, however. For two years past he has had little business to attend to, except some disagreements with the Chicago and North-western Company. It was understood by some of Mr. Baldwin's business acquaintances, including Mr. Wadsworth, that he formerly had close relations with Mr. Baldwin, that these difficulties had recently been amicably settled. Mr. Baldwin generally spent his Summers in Wisconsin, and in the Winter he lived in the hotels of this City. For a number of seasons he boarded with his wife and son at the Gramercy Park Hotel. Last Winter he was seriously ill, and lately the physicians have said that he had Bright's disease of the kidneys.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

INAUGURAL GAMES OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—THE VICTORS IN EACH CONTEST.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club began a series of athletic games in the American Institute Building last evening. The first event in the programme was a 75-yard run, of five heats, the first and second in each heat to run in the final heat. The first heat, in which there were four entries, was won by J. B. Elliott, of Greenpoint, who made it in 0:8¾. The second heat was awarded to M. McFaul, of the Fanwood Athletic Club, who made it in 0:0:9, and the third to G. McNichol, of the Scottish-American Club, whose time was 0:8¾. M. H. Burch, of the Harlem Athletic Club, ran over the course alone in the fourth heat, and John Reilley claimed the palm in the fifth heat, he having made it in 0:9. The final heat gave the victory to Elliott, who cleared the course in 0:8½, beating McNichol.

The next event was a 1-mile, walk in which there were entered J. T. Buckley, S. Sinclair, T. J. Mott, J. H. Armstrong, and J. J. McLeod. Buckley took the lead, but by a magnificent spurt Armstrong passed him and finished in 7:32. Buckley being disqualified for having broken into a run three times in his anxiety to maintain the lead which Armstrong wrested from him, Mott, consequently, was given second place. Next came a quarter-mile run, of three heats, an event in which much interest was manifested. In the first heat there were four starters, of whom E. G. Gurney, an attaché of Station F. of the New-York Post Office, won, going over the course in 0:65¼. W. J. McNulty, a Schenectady Union College boy, came in ahead on the second heat, his time being 0:62¾, and the third heat was won by A. R. Pierson, of the Waverly Athletic Club, who went over the course in 0:63. The final heat, a hotly-contested struggle, gave the race to Pierson, who this time cleared the course in 0:61¾, coming in a little over a yard ahead of McNulty.

A contest at running broad jump, in which W. T. Livingston of the Harlem Athletic, G. McNichol, of the Scottish-American Club, and W. Hayes were entered, followed, the palm being finally awarded to McNichol, who cleared 17 feet 2½ inches, Livingston clearing 17 feet 2 inches.

A three-mile walk was next contested, T. H. Armstrong, Jr., of the Harlem Club; T. Buckley, of the Scottish-American Club, and J. J. McLeod being the starters. Armstrong took the lead, and kept it until the sixth lap of the last mile, when, amid the wildest excitement, McLeod spurted and passed him. The effort for the lead seemed to have exhausted the latter young athlete, for almost immediately afterward he fell out of the race, giving the race to Armstrong, who went over the entire course in 24:32¾, Buckley coming in second in 25:37½. In the contest at running high jumping, which followed, the contestants were Frederick Ruhe, of New-York City, and J. B. Hanna and John Knox, of the Scottish-American Club, all of whom tied at 5 feet 2 inches, and were unable to clear the bar at 5 feet 2½ inches. It was then lowered, and J. B. Hanna cleared 5 feet 1 inch, and won, the others being too exhausted to exceed that record. H. C. Rommel, of the Triton Boat Club of Newark, and J. Christian, of the Scottish-American Club, entered in the next event, a 1-mile run—which was won easily by Christian in 5 22½. An exciting 120-yard hurdle race, in two heats, followed, the first heat being won by C. Fabregou, of the Scottish-American Club, in 0:20, and the second by W. F. Meyers, of the Orion Rowing Club, in 0:19½. The trial at putting a 16-pound shot resulted in a victory for W. Adams, who defeated his four contestants, putting the ball 34 feet 11½ inches. The second man being W. J. McNulty, who threw the shot 32 feet 4 inches. A quarter-mile run, for members only, brought out Frank M. Clinch and J. B. Shafer, Jr., the former of whom won easily by 15 yards in 0:66¼. This was followed by a half-mile run in which there were five entries, and which was won by W. J. McNulty in 2:26, after a splendid struggle. The programme was brought to a close by the final heat of the hurdle race, which was won in fine style after one of the closest contests of the evening by W. F. Meyers in 0:18¾. The games were conducted under the supervision of Mr. J. Marion Pollock, and the following officers: Referee, Jasper Goodwin; Judges at the finish, Messrs. McEwen and Erhard; Timekeepers, Messrs. C. Bruce and J. L. Luther; Starter, John Welsher. The 25-mile walk for the Amateur Championship of America will be the event to-night.

PALETTE CLUB RECEPTION.

The Palette Club gave its second informal reception of the season last evening at the Clubhouse, No. 7 East Twenty-second-street. The walls were hung with paintings of the artist members of the club, including works by Escoura, Bartholdi, Scott, Cropsey, Smith, Schlesinger, and Von Bremen. There was a large attendance, including Judge Noah Davis, Algernon S. Sullivan, Lawrence Turnure, John Pondir, Prof. Frobisher, John Bryan, F. Hopkinson Smith, Courtlandt Palmer, A. R. Cazaurau, David James King, Joaquin Miller, J. A. Bernheimer, Songs were sung by Messrs. Harrison Millard, Jewett, Leggett, Markwald and others. Recitations were given by Messrs. Harry Gall, Byron the boy actor, F. Hopkinson Smith and others. Mr. Selmon Abecasis, a member of the club, played a violin solo which created quite a sensation. The entertainment was under the management of Mr. Millard, F. S. Gibbs, Harry H. Marks, John Snedecor, and E. Dunlap, of the House and Entertainment Committee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A cat show will be held at the New American Museum in a few days.

The ladies of Sorosis, and their guests, held their regular monthly social meeting at Delmonico's yesterday.

John B. Gough will lecture this evening upon "Peculiar People," in the Thirty-fourth-Street Reformed Church.

W. Harold Hall, a young man employed at the St. Denis Laundry, has been arrested for appropriating to his own use $400 which he had collected for his employers.

The dead body of a female child about 1 day old was found wrapped in a fur cap yesterday morning in front of No. 35 Bayard-street, and the remains of a male child were found in an ash barrel in front of No. 24 Clarkson-street.

William Garson, aged 34, carpenter of the steam-ship Spain, was instantly killed yesterday morning by being struck by a part of the anchor-chain, on its recoil after breaking, while the anchor was being dropped at Quarantine, off Staten Island.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was called yesterday to consider a proposition to amend the by-laws, but as there was barely a quorum present at the appointed hour, an adjournment was taken until next Monday at 3 P. M.

While Patrolman P. J. Morris, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct was dispersing a crowd of disorderly characters at Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, early yesterday morning, he was struck on the head with a stone thrown at him by one of the roughs and was severely injured.

John Christ, aged 24 years, of No. 62 East Fourth-street, quarreled with a stranger, who was making a noise in his house at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and during the altercation the stranger fired a pistol at Christ, the bullet cutting his lip and knocking out several of his teeth. The assailant escaped.

A petition is now being circulated among the members of the Cotton Exchange for making holidays of Monday, Dec. 24, and Monday, Dec. 31, preceding Christmas and New-Year's Day, respectively. Another paper is also being signed in opposition to the proposed use of the decimal system in the purchase and sale of contracts.

Detective Philip H. Smith, of the Twelfth Precinct, while dressing himself in the section-room at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-Street Police Station yesterday morning, was shot in the right arm by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which fell from a chair to the floor, receiving a severe wound. He was taken to his home and attended by Police Surgeon Steinert.

The register of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Central Rooms exhibits the following figures, among others, for the month of November: Whole attendance at the rooms, 21,586, or 811 daily; reading-room, 10,062; library, 3,200; gymnasium, 5,720. The number of books drawn was 1,750, less than 400 of which were works of fiction. Average attendance at the classes, 360.

Notice was received by Postmaster James yesterday from Washington stating that the British Post Office had made arrangements for the dispatch from Queenstown to this port of three mails weekly during the month of December, viz., every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday in each week. Notice was also received to the effect that mails for Australia and New-Zealand, intended for transmission via San Francisco, would be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 13.

The first annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was held yesterday afternoon in Dr. Crosby's church, Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, Rev. Dr. Crosby presiding. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the society was organized in May last. From the 24th of May to the 29th of November, 21 public meetings were held. The receipts were $1,697 02, and the disbursements were $1,123 71, leaving a balance on hand of $573 31. The report says that the results of the work accomplished by the society since it was organized are most encouraging, and there is great hope and promise for the future.

BROOKLYN.

A Grand Jury was impaneled in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and charged by Judge Moore.

Twenty-eight of the 76 strands required to form the four great cables of the East River Bridge will be completed this week.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the name of John L. Collyer, sent in by the Mayor to fill the vacancy in the Board of Education caused by the death of W. W. Hurlburt, was laid on the table.

James Derlin, aged 17, who stabbed and killed John Betz, a car driver, during a drunken quarrel on the 28th of September last, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, to manslaughter in the third degree. After the Police had spent months in searching for Derlin he surrendered himself. The prisoner will be sentenced to-morrow.

James Adair, of No. 260 Delancey-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Hershefat as the former was coming out of George B. Hooton's plumbing store, at No. 470 Grand-street. Adair had broken into the store through a rear window, and had $80 worth of property, which he had stolen from the place, in his possession when arrested.

Complaint is made by the Health Department that many of the plumbing licenses issued by the Board of City Works are given to incompetent men. The majority of cases of diphtheria are traceable, according to the Health Inspectors, to defective plumbing work in closets and sewer connections. It is to be devised for the revocation of the licenses now held by so-called plumbers who do not understand the business.

Officer Kearney, of the Second Precinct, was attacked early yesterday morning by four roughs whom he ordered off the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street. Applying for assistance, Kearney succeeded in arresting two of the men, William Kerrigan and Peter Scott. Scott, who threw a stone at the officer, was sent by Judge Walsh to the Penitentiary for three months. Kerrigan, who, the Police say, has served a term in prison for highway robbery, was committed for examination until Friday.

Surrogate Daily refused yesterday to discharge the sureties of Wells James, guardian of Nathaniel E. James, who has just attained his majority. The guardian had allowed his ward $10,000 a year during the past eight years. This amount the Surrogate thought was extravagant, and, if it should appear that it had been squandered, he would not approve the conduct of the guardian, even though the consent of the ward, ordinarily sufficient to release the guardian from further responsibility, were given to the discharge of Mr. Wells James' bondsmen.

A private meeting of the claimants of the Shepherd estate, residing in Brooklyn and vicinity, was held at the residence of Mr. Thomas Shepherd, No. 203 Division-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of devising means for ascertaining who the heirs really are, and when and how the money of the deceased Englishman was deposited in the Bank of England, and how it is to be obtained. Mr. John Shepherd, of Philadelphia, felt sanguine that the money could be obtained, and it is proposed to send a party to England to make researches on the subject.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hon. Charles M. Scheiffelin was bailed from the custody of Sheriff Brundage yesterday morning, in the sum of $5,000, his bondsmen being a relative, Mr. Edgar M. Scheiffelin, and ex-Senator Edmund G. Sutherland, of White Plains. On his release Mr. Scheiffelin left for New-York, to attend the proceedings before Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, on the motion to vacate the order of arrest obtained against him by Messrs. Davidson & Jones. Mr. Scheiffelin, it will be remembered, was sued by that firm for $29,000, which they claim he owes them for stock operations.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Bishop, of New-Brunswick, has been appointed one of the managers of the new lunatic asylum, at Morristown.

Charles E. Specht, a well-known resident of Greenville, fell dead while preparing for bed on Sunday night. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

The body of the sailor found drowned at the foot of Newark-street, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, was yesterday identified as that of John Christy, a fireman on the steamer Northumberland, of the Eagle Line.

The Newark baby show opened yesterday in Park Hall, with the largest congregation of babies ever assembled under one roof in that city. There were 248 babies, and they were of all ages, conditions, and complexions. There were 14 sets of twins and one set of triplets. One mother, Mrs. Lemoon by name, exhibited her seventeenth child.

Ann Jane McNulty, 16 years of age, has been missing from her home, No. 346 Plane-street, Newark, since Thanksgiving afternoon. It was at first reported that she had eloped with a young man named John Porter, but Mr. Porter yesterday called on the girl's father and stated that the story was false. He says he met Miss McNulty on Thanksgiving night at Apollo Hall, where he danced with her, after which he and the girl, with a lady friend of hers left the hall together, and walked to the corner of Union and Ferry streets, where he left them. Later on the same night he met them at the Greene-Street Hall, where he again danced with Miss McNulty, and at 11 o'clock escorted her and her friend to Jackson and Ferry streets, and there left them. The girl has not been seen since.

THE DOBB'S FERRY BURGLARY CASE.

The Dobb's Ferry masked burglary case was ended at White Plains yesterday, before the Court of Sessions, Michael Costello being acquitted by the jury under the instructions of the court, on technical grounds, and a nolle prosequi being subsequently entered in the case of his accomplice, John Angier, whom the District Attorney had used as State's evidence. The point on which the court directed Costello's acquittal was that under the ruling decisions in this State the evidence of an accomplice must be corroborated by other testimony material to the issue, mere corroboration as to the *corpus delicto* being insufficient.

CHILDREN WITH FIRE-ARMS.

TWO RECENT OCCURRENCES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS ARISING FROM CARELESSNESS IN LEAVING LOADED WEAPONS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

The Ashland (Ohio) *Times* of Nov. 29 says: "The criminal folly of keeping loaded fire-arms about the house received a terrible lesson last Sunday morning at the residence of Andrew Eichenger, between Hayesville and Petersburg, when a lad out 12 years old shot his little sister, 1 year old, the ball passing from the chin clear through and coming out at the top of the head, killing the babe instantly. The older members of the family had gone to the barn, leaving the boy and his sister alone in the house. They were summoned to the house by the boy calling out that a man had shot the baby and run away. But it was discovered that the gun was not in its place, and when accused the boy confessed that his little sister had pulled it the rammrod of the gun while in his hands, and caused the gun to go off. The boy has evidently not told the truth yet. He was probably aiming the gun at his little sister in sport, not knowing that it was loaded, when the fatal deed was committed. Both the boy and his little sister were children of Andrew Eichenger's daughter."

The Cooperstown *Republican* of Nov. 28, relates the particulars of the other case, which occurred at Milford, Otsego County, on the preceding Friday, as follows: "Mr. Seabolt and an elder son were at work in their blacksmith-shop in the forenoon, and while there a gun was cleaned and loaded, and just prior to going to dinner the boy proposed to discharge it. Mr. Seabolt objected, thinking it might frighten horses passing by. An attempt was made to draw the charge, but the wormer was broken, and the gun was set aside in the shop while the father and son went to dinner. Before returning, Foster Seabolt, a younger son, aged 14 years, and Horace M. Squires, aged 7 years, a son of Mrs. Freemire, were playing around the shop. Foster went inside and closed the door; Horace endeavored to enter, Foster telling him to go away or he would 'blow wind in his face' with the gun, the youngest boy at the time peeping through a crack near the bottom of the door. Foster put a cap on the gun, and pulling the trigger, it snapped; he placed another cap on it, and pulled again, the muzzle being pointed toward the youngest boy, who was watching him; this time the gun was discharged, the load hitting the little fellow near the left temple and passing down into the region of the neck, killing him instantly. The oldest boy did not know the gun was loaded, and he was merely playing with it, as he evidently had done before, by snapping caps and 'blowing wind' in the face of his little nephew Horace. Coroner Parshall was called, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. R. Helfrich, produce dealer, late at No. 92 Barcl

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

THE SAME APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE AGAIN, AS A RULE—AN EFFORT MADE TO COMPROMISE ON THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS—MR. HAYES SAID TO BE READY TO MEET SENATOR CONKLING HALF-WAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Executive appointments which failed of confirmation were discussed, and it was determined that, as a rule, the same persons shall be again nominated for the offices to which the Senate failed to confirm them. It is not probable that in cases where adverse reports were made the same names will be sent in all cases. It is generally believed that another name will be sent in for Minister to Belgium instead of that of Mr. Sanford. Mr. Hilliard, nominated for Minister to Brazil, was favorably recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it is probable he will be again nominated.

An effort has been made to-day to compromise the New-York matters, so that the President may not renew the nominations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Prince. Some members and Senators are quite anxious to prevent a further contest between Mr. Conkling and the President, and conversations have been held with both to discover whether either would recede from any position taken. It is understood that Mr. Conkling is not unwilling to have Mr. Merritt renominated and confirmed for the office of Surveyor, the term of Gen. Sharp expiring by limitation. There is a report current that, on the other hand, the President will not insist on renominating the other two officers, and is willing to meet Mr. Conkling, as the expression goes, half way. It is not believed that the nominations of Roosevelt and Prince can possibly be confirmed if they are renominated, so that the President would accomplish no purpose by sending their names to the Senate, except to exhibit his continued confidence in the gentlemen nominated and his determination to force the responsibility upon the Senate. Whether anything will come of the effort to induce him not to renew the nominations is at the present time entirely uncertain. There is reason to believe that the President will nominate Mr. Packard for Collector of New-Orleans, although it is not asserted that he has expressed that determination to any person. The papers asking for Packard's nomination have not yet been presented to the President, but he knows of their existence.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

PASSAGE OF A BILL TO REPEAL THE LAW REQUIRING IT IN THE HOUSE—PROBABLE PASSAGE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House to-day passed a bill repealing the iron-clad oath, so called, which requires persons entering the service of the United States to swear that they have not been engaged in rebellion. The oath has long ceased to be of any practical value, since it is dispensed with in all cases where its employment would exclude any person from public office or any other advantage whatever. If there are any exceptions, it is in the case of pensions, and there the evidence required to prove the application shows sufficiently, without any oath, the loyalty of the applicant. Thus far no opposition whatever has been heard, and as the oath is generally regarded as a nuisance, the Senate will doubtless concur with the House in its repeal. As the law in practice now is, the iron-clad oath is administered to all men who were loyal, and a simple oath of allegiance to the United States is all that is required of men who were engaged in the rebellion.

SELLING LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL.

HOW THE RULES ARE VIOLATED—NEW NAMES FOR WHISKY AND RUM—CHAMPAGNE BROUGHT IN BY SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the House to-day Mr. Price, of Iowa, called attention to the fact that malt and spirituous liquors are sold in the Capitol restaurants in violation of the joint rules, and introduced a resolution instructing the officers of the House to enforce the rules against the sale of intoxicating liquors on the House side of the Capitol building. The Speaker explained that this violation of the rules had previously been called to his notice, and he had requested the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to see that no liquors are permitted to be sold or drunk in the restaurant. He had also consulted with the Vice-President about the sale of liquors on the Senate side, and that officer would co-operate with the Speaker to suppress the liquor traffic in both wings of the capitol. An effort was made to refer Mr. Price's resolution to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but this was defeated on a rising vote, and the resolution was adopted. All those voting for reference, except about six, were Democrats. It should be stated, in order to explain the absence of serious opposition to Mr. Price's resolution, that those Democrats who illustrate by their daily walk and conversation the extent of the liquor traffic on the House side, and the character of whisky consumed, were not in their seats when the resolution was offered.

That intoxicating liquors have been sold in the restaurants of the Capitol at almost or quite every session for many years has been a notorious fact in Washington, although people who knew nothing of the matter, except from reading the rules and the public actions prohibiting the sale of liquors, would suppose that Congress was a temperance society so long as it was assembled in the Capitol. The joint rules forbid the sale of liquors, but they have never been enforced except spasmodically. The keepers of the restaurants have christened their liquors with new names, and whisky has been sold under the name of cold tea, and rum as Roman punch, and so on. Last year a temperance man sat down to a table in the House restaurant, and seeing apple sauce written on the bill of fare, ordered it with his lunch, and was surprised to find set before him something in a goblet with a teaspoon, and he discovered, on sampling the contents, that it was apple toddy. Two or three days ago a Southern Congressman came into the House restaurant and called for "some of that stuff you hand around in cups and on plates," and the order was filled with what seemed to be a large dram of Bourbon whisky. In the Senate restraurant disguises have been of late pretty much discarded, and whisky has been passed over the counter as it might be in a common bar-room.

It should be said that Oscar Baron, of the Twin Mountain House, in the White Mountains, has just taken charge, and Mr. Wheeler says no more liquor will be sold. The night sessions have contributed to the recent looseness in the sale of liquor, and the rules have been notoriously violated by Senators themselves, who brought champagne and other liquors into the committee rooms, where a large quantity has been consumed. It must be said that there is very little drunkenness exhibited about the Capitol, and there is now no Senator notorious for indecent exhibitions, which were common enough not many years ago. Mr. Randall is publicly and privately taking a stand in regard to the management of the House restaurant that will stop the sale of liquors there.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO CONSIDER THE CHANGES NECESSARY TO BE MADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Republican Senators held a brief caucus to-day, to provide for the revision of the membership of the standing committees of the Senate, as is usual at the commencement of each session when changes have occurred in the *personnel* of that body by the admission of new members. Messrs. Morrill, Windom, Booth, Dorsey, Oglesby, Allison, and Howe were appointed a committee to revise the lists and report to a future meeting of the caucus, after ascertaining the wishes of the Democrats as to the assignment of their members. It is probable that the minority will be given increased representation upon such committees of importance as are not already divided with all possible equality between the two parties. The Democrats have now four members out of nine of each of the following committees, viz: Appropriations, Foreign Relations, Commerce, Public Lands and Claims; and they constitute three of the seven members of the Judiciary Committee, but they have less than these proportions or strength in various other committees, especially the Finance Committee and the Committee on Privileges and Elections, each of which consists of six Republicans and three Democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE—MR. SPRINGER'S LITTLE BILL—AN INCOME TAX BILL—THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, to-day, to amend section 5,258 of the Revised Statutes, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, proposes to require railroads to receive and transport freight cars of other companies without charging any greater rate than is charged where the cars are the property of the road over which they pass. It prescribes as the penalty for any violation of this provision a forfeiture of three times the amout of damages sustained by the aggrieved parties, to be paid to the latter.

Mr. Dibrell's bill to tax incomes (introduced in the House to-day) provides for a tax of 3 per cent. on all amounts of income over $2,000.

The bill introduced by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, relating to the compensation of the special counsel for the United States in the Supreme Court in the Centennial case, authorizes the Court of Claims to determine the value of the professional services of Mr. M. Springer in that suit, and to render judgment for such sum as the court may find said services were reasonably worth to the Government, without reference to the provisions of sections 1,764 and 1,765 of the Revised Statutes, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay him the amount allowed by the court out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum to be in addition to his salary as a member of Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day reported two bills repealing the "iron-clad oath" and the jurors' test oath, inadvertently prescribed by section 820 of the Revised Statutes, although a bill repealing it was enacted in the year 1872. The committee also decided to report favorably upon a bill allowing persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf.

No Chairman has yet been selected for the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. All statements that Representative Potter has reconsidered his determination to decline the Chairmanship are without authority. He had no doubt from the beginning that he ought not to accept the Chairmanship to which he was appointed by the Speaker, and has not reconsidered his determination in that respect.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $274,275 50 and from Customs $314,523 85.

A Democratic caucus was announced for to-morrow after the adjournment of the House to-day.

Elijah S. Alvord was awarded $35,000 on mandate of the Supreme Court as compensation for extra mail service in California.

The President has recognized John Mason, Jr., as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Philadelphia, and James N. Morenas as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Pensacola.

The Department of State has advices from the American Minister at Paris that, upon his representations in accordance with instructions, the French Government have revoked the order expelling Bedel, and authorized him to return to reside in France.

Richard Nelson was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Third District of Georgia; H. A. Bechtold for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania; S. M. Houghton, Storekeeper for the Fifth District of Kentucky, and Andrew J. Sexton for the District of Louisiana.

A conference between the Post Office Department and the Canadian office has resulted in a mutual agreement by which "request letters," so called, that is, those bearing on their face a request to be returned to the writer if not called for in a given time, passing between the two countries, will be at once returned to the places from which they were mailed without being held, as formerly, for return through the Dead Letter Office.

The trial of Col. William Craig, of Colorado, and George W. Briant, of Missouri, which has been in progress for several weeks, was concluded to-day. They were indicted charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in presenting a claim for $33,600 as compensation for mules alleged to have been captured by Indians in August, 1864, while engaging in army transportation service between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Union. The jury, under instruction of the court, and without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The friends of Messrs. Craig and Briant, who were present in the court-room, warmly congratulated them on the result.

The Consul-General of the United States at London, in his dispatch of the 12th ult., calls attention to the reports of the United States Consuls at Manchester and Birmingham, from which it will be seen that a trade in American cotton goods is springing up in England, and that millions of dollars' worth have already been disposed of in the Kingdom and that American manufacturers of the articles known as Birmingham wares, more especially agricultural implements, are favorably regarded in Great Britain and her colonies. With regard to the latter, it is the superior lightness and finish of the articles and the willingness of Americans to vary patterns to suit the customers that has brought about the preference which now exists for American works.

Among the subjects which received special attention in the Cabinet to-day were several nominations to Postmasterships. Some time ago the Post Office officials reviewed the bonds given by Postmasters throughout the country, and it was found that quite a number were under insufficient bonds. These officials were ordered to file new bonds, but many of them could not find bondsmen in the communities in which their duties lay. They were consequently suspended and new nominations were made of men who furnished the required bonds. The failure to confirm the new appointees is a source of much trouble, for under the law, the suspended functionaries continue to administer the affairs of their respective offices, some of them serving who are not under bonds at all.

The Clerk of the Court of Claims has transmitted to Congress a statement of all judgments rendered by that court for the year ending Dec. 3, 1877, the amounts thereof, and the names of the parties in whose favor they were rendered, &c., from which it appears that the entire amount of claims was about $3,000,000, of which not more than one-sixth of that sum was awarded. A large number of the claims were dismissed, including some for proceeds of cotton captured by the United States military forces, in sums ranging from $600 to $680,000, the latter on account of Samuel P. Walker's Executors and Robertson Topp's Administrators. The amount claimed by Alexander Collie's Trustee was $1,234,125 for proceeds of captured cotton. This case was dismissed, but is now on new trial. Another claim, that of Mary C. Bledsoe and others, for $123,000 for captured cotton, was dismissed; also, the claim of John S. Bostick for $160,000 for similar losses.

The United States Treasurer is advised of constantly-increasing attempts, by persons in various sections of the country, to cheat the Government and innocent parties, by practicing what is known as the "piecing process," whereby a given number of currency notes of like denomination are cut in pieces and so pasted together as to give an increased number. The parties generally take 10 notes and by cutting and adroit pasting make 11, thereby gaining one at the expense of the other 10. Of course, the diminished notes get into the hands of innocent holders, and when sent to the Treasury Department for redemption they are at once detected by the Treasury experts and thrown out, and in nine cases out of ten an innocent holder is the sufferer. The regulations for redeeming mutilated currency do not admit of the redemption of any less than a single part of a note containing at least one-half the original, which makes it still harder for those into whose hands these nicely-pasted fragments fall.

The habeas corpus case of A. Vangruder, the Pension Agent, indicted at Nashville, Tenn., for subornation of perjury, and claimed from the authorities of the District as a fugitive from justice by the Governor of Tennessee, was heard yesterday afternoon before Judge Wylie. It appeared that Mr. Vangruder was sent from this city by the United States Pension Office to investigate certain alleged pension frauds in Tennessee. He secured affidavits showing the frauds and causing the stoppage of certain pensions, and it was thereupon shown that these affidavits were false, and it was charged that Vangruder had suborned the witnesses. Judge Wylie held that, as the whole subject-matter was one connected with the administration of the laws of the United States, the State courts had no jurisdiction and the Nashville indictment was void. He ordered, therefore, that Mr. Vangruder be discharged, and he was accordingly released from custody.

VALUABLE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. J. S. Moore, of the New-York Custom-house, has prepared a volume of valuable statistical tables on the tariff intended especially for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means in their labor of revising the revenue laws. These tables show the cost of imported goods in the countries of production, and the duties to which they are subject upon their arrival in the United States. A column is added showing the relation of the duty, both ad valorem and specific, to the original cost of imported merchandise. In the arrangement of the volume the alphabetical system has been abandoned, and the tariff schedules, as embodied in the Revised Statutes, have been followed. The headings of these schedules are: Cotton and cotton goods; earth and earthenware; hemp, jute, and flax goods; liquors; metals; provisions; sugars; silks and silk goods; spices; tobacco; wood; wool and woolen goods; sundries. Appended to the tables are explanatory notes furnishing valuable information as to the cost of production in foreign countries, the peculiarity of manufacture, and quantities imported.

THE SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER STEAMER

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The steamer Estelle, which is lying at Bristol, R. I., has been the subject of Cabinet discussion. The report of the officer of the Department of Justice, who was sent to examine into the allegations that the Estelle is intended for the service of a filibustering expedition against Cuba, was presented to the Cabinet by Secretary Evarts. No facts could be ascertained that would justify any interference with the steamer by the United States, and no steps can be taken by the Government with a view of detaining the Estelle, unless formal complaint, supported by affidavits, is made.

LARGE FIRE IN AN OHIO TOWN.

ATHENS PARTIALLY DESTROYED YESTERDAY MORNING—BOLD CONDUCT OF THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The town of Athens, the seat of the Ohio University, was partially destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started in a bakery in the business part of the town, and burned over half a block. The total loss is about $60,000, on which there is an insurance of about 10 per cent. The principal losers are John Ballard, James Ballard, Congressman Van Vorhes, E. H. Moore, and J. Webb, Jr. The fire began several hours before daylight, and for some time thieves made sad havoc with the contents of stores that were piled up in the streets and open places. The pillage at length became so general that a company of the Light Guards was called out, and with fixed bayonets kept guard over the piles of goods until daylight. It is the heaviest loss by fire that Athens has ever suffered.

THE WRECK OF THE HURON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—Capt. Stoddard, with his wrecking crew, exploded several torpedoes in the wreck of the Huron to-day, but with no apparent effect so far as recovering either bodies or articles from the wreck is concerned. No bodies have been recovered since the last report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Naval Court of Inquiry, to investigate the causes of the Huron disaster, will assemble at the Navy Department to-morrow. The court will make a very close investigation, and to that end will have the testimony of naval officers and others upon many points connected with the construction and character of the Huron, her departure from Hampton Roads, and upon all matters that are likely to throw the slightest light upon the causes which directly or indirectly led to her fatal misfortune.

The body of Lieut. Sidney A. Simons, who was lost on the Huron, arrived at Jersey City by the 2 o'clock train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad yesterday, and was taken in charge by a committee of the class-mates of the deceased, conveyed to the Navy-yard by the yard tug, and placed in Sailor's Hall, at the Cob Dock, in charge of a guard of honor. The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 1:45 o'clock to-morrow. The body and its escort will be conveyed from the Navy-yard to Staten Island by the yard tug, and will land at the Lighthouse wharf, about a quarter of a mile from the church. On the same train yesterday was the body of Ensign F. W. Danver, who was also lost on the Huron. The body, which was in charge of Chaplain Matthews, of the Receiving-ship Colorado, and Lieut. Ward, of the Naval Academy, was taken up the Hudson to Croton Point for interment. Ensign Danner was the only son of a widowed mother, who lives in Alabama.

BURGLARS IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Early this morning an entrance was forced into the residence of Mr. Isaac Shultz, near this village. The burglars evidently took things coolly, as the family on their return from New-York City found the remnants of a lunch in one of the rooms, where the thieves had been enjoying themselves. Last Sunday afternoon, during the absence of the family, the dwelling-house of D. I. Scott was entered, and a trunk ransacked. A gold watch and chain and other articles were carried off. A reward is offered at the latter place for the arrest of the thieves.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Municipal Election here to-day resulted in a decided Republican victory. The Republicans elect their candidate for Recorder by a majority of 135. This is a gain since Nov. 6 of 286. They also elect an Assessor by a majority of 303, and three out of the four Aldermen. This is a gain of two in that body.

BASE-BALL EXPULSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—The annual meeting of the National League of Professional Base-ball Clubs began its sessions this morning. The Executive Board gave the championship of the United States to the Boston Club, and decided to throw out of the record all games played by the Cincinnati Club during the season, because it was not properly a member of the League. The board confirmed the expulsion, by the Louisville Club, of Hall, Craver, Devlin, and Nichols, for speculating in games. A resolution declaring the Indianapolis Club a member of the League was adopted. The expulsions of Oscar Walker by the St. Paul Club, and of Bechtel, by the Louisville Club, were confirmed.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

SIGNS OF HOT WORK IN BULGARIA.

REPORTS OF A MOVEMENT BY SULEIMAN PASHA ON TIRNOVA—OBJECT OF THE ATTACK—A RUSSIAN ATTACK ON KAMARLI REPELLED—MEHEMET ALI'S ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Concerning Suleiman Pasha's movements, reported from Constantinople yesterday, when it was stated that he was believed to be engaged in a strong effort near Osman-Bazar, the *Daily Telegraph's* Shumla special, dated Sunday night, says: "No official news has been received here since Thursday. Important movements are imminent, if not already progressing. Great anxiety prevails, and many rumors are circulating, among them that heavy fighting occurred on Friday in the direction of Tirnova, upon which place the Russians were ultimately driven back, losing over 3,000 men, and that the Turks are now bombarding Tirnova. All available surgeons and dressers are going hence to Osman-Bazar."

The rumors at Shumla and the correspondent's impressions seem to confirm the report that Suleiman Pasha is endeavoring to effect an important diversion by cutting Russian communications along the northern slope of the Balkans. The movement may be wholly imaginary, but it is very feasible, and the fact that the Russians say nothing about it must not be taken as contradictory. They would be likely to reserve a report until the movement was completed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Kamarli, under date of yesterday, as follows: "To-day, after violently cannonading our positions at Kamarli from the heights of Etropol and Orchanieh, the Russians furiously attacked our left wing. The battle continued until evening. We retained our positions. The enemy retreated with considerable loss. Pursuit was prevented by the thickly-wooded country. We shall take the offensive to-morrow. The Russian Imperial Guard was engaged."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special to the *Standard* from Bucharest says it is thought that the Roumanians are about to make another attempt to capture the second Grivitza redoubt.

INTERESTS OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

A GERMAN VIEW OF LORD DERBY'S RECENT SPEECH—THE BRITISH CONSUL AT BELGRADE REMONSTRATING AGAINST SERVIAN PARTICIPATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The *North German Gazette* says Lord Derby's recent speech indicates that England is now resolved to abstain from intervention and not raise obstacles to peace which may presumably be brought about under the ægis of the alliance of the three Emperors. The points which Lord Derby reserves as involving British interests will not be touched by such a peace as that for which the way is being paved.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* from Belgrade contains the following: "Prince Milan, addressing the departing troops, dwelt upon the certain prospect of a better issue of the new campaign which Servia was obliged to undertake, for this time she was better armed, having a powerful ally. The British Consul has presented a note deprecating war on the part of Servia, showing the disloyalty of such a course, and threatening the withdrawal of England's guarantee of Servia's autonomy. It is said Prince Minister Ristics will leave the note unanswered."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Important dispatches were received here on Monday. Their contents have not transpired, but a Cabinet council was immediately convoked, and orders were sent to all the Militia to arrest their march until further notice. The departure of the artillery and military train for the frontier has been postponed. It is rumored that a change of Ministry is impending. Four important Russian officers have arrived to confer with the Minister of War."

FAMINE, NOT THE RUSSIANS, FEARED

THE DEFENSES OF ERZEROUM—TURKISH VALOR—BRITISH INFLUENCE—THE QUESTION OF BREADSTUFFS—CONSTANTINOPLE THREATENED WITH STARVATION—THE TURKISH SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1877.

There is no doubt that at certain moments a feeling of profound depression prevails in and around Constantinople, but this is not, as the foreign press is wont to represent, because of the defeats sustained by the Ottoman armies. On the contrary, the satisfaction of the coinmunity appears to be in the inverse ratio of success. In victory, the speculators at the Stock Exchange, the shopkeepers, and the artisans see a probability of the continuance of the war, while they argue that a crushing blow inflicted upon the forces in the field will lead to some arrangement which will enable them to take up their affairs and make money. In the Government circles every one was greatly discouraged when Mukhtar Pasha lost the defile of Devo-Boyun and was driven into Erzeroum, and if tolerable terms of mediation had been offered 10 days ago, there might have been a chance of an immediate suspension of hostilities with a view to a pacific solution of the quarrel. But as it is a point of honor with the Russians to take Plevna, and as Osman Pasha obstinately holds out, the favorable moment was lost, and the fortunes of war took another turn, which certainly goes far toward encouraging a continuation of the struggle.

With the same stupidity which has characterized all the Russian operations since the commencement of the campaign, the Generals of the Czar have attacked in insufficient force the fortifications of the Anatolian capital, and, as might have been expected, have met with a severe repulse. On the other hand, the details of the battle furnish ample proof that neither the Turkish Army nor the inhabitants have lost courage on account of their recent reverses, and that everybody is resolved to resist to the utmost limits of possibility. This sentiment it is which has saved the city and arrested for the present the onward march of the invaders. The effects of the victory will be most salutary; not merely because it diminishes the disproportion hitherto existing between the forces which are in presence, but because it encourages the troops and inflicts a blow upon the moral superiority of the enemy. The continued resistance of Erzeroum becomes, then, not only a possibility, but a strong probability, and the Turkish Seraskierat has recognized the value of the advice given by that distinguished strategist Gen. Klapka, who urged that no change should be made in the Commander-in-chief—as was proposed—simply because he had lost one battle. The fortress itself is in an excellent state of defense, and will be able for a long while to hold in check the relatively feeble forces of the besiegers, if that name can still be given to the army of Gen. Loris Melikoff. According to authentic information, the Russians have not more than 25,000 men of all arms in front of Erzeroum, while the garrison is about as strong, so that siege operations will be at least difficult, the more so that, as the fortress is not invested, reinforcements are peing poured in from Trebizond. The population—especially fanatical, which in Turkish is a synonym for patriotic—numbers 60,000, all of whom, to judge from the incidents of the last battle, are sincerely devoted to the maintenance of Osmanli supremacy. The fortifications are good—I have seen their plan, but am debarred by my parole from giving all their detail—consisting of a series of detached forts, heavily armed with Krupp guns of large calibre; of the *enceinte*, properly so-called, mounted with 186 pieces; and of a citadel which commands all the outer defenses. The chief detached forts are established on the heights of the Top-Dagh and the Keremen-Dagh, and, unlike the majority of Turkish redoubts, are provided with casemates. The fortress proper is a continuous bastioned front of nearly seven miles in length, with 11 bastions, connected by curtains of a little over 1,000 yards each. The parapets, with revetments of masonry, vary between 13 and 18 feet in height and 22 to 28 in thickness. The ditches are 69 feet wide and, on an average, 18 feet deep. It is almost superfluous to add that, since the commencement of the war, all the weak points of the line have been strengthened by lunettes, so that, at present, the fortress is entirely secure against a coup de main. How long it will resist a systematic siege operation will depend upon the resolution of its commander, the amount of subsistence within the walls, and the time during which the redoubts on the Top-Dagh and the Keremen-Dagh can hold out. After the fall of these, Erzeroum must necessarily capitulate.

The battle of the 9th of October was in this wise: At about 2 A. M. the Russians attacked and carried a stone block-house to the left of the Azizié fort, which was defended by a battalion of *Mushtafiz* (National Guards) from Tokkat. This affair was soon over, and resulted in the capture of the garrison after 10 minutes' fighting. The officer who commanded the neighboring redoubts, one Behri Bey, immediately made a sortie and cut off the approach of a strong detachment of the enemy which had been dispatched to the support of the first column, maintaining his position until the arrival of the Capondan Mehemet Pasha Brigade, when the fort was retaken by the bayonet and its captive garrison released. The engagement here was hotly contested, and lasted for some three hours, when the Russians commenced their retreat, closely followed by the Ottoman cavalry, who drove them as far as the position of Devo-Boyun, where the enemy made a stand and repulsed the Turks, who, however, after the arrival of reinforcements again assumed the offensive, and obtained possession of the entrance to the defile. Simultaneously with this a feint had been made against the Turkish left wing, but this was easily repulsed by the fire of the heavy guns of the Ghumonelow-Kumbet redoubt, and was forced to retreat toward the mountains, its communications with the main body of the enemy having been cut off by the cavalry and horse artillery of Moussa Pasha. The whole battle lasted six hours, during which time the entire male population of Erzeroum co-operated with the troops, the women and children carrying out bread and water to the combatants under fire, and generally behaving in such an exemplary manner that His Majesty the Sultan has addressed a telegram of thanks to his faithful subjects. The most salient point of the affair is the accuracy of the information possessed by the Turks concerning the enemy's intended movements; for, from the official report of the Mushir, it seems that the corps which took part in the sorties were designated and in position before the enemy had pronounced his attack. I will venture to add that no similar precaution has ever been observed by the Russian commanders since the outbreak of the war. It may be remarked that here, exactly as at Plevna, the fatal mistake has been made of underrating Turkish valor and the ability of Turkish commanders. Three months ago I mentioned that this particular army there was an officer of unusual merit, who had fortified both Kars and Erzeroum, and that so long as Feizy Pasha (Gen. Kolman) was with the Army of Asia, the Russians would be obliged to be careful, or they would be beaten, and the results have perfectly justified my predictions. He was in the fortress of Kars when the Army of Mukhtar Pasha suffered its first defeat in the Spring. His nomination to the direction of the Staff was followed by Mukhtar's first victory and by the enemy's retreat to the Aspahtchai. Then he was removed, for one of those incomprehensible reasons which so often influence Turkish councils, and the result was a new series of Russian victories. He was again summoned to headquarters, and within 24 hours after his return the columns of Loris Melikoff were flying in disorder from before the walls of the city, whose capture would have entailed the loss of Armenia as a base of operations, and what would have been more serious, as a base of supplies. I have entered, perhaps, a little too much at length into the story of Asian affairs, but in reality, the loss of the command of the southern shore of the Euxine would have been immensely prejudicial to the Turkish cause, as it would have enabled the enemy to operate against the capital of the Empire from the only point whence it is really vulnerable, and whence it has been always taken in former sieges, the coast of Asia.

The speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's banquet has been taken to be a premonitory symptom of a possible change in British policy, from mere passive sympathy to active co-operation, and the journals are unanimous in their praise, particularly as, coming from the mouth of a Prime Minister, it brings with it a species of force which will go far toward the establishment of an equilibrium between the belligerents. The consequence is an increase of British influence with the Porte, where everything and everybody from England is now in as much favor as during the days of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Apart from the success or defeat of the Turkish arms, the question of breadstuffs has become the all-absorbing topic of attention, and some far-seeing individuals predict that the time is not very distant when famine, not war, will be the greatest danger to be apprehended by the populations of the Empire. By a recent decision of the council of Ministers, sanctioned by an Imperial *Iradé*, the exemption from duty of wheat, barley, and Indian corn, and of all kinds of flour imported into the country, has been prolonged up to the 1st of March, 1878. Unfortunately, this measure is insufficient to meet the coming needs of the population, and some general provision must be speedily made to avert the calamity; for, should the exportation of breadstuffs continue to be tolerated as at present, the quantity necessary for the consumption of the Constantinopolitan citizens will be obtained with difficulty. Thanks to the apathy of Abd-ul-Kerim Pasha, the enemy was able to occupy some of the most fertile provinces of Turkey just at the moment of the harvest. On this side of the Balkans, the entire district between Islimie and Phillippopolis—estimated after the Turkish style at 48 hours' march—has been utterly laid waste, and on the other side the Russians hold the vast space included between the Lom, the Vid, and the Danube, where, besides the colossal loss of grain abandoned to the invaders, there is also an always-increasing Army to be supplied. These grave considerations did not entirely escape the notice of Turkish statesmen, but so far the orders given in the matter have been so diametrically opposed to each other that they might as well not have been issued. At first all exportation was strictly prohibited; then this *iradé* was rescinded; and finally a *messo-termine* had been adopted authorizing the fulfillment of all contracts in breadstuffs made before the war. In this the papers declare that "the Government obeyed the principles of high justice by which it is characterized." In reality its members only listened to the voices of the charmers whispering in their ears the magic word "backsheesh," that "open sesame" of every Oriental negotiation. Immediately there was an outcry against this on the part of the press, and at last the honest members of the Cabinet carried their point and stopped all exportation without exception, but the law has become a dead letter, favoritism has got the better of expediency, and the city of the Sultan is threatened with starvation. Already, in the provinces, the local administrations, anticipating the dangers in store for their own people, are taking measures to provide against the evil hour, and, only three days ago, 200 car loads of wheat, destined for the capital, were seized at the railway station of Kara-Agatch by order of the Governor-General of Adrianople. In this the Pasha followed the example already set by the authorities of Salonica, where not only for breadstuffs, but also for shipmaking there is an order against all exportation from any port of the vilayet. As matters look now, there will be a fine field for American enterprise should the war last a few months longer, particularly, as I have said, now that all descriptions of corn and flour can be imported free of duty.

To sum up the position of the Turks at present, I judge, from all that I see and hear at the Ministries, among journalists, and from officers of high rank more or less officially in the service—this last category being generally the best informed, as they are very often the most influential—that the situation is critical but not absolutely desperate. The most that can be hoped in Asia is to gain time until another army of operation can be formed; in Europe that Osman Pasha can manage to fight his way out of Plevna and unite with the forces in the Balkans. He proposed to do this three weeks ago, but Mahmoud Damad Pasha managed to obtain the imperial veto against the evacuation of the lines when the retreat could have been effected without danger; now the difficulties will be immense. Still I think that he will succeed, provided Mehemet Ali can organize the Sophia troops in time to cover the operation. Should he fail, however, everything north of the Balkans, except the quadrilateral, will be lost, as the enemy has 70,000 men ready to move southward through the pass of the Hain-Boghaz, and the first line of defense must be necessarily abandoned. But not for this even is the cause lost. The lines of Adrianople will present the most formidable obstacle yet encountered by the invaders, and as these will be garrisoned by at least 100,000 men, there is every reason to suppose that the grand stand will be made here. From present appearances, then, a great battle will be fought, within a fortnight, on the Vid. If a Turkish victory, the campaign is over for this year; if a defeat, the siege of Adrianople will begin about Jan. 1, 1878.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says it is rumored that the bombardment of Erzeroum has commenced.

A quorum of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies having arrived in Constantinople, an Imperial *irade* has been issued convoking the Parliament for Dec. 13.

FRESH INDIAN TROUBLE.

ATTACKS ON SETTLERS' AND MINERS' CAMPS—THE DISAFFECTED SIOUX OF THE RED CLOUD BAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 4.—An appeal for Governmental protection having been sent to Military Head-quarters by the miners, merchants, prospectors, gamblers, adventurers, and highwaymen of the Black Hills, Gen. Sheridan, yesterday, ordered Gens. Crook and Terry, commanding the departments, to dispatch troops on the trail of the marauding Indians, who committed the recent depredations in the region named. The order contains explicit directions to hunt down and punish any red-skins found away from home. In this kind of a case, punishment means killing. The Lieutenant-General has been advised that the Indians who broke away from the bands under Red Cloud and Spotted Tail number about 100 lodges. They started off toward the Big Horn, and doubtless they are the same Indians who have been slaying and plundering on the outer edges of the mining districts. These renegades will be reinforced by other malcontents from the various agencies, and altogether The outlook is regarded by Army officers as ominous and ugly. The marauders may, when they discover that they are being pursued, scamper back to their reservations, or they may have started out with the intention of making an all Winter campaign of it, thinking they may be able to escape across the line and join their old leader, Sitting Bull. Gen. Terry will most likely organize his command out of the seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Lincoln and the six companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, now stationed at Standing Rock Agency. These troops can be got into the field most readily of any in his department. Gen. Crook is expected to dispatch a portion of the Third and the whole of the Fifth Cavalry Regiments in pursuit of the redskins. Col. Thomas C. Devin, recently promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eighth, will take command of the Third Cavalry. It is not probable that either of the department commanders named will accompany the troops ordered out unless the insurrection should become more general than is now threatened.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Dec. 3.—Many rumors are in circulation about Indian depredations on the northern routes, but few can be traced to reliable sources. On Saturday last six men reached Crook City suffering from exposure and want of food. They report that their camp on the Belle Fourche River, about 40 miles from this city, was attacked by a band of more than 200 Indians. Their party kept the Indians at bay for some time, but were finally forced to abandon the camp, leaving their horses, mules, and camp equipage, in addition to other property captured by the Indians during the fight. Three Indians were killed, but no whites were injured. A report from another source states that a band of Indians visited Madden's ranch, at the Cheyenne crossing of the Fort-Pierre route, and drove off all the stock. A heavy trail was discovered last week leading across the Bismarck Road. At the intersection of the trail with the road the Indians had made a crude sketch of an Indian and a white man fraternizing, surmounted by three stars. A ranch on the Sidney Road, six miles from Crook City, was attacked recently, but the people escaped into the woods. The Indians ransacked the house and destroyed all the property they could find. The County Commissioners were informed by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to-day, by telegraph, that Brig.-Gen. Crook has been ordered to afford relief to the freighters and also to the settlements in the Black Hills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The reported stampede of Sioux Indians while on their way to their new agency on the Missouri is a topic of much interest in this city, and receives earnest attention both at the Interior and War Department. There is a fear that it may cause widespread demonstrations of hostility to the Government and to the white settlers in the region where the Indians have seceded from the main body of their tribe. The agent of the Sioux has been instructed by the department not to issue any food except at the agency, but to allow the Indians to select their camping grounds near to that station. They will be obliged to visit the agent at his official quarters for the purpose of drawing their rations. Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to Gen. Sherman that he is afraid the Indians who broke away from Red Cloud's band have commenced depredations in the Black Hills and on the roads leading thereto. Gen. Crook has been notified to give protection and punish the Indians if possible.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

A SWEEPING ORDER FROM JUDGE WESTBROOK—THREATENED SUITS TO RECOVER MONEYS PAID.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—An order issued by Justice Westbrook was filed here to-day authorizing the

A RELIC FOR RHODE ISLAND.

BURNING OF A SLOOP OF WAR.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH ARMED VESSEL —THE AFFAIR INQUIRED INTO BY ROYAL AUTHORITY—MISHAPS OF A CLERGYMAN'S SISTER—AN INCIDENT BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1877.

This State has recently come in possession of a valuable document, it being the royal commission of King George of England to make inquiry into the burning of the sloop-of-war Gaspee by sundry persons of this place, while she was aground on Namquit Point, June 10, 1772. It appears she went ashore while chasing the sloop Hannah. The existence of the document was not known until it was found among rubbish and cobwebs in the upper story of the State-house. It is a monster sheet of parchment, and the State Department has had it neatly framed with historical wood, the panels of the frame being made from a piece of oak taken from Sabin's Inn, where the destroyers of the Gaspee assembled. The corner-pieces are each engraved with an oak leaf, and originally were a part of Gov. Bull's residence in Newport, which was built in 1640. The inside corner-pieces are of cedar, and were taken from the sills of the Vernon House, in Newport, which building, now standing, was the headquarters of Gen. Rochambeau when he received Gen. Washington. Pieces of wood taken from the Liberty Tree planted in Newport in 1776, have been neatly inserted in the panels of the frame. Surmounting the top is the seal and motto of the State engraved on a piece of wood once a portion of the old Benjamin Franklin printing-press, imported in 1636. A motto-frame with the words "Gaspee Commission," rests on the bottom panel. The following is a copy of the commission:

George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defence of the Faith, &c.

To our trusty and well-beloved Joseph Wanton, Esq., Governor of our colony called the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New-England, in America; our trusty and well-beloved Daniel Horsmanden, Esq., our Chief-Justice of our Province of New-York; our trusty and well-beloved Frederick Smythe, Esq., our Chief-Justice of our Province of New-Jersey; our trusted and well-beloved Peter Oliver, Esq., our Chief-Justice of our Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England; and our trusty and well-beloved Robert Auchmuty, Esq., our Judge of our Vice-Admiralty Court, established at Boston, with jurisdiction in all cases arising within the limits of our Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, greeting:

Whereas, Our armed schooner, called the Gaspee, commanded by Lieut. William Dudingston, under the orders of Rear Admiral Montagu, was stationed in Providence or Narragansett River, or near to our colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New-England, the said Lieut. Dudingston, having proper commission and authority, to seize to our use such prohibited and unaccustomed goods as he should find carried in and on board any ship, bottom, boat, or other vessels, contrary to law, whereby the same is forfeited. And, whereas, we have been informed that many ill-disposed persons have dared, from time to time, in defiance of our laws and authority, to insult, and otherwise hinder and obstruct the said William Dudingston, in the performance of his duty, and their boldness in that respect grew to so desperate an height, that on or about the 10th of June last great multitudes of people were assembled in our town of Newport, and places adjacent in said colony by beat of drum, armed with guns and other offensive weapons, and led on by two persons whom they called the High and Chief Sheriff of Kent, and so proceeded in warlike manner, with armed boats, to attack our said schooner; and having dangerously wounded the said Lieutenant, overpowered the crew, took, plundered, and burnt our said vessel, we, being desirous to be perfectly informed how so daring an attempt could be concocted, prepared, and carried into execution in the chief town of our said Colony, the residence of the Governor and principal magistrates thereof, not only for the purpose of bringing the said offenders, and their maintainers, aiders, and abettors to condign punishment, but also to the end that fit and speedy order may be taken for securing the future peace, obedience, and well government of our said colony; and placing much confidence in your wisdom, diligence, loyalty, and integrity, do, by these presents, appoint you, the said Joseph Wanton, Daniel Horsmanden, Frederick Smythe, Peter Oliver, and Robert Auchmuty, our Commissioners to inquire into and to report to us a full and true account of all the circumstances relative to the attacking, taking, plundering, and burning our said schooner, and to the assembling, arming, training, and leading the people concerned therein; and to the concocting and preparing the said attack, and of all other insults and obstructions which have been given to the said William Dudington, or to our service in general in our said Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and of the causes which have occasioned so daring a violation of our laws and authority; and also to inquire and report what measures have been taken made by the magistrates of our said colony, and our other good subjects therein respecting the same. And for the better execution of our royal will and pleasure therein, we do hereby give unto you, the said Joseph Wanton, Daniel Horsemanden, Frederick Smythe, Peter Oliver, and Robert Auchmuty, or any three of you, full power and authority to receive all such information and advertisements as shall be brought unto you by or from any of our loving subjects or others, touching the premises; and also to inquire, by the examination of witnesses on oath, which oath we do hereby give you or any of you, full power, warrant, and authority to administer, or by such other ways and means as you or any three of you, shall in your discretion think fit unto the premises or any of them. And we do further give you or any three of you, full power and authority to send for such persons, papers, and records as shall be useful to you for the better carrying on the service hereby intended, without requiring you, the said Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and all other magistrates, officers, and loving subjects within the said colony to be in all things helpful, aiding, and assisting to you, and every one of you, in the execution of this our royal commission. And we do further strictly charge and command you that in the execution and performance of the powers and authorities to you hereby given, you, and every one of you, do carefully observe and conform yourselves to such instruction as shall be given and sent unto you in writing, under our sign manual, and to report to us a full and true account of your proceedings therein.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself, at Westminster, the second day of September, in the twelfth year of our reign. By the King himself.

YORKE.

The commission met in Newport, Jan. 5, 1773, and continued in session until June 22 of the same year. A mass of testimony was taken relative to the matter, but the labors of the commission did not amount to much, as none of the witnesses seemed to know anything about the burning of the Gaspee. Among the witnesses summoned was James Sabin, the owner of the inn bearing his name, where the party, before burning the vessel, had assembled. He did not put in an appearance, but in a note to the commission stated that he could not accept their invitation, as he was an insolvent debtor, and therefore, according to the laws, would be subject to arrest. The precarious condition of his health was another reason why he did not appear.

The inside of the leather case which contained the commission is lined with a portion of the London *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* of Aug. 12, 1768. The excellent condition of the parchment is due to the fact that it was secured in this case. The following is a copy of an advertisement found in the paper alluded to:

"A clergyman's sister, with her young child, is confined in the Marshalsea Prison, through the treacherous treatment of a friend, who being entitled to £500, which sum being soon to be paid, on the most solemn assurance of discharging a sum of £220 out of which was through the recommendation of the above gentlewoman, got her credit for it, but on receiving her money refused payment of a just debt and involved her friend in misery and distress, being through her confinement hindered from pursuing an employment which procured her and her child a comfortable maintenance. The kind donations of the humane and those blessed with affluence will be thankfully received, and the truth confirmed by the under mentioned gentlemen, viz: Mr. Beckett, hatter and clothier, Lockville-street, Piccadilly, and others.

The borders of the parchment are neatly decorated with various kinds of figures. The letter "G," encircles the life-like picture of the King, and the first line, "George the Third, by the grace of God," is in large and well-proportioned old English letters. Connected by silk cords at the bottom is the King's massive seal, the inscription on which is almost obliterated, but the figure of a mailed knight armed cap-a-pie can plainly be seen. The reasons for destroying the Gaspee can well be imagined. On the pretense of preventing illicit trade and the violation of the revenue laws, armed British vessels prowled up and down the beautiful Narragansett Bay. Had these vessels confined themselves to their legitimate business there would have been no serious trouble. As it was they plundered market-boats, and pressed into the service the crews of small coasting vessels, and also performed other acts of tyranny which so aroused the citizens that they were determined to do something to show the Britians that they had stood their insolence long enough. A large number of determined men assembled at Sabin's Inn, and at about 10 o'clock at night pulled down the river and boarded the Gaspee. After a struggle they became masters of the situation, the commander of the Gaspee being wounded in the fight. They landed the crew on the opposite shore, and after plundering the vessel, set fire to her, and then made their escape.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE —MR. ERASTUS COOK ELECTED PRESIDENT—THE OTHER OFFICERS SELECTED.

The newly-elected Republican General Committee of Kings County met last evening at Republican Head-quarters, on Court-street, for the purpose of electing officers. The attendance was very large, and as there were several candidates for the Chairmanship, much interest was evinced in the proceedings. The committee was called to order by Mr. David Williams, the retiring President. Mr. W. L. B. Steers, of the Seventh Ward, was made temporary Chairman, and Mr. Van Vleck, of the Third Ward, and Mr. Lockwood, of the Twenty-first Ward, temporary Secretaries. The credentials of the delegates were then handed in and examined. Protests against the certificates signed by the Inspectors of Election in the Third, Fourth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth Wards were handed in. On motion of Mr. Daggett, the committee proceeded to elect a presiding officer for 1878. Mr. Worth, of the Sixteenth Ward, nominated Mr. Erastus Cook, of the Ninth Ward, in a highly eulogistic speech. Mr. Perry nominated Mr. James H. Taylor. Mr. W. W. Goodrich seconded the nomination of Mr. Erastus Cook, and it was also seconded by Tax-Collector Tanner. The roll was then called. It having become evident before the roll-call was concluded that Mr. Cook had a large majority of the votes, his nomination was made by acclamation. After being escorted to the chair, Mr. Cook said he could not if he would conceal the gratification he felt at his election. He undertook the duty with diffidence. He would pledge himself, however, to be honest and impartial. The Republican Party, as it now stands at the zenith of its power, puts, said the speaker, a great responsibility on the committee as the representative of that party in this City. The Democratic Party, which slept as a party during the trying times of the great rebellion has gained an ascendency in some of the States, in one house of Congress, and is struggling for ascendency in the other. "I need not tell you," said the speaker, "of the danger of that ascendency. It is clearly pointed out by the attacks already made on the public credit, and other numerous plans which, if they are carried out, will prove hurtful to the people. Every true Republican believes in paying the public debt with a dollar in real money." [Applause.] Locally it was the duty of Republicans to teach the people that the Republican Party is the great reform party. It should be the aggressive party in the county although it was in the minority. This was a momentous year in politics. "This year I predict," said the Speaker, "if we are true to ourselves the House of Representatives will be restored to the Republican Party. The lower house of the State Legislature must be retained by the Republicans, and every effort should be made to attain that end."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cook's address, Mr. Richard Hazard, of the Twenty-third Ward, was elected Vice-President; Mr. Richard B. Leech, Second Vice-President; Mr. James G. Powers, Third Vice-President; and David C. Bennett, Fourth Vice-President, all by acclamation. Mr Jonathan Norton was elected Recording Secretary, and Messrs. Hubbard Hendrickson and E. H. Hobbs, Assistant Secretaries. Mr. Albert Daggett was elected Treasurer, and Mr. John Burton, Sergeant-at-Arms. On motion of Mr. Reeves, of the Fourth Ward, the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of three to consider the facts connected with the contests from the Third, Fourth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and to report at the next meeting. A committee of five on by-laws was reported by the Chair, and a motion prevailed appointing the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer a committee to secure rooms for the meeting of the General Committee next year. An adjournment was then taken until the second Tuesday in January.

"LA MARJOLAINE."

MISS FANNY FOSTER SEEKING TO PREVENT ITS PRODUCTION BY MLLE. AIMEE AND MAURICE GRAU.

Miss Fanny Foster, an actress, who has appeared in the opera of "La Marjolaine," filed a bill in equity in October last, in the United States Circuit Court of this District, for a permanent injunction restraining James C. Duff, Maurice Grau, and Marie Aimée, from producing, presenting, or publishing the opera bouffe known as "La Marjolaine," and for an accounting from them of the profits they have made from the play thus far. Miss Foster alleging that it is an infringement of a copyright owned by her. Her complaint recites that a dramatic composition, known as "La Marjolaine," was coprighted in the United States in 1870 by its author, John De Bonay, who assigned his claim to her in March, 1874, for $500; that the play is of great value to her, and has been presented by her at the Lyceum Theatre, New-York; New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, and in Montreal. She charges that the defendants "combining and confederating" against her interests, did, on the 1st of last October, and for some time afterward, present at the Broadway Theatre, New-York, "a dramatic composition, entitled 'La Marjolaine,'" and advertised it for their own advantage, amounting to a "piracy and infringement on her copyright." Maurice Grau, one of the defendants, admitted the production of the play at the Broadway Theatre, of which Mr. Duff was the lessee and manager, but said he believed that the drama claimed by the plaintiff had never been printed, published, or copyrighted. That drama was of a serious character, in five acts, and was founded upon incidents in the French Revolution, while the play produced by the defendants was an opera bouffe, in three acts, written and produced in France, was broadly humorous, and was founded upon "highly exaggerated, almost inconceivable, but highly comic, situations, growing out of the presentation of a medal to the most virtuous damsel of a village." The words "La Marjolaine," occurring in both the drama and the opera as the name of the leading female character, signified, literally, "sweet marjoram, a flower, and in France was commonly used as a given name and similar words, like Rose or Lily, are employed in this country." An application for a preliminary injunction was denied by Judge Blatchford, and since then the defendants have filed their answer, and the plaintiff her replication. The answer is mainly a general denial, and the replication is to the effect that the answer is "uncertain, untrue, and insufficient." The case has not yet been put on the calendar for a trial.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A TESTIMONIAL TO BE PRESENTED TO GEN. WOODWARD.

The National Rifle Association met yesterday, Judge Stanton in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the past month, including the sum of $4,500 paid by the State for the use of the range at Creedmoor during the past year, amounted to $5,003 94; disbursements, including the sum of $1,800 paid to the American Team, (Mr. Lamb's account not having been settled,) $4,618 12; balance on hand, $385 82. The Range Committee reported that three applications had been received for permission to erect a club-house on the range. The resignation of Gen. Dakin from the Executive Committee was accepted. Major-Gen. Shaler, of the Committee on Testimonials, reported that the proposed testimonial to Gen. Woodward was ready, and on motion a request by the committee to have it presented at the next meeting of the board was adopted. Col. Ward, on behalf of the Prize Committee, submitted the badges which are to be presented to the several members of the winning team in the "Inter-State" match which was shot at Creedmoor at its last prize-meeting, and moved that the trophy to be presented to the team be wrought in bronze instead of silver. The board then went into committee of the whole to consider the charges made against Gen. F. F. Millen by the Range Committee, which were, in substance, a disobedience of the orders of the Superintendent of the Range, at Creedmoor, on Oct. 13 last, and having threatened to shoot while certain parties were between him and the target. Gen. Millen was present with one witness, Sergt. N. D. Ward, and read a statement denying the charges, to which were appended statements made by other members of his club, substantiating his denial. The Range Superintendent, W. H. Brower, testified that Gen. Millen "lay down" to shoot, but the Assistant Secretary, A. H. Weston, and Mr. Ward were uncertain on that point. After a good deal of discussion, the matter was adjourned until next Monday at 3 P. M., to enable Gen. Millen to obtain other witnesses in the case. The board adjourned.

THE DIME ENTERTAINMENTS.

The usual Tuesday evening entertainment in Association Hall was given last night by Mr. A. P. Burbank, whose readings and recitations were sandwiched in a concert programme of light music. Mr. Burbank read with pleasing intonation Longfellow's latest poem, "Keramos," chanting in a melodious way the words of the potter's song, and he also read the fifth act of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which the individuality of the various characters in the Mexican, mirthful "Pyramus and Thisbe" was clearly and humorously sustained. The other lighter selections were chiefly comic, and were received with hearty approbation. Miss Nellie Campbell sang Pinsuti's "I Love my Love," and another ballad of the same simple character, in a fresh, clear voice, and with distinct enunciation of the words. Mr. Carl Lanner played two or three violin pieces. The musical part of the programme was under the direction of Mr. George W. Colby.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 4.—Nicholas Regnery was instantly killed in the mines near Ashland, last evening, by a premature explosion of powder, while blasting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.

SOCIETIES GIVING OUT-DOOR RELIEF REQUESTED TO ORGANIZE BY COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The probability that the coming Winter will be one of great suffering among the poor of this City, in consequence of the continued depression of the commercial and manufacturing interests, and the fact that no adequate provision has been made for dealing with the difficulties of out-door relief, render it the duty of the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities to urge upon those agencies which by name and profession are dedicated to the special task of aiding the poor in their own homes the necessity of immediate action.

The fields of the City Commissioners of Charities and of the State Commissioners of Emigration are defined, while, in addition, the appropriation of the Excise fund in aid of the poor is determined by law, and may be considered an adequate supplement to any deficiency which might otherwise exist. Moreover, the number of charitable societies, including churches and missions, is very large, and the amount of money annually subscribed so great that, from this source alone, there would probably be sufficient, if wisely distributed, to meet all the requirements of the distressed.

Any non-fulfilment of the legal and moral duties which the City of New-York owes to her poorer inhabitants is certainly not due to want of liberality. There is money enough and to spare; the difficulty experienced in dealing with out-door relief must, therefore, be caused by the system of distribution, by the mode of operation, of the several societies to whom the expenditure of that money is intrusted. It is to this point that we especially wish to direct attention.

Most of the charitable societies have been established to deal with special forms of distress and suffering. These are limited in their fields and objects, have no concerted mode of action, and, as a rule, know but little of each other's work. The societies which relieve cases of temporary distress, whether at the homes of the applicants or otherwise, are equally ignorant of one another's action. The field of each may, and frequently does, include the whole City, so that there are often several distinct systems of relief co-existing in the same area. It is obvious that the mere waste of time, of labor, and of money consequent upon this want of co-operation must be very great, and it is equally obvious that while some poor families may not be visited at all others will receive relief from several sources. The opportunities for fraud are much increased; habits of begging and dependence upon others are introduced and fostered, no improvement of homes of domestic morals, of health and comfort, can be expected, and but little sympathy between man and man can be created. The amount of relief given by each society is sufficient to destroy self-respect, while it is generally not enough to supply the wants of the family, and thus a minimum of good, with a maximum of evil, is too frequently the result.

The above is merely a recapitulation of what has been stated before again and again, and the sole remedy we can suggest is that already recommended by the Bureau of Charities, and partially applied in the attempt to bring together the different charitable societies of New-York under the name of the Board of Associated Charities. This was a step in the right direction, and though the action has not been carried far enough the success attending what has been done is sufficient to prove that it was so. This encourages us to believe that a closer co-operation among the charitable societies would produce a most valuable effect, and that much more beneficial results would thereupon be realized from the great amount of labor and money already so freely spent by those societies.

Under the plan proposed each society engaged in giving out-door relief would agree to confine its operations to specifically defined districts, and to hold itself responsible for the care of all destitute persons within the limits of those districts. The City would be divided into districts and sub-districts, each with such an area as should correspond with the number of visitors that could be supplied, the object being to secure house-to-house visiting, actual personal knowledge of the character and wants of those visited, and a familiarity with the resorts and habits of the people.

This plan implies a certain amount of abnegation on the part of the smaller societies, and a willingness to concentrate all their forces upon a more limited sphere, where their operations can be made fully effective. This being granted, it would be easy to arrange the details, and we earnestly recommend an immediate friendly consultation between the representatives of all the societies, including such churches as may be willing to assume the responsibility, with the view of inaugurating and carrying into effect such a system.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,
Commissioners of the State Board of Charities.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR THEIR NEW ARMORY—A MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I note with much pleasure that the action initiated by the Seventh Regiment in its efforts to obtain a new armory has been followed by the display of praiseworthy interest in the important matter of providing the rest of our National Guard with suitable, permanent quarters, and I sincerely trust that ere long all of our citizen regiments will have suitable and practically situated armories, where they will have the opportunity of keeping their discipline and *esprit de corps* up to the present excellent standard.

As the City has granted to the Seventh Regiment a lease of the ground on which its new armory will eventually be erected, the regiment desires to raise from subscription among its members and donations from the public the sum required for the erection of a suitable building. So far, nearly $150,000 have been received, of which—

The regimental and veterans' subscription is	$70,904
That of ladies and citizens	49,680
Banks, trust companies, insurance, railroad, and gas-light companies, and other miscellaneous receipts	24,983
Total	$145,567

I am informed that the total cost of the projected armory will be $275,000, and a further sum of about $125,000 is thus required. I cannot better impress upon our citizens their duty to lend a helping hand toward the carrying out of this enterprise than by repeating the admonition from the address of Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the armory, when he reminded us that "we must be prepared with the physical force of the country, disciplined, ready, and organized to hold up the civil arm in exigencies that may arise."

Such exigencies are, unfortunately, of too recent occurrence in the history of this City to be now lightly considered as impossible events in the future, and I cannot but think that every contributor must feel, when participating with the regiment in this necessary expenditure, that he is doing his part toward protecting vital interests of the City and his own hearth and home.

When we remember how in monarchical Europe tax-payers are burdened with the support of military garrisons in every town of importance, and then look at our own great City, as peaceful and safe as any European capital, although our rough and criminal element is as large as that of London, Paris, and Berlin, we must surely acknowledge that we owe our tranquility to our faithful citizen soldiery, so aptly termed by Mayor Ely, in his opening address at the ceremony already referred to, "A necessary and indispensable auxiliary to our Police force," and that even in this period, when we look so anxiously toward attaining full value for every dollar disbursed, we are indeed making a good bargain, when, for the trifling expense of maintaining armories for our National Guard, we are buying that sense of security which, even in times of agitation like those recently passed, is derived from the knowledge that our families, homes, and most important interests are protected, not by the hirelings of military machinery, but by the strong arms of brothers, sons, and friends in our City regiments.

The names of the Trustees of the armory fund—Mr. Royal Phelps, Mr. R. Lennox Kennedy, and Mr. William W. Astor—are sufficient guarantee that it will be disbursed in the most economical and practical manner. Economy will, of course, be best obtained by a speedy termination of the building while labor and material can be had at moderate cost. If, as I hope, our citizens and moneyed institutions continue to respond with that munificence and public spirit for which this City is so justly famed, the building may be commenced this Winter, and will probably be completed by early Fall next year.

Finally, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to say I will gladly join with our citizens for the purpose of obtaining the sum yet required to complete the armory, and agree to double my original subscription toward accomplishing this object.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1877.

ANTI-TAMMANY DISCORDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the Anti-Tammany Committee, published in your issue of Saturday, the following language is used:

"In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards Mr. Dennis McMahon, a member of this committee, was charged with betraying the interests of the organization. It was shown that he participated as a delegate in the convention which nominated our County ticket without a dissenting voice; that he served on a committee to inform our candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of the action of the convention; that with the rest of the committee he visited that gentleman's house and partook of his hospitality, and that subsequently he accepted a nomination of himself for the same office by another organization."

There is only one falsehood in the above, and that is a "whopper," viz., that "subsequently he accepted a nomination of himself for the same office by another organization. The facts are these: After the Anti-Tammany ticket was made up, the "Bread-winners" proposed to nominate me for the Supreme Court, and proposed to run me as their candidate for that position whether I would or not. This rendered it necessary that I should attend at their ratification meeting and positively decline the nomination, which I did. This declination was on the next day published in the *Tribune*. In the canvass which ensued after the nominations I acted as Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Committee for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and I am happy to state that our political record in an Anti-Tammany point of view was splendid. We gave a majority for every one of our candidates on the combination ticket in the two wards. Judge Brady receiving every vote polled in the Twenty-third Ward, with two scattering only, and nearly every one in the Twenty-fourth Ward—a few scattering. I cannot comprehend the animus which dictated that report, unless it may be that at a meeting over which I presided, at the Cooper Institute, I publicly denounced certain so-called leaders of the Anti-Tammany organization as faithless to their pledges to the working men, which I am ready to prove that they were. This denunciation has rung in the ears of those parties, and to mollify the effects of their defeat arising from their own treachery to the working classes, they seek to manufacture excuses for themselves. They know they must step "down and out" if they wish the organization hereafter to amount to anything. They try to avoid that by falsely charging me behind my back, without notice to me of the accusations, and thereby strive to anticipate a public verdict which, if given on a full hearing of the case, would overwhelm them with confusion.

DENNIS MCMAHON.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1877.

THE ACCUSED FILTER MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 2, under the caption of "A New Kind of Swindle," "A Faithful Reader" gives his version of how he was imposed upon by a "light-complexioned, smooth-tongued young man—an agent for water filters." Since gross injustice is done to me by the article in question, you will, I trust, give space in THE TIMES to my reply. His statements are pure fiction, and I regret exceedingly that he did not carry his threatened arrest into execution, as I would then have had an opportunity to bring suit for damages. A number among my customers nearly all the most prominent physicians in this City, and I can easily, if necessary, procure references as to my character—the article I sell speaks for itself. For the benefit of householders in general I give my full name and address, but I will not bore the public or trespass further on your valuable time by relating my experience with this particular and brasible one.

ANEL. FAIR,
Agent for the Globe Filter Company,
No. 9 Murray-street, Room No. 17.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 3, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read a communication in your paper of yesterday from "A Faithful Reader," which may do us a great deal of harm unless we make an explanation, which we trust you will kindly accord to us through the same medium, particularly as we subscribe to your paper and advertise in it, and find that it pays to do both. We are the patentees and exclusive manufacturers in the United States of the celebrated "Yankee" Water Filter which is now offered to the public. It was exhibited at the last American Institute Fair, where it was awarded a "Medal of Excellence;" and having already established its reputation, we desire to state that it is sold only by responsible dealers and wholesale dealers, and that we shall be very glad to assist your "Faithful Reader" and others in punishing any rascally agent who represents that he is our agent and attempts to injure other filters now in use for the purpose of increasing his sales.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 3, 1877.

NEW-YORK & CO.,

EARLY GEOGRAPHY OF AMERICA.

LECTURE BY REV. B. F. DE COSTA BEFORE THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the society rooms, Mr. Frederick De Peyster presiding. The feature of the evening was the reading by Rev. B. F. De Costa of a paper on "The Globe of Euphrosynus Ulpius, 1542, and its Relation to the Map of Verrazano, 1529." The globe in question, which was made in Florence, was found a few years ago and became the property of the society through the liberality of the late John David Wolfe. The chief object of the lecture was to prove that the globe was a valuable relic of antiquity, as well as an authentic memorial of the voyage of Verrazano, the first European who was known to have sailed northward on the American coast, and to have entered the Harbor of New-York. The speaker first reviewed the origin of the Verrazano map, which he said was one of the foundations of the history of America, and a great geographical curiosity. Besides the isthmus at Darien, it showed another in the latitude of New-York, behind which the Pacific was spread out, the author, Hieronimo Verrazano, like all the earlier Europeans, believing that a great sea covered a large part of the present area of the United States. The nomenclature of the map, first discovered by the lecturer, was another of its curious features. Henry VIII. received a copy of this map, and, although it is now lost, it is known that on it the American coast was covered with Italian names. At this point the speaker exhibited his own copy of the map, made from the one now in Rome, the names on which were found to be those of well-known places in France. The main characteristics of the map, the lecturer said, were retained in the globe, the maker of the latter having used the chart in the preparation of his work. The lecturer made no particular effort to defend the authenticity of the voyage of Verrazano, although he did contend that the theory that Giovanni Verrazano was executed in Spain for depredations on Spanish commerce was shown to be erroneous by a recently discovered document. Previous to the reading of the paper it was reported by the Secretary that during the month the society had received from Mr. Paul S. Forbes, formerly United States Consul to Canton, a valuable gift in the shape of a complete and costly set of *The French Voyages Around the World*, which had been presented to him by the late Emperor Napoleon.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of New-Mexico, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

James Parton, of Newburyport, Mass., is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator-elect William W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and ex-Congressman J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., and Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, and Capt. H. Gardner, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, British Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

RUMORS OF FOUL PLAY DISPROVED.

Coroner Woltman, assisted by Deputy Coroner Cushman, made a post-mortem examination and held an inquest yesterday in the case of Louis Damm, of No. 627 West Forty-second-street, whose funeral was stopped by the Coroner on Monday, as described in yesterday's TIMES, owing to rumors that Damm had died from kicks inflicted by Jeremiah Cotter, of No. 629 West Forty-second-street. It was found that Damm had died from natural causes, and that there were no evidences on his body of violence. Cotter was accordingly discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A LUNATIC'S VIOLENT DEATH.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF NATHAN ODENWALD, WHO DIED AFTER A STRUGGLE WITH A KEEPER—THE INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE WARD'S ISLAND ASYLUM—TWO OF THE ATTENDANTS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Coroner Croker, assisted by Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie, last evening concluded the inquest in the case of Nathan Odenwald, the lunatic, who died at the City Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, on Saturday morning, from injuries received in a struggle with Orderly John Byrne, on the morning of the preceding Wednesday. Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the asylum; Dr. Leonard P. Pitkin, the assistant physician; James G. Kiernan, the apothecary; John Byrne, the Orderly, and Frederick Lord, an attendant, gave evidence. The following is a summary of the testimony: Nathan Odenwald was admitted to the asylum on Nov. 26; he was placed in Ward H, and slept in a room with several other lunatics. During the night of Nov. 28, he awoke from sleep and attacked a room-mate named Ritter, who was asleep, and began to bite him. Ritter's screams aroused Byrne, who rushed into the room and pulled Odenwald away from Ritter. Then Odenwald fell upon Byrne and seized hold of him in such a desperate and violent manner that Byrne threw him down after a long struggle, and Odenwald struck his head on the rim of a standing bucket. The lunatic returned to the struggle, and Byrne threw him down again against an iron bedstead. This was about 4 o'clock. During Byrne's struggle with Odenwald, he called for assistance, and Lord responded, and together they overpowered Odenwald, and reduced him to submission. Odenwald became insensible after the fight, and remained so until he died, at 1:30 o'clock on Saturday morning. Neither Byrne nor Lord reported Odenwald's injuries to the authorities, and they were not discovered until Dr. Pitkin made his regular rounds, at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. When Odenwald died, the post-mortem examination showed that his fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs on his right side were broken, and also several ribs on his left side; that the ragged edges of these broken-in ribs had punctured his lungs, and that his left lung almost collapsed; that his arms, back, sides, hips, and thighs were covered with abrasions and contusions, and that he had a severe contusion on the left side of his head. Byrne swore that he did not strike Odenwald, and that he acted in self-defense. Byrne has been Orderly since last April.

Dr. Macdonald's evidence was as follows: Odenwald was admitted to the asylum on Nov. 26; on Thursday morning following I was notified by the watchman that he had been injured; I went and saw him; he was unconscious, his condition being serious; I notified the Commissioners; the patient rallied from the shock, but did not regain consciousness, and died Friday morning, Nov. 30. I know nothing about the matter except so far as it was developed by the Commissioners' examination; during the 36 hours that Odenwald had been in the asylum previous to his injury, it had not been deemed necessary to place him under any particular restraint; he was placed in a ward with 59 others in the room in which he slept was occupied by 15 other patients; keepers are strictly forbidden to fight with patients; should a row occur between patients, it is the duty of the keeper to summon assistance and separate them; on the certificate accompanying Odenwald on his admission he was marked "violent;" had there been room in the asylum, he would have been isolated; but the fact of the asylum being so overcrowded made that impossible. There are many patients now in the wards who ought to be in rooms by themselves. It is a wonder that trouble of this description does not oftener occur; although Odenwald was stated to be violent, he presented no violent symptoms; on the contrary, he seemed to be in excellent health. Attendant Ritter, who was attacked by Odenwald, said he was in bed, and was awakened by Odenwald choking him; an alarm was raised, and the keeper came to his assistance; this occurred about 5 o'clock in the morning, and I left the asylum about 9 o'clock that same morning, and no report of the case had been made previous to my departure.

The jury returned the following verdict:

We find that Nathan Odenwald came to his death on the morning of the 30th of November, from injuries received during a struggle with John Byrne, on the morning of the 28th of November, 1877; and we find that, from nearly all the most prominent physicians in this City, and I can easily, if necessary, procure references as to my character—the article I sell speaks for itself. For the benefit of householders in general I give my full name and address, but I will not bore the public or trespass further on your valuable time by relating my experience with this particular and brasible one. We can find no negligence chargeable to any of the attending physicians. Thirdly, from the evidence submitted by the Superintendent, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, we would respectfully suggest and recommend further and larger accommodations for patients afflicted as it appears the deceased was.

Coroner Croker, after the verdict, put both John Byrne and Frederick Lord under $1,000 bail each to answer any indictment that may be found against them by the Grand Jury.

CAPT. LOWERY ON TRIAL.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE CHARGES OF INTOXICATION—THE CASE REFERRED TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. William B. Lowery, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct Police, was arraigned before the Police Commissioners, yesterday, to answer charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. The Captain is charged with having been intoxicated while on duty at the station-house, drinking liquor while in uniform, and with being generally unfit for his position by reason of his intemperate habits. Mr. MacLean, counsel to the board, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. H. Purdy defended the accused. Police Surgeon Varian testified that on last Decoration Day he saw Capt. Lowery in the station-house, and from his appearance and conduct believed him to be intoxicated. Roundsman Lucas testified that he saw the Captain under the influence of liquor on May 21 last. Sergt. Wright testified that on Oct. 18, as he was driving out of the stable to go on patrol, Capt. Lowery met him, and shouted to him: "Take that horse back;" and when he [Wright] remonstrated the Captain told him to "Shut up his head and not talk back." The Sergeant said he thought Capt. Lowery was at that time intoxicated. He had seen him under the influence of liquor a number of times, but never to such an extent as to incapacitate him from duty. Patrolman Neil testified that he saw the Captain in the sitting-room at Woodlawn Hotel on Decoration Day, with some ladies, and saw him drink some colored liquid from a glass, which might have been beer or sarsaparilla; on the night previous to the last parade of the Police Capt. Lowery ordered Patrolman Bowman to ride his [Neil's] horse the next day; Neil, who was present, remonstrated, as the horse had a sore back, and the Captain told him to "go to ——," and "get out of the stable." Bowman, who was present on the occasion alluded to, testified that he did not hear the language imputed to the defendant. Roundsman Becker testified that he had seen the Captain under the influence of liquor on different occasions, and that the Captain had abused him shamefully. For the defense, Sergts. Russell and King swore that they had never seen the Captain under the influence of liquor. On the occasion referred to by Sergt. Wright, (Oct. 18,) Sergt. Russell saw the Captain; he appeared cross and excited, but not under the influence of liquor. Drs. R. A. Joyce and W. A. Jayne testified that they had attended Capt. Lowery for vertigo and neuralgia, and that he showed symptoms that the excited, nervous, and irritable condition of the defendant was often due to pain and nervousness. Capt. Lowery's wife and daughter, who were in his company at the Woodlawn Hotel on Decoration Day, both testified that the Captain did not drink any spirituous or intoxicating liquor on that day. The defendant then took the stand and put in a general denial to the charges and

LAW REPORTS.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS CONVICTED.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL OF OWEN AND GRAFF ON THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY—THE SUMMING UP ARGUMENTS AND THE JUDGE'S CHARGE—THE PRISONERS DECLARED GUILTY ON ONE CHARGE—A DISAGREEMENT ON THE OTHER.

The trial of T. C. Owen and Alvin Graff on the charge of conspiring to smuggle silks into this port was resumed yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, who said he desired to have the case concluded at once, as he is to hold court in the Eastern District to-day, the business of which had been greatly delayed owing to the unlooked-for prolongation of the trial.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, senior counsel for the defense, in concluding his summing up, alluded to what he termed inconsistencies in Scott's testimony in reference to many matters, and said that he [Judge Dittenhoefer] had endeavored to do his duty to his clients faithfully, and the court would discharge its duty uprightly. The jury had a client also—the greatest that ever appeared in a court—and its name was justice. Let them do their duty to that client without fear or favor, and their verdict would be for the defendants.

Assistant District Attorney Foster, in summing up, briefly recapitulated the salient points of the evidence for the Government, claiming that the several acts which had been proved in reference to the shipment, reception, and sale of the alleged smuggled silks, showed that a conspiracy, as set forth in the indictment, existed, and that Owen and Graff were active participants therein. If the jury believed that the circumstances as detailed by the Government witnesses were true, they could do no less than convict, as the circumstances thus narrated formed a perfect chain of evidence.

Judge Benedict, in charging the jury, said that only Owen and Graff were on trial, but that it would be necessary to connect them with some one of the acts charged against them and others in order to convict them. The charge was that Scott, Owen, and Graff were engaged in a conspiracy to smuggle silks, and two specific acts were charged; one that Owen had brought in two barrels of silk, marked "C" in a diamond, and the other that Scott secretly facilitated the entry of 24 pieces of silk. The jury could not convict unless they found that there was an understanding, and that one or both of the acts referred to had been proved. The jury had a right to convict on the testimony of an accomplice alone, but it was wise that such evidence should have corroboration. The real question was whether they had confidence in Scott's testimony. He had testified to an agreement to the effect that Owen was to bring in goods for him [Scott] to sell, and remit the proceeds. In addition to the testimony of Scott there was the confession of Owen, made to the jury; and consider whether it was made under improper influences, or whether it was the statement of a man intending to tell the truth freely. The question whether the goods in question were smuggled must be judged by all the surrounding circumstances, especially those occurring after their arrival at this port. To convict Owen, it must be held as proved that the silks he brought were shown to have been brought in pursuance of an agreement amounting to the conspiracy charged. In reference to Graff, if the jury believed the evidence of Scott, that Graff inquired of Scott what was in the barrels, and told Scott that he always got £5 a barrel for the silk that he got away, they must conclude that he was a party to the conspiracy. The case was an important one for the community. It was a remarkable fact that auction sales ceased to go on in this city for more or several years at which silks were continuously sold considerably below the market price. It was an important consideration that the collection of the public revenue was very much affected by these proceedings. The jury were intelligent enough to see that the revenue must be collected, not only to defray the ordinary expenses of government, but also for the protection of the community who dealt in dutiable goods. The defendants were not to be judged on general principles. They were entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt. The jury would say whether they found the witnesses truthful, or would disbelieve them; whether one or both of them were guilty. That was necessary in order that the court might know whether they found both or one only of the acts proved, and if only one, which one.

The jury retired at 3:30 P. M. At 4:40 they came in with a request to be instructed as to what evidence they should consider in connection with the alleged overt act of Scott. They were instructed that it was necessary for them to consider that the overt act charged was in reference to goods brought into this port by Owen, and that on that question they had a right to consider all the evidence offered in so far as it might have a bearing on the issue.

At 7 o'clock the jury came into the court-room again, and it was whispered about that they had agreed. On the foreman being asked the usual questions, he replied that they had agreed, and that they found both of the defendants guilty of conspiracy to smuggle the two barrels of silk alleged to have been brought in by Owen, but that they disagreed as to their guilt of conspiracy in reference to the charge that Scott had secretly facilitated the smuggling of 21 pieces of silk. The effect of this verdict was conclusive against the defendants as to one of the acts charged, and the finding of a verdict against them as to the other act would have no substantial effect. At the request of Judge Dittenhoefer, the jury was polled, and severally gave, as their verdict, the announcement originally made by the foreman. The court then directed the discharge of the jury and the remanding of the defendants to sentence. Judge Dittenhoefer gave notice that he would argue a motion in arrest of judgment. Owen and Graff seemed surprised and somewhat disheartened at the result of the trial. The maximum punishment prescribed is two years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

DR. LAMBERT ON TRIAL.

THE JURY FINALLY OBTAINED—OPENING SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION—HOW THE ACCOUNTS OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR COMPANY WERE FALSIFIED.

Increased interest was manifested yesterday in the trial for perjury of Thomas S. Lambert, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It took until 1:30 P. M. to obtain the last five jurors, inasmuch as nearly every person called either had some opinion or had expressed one in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The jury as finally selected consists of the following persons: Byron G. Stokes, Jacob Cohn, Jacob Steinberger, Henry Decoppet, George F. Merkle, Gustav L. Cohn, John I. Coady, Charles C. Carpenter, William A. Senior, Henry Armitage, William Hepburn, and David Fox. After the jury had been sworn, Assistant District Attorney Rollins opened the case for the prosecution. During the delivery of Mr. Rollins' address, the attitude and conduct of the accused were rather singular. He sat with his head bent forward, eagerly listening to what was said. He held a note-book in his hand, and at times, especially when something very severe was said, he would smile and begin taking notes, at the same time giving the reporters a chance to see, apparently, whether those industrious gentlemen were catching the "points." Mr. Rollins began his remarks by saying that the accused is charged with the crime of perjury, in having, as the President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, sworn to a false report to the State Superintendent of Insurance of the company's standing and affairs for 1876. The importance and magnitude of the insurance interests were then alluded to, it being stated that $400,000,000 are invested in policies in this State. The advantages of life insurance to the community next received attention, after which the speaker said that the history of life insurance companies both here and in England has been one of disasters. Few such companies, he said, now exist in England which existed 30 years ago. Mr. Rollins then began to make some remarks likening certain companies to boa constrictors, in having swallowed other companies, but he was interrupted by ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the accused, who objected to the statements as being made with the design of wrongfully influencing the jury. Judge Brady, however, said he would take care in his charge to exclude from the jury's deliberations anything which they have not the right to consider in consulting as to their verdict. Mr. Rollins, resuming, said that 240 insurance companies in this City had failed in the past 25 years. He then began to dissect the report of the American Popular Company as sworn to in March, 1877. It appeared from it that the company's assets at that time exceeded its liabilities by $243,000. In the following month it was ascertained that the liabilities exceeded the assets by $250,000. The company for some years paid 7 per cent. dividends, to the amount of $19,950. Four-tenths went to the Executive Committee and six-tenths to the stockholders. The cash on hand was set down in the report alluded to as $80,476 19, the uncollected premiums as $66,576 84, and loans secured by pledge of bonds or stocks, as $28,513 03. Of the "cash on hand," $46,000 had no existence whatever. Mr. Rollins then explained the issue of certificates to pay, conditioned on the company's ability to pay, which were classed as part of the cash on hand. Began checks, drawn at the rate of $250 per month for 48 months were also included in that denomination. Only the uncollected premiums on three, out of the 1,034 policies set down, were genuine. In 1873 the company borrowed 32 shares of the United States Publishing Company's stock and put them down among its assets. One very significant fact stated by Mr. Rollins was that the notary, before whom Lambert, and the Secretary, Cruikshank, made affidavit as to the company's report, is dead. Testimony in the case will be given to-day.

AN AGED COUPLE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The singular divorce suit brought by Mrs. Matilda Morris against Robert C. Morris, which has been before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in various aspects during the past two years, was before Judge Van Hoesen yesterday on a motion by Matthew P. Breen, the plaintiff's counsel, to have the defendant committed for contempt of court in refusing to pay his wife alimony, the arrearages of which amount to $328. The parties to the action are of high social standing. The defendant is the brother of the late George P. Morris, the poet, and uncle of Ida Morris and Gen. Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were married in 1830. The plaintiff is 68, and the defendant 74 years old. Mrs. Morris has previously had difficulty in getting her alimony, and after a long litigation against her husband last year, she was finally obliged to sue the sureties on an undertaking he had given on appeal from an order adjudging him in contempt. Her counsel stated yesterday that the defendant had abandoned her and their seven children 15 years ago, and went to live with another and younger woman. The defendant's counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations, in not having been brought within 10 years after the cause of action arose. Judge Van Hoesen reserved his decision.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

THE FORDHAM LIQUOR-DEALERS BEFORE RECORDER HACKETT—THE EXCISE BOARD CENSURED FOR NOT PROTECTING MEN WHO HELD ITS RECEIPTS—THOSE OF THE ACCUSED WHO HELD SUCH VOUCHERS DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

The cases of the Fordham liquor-dealers and hotel proprietors, indicted on complaint of the officers of Rev. Dr. Crosby's society, were up again in the Court of General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, and gave rise to considerable excitement. Last week when George Simons, James Thompson, Edward McCaffrey, Joseph Moore, William W. Churchill, Jacob Cole, Patrick Nolan, and Michael Cummings were arraigned, they all pleaded guilty, and sentence was postponed until yesterday, to allow of the presentation of affidavits in mitigation of punishment. Yesterday the accused, who are proprietors of "road-houses" in the Twenty-fourth Ward, were in attendance, accompanied by their counsel, Mr. John B. Haskin. Counsel read a number of affidavits, setting forth, in the case of Thompson, that he was the proprietor of Thompson's Hotel on the Macomb's Dam road; that he had always held a license from the Excise Board, and had deposited with the Commissioners in good faith $75 for a renewal of license, but had not yet received it. George Simons made affidavit that he kept an orderly wine store near the Fordham Depot, which was closed on Sundays and holidays, and had deposited $50 with the Excise Commissioners for a store-keeper's license. In the case of Jacob Cole, the accused set forth that he had kept a liquor store on the King's Bridge road until the 10th of November, when the business being unprofitable, he closed up his place. On the 14th of November he opened the premises to remove some turkeys, and was visited by the agent of Dr. Crosby's society, Joseph I. Britton, who asked him for a drink of whisky. Cole replied that he had none to sell, but at the urgent request of his visitor gave him a drink, for which he refused to accept payment. William W. Churchill swore that he had kept a hotel at Fordham and possessed ample accommodation for man and beast. He had applied for a hotel license and deposited $30 with the Excise Commissioners, but had since determined on abandoning the sale of liquors. Michael Cummings, in his affidavit, set forth that he kept a liquor store at Fordham, but he had no license. Patrick Nolan, of Fordham, made affidavit that he, also, had been debarred from procuring a license by the peculiar conditions of the Excise law, and was about to abandon the trade. Joseph Moore's case was that of a dealer who had held a license from the Board of Excise, and had deposited $30 in good faith for the renewal of his license, but had not obtained it.

John B. Haskin and Edwin V. Welch, residents of Fordham for 28 and 25 years respectively, and large real estate owners, made affidavit that they had known all the accused for many years, and knew them to keep neat, quiet, and orderly houses, frequented by orderly people. They were poor men, who did not intentionally violate the law, but tried to make an honest living, and their case justice, if their deponents considered, would be amply administered by a suspension of sentence. Mr. Haskin argued that while the defendants may have been guilty of a technical violation of law, the Board of Excise had collected nearly $250,000. These moneys had been handed to the City Chamberlain, and distributed, through the proper channel, among the various charitable institutions of the City. He contended that if these men paid their money for licenses in good faith, and obtained their receipts, they had good claims against the Board of Excise. In other words, if the contract was not carried out, the Board of Excise had clearly obtained these moneys by false representations, and the accused should not be punished for the neglect of the board. He appeared there as the friend and neighbor of these men —not as their paid counsel—to defend them against the persecutions of a society which, he claimed, had been gotten up for political purposes.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell submitted in reply a statement from the Board of Excise to the effect that William W. Churchill had made application Nov. 24 for a license to sell ale and beer, and held a receipt; that Joseph Moore had filed an application Nov. 26 for a license, and held a receipt; that George Simons had applied Dec. 3 for a license to sell liquor, but not to drink on the premises, and held a receipt for $50, and that James Thompson had, Dec. 3, applied for a license and obtained a receipt for $75.

Recorder Hackett, in disposing of the cases, said: I have carefully read the affidavits which have been submitted in mitigation of punishment, and they convince me that I ought to postpone sentence on Simons, Thompson, McCaffrey, Churchill, and Moore, for the reason that they, in good faith, deposited moneys with the Excise Commissioners on their respective applications for license. These moneys the Commissioners received, and the parties believed they were not offending by selling liquors. They were right in so believing, in view of the action of sworn officials. Every day that this money was withheld from these men by the Treasury of the City of New-York intensifies the wrong which the Commissioners have substantially done these men. I will, therefore, discharge them on their own recognizances. The affidavit of Cole induces me to refuse to entertain his plea of guilty, and allow him to withdraw it. If his affidavit is true, and a jury should believe it, he would, and ought to be, acquitted. Cummings and Nolan have offered no particular mitigating circumstance, which, of course, is no excuse for the commission of a crime. I do not, however, feel justified in inflicting upon these men, who lived in the extreme suburbs of the city, a severe penalty, and so make them scapegoats, when so many could be punished who willfully defy the law, and their sentence every day punishment should be reserved and fearlessly imposed. In the cases of Nolan and Cummings, therefore, I direct a fine of $10 each and the usual commitment in default of prompt payment. Addressing himself to Mr. Haskin, his Honor said: I have every confidence in the statement you have made. From my acquaintance with you, and knowing that you have lived so long in the district from which these men come, I feel that you are well able to judge of their character and standing. You come into court and vouch for them as good men, and I am, therefore, impressed with the truth of your statement. Simons, Thompson, McCaffrey, Churchill, and Moore are, therefore, I repeat, discharged on their own recognizances."

The remarks of his Honor were received with evident pleasure by the large audience in the court-room. Just as he had concluded, ex-Judge Culver, counsel for Dr. Crosby's society, came forward excitedly and said:

"Why, your Honor, these men have, gone on selling and violating the law with their eyes wide open. The society which I represent—"

Here counsel's speech was nipped in the bud by the Recorder, who said: "Do you charge these men with having committed deliberate perjury? We have had before us the sworn affidavits of these men."

Ex-Judge Culver—But, your Honor, I have information that—

Recorder Hackett—Well, Sir, I don't care what you have. You are old enough and sensible enough to know that your information may be all wrong; while on the other hand I have before me the sworn affidavits.

Ex-Judge Culver—They have presented ex parte statements.

Recorder Hackett—Well, if they have sworn falsely, you can have them indicted for perjury.

This ended the discussion, and Messrs. Culver, Millikin, and Whitney, with Joseph Britton, of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, who was complainant against the liquor-dealers, left the court-room.

The Grand Jury again had under consideration yesterday the alleged illegality of the acts of the Excise Commissioners, and examined Mr. Hollender, the proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung* saloon. The inquiry will be continued to-day.

HOW MRS. WIEDERSUM LOST HER LOTS.

Mrs. Maria E. Wiedersum claims that at the beginning of the present year she was the owner of 14 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, which were valued at $15,000, and which were incumbered by mortgage to the amount of $6,500. She says that Philip H. Wiedersum was her agent for the management of the property. In June last she says that, acting under her instructions, Mr. Wiedersum put the property in charge of a real estate broker named Randolph Jansen, to be sold or exchanged. Jansen, it is averred, represented to Mr. and Mrs. Wiedersum that in order to effect an ex change it was necessary that a deed of the property should be made over to him. Relying upon the representation thus made, Mrs. Wiedersum says she conveyed the property to Jansen, and that the latter reported from time to time that he had been unable to effect an exchange. She asked him, finally, to return to her the deed she had given him, but he refused to do so. On investigation, she discovered that he had transferred the property to his brother-in-law. She brought suit in the Superior Court to recover the value of the property, and obtained an order of arrest against Jansen, who is now in Ludlow-Street Jail. He applied, through his counsel, George W. Gibbons, yesterday, to Judge Sedgwick to have the order of arrest vacated. He claims that Mrs. Wiedersum never owned the property, but that the deed of it was given to him, and his name inserted after the instrument had been acknowledged. The grantor of the property, he says, was one Philip H. F. Wiedersum, who is a boy under the age of 14 years. He also claims that he is entitled to the property, and that it is not worth more than the mortgage. The case was adjourned in order to enable proofs to be put in.

COURT NOTES.

Vivien Aubrey, the woman who wounded her paramour, Albert E. Eopes, by stabbing him in the neck on Nov. 25, was released from prison yesterday, the Grand Jury ignoring a bill for her indictment.

Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy said last evening that Richard D. Alliger had obtained a sufficient number of sureties on his bond to make up the amount of bail required under the order of arrest issued against him, and that the question of their acceptance would probably be passed upon to-day.

Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision upholding the validity of the bequests to the Nursery and Childs' Hospital and the 13 other charities designated, under the will of the late James Kelly, who died Nov. 2, 1874, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, John Kelly, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

A confidence man named George Harrison, with several aliases, attempted to victimize Mr. William Hines, an English gentleman, on the steamer Narragansett, on Monday afternoon, but failed in his purpose. Subsequently, he was arrested by Sergt. Mallin, of the Steam-boat Squad, who had been watching him, and locked him up. Hines would not remain to prosecute, the prisoner was discharged on being arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

John Owens, laborer of No. 354 West Fifty-eighth-street, returned home yesterday after a drunken debauch and proceeded to beat and kick his wife. Officer Barnes, of Hines' precinct Precinct, hearing her cries, went up stairs and found her lying on the lounge in a pool of blood. Owens at first resisted the officer, but finally surrendered. Mrs. Owens' condition rendered her removal to hospital necessary. Justice Murray, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, remanded Owens to await the result of his wife's injuries.

Adolph Ahrens, proprietor of a liquor-store at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth-street, was fined $25 yesterday morning, in the Court of Special Sessions, for selling liquor to a minor. A few days ago a Policeman found Edward Moran, a news-boy, aged 12, staggering about the street in the vicinity of Ahrens' store, and conducted the youthful drunkard and took him before Justice Bixby at the Jefferson Market Court. The boy told the magistrate that Ahrens and his bar-tender had sold him two glasses of beer and a glass of cider, from the effects of which he became intoxicated.

Thomas Darcy was a tenant, under the City, of the Harlem Market property in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets. David Carleton, who laid claim to the property, brought an ejectment suit against Darcy, which the latter neglected to defend, and Carleton therefore obtained judgment by default, and got possession of the premises. The Corporation Counsel was afterward notified, and the City applied for and was given leave to come in and defend the suit. The case was put on the calendar of the Superior Court, and is nearly ready for trial. Carleton applied recently to Judge Speir for leave to discontinue the suit. The City opposed the application on the ground that it was too late to do so after the cause had been set down for trial. Judge Speir denied the application.

Sophie Munkhoff has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from her husband, Joseph Munkhoff, on the ground of his infidelity to the marriage vows. Mr. Munkhoff denies the charges. The case came before Judge Van Hoesen yesterday on a motion by Sixt. Carl Kapff, Mrs. Munkhoff's counsel, for alimony and counsel fee. It being stated that she is destitute, while her husband is a well-to-do hotel-keeper, earning $3,000 a year. In opposition, Mr. Munkhoff put in an affidavit denying the statements as to his means. He said he is the keeper of a lager beer saloon, and has a much smaller income than his wife stated. He also averred that he had recently paid to her various sums of several hundred dollars of his money. Her counsel explained this by saying it consisted of brewer's percentages, which were given her as "pin-money." Decision was reserved.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

An officer of the Tombs Police Court Squad on Monday evening arrested Mr. Worthington B. Button, a special partner in the bankrupt dry goods firm of Emery, Ivey & Lee, on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. Mr. Button arrived here from Waro, Mass., a few hours previous to his arrest, and was found at the Hoffman House by the officer, who lodged him in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house for the night. He was arraigned yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Duffy. The complainant against him is Mr. Henry H. Stotesbury, of the New-York Hotel, who is managing the affairs of the bankrupt firm for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Stotesbury alleges in his affidavit that Mr. Button is guilty of various frauds in connection with the affairs of the copartnership, from the fact that he made false statements, virbally and in writing, regarding the capital, responsibility, and assets of the firm, and that he was thereby guilty of deceiving merchants having dealings with that firm Mr. Stotesbury further alleges that by these false representations he induced a number of merchants to sell goods to the firm, to extend its credit, and to purchase its obligations. Mr. Seth M. Milliken, of No. 79 Leonard-street, made an affidavit to the effect that his firm had dealings with the bankrupt firm of the accused, and that the latter had made false representations to him concerning the condition of his firm, which he represented to be worth $150,000. Relying on these statements, goods were supplied to the bankrupt firm. The prisoner was held in $2,000, and further examination was fixed for the 11th inst.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Judgment affirmed, with costs—Davison vs. The Associates of the Jersey Company; Cobb vs. Knapp; The Marine Bank of Buffalo vs. Fiske & Carrington vs. Ward; Cockeroft vs. Muller. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Booth vs. Kehoe. Order of General Term and Special Term reversed and motion granted, with costs in Supreme Court and this court to be paid by plaintiff to Thompson—Verdin vs. Slocum. Appeal dismissed, with costs—The People ex rel. Sleight vs. Clary; Waring vs. Somborn. Order affirmed, with costs—The Peple ex rel. Cooke vs. Wood; New-York Guaranty, &c., Company vs. Roberts. Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and $25 costs of argument, and on plaintiff's stipulating to submit on printed briefs if respondent consents thereto—Merwin vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company. Motions—Allen vs. Judson: motion for reargument submitted. Appeals from Orders—No. 386, Mudge vs. Ping; submitted. No. 387, Sixth-Avenue Railroad vs. Gilbert Elevated Railroad; argued by Joseph H. Choate for appellant; Charles F. Stone and John K. Porter for respondent. General Calendar—Nos. 189, Shamahan vs. McKibbin; argument resumed and concluded. No. 220, Weeks vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; Argued by Luther R. Marsh for appellant; Calvin G. Child for respondent. No. 221, Bastable vs. The City of Syracuse; submitted. No. 215, Berthoff vs. O'Reilly; argued by Lucius E. Carr for appellant; W. J. Groo for respondent; case still on.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877: Nos. 149, 158, 167, 222, 224, 182, 229, and 235.

LOVING HIS UNCLE'S WIDOW.

The suit of a jilted suitor has generally some features of interest, and the case of William O. Jackson against Anna M. Jackson, which is of this nature, is no exception to the rule. The action was made the subject of a decision by Judge Larremore in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It seems that the defendant was the wife of the plaintiff's deceased uncle. The plaintiff and the defendant were living in the same house, and were on friendly terms. Mr. Jackson says he gave the defendant all the money included in his patrimony, amounting to about $30,000. She invested the money in real estate. He, afterward tried to get back his money, but failing to do so brought suit. The suit was discontinued about six months ago, one of the conditions of the discontinuance being, as alleged, that the defendant should marry the plaintiff. He now says she failed to do so, but married another man in his stead. He applied to the court to have the suit revived, and Judge Larremore granted the application on certain terms.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the following cases came up: No. 124—A. Lamont Chubb, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles W. Upton, Assignee, &c.; argument continued by Mr. W. J. Smiley, of counsel for defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. J. W. Champin for the plaintiff in error. No. 125—Thaddeus C. Pound et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James B. Turk et al.; argued by Mr. M. H. Carpenter for plaintiffs in error, and submitted by Mr. William T. Vilas for defendants in error. No. 126—Samuel H. Thatcher, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Kaucher; submitted by Mr. Willoughby for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. John Q. Charles for the defendant in error. No. 134, (in place of No. 127) —The Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, plaintiff in error, vs. Ansel Stevens; argument commenced by Mr. John Rand for plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. C. P. Mattocks for defendant in error. Adjourned until to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Davis.

Embury vs. Pitts.—Motion granted.

Affidavits not Sworn to.—Dickinson vs. Meagher, and Kimberly vs. Meagher.

Granted.—Kearney vs. Martin; Reesing vs. Cudlipp; Kimberly vs. Meagher; Dickinson vs. Palmer; The German Savings Bank vs. Strasburger; The American Exchange National Bank vs. Schmidt; Guggenheimer vs. Murphy; Riggs vs. Cheney; Seymour vs. Jenkins; Horgan vs. Buck; McCudey, &c., vs. Zeiss; Banks vs. Harlow; Hooper vs. Stoughton; The United States Trust Company vs. Pearsall; Palmer vs. Reinhart; Laurent vs. Lazrent; Cowan vs. Coleman; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Anderson et al.

Orders Granted.—Imsler vs. Imsler; Holt vs. Elwood; Hollender vs. Oelmer; Dartois vs. Huestatl; Trimble vs. Gearty; Lavayne vs. Thomas; Smith vs. Wheaton; The President, Directors, &c., vs. Hammond; Walridge vs. McManus; Dash, et al., vs. Meade.

Nelson vs. Auld.—Reference to compute granted; question of costs deferred until coming in of report.

By Judge Lawrence.

L. Boudown & Co. vs. Ward.—Explanation required.

Walker vs. Walker.—The plaintiff should have leave to serve a supplemental complaint on payment of costs of motion. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Walker vs. Walker.—Referred to J. Buck, Esq., to take testimony and report whether any, and if so what sum should be allowed to the plaintiff for temporary alimony and for counsel fee in this action. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Metchitt, &c., vs. Leonard, &c.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Duer et al. vs. The Nursery and Child's Hospital et al.—See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Carleton vs. Dorsey.—The motion to discontinue must be denied, but without costs. If there be any good reason to discontinue the action it is now too late after the cause has been put down for trial.

Darge vs. Lozier.—Motion to stay proceedings must be denied.

Latham vs. The Universal Life Insurance Company.—The motion must be denied, with costs.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Donovan vs. The Board of Education.—Proposed case settled.

By Judge Freedman.

Dow et al. vs. Darrah.—Order settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Keyser vs. Allen.—Order of Dec. 1 vacated and set aside.

Wright vs. Rosenbuck.—Substitution of attorney.

Sweeney vs. Tobin.—Order vacating attachment.

Orders Granted.—The Enquirer Printing and Publishing Company vs. Caverly; Gilkenson vs. Faggett; Watson vs. Bedlus; Butler vs. Titus; Hyde vs. Mahon; Hathaway vs. Russell et al.; Jackson vs. Prime; Fleming vs. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Approved.—Barnett vs. Goodman; Ulman vs. Sperb.

Silberstein vs. Schiff.—Application granted.

Bloom vs Rosenthal.—Motion granted.

Astor vs. Lee.—Order granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Clark vs. Brennan.—Order signed.

Rathbone vs. Citizens' Steam-boat Company of Troy.—Order settled and signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Motions Denied, no Costs.—Rice vs. Bunn; McCallum vs. Lanigan; Master, &c., vs. Mott.

Wimphrimer vs. Boas.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Orpiti vs. Arnold.—Motion granted conditionally. See papers.

Wilson vs. Haman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Hildreth vs. Korn.—Application denied.

Kruse vs. Master, &c.—Decline to sign order for substitution of attorney, unless plaintiff's attorney signs the consent.

Randolph vs. MacNiff.—Referred to James E. Carpenter, Esq.

Motions Granted.—Meyer vs. Peters; Jacobus vs. Strauss.

In the Matter of the Application of Maria Forgni.—Granted.

Foley vs. Muller.—The third party is directed to pay over to the judgment creditor the sum of $125, which he acknowledged to owe to the defendant.

Gaultier vs. Catrin.—The consent must be signed by the client as well as by the attorney. When this is done, I will sign the order.

The Mayor, &c., ex rel. Duprey vs. Schneider et al.—Motion for new trial denied; no costs.

By Judge Alker.

Goodhuey vs. Cheatham.—Motion for new trial on minutes denied.

Sightstone vs. Blumgart.—Case settled; filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos. 5, 6, 25, 51, 63, 79, 82, 85, 99, 113, 115, 137, 144, 145, 155, 160, 171, 172, 174, 175, 190, 191, 196, 201, 215, 223, 226, 228, 231, 232, 233, 234.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the 28th day of December.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 553. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2738, 1148, 1792, 814, 1428, 1164, 1131, 494, 2479, 778, 2436, 957, 1963, 1963, 1120, 786, 2192, 418, 3854, 1999, 2006, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 141, 326, 948, 2031, 1143, 793, 1355, 505, 1106, 355, 1142, 1351, 1182, 863.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 346, 1200, 965, 1780, 2036, 681, 1197, 1880, 997, 954, 1201, 1220, 1240, 953, 1223, 619, 1772, 2034, 1206, 1199, 324.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 35. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 23, 28, 29, 78.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 726. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 755, 608, 728, 766, 531, 476, 715, 752, 485, 143, 144, 349, 354, 384.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 656, 661, 779, 663, 740, 692, 743, 151, 735, 420, 784, 604, 502, 505, 506, 507.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 30, 33, 16. Demurrers—Nos. 1 and 4.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1172, 1945, 470, 1963, 1182, 486, 1059, 998, 1366, 601, 1200, 1264, 2067, 264, 1103, 1226, 1401.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 438, 761, 362, 2346, 835, 1160, 229, 1354, 1350½, 1407, 1157, 1394, 1679, 307, 143.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 1745, 2302, 2307, 2309, 2320, 2321, 1958, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 3710, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2402, 2403, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. 2303, 2318, 1860½, 1805, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2438.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 2162, 3633, 7412½, 2108, 4705, 2336, 990½, 1605½, 3649, 5236, 5237, 5238, 1640, 2422, 2423.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Johnson, burglary.
Frederick Beckley and William Beckley, burglary.
Charles Porter, burglary.
George Gaskell, felonious assault and battery; two cases.
Charles Kennelly, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Tambini, felonious assault and battery.
George Kochendorfer, felonious assault and battery.
John Lee, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Shaw, Edward Groverhein et al., grand larceny.
William Nelty, grand larceny.
Henry Bergman, grand larceny.
James Scannell, grand larceny.
Patrick Cassidy, larceny from person.
William Murphy, larceny from person.
Edward Sullivan, larceny.
James Collins, larceny.
Carl Reeves, petit larceny.
William Ward, assault and battery.
James Collins, assault and battery.
William Lenihan, assault and battery.
Dominic Fatito, grand larceny.
John Martin, grand larceny.
James Conway, grand larceny.
Patrick Reilly and Robert Toole, grand larceny.
William Collins, burglary.
John Burnside, burglary.
Louis Hendricks, burglary.
John Lundorff, burglary.
John Kelly, burglary.
Joseph Frank, grand larceny.
Annie Meyers, grand larceny.
Antonio Libbetto, felonious assault and battery.
William McGoldrick, false pretenses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George Crawford, burglary.
James Raymond, burglary.
Frank Graseman, burglary.
Michael Chambers, felonious assault.
Louis Levy, bigamy.
Samuel Thompson, bigamy.
Annie Layton, grand larceny.
John McCaffery, Lizzie Livingston, grand larceny.
Patrick Sheby, grand larceny.
Eliza Wilson, petit larceny.
Joseph Ford, petit larceny.
Edgar B. Phelps, forgery.
Joseph Herbst, larceny.
Mary A. Sheehan, larceny.
James Bird, larceny.
Charles Meyers, larceny.
Mary E. Burns, Agnes Sanders, larceny.
Peter Jennutzen, violating excise.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A collection, comprising 2,000 volumes of standard English and American books, richly bound and illustrated, will be offered for sale by Barker & Co., at their auction sales-room, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-street, on Friday and Saturday next, commencing each day at noon. Included in the catalogue are many valuable works in the departments of history, biography, and poetry, and among the authors represented are: John S. C. Abbott, Robert Burns, Mrs. Browning, Balzac, Byron, Miss Braddon, Boccaccio, Cowper, Milton, Dryden, Dickens, Douglass Jerrold, Ben Jonson, Charles Lamb, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Moore, Rabelais, John Ruskin, R. B. Sheridan, Mrs. Stowe, Robert Southey, Emanuel Swedenborg, Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, "Mark Twain," W. M. Thackeray, Alfred Tennyson, and many others. Besides the many attractive works of fiction and poetry to be offered are numerous valuable books of reference, such as Chambers's Encyclopædia, Encyclopædia Brittannica, Encyclopædia Americana, Nuttall's Dictionary of Scientific Terms, Webster's Dictionary, and several standard historical works. There are also sets of Hogarth's works from the original

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—INGOMAR—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL SWANE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—PIFF-PAFF—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

MEADE'S HALL.—THE BABY SHOW—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE—Morning and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.—SHAKESPEAREAN AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT—Mr. E. Franklin.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report for to-day indicates that in New-England, the Middle, and the South Atlantic States falling barometer, increasing south-west to south-east winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather are probable.

The stand taken by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the most mischievous of the proposals of the silver fanatics has had an unmistakably good effect on commercial confidence at home, and on the credit of the country abroad. There was a slight appreciation in the value of greenbacks yesterday and a corresponding rise in the price of United States securities in London. The London papers have nothing but compliment, for the Message, and, naturally enough, see in it a good many beauties which are appreciated only by Democrats on this side of the Atlantic. That both the President and the Secretary are in favor of giving to silver a certain "limited legal-tender quality," can hardly be considered a drawback by foreign critics. England, France, and Germany have a vital interest in keeping up the price of silver, only exceeded by their interest in preventing their creditors from paying them in that metal. Relieved of the last danger, they are not at all indisposed to find the United States prepared to make way for the coinage of fifty or a hundred millions of silver dollars. Whatever hardships may attend such a step will chiefly fall on the wage-earning class in this country, though as a large portion of them are in favor of more silver, the force of public opposition to what is called, by a curious contradiction of terms, "limited remonetization," is not likely to be very powerful. The fact that under the limitations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, a restricted issue of silver dollars would merely be an addition to our token coinage will be generally recognized, both by the opponents and the advocates of the restoration of the "dollar of the fathers."

"Cold tea," "Roman punch," and "apple sauce," which are the Congressional equivalents for the familiar names of whisky, rum, and apple-jack, are to be banished from the restaurants of the Capitol. Recent exhibitions of reeling statesmen have made it apparent that local prohibition comes not a moment too soon around the halls of our national legislature. It is not particularly complimentary to the self-restraint of a considerable number of the people's representatives that they are unable to have free access to intoxicating liquors without getting drunk. It would be difficult to find another national legislature in which the strict enforcement of a rule against the sale of alcoholic beverages in the neighboring restaurant would be found necessary, and it is a curious contradiction that what is on the whole the most temperate people in the world should return an abnormal number of intemperate legislators.

In Georgia to-day the sovereign Democratic Party will elect members of the Legislature, ratify the new Constitution, and vote on the question of removing the seat of Government to Milledgeville or retaining it in Atlanta. The contest will be confined exclusively to "the native and best," and will not be participated in by the Republicans as a party. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a United States Senator in place of Gen. GORDON, and the local canvasses in some of the districts promise to be very exciting. There seems to be no doubt, however, that GORDON will be his own successor. His well-known and generally acknowledged influence with the President in the matter of Federal appointments has helped him greatly. There is, of course, no doubt about the ratification of the new Constitution, and it is probable that the Toombs Ring will succeed in retaining the Capital at Atlanta.

Judgment was confessed on behalf of ex-Controller CONNOLLY yesterday in the suit brought against him in the name of the people of the State, and an execution will be issued on his property for the modest sum of $8,527,170 15. As the greater part of CONNOLLY'S real estate was carefully sold or transferred by him at an early stage of the Ring troubles, it is extremely likely that the Sheriff will find very little to attach. Judge DAVIS made some forcible remarks on the whitewashing of the Tammany plunderers, which should be taken to heart by his colleague, Judge WESTBROOK. In directing the verdict of the jury, Judge DAVIS desired it to be distinctly understood that "nothing is to be inferred, supposed, or imagined in the nature or character of an exculpation of his [CONNOLLY'S] crime on the part of this tribunal, nor a certificate of character upon which he can seek his next place." Equally just and timely were the Chief-Justice's remarks on the parody of justice involved in allowing the Ring thieves to turn "State's evidence against themselves," "to disclose and boast of their villainy before tribunals organized for some unknown purpose, unless it be to lay the foundation of escape even from the petty punishment of imprisonment for debt." It is well to remember that the tribunal which is responsible for this "parody of justice" was called into being by JOHN KELLY, who was also the political patron and personal friend of that distinguished swindler, County Auditor WATSON.

Messrs. COLGATE & Co. have written a rejoinder to Mr. SHERMAN'S reply to their offer to take $150,000 4 per cent. bonds for par in silver, payable, interest and principal, in silver. They express themselves at a loss to know what "ulterior ends" the Secretary had to serve in writing his letter, and we suspect the Secretary will be sorely puzzled to understand what ends, ulterior or immediate, they have to serve in their latest communication, unless it be the expression of a ruffled temper. One point, however, deserves some attention. They ask, "Why not issue a silver bond?" The answer is very obvious: the law does not authorize one, and the Secretary has no right in the premises which the law does not give him. If he had the right to issue a silver bond, it would be a very different matter disposing of it at par in silver dollars of the old standard from parting with a 4 per cent. gold bond on the same terms. If Messrs. COLGATE & Co. wished only to find out what could or could not be done under the law, it would seem that they might have accomplished their purpose with less trouble.

The decisive battle of the campaign in Bulgaria, predicted by our correspondent in the letter published to-day, seems to be now in progress. From the side of Sophia MEHEMET ALI is about to assume the offensive, having repulsed, it appears, an attack made on his position by the Russians from the heights of Etropol and Orchanieh; and from the side of Shumla, we hear of SULEIMAN Pasha's advance upon Tirnova. Presuming that these form part of a preconcerted movement, we should next hear of OSMAN Pasha's attempt to break out of Plevna. Should the supreme effort which the Turks now appear to be making to recover their lost position north of the Balkans, be unsuccessful the first (or rather the second) line of defense must, as our correspondent points out, be abandoned, and the opening of the siege of Adrianople will be a matter of only a few weeks.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

On one important point Secretary SHERMAN is as explicit as he is sound. He declares that an increase of taxation cannot be thought of, and that the estimated expenditures must be reduced to bring them within the estimated income. The latter statement is, perhaps, a reflection upon the heads of departments whose disbursements admit of the curtailment which Mr. SHERMAN urges as essential. It might be supposed that an Administration which adopts a policy of retrenchment as one of the necessities of the time would have exacted from all its members a reduction of estimates to the lowest possible figures. Each department should be the best able to determine for itself where the line between essentials and non-essentials may be drawn; and this exercise of the official judgment seems to be safer than the hap-hazard process which is more or less inevitable when the task of cutting down is left to a Congressional committee. There is now, however, no alternative. What the departments have failed to do, Congress must do, to the extent of eleven millions or more, or there will be a deficit to that amount. We have the assurance of the Secretary that the reduction may be effected "without crippling any branch of the public service." The limit, too, may be enlarged. The condition rightly insisted upon is, that the saving shall be the result, not of a blind lopping off of items, rendering certain future demands to cover deficiencies, but of a careful revision of laws and details, and a rigid rejection of all items not indispensable for the public service.

By thus emphasizing the need of curtailing ordinary expenditures, the Secretary indirectly but effectually estops the progress of all schemes for making the Treasury subordinate to local, corporate, or private ends. He does not, indeed, express any opinion adverse to these schemes on their merits. Like the President, he is silent in regard to subsidies, guarantees, and the various forms in which national aid is sought. But his exposition of the Treasury's condition and requirements completely bars the Texas-Pacific job, the Mississippi levee job, and all the other jobs with which the country is threatened. A Government whose receipts are unequal to its disbursements is not in a position to entertain applications for grants or loans of any character. If it must bring its current expenses to the lowest possible point that at the close of the financial year its two ends may meet, it is evidently unable to assume any irregular burden, however light. It has not a dollar to spare for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or for any other steam-ships, whether sailing from Philadelphia or New-Orleans. It must say No to the entreaties of this or that locality for the erection of public buildings. It must check the rate at which works already begun are pushed forward, and must resolutely refuse to sanction new projects, in themselves not indefensible. Nor can it suffer itself to be entrapped into the indorsement of bonds, or the issue of bonds purporting to be secured by mortgage on wild and worthless lands or by railroads yet to be constructed. The Secretary justly takes credit for what has been done in the way of refunding the public debt, and for the relief accorded to tax-payers by the attendant reduction of the load of interest. To be consistent, he must as strenuously resist the proposition to fasten upon the Government new obligations on account of interest, whatever the relations borne by those who urge the proposal to the Administration. For the same reason, the Secretary cannot, without being unfaithful, withhold his support from the effort to compel the defaulting Pacific Railroad Companies to provide for the payments in their behalf, as they become due, and for the arrears that have accumulated. The Treasury requires every dollar belonging to it, and there is something criminal in the forbearance which permits the Union and Central Pacific Companies to pay large dividends on stock which does not represent invested capital, and at the same time to keep back from the Government the money it advances in behalf of the companies. For this disgraceful anomaly the Senate is mainly responsible. The Administration, however, cannot so far disregard Mr. SHERMAN'S exhibit as to remain indifferent while the tax-payers are made to carry the burdens of wealthy corporations. The tax-payers are entitled to prior consideration.

We wish that Mr. SHERMAN had extended to them more substantial comfort than his report affords. That "all industries are oppressed by the weight of local taxation," he admits. In this respect the National Government cannot give them relief. But the argument which assigns the fact as an obstacle to an increase of national taxation also proves the justice and expediency of doing what can be done to diminish taxation of this character. The prospect in this direction will not be bright, if no other change be made in the balance-sheet submitted by Mr. SHERMAN than that which may suffice to bring the appropriations within the estimated income. The reduction of the cost of Customs collection is probably one of the methods of retrenchment contemplated by the Secretary; and as his conception of what is possible in regard to the enlargement of the free list in the tariff appears to involve the imposition of duties on tea and coffee, which the present Congress is not likely to sanction, the hope of fiscal relief cannot be very strong.

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S PLAN.

Each Secretary of the Interior Department, coming to the duties and dignities of his office with the enthusiasm and freshness of a new hand, has his plan for the solution of the long-vexed Indian question. It is entertaining, if not profitable, to take out a volume of the old reports of the Department of the Interior, to say nothing of those which have emanated directly from the Indian Bureau, and note the confident zeal with which each new man has begun his work, the growing languor which has marked each successive report, and the indifference which has gradually manifested itself in the later dissertations on the subject. The so-called Indian problem is an heir-loom which has dissended from generation to generation of officials. And still it is not solved. Each successive Secretary and Commissioner has had his plan, and each is equally sanguine that he has found the panacea. Mr. SCHURZ has his plan. It would be singular if he had not.

The Secretary's plan may be briefly summed up as follows: We must keep good faith with the Indians; the Indians must forsake hunting, for the arts of civilization, husbandry being foremost among these; their wants must be provided for by the Government, and they must be gathered upon reservations; they should be encouraged to become landholders and citizens; life and property among them should be protected and defended by the exercise of the authority of the United States, enforced by proper tribunals and a police of Indian assistants; the establishment of schools, the instruction of the Indian youth in farming, and a proper discrimination in the granting of annuities, supplies, and other favors, are expected to do the rest. Specifically, the Secretary insists that the Indians should be taught to become independent farmers, not mere helpers. They should not only learn to read and write, but they should be instructed in the language and laws of civilization. He complains that they are too much confined to such elementary education as may be imparted to them in their own dialect. And it is undoubtedly true, as the Secretary suggests, that the labor of the Indians, performed under the supervision of Government agents, fitful as it is, has been in no sense an education. Their efforts in this direction, generally speaking, have not been put forth with intelligence or exercised with energy.

The reader familiar with past experiments in Indian management need not be told that there is nothing of daring originality in this latest plan of the Interior Department. Possibly, it may strike some as a novelty that the Secretary, clearing a place for the foundation of his new policy, should say that "the first thing necessary is that we should keep good faith with the Indians in every respect; that we should never promise them more than we are willing and able to perform, and then perform what we have promised." Yet it must be confessed that in this glittering generality is the key of the whole question. Promises are made by the Executive Department of the Government. Congress makes the fulfillment of those promises impossible. And, as if to destroy whatever respect the General Government may have earned from the Indians, the citizens of the Republic disregard treaties and agreements with absolute indifference. It has repeatedly happened that a failure of Congress to provide ways and means to carry out an agreement stretching over a long term of years has brought the name of the Government into contempt and disrepute among the Indians. Not only so, but Congress has legislated in defiance and contravention of promises and covenants made by the General Government. There are always in Congress one or two knowing persons who have, as they say, "studied the Indian problem," and who contrive to unsettle everything that has been previously settled. These are able, in one way or another, to do what others have done with the national finances—turn everything upside down. And we are asked, at this late day, to keep faith with the Indians and promise only what we can perform!

But the details of Mr. SCHURZ'S plan, aside from our primary obligation to deal honestly by the Indians, embraces only two points. The Indians must be gathered on a few great reservations; and they must be civilized. Three great reservations are referred to. The Indian Territory will accomodate the South-western tribes; one great reservation may be sufficient for the tribes in the North-west, though two may be needed; and another reserve for the remnants of tribes on the Pacific slope of the continent should embrace all others in its boundaries. To this part of the plan the obvious objection is that a body of land large enough to meet the necessities of so many tribes and parts of tribes could not possibly be long maintained inviolate. The history of the Indian reservation system in this country is a history of repeated invasions by the whites and of repeated resistances and ultimate removals by the Indians. At this moment the Indian Territory to which Secretary SCHURZ refers, and which has a more compact and orderly framework of society than any territory inhabited by Indians, is regarded with covetous eyes by railroad corporations. Indeed, it is a grave question whether a body of land like that, partially improved and inhabited by partially civilized tribes, ought to be allowed to stand in the way of vast commercial enterprises which would develop the resources and enrich the country. What has been done in the Black Hills will by and by be done with any reservation which the Government may set aside for the Indians, however solemnly that may be done. Possibly, several small reservations, widely separated and judiciously selected, might endure for a season without violation at the hands of the whites. But a few large reservations would infallibly invite invasion, and the miserable old story would be indefinitely repeated.

As for the civilizing processes recommended by the Secretary, their theory is admirable. It is to be regretted, however, that so few achievements in this direction are ever brought to our notice to encourage us in the belief that the Indian may be civilized. It should not be forgotten that, while a few shining examples of Indian civilization are held up for admiration, the bulk of the aborignes are untamed, and that there are grave doubts as to the possibility of making a law-abiding and self-sustaining farmer or mechanic of the redskin. So far as results are known, the experiments in this direction are discouraging, and we cheerfully admit the complete success which has, in a few exceptional cases, crowned the efforts of the civilizing agents. It should not be said that Secretary SCHURZ'S plan is Utopian; at least, it is no more Utopian than those which have preceded it. But, while its general features deserve serious consideration, it must be confessed that most of its details seem utterly impracticable.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PRINCIPLE IN FRANCE.

The French Republicans are engaged in a prolonged and arduous struggle to establish the principle of Ministerial responsibility to the Chambers in their Government. They have now arrived at a point where their resolution will be severely taxed. By the dispatches of Monday we were informed that the Left Centre had decided not to vote the budget until the Government ceased its policy of opposition to the will of the country as expressed in the recent elections. Yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. JULES FERRY, on behalf of the Budget Committee, declared: "The main question was, shall the depositaries of the national will disarm in face of a policy which refused to disarm?" He added that "the majority would only grant the budget to a parliamentary Ministry."

There can be no doubt of the soundness of this position, if France really wishes a representative government. Nor is there any question that it is in entire harmony with the spirit and the letter of the French Constitution. That instrument declares (clause 6, act of 1875,) that the Ministers, as a body, shall be responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government. Now, the general policy of the Government is opposed to the views of a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, and though that Chamber is only one of the two bodies which constitute the national legislature, it is the one most readily and completely reflecting the national will, and its majority at present forms a very large majority in the membership of the two chambers. It is, therefore, entitled to express its purposes by independent action, and to insist that it will not sustain a Government the policy of which it does not approve. This right is peculiarly distinct at the present moment, because the choice between the policy of the Government and the policy of the Chamber has just been submitted to popular election by the act of President MAC-MAHON himself, and the verdict has been overwhelmingly in favor of the policy of the Chamber. This verdict, too, is rendered the more emphatic and the more authoritative by the fact that it was rendered in the face of enormous pressure by the Government upon the electors. If it is desirable that the will of the country shall prevail, there is only one way in which it can be made to prevail, and that is by the submission of the President to the wishes of the Chamber of Deputies.

To bring about this end, the Chamber is making use of the only arm which is placed in its hands—the right to refuse the supplies. It is of the essence of representative Government that this power should rest with the popular branch of the Legislature, and that it should be exercised to constrain an Executive who refuses or neglects to respect the will of the nation. In the case of France, it would be especially foolish to renounce the employment of this weapon, because the President has shown that he will yield to nothing but the plainest necessity. His conduct for the past seven months has proved that he is in the hands of a set of advisers who either hate or distrust the Republic, and who wish to overthrow it, and to erect upon its ruins either the Monarchy or the Empire. His dissolution of the Chamber in May last was an arbitrary and indefensible act, and, though it was within the letter of the Constitution, it was opposed to its spirit, because the Republican majority was the fruit of the elections of scarcely a year previous, and there was no reasonable ground for questioning the country again. During the electoral campaign, the Marshal and his Ministers stretched their powers to the utmost to compel a favorable expression at the polls. Their first act was to completely upset the administrative machinery of the Government, and to substitute for the officials appointed, in great part, under the conservative and moderate rule of M. THEIRS, men who were violently opposed to the Republic. They went much beyond this, and did what the Empire had never dared to do; they threatened the subordinate and practically permanent officials of the Administration, who have always been left free from political pressure, with the displeasure of their superiors if they did not support the Marshal's candidates. They undertook to influence the views and conduct of the Army, and went to extremes which disturbed even the complaisance of Marshal CANROBERT, whose conception of the political independence of a soldier has by no means been high in the past. They harassed and persecuted the press which was opposed to them, and even undertook to silence M. GAMBETTA, the leader of the Opposition, by legal prosecution, and by a threat of the deprivation of his civil rights. They interfered in the boldest manner with the liberty of discussion, and had men fined and imprisoned for expressing Republican sentiments in the taverns of the villages and the clubs of the cities. In every possible way they undertook to bribe or to terrify the voters, and for what? To get a majority in the Assembly which should be opposed to the Republic, which could be relied on in 1880 to revise the Constitution in the interest of either the Monarchy or the Empire, and, in either case, in the interest of the Clerical Party in the Catholic Church.

They failed, and the majority in the Assembly are now resolved that the powers which the MacMahon Ministers have abused shall be placed in more trustworthy hands; that the vast administrative machinery of the Republic shall not be used to overthrow the Republic, and that the Marshal, who has brought incalculable trouble, distress, and danger upon the country by his conduct in the past, shall give such guarantees as they can enforce that he will not repeat his offense. To this end they, who, by the Constitution and by every rule of representative Government, hold the purse-strings, refuse to loosen them until they are assured that the will of the nation, so lately, so clearly, and so firmly expressed, shall be respected. It is a perfectly proper determination, and it should be maintained at every hazard. Moreover, it is not a matter to be compromised. It is not a question of mutual concession. There is nothing for the Chamber to concede or the Marshal to demand. The former has not been aggressive, but constantly defensive. It has simply opposed the attacks of the Marshal upon the Republic. For the latter to insist, now that he is defeated, that he has gained the right to be considered and let up easily is absurd, and for the Chamber to concede it would be criminal weakness. There is only one question involved, Shall the Government of the French Republic be Republican? and that question admits of no qualified or confused answer.

A REPRESENTATIVE GRIEVANCE.

The Communists of San Francisco threatened to tear down CROCKER'S fence on Thanksgiving Day. But that festival is passed and CROCKER'S fence, so far as we know, is intact. Moreover, the dispatches say that the day passed off quietly, and that the Communists appeared in a grand procession, but without any disorder. CROCKER'S fence, let us say, has a certain representative quality which is likely to make it semi-historic. CROCKER himself is regarded as one who covets the vineyard of a Californian Naboth, a powerful prince who oppresses the poor man and lives in a palace built on the sweat and blood of the down-trodden millions. Prosaically, CROCKER is one of the six poor men who built and own the Central Pacific Railroad. Raised from poverty to riches by this admirable enterprise, CROCKER spent a portion of his new millions in building unto himself a gorgeous dwelling-house of wood, marble, and plaster of Paris. In this marvelous pile every known order of architecture is represented, and the structure presents a wild confusion of the most expensive designs in stone, plaster, paint, and vari-colored woods. It is an Aladdin's palace—including the unfinished window. For, unhappily, one YUNG, an undertaker, owns a nook of the ample square block upon which CROCKER has erected his pleasure-dome. YUNG is not a Chinaman, as his name would seem to imply, and as a New-York evening paper has too hastily inferred, but a Caucasian, whose cause is warmly championed by the anti-coolie Communists of San Francisco. YUNG owned, and still owns, the lot of land which forms a little niche in the square otherwise held by CROCKER. This railroad magnate bought all the lots in the block but YUNG'S. YUNG set a high price on his lot; CROCKER agreed, after much delay, to pay it. Then YUNG put up his price, and the result was that one swore he would not sell and the other was equally emphatic in declaring that he would not buy. But it was awkward for the rich man to have the undertaker's modest mansion and humble woodshed left, the only blot on the fine block which contained his palace, gardens, and sumptuous pleasure-houses. It was like the fly in the ointment of which SOLOMON speaks.

If CROCKER had lived in the time of DAVID, King of Israel, he would have found means to put NABOTH, otherwise YUNG, out of the way. But, as we manage things differently in these days, CROCKER merely built a tremendous plank fence all about YUNG'S house, inclosing it on three sides. It is so high that Mrs. YUNG cannot see over it, even if she climb to the skylight in the roof of her husband's house. It is so thick that YUNG'S small boy cannot bore through it with a gimlet, or knock out a convenient knot, and so scream defiance through the orifice when the infant CROCKERS take their pleasure in the palace gardens. YUNG complains that this gigantic fence impedes a healthful circulation of the air, baffles the draft of his chimneys, and shuts off his legitimate share of the sky. But in vain; the fence remains, a monument of the rich man's tyranny. It is one of the sights of San Francisco. In Boston, the stranger is courteously entreated to go and see the big organ. In San Francisco, he is shown CROCKER'S fence. It is a marvel of carpentry, and a prodigious example of the art of getting even with an undesirable neighbor.

Naturally, the working men of that region have warmly espoused YUNG'S cause. It is not that they love YUNG more, but that they hate CROCKER. For CROCKER is rich, and they are poor. While they were sitting on the string-piece of the wharf, fishing in the sun, or playing bean-poker in the haunts of sin, CROCKER was building the Pacific Railroad, scheming how to get rid of paying the Government any interest on its advanced capital, and laying up money by the million. Therefore, they hate him and declare that his fence must come down. Occasionally, the working men, in intervals of bean-poker and fishing, denounce society, law, capital, and the aristocracy. Invariably, CROCKER'S fence comes in for a share of the general denunciation. No meeting of the oppressed children of want is complete without a red-hot allusion to this historic structure. The cry of the working men of San Francisco is "Down with CROCKER'S fence!" A meeting of the oppressed was once held on Nob Hill, the aristocratic eminence which is decorated with CROCKER'S stucco palace, at which various flamboyant speakers referred in warm terms to a proposed sacking of the town, to hanging certain persons to lamp-posts, and to the destruction of CROCKER'S fence; and yet that notorious affront to the poor and needy still stands, a type of the studied insult which insolent wealth offers to deserving poverty.

It is a typical fence. It represents the arrogance of wealth. YUNG, secluded within its plank environment, represents the oppressed working man whom the bloated capitalist refuses to pay twice as much as his lot is worth. In some other cities the working men, taking up the cause of some other YUNG and making it their own, declare that they should be paid four dollars for a day's work, when the market rate is two dollars a day. And the man who refuses to pay, or refuses to have the city pay, at that rate is quite naturally classed as an enemy of the human race. And if commercial distress arises from a conflict on this point, the down-trodden arise in their might and tear down somebody's fence. They tore down a representative fence of this sort in Pittsburg last Summer, and the people of Allegheny County are now reckoning up the cost of rebuilding it. And we take it for granted that when the fence of CROCKER goes down before the charge of the infuriate working men of San Francisco, the authorities of that city will calmly apportion the damages among the tax-payers. Such is the injustice of modern society. But, for the present, that insulting screen of plank still stands, an affront to men who refuse to sell their land, and a menace to the free citizens of a land which enjoys perpetual Summer and strawberries all the year round. It is a private nuisance and a public grievance. And we are bound to add that it has made more commotion in its day and in its place, than the doings of the Tweed Ring or the Chicago fire.

GENERAL NOTES.

The St. Louis *Times*, a Democratic paper, is to be reduced in size and price.

Gen. Longstreet sustained some painful burns in extinguishing a fire in his house in Gainesville, Ga., a few nights ago.

Boston's oldest inhabitant died on Sunday. Her name was Margaret Mahoney, and her age, as returned to the City Register's office, was 109 years.

Thirteen Massachusetts cities held their municipal elections yesterday. Next Tuesday Boston, Worcester, Newburyport, Lowell, Salem, and Lynn will elect their local officers.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* commends the appointment of Henry K. Dodge, formerly of that city, as Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, and says that the selection is a good one.

The returns from the savings banks of Massachusetts for the year show a large decrease in deposits, roughly estimated at three to four millions. This is the first time in 10 years that there has been a falling off.

Two men were arrested in Baltimore on Saturday who are believed to be members of a gang, whose mode of operations has been to break store windows in the large cities and rob them of the goods there displayed.

The Dayton *Journal* says that two roaming leopards have been killed in Ohio, one near Marion and the other near Richwood. They are supposed to have escaped from a menagerie and have been the occasion of much alarm among the farmers.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* says that they are now calling the dollar of the fathers the "Nevada Moon," but just why it is unable to tell, unless it is because it has its four quarters, or because it is so variable, or because of the lunacy of its advocates.

The Utica *Republican* has been enlarged at the end of a six weeks' successful career, and says that it will continue to support the President while he adheres to the principles of the party that elected him, but will not hesitate to expose the plots of his evil advisers.

Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam sent her customary annual donation of books to the Putnam Memorial Library at the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, on Thanksgiving Day. The library now numbers about 4,000 volumes, most of them valuable and some very rare, and all given by Mrs. Putnam.

The Covington (Ky.) *Commonwealth* says: "'Old Bess,' the rag-picker, of Lexington, when she learned that Dr. Shipman was to leave on Tuesday for New-York, dressed herself in her best and went to the house, where she took leave of him. A more touching tribute could hardly have been paid to the reverend gentleman."

Two servant-girls in Harrisburg, Penn., who, in the absence of the family, went to bed Saturday night after blowing out the gas, were discovered insensible on Monday morning, and were restored after a while to consciousness. Their escape from death is attributed to the fact that there was a pipe-hole in the ceiling and on opening at the floor near the door, through which the gas escaped.

That they improve upon the "society papers" of the East in Iowa may perhaps be inferred after reading this announcement in the Fort Dodge *Messenger* of the 30th ult.: "We think it was Madam Rumor who told us—possibly it was some wizard on the howling blast, some spectre flitting among the snow flakes early Tuesday morning, that on the evening of that day the real genuine, unadulterated almost-pure marriage of Jacob Kirchner and Martha J. Thissell would certainly transpire; and so it did, at 8 P. M., at the residence of John Thissell, Rev. George W. Freeman officiating. They will immediately settle down to affairs and cares of everyday life in their own home, where we sincerely hope they may enjoy a long life of uninterrupted happiness."

The Richmond (Va.) *State* mysteriously says about the seating of Senator Kellogg: "Louisiana is better off than she expected to be this time last year anyhow, and though she may not like the dose, yet things might have been much worse. We advise her restless politicians, who are very much like the French, to accept the situation, and let things take their natural course. We are too nearly through our troubles now to risk anything on a needless venture."

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

DRS. BURCHARD AND PORTER'S PLEA FOR A BROTHER CLERGYMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned hereby respectfully and earnestly make an appeal to all who sympathize with the object on behalf of a disabled clergyman and his wife, 70 years of age, who are in a state of utter destitution. Having no surviving relatives to whom they can look for aid, and having parted with all their household resources, they have no means whatever for their subsistence. It is proposed to raise a fund sufficient to provide a home in one of the institutions for the aged, and also to meet their immediate necessities until this is accomplished. Donations for this object may be addressed to the undersigned, at the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

S. G. BURCHARD.
ELBERT S. PORTER.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LETTER OF JAMES B. COLGATE & CO. IN RESPONSE TO MR. SHERMAN'S DECLINATION OF THEIR OFFER OF SILVER FOR BONDS.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Messrs. James B. Colgate & Co., on Monday last, to Secretary Sherman in response to the answer he gave last week to the proposition of the firm to purchase a large number of 4 per cent. bonds for silver:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. is this day received. As it was published in the evening journals of Saturday last, a copy was doubtless procured from your office, from which source ours of the 20th ult. probably obtained its publicity, as we furnished no copy for the press. We simply inquired of you whether you would accept an offer for "$150,000 United States 4 per cent bonds, interest and principal payable in silver dollars of 41212 grains standard fineness, and we to deposit in the United States Assay Office an amount of silver bullion which would produce in the coin required in such silver dollars at par." We look for a simple answer—yes or no. We were at a loss to know what ulterior ends you had to serve in replying to our letter in such an extraordinary manner and so early furnishing a copy to the press.

We thank you, however, for the calculation of profits, specious as it is, which you suppose we would make, provided our offer had been accepted. We think it, however, entirely uncalled for, as it is generally conceded we are fully competent to make our own calculations. As one good turn deserves another, will you please excuse us if we make a suggestion how the Treasury could profitably use the 150,000 silver dollars we offered in payment? These silver dollars, from the year 1862, at which time the Government began freely to issue its 6 per cent. bonds, were always at a premium above gold until they were dropped from the list of authorized coins in 1873-4, and at which time they were worth about par in gold. We suggest that the Treasury could now use the 150,000 silver dollars, and make from it $160,381 02 subsidiary coin and dispose of it to the people at par in currency, thereby making a clear profit to the Treasury of $10,381 02; but we would ask, Do you "think this fair or honest?"

The Treasury has gained millions of dollars the past few years minting subsidiary coin and selling it at par in currency to the people; each $1,000 of which weighing 55⅝ ounces less than $1,000 of the discredited dollars of our fathers, and we would ask, Do you "think this fair or honest?"

Why not issue a silver bond? We have about $64,000,000 of currency bonds, interest and principal payable in currency, and about $1,700,000,000 of bonds, interest and principal payable in coin, now gold, because the silver dollar is demonetized, and why not have bonds payable in silver? The Constitution of our country has deprived the several States of the right of coinage, and makes gold and silver only a lawful tender. This being so, we would, with all due respect, inquire why one man who digs $1,000 of gold from the earth, should have the product of his labor made into coin without expense, and another digs $1,000 of silver, and the product of his labor be reviled, stigmatized as a swindle, and refused coinage? Do you "think this fair or honest?"

Our proposition was distinct, that the principal and interest on the bonds should be paid in silver dollars. The intimation, from so high an authority as yourself, that the Government might reduce the value of the dollar, and might find this expedient to pay a cheaper dollar so "convenient that it might think it better to adopt the Latin" ratio, 15½ of silver to one of gold, and coin a dollar "of 400 grains with which to pay you." Or it might think "a subsidiary dollar containing 385 grains is good enough to pay a bond-holder." This intimation is exceedingly painful to us, as it must be to others.

We should not have written the above had you simply declined our offer, but as you launched out into profits, fairness, honesty, &c., we deemed it proper to reply. With great respect, truly yours,

JAMES B. COLGATE & CO.

RARE ART SPECIMENS.

PAINTINGS, CERAMICS, TAPESTRIES, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES IN THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Entering the rooms of the Art Loan Exhibition in the Academy of Design is like entering the palace of some dusky Eastern Prince or the famous corridor of Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford. The most beautiful products of the most beautiful arts charm the eye on every hand. From the blooming and fragrant flowers on the stairways to the flowers of silk and wool, made centuries ago, everything is miraculously wrought and tastefully arranged. The exhibition of paintings is not large, but exquisite; of tapestry, there is probably a larger collection than has ever before been seen in this City, and the laces and embroideries are abundant and beautiful. The articles on exhibition may be classified under the heads of paintings, tapestries, ceramics, laces, embroideries, antique cabinet-work, jewelry, and illuminated manuscripts, though there are many single articles that do not come properly under any of these heads.

The collection of paintings is a remarkable one. In no very large collection could such a degree of excellence be preserved. There is scarcely a piece in it but is worthy of all the honor that can be given it on the walls of the Academy. The large room occupied by the paintings is equaled in size only by that in which the laces and some of the tapestries are kept. The laces in smaller patterns are exhibited in artistic confusion in glass cases, the larger patterns being hung against the walls. All the ancient and valuable kinds of lace are represented here, and many the names of which even some New-York belles are yet unfamiliar with. The tapestries, of course, take more room than any other part of the exhibition. They cover the walls everywhere, hanging in graceful folds about doorways and windows and ornamenting the walls on every side. Some of the specimens are exceedingly beautiful, and carry with them the shadows of fabulous prices.

In the jewelry case are many curious and valuable specimens of ancient workmanship. Gold watches surrounded by circles of jewels; oblong watches, small, but sparkling with diamonds; bejeweled compasses, set in gold cases, and small enough to be carried in the waistcoat pocket; and gold and silver work of the greatest value, made by workmen of the greatest skill. The display of ceramics is not large, but the specimens exhibited are rare and handsome. The absence of a larger quantity of rare pottery can be accounted for only on the supposition that owners are afraid to trust their fragile and valuable pieces out of their own hands, for half the houses in the City have their fine specimens of old pottery.

Many of the embroideries are very rare and handsome. Most of them date back into the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when work of that kind was almost exclusively in the hands of the nuns. One pattern is labeled "Taken to London 200 years ago, and then considered a very old and rare specimen." Many are worked in brilliant colors, on white silk ground, with fine effect, which is not lessened by the yellow tinge of time. The antique cabinet display occupies much room, and is well worth inspection. One specimen, particularly, an

A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS

STRANGE INFATUATION OF A WIDOW.

PAINFUL DEVELOPMENTS GROWING OUT OF THE DEMAND FOR A REOPENING OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DEAD BANKER RALSTON'S ESTATE—THE MYSTERY OF THE ENGLISH "LORD" AND HIS BEAR EXPLAINED.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 27.

The law, that great destroyer of secrets, is about to rend the veil from a mystery which has hitherto been well concealed, and lay bare to public gaze a sad domestic history. One of the actors in the drama passed from the stage of life in a tragic manner, and for his sake those who knew the story were reluctant even to whisper it. But delicacy and consideration for either living or dead are soon to be swept aside, and in relating what follows the *Chronicle* but anticipates a dénouement and softens what would, if told in legal phraseology, appear a harsh recital. Of all the myriad writers who told the mournful story of the death of W. C. Ralston, or who performed the sad duty of telling of his energy, public spirit, wonderful business capacity, and his personal habits, not one reverted to the sacred romance of his life. There were few who knew the secret, and those who did rarely spoke of it. Early in the fifties Mr. Ralston had frequent occasion to visit New-York, his business calling him there. He there became acquainted with Miss Louisa Thorne, a daughter of a prominent and well-to-do New-York merchant, and the granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. The two soon become attached to each other, and engaged themselves to be married. But the union was opposed by the parents, who objected to giving their daughter to a poor young steam-boat clerk, then his occupation. The opposition was brought to an end, however, by the death of Miss Thorne. For a time Ralston was nearly inconsolable over his loss. Time assuaged the pangs of separation, but it could not efface from his memory her whom he had lavished his heart's love upon. An exquisite miniature, painted upon ivory, given to him by Miss Thorne before her death, was never far from him, and helped to keep alive the memory of his lost love. After the death of Miss Thorne, for a considerable period, Mr. Ralston refrained from going out much, but by degrees he was again led back into society. He finally became acquainted with Miss Lizzie Fry, a niece of Col. J. D. Fry, with whom she had lived from her earliest childhood. To her he showed much attention; so much, indeed, that the gossips more than once wondered at an intimacy so close while no engagement existed as an excuse for it. Finally, Col. Fry requested to know his intentions toward his niece. With rare frankness Ralston replied that he had consecrated his love to her who had gone before him; but that if Miss Fry, with the full knowledge of this, would have him for a husband, then he would marry her, and endeavor to make her life as happy as possible. With this distinct understanding the wedding took place at Calvary Church. It is not strange that a married life commenced under such auspices should have proved a not very happy one. Although to outward appearances all went fair with the couple, those who knew them best were aware that they were married but not mated. Mr. Ralston sought relief in the excitement of business. Mrs. Ralston had her idiosyncrasies, some of them of a nature to cause her real friends pain; and when intensified they made even those not altogethtr familiar with her suspect her an extremely eccentric woman. On one occasion, while abroad in Europe, Mrs. Ralston became acquainted and very intimate with the artist Inman, and rumor was busied dilating upon the peculiarities of the wife of the rich American banker. She returned to her home from Paris only to be seized with a severe and prostrating illness. This, however, did not serve to bridge over the chasm tnat divided her from her husband, but rather helped to widen the breach.

Things went on thus unhappily until the tragic death of Mr. Ralston. There is little room for doubt but that Mrs. Ralston loved her husband, for not long after her marriage, when his affairs were expanding and he was rapidly taking prominence as one of the foremost men of the State, she placed herself under the instructions of a well-qualified tutor in order to acquire every accomplishment necessary to grace her position and do him honor, and even at the last, when Mr. Ralston's remains were ready for sepulture, she exhibited a feeling that could have been engendered only by affection for him, and positively objected to one of the gentlemen named as a pall-bearer acting in that capacity because she imagined that in some manner he was responsible for her husband's death. The death of Mr. Ralston took place on the 16th of July, 1875. He had made a will a long time anterior to his death, by the terms of which he devised all his property to his wife. This will was admitted to probate, and J. Ralston, T. D. Fry, Thomas Brown, and William Sharon were named as the executors of the will; but Brown and Sharon renounced the trust, leaving the two former gentlemen as sole Executors.

On the day of Mr. Ralston's death he executed an instrument by which he transferred to William Sharon all of his property, both real and personal, wherever situated, in trust, to collect and receive the rents, increase and profits thereof, and to apply the same, together with the proceeds of all the property so conveyed, to such purposes and use as Mr. Sharon might in his judgment deem best for the full protection of all the interests concerned. By this instrument the will was nullified, and the entire estate, to the exclusion of Mrs. Ralston and all heirs, passed into the absolute control of Mr. Sharon. Mr. Sharon applied himself to settling up the estate of his dead friend. Gathering together all the debts and claims against it, disposed of them upon the best possible terms he could afford in justice to make; he compromised some at 25 cents on the dollar, while many settlements reached as high as 75 cents on the dollar, and from that to par, in taking Ralston's property with a generosity which, to say the least, is extremely rare, he accepted it at its maximum value, or in sums in excess of its real valuation in every instance. When he had completed the settlement, and all claims against the estate had been cleared away and disposed of, Mrs. Ralston appointed A. J. Ralston and W. M. Barnes her attorneys in fact by a general power of attorney dated Jan. 11, 1876, for the purpose of settling any accounts Mr. Sharon might have with her as sole devisee under her husband's will. There were at this time no creditors of the estate except Sharon himself, and the attorneys in fact made a careful and complete settlement with him, the result showing that, taking the estate at its maximum value, as Mr. Sharon did, it had not paid the liabilities by several hundred thousands of dollars, and was in debt to Mr. Sharon that amount. This result would have left Mrs. Ralston penniless. But Mr. Sharon gave Mrs. Ralston $50,000, evidenced by two notes of $25,000 each, and bearing interest at current rates. He also made her a present of a very valuable estate opposite the famous Belmont Mansion, consisting of a fine house, stables, cultivated gardens, &c., and about 30 acres of land, worth altogether not less than $40,000. He also allowed her to furnish this establishment from the Belmont Mansion and Mr. Ralston's Pine-street residence, under which permission she took nearly every article of *vertu*, the most valuable paintings, all the linen of both places, and furniture worth more than $40,000, and which could not be replaced for $60,000. She also received a large amount from D. O. Mills. During his lifetime Mr. Ralston had been a heavy stockholder in the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and his entire interest was purchased by Mr. Mills shortly before the former's death. Mr. Mills paid Mrs. Ralston a full consideration for this stock, amounting to $18,000. At the time he died Ralston was heavily insured in various life companies, and on these policies the total sums collected, aggregating over $68,000, went direct to Mrs. Ralston, and were invested carefully by Col. J. D. Fry, her uncle, for her account.

Her estate then consisted of insurance moneys, $68,000; Sharon's notes, $50,000; Mills' dividend payments, $18,000; the residence at Belmont, grounds, furniture, &c., $70,000; a total of $206,000. Of this amount, at the request of his uncle Col. Fry, Edward Fry, her cousin, accepted $20,000, upon which he agreed to pay 1 per cent. a month. Even this amount was withdrawn in a very short time to meet the extravagant demands made upon her purse. Besides this there were shares in the Spring Valley Water-works and Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, which were her separate property, owned by her before her husband's death. The entire property yielded about $1,200 per month in gold. This, it must be borne in mind, save the water and mining stocks, was an unqualified and voluntary present to her from the friends of her deceased husband, and which from a legal point of view she was not entitled to, as the estate was in debt to Mr. Sharon in something like $5000,000, and he could easily have claimed nearly all of it if he had so desired.

After the demise of her husband and the settlement of the estate Mrs. Ralston went to Europe. This was late in the year 1875. She went from this city to the East with Senator Sharon, accompanying him in a special car. It was her intention first to go to Paris and rent a modest house, and live as quietly as possible. Her object in going abroad was generally understood to be to give her children the educational advantages offered upon the European Continent. She has remained away from the United States since then, except on the occasion of her recent visit to this city. She did not, however, to her original determination, but, instead, started an expensive establishment in Paris, which, it is understood, she still owns. While abroad scandal was busy with her affairs, and the animadversions upon her conduct were severe in the extreme, especially among the Americans residents in Paris. The stories current there were wafted across the ocean and were bruited about this city in a distorted form, very few understanding what was amiss, but all sensible of the fact that Mrs. Ralston was acting, to say the least, in an extremely eccentric manner. Until she returned here on the occasion of her recent brief visit the facts were not fully known. It was then ascertained that not only had she managed to dispose of her ample income, but that a large portion of the principal had disappeared as well. Those who were most familiar with her mode of living assert that she had all recorded her in spending the money by a man named J. A. Chandor, who gave himself out as the son of an American contractor in St. Petersburg and with whom she became acquainted on board of the steamer on the voyage out to Europe, made after the death of her husband, some time in December, 1876. Chandor represented himself to be a single man, but subsequent developments make clear the fact that he has a wife living in New-York. Chandor accompanied Mrs. Ralston to Paris, or at least he joined her at the French capital soon after her arrival. The intimacy between Chandor and Mrs. Ralston shocked the sense of propriety of the American colony in Paris. The report that the pair were engaged to be married did not do much to soften the asperities of criticism, for the reason that there was a mystery about the man Chandor. He was first reported a divorced man; then again it came to be understood among Mrs. Ralston's intimate associates that he was not actually divorced, but that he had been estranged from his wife, and expected to receive the privilege of legally separating from her. When Mrs. Ralston returned on her last visit to this city Chandor accompanied her. He did not, however, come to California, but separated from her at Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, both of her sons remaining with him. The ostensible object of Chandor's stay at Rawlins was for the purpose of hunting. His real object, however, seems to have been to visit Colorado with the view of obtaining a divorce from his wife. Whether he succeeded or not is unknown at present.

When Mrs. Ralston arrived here she was induced by her friends, and by her own sense of her inability to control her extravagant habits, to convey the remainder of her estate to Col. J. D. Fry, in trust, he to pay the income over to her during her life, and at her death to pay the principal to such persons as she might by will appoint. Mrs. Ralston's stay in this city was marked by an extraordinary reticence as to her affairs. She took marked pains to avoid discussing her life in Paris. Although she could not help being aware that the air was thick with the stories of her alleged marriage to Chandor, she never took the pains to set them at naught by denial. Only once while here did she make any allusion to the matter, and that was in response to a direct inquiry of an intimate lady friend, who asked her whether she intended to get married again. Her reply was: "What is a woman's life if she has to live alone?" To a gentleman who called upon her at the Hotel Royal, in New-York city, previous to her last arrival here, in answer to the question whether the reports of her marriage were true, she said she was not married, but that she might soon be. The gentleman who had heard of her intimacy with Chandor attempted to expostulate with her, and informed her that he believed the man was a married man, a scoundrel, and an adventurer of the worst character. Her only reply was that she knew him better. The gentleman, seeing it was useless to speak to her, dropped the subject.

Her San Francisco visit was speedily abridged by her departure for the East. When she left the city she carried with her 23 trunks, filled chiefly with the articles of *vertu* and *bijouterie* stripped from her residence at Belmont. At Rawlins she joined Chandor, and remained there with him about two weeks. Before leaving she telegraphed to San Francisco for additional funds, having exhausted the stock of money she took with her. The party then journeyed by easy stages to New-York. At Niagara they put up at the most fashionable hotel. Chandor's physical appearance and his extravagant style of doing things gave rise to a story that he was an English lord, and he was the subject of much ridicule in connection with a bear which he was taking with him, he said, to his ancestral parks in England. From Niagara the party proceeded to New-York City, where Mrs. Ralston took apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Chandor did not accompany her to the St. Nicholas. Mrs. Ralston was joined there by her daughters, who a forward accompanied her to Europe on the steamer Hermann. It appears that Chandor, during his stay in New-York City, after returning from his western trip, went to his wife and lived with her at the Albemarle House. This, however, was for a very brief interval, for he left for Europe shortly after for Europe on the same steamer as Mrs. Ralston.

Scarcely had Mrs. Ralston reached New-York when she demanded of Col. Fry a reconveyance of her property and a surrender of the trust. He acceded very reluctantly to her requirements, and withdrew from any further connection with her affairs. Since the date named, by Col. Fry to Wells, Fargo & Co. the balance of her assets for her account, which occurred very shortly after her demand for the reconveyance of her property, Mrs. Ralston has disposed of all her real property which could be sold, and has removed from California nearly $100,000, which, it is understood, she has spent. Very recently she sent out from New-York Edward C. Ames, a lawyer of Providence, R. I., with a power of attorney to take possession of and control all property, real and personal, belonging to her in the United States, and especially in California, Oregon, and Nevada.

Mrs. Ralston is now reported to be in Paris, or at least in Europe, having left New-York about the 1st of the present month. Mrs. Ralston's friends will regret that the filing of this instrument must make public a number of disagreeable rumors and facts. There are many, though, to whom it seems no mystery, for they are firmly convinced that her money was squandered upon the object of her infatuation, Chandor, to whom they believe she was certainly engaged to be married, if he did not actually entrap her into an alliance with himself, despite the fact that he was the husband of a living wife. The power of attorney is by implication an expression of dissatisfaction at the manner her husband's estate was administered upon by Senator Sharon. Hitherto nobody has questioned his conduct in the premis s. Mr. Ames, Mrs. Ralston's attorney, who is now in this city, was waited upon by a reporter and asked to give her version of the story. He was reticent, and would say but little upon the subject. He stated, however, that he had demanded of Senator Sharon an account of the estate, which request was promptly acceded to, and the accounts are now being prepared for his inspection. He declined saying what would be his future course after the submission of Senator Sharon's statement, but expressed the hope that the estate would "turn out all right."

Mr. J. A. Chandor is about 33 years of age—at least a decade younger than Mrs. Ralston. The earliest authentic information that can be obtained here of his movements only dates back a few years. About three or four years ago he ingratiated himself with a young lady of New-York City, of good connections. Her parents were much opposed to her marrying him, but he induced her to place their wishes at defiance by eloping with him. The marriage resulted in the severance of all friendly relations between Mrs. Chandor and her family, but the latter settled upon her $2,500 per annum. An amusing *contretemps* occurred at a Greenwich-street hotel in New-York recently, which resulted in Chandor making his appearance before the Police Court. On his return to New-York City from Rawlins he brought with him a young bear. This beast he intrusted to the care of a keeper who was instructed to keep it in a lower room of the Greenwich-street, while Chandor joined his wife at the Albemarle House. The proprietor of the Greenwich-street establishment became imbued with the idea that Chandor was an English lord, and made out the bill for Bruin's keeping in accordance with this belief. The keeper of the bear speculated and sought to explain that his master was no lord, but the hotel man was inflexible. Chandor himself finally appeared on the scene and made a disgraceful row, threatening to whip everybody around the place. The affair terminated, as already narrated, in a Police Court, the Judge of which made Chandor pay a round sum for the luxury of keeping his ursine pet. Just how much knowledge Mrs. Chandor possessed of her husband's intimacy with Mrs. Ralston, while abroad in Europe, and of his accompanying her to Rawlins and back, it is impossible to say. The steamer Hermann, which sailed for Bremen on the 27th of October, contained in its passenger list the names of Mrs. Ralston and maid and Mr. Chandor. On the steamer Britannia, which left New-York on Nov. 3, one week after, Mrs. J. A. Chandor, child, infant, and nurse, departed for Liverpool.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AT CHICKERING HALL.

M. Leoni Berthelot profited by a concert which attracted a numerous audience to Chickering Hall, yesterday evening. M. Berthelot was well known in this City as an amateur singer, three or four years ago, and, since that period, he has studied the art of song in Italy, whence he returned during the Summer. His sojourn abroad has borne good fruit. He uses his tones with considerable skill, his command of Italian enables him to endow recitative with the eloquence resulting from clearness of delivery, as well as from breadth of phrasing, and his dramatic impulses are sufficiently strong to free him him from any charge of coldness or lack of sentiment. M. Berthelot's voice has not undergone material change. It is a strong tenor of more than average compass, but with the baritone rather than the tenor timbre, and it is true and passably flexible. It was heard, last night, in seven or eight pieces—altogether too many for the artist's well-being—and was most effective in the air from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and in "Mal reggendo," from "Il Trovatore." The choice of the duo from "Il Guarany" was not a happy one; modern operas are all written with more or less of the continuity recommended by Glück, and most loudly clamored after by Wagner, and impressive extracts are much harder to make than when a score of agreeable tunes were strung together, as in the operas of the past, like pearls upon a thread. When the final number of the programme—the trio from "William Tell"—was reached, the performers were exhausted. M. Berthelot, whose appearance was greeted with genuine cordiality, and who was applauded again and again, had the co-operation of Miss Juliette Fenderson, a lady with a superb voice—*et præterea nihil*—that of Mme. de Eyther, whose low tones, in a ballad by Sullivan, diffused general delight, and that of Messrs. Susini, Gottschalk, Verner, S. P. Warren, Bins, and Albites.

BRIEF MENTION.

At the approaching rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society, Brahms' newest symphony will have its first performance in this country.

Mr. Emil Franklin, who has devoted many years to the study of Shakespeare, will give a reading from the works of the bard at Steinway Hall, tonight. He is to have the artistic assistance of Mr. Homer N. Bartlett and that of Miss Beebe.

The programme for Dr. Damrosch's next symphony matinée concert will include Beethoven's eighth symphony, Schumann's concerto for piano and orchestra, opus 54, with Mr. S. B. Mills as the pianist, and some vocal numbers, allotted to Mrs. Emma B. Dexter for interpretation.

COMMOTION IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

A MAN IN DELIRIUM TREMENS THREATENING THE LIVES OF THE INMATES—HE ARMS HIMSELF WITH AN ICE-PICK—HE IS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

Stanley D. Little, aged 29, a salesman in the employ of Evans, Peake & Co., of No. 380 Broadway, who for some months past has been residing at the fashionable boarding-house of Mrs. Wells, No. 32 Great Jones-street, was arrested last night by Patrolman Cannon, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with threatening the lives of the inmates of the house in which he boarded. It appears from the statements of Mrs. Wells and others in the house, that Little has been drinking to excess for several weeks past, but had made no offensive demonstration until last night. He was at dinner at the usual hour last evening. Mrs. Wells says that he did not appear to be intoxicated, but there was a restlessness and peculiar manner about him that was strange. The lower floor of the premises is occupied by the American Bible Union, and on the second floor are the parlors of the house, from which a stairway leads direct to the front door. Mrs. Wells and her son were in the rear parlor on the second floor at about 8 o'clock last evening, and in the front parlor were a lady boarding in the house, Dr. John H. Collins, one of the proprietors of the drug store at the corner of Broadway and West Third-street, and a Mr. Cogswell, of the firm of Warren, Ward & Co., furniture manufacturers, at Spring and Crosby streets. Little entered the back parlor, and soon quarreled with Mrs. Wells.

In the course of the quarrel, Little became terribly excited, and Mrs. Wells said that he threatened to kill her and her entire household. He acted like a lunatic, and Mrs. Wells became so frightened that she was scarcely able to collect her senses for hours afterward. Her son, who was present, interfered to protect his mother, and ordered Little out of the room. Little left the room in a terrible rage. He then proceeded to the front parlor, where Dr. Collins, Mr. Cogswell, and the young lady were seated, and, throwing open the door, said to Dr. Collins, "You come out of there for I'll murder you." Collins, when he got over the surprise occasioned by this rude address, told Little to "go away." Little then threatened to murder Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Collins, and, after remaining in the hall in front of the parlor for some time, he went down stairs, where he met Annie Ryan, one of the servants in the house. He asked the girl if she had an ice-pick, and receiving a negative response went out to a lager-beer saloon, where he borrowed a large ice-pick. He then took up his station at the foot of the stairs, and, flourishing the weapon, he held possession of the main exit from the house, and threatened with death any person who attempted to leave the premises or interfere with him. In this manner he kept the inmates of the house in terror of their lives until the arrival of Patrolman Cannon, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had been sent for by Mrs. Wells. When the policeman entered the house, Little was still on guard at the foot of the stairs, and was at first inclined to intimidate the officer. Dr. Collins and Mr. Cogswell charged Little with having threatened their lives, and the policeman thereupon readily him and secured the ice-pick. On the way to the Station-house Little attempted to pass the affair off as a huge practical joke, but on the complaint of Dr. Collins and Mr. Cogswell he was locked up at the Mercer-Street Police Station. He will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. Dr. Collins stated last night that he could not account for the actions of Little except that he was suffering from the effects of a heavy debauch, which had brought on an incipient attack of delirium tremens.

THE KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETES.

AN EXCITING WALK OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES—ARMSTRONG, OF THE HARLEM CLUB, THE WINNER.

A large audience assembled in the immense exhibition building of the American Institute, at Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, last night, to witness the closing event of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games, which was a 25-mile walk for the championship of America and a gold medal, valued at $100. There were 18 entries for the contest, as follows: G. Bruce Gillie, Scottish-American Athletic Club; J. W. W. Hunt, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Chris. Renhoffer, New-York; W. W. Cornish, New-York; T. J. Higgins, Scottish-American Athletic Club; J. H. Groves, Central Athletic Club; T. C. Duffy, Harlem Athletic Club; L. A. Berte, Harlem Athletic Club; J. S. McLeod, Scottish-American Athletic Club; S. Jones, Scottish-American Athletic Club; A. Varian, Scottish Yacht Club; G. J. Law, New-York; C. Fabregon, Scottish-American Athletic Club; A. E. Latilla, Chappaqua, N. Y.; T. H. Armstrong, Harlem Athletic Club; R. H. Pelton, Greenpoint; Lonz Island; T. Buckley, Scottish-American Athletic Club; C. Connor, Scottish-American Athletic Club. The start was made at 7:43 P. M., all the contestants coming to the scratch except Gillie. Renhoffer started off at a rattling pace, which he kept steadily to the end of the fifth mile. The steadiest and most graceful walker was McLeod, of the Scottish-American Club, and the most rapid and enduring was Armstrong, of the Harlem Athletic Club. For the first five miles, Higgins, of the Scottish-American Club, took it very coolly, making long, strong, and easy strides and after that he quickened his pace, but he was too far behind to enable him to overhaul the more rapid pacers. Connor and Buckley developed the most speed after Armstrong, Buckley making some magnificent spurts, which were loudly applauded by his admirers. The first two miles were completed at 8:34:20, at which time Renhoffer had maintained the lead of all his competitors. At 9:24:30 the tenth mile was completed, and Cornish led. At that time many of the weaker ones had begun to lag, and Latilla had given up the contest. On the eleventh mile, Duffy, of the Harlem Athletic Club, stopped for a brief time and changed his stockings, after which he started again and continued for a mile or so, when he gave up the contest. Armstrong, who was the favorite from the start, then began to exhibit his wonderful speed and remarkable endurance, and took the lead, closely pushed by Buckley and Connor, and at 10:13:55, when the fifteenth mile was finished, Armstrong was the leading man. At 10:45 Berte failed and left the track, and was shortly afterward followed by Jones, Cornish, and Connor. By this time the excitement was intense, and the cheering current and vociferous. The last lap of the twentieth mile was completed at 11:08:20, with Armstrong still ahead, going at a rapid gait, with every prospect of winning the contest. Before the end of the twenty-third mile was reached Hunt, Groves, and Law dropped out, and nearly all the others looked as though they would like to do the same. They all kept on, however, and when they started on the last mile, Armstrong was still ahead, and showed by his magnificent speed that he was by no means used up. He went around the track at a rattling pace, the crowd following and cheering him lustily at every turn, as he passed one after another of those who still remained in the contest. The 25th and last mile was finished by Armstrong at 12:3:12, amid the wildest excitement. Buckley was second, one mile and a quarter behind Armstrong. He completed his 25 miles and won second place. The time made by the winner of each five miles was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Five miles	0	51	20	Twenty miles	3	25	20
Ten miles	1	41	30	Twenty-five miles	4	21	12
Fifteen miles	2	30	50				

The proceedings were under the management of Thomas A. McEwen and Frederick Engelhardt, judges; W. C. Marshall, Jr., and W. H. Stafford, time-keepers and scrivers; and J. Marion Pollock, referee.

MARINE DISASTER.

COLLISIONS OFF THE IRISH COAST—SCHOONER ASHORE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4.—The German steamer America, from Bremen Nov. 24, via Southampton Nov. 27, for New-York, which returned to this port yesterday damaged, collided with and sunk the Italian bark Utile, (late Capt. Messa,) from Baltimore Nov. 7 for Queenstown, on the 1st inst., 709 miles west of Ireland. The master, mate, and two of the crew of the Utile were drowned. The others are on board the America. The latter stove her bows and had her plates damaged. The America's passengers and mails will go by the German steamer Oder, from Bremen Dec. 1, which sails hence for New-York today.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Liverpool *Post* says a later telegram announces that the British steamer Teutonia, Capt. King, from Liverpool Nov. 24, for Corunna and New-Orleans, previously reported to have anchored near Santander in a dangerous position, with propeller damaged, has arrived safely in Santander. She will proceed on the 11th inst.

The British brig Rhone, Capt. O'Brien, from New-York, Oct. 18, for St. Michael's, before reported at Fayal disabled, has been condemned.

The American Line steamer Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Nov. 23, via Queenstown, for Liverpool, collided last evening off the Skerries, eastern coast of Ireland, with the British ship Oasis, Capt. Burns, from Liverpool Dec. 3, for Hampton Roads. The Oasis sank. The crew were saved.

BERMUDA, Nov. 30.—The American three-masted schooner Mary E. Rankin, Fuller, Master, 12 days out from Philadelphia, bound to Trieste, arrived at St. George's on the 21st inst., with loss of sails, masts sprung, and vessel leaking badly. A seaman was lost overboard in a heavy gale of wind on the 13th inst. She is discharging a cargo of kerosene-oil into the hulk Harvest Moon.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 4.—The schooner Two Sisters, from Mermenton for Galveston, loaded with cotton, lumber, and oranges, was wrecked off this port yesterday. Three lives were lost. A portion of the cargo was washed ashore and saved.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER MURDER IN OHIO.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL IN CLEVELAND—A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER KILLED BY A LABORER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Another murder occurred here this evening about 7 o'clock. Charles Notter, a laborer, has been boarding with Charles Pagel, on Merwin-street, for some time, and was about to leave the city for the Michigan woods early in the evening on the steamer Holland. Pagel found that Notter had left his place still owing him $4, and followed him. They met in a saloon on Columbus-street, and Notter tried to escape from Pagel by going out the back way, but the latter followed him. Notter soon after appeared in Hagenmeyer's saloon, on the same street, with a severe cut on the temple, saying that he had had trouble with Pagel; that the latter had followed him for his pay, but he had no money, and a fight ensued. He said, "Pagel struck me here on the temple and I gave him a couple of cracks back." He then asked for some plaster and water to wash the wound, which was bleeding profusely. Both were given him, and when he had washed, he began to cry, saying he had hit Pagel too hard. A cry of murder was then heard in the street, and Notter rushed out and disappeared. Pagel was found in a dark alley, already dead, with his head badly bruised, and a dirk stab in his throat piercing the jugular vein, from the effect of which he had expired. Pagel leaves a wife and five small children. Notter is about 28 years old, and Pagel was 35.

PANIC IN A CROWDED CHURCH.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A CALAMITY IN NORFOLK, VA.—A SILLY WOMAN'S FEARS AND THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—A panic occurred to-day in a church crowded with women and children, which at one time threatened to prove very destructive to life. This afternoon during the obsequies of Miss Mollie E. Winninger, who was so brutally murdered on Sunday afternoon by the wretched youth B. F. Godfrey, which took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cumberland-street, and just as Rev. William H. Christian, the Pastor, announced his text for the funeral sermon, a lady in the back part of the church said, "I smell fire," and took her child and went hurriedly toward the door. An alarm of fire then spread through the church, which became a scene of the wildest consternation. The screams of bewildered women and affrighted children, of mothers calling in an agony of terror for their little ones, and the appeals of "Save me! save me!" filled the church. Those not incumbered rushed for the windows and frantically threw themselves out, regardless of height. Singularly enough, no one was hurt beyond some slight bruising. Men in the galleries became paralyzed and incapable of helping themselves, and had it not been for Robert Shearer, a New-York stevedore, who was in the gallery, many would have been trampled to death on the stairs. By physical force he kept back the crowd, and urged them to be quiet, assuring them there was no danger. The Mayor, Police, and Fire Department arrived in short time, when, after considerable effort, tranquillity was restored. Many ladies fainted, and how they escaped being trampled to death is a marvel.

THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE BORDER—NO TROUBLE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES APPREHENDED—TESTIMONY OF ARMY OFFICERS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Orders have been issued from the War Department for the departure of a number of troops—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—to the Rio Grande, where they will be stationed in the interests of peace and for the security of the people on the frontier from raiding parties. Six companies of McKenzie's Fourth Cavalry, already in Texas on the upper line, will be ordered to a station on the border, and one regiment of infantry from Minnesota, with a battalion of artillery from Carlisle Barracks, will also be sent to the Rio Grande. This order from the War Department is not in consequence of any new complications whatever. The people of Texas feel that they have not troops enough there, and the Government is making this move to increase the force, so as to do all that is possible to stop the raids, of which the country is well informed. It is mentioned at the War Department to-day that there is nothing reported officially that indicates the probability of any serious trouble between the United States and Mexico.

Capt. Lewis Johnson, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now stationed in Texas, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and testified at considerable length about the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. He made a statement as to his knowledge of the various cattle raids that have been made in that region since 1868, and said they had not been so frequent since the Diaz administration, because the border thieves were generally attracted to either the one side or the other of that movement. The absence of Cortina also counts for a good deal in the diminution of the raids. He thinks that the disposition of the Diaz Government is favorable to their suppression, but he also intimates that that Government seems to have very little influence in the region of the Rio Grande. The military force requisite to give adequate protection to the people of Texas he estimates at two full regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in all 3,000 men. But he thinks that there ought to be some additional posts established, and that the river fords should be picketed and patrolled by small parties of cavalry. Gen. Ord is to be before the committee to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN ECUADOR—PERUVIAN ANIMOSITY TOWARD BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS—THE OROYA AND THE CERRO DE PASCO RAILROADS—HEAVY FAILURE IN VALPARAISO—TRAFFIC ON THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—The following intelligence comes from Guayaquil, Ecuador, underdate of the 16th inst.: The terrorist revolution in the north of Ecuador has attained large proportions. Gen. Yepez, the revolutionary leader, and his allies were in the vicinity of Quito, which was defended by Gen. Vernaza with 1,000 men, and as many more who had arrived as a reinforcement from Ambato. The coast remains tranquil and indifferent, but should Yepez occupy the capital it would arouse public feeling, and it would be easy to organize a force sufficient to quell the revolution.

Much feeling has been shown by the Peruvian populace against the British Navy since the Huascar affair. A gentleman who arrived in Panama from Callao says that the Captain of her Majesty's sloop-of-war Osprey, in full uniform, had been stoned in the public streets by the mob. Other advices, however, do not mention such an occurrence, and the conclusion is that it must have happened just as the steamer left, or is only a groundless rumor. On the evening of Nov. 3 circulars were distributed in the streets of Lima convening a meeting in the square of the Dos de Mayo Monument, for the purpose of requesting the Government to prevent the crew of the Osprey from landing. The Police took the necessary precautions to prevent the meeting taking place.

The United States flag-ship Omaha, Rear Admiral Preble, was at Callao when the last steamer left that port on the 13th inst. The Adams has not arrived on the coast yet. As soon as she does the Omaha will leave for Panama, unless sooner ordered there or elsewhere. The Omaha came from Valparaiso to Callao under sail in 10 days, arriving Nov. 6. All well on board.

The work on the Oroya Railway, and that of the Cerro de Pasco, together with the drainage of those famous mines, is about to receive a decided impulse in order to arrive at its termination as speedily as possible. The Government has at last acceded to the desire of Messrs. Clyphant & Co. relative to the manner in which the stipulated subsidy is to be paid, and a decree is published to the effect that the amount of the subsidy for the first year will be handed over to the representatives of the house in nitrate of soda, at the market price. The first annual subvention is to be paid in three installments at intervals of four months each, the first delivery to be made four months from Oct. 26 last, on which date the decree referred to was signed.

The failure of Cross & Co., of Valparaiso, Chili, has been followed by the stoppage of the Thomas' Bank, with liabilities to the amount of over $2,000,000. There is no doubt the consequences of this failure will be most disastrous on account of the immense number of deposit accounts, and the great confidence the house has inspired for many years past. The failure, however, does not in any way affect the position of the other banks, because it has simply been a deposit bank, and not one of issue. It is supposed 75 per cent. of the assets can be realized upon, although some persons assert that the estate cannot pay more than 60 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of freight transported across the Isthmus from April to September inclusive, 1876 and 1877:

Months.	1876. Tons.	1877. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
April	10,169 4-40	13,451 12-40	3,282 8-40
May	1,385 11-40	16,095 11-40	4,710
June	9,672 22-40	11,291 36-40	1,619 13-40
July	8,778 17-40	12,043 8-40	2,264 31-40
August	7,305 17-40	11,632 31-40	4,327 14-40
September	8,718 8-40	13,746 16-40	5,028 8-40
Total	57,029	78,260 34-40	21,231 34-40

THE CITY RAILROADS.

REPORTS OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES TO THE STATE ENGINEER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The following annual reports of New-York and Brooklyn street railway companies have been received by the State Engineer, examined and filed:

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY, FROM VESEY-STREET TO SOUTH FERRY.

Capital stock, as by charter, all paid in	$150,000 00
Funded debt by last and present report	160,000 00
Floating debt by last report	1,000 00
Floating debt by present report	none.
Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.	

Cost of Road and Equipment.

Road-bed and superstructure	$253,477 60
Lands, buildings, &c.	4,990 00
Dummy cars, horses, &c.	11,892 99
Cars and sleighs	12,790 97
Total	$282,761 56

Number of passenger cars, 13; number of freight cars, 1; number of horses and mules, 56; passengers carried during the year, 954,096; no freight; fare, 5 cents; time of trip, 11 minutes.

Expenses of Maintaining the Road.

Repairs of road-bed, &c.	$547 02
Taxes on real estate	1,806 93
Total	$2,353 95
Expense of operating the road and for repairs	31,613 03
Paid for interest	11,380 98
Total expenses	$45,357 24

Cash Receipts.

From passengers	$47,749 83

Three persons were injured on this road during the year.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.

Capital stock, all paid in	$2,100,000 00
Funded debt by last and present report	1,500,000 00
Floating debt last report	315,041 18
Floating debt present report	220,121 74
Total funded and floating debt	1,750,121 74
Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.	

Cost of Road and Equipment.

Road-bed and superstructure	$2,841,270 14
Land, buildings, and fixtures	780,706 95
Horses and harness	198,595 60
Cars	170,678 54
Total	$3,991,250 63

Length of road, 8 miles; number of passenger cars, 132; number of horses, 1,280.

Number of passengers carried during the year, 19,438,335; fare, 5 cents; time of trip, 50 minutes.

Expenses.

Maintaining road real estate	$62,883 39
Operating the road and for repairs	541,185 94
For interest	119,000 00
Dividends on stock at 7 per cent.	199,500 00
Total	$962,569 33

Receipts.

Passengers	$971,916 78
Horses	4,632 00
Sale of old iron	5,630 40
Manure	2,912 00
Advertisements in cars	2,500 00
Rent of track	1,300 00
Wood	187 35
Interest	102 86
Damages	108 00
Old brass	87 20
Sundries	609 82
Total	$990,566

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.—10 A. M.

$6,000 D. C. 3.65s..... 74 | 800 North-w. pf..... 66⅝
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.. 93 | 600 do..... 66¾
4,000 Can. So. 1st, coupon..... 61½ | 200 do..... 66⅞
2,000 Can So. 1st. R. 61 | 300 do..... 66⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H..... 100⅛ | 100 do..... 66½
100 do..... 100⅛ | 200 do..... 66¾
100 West. Union..... 78 | 100 do..... 66⅛
300 do..... 78 | 100 Mich. Central..... 59⅜
1200 do..... 78⅛ | 50 do..... 60
50 do..... 78⅜ | 300 do..... 59⅞
1400 do..... 78 | 100 St. Paul..... 36⅝
1100 do..... 77⅞ | 300 do..... 36
1300 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do..... 35⅞
2100 do..... 77⅝ | 400 do..... 35¾
700 do..... 77½ | 100 do..... 35⅝
200 Del. & Hud..... 47 | 100 St. Paul pf..... 71¼
400 Lake Shore..... 63 | 200 do..... 71⅜
1000 do..... 62⅝ | 1200 do..... 71⅝
500 do..... 62¾ | 400 do..... 71
300 do..... 62⅞ | 200 do..... 70⅞
200 do..... 63 | 200 do..... 71
400 do..... 62⅝ | 1300 D., L. & W..... 49⅝
600 do..... 62¾ | 400 do..... 49¾
800 do..... 62⅝ | 300 do..... 49⅝
1800 do..... 62½ | 800 do..... 49¾
500 do..... 62⅝ | 600 do..... 49⅝
500 do..... b3. 62½ | 100 do..... 49
100 Ill. Cen..... 72⅛ | 1100 do..... 49⅛
200 North-west..... 36 | 300 do..... 49
600 do..... 36⅛ | 50 do..... 49¾
200 do..... 36 | 500 do..... 49⅝
100 do..... 35⅞ | 500 do..... 48⅞
100 do..... 35¾ | 300 do..... 48¾
500 do..... 35⅝ | 100 do..... 48⅝
100 do..... 35½ | 1000 do..... 48⅜
300 do..... 35¾ | 200 do..... b3. 48⅞
100 Union Pacific..... 67 | 200 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 67 | 300 O. & Miss..... 8
100 C., C., C. & I..... 35

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 107⅞
12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N..... 103⅝
30,000 do..... 103½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..... 11.106½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..... 107
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C..... 108⅞
15,000 U. S. 4s, C., small..... 11.102⅞
$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 109¾
10,000 do..... 109⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 107⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 107⅜
10,000 do..... 11.107¼
6,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R..... b.c. 105¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 47⅜
5,000 do..... 48
1,000 Vir. 6s, def'd. 6
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. T. b.c. 8
5,000 do. 2d class, b.c. 8
5,000 D. C. 3.65s, b.c. 74
2,000 B., C. R. & S. 1st. 60¼
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917..... 108⅜
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, s.f..... 106⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n. 112
1,000 W. T. T. 1900..... 34
1,000 C. & Tol. s. f..... 111
5,000 Erie 2d..... b.c. 105
71 Am. Ex. Bank..... 103¼
10 Mer. Ex. Bank..... 80
34 Bk. S. N. Y., new. 120
20 Bank of B. S. As. b.c. 83
30 Adams Ex..... 97
10 do..... 97¼
35 do..... 97
10 Amer. Ex...b.c.c. 50½
500 West. Un...b.c.s3. 77⅜
100 do..... 77¾
50 do..... 77⅝
1400 do..... 77⅞
300 do..... 78
100 do..... 77⅞
100 do..... 77⅝
100 do..... 77⅝
200 Del. & Hud..... 47
100 Lake Shore..... 63
200 do..... 62⅞
300 do..... 62¾
400 do..... 62⅞
200 do..... 62⅝
100 do..... 62⅜
100 do..... 62⅝
100 do..... b3. 62½
100 do..... c. 77⅜
100 do..... 77¼
100 do..... 77⅛
100 do..... 77
100 do..... s3. 77
100 do..... 77
100 do..... 77⅛
100 do..... c. 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... s3. 77
200 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... c. 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do.....

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R.M.S.P. CO

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA.....WED., Dec. 5|ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19
CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12|BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green. New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
GEORGIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 7:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least and no are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Dec. 8, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia...Dec. 22, 7 A. M.
California.....Dec. 15, noon. | Bolivia.....Dec. 29, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia.....Dec. 5, 3 P. M. | Utopia...Dec. 12, 10 A. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.

Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's offices, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 26-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN....Sat., Dec. 8|ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22
NO STEAMER Sat., Dec. 15|WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO, No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Tuesday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Dec. 6|GELERT.....Dec. 20
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13|FRISIA.....Dec. 27

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Boats, Sat., Dec. 8, 7:30 A.M. | Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Canada, Th., Dec. 6, 6 A. M. | Greece, Th., Dec. 13, 10 A.M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Taudelet.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Surmont.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Daggett, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 69 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. F. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. & F. Co., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Monday, Jan. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and drafts given at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
CHARLES D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT:
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Deaken.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) Timmerman..Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice...Wednesday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Deaken.....Sat., Dec. 8

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 2 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT, THENCE TO NASSAU, N. P. Steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 18 East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CARONDELET, Wednesday, Jan. 2, from Pier 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 69 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and intermediate points, local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Dept. Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Dept. Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, Sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 10 and 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M.; 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3; 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.)

Here the STEAMBOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.

Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex." S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pas. Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership subsisting under the firm name of RICHARD, ISELIN & CO. expired on the 30th day of November, 1877, by its own limitation.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1877.

Signed, AUGUSTE RICHARD, by
A. ISELIN, Jr., Attorney.
WILLIAM E. ISELIN.
JOHN G. NEESER, by
WILLIAM E. ISELIN, Attorney.
JOHN H. ISELIN.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes and laws of the State of New-York:

I. That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is
ISELIN, NEESER & CO.

II. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the general importing and commission business in dry goods.

III. That the names of all the general partners interested in said partnership are as follows: WILLIAM E. ISELIN, JOHN G. NEESER, and JOHN HENRY ISELIN, who all reside in the City, County, and State of New-York.

IV. That the name of the special partner is ADRIAN ISELIN, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York.

V. That the said ADRIAN ISELIN, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of $300,000 to the common stock.

VI. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of December, 1877, and is to terminate on the 30th day of November, 1880.

VII. That the place where the business of the said partnership is to be carried on is the City, County, and State of New-York.

Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1877.

Signed, WILLIAM E. ISELIN,
JOHN G. NEESER, by
WILLIAM E. ISELIN, Attorney, } General Partners.
JOHN H. ISELIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Special Partner.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, POSSESSING much and varied experience in teaching, would like to find a home in a family where, for a moderate compensation, she would take the charge of the English education of a child or children. Address POSITION, Box 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH HIGHEST REFerences, desires pupils, at their residences or hers; terms moderate: Robertsonian system. Address Mrs. J. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FRENCH, SPANISH, AND GERMAN CONversational lessons by Prof. JUL. WONDERMAN, No. 51 East 30th-st.; easy, rapidly-progressive method for beginners; terms moderate.

TO THOSE WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—Correspondence conducted; private lessons in English and music at the residence of the pupil or at No. 232 West 11th-st. Miss GALE.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein described, and the interest will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000 each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 252, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 718 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,068, 1,097, 1,098, 1,226, 1,231 to 1,234, inclusive; 1,261, 1,267, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,891, 1,892, 1,911, 1,913, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,139, 2,190, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,563, 2,549, 2,563, 2,565, 2,580, 2,586, 2,587, 2,588, 2,589, 2,590, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 225, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 1,000, 1,025, 1,038, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 190, 2,139, 210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,426, 2,429. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572, inclusive; 1,579 to 1,585, inclusive; 1,824, 1,826, 2,220, 2,237, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $840 24; 87, $537 64; 109, $917 60; 364, $729 40; 194, $1,076 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $729 40; 280, $958 80; 370, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $367 84; 483, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,169 04; 669, $998 44; 688, $876 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647; 726, $575 28; 728, $885 88; 747, $888 20; 851, $958 80; 856, $958 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $691 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,494, $571 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,883, $893 07; $1,897, $537 84; 1,914, $958 80; 1,957, $817 34; 1,981, $950; 2,015, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,338, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

ASSIGNEE SALE,

By order of WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., Assignee.
HUGH J. CHAMP, Auctioneer.

Will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 5th, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property of

WILLIAM MOLLER & SONS:

Open account of A. W. Armour & Co., New-York, $33,982 39.

Open account of L. H. Sage, $1,500.

Open account of A. del A. Montanya, $40.

One note of S. C. Tardy & Co., Richmond, Va., $203 97.

One note of S. C. Tardy & Co., Richmond, Va., $211 53.

One note of S. C. Tardy & Co., Richmond, Va., $219 06.

One note of W. A. Stephens, Dunkirk, N. Y., $2,343 75.

Tract of land and iron mine, at Drakesville, Morris County, New-Jersey, containing 3223 acres, with dwelling-house, barn, two tenement-houses, &c.

Tract of land at Drakesville, Morris County, New-Jersey, containing 14 acres, more or less, with dwelling-house, blast-furnace for smelting iron ore, building, machinery, &c.

Property of William Moller:

2,000 shares of the capital stock of the International Silver Mining Company of Ontario.

Bond and mortgage of Edward Jones, New-York, $800.

Bond and mortgage of Edward Jones, New-York, $800.

Bond and mortgage of Edward Jones, New-York, $750.

Bond and mortgage of Edward Jones, New-York, $483.

Bond and mortgage of Jacob Van Dyke, Hackettstown, N. J., $1,000.

Bond and mortgage of Edson M. Hubbard, Rahway, N. J., $2,500.

Seven notes of L. W. Warner, New-York, $1,000 each, $7,000.

One demand note, Carl Brandt, Hastings, N. Y., $1,629 42.

Open account of A. del A. Montanya, New-York, $350.

Open account of Charles Schultz, New-York, $125.

Property of George H. Moller:

1,000 shares of the capital stock of the International Silver Mining Company of Ontario.

Tract of gold mining land at Central City, Colorado.

Bond and mortgage of the Colorado Dressing and Smelting Company, Black Hawk, Colorado, $5,000.

A full description of the real estate to be sold will be furnished by the Assignee upon application to him, or at the time of the sale. WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
Assignee William Moller & Sons.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein ROBERT McCULLOCH is petitioner and THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are defendants, bearing date the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, the undersigned, Receiver of the said The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company hereby gives notice to all creditors of said company to present to him, the said Receiver, at his office, in Paterson, N. J., or at the Bank of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Market and Hotel streets, Paterson, and prove before him, under oath or affirmation, or otherwise, as the said Receiver shall direct, all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the TWELFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being three months from the date of said order, or in default thereof, by the terms of said order, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.—Dated November 12th, 1877. E. T. BELL, Receiver.

n21-law12wW* pt's fees, $12 60.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE 7 prct. First Mortgage Renewal Bonds

INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

This issue simply renews without increasing an old mortgage debt. This Company pays 7 per cent. in dividends annually on its stock. For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected; particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan. J. TILLINGHAST, President.

STOCKS.

We buy and sell all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, from five shares upward, for cash, or on a margin of 1 per cent.

Commissions on 25 or more shares, 1-16.

Accounts solicited.

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No. 16 Broad-street.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 4, 1877.

NOTICE.—THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS BANK having this day been reduced six thousand shares, the stockholders are hereby notified that on the 10th day of January next new certificates will be issued and payment made for the canceled shares. The transfer-books will be closed on the 10th inst., except for the transfer of fractional shares. By order

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. — OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders carefully himself: stocks and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 26 New-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY 6s WATER BONDS, DUE 1907. DO. 7s, 1894.

For sale. JOHN LAMB,
No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE Joliet and Northern Indiana R. R. Co. are requested to meet the Committee of Bondholders on Friday the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & SON, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

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GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST manufacturers of low and half low down grates with dumping attachments; we would call especial attention to our open fire-place for burning wood, with brass andirons, fenders, fire-irons, and coal-hods of antique designs; basket grates and swinging grates on frames of elegant patterns, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list.

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BLACKS, and ALL the NEW FASHIONABLE SHADES from the MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS. Also,

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From 50c. to 75c. per yard,
A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT. ON PRICES RECENTLY PREVAILING.

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FOR SALE.—A LADY GOING TO A WARMER climate will dispose of a fine sable cloak, good as new; original cost $2,500; will sell for half its value. Address A. R. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO.

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

THE CONTEST RENEWED WITH VIGOR

NO DEFAMATORY TESTIMONY TO BE RECEIVED—THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AUTOPSY PUT IN EVIDENCE—A LIVELY TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL—STRONG EFFORT OF THE PROPONENT'S LAWYERS TO WIPE OUT TESTIMONY—HOT WORDS ON BOTH SIDES—AN UNEXPECTEDLY INTERESTING WITNESS.

The morbid curiosity-hunters apparently forgot that yesterday was set down for the resumption of the trial of the Vanderbilt will contest, for when the Surrogate took his seat, at 11:12 o'clock, there were, by actual count, but 17 persons in the courtroom outside of the reporters, counsel, and those directly interested in the case. The audience was afterward increased, but neither at the morning nor at the afternoon session were more than half the chairs occupied. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and the counsel for Mrs. La Bau, with the exception of ex-Judge Black, were early in their seats. Mr. Lord afterward explained that he had received a telegram from the latter gentleman from Washington, stating his inability to be present. William H. Vanderbilt, his youngest son, and Mr. Clinton entered four minutes late. They were smiling and otherwise seemed in great good humor. Ex-Judge Comstock was the last to put in an appearance. Mr. Augustus Schell and Mr. Barker arrived during the proceedings. The Surrogate's absence delayed matters some minutes. At Mr. Clinton's request, Dr. Linsley was recalled, and the fact established that no autopsy had been made of the Commodore's brain. Mr. Lord's cross-examination was mainly directed to finding out whether William H. had free and exclusive access to his father's room during his last illness. This the witness denied. To Mr. Clinton the witness gave an account of a conversation the Commodore told him he had with Mrs. Allen during his last sickness. He said he told her that when she sold her house, she ought to have brought her money to him and let him invest it for her in New-York Central stock, and when she didn't do that she ought to have put her securities in his hands so that he could tell her when to sell. He said she had made a bad investment. Mr. Clinton then recalled Dr. Stimpson, for the purpose of getting the following official report of the autopsy identified and put in evidence:

Results of the examination of the body of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jan. 6, 1877:

The immediate cause of death was a localized peritonitis, following rupture of the large intestine. The perforation was about the size of a silver quarter. The lungs showed no signs of recent trouble, and the heart was nearly normal, but the kidneys were the seat of chronic disease, and the liver was atrophied. One of the remoter causes of death was a chronic affection of the rectum, which had existed for some months, and which, together with a troublesome inflammatory affection of the bladder, maintained by an enlarged prostate, had greatly undermined his health.

THOMAS E. SATTERTHWAITE, M. D.
LEWIS A. STIMPSON, M. D.

To Dr. JARED LINSLEY, Present.

Mr. Lord attempted to have the certificate of death put in also, but the Surrogate ruled it out. Dr. Francis T. Buck, a fat young man with brown side-whiskers, who confessed to a practice extending over two years, was then called. He took the notes at the autopsy. At this point a determined effort was made on the part of William H. Vanderbilt's counsel to put an end to the taking of further medical testimony and to wipe out that which was already on record. The discussion lasted throughout the remainder of the morning session, and was at times very excited, and even personal. Mr. Clinton opened with an objection that the brain not having been examined, the Commodore's diseases were entirely irrelevant as bearing on his mental condition at the time he executed his will, two years before. He said that had he known that fact, he would not have allowed the examination to go on as it had, but, not deeming the autopsy of consequence, he had not taken pains to inform himself as to the extent to which dissection had been carried out. He contended that this was not a Coroner's inquest. Testimony was in showing that during 47 years, up to his death, the Commodore's mind was clear and unchanged. If there had been the slightest insanity it would have been patent to scores of persons who could be called, but nothing had been adduced to show that from the time he was able to talk until his death he had any mental weakness. Counsel were apparently proceeding on the assumption that the Commodore was never sane, but this, too, should be proved. Out of 10 children, nine had asked to have the will probated.

Mr. Lord—That is not so.

Mr. Clinton retorted that they had been cited and had not appeared. He said he could not imagine anything more absurd than for one daughter to ask for one-tenth of property, to not a dollar of which, if her position were true, he had acquired title; or to attempt to prove a man's insanity by the condition of his intestines two years after he made his will. It needed very little common sense to see that the condition of a man's bladder and rectum two years after could throw no light upon the condition of his brain two years before. Counsel should be compelled to prove insanity before proceeding with the wild speculations in which he had indulged.

Mr. Lord said his position on this and other points of the case had been misapprehended altogether, and when counsel went so far out of the record as to proclaim the fact that he had purchased the other parties in interest—

Mr. Clinton—I said nothing of the kind. I said that nine have not contested.

Mr. Lord—The other nine have the right to stand back.

The Surrogate—If this trial proves the testator to be of unsound mind, it makes no difference whether the contest be by one or nine.

Mr. Lord went on to say that he did not hold that Commodore Vanderbilt was generally insane. He held that he had a monomania for the acquisition and disposal of property; that while he had the power to acquire property, he had not the testamentary power to transmit it. He also held that the Commodore labored under the delusion alluded to in the opening, and that his mind had been so operated on and unduly influenced that the will was not his own. It was competent to prove that he had such diseases and suffered such agonies as were calculated to affect his mind. A man might have strength of purpose and power of will in one direction and be otherwise childish. This community knows a famous Hebrew scholar who does not even know his own children, and is incapable of managing his business, and yet is a giant in the pulpit. The Commodore's mind was so bent in the direction of his railroad that it continued naturally to run in that groove, but it was weak in other directions. Counsel proposed to show that the Commodore labored under two of the most terrible diseases that affect the mind. One was Bright's disease of the kidneys in its third stage, having existed at least three years and probably 15, and the other was chronic cystitis and enlarged prostate, which causes more insanity, pain, and anguish than any other disease.

Ex-Judge Comstock spoke next. His argument was similar to that of his associate. He thought it about time to establish some landmarks for the future government of the trial. He did not want to assist in merely gratifying morbid curiosity or ministering to depraved taste. The whole world had been astonished and amazed at the allegations that had been made, because Commodore Vanderbilt had been known, as few had been known, to be the sanest of all living men, and the least liable to imposition or undue influence from any quarter. The trial, so far, had accomplished its purpose of carrying anguish to such minds as it had been intended to reach. It should now proceed according to the rules of decency.

Mr. Lord said that the question being simply as to the order of proof, and counsel having prepared his case in this direction, and his associate being absent, the court should hesitate to turn the current of evidence in response to an appeal made for purposes only too evident. Up to that moment no objection had been made, but that morning an external pressure had been brought to bear on opposing counsel. Counsel was mistaken in saying that the speaker had proved nothing. An unwilling witness, D. B. Allen, whom counsel had not dared to cross-examine, though afforded two opportunities, had sworn that the proponent told him a quarter of a century ago that he knew how the Commodore could be influenced; that he could be controlled by a woman, and that he (proponent) intended to control that woman. There was no other possible interpretation of this than that the proponent had an eye to the disposition of the Commodore's property after his death. It had also been proved that the Commodore had faith in clairvoyants, which was a delusion. Counsel had said the world had been shocked. What world?

The Surrogate—He probably referred to a certain newspaper. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lord—How could he get the world as his witness when even the Commodore's own son could not get into his room—not even William H.—without the formality of cards and names and announciations. What, therefore, did the world know of Commodore Vanderbilt or his diseases, which he concealed from the world by the force of his strong will? The world looked with awe upon the Commodore because he made $100,000,000—because he got the New-York Legislature to pass a law which sent up New-York Central stock $60,000,000 or $30,000,000. [William H. smiled.] The world measures ability by success, but the scientific world does not, and it is the latter we will have to deal with here.

Surrogate Calvin said that he had not desired to make suggestions in the presence of such eminent counsel, but he had all along been of opinion that the testimony was being given out of order. It would only be admissible in case disease could be shown to exist at the time of making the will to such an extent as to impair the testator's mind. There was a possible contingency that it might all be wasted. His Honor added that he wanted to say right there that if testimony tending to degrade the character of the deceased should be offered he would deem it his duty to exclude it.

Mr. Clinton said that Mrs. La Bau being a believer in clairvoyancy, she was incapacitated from employing counsel, according to Mr. Lord.

Mr. Lord—I took no such position.

Mr. Clinton—That is the result of your logic. Dr. Linsley has sworn that the Commodore didn't believe in clairvoyants. He said he took their medicine and it did him good. That was a coincidence, and nothing more.

The Surrogate said he thought that in the present state of the testimony no hypothetical question could be propounded on the autopsy as to whether the Commodore was sane or insane. Some manifestation of insanity must be proved. At the same time in the autopsy disclosures might have been revealed which might have affected the Commodore's mind.

Mr. Clinton said that all that had been proved in three days had been that the Commodore had mortal diseases when he died, as though in order to be competent to make a will he should have been in perfect health at his death. Nine-tenths of all wills are made while testators are in a condition of bodily infirmity. All counsel had proved by D. B. Allen, had been that the Commodore's will was law to William H., and that under no circumstances could undue influence have existed. "But," continued Mr. Clinton, hotly, "he did succeed, by insinuation, in dragging in the name of a lady as pure as his own wife or daughter. It is proper that his conduct should be here publicly denounced. Because Miss Louisa Vanderbilt, while her mother was in the asylum, chose to ask a friend to keep her company, that fact has been tortured against a pure, honorable lady. This case has not been tried like any other case. It has been used to cast slanders to the community in an opening speech—"

Here Mr. Lord arose and protested. The Surrogate called Mr. Clinton to order, and it being 1:28 o'clock, a recess was taken until 2.

TESTIMONY AFTER RECESS.

The proceedings were resumed at 2:20 o'clock. Among the audience was ex-Gov. Hoffman. Surrogate Calvin delivered a written opinion allowing the testimony to proceed on the assurance of counsel that it would not be unduly extended, the other side to have the privilege of a further application should an unreasonable time be consumed by it. Mr. Clinton had an exception noted. Dr. Buck then went tediously over the autopsy, using almost the same words as Drs. Satterthwaite and Stimpson. The Surrogate held Mr. Lord strictly to what the witness knew of his own knowledge, and at length abruptly ended the examination by saying severely: "The witness has gone over what he saw and knows. There seems to be now an effort to prove what he didn't see or know." Mr. Lord sat down. There was no cross-examination. The next witness was Dr. Seymour N. Marsh, who furnished Commodore Vanderbilt his trusses, but as he could not testify to anything later than 1872, he was sent about his business, not, however, without considerable preliminary discussion, in the course of which Surrogate Calvin said to Mr. Lord: "I have no doubt that you can get experts to prove that hernia and other diseases affected Commodore Vanderbilt's mind, but I should want to know the character of the physicians before I would believe them. I have certainly never met with such an assumption in all the books I have had the pleasure of reading." Mr. Lord made an exertion.

Dr. Bodenhamer, a little, dry, old man, who spoke with great deliberation and at the same time with great volubility, was then called. His testimony proved to be unexpectedly interesting, as now the witness' manner as from what he said. The audience quickly recovered from their listlessness, and moved their chairs nearer to the bench. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt leaned forward and listened intently. The doctor testified that he was a physician and surgeon, and resided at No. 249 Madison-avenue. He knew Commodore Vanderbilt; first visited him April 8, 1876; the Commodore sent for him, made a number of visits to him; on the first occasion found him in his own office on a couch; nobody was with him. At this point objections were raised, and a long discussion took place. Mr. Clinton wanted the witness to be asked to start with whether the Commodore had any diseases that affected his mind. The Surrogate said he could not dictate the mode of conducting the examination. He added: "I think I ought to say that this cart-before-the-horse way of taking testimony should be reversed after to-day." Mr. Lord said this was his last witness on that point, and he was allowed to proceed. The witness continued: At my first visit to the Commodore I asked what the matter was; he said: "Doctor, I sent for you not because I suffer any more to-day than for some time past; make a thorough examination; I think I have neglected myself too long;" he seemed somewhat depressed; he then commenced to relate what his ailments were; he said: "I have difficult urination with frequent calls, the efforts being protracted and painful; I have hernia and I have piles;" I then asked him questions of a general character; he said his appetite was good, and that his digestion was good; I examined his chest and abdomen; I found his respiration, circulation, and temperature normal; I examined him for hernia; he was lying down; he proved to have a hernia on his left side; I asked him to stand up and protrude it; I asked him if it ever descended to his scrotum; I understood him to say it did not; it did not then drop down; he said the piles were very troublesome; next day I found him more cheerful, and I made an examination with my finger, with soundings, and with a speculum; I found that portion of the prostate gland that corresponds with the rectum greatly enlarged—to about the size of the end of my index finger; normally that portion is extremely small. [Here William H. Vanderbilt went out.] I found that he had no stricture; he said he imagined that the rectum was blown up, and he was never satisfied even when it was empty; he felt as though something always remained in it; he was never comfortable on account of it; he did not complain of the examination hurting; he remarked that his hernia had grown larger, and his truss did not keep it in; that a portion on the side protruded and it hurt him while exercising; I said his truss was too small, and advised him to get a new one; at my third visit he had a new truss—a very excellent one and in every way suitable. I discovered three tumors, one the size of my thumb and the rest small; they were not congested or painful; the Commodore said they did not bleed, and I did not attach much consequence to them on that account; he was anxious to have them removed; I said I would operate next day if everything was favorable, and I asked him to have Dr. Linsley present; we met at 10 o'clock; we placed him on a bed, got up for the occasion, over the bath-tub; his office was in the bath-room, which he had specially fitted up; considering his age and the insignificance of the tumors, I determined not to operate; he had a prolapsus of a portion of the mucous lining of the rectum on the left side; it was somewhat indurated, the result of chronic inflammation, and gave him trouble sometimes; I was confident he had disease of the bladder, and subsequently I discovered that he had cystitis; it was not of recent date; the enlarged prostate is a disease of slow progress; in him it must have been from 10 to 15 years' duration; the cystitis was the result of enlarged prostate; the latter scarcely ever occurs under 50; the cystitis might have been 8 or 10 years old then; I have conversed several times with Commodore Vanderbilt about his belief in clairvoyance on one occasion, after I had made a diagnosis, says he, "Doctor, I know a lady—or woman—that could do much better than you doctors; she could diagnose without seeing her patients;" I laughed at the idea; says he, "I can give you a proof of it;" he said he had sustained an injury to his forehead by being thrown out of his vehicle in this City, and, said he, "I had a daughter living on Staten Island; she heard of the accident, and that I was seriously injured; she immediately started for this City, but when she got to the ferry the boat was not there, and she went outside and visited a Mrs. Taff, or Toff, or Tuff—"

Surrogate Calvin—Better spell it Tough, with an h. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lord—The name is Tuft.

The Witness—She told Mrs. Tuft that her father had been seriously injured; Mrs. Tuft asked whether she had a lock of the Commodore's hair; she said she had not; she then asked her, "Have you anything?" she said she had nothing but a miniature likeness; says she, "Let us have that;" she gave it, and Mrs. Tuft immediately placed herself in a mesmeric sleep, and commenced manipulating her person with her hands from her feet up, so, (tapping his body with both hands upward;) when she touched her forehead she threw out her hands and said, "Oh!" and said, "The Commodore is lying insensible and the doctors attending him don't know what the re-ult will be; they are at a loss whether he will ever return to consciousness; but do you go over, and by the time you get there the Commodore will be conscious and able to speak to you;" she immediately proceeded to New-York, and when she met her father he was conscious and spoke to her; he had recovered; the Commodore says, "My daughter made this statement to me as I made it to you."

Q.—What did you say? A.—The Commodore looked at me, but I hadn't a word to say; I let it go by default. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you remember any other instances? A.—He might have named others, but I have forgotten; he found he could not make me a convert; but in res ity, in telling this he laughed himself; he said it was a wonderful thing, and he couldn't account for it.

Q.—Do you remember when Dr. Weil called to rub him? A.—That was after the 26th of April; one night I was with the Commodore; my last visit was generally about 8 o'clock, and I remained about an hour; at 9 o'clock I got up to leave; the Commodore says, "I wish you would stay; I am expecting a rubber in a few minutes, and I want you to see him and talk with him;" I said, "Yes," and in about 15 or 20 minutes a gentleman came in; the Commodore was much in favor of rubbing and we frequently had conversations on the subject; I never objected to rubbing by hand, but I did to the use of stimulating liniment, especially all over the body; when the gentleman came in I asked him what he expected to accomplish by rubbing; he went on to state; I asked him if he used anything except his hands; he said, "Yes, liniment;" I asked its composition; he said, "Hartshorn and camphor;" I objected; I says, "If he had rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, or paralysis it might be very suitable, but his circulation is good, his temperature normal, and his extremities warm, and he does not need it;" I then left.

In response to further questions the witness testified: The Commodore breathed with ease; he had a good chest; I did not discover any lung difficulty; about the operation performed on him by Drs. Linsley and Cheeseman, he told me it was for the removal of piles; he said he suffered from it a great deal; I was there on Sunday, June 4, 1876; the Commodore sent for me; that was the first time I was there after my dismissal on the evening of May 23, the Commodore seemed to be depressed; he always caught me by both hands, and on my left; that he wanted to get some of my electricity. [Laughter.] I said to him, "You had better not—you will lose and I will gain from your superabundance." [Laughter.] He said: "Doctor, God Almighty gave me a good judgment, and I acted contrary to it when I submitted to have my urine drawn." [Laughter.] Says he: "It injured me greatly." I said I was sorry to hear it but it had been done for the best; I had consented to the operation and was bound by it; I asked how often it had been performed in my absence; he said, "some two or three times," and said, "my sufferings were terrible afterward; they were torture; I had chills; I sent for Col. Bennett, a rubber; he has been of great service to me and has almost entirely relieved my suffering by rubbing or mesmerism;" I don't know that the Commodore used the latter word but that was my understanding of what he meant; another occasion was early in June, also; after the 4th I continued to visit the Commodore, but as a friend only, up to a short time before he died; when I entered, he seemed glad to see me, and said, "Doctor, since I saw you I felt all the devils in hell were concentrated in these parts. I couldn't have suffered any more;" on another occasion there were several in the room; I judged from the manner in which he commenced talking to me that there had been something said on the subject of religion; even now I don't exactly know what he meant; he said, "Doctor, the devil has been after me;" I said, "Well, don't let him catch you, for if you do, you won't be Commodore Vanderbilt any longer, for Commodore Vanderbilt never suffered anybody to catch him." [Laughter.] I then intended to give him a little religious instruction; I thought it a good opportunity. [Laughter.] I was going to show him how to conquer the devil and death too, but he saw my bearing, and said, "Doctor, I have made up my mind on this subject; my mother taught me a religion that I will now live by and die by; I remarked that if his mother did that it must be good, and that ended our religious discussion on that occasion.

In response to further questions the witness said: "Once when I was in the Commodore's room the girl came up and said to him, 'Your son, Cornelius, wishes to see you;' he says, 'Where is he?' She says, 'In the reception-room.' 'Well, let him stay there,' says he."

It was now 4:53 o'clock. Mr. Clinton, instead of cross-examining, began by asking the Doctor about the condition of the Commodore's mind. Mr. Lord said that course of questioning would necessitate further examination on his part, and it would be impossible to finish with the witness. An adjournment was therefore taken until to-morrow morning, as Mr. Lord complained of suffering from a cold that he thought would incapacitate him from proceeding to-day.

NO OBJECTION TO CREMATING.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH DECIDES NOT TO PROSECUTE MR. KIRCHER—PROPOSED REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CREMATION OF DEAD BODIES.

Mr. Julius Kircher, of No. 307 East Fifty-sixth-street, who on Nov. 13 cremated the remains of his infant in the furnace at his paint factory in East Sixteenth-street, as fully reported in THE TIMES, appeared before the Board of Health yesterday, in obedience to a summons to explain his conduct. Mr. Kircher is a German chemist and manufacturer of ultramarine, and speaks English imperfectly. While before the board he explained his inability to defend his position in the English language, and Prof. Chandler conversed with him in German. He said he did not know that there was any law or rules of the department prohibiting cremation, and when asked why he cremated the remains of the child instead of burying them in the usual manner he said that he desired to preserve the ashes as a souvenir. At his factory there was an oven, like a baker's oven, which could be heated to an intense degree, and he placed the remains of the child in an iron box and cremated them in the furnace. The operation occupied 25 minutes, and the temperature of the furnace was so high that no offensive odor escaped. The result of the cremation was two and a half ounces of ashes. President Chandler then said that there was no law against the cremation of human remains, and the Board of Health had no objection to cremation, provided it was done in an inoffensive manner, and if a permit was first obtained from the board. In the case of Mr. Kircher there had been a violation of the Sanitary Code, but as the violation had occurred through ignorance and without any intent to do wrong, the board would not prosecute the offender, but wished the general public to understand that the board did not object to cremation, and the Sanitary Code did not prohibit it, it was a violation of law so to dispose of human remains without obtaining a permit from the board or its executive officer, the Sanitary Superintendent.

President Chandler, of the Health Department, has under consideration the following regulations in regard to cremation, which are now in force in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in Germany, in view of the adoption of cremation as a means of disposing of the dead. The regulations are extracted from the *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege*, (9th vol., 4th book, 1st part,) Brunswick, 1877:

SECTION 1. Cremation within the district of Gotha can only be permitted on written approval by the Police, who has to issue a special permit for every case. This permit can only be granted: (1.) On proof that the deceased has either desired the cremation of his body, or the persons in charge of the body desire it. (2.) After the district physician has, after a thorough autopsy or examination of the body, declared in writing that there is not the most remote suspicion that the death of the party has been or could have been caused through the instrumentality of a third person. To this certificate another one, containing the true cause of death, must be added by the Police authorities. The ashes of the cremated bodies are to be preserved in a vault specially constructed in the cemetery for that purpose. The ashes of each body are to be inclosed in an urn of a prescribed size, which will be preserved for a period of 20 years, after which the ashes are to be buried in consecrated ground, and the urns will be broken.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

The widely-known firm of Horace Waters & Sons, manufacturers and dealers in pianos and organs, are now settled in very commodious premises in Union-square, or, to be exact, No. 40 East Fourteenth-street. Formerly they were in the lower part of Broadway, and in a store rather cramped for room. The change to their present location has been of great advantage, besides the tolerably important one of increasing their retail trade fully 100 per cent. In the ample rooms they now occupy there is full opportunity to display their large stock of pianos and of those famous organs which are known in every State of the Union and are shipped to all the civilized countries of the world. The Waters pianos are well-toned instruments, and are sold at an extraordinarily low price. One small piano now in the show-rooms, excellent in tone and quality, is marked at the low figure of $150. All pianos and organs sold by this firm are warranted for five years. The former instruments range in price from $1,200 to $150; and purchasers may pay for them by monthly installments, or in other ways to suit their convenience. There is also a large stock of second-hand instruments, which may be bought at such low rates as to bring them within the means of the poorest lover of music. In organs, the Waters concerto organ holds a prominent place. This instrument was exhibited at the Centennial. It takes its name from the new concerto stop, voiced on an entirely new plan, the musical effect of which is superior to anything heard in any other reed organ. The case of this organ is an elegant piece of cabinet work, having finely-polished panels, stationary music desk, swinging lamp brackets, and book closets. It is further provided with a handsome timepiece. Another improvement, or rather an addition to, this instrument, is Waters' Centennial concerto organ, which has the concerto stop, clarionet, and chime of bells. This is a splendid instrument, beautiful in appearance, and superb in its musical effects. The chime of bells introduced in it is a novel feature. There are two and a half octaves of them, tuned in perfect harmony with the reeds, and when used in combination with the reeds their effect is wonderfully sweet. The price of this fine organ, with music-stool to match, is only $500. It is eminently fitted for use in parlor or chapel.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Ocean Telegraph Company was held yesterday in the Western Union Building. About three-fourths of the stock of the company was represented. Dr. Norvin Greene presided. The annual report showed that the company had cleared during the past fiscal year $254,000, and that the funded debt, which will mature during 1878 and 1879, amounts to $230,000. Dr. Greene reported that the Board of Directors met just previous to the meeting of the stockholders, and declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. He said that on Jan. 1, 1878, there would be in the treasury about $100,000, which, with the net earnings of the company, would enable it to meet its funded liabilities at maturity. The Chairman also reported that the Directors had adopted the system of charging so much per word for messages. The following gentlemen, comprising the old Board of Directors, were re-elected: William Orton, Norvin Greene, E. S. Sandford, Cambridge Livingston, Cyrus W. Field, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, James Schrymser, and E. H. Rochester.

MISAPPROPRIATING A WATCH.

Marcus Jacobs was arrested last evening by Officer McSally, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Morgan, in which he stands charged with having stolen a gold watch, valued at $100, from Barnett Cohen, of No. 560 Hudson-street. It is alleged that Jacobs obtained the watch from Cohen by representing himself as a jeweler, and promising to do some necessary repairs to the timepiece. This was on Oct. 15, and since that time he failed to return the watch, and Mr. Cohen learned that he had pawned the case for $20. Jacobs, who was arrested in a lager beer saloon in Broome-street, was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An owner is wanted for a gold watch, chain, and locket, found in the street last evening by the Police of the Seventh Precinct.

The subject of the lecture by Mr. Corning at Association Hall to-morrow morning will be "Art in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries."

At an election held last night at the Fifth Regiment Armory, to fill the office of Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Henry Gimpel was elected, by a vote of 11 to 7.

Charles Weiserman, aged 13, of No. 722 East Twelfth-street, fell from the second to the first floor of the building No. 74 Duane-street, yesterday, and fractured his skull.

The second musical and literary entertainment given by "B" Company, Twenty-second Regiment, will take place at the armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Friday evening.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, sent out a general alarm over the Police wires last evening directing the arrest of David Sullivan, aged 19, of No. 306 East Thirty-second-street, who is "wanted" for stealing $281.

John Farley, aged 7 years, of No. 582 Tenth-avenue, was run over last evening, at Tenth-avenue and Forty-third-street, by car No. 23, of the Tenth-avenue Line, and was fatally injured. Richard Long, the driver of the car, was arrested.

The following gentlemen have been approved for membership in the Produce Exchange: James A. Dorman, David Henderson, A. C. Jones, J. F. Millemann, H. Elliott Mark, Alfred S. Parker, Charles H. Warner, S. S. Williamson, Thomas O. Woolf.

A stated communication of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., will be held in Ionic Room, Masonic Temple, this evening, at which R. W. J. Edward Simmons, D. D. G. M., will be present in his official capacity. The first degree will be conferred.

One hundred and sixty boxes of cigars were found yesterday morning concealed beneath the wharf at the foot of West Twenty-eighth-street, and are supposed to be a portion of the goods stolen on Sunday night last by burglars from the store of E. Swift & Co., No. 102 Centre-street.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Presbyterian Association of the City of New-York: Dr. Joseph Moorhead, President; Thomas Lindsay, Vice-President; John Noble, Recording Secretary; John Stewart, Corresponding Secretary; John Leeper, Treasurer.

The examination in the matter of James H. Ingersoll against W. M. Tweed, before ex-Judge O. S. Seymour, as Referee, which was to have been continued yesterday, was adjourned until the 15th instant. Tweed's counsel are requested to furnish a copy of the questions which they proposed to put to him at the next hearing.

An old man, 75 years of age, whose name is unknown, fell dead at noon yesterday in a Sixth-avenue car, and his body was removed to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was 5 feet 10 inches in height, had light hair and complexion, smooth face, wore a blue overcoat, plaid coods undercoat, mixed goods pantaloons, black vest, and had on two cotton shirts, and a pair of shoes, without stockings.

The new church of St. Francis Xavier, on Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, will be 184 feet in length from the door to the sanctuary, and 130 feet from transept to transept. The front will be 84 feet wide, and the building will be of granite. The foundation, already completed, is of concrete. The architecture is after the Roman style. It will be two years or more before the church is completed.

The Crescent and Cross Society has in view the relief of wounded Russian and Turkish soldiers, and it is to increase the funds devoted to this purpose that a ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday night, Dec. 11. The managers are working with unflagging zeal to make it a success, and have taken themselves, without calling upon the general public, all the boxes in the Academy.

The quarterly payment of pensions was begun yesterday by the Pension Agent, Col. Frank E. Howe. About 1 540 pensioners were paid, the aggregate amount being $60,000. Among them were 19 who served during the war of 1812. The ages of 18 ranged from 80 to 90 years. The nineteenth veteran was Stephen Haynes, who is aged 76. Charles Oakley, David Opeler, and Charles K. Crowley, are each 90 years old.

An unknown truckman left two trunks at the second-hand clothing store of Mrs. Marks, No. 97 Sixth-avenue, on Monday afternoon, and said he would call again about them. As he failed to return, Mrs. Marks became suspicious. She notified Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, who opened the trunks, which were found to contain a quantity of wearing apparel and household effects. It is supposed that they are the proceeds of a robbery.

While Mr. Emmett Weed, a shoe-dealer, of No. 95 Warren-street, was endeavoring last evening to step off a Third-avenue car, near his residence at Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, he experienced considerable difficulty in leaving the platform, owing to a group of men who had possession of the steps and refused to give way against him. When he reached his home he found that he had been robbed of a diamond stud valued at $350. He reported his loss to Inspector Murray at the Central Office last night.

The first reunion this season of the Phi Beta Kappa Association was held in Delmonico's up-town establishment last night. The debate concerned the possible demolition of the smaller colleges by the growing power of the larger ones, and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Arthur Brooks, and Rev. Dr. Washburn, and others took part in it. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford occupied the chair, and Austin Abbott, Prof. George W. Clarke, Alva S. Webb, George S. Hoe, and H. S. Drayton were among the company present.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Committee on Public Works reported adversely on the use of naphtha in public lamps in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and sent the report to the Gas Commissioners, who have jurisdiction in the matter. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution providing that water tanks be placed in all building used for manufacturing purposes. The Mayor states, in substance, that the provisions of the resolution appear to be impracticable.

Mr. Norris, of the Law Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, called upon District Attorney Phelps, a few days since, to see what proceedings could be taken to suppress the miniature stock exchanges or "bucket shops" which have recently been started in the vicinity of Wall-street. Mr. Phelps said that he did not see any difference between the gambling at these places and that carried on in the New-York Stock Exchange, and could do nothing in the matter until he heard the full particulars. He has not heard from or seen any of the committee since.

A well-attended "art meeting" of the Art Students' League was held last evening at the studio rooms, No. 108 Fifth-avenue, Mr. Frank Waller presiding. Among those present were Mr. Corning, the art lecturer; Mr. Whittaker, of the Brooklyn Art School; Mr. Lafarge, Mr. Nicol, of the Water-Color Society; Mr. Humphrey Moore, Mr. Miranda, and Mr. F. S. Church. The art exhibition was devoted entirely to works of artists outside of the League, and included specimens of Winslow Homer, De Haas, H. Moore, J. C. Nicol, A. F. Bellows, W. S. Gaul, K. Van Elten, Silva, Megrath, George H. Storey, J. G. Brown, E. L. Henry, Richard Gross, A. H. Wyant, and W. T. Dannant.

The question as to whether Gen. George H. Sharpe's title to the office of Surveyor of the Port expired with the close of the extra session of Congress has been raised, and the Custom-house authorities are not inclined to settle it without advice from Washington. Collector Arthur stated last evening that he had referred it for solution to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that he would probably receive an answer to his inquiries to-day. In case Secretary Sherman decides that the position of Surveyor has become vacant, the question will arise, shall it remain vacant until a new nomination is made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, its duties being in the meantime exercised by the Deputy Surveyor, in accordance with section 1,769, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or shall it be temporarily filled by the Collector, in accordance with section 2,629 of the same statutes?

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, aged 95, of No. 257 Bushwick-avenue, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning.

Rev. B. E. Hale, a well-known temperance advocate, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 540 Clinton-avenue, in this city.

The new Fire Commissioners have made a reduction in the pay-roll of the Department of about $7,000. Further reductions are contemplated.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last night at their head-quarters on Court-street, but adjourned until the 3d of January, without transacting any business.

A "doll-baby show," for the benefit of the Industrial Home, was given last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. Morrison, No. 137 South Oxford-street. This novel exhibition was largely attended.

Jarvis Carman, a real estate agent, who made a charge of embezzlement against his book-keeper, Herbert E. Bill, having withdrawn the complaint, Bill was yesterday honorably discharged by Justice Riley.

James Devlin, aged 17, who killed John Betz during a drunken quarrel on Sept. 28, last, and who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree on Monday, was yesterday sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary by Judge Moore.

The case of James McDermott, charged with stabbing Charles H. Ramsden during a drunken quarrel, was to have come up for examination before Justice Walsh yesterday, but was postponed, owing to the fact that Ramsden was not able to appear. As the surgeons were unable to certify that the wounded man was out of danger, no attempt was made to have McDermott admitted to bail.

Seats were sold at auction in the Academy of Music, last evening, to those holding members' tickets for the coming Philharmonic concerts. The attendance was large, and about three-fourths of the seats in the balcony and dress circle were sold at prices ranging from 25 cents to $12.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A special meeting of the Westchester Presbytery was held yesterday at the Huguenot Memorial Church, in Pelham Manor, where Rev. Henry Randall Waite was installed Pastor of the church.

The Trustees of the Village of New Rochelle, at a special meeting held on Monday evening, chose J. Quinn Underhill, one of their number, Village President pro tem., in place of William R. Humphrey, the absconding Secretary of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank.

Half a dozen "drive wells," set at Peekskill to obtain water for the boilers of locomotives on the Hudson River Railroad, give a daily yield of 75,000 gallons, and it is thought that the supply could be increased to 100,000 gallons a day by a pumping engine of greater power than the one now in use.

A stove, of the kind called "gas-burners," in use in the sitting-room of the house of Mrs. W. H. Hubbell, at Peekskill, suddenly exploded a few evenings ago, and although several persons were in the room at the time, no one was injured, but the clothing of one lady, a sister of Mrs. Hubbell, was badly burned by the blaze which flashed from the stove with the explosion. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The noise of the explosion was heard by neighbors, who rushed to the spot to render assistance, if necessary. Red-hot coals were scattered over the carpet, to its serious damage, and pieces of the stove were sent up with sufficient force to cut through the plaster and lath of the ceiling.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners convicted Detective Connolly, Monday night, of having withheld from Justice Davis information upon which the arrest of a prisoner was based, for the alleged purpose of facilitating the prisoner's escape, and find him 30 days' pay.

James McGonnell and a party of high waymen yesterday assaulted Lewis Walsky, a peddler, and robbed him of his wares. Officer O'Brien, who undertook to arrest McGonnell, was attacked and badly beaten by the crowd. He succeeded in making a prisoner of McGonnell, who is held.

A singular incident in the shooting line happened near Morristown a few days ago. Mr. C. H. Mulford, who was out gunning, fired at a partridge and winged it. Before the bird fluttered to the ground it was seized by a hawk, and Mr. Mulford with his second barrel brought down both birds together.

A large number of persons connected with the press of New-Jersey have been summoned before the Grand Jury of Sussex, now in session at Newton, to give evidence concerning certain statements made in the public prints prejudicial to the character of Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, in connection with the life insurance exposures made by him some time ago.

The Sufferns way train (Erie Railway) to Jersey City, when near Hoboken, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, struck a man who was walking on the track. He was taken to the station and died before noon. He was about 30 years old, and a stranger to the place, but is supposed to be Adam Douglass, from Maitland, Ontario. Unless the body be claimed it will be buried by the Poormaster.

The annual reception of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., took place in Kepler Hall, Jersey City, last evening, and was largely attended, many of the most prominent people of the State being present. The hall was handsomely decorated, and Grafulla furnished the music. Among the guests were Gov. Bedle, Gen. Plume, Gen. De Hart, Col. Hall, Col. Munn, Col. Dodd, Col. Garrettson, Major Hitchcock, Mr. or Thomas, and others.

A party of five men were arrested at the Market-Street Depot, Newark, about 10 o'clock Monday night. At the station-house they gave their names as James McDonald, of Trenton; William Grattan, of Philadelphia; James Smith and Douglas Scanlon, of Scranton, and James Robinson, of Buffalo. Officers were then sent out to make inquiries about them, and it was found that they sold, for about half their value, eight pairs of shoes at saloons on Market-street. Yesterday it was learned that the shoes were stolen from Bokenheimer's shoe store, No. 231 Market-street, and the men were sent to jail for six months each, under the Tramp act.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Carondelet, for Nassau, N. P.—D. Colden Murray, Miss Farrington, Dr. R. D. Nesmith, J. C. Putnam, S. F. Babcock

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE NOMINATIONS.

REQUEST OF THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATION FROM NEW-YORK THAT THE NOMINATIONS BE NOT RENEWED—THE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN SENATOR CONKLING AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A paper has been signed by the Republican members of the New-York delegation in Congress, requesting the President not to renew the nominations for the Custom-house officers at the port of New-York. This is the result of the movement that was begun two days ago to bring about an end to the difficulties between the President and Mr. Conkling. The petition will probably not have any effect, and the New-York officers will be renominated without delay. The President is in such a position in respect to these appointments that he cannot refrain from renewing them without advertising to the country that he has been defeated, and that not by the direct method of rejecting his nominations, but defeated by their being smothered in committee and by the inaction of the Senate. If these nominations had been rejected a very different question would be presented, but the action of the committee was peculiar in itself, and the Senate has never passed upon its recommendations. Whatever the opinion outside may be, the President is not expected to base his action upon the probability of what the Senate will do if the nominations are renewed. The nominations may slumber in committee for the whole of the next session, but the President cannot, for fear of such an accident, retrace his steps. In respect to a compromise or adjustment, the friends of Mr. Conkling say that he has nothing to gain, and that he has determined to have no intercourse wi h the President unless the Cabinet should first be reorganized. The difficulties of New-York affairs are attributed to Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Conkling's friends, who are doubtless inspired, proclaim that while Mr. Evarts remains in the Cabinet Mr. Conkling cannot gain anything by reconciliation with the President. The President is undoubtedly annoyed at the failure of so many nominations, and he is not at all pleased with the tendency which Congressmen are just now displaying to interfere in the matter of appointments. The prospect of Packard's nomination has probably not been improved by the signing of the petitions to the President, although this case is felt to be upon a different basis from the petition of the New-York delegation. The paper in behalf of Mr. Packard is general, and covers a movement of the Representatives of the entire Republican Party, while the petition from New-York is restricted and defined, and almost wholly personal in its character.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES OVER THE MATTER OF REFERENCE TO THEM OF IMPROVEMENT MEASURES—INTERESTING FACTS DISCLOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The controversy between the House Committee on Railways and Canals and the Committee on Commerce as to the jurisdiction of bills providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors was, to-day, terminated for the present by referring the entire matter to the Committee on Rules. It has been customary for some years past to refer all such bills to the Committee on Commerce. Rule 94 provides that all "Petitions or matters and things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, which shall be presented, or may come in question," shall be referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals. Under this rule the last named committee claim that all matters bearing upon the improvement of rivers should be referred to that committee, and that matters relating to harbors and the seacoast should go to the Committee on Commerce. The Journals of the House show that in former years, down to the Thirty-second Congress, this division was made in referring matters to the two committees, but of late years everything of this kind has been referred to the Committee on Commerce. The matter has been fully discussed in the House during the past two days, and many interesting facts showing the history of legislation providing for the improvements of rivers and harbors, and for the extension of commerce, have been presented by the respective Chairmen of the committees engaged in the controversy. A table prepared by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, showing the history of each bill passed by Congress from the foundation of the Government appropriating money for the improvement of rivers and harbors, will prove of great value for future reference. Independent of the merits of the pending controversy between the two committees, this table shows the origin and date of the passage of each appropriation, the amount appropriated, when and by whom the bill was reported, and the name of the President by whom it was approved. The aggregate amount of money appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors, according to Mr. Reagan's table, from 1816, when the first appropriation for this purpose was made, to the present time was $59,300,000. The prodigality of appropriations made during the past eight years for this purpose is shown by the fact that of the entire amount appropriated $37,600,000 were expended since July 1, 1869.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPORTING THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER—PRECARIOUS ENCOURAGEMENT—ABSENTEES WITHOUT PAIRS—A WHIPPING-UP COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this afternoon to consider the ways and means of giving substantial support to the new Democratic morning newspaper which is announced to make its appearance in Washington in a few days. A number of members expressed disapprobation of calling a caucus to consider such a subject, and some refused to attend. After discussion an understanding was reached that Democratic members of the House will give the new enterprise such support as they can in a pecuniary way. The character and extent of this support, however, was left discretionary, and the publishers need not expect a larger sum from each Congressman than will cover a few months' subscription.

The caucus also considered the practice of Democratic members frequently absenting themselves from the House in view of their small majority, thus exposing partisan measures to the danger of defeat. The Army bill was referred to in illustration of the evil of absenteeism; and some pretty plain talk was indulged in with reference to the absence of certain Democrats from the House when that measure was passed. In order that the Democratic side may suffer no disadvantage by reason of absence of members of that side in the future, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to see that every Democrat is paired before he absents himself from the Capitol. This action was doubtless deemed more imperative from the fact that the sale of whisky in the Capitol Building is to be suppressed, and thirsty Democrats will hereafter be required to travel about one-half mile for their liquid refreshments.

THE CURRENCY CONTROVERSY.

COMPLEXION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON THE SILVER QUESTION—EFFECT OF ADDING ANOTHER DEMOCRAT TO IT—WILD SCHEME OF THE HOUSE INFLATIONISTS TO ATTACH THE SILVER BILL TO AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The agreement of the Republican caucus to give the Democrats one more member of the Committee on Finance will lead to an effort to change the complexion of the committee with respect to the silver question. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, it is understood, will be dropped from the committee, and a Democrat will be selected to fill his place. Mr. Howe is not inclined to be an inflationist and yet he voted for the Silver bill as reported to the Senate. Practically, therefore, he is as radical an advocate of silver remonetization as Mr. Jones, of Nevada. The committee can only be weakened by putting on a Democrat who is an avowed anti-resumptionist as well as a silver inflationist. On the other hand, there is little probability that the committee will be strengthened by the addition of a more conservative man than Mr. Howe. The Democrats will select the member of the committee in caucus, and undoubtedly the choice will fall upon a Southern or a Western Senator. The three Democratic members of the committee are Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, and Wallace, all from adjoining Eastern States. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Kernan are among the sound men of the committee, and Wallace is an inflationist. The claims of the West will probably be recognized, and care will be taken that the committee be made no stronger in favor of sound legislation than it was during the last session. Any improvement will be almost accidental.

The silver monomaniacs in the House are now expressing a determination to attach the Silver bill to an appropriation bill, and thus force it to action in the Senate. The scheme is a bold one, and can only succeed by the persistent action of a majority of two-thirds of the House. It is first necessary to change the rules, which has always been difficult, and the Silver bill would then be open to discussion. This would lose it many votes. A prominent Western man who voted for the bill when it passed, expressed himself afterward as earnestly opposed to some features of it. "Why, then, did you vote for the bill?" was asked. He explained that his people at home demanded the remonetization of silver. They did not discriminate between methods, nor foresee results. He could not explain his own views before voting, and to vote against the bill and explain afterward was to subject himself at home to the charge of deserting and apologizing, and nothing he could then say would be accepted. A Chicago Congressman said he would be burned in effigy if he did not vote for the bill, which he did, though personally opposed to it. In a discussion, such persons will have a chance to define themselves beforehand, and the vote for such a bill as passed the House will be much reduced. There will probably be some movement very soon which will show whether the silver men still retain their former power.

THE PATTERSON HABEAS CORPUS.

DISCHARGE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR—JUDGE HUMPHREYS' DECISION NOT TO SURRENDER HIM AS REQUIRED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Judge Humphreys this morning delivered his opinion in the matter of John G. Patterson, relator, on habeas corpus to be released from the warrant of arrest on the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina. There were present, among others, Senator Patterson and two of his counsel, namely, Messrs. Cook and Shellabarger, Mr. Lownes, Attorney for South Carolina, and Marshal Douglass. The Judge's opinion was elaborate. He denied the power of the State of South Carolina to vacate Senator Patterson's commission, which must continue until constitutionally revoked in pursuance of organic authority. It could not be said that Senator Patterson was a fugitive from justice, as he was here in the discharge of his official duties, like all other members of Congress, and besides, he had acted in the capacity of Senator years before the present indictment was brought against him in the South Carolina Court. The Judge concluded his opinion as follows: "I think I am bound to take judicial cognizance that party organization is one thing, and a faction to destroy it is another. The most cruel tyranny would be the application of the civil forms of law to the dominance and triumph of the passions of a faction. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to give aid in placing manacles and hand-cuffs around and about the individual citizen, for the purpose of surrendering him bound into the hands of those who may not be dispassionate enough to vindicate the true right of the individual, or to those who might be led by impassioned appeals to a condition of mind that could not resist. Zeal for the correction of wrong has led to the conviction of the innocent. It is the duty of courts to sit still, deliberate, and with civil procedure throw their protection in such a direction as may curb and control wayward action. Let the man be remanded to the body of which he is a member. That body is legally, constitutionally, morally, and intellectually capacitated to dispose of the question involved, and to condemn or acquit. I discharge him from the arrest of the warrant for his extradition, and the same is hereby ordered." Senator Patterson was congratulated on the result by his immediate friends, and with them retired from the court-room.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

GEN. ORD BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Ord, commander of the United States forces in Texas, was before the Committee on Military Affairs to-day. His testimony was confirmatory of the views expressed by Gen. Sherman and the other officers who have been examined. He stated that the Mexican people and authorities on the Lower Rio Grande were in sympathy with the raiders into Texas, and intimated that his present force was quite inadequate to guard the frontier and pursue and punish raiders, as his orders require him to do. His testimony will be continued to-morrow.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE LAW.

VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AS TO THE VIOLATION OF LAW BY THE COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, by reason of a reference of the subject to them at the last Cabinet meeting, have now under consideration, for investigation and report to the President, the resolution recently passed by the House of Representatives, concerning alleged violations of law by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, in refusing to operate their roads without discrimination against each other. In relation to this subject the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report calls the attention of the President to the charges that the Union Pacific Company has openly and persistently violated the provisions of the statute in this particular, and, in conclusion, he says: "That there is such discrimination is beyond dispute. That it is in direct contravention of the Pacific Railroad acts can scarcely be seriously doubted. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the Union Pacific Company voluntarily to remedy this evil; but I am of opinion that proper steps should be taken to enforce compliance with the acts of Congress."

STANLEY AND THE PORTUGUESE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EXPLORER AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ANGOLA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Department of State has received a dispatch dated the 30th of October from the United States Consul at Lisbon, inclosing copies of correspondence transmitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, in reference to the arrival of Mr. Henry M. Stanley at St. Paul de Loanda, and his reception there by the Portuguese authorities. A very lively interest is taken by Portugal in the important discoveries made by Mr. Stanley, and it is thought that the result will be the opening of an important trade with that hitherto unknown country lying between the vast possessions which Portugal has on both the east and west coasts of Africa. A Portuguese exploring expedition left Lisbon during the past Summer for the purpose of traversing and exploring Central Africa from the Province of Angola on the west coast to that of Mozambique on the east coast, both being Portuguese colonies. And one object of this expedition was to ascertain the sources of the Congo—a problem successfully solved by Mr. Stanley. The members of this expedition met Mr. Stanley in Loanda, from whom they report that they have received the most important and useful information, which will greatly facilitate them in the difficult task they have undertaken. The distinguished attentions and courtesies shown an American citizen by the authorities of Angola, as set forth in the following correspondence, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the people of this country:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF ANGOLA, Aug. 21, 1877.

Henry M. Stanley, Esq.:

SIR: His Excellency the Governor-General, for himself as well as for the whole province, congratulates you on your arrival in this capital, happily preserved from the innumerable dangers which have surrounded you on every side, having, as a courageous explorer, succeeded in unfolding the secrets of Central Africa, benefiting science and opening the path for civilization. To-morrow the representative of the United States will be in the city, from whom you will receive every assistance; but, in the meantime, the Governor-General considers it an honor to offer, and will have great satisfaction if you will accept any services which may be in his power to render. The Governor-General also considers that the distinguished undertaking which you have accomplished is not only a great honor to America, but is of the greatest interest for the whole civilized world, and consequently whatever attentions may be shown you are not simply on account of your distinguished personal qualifications, but a duty which is due to one who has accomplished a work in which all have a common interest.

You will be pleased to receive the sincere congratulations of the Governor-General. God preserve your Excellency. CUSTODIO JOSE DUARTE,
Secretary-General of Angola.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, Aug. 22, 1877.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: While responding to your kind and noble welcome, contained in your letter received by me last evening, I am impressed with the very high honor you have done me, and feel myself unable to express in words the grateful emotions that throb in my heart. The honorable offers of assistance you have made me are but a continuation of favors showered on me since I sighted the broad Congo on the 9th of this month. I received supplies from a Portuguese gentleman, a resident of Boma, on the 9th of August. I was chaperoned so far as Ponta de Lenna by Dr. Henriques and others, of Boma, and a few days after my arrival at Kobiuda, while thinking anxiously about the ways and means of taking my expedition to your city, a Portuguese gun-boat, the Tamija, was placed at my disposal for that purpose by her gallant Commander, and every officer on board has done his utmost to contribute to the comfort of my people and myself. Arriving in this city, your Excellency generously continues these extraordinary and unmerited favors, and each Portuguese gentleman I meet seems determined to emulate those whom I have already met.

Your Excellency, I beg to assure you that the favors I have already received, and the great honor you have conferred on me, are highly appreciated and will be remembered by me to the last day of my life. I think, also, that they may not only well stimulate me to merit still further approval at your hands, but that they encourage other young explorers to penetrate the wild terror of this great and rich continent for the benefit of science and civilization. Your Excellency, I have the honor to remain, your humble servant, HENRY M. STANLEY.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS—CASES ACTED ON AND THE AMOUNTS INVOLVED—REASONS FOR DISMISSING CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Commissioners of Claims have submitted the seventh of their reports, made at the beginning of every regular session of Congress. They report on 1,659 Southern claims. The amount claimed is $5,761,106; the amount allowed is $434,638. They made allowances in 714 cases; and 945 are disallowed. They report the general causes of total disallowances to be either disloyalty on the part of the claimant during the war, or failure to prove active or constant loyalty, or to prove that the property was taken for the actual use of the Federal Army, or that it comes within the terms "stores or supplies," to which their jurisdiction is confined. The great deductions on allowed cases are due to differences between values charged by claimants for their property and value to the Government, or to the inclusion of items not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, or to failure to prove the accounts as charged. Under an act of the last Congress, claimants who have not yet proved up their claims are required to do so before the 10th day of March next; and the Commission itself is to continue no longer than March 10, 1879. The Commissioners have still about 2,000 claims awaiting final action, and no proofs at all have been filed in about 7,600 cases, being fully one-third of those presented under the act of March 3, 1871.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE COLORADO ELECTION CASE—THE INCOME TAX BILL—SALES OF TIMBER LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House Committee on Elections to-day heard three proposed reports upon the Colorado contested case, viz.: One submitted by Mr. COX, Republican, of Ohio, in favor of referring the election back to the people; one by Mr. Hiscock, Republican, of New-York, in favor of seating Mr. Belford, the Republican contestant; and the third by Mr. Springer, Democrat, of Illinois, in favor of seating Mr. Patterson, the Democratic contestant. At their meeting to-morrow, the committee will vote on the respective propositions.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, to provide for an income tax, proposes to levy upon the incomes of all United States citizens which may be over $1,000 and under $2,000 annually, a tax of 1 per cent.; over $2,000 and under $3,000, 1½ per cent., and a graduating scale up to and including $23,000; over $23,000 and under $35,000, a tax of 3 per cent.; over $35,000 and under $50,000, 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $50,000.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is preparing a bill for the sale or disposal of timber and timber lands, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and himself, in their annual reports, which will provide for the withdrawal of all lands chiefly valuable for timber and not suitable for agricultural purposes from the operation of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, and from liability to be taken by any of the various kinds of land scrip heretofore provided for by law. The bill will also provide for the sale of timber of certain kinds, reserving the soil with a view to the renewal of forests.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $285,121, and from Customs $329,174.

William Clotworthy and Jesse G. Fraser were to-day appointed revenue storekeepers and gaugers for the Fifth District of Tennessee.

Master William Kilburn is detached from the receiving-ship Wyoming, and ordered to duty in the coast survey. Chief-Engineer George D. Emmons has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ranger, and has been placed on sick leave.

The session of the House to-day was brief. A resolution was offered for adjournment from the 10th of December to the 10th of January, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to repeal existing statutes for the renewal of patents, and declaring it unlawful hereafter for the Commissioner of Patents to renew or extend any patent for any design whatever. He stated that the object of the bill was to take away from the statute-book a law which was dead and inoperative, the Commissioner of Patents not having now the right to make renewals. After some discussion the bill was passed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN BULGARIA.

CAPTURE OF ELENA, NEAR TIRNOVA, BY THE TURKS—THE COMBINED MOVEMENT OF SULEIMAN PASHA AND MEHEMET ALI.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch dated Adrianople, Dec. 4, says: "A report has reached here that the Turks have captured Elena." A Shumla dispatch of Dec. 4 has the following: "An engagement took place yesterday at Abmedli, on the Tirnova road. The Turks are reported to have been successful. Fighting is still progressing." A special dispatch from Pera to the *Post* says: "Suleiman Pasha has captured Elena and six cannons. He hopes to capture Tirnova shortly."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha, dated yesterday, confirms the capture of Elena, with 11 guns, 20 ammunition wagons, and 300 prisoners. The Russian loss is estimated at 3,000 killed and wounded.

Mehemet Ali telegraphs as follows, under date of yesterday: "We have advanced beyond Kamarli. Our lines now confront the Russians, who have fallen back on Wretchesh. Bad weather prevents a general engagement."

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Adrianople, says the victory at Elena removes all danger of an attack on the Hain-Boghaz Pass by the Russians, and consequently enables 10 Turkish battalions, which have hitherto been guarding it, to join Suleiman Pasha's Army.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

DETERMINATION TO DISSOLVE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE SECRET MOTIVE OF THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY—WATCHING FOR A PRETEXT—DISHONEST USE OF AN UNAUTHORIZED ACT—MODERATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: "All the political finessing and ostensible negotiations which have been going on for some days past simply conceal a plan of campaign, for the execution of which it was necessary to prepare public opinion. This plan is no other than a fixed idea of a second dissolution. President MacMahon summoned the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier and MM. Grévy and Dufaure to the Elysée, but did not enter on the question of a new Cabinet with any of them. He merely spoke generally, neither side formulating any proposals. Then he saw Senator Duclerc, who had no mission or official status, and asked him what the Left demanded. M. Duclerc, thinking to bring about a compromise, wrote a note expressing his views of what his party might exact. Of course, like a man bargaining, he asked much in the hope of obtaining a little. Immediately the Right unanimously cry out: 'You see what the Left demand—a coup d'état against the Senate, the dishonor of the Marshal. It is impossible to come to an understanding with them.' Next day, when everybody believes negotiations about to begin, an official note announces that that they are broken off, that the President cannot yield to the demands of the Left and disarm himself and the Senate. In other words, advantage is taken of the individual, unofficial, and almost confidential act of a Senator in order to strike with ill-disguised enthusiasm into the path of a second dissolution. The Chamber having furnished no pretext, one is sought for outside, and, when it is believed to have been found, this note is issued as the first warning of the battle in which it is desired to engage. The scheme is transparent. After the overwhelming contradiction given to the note by last night's proceedings in the Chamber, what will the President do? That is difficult to say. It is terrible to contemplate a dissolution involving an illegal collection of taxes, and it is painful to see the Marshal hemmed in between violence and dissolution. But, judging by the past, it is to be feared his prompters will select that course which is most dreaded by moderate men."

A Reuter dispatch from Paris contains the following: "In Parliamentary circles this evening, in consequence of the groups of the Left having protested against the imputation that they wished to modify the Constitution, an arrangement is not thought impossible. Negotiations to that end are believed to be imminent. It is rumored that the Left are inclined to postpone debate upon the budget question until Monday, in order to facilitate the negotiations."

M. De Welche, the Minister of the Interior, receiving the Mayors of Paris and others to-day, declared that the Marshal's was not a coup d'état Government, but would respect the law, the Constitution, and the Republic.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Paris special says Marshal MacMahon's refusal to receive the delegation of merchants on Monday has caused great irritation.

The Paris *Soir* states that M. Dufaure conferred with President MacMahon two hours yesterday (Wednesday) evening. The *Soir* considers that there are strong indications of the formation of a Dufaure Cabinet. Well-informed correspondents of the London papers do not share in these sanguine anticipations.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL—THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BERLIN—CONDITION OF THE POPE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—At to-day's Town Council the Mayor announced his intention of meeting Mr. Welsh, the newly appointed American Minister to Great Britain, on his arrival at Liverpool, and welcoming him to England. He invited the members of the Council to join him.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Financier* says: "Sixty shillings were paid at Lloyds yesterday to effect reinsurances on the Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, which left New-York Nov. 24 for Liverpool."

Mr. James Johnston Grieve, (Liberal,) Member of Parliament for Greenock, has resigned.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The Pope is suffering from pains in his loins. Nevertheless, he gave an audience to-day to several Cardinals.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The striking masons committee has received information that from 100 to 200 additional German masons had left Stuttgart for London.

The *Times'* special from Rome states that the hands and arms of the Pope are swelling and that his respiration is laborious. His mind, however, continues clear. The common opinion here is that the end is rapidly approaching. Very little concern is shown about the political consequences of his death. The *Standard's* Rome dispatch, however, states that the symptoms are slightly ameliorated.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST INDIANS.

TROOPS FOR THE RIO GRANDE—THE TROOPS ORDERED TO THE BLACK HILLS—DEADWOOD AND LINCOLN REPORTED INVESTED BY SAVAGES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Fourth Cavalry, from the Indian Territory, and the Twentieth Infantry, from Dakota, are the regiments which have been ordered to Texas for service on the Rio Grande. Their places are supplied by other department changes. These bodies of troops will be recruited up to their full regimental strength, and will materially strengthen the forces along the border. Orders have also been issued for Companies I, E, L, and M of the Seventh Cavalry, numbering in all 184 men, to move immediately from Fort Lincoln to Deadwood, which the Indians are reported to have completely invested. The infantry at Standing Rock will join these forces, and companies from Forts Snelling and Sisseton are also to participate in the march. Thirty-two wagons will accompany the expedition. The start will be made to-day or to-morrow, some preparation being necessary in view of the severe weather and bad roads. The force of Indians is reported at 600, and they are said to have committed some depredations. Officers here believe the accounts are exaggerated and that there will be no serious encounter.

FORGERY IN CHICAGO.

A CHECK RAISED FROM $10 TO $6,500—UNPLEASANT DOMESTIC RELATIONS AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—Last evening the intelligence was obtained at Police Head-quarters of one of the boldest bank forgeries ever attempted in this city. The crime was perpetrated by a trusted employe, who had been in the service of the bank for nearly eight years. A week ago Saturday Charles E. Williams, the collection clerk of the Union Stock Yards National Bank, made out a check for $10 on the First National Bank of this city, which he presented to Mr. E. S. Stickney, the Cashier of the bank in which he was employed, for signature, who appended thereto his autograph, as he had done hundreds of times before, without asking any questions. These checks, generally made payable to bearer, were given in large numbers every day to stockmen doing business at the stock yards, so that they could draw the currency down town in case they wanted to use it. Shortly after the check had been made out Williams applied for leave of absence for three or four days, stating that he wished to go to Indianapolis for some orthopedic apparatus for his child, who was troubled with a serious deformity. Williams pleaded absolute necessity, and Mr. Stickney consented to his absence until the following Tuesday. He then put on his overcoat, said good-bye to his fellow-clerks, and took his departure. Tuesday came around, but it failed to produce Williams. Wednesday he did not put in an appearance, and as no one had seen him a little uneasiness was felt, which suddenly assumed gigantic proportions when one of the other clerks, who had taken temporary charge of the checks, returned from the First National Bank, where he had discovered a check for $6,500, of which no record appeared on Williams' ledger. An investigation followed, and it was soon discovered that the check for $10 payable to bearer which Williams had made out just before he took his departure had been raised to $6,500. It did not take much elaborate guessing to connect Williams' intense anxiety to go to Indianapolis and his failure to return with the raised check. Inquiries were instituted, but nothing could be learned of his whereabouts. Dispatches sent to Indianapolis failed to give any clue. His relatives here could throw no light on the missing man, and on Monday the affair was placed in the hands of the Police. It is now supposed that he is either in Canada or in New-York under an assumed name. He is about 28 years of age, and has been twice married. No reason is assigned for his fall except unpleasant domestic relations.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE EX-CASHIER OF THE READING SAVINGS BANK IN TROUBLE—HELD IN $25,000 BAIL TO ANSWER A GRAVE CHARGE—THE CONDITION OF THE BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 5.—Late this afternoon this community was startled with the announcement of the arrest of Edward P. Boas, late Cashier of the Reading Savings Bank, on a charge of embezzlement. The information was made on the oath of William Walter, a depositor, that for a number of years Mr. Boas had surveillance over the funds of the bank, and that from time to time he abstracted sums for his own use amounting in the aggregate to over $25,000. Mr. Boas was arrested, and was taken to the Law Library, where his counsel were awaiting him. Application was immediately made for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by the court, and the time for a hearing was fixed for Dec. 12. Bail was asked in the sum of $25,000, which was procured after some delay. The savings bank muddle meanwhile is, if anything, more complicated than ever. Mess s. Muhlenberg and Stitzel, Assignees, intend to resign their trust. The movement toward bankruptcy looks now as if it would succeed. Fifteen hundred names will be required, representing one-third of the deposits. Twelve hundred have already been secured, and the balance will likely be reached in a few days. A proposition was made to put the concern into the hands of a Receiver, but the determination of depositors is to have the officers or the bank adjudged bankrupts.

WESTERN FREIGHT LINE TO EUROPE.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO LIVERPOOL—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD A FEEDER FOR THE NEW ROUTE—GRAIN AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company expects to be ready to take consignments of grain and hog products for Europe via New-Orleans in about a fortnight. A party of owners and Directors of the New-Orleans and Liverpool Steam-ship Line are expected in this city in a few days to complete arrangements with the officials of the road to take business from New-Orleans to Liverpool. The officials of the Illinois Central contemplate fixing the rate on grain at 40 cents per 100 pounds to New-Orleans, and 70 cents to Liverpool, the same as now charged by the Eastern trunk lines. They say this is a fair and reasonable rate, which will pay the road a small margin of profit. At a lower rate the company would lose money, and it would be no object for them to go lower, as in such an event the trunk lines would also come down, and they would have no more advantage than when charging the above-named rate. But they mean to adhere to this figure throughout the Winter, which will prevent the trunk lines from making a further advance should they be so inclined.

BURGLARIES AT RONDOUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The store of Matthew Larkin, in this city, was broken open by burglars Tuesday night, and a considerable quantity of goods taken away. This is the fourth burglary here within a week. In other sections of the county there have also been a great many robberies. The number has increased largely within a month.

SHIPPING COAL BY CANAL AND RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The arrivals of coal at this port have been very large for the past week, and boats have been hurried down the Delaware and Hudson Canal with the utmost expedition from fear of ice. The last of the boats are expected to arrive to-night and the season will be closed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—Within a day or two about 17 steamers, laden with 6,000,000 bushels of coal, will have arrived and gone south of here if the river does not fall too rapidly. Southern steamers due up will be obliged to remain at the foot of the canal till the blockade is removed. The coal fleet is the largest for years.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 5.—The steamer George Shattuck arrived here to-day, bringing 23 of the crew and 3 passengers of the steam-ship Strathtay, wrecked at Langlois.

THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 5.—Lord Dufferin will not leave Canada until next Autumn. The Duke of Manchester is mentioned as his successor.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Embarrassment in the affairs of James Sturgis, corner of Milk and Congress streets here, is reported. Sturgis is extensively engaged in the East India trade. His liabilities are $250,000.

ANOTHER CHICAGO BANK FAILURE.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL CLOSED—STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE BANK—THE GREENEBAUM INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The following circular was prepared by the officers and Directors of the German National Bank of this city to-day, and will be sent to the depositors of the institution to-morrow:

The Directors of the German National Bank respectfully submit to the depositors of the institution that in ordinary course of business the bank had in deposits July 1, 1877, $1,157,000. Since that time our customers, from one cause or another, have reduced the amount to $183,000, which is the total liability to depositors at the present time. We consider this good work, but cannot without some forbearance continue it. The bank has abundant assets to pay every dollar to depositors and have a handsome surplus, but the managers require a little time to convert the effects into money. We, therefore, request all depositors to forbear their drafts until we shall be able to meet them, which will be in a very short time. This course will enable us to pay in a more rapid manner, and avoid the unnecessary expense and delay of a Receiver. We utter this assurance in good faith, and know that it can and will be kept.

This document is signed by Henry Greenebaum, August Beck, L. Eliel, Henry Leopold, S. F. Leopold, and A. W. Day, Directors, and Henry Schafner, Cashier. Bank Examiner Watson has charge of the bank, and the vault to-morrow will be opened by him. The bank will not clear through the Clearing-house to-morrow. Its remittances will be sent to the Commercial National. Its drafts on New-York will be taken care of by the Metropolitan National of that City. In anticipation of this trouble, the bank has for some time past discontinued, as far as possible, collection for outside parties. A meeting of stockholders will be held to-morrow afternoon, and steps be taken to place the bank in voluntary liquidation. What course the Controller of the Currency will pursue is not known. He has been notified by telegraph of the action of the Directors. If not placed in voluntary liquidation a Receiver will be appointed. The drain upon the German National since last Summer has been unusually severe. Its deposits then were $1,157,000, and they are now reduced to $174,000. The failure has been the result of causes long in operation, and largely exterior to the bank proper. The troubles and entangling alliances of the bank date back many years. The assets of the bank are on their own face $760,000. Its statement shows $85,000 worth of real estate. It holds paper secured by real estate to the amount of $250,000. The bills receivable, it need hardly be said, now consist mainly of slow paper. In the effort to pull through, $350,000 to $400,000 worth of the bills receivable have been rediscounted in New-York, and with other Chicago banks. The depositors have, besides the security of these assets, which are believed to be much more than ample, the double liability of the stockholders. The Directors calculate that after depositors have been paid in full, the stockholders will get 60 to 80 per cent. The bank was organized in 1871 by the Greenebaum Brothers and others, with an original capital of $250,000. In September, 1871, it was increased to $500,000, where it now stands. The condition of the bank at the close of business to-day was:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$688,325 02
United States bonds to secure circulation	70,000 00
Stocks and bonds	6,586 75
Due from redeeming agents	4,090 54
Due from other banks and bankers	35,842 71
Real estate	85,000 26
Furniture and fixtures	7,598 35
Current expenses and taxes paid	26,011 14
Checks, cash, and other cash items	29,164 45
Redeeming fund	3,150 00
Total	$963,223 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	125,000 00
Undivided profits	10,807 58
Circulation	63,000 00
Bills payable	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	15,000 00
City deposits, city and country deposits, and demand and time certificates	174,401 08
Total	$963,323 66

The ramifications of the Greenebaum interests extend to the German National Bank and Henry Greenebaum & Co., of this city, and to Greenebaum Brothers & Co., of New-York. It is thought here, but not verified, that the latter house made an assignment this afternoon.

UNABLE TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS.

AN OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY IN A BAD FIX—IT DECLARES ITSELF UNABLE TO PAY INTEREST ON CERTAIN BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—By reason of outside exhibits assumed, and a falling off in business consequent upon the depression in trade and heavy competition, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company is not able to pay the interest on that are known as the Junction bonds. This was foreshadowed some time ago, and it has been the chief cause of depression in the stock of the company. It has been proposed to pass the January coupons on the Junction bonds. Payment of these is guaranteed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company. The holders are now in a state of excitement, and are debating as to the best course to be pursued. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company says it is not able to pay the interest. The bonds are understood to be a debt against the company, the guarantee having been duly made by the Directors and ratified by the stockholders. If legal proceedings should be decided upon the road would be placed in the hands of a Receiver, but the property being subject to prior mortgages the question is what advantage a legal proceeding would be to the holder of the Junction bonds. Of these bonds $1,800,000 are in the hands of private parties, and $600,000 are held by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company. It has been suggested that if the former would cancel half their bonds, that is to say, $900,000, the latter would cancel the whole of theirs, that is to say, $600,000. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company furnishes a detailed statement of its affairs, which will be published to-morrow, showing the inability of the company to meet its outstanding obligations.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—For two years past the decision in a case involving the validity of a savings bank book as a claim for deposits certified therein has been awaited with considerable interest in this community, and the verdict has just been made public, having been delivered sealed, at the term of the Supreme Court in this city last week, to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The children's monthly is more fortunate in its poets than any of the other magazines of December, for it not only has Mr. Longfellow as a contributor, but Mr. Bryant as well. The latter has a translation from the Spanish of a Mexican poet named José Rosas, which tells what thoughts came to a donkey whose braying a mocking-bird had imitated. Mr. Longfellow relates over again the well-worn story of the three kings, Melchior, Gaspar, and Baltazar, who followed the star of Bethlehem from the East, and is able to infuse sweetness and the interesting quality into the dry bones of the oft-told tale. The poem makes a fine prelude to a Christmas number. For frontispiece there is a Holy Family, after the picture of Ittenbach. J. G. Holland is among the poetical contributors this month. His verses form a double riddle, which must be a good one, if it prove as good as the verses. A piece found among the papers of Theodore Winthrop, who was killed early in the war of secession, will be found in the van of the December list. It is called "Rowing Against Tide," and seems to have been a sketch for the beginning of something larger, although able to stand by itself. The scene is Hell Gate in the East River. Gail Hamilton is on the list, too, and Frank R. Stockton writes a jolly fairy tale, called "Sweet Marjoram Day." In this veracious tale occurs a delightful character, heretofore litte known to fiction—the Reformed Pirate. An illustration shows this repentant sinner at his cabin door engaged in the peaceful pursuit of knitting. He takes little Corette a-sailing, but, happening to meet a merchantman, the old associations are too much for him. He boards the craft, clears the decks of the trembling crew, and only then remembers that he is a reformed pirate. Apologies are accepted with alacrity, and Corette and the reformed, but weak, pirate sail on to the island of the Practicing Wizard. Another most amusing little piece is "The Magician and his Bee," by P. F., which is a jumble illustrated by processional figures, white against a black ground, like the Munich *Bilder-bogen*. Louisa M. Alcott's "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote, begins in this number, and there is a short biography and portrait of Miss Alcott, to exhibit the authoress of so many children's stories to the little readers themselves. The illustrations of *St. Nicholas* are even better than before. A noticeable piece of drawing is that of a steaming kettle by Alfred Kappes, to illustrate "Sing-a-Sing," by C. S. Stone. *St. Nicholas* has a new cover designed by Walter Crane, an English artist.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The choice article in the December issue of the scientific magazine is a lecture delivered by Prof. John W. Draper to the ministers of the Unitarian Church at a recent meeting in Springfield, Mass. His subject was "Evolution; its Origin, Progress, and Consequences." Some such comprehensive, dispassionate, and elevated summing up of this topic has been greatly needed. People who cannot afford time to read both sides, and keep up with the literature of so widespread and far-reaching a question, are naturally bewildered by the clash of arguments from the extremists on either side. Prof. Draper shows the doctrine of evolution in its largest features, as it was presented to the world long before Darwin and long before Lamarck. He closes with an appeal to his clerical audience not to reject the theory of evolution. From the *English Mechanic* a paper by R. A. Proctor is taken which deals with recent discoveries in the character of a star which some time ago blazed out in a certain constellation and since then has been fading. The tests by the spectroscope indicate that it has become a nebula, and if that be established as a fact certain arguments may be based upon it which will tend to change the accepted ideas of astronomy and the creation of the star systems. *Scribner's* has an article on ants, and the *Popular Science Monthly* happens also to touch the same subject. It reprints from the *Quarterly Journal of Science* the first paper on "Our Six-Footed Rivals." The translations of the month from the German are Dr. Paul Niemeyer's paper in *Der Gesundheits-Almanach* on open air and health, and Carl Dambeck's paper on the Bengal cyclone of 1876. Illustrated articles are by Prof. R. H. Thurston—"The Growth of the Steam Engine, Part 2;" by F. Seeger, M. D., "The Laryngoscope and Rhinoscope;" by Prof. Elias Schneider, "The Tides, Part 2." Prof. W. J. Macquorn Rankine, (1820-72) of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, has a biographical notice and a portrait. Further papers are: "On the Comparative Stupidity of Politicians" and "Modern Superstitions."

LITERARY NOTES.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have just issued *On a Pincushion*, a book of marvelous fairy tales.

—Senator Morton's biographer is to be Charles M. Walker, late editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*.

—"The First Violin," by a new writer, is to be the serial story in *Temple Bar* for the coming year.

—*In Vain* is the title of a one-volume romance by Elize Polko, one of the foremost female writers in Germany.

—George Macdonald has entered into the paradise of literary Englishmen with a pension of $500 a year.

—A new edition of Dr. Mozley's *Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination* will soon be published.

—Gen. Di Cesnola's *Researches and Discoveries in the Island of Cyprus* will soon be published by Harper & Brothers.

—Thomas Hardy's new story will be called "The Return of the Native," and will begin in the *Belgravia* for January.

—The posthumous stories of Karl Detleff, the *nom de plume* of Clara Bauer, entitled *Russian Idyls*, have been published at Breslau.

—The *Life of E. W. Lane*, the translator of *The Arabian Nights*, has been written by Stanley Lane Poole, and is published by Williams & Norgate, London.

—Mr. Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia, has nearly ready an exhaustive work on *Robert Morris, with a History of the Finances of the American Revolution*.

—Sampson, Low & Co., London, have just ready *The Land of Bolivar*, a story of war, peace, and adventure in the Republic of Venezuela, by James Madie Spence, of the Alpine Club.

—The fiftieth edition of *The Child's Guide to Knowledge*, by a lady, is now published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London; price, 2 shillings. Why cannot this book be republished here?

—Mr. Gladstone's *Essays, Letters and Addresses* will soon be published in three octavo volumes, under the divisions *Personal and Literary, Ecclesiastical and Theological, European and Historical*.

—Dean Stanley's *Life of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby*, is steadily popular in England, where the tenth edition has just been published, and is one of the best-selling standard works in this country.

—Edward Stanford, London, will publish, shortly, *Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and Its Tributaries*, by C. Barrington Brown, author of *Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana*, and William Lidstom, C. E.

—The student's edition of the *Speaker's Commentary on the Bible*, carefully abridged from the larger work and edited by Rev. J. M. Fuller, Vicar of Bexley, is in process of publication in monthly volumes by Mr. Murray, of London.

—Robert Carter & Brothers will soon publish from advance sheets, and by special arrangement with the author, *The Old Looking-glass, or Mrs. Dorothy Copt's Recollections*, by Maria Louisa Charlesworth, author of *Ministering Children*.

—Mme. Rattazzi's long-promised book, *Batman and His Times*, will appear simultaneously as a newspaper serial in Rome, Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, and Madrid. It is said to contain many unpublished political documents, and to be highly interesting.

—Mr. R. E. Francillon, the author of *Olympia*, comes from a family of Huguenot refugees, and is a very accomplished man. He speaks English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German, is an excellent Latin and Greek scholar, and is now studying Hungarian.

—The subject of the Chancellor's Prize Essay at Oxford, this year, was *The Influence of the School-men upon Modern Literature*. Its author is Robert Jocelyn Alexander, of Brasenose College, and John Murray has just brought it out as an octavo pamphlet.

—The last issue of *Artist Biographies*, from the presses of Osgood & Co., of Boston, relates the life and achievements of Albrecht Dürer. It forms a convenient little hand-book, which may be read parallel with Prof. Colvin's study of Dürer's art, and the influences of other artists upon him, which is now coming out in the *Portfolio*.

—*The Speaker's Commentary on the New Testament* is well advanced, and the first volume is among Mr. Murray's forthcoming books. It will contain a general introduction by the Archbishop of York; St. Matthew and St. Mark by Canon Cook and the late Dean Mansel, and St. Luke by the late Bishop Thirlwall and Canon Cook.

—The Boston *Book Bulletin* begins its first issue with the December number, and in the hands of its editor, Mr. C. K. Nelson, can hardly fail to be as bright and fresh as are his Boston letters in the *Bookseller*. Rev. E. E. Hale, N. Bronson Scott, J. T. Trowbridge, John Fiske, and F. B. Sanborn are among the contributors to the first number.

—Mr. Graham McAdam's little book, *An Alphabet in Finance*, is having a special circulation in these days when people generally are seeking for information on the silver question and other monetary matters, and has been highly commended in England and this country for its simplicity, vigor, and effective presentation of important truths.

—The National Temperance Society's *Almanac for 1878*, edited by J. N. Stearns, is just ready. Price 10 cents. They have recently published *Water-Spouts*, a collection of short stories and sketches illustrated, a book entitled *Saved*, by M. E. Winslow Burr, and *Readings and Recitations*, compiled by Miss L. Penney, editor of the *National Temperance Orator*.

—Thomas Hughes says, apropos of the new volume which Osgood & Co. have just republished, *Thoreau, His Life and Aims in the Academy*: "We are too grateful to Thoreau as he was to wish that the times or his teachers had made him anything else, and believe that many besides ourselves will be thankful to Mr. Page for having given us the best picture of the man which we have hitherto met with."

—Mr. Rossiter Johnson is one of the few gleaners in literature who always performs useful work, and the local habitation which he has given to the singers of one song in his *Single-Poem Poets*, just published by Henry Holt & Co., whether they belong to the fugitive poets of the periodical press or to the standard authors, is a work hardly less serviceable than his well-known edition of the *Little Classics* in fiction.

—G. Cristopher Davies has made a metrical paraphrase of the Gospel Story, and entitles his narrative poem *Jesus the Messiah*. The fitness of the author for his task may be estimated by the titles of his two latest works, *Rambles and Adventures of Our School Field Club*, and *The Swan and Her Crew*. Who will be the next man to take up a task which none but Milton has treated with an imaginative sympathy which commands respect?

—Macmillan & Co. have had on sale for some months a third edition of David Masson's *Recent British Philosophy*. Mr. Masson is a voluminous writer and an authority on Milton, whose life he has treated fully in a large but very interesting work. In the present volume he takes a survey of the state of affairs in England in regard to metaphysics. Among the philosophers he is bold enough to include Alfred Tennyson, chiefly on the score of "In Memoriam."

—In the Autumn of 1876, Mr. James Bryce, the author of *The Holy Roman Empire*, made a journey through Russia, the Caucasian countries, and the Turkish Empire. His impressions and first crude reflections are offered to a public eager for information on the seat of war. Macmillan & Co. publish his book under the title *Trans-Caucasia and Ararat*. A map gives his route, which struck south-easterly from the Sea of Azov, through the Caucasus to Tiflis, thence southward to Erivan, westward to Batoum, and so along the northern boundary of Asia Minor, by the Black Sea, to Constantinopla.

—John Wiley & Sons have in press, and will issue shortly, several new works by John Ruskin. They are *St. Mark's Rest*, the history of Venice, written for the help of the few travelers who still care for her monuments; the *Laws of Fésoli*, a familiar treatise on the elementary principles and practice of drawing and painting as determined by the Tuscan masters, arranged for the use of schools; *Proserpina*, studies of wayside flowers, Parts III. and IV.; and *Deucalion, or, Studies of the Lapse of Waves and the Life of Stones*. The success of Parts I. and II. of *Proserpina* has determined the publishers to complete the work.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons add to their previous announcements a monograph by Dr. Hammond, entitled *Brain and Nervous Exhaustion—the Result of Over Mental Work and Mental Disturbance*; two essays by Hon. David A. Wells, one entitled *The Silver Question; or, The Dollar of the Fathers versus The Dollar of the Sons*, and the other, *Why We Trade and How We Trade; Nettie Cruikshanks*, a novel by Florence Mabel Hart, a child 11 years of age; *Prometheus*, a poem, by Rev. Samuel P. Putnam; *Bohême*, a collection of poems by Charles Stuart Welles, and *The Paradox, and Other Poems*, by J. Albert Wilson. They also have in preparation, for issue early in 1878, a series of "Art Manuals," edited by Mrs. Robert Carter, of which the first volumes will be Rowbotham's *Sketching from Nature*, Duffield's *Flower Painting*, and Williams' *Art of Landscape Painting*.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. are importing English editions of some remarkably good books. Among them are Archbishop Fénelon's *Spiritual Letters to Women*, and the *Companions for the Devout Life*; a new volume of lectures on famous devotional books, delivered in St. James' Church, London, in 1875-6. They will also publish in the Spring two volumes which will have much interest for religious people. One is a series of *Lectures on the Classic Preachers of the English Church* with subjects and authors as follows: *Donne*, the poet preacher, by J. B. Lightfoot, D. D.; *Barrow*, the exhaustive preacher, by Prof. Henry Ware, ; *South*, the rhetorician, by W. C. Lake, Dean of Durham; *Beveridge*, the Scriptural preacher, by W. R. Clarke, Vicar of Taunton; *Wilson*, the saintly preacher, by Dr. F. W. Farrar, and *Butler*, the ethical preacher, by Dr. E. M. Goulburn. The other volume will take up the *Masters of English Theology*. The lectures were delivered at Kings College, London, within the present year, and treat of *Hooker*, by Dr. Alfred Barry; *Andrews*, by Dr. W. R. Church, Dean of St. Paul's; *Chillingworth*, by Prof. E. H. Plumptre, D. D.; *Whichcote and Smith*, by Prof. Westcott; *Jeremy Taylor*, by Dr. Farrar, and *Pearson*, by Prof. Cheetham.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Single Famous Poems*. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877. Large 12mo, cloth, 205 pages.

—*Being a Boy*. By Charles Dudley Warner. Illustrated by "Champ." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878. 12mo, cloth, 244 pages.

—*Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale College*. 1877—1878. New-Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*The Catholic World*. A Monthly Magazine of General Literature and Science. December, 1877. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

—*Elocution Simplified*. By Walter K. Fobes. With an Introduction, by George M. Baker. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham.

—*Ecce Regnum; or, An Inquiry Into the Nature and a Revelation of the Glory of the Kingdom of God*. New-York: William B. Mucklow. 1877.

—*Abide With Me*. By Henry Francis Lyte. Designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*Forest Glen; or, The Mohawk's Friendship*. By Elijah Kellogg. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*Creed and Deed*. A Series of Discourses. By Felix Adler, Ph. D. New-York: For the Society for Ethical Culture: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*An Elementary English Grammar and Exercise Book*. By Rev. O. W. Tancock, M. A., Master of Sherborne School. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1877.

—*The Millais Gallery*. A series of the Most Renowned Works of Millais. Reproduced in Helio-type. With a Sketch of the Life and Works of the Artist. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878. Folio, cloth, 88 pages.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIVER JEWETT TO THE STATE ENGINEER—A DEFICIT ON THE YEAR'S BUSINESS OF $1,301,084 51.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Receiver H. J. Jewett has forwarded to the State Engineer's office the following annual report of the Erie Railway, which has been examined by the railroad clerk, Mr. Phelps, and placed on file:

STOCKS AND DEBTS.

Capital stock as by charter (all paid in)	$36,536,910 00
Funded debt as by last report	54,271,814 00
Funded debt by present report	54,271,814 00
Floating debt as by last report	1,159,060 46
Floating debt by present report (consisting of loans and bills payable)	1,887,216 11
Total of funded and floating debt	56,159,030,11
Average rate (of interest or funded debt, 7½ per cent.; Increase of the floating debt	728,155 65

DETAILS OF THE FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage bonds maturing May 1, 1897	$2,483,000 00
Second mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1879	2,174,000 00
Third mortgage bonds maturing March 1, 1883	4,852,000 00
Fourth mortgage bonds maturing May 1, 1880	2,937,000 00
Fifth mortgage bonds maturing June 1, 1888	709,500 00
Buffalo Branch bonds maturing July 1, 1891	182,600 00
Sterling loan convertible bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1875, gold	4,457,714 00
First consolidated mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1920, gold	12,076,000 00
Convertible bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1903, gold	10,000,000 00
Second consolidated mortgage bonds maturing March 1, 1894, gold	14,400,000 00
Total	$54,271,814 00

On $71,000 of the first mortgage bonds the rate of interest is 7¾ per cent., gold; on the balance, 7 per cent., currency.

Cost of road and equipment by last report	$117,140,287 47
Cost of road and equipment, present report	117,445,120 54

Number of engine houses and shops, 60; number of engines, 505; number of passenger and emigrant cars, 304; number of baggage, express, and mail cars, 97; number of freight and coal cars, 11,298.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Number of passengers carried, (all classes)		4,887,238;
number of tons of freight, 6,182,451.		
Rates of fare for passengers, $1 49; $2 02; $0 75, and $1 71.		
Expense of maintaining the road and real estate		$2,295,529 46
Allotted to passenger transportation	$578,290 25	
Allotted to freight transportation	1,717,239 21	
Expenses of repairs of machinery		1,981,059 37
Allotted to passenger transportation	$427,786 08	
Allotted to freight transportation	1,552,273 31	
Expenses of operating the road		6,623,250 77
Allotted to passenger transportation	$1,507,925 14	
Allotted to freight transportation	5,115,325 63	
Total transportation expenses		$10,899,839 60
Allotted to passenger transportation	$2,515,001 45	
Allotted to freight transportation	8,384,838 15	

Under head of contingencies in expenses of operating the road are included legal expenses, $69,792 22.

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Transportation	$10,899,839 60
For interest on the funded debt	3,807,784 50
For interest on the Long Dock Company's bonds	210,000 00
For interest on the Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds	105,000 00
Wechawken Dock bonds	28,000 00
Loans and mortgages	222,671 55
Gold premiums	32,579 72
Rentals	736,647 94
Taxes in New-Jersey	19,422 81
Claims prior to Oct. 1, 1874	175 31
Judgments	115,163 94
Loss on bonds	44,625 00
Total	$16,737,643 14

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$8,220,089 83
From freight	19,647,807 38
From other sources	840,992 66
Total for Erie Railway proper	$14,708,889 92
From ferries, horse cars, opera-house, docks, baggage, express, &c	727,668 71
Grand total	$15,436,558 63
Deficit	1,301,084 51
Deficit by previous report	1,229,030 19

During the year there were 199 people injured, and 88 killed, on the road. Of the killed, 8 were passengers, 28 employes, and 57 others.

A FERRY-MASTER IN TROUBLE.

Henry B. Wiegand, a Jersey City ferry-master, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Davis on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of Fifth-street, Jersey City. On Tuesday last Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by her sons, 5 and 13 years old, started for New-York. On arriving at the ferry at the foot of Exchange-place, Jersey City, she purchased two ferry tickets and handed them to her smaller son. He ran ahead, and passing through the second gate, handed them to Wiegand, who sat in the box to receive them. Mrs. Wilson followed quickly after, but on reaching the second gate Wiegand refused to allow her to pass because she had no ticket. She assured him that her little son, who had just passed through, had handed the tickets up; and when Wiegand doubted her, referred him to the ferry-master from whom she purchased them, who told Wiegand that he had just sold her tow tickets. Wiegand still declined to allow her to pass, and when she made a movement forward he clashed angrily from his box, and, she says, assaulted her with such violence as to tear the clothing from her back. Wiegand, who was arrested, admitted that he had seen the little fellow go through, and that he received two tickets from him, but he persisted that he had received them from a male passenger who passed through at the same time with the boy. He says that he stepped outside of his box, and laid his hand on Mrs. Wilson's shoulder only to prevent her from passing through; and that she tore her clothing in her frantic efforts to free herself from his grasp. He was required to give bail to answer to the Grand Jury.

NEWARK'S BABY-SHOW MANAGER.

Mr. R. F. Porter, the manager of the Newark baby-show, is still missing, and the inconsolable mothers have joined in the cry of the babes for the prizes they were to receive, but which seem not likely to be forthcoming. Mr. Porter's absence is all the more unaccountable from the fact that when he departed, at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, he said he should only be gone long enough to eat a plate of chowder. The time that has elapsed since, and the fact that he took the entire receipts—$140—to pay for the chowder, leads to the supposition that he decided to have a large plate. When Rev. W. E. Smith and Col. Edwards, who had been invited by Mr. Porter to give an air of respectability to the management, became convinced that the gentleman had permanently dissolved his connection with the entertainment, they consulted with the ushers and it was determined to run the show until Wednesday night as an assertion of infantile independence, and in the hope that the receipts would prove equal to the expenses and the cost of the prizes which had been promised the unsuspecting mothers of Newark to induce them to exhibit their darlings to the world. Owing to the unpleasantness of the weather yesterday, the attendance was very small and the receipts far behind the expenses. An extra day is to be given on Friday from 1 to 9 P. M., when the services of every one connected with the management will be given, as well as the use of the hall, lights, fuel, &c., in the hope of obtaining money enough to pay off the indebtedness and award the prizes.

A NEW TRIAL FOR GOMERSALL'S SLAYER.

Judge Depue, in the Essex (New-Jersey) Oyer and Terminer yesterday, granted the application for a new trial in the case of Joseph Koerner, convicted of manslaughter, for the shooting of Clarence W. Gomersall. The Judge said he had considered the case and the evidence with great care, and he could find nothing to warrant the verdict found. He believed the jury to have been an intelligent one, and was convinced that they had given strict attention to the case, and carefully considered their action. The evidence, however, required either a verdict of murder in the first degree or an acquittal. The court had at first thought it would accept the verdict, and impose only a light penalty, but had afterward concluded that there was an important principle involved in which the entire community is interested, and that is the right of the citizen to defend his own property. The prisoner's conduct after the shooting was strong evidence in his favor. As to the question raised by counsel, whether Koerner upon a second trial could be convicted of a higher crime than he had at his first trial, the court would say he could, with which information it was left at the option of prisoner's counsel to say whether he would accept a new trial or not. Mr. Kalisch said that was his client's desire, whereupon Judge Depue instructed the Clerk to set aside the verdict and enter an order for a new trial. The time for the second trial was not fixed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILROAD MEN.

In the Middlesex (New-Jersey) Courts, the December term of which has just opened, Judge Scudder yesterday directed the attention of the Grand Jury to the recent fatal accident on the Long Branch Division of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, near Perth Amboy, and recited to them the law bearing on the case. He said that two persons having been killed and others injured, it became the duty of the jury to inquire into the matter and ascertain whether there had been criminal negligence on the part of any one connected with the affair. The general rule, he said, is this: When a defendant holds a responsible position, and by an omission fails to perform his duty, he is indictable for such omission; and when death results as a consequence of that omission, the party is guilty of felonious homicide. This law refers to switch-tenders and signal-tenders, as well as engine-drivers and all others holding positions of responsibility, who fail to exercise due caution in the discharge of their duties.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE KEYSER ASSIGNMENT.

PETER B. SWEENY EXCUSED FROM TESTIFYING—JACKSON S. SCHULTZ EXAMINED BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Ring frauds were engaged again yesterday in hearing evidence relating to Mr. John H. Keyser's bills and the assignment of claims he had made to Mr. Jackson S. Schultz for the benefit of the City in case it should be found that he was its debtor. Ex-Attorney-General Barlow, Peter B. Olney, and Jackson S. Schultz were present for the purpose of testifying on the subject, but before they were called Messrs. John McKeon and William A. Beach, the counsel for Peter B. Sweeny, informed the committee that their client, who had been subpœnaed to attend, should not be asked to appear, because he was protected from all molestation and interference by the stipulation which was entered into by the Attorney-General and others preparatory to a settlement of his case. He then submitted the following agreement that had been made on the subject:

New-York Supreme Court.—The People of the State of New-York vs. Peter B. Sweeny and the Mayor of New-York.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed that in the event of the defendant, Peter B. Sweeny, attending upon the trial of the action he shall not be arrested on process criminal at the suit of the People of the State of New-York, or of the Mayor, Aldermen, or Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of the County of New-York, or of any tax-payer, or other person or persons or corporation claiming to sue or prosecute on their own behalf, or on behalf of or in right of the interest of said people of the said City or said County prior to ordering the said trial, or for the period of 30 days subsequent thereto, nor shall any order of arrest or other process, civil or criminal, against his person be issued against or served on him during the period aforesaid; and it is hereby further stipulated that during the trial aforesaid he shall not be arrested, or called for trial on any indictment which may have been found against him individually or in connection with others, and that during the same period no criminal complaint shall be made or indictments found against him.

It being the intent and purpose of this stipulation that said Peter B. Sweeny shall be unmolested after his arrival in this City of New-York, and for 30 days after the trial of this action, provided that the plaintiffs may at any time put an end to this stipulation and any rights of defendant Sweeny thereunder by giving to the attorneys of said Sweeny 30 days' notice of their intention so to do; after the expiration of such 30 days, plaintiffs shall be free to act as if this stipulation had never been made.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Attorney-General.
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, District Attorney of New-York County.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Corporation Counsel.
WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Assistant Counsel.

After the document was read, Mr. Cole thought that under the circumstances Mr. Sweeny should be excused. The counsel subsequently left the chamber.

Ex-Attorney-General Barlow was then recalled, and stated that he had notified Mr. Schultz that he should be careful about the character of the securities on which he loaned the money collected from the Keyser claims, but that if Mr. Schultz had failed to carry out his trust in a proper manner he was able to meet any obligation that might be presented against him on that account, if it was found that Keyser owed anything to the City. Mr. Barlow then laid some stress upon the fact that Mr. Keyser and Mr. Schultz had asked and demanded an adjustment of the accounts of the former by the City, but that no settlement was made. He also stated that Mr. Keyser constantly claimed that he did not owe the City anything.

Mr. Peter B. Olney, of the law firm of Barlow & Olney, was next called, and testified that he collected about $60,000 of the Keyser claims, took out the regular fees, and paid the remainder to Mr. Schultz. At one time Mr. Keyser said that he was in pecuniary distress, and that Mr. Schultz did loan him some money on these claims. His impression, after an examination of Keyser's books, was that the City probably owed Keyser money.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz was then called and testified that soon after the exposure of the Ring frauds in THE NEW-YORK TIMES he became a member of the Committee of Seventy; Horace Greeley came to him first and told him that Keyser denied that he had received any such sums of money from the City as he had been credited with, and had expressed a willingness to make restitution for any wrong he might have done; witness saw Mr. Keyser and communicated what Keyser told him to Wheeler H. Peckham, Gen. Barlow, and others; all the gentlemen thought that his testimony was of the greatest importance; the witness was empowered to offer him immunity; he was very much agitated, in fact almost out of his mind, and he was advised to leave the City for a short time; before he went, the counsel for the people had several interviews with him, and examined his books; they all agreed that his books and papers must be secured; Keyser's vouchers were preserved by his going one Saturday night to the Controller's office in order to examine the warrants deposited there; when Keyser had picked out those vouchers which he claimed bore his forged signature he put all the warrants into a private drawer; all of Keyser's statements in relation to the frauds were believed to be true, because they were corroborated by subsequent developments; the assigment of the claims against individuals was an afterthought; in looking over Keyser's books these claims were found, and Keyser signed them, although he said that he could collect more of the claims than any one else could; when he found out, however, said Mr. Schultz, how much money we had collected he said he didn't think he could have got so much out of them; the examinations of Keyser's books was made in the evening at a store on the Fifth Avenue; he said he could not let the books go out of his possession, because they contained his accounts with all his customers, so we invariably examined them at his house, or at his place of business; Mr. Keyser was dependent upon his sales of articles in his store, and, therefore, Mr. Shultz allowed him to go on with his business as extraordinary precautions were made to obtain a settlement with the City, but without success; within a month or six weeks after obtaining possession of Mr. Keyser's books and papers the witness employed an expert accountant to get at the amount of Mr. Keyser's claims against the City; the name of the expert was Mr. J. Grayburn; the schedule then made out showed that the City owes Keyser about $218,000; this account was sent to the Finance Department, with a request that the Controller should make out all the City's claims against Keyser; the document, witness supposed, was still on one of the shelves of the Controller's office; he spoke to Mr. Green about commencing a suit against Keyser, but could not succeed in having one begun. He then read from a memorandum the amounts that were collected on Keyser's claims, the loans made to Keyser by him, and the mortgages taken on Keyser's property as security, all of which have been previously published.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 2 P. M.

A WESTCHESTER SUPERVISOR'S TROUBLES.

Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, has issued a writ of commitment against Stephen S. Marshall, the present Supervisor of the town of White Plains, and late Democratic nominee for Register of Westchester County, which office he formerly held. The writ is in the hands of Sheriff Brundage for service, but Marshall had not been arrested up to a late hour yesterday, being absent from his usual haunts, as was the case when he was wanted by the Sheriff about the time of the election. Then the process against him was an execution against the body, returnable to Surrogate Coffin on Nov. 5, the day before the election, when the Sheriff made return that Marshall was not to be found in the county. That and the present writ were for the same purpose—to compel Marshall to obey a decree of the Surrogate requiring him as Administrator of the estate of John Hitchcock to pay over to George Hitchcock, one of the children of the testator, a residuary distributive share of $671 47. The decree dates back several years, its enforcement having been delayed by appellate proceedings on the question of conflicting claims of two Assignees of another residuary distributive share. The Surrogate had decided that he could not recognise the claim of such an Assignee, and, therefore, could not decide upon any question of priority of the respective Assignee's claims. Marshall's appeal in the matter before the Supreme Court failed by default. Then the Surrogate, on the strength of a Court of Appeals decision issued the execution above spoken of. Since then, however, the Surrogate has carefully re-examined the matter, and is now fully satisfied that a Surrogate has no power to issue an execution against the person, and that the proper process to enforce a decree requiring a delinquent Administrator to pay over moneys is by writ of commitment for contempt. Under such a writ the delinquent Administrator must, when apprehended be kept in close confinement in the common jail, having no right of bail or jail liberties. Marshall was last seen in White Plains on Monday afternoon. The amount finally to be paid over by him to the Sheriff, including the latter's fees, to secure release will be about $800. Considerable sympathy is manifested for Marshall by his friends and political associates. It is said that the sum of $800 will be raised by them to enable Marshall to settle with the Sheriff in the course of a few days.

MONTHLY REUNION OF THE GOETHE CLUB.

The Goethe Club held its monthly reunion in the new *salon* in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, the President of the club, Dr. A. Ruppaner, occupying the chair. Mr. William Cullen Bryant sat at the left hand of the Chairman, and Mr. Frederick Kuhne, Rev. W. B. Alger, Mr. Clark Bell, Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman, and ex-Consul-General Murphy, of Frankfort, were among the company, which numbered about 100 ladies and gentlemen. Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham read an interesting paper, entitled "Culture and Goethe." Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Matthew Arnold were contemporaneous apostles of culture quoted by Mr. Frothingham. Matthew Arnold was said to have a spice of partisanism in his nature which provokes that antagonism which ought to be disarmed. A sunless nature gives a gray hue to his intellectual landscape. He can better tell us what culture is than represent it in himself. Goethe is the greater representative of culture. Two periods in Goethe's life Mr. Frothingham especially dwelt upon, namely, the time of his correspondence with Lavater upon the subject of religion, and the time of the war with Napoleon, in 1813, when Goethe did not even write battle songs, but gave his whole attention to art. It was not that he loved his country less than others. The cardinal characteristic of Goethe's nature was intellectual calmness. This calmness was the result of culture; it was the child of art. The man of culture is derided because he is a critic, not a reformer, not a doer. This is true, but there is something wholesome about culture in this aspect. Culture is no carpet knight, with a dress sword, but a soldier prepared for battle. America is lacking in culture, Mr. Frothingham thinks, but such institutions as the Goethe Club will, in his opinion, do much in coming years to make up for the loss. Ex-Consul General Murphy spoke for a few minutes before the company dispersed.

A WEALTHY MERCHANT SUFFOCATED

MR. FRANCIS COPCUTT FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM, HAVING BEEN SUFFOCATED WHILE TAKING A CHLOROFORM VAPOR-BATH.

Mr. Francis Copcutt, aged 54, was found dead, leaning over his bed, on the second floor of the Chesterfield Hotel, No. 208 Fifth-avenue, yesterday noon, under singular circumstances. Mr. Copcutt was formerly in partnership with his brother John, under the firm name of Copcutt Brothers, dealers in French veneers, No. 440 Washington-street, and No. 168 Centre-street. They disagreed and separated, and deceased went into the same business on his own account at No. 8 Howard-street, receiving from the old firm $100,000 as his interest on quitting it. His new business was very prosperous. The separation resulted in a lawsuit, which was lost by the retiring brother. Ever since this trouble, Francis has exhibited a constant melancholy. For many years he has lived in the Chesterfield. This establishment some time ago, owing to the death of its proprietor, John P. Worstell, changed hands, and since that time no one but Mr. Gaylor Worstell, brother of the deceased, Mrs. John P. Worstell, and Mr. Copcutt, have resided in it. The hotel has lately been rented to Mrs. John S. Putnam. John H. Barnes, the colored porter of the house, says that recently Mr. Copcutt has suffered very much from pains in the head, and complained a great deal. On Tuesday evening he called Barnes about 9 o'clock, said he was very ill, and asked him where he slept. Barnes told him, and volunteered to remain up with him. This offer Copcutt declined. He said, however, that he intended to take a chloroform vapor bath for his head, and might need Barnes. Barnes, expecting to be called, remained near Copcutt's room until about 10 o'clock, at which time he observed deceased walking about holding his temples in his hands and seemingly in great agony. Shortly afterward Barnes went to bed. At 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning a letter came to the Chesterfield addressed to Mr. Copcutt, and Barnes took it up stairs. Copcutt's door was locked, and Barnes could get no response to his rappings. The porter went into an adjoining room, and knocked at another door opening into Copcutt's room, but still got no answer. He became alarmed, and went out and secured the services of a messenger boy to send for some of Copcutt's friends. He met at the same time a boy and Mr. E. P. M. Wilson, who was acquainted with Copcutt. The three went back to Copcutt's room. They lifted the boy through the fanlight and he opened the door from within. Copcutt was found dead, lying on his breast on the bed, his feet resting on the floor, and his head entirely enveloped in a towel, which like wise completely encircled a basin that had contained a large quantity of chloroform in some warm water. The face was resting in the basin and was very much discolored. The towel was saturated with the drug, and the atmosphere of the apartment was heavy and suffocating. On the bed were found two bath-stoppers. One fitted a bottle found lying on the hearth which contained a small amount of muriatic acid; but the bottle to which the other belonged was not found. Officer Remley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was called and took charge of the room. Coroner Woltman was summoned, and last evening repaired to the place to hold an inquest. His impression, after he had examined that Mr. Copcutt had been dead some time and had died of asphyxia. There was no evidence of suicide, and so far as the preliminary examination went, it appeared probable that deceased died while taking a chloroform bath to assuage the severe pains in his head, the fumes from the bath-stoppers having denied that he had.

"Mr. Copcutt had never been known, so his friends say, to allude to suicide in any way. He was in very good social and financial circumstances, and was involved in no trouble. The room in which he died was admirably and cosily furnished, and was filled with indications of the high culture of the deceased. On a table in the room was found a manuscript in Mr. Copcutt's handwriting, entitled "Lost in Syria," being a narrative of personal adventure written in the style of a novel. The card-case contained innumerable notes of calls and invitations to visit from people of the best society. On the wall were two oil-executed portraits of the deceased, one in full Turkish dress and the other in an Alpine tourist costume. Many letters from foreign business and social acquaintances were scattered about. On the floor were discovered fragments of a torn paper which, when joined, read as follows: "Mr. C., to be delivered to B. C., in trust for M. S.;" under this, Mr. B. or C., in trust for M. A. C.;" and under that, "For value received, I do sell, assign, transfer, and set over to Elizabeth Copcutt, the whole (as above) account, and all claims and demands arising there

of 1878, between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M., and on Sunday, with the location of the places and the names and residences of the witnesses, to the end that complaint may be made to the Board of Excise of such violations, and the license of the offending parties be revoked and annulled, in pursuance of section 8 of the act last above mentioned.

Resolved, That a respectful request be transmitted to the District Attorney to take measures to procure indictments against all or some of the 616 persons held for trial for violations of the Excise laws, made by the Police force since Jan. 1, 1876, in the First Inspection District, and that the Inspector be instructed to furnish to the District Attorney the names of witnesses to prove the offenses in the cases presented.

Resolved, That the Superintendent instruct the Inspectors, and through them the Captains, to cause the members of the force engaged in the enforcement of the law in matters referred to in these resolutions, to be dressed in the Police uniform, and cautioned not to take any measures to induce or countenance the selling or drinking of intoxicating liquors, ale, wine, or beer; but this shall not be construed to relieve any member of the force who may be in citizen's dress from the duty of arresting any person who may commit any offense within his view.

GEORGE W. WALLING,
Superintendent.

CITY EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—AN ADDITION TO THE STANDING COMMITTEES PROPOSED—NEW TRUSTEES FOR THE DIFFERENT WARDS CONFIRMED.

The Board of Education held an important session yesterday, Commissioner Wood presiding. A report was received from City Superintendent Kiddle for the month of November. It stated that examinations were held in the schools of the Fifth and Seventh Wards, and that 132 classes were examined, of which number the instruction in 51 was found to be excellent, in 69 good, and in 12 fair. The Superintendent found that some of the teachers in these schools were not discharging their duties properly, and reports to that effect were made to the Ward Trustees. The schools of the House of Refuge were also examined, and found to be judiciously organized. The schools are three in number, two for boys and one for girls, the former containing an aggregate of 800 pupils and the latter 136. The total registered number of pupils in the various grammar and primary schools during the month was 119,808—an increase of 4,783 over last year—and the average attendance was 109,085, the largest ever reported. The Committee on the Nomination of Trustees was authorized to investigate the charges made, that George G. Fuessel, a Trustee of the Sixth Ward, holds his position in violation of the law, having removed from the ward in June last, and being now a resident of the Seventeenth Ward. A resolution was offered by Commissioner Dowd, and adopted, providing that the salaries of the teachers of the various Primary and Grammar Schools be paid during the coming year upon a system based upon the average attendance. Commissioner Wickham offered a resolution providing that the Committee on By-laws be directed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of adding to the present standing committees of the board one to be known as the Committee on Supervision and Discipline, to whom all complaints of the inefficiency of teachers and of defects in discipline made by the City Superintendent should be referred, and who should likewise be empowered to make, when necessary, preliminary investigations of such matters before they were formally presented to the board. The resolution was referred to the Committee on By-laws. This resolution, which contemplates a very important additions to the working committees of the board, was followed by another important one, offered by Commissioner Katzenburg, providing that the Principals of all schools be instructed to prohibit teachers from retaining children in their classes for the purpose of instruction—otherwise known as "cramming"—after 2 P. M., and that all kinds of recreation in the primary departments be hereafter prohibited. This was also referred to the Committee on By-Laws. The resignation of Charles Earle as Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward was received and accepted, and Mr. Edward Schell was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Superintendent of Truancy reported that during November 1,348 cases of truancy were investigated, of which 942 were not classed as truants, leaving 406 truants and non-attendants. Of these, 397 were returned to school, and 9 were committed to the New-York Catholic Protectory.

The Committee on the Nomination of Trustees then presented a list of nominations for School Trustees for the various wards, for a term of five years, beginning Jan. 1, 1878. The list was as follows: First Ward, W. H. Smythe, of No. 15 Broadway; Second, Luke Corrigan, of No. 66 Cliff-street; Third, Jeremiah Rogers, of No. 264 Greenwich-street; Fourth, Morris Friedsam, of No. 59 Madison-street; Fifth, Dr. W. L. Harding, of No. 191 Hudson-street; Sixth, Thomas J. Nealis, of No. 43 Mott-street; Seventh, James W. McBarron, of No. 253 East Broadway; Eighth, Dr. S. G. Cook, of No. 8 Charlton-street; Ninth, Dr. Ellery Denison, of No. 30 Clarkson-street; Tenth, Alonzo Truesdell, of No. 92 Hester-street; Eleventh, Joseph Wagner, of No. 155 Avenue B; Twelfth, Roswell G. Rolston, of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; Thirteenth, James Mahan, of No. 124 Broome-street; Fourteenth, George Thum, of No. 402 Broome-street; Fifteenth, Henry A. Tailer, of No. 52 East Twelfth-street; Sixteenth, J. M. Edgar, of No. 365 West Nineteenth-street; Seventeenth, Frederick C. Wagner, of No. 313 East Thirteenth-street; Eighteenth, Henry S. Terbell, of No. 38 West Twentieth-street; Nineteenth, Richard Kelly, of No. 130 East Sixteenth-street; Twenty-first, James J. Dimond, of No. 209 West Thirty-third-street; Twenty-first, E. Ellery Anderson, of No. 53 West Thirty-sixth-street; Twenty-second, David F. Baker, of No. 130 West Forty-fourth-street; Twenty-third, William Wilkins, of Morrisania; Twenty-fourth, Morris Jeffries, of Tremont. The nomination of Messrs. Baker and Wilkins was rather surprising under the circumstances, and elicited a warm protest from Commissioner Jeliffe, who, when the report of the committee was presented for consideration, moved at once for a division of the question. He said that these gentlemen being nobody's members of the body that was to make the appointments in question, it appeared to him to be a violation of political ethics for them to accept office under that appointing body. He was perfectly willing to testify to their fitness for the positions, but he refused to vote for them for the reason he had stated. He also objected to the confirmation of Assistant District Attorney Herring, on the ground that his appointment would be a violation of the spirit of the law forbidding an officer under the City Government from holding more than one office. All the nominations not objected to having been confirmed, the names of Messrs. Herring, Baker, and Wilkins were voted upon separately, and confirmed by votes of 16 to 4, 17 to 3, and 18 to 2, respectively, Messrs. Wilkins and Baker being excused from voting. The board then adjourned.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

The New-Rochelle Savings Bank officers have not yet reached the "bottom facts," but they admit a defalcation of $12,000. They say that the bank must be wound up under the proceedings of the Attorney-General for the appointment of a Receiver. Among all parties concerned in the affairs of the bank there is anxiety felt about the appointment—an apprehension that the court may be disinclined to appoint a townsman of the depositors and bank officers, and designate a stranger instead. The allowance of $10 a day for a Receiver and $5 for an official examiner or expert, and other corresponding expenses, it is feared, may, if a stranger be the Receiver, consume a large portion of the assets. With a view to avoid this unpleasant contingency, Counsellor Keogh, for the bank and depositors, will attend before the court next Monday, at Schenectady, for the appointment of Mr. E. M. Tompkins as Receiver, he having been unanimously designated as the choice of the depositors. Mr. Tompkins is a dry goods merchant in New-Rochelle, and has the public respect and confidence in a large degree. Mr. Lambden, a Trustee of the bank, who received a rambling letter from Humphrey, the late Secretary, a few days ago, has been approached by the bearer of that letter to him and asked if he had a reply ready. Mr. Lambden thinks Humphrey is hidden in New-York City, or its vicinity. The letter sent to Mr. Lambden has not been out of his possession, yet publication of it was made on the day he received it—hence he infers that Humphrey copied it and sent it out to a newspaper office simultaneously with the mailing of the original. There is a rumor in New-Rochelle that Humphrey is in communication with the bank's officers, and offers to make good his stealings by a direct payment, provided, of course, his property, now attached, be released to him, and to be guaranteed immunity for his crime.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Thomas H. Curtis, of No. 199 Washington-street, who was previously a partner of L. W. Hyde, who is now in the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Dwight. The liabilities are $50,000, and merely nominal assets.

Register Ketchum has adjudicated the firm of Jaroslawski Brothers bankrupts on their own petition. The liabilities amount to $60,000, the largest claims being as follows: Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., $4,661; Sulzbacher, Budd & Co., $3,513; Abram Fridenberg, $6,985.

Thirteen creditors, whose claims amount to $148,080, have filed a petition against William A. Houghton, formerly of the firm of Schofield, Brothers & Co., dry goods dealers, of Cleveland. The largest claims of the petitioning creditors are as follows: H. B. Claflin & Co., $91,190; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $27,776; Mills & Gibbs, $2,945.

At a meeting of the New-York creditors of J. Liebenstein & Co., wholesale cabinet hardware dealers, of Chicago, held at the rooms of the Furniture Board of Trade, a statement was read showing liabilities, $141,000; nominal assets, $65,000. It was the opinion of the creditors that they could realize 30 per cent. by voluntary bankruptcy, and they recommended that course. Yesterday a dispatch was received stating that the firm had gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

It is stated that orders of arrest have been issued against Daniel Kelly, the carpet and furniture dealer, whose disappearance and failure was published yesterday, and the creditors think that he has fled to Europe to avoid criminal prosecution for obtaining goods under false pretense. About three weeks since he represented to a large furniture manufacturer that he was worth $90,000 and did not owe Mr. O'Farrell anything, and thereby obtained $1,000 worth of goods on credit. The furniture trade suffer only to the extent of about $8,000, as the members of the New-York Furniture Board of Trade were fully informed not to trust him. The safe has not been opened yet, as the Sheriff cannot obtain the key. His books and accounts are supposed to be in the safe, and the value of the assets cannot be determined until they are found, as the main part of the assets are in book accounts on goods sold on installments.

LAW REPORTS.

A BANK PRESIDENT'S ESTATE.

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS' WIDOW AND SON—HOW A DAUGHTER, WHO IS A PRIMA DONNA, INTERFERED—A MOTHER'S LETTER.

The litigation in regard to the estate left by the late Reuben Withers, who was many years ago the President of the Bank of New-York, and who died about 11 years ago, leaving nearly $150,000 of property, was before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit is brought by Mrs. Matilda A. Withers, the widow of Reuben, against their son, David Dunham Withers, who has, since 1870, been acting as the Trustee of the estate. Mrs. Withers lives in France with two of her sons and three daughters, one of the latter being Mme. Cora de Wilhorst, the prima donna, who had married against the wishes of her father and mother, and had been almost disinherited in consequence. Mrs. Withers alleges that the defendant is withholding her income from her. She seeks an accounting, the removal of the defendant from his position as Trustee, the appointment of a Receiver, &c. The case was before the court on a motion for a temporary Receiver and an allowance during the pendency of the action. In opposition to his mother's statements, the defendant put in an affidavit in which he says his father had in his will named him as Executor and Trustee, but that another Executor—George R. J. Bowdoin—had acted alone as Trustee until 1870. In that year the defendant says that he, much against his will, was persuaded to take upon himself the trust, chiefly for the purpose of protecting his mother. He had since devoted much time to the care and management of the trust. His father's will had been executed after an understanding with him, and with his assent; that no portion of the estate should in any contingency come to him. This was so arranged because he was unmarried and because he has an estate more than adequate for all his wants. Before assuming the trust he had been residing in Europe, free from all care, except the management of his own estate. Since then he has been compelled to remain in this City, owing to the peculiar nature of his father's estate, the principal part of which consisted of a one quarter interest in the East River Ferry Company; unimproved lots in Brooklyn, E. D.; 186 shares of the stock of the Bank of New-York, and an interest in certain unsalable Maryland property. In paying the income, he says, he has at all times tried to consult his mother's wishes. Owing to his care, he was enabled to pay her 15 per cent. income on the inventoried valuation of the estate. She had always cordially approved his labors, and there had never been any suggestion of any want of confidence on her part, nor desire by her for accounts, except the statements contained in his letters to her—until, in a letter written by her in August last, she asked for a separate statement of the income for each year. His mother, he says, is 77 years old, and, though not strong physically, had until quite recently been in full possession of her faculties. She had been for many years residing in Paris, one of her sons usually living at her house. Latterly, her daughter Cora had been residing with her, and had been partially or wholly supported by her. Mr. Withers says that in April last, just after he had sent his mother 7,500 francs, he received a cable message telling him that she was dying, and that the immediate remittance of a considerable sum was absolutely necessary. As she had written to him that she would not need all her income for May, he was very much surprised. After making inquiries, he says he ascertained that his mother's mind was in an enfeebled state, that she was unable to attend to any business, and that she was under the control of the daughter then residing with her, the other members of the family, then in Paris, being unable to see her, or, if at all, only in presence of his daughter. He also learned, he says, that there were grave reasons for believing that his mother was then in such a physical and mental condition as to be left a prey to designing persons who were around her, and that she was not competent to receive or manage her income. He sent, however, in April, to M. Bischoffe-heim, at Paris, 10,000 francs for Mrs. Withers' use, and in June 7,500 francs additional, with instructions that the money should be so applied as most effectually to guard her from annoyance and want. Nine thousand francs were expended by M. Bischoff scheim as directed. He had remitted to his mother $19,218 29 in all since Sept. 12, 1876. After the last payment Mrs. Withers had been taken by her daughter—nominally to the South of France—and there is now no means of ascertaining her mental or physical condition. Mr. Withers says he believes his mother were she in a sound condition of mind, could not permit the present proceedings—nominally in her behalf—to be presented. He believes she is improperly controlled and restrained by the daughter referred to, who seeks to control the income of her mother and to separate the latter from the remaining members of the family, none of whom are permitted to see or correspond with her. Mrs. Withers, he says, cannot in any way suffer while she remains in France, as the house of her daughter, Mrs. Paine, will always be open to her. Besides this, Mr. Withers says he has authorized M. Bischoffscheim—a gentleman of ample means, who married Mrs. Withers's granddaughter—to advance whatever may be necessary for her comfortable maintenance. William H. Paine, Mrs. Wither's son-in-law, made an affidavit corroborating the statement of Mr. Withers.

By way of rebuttal, a letter from Mrs. Withers to her son, dated Nov. 10, 1877, was read, in which she says: "The advice you give me in regard to my conduct toward my other children is, to say the least, misplaced. The influence and prestige you once had with me you have forfeited, and you must feel it yourself. Instead of the son, the friend, the counselor your father had taught me to find in you, I have found the spy old age and sickness a false and implacable enemy who has not only tortured me in every way, but who has insulted and dishonored me—his old mother—and insulted his father's name and memory. * * * The animosity and hatred you still show to your sister Cora only endears her the more to me—if it were possible after the devotion and sacrifice she has made for me in the time of distress and dire necessity. She always begs me not to speak of her in my letters, saying that it will but envenom and retard my affairs, although I wish to do her justice. But God will reward her. I have been obliged to leave Paris with a bowed and disgraced head, leaving debts on all sides unpaid. Have you no shame left in you, that for more than seven months you have sent me less than $3,500? Was it for that my dear husband honored you with his Trusteeship? In regard to the feeling that animates some of my children they have, alas, taught me, my son, in this my old age, to see and feel hard truths—so let us speak no more of feelings. It is a great fatigue for me to write, and this is the last letter I shall ever trouble you with."

After hearing argument from John Lyne, as counsel for the plaintiff, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the defendant's counsel, Chief-Justice Davis took the papers, reserving his decision.

AN ACTOR'S DIVORCE SUIT.

MRS. ALICE OATES FIGURING IN THE CASE.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court in which Elizabeth Laurent seeks an absolute divorce from Henry Laurent. The parties to the action are well known among actors, the defendant being at present a member of the Oates' Comic Opera Troupe. Mr. and Mrs. Laurent were married in London, England, on Feb. 16, 1874. Mrs. Laurent, in her complaint, says that her husband has committed adultery with Mrs. Alice Oates, at the Union-Square Hotel in this City, at Richmond, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere. Both Mr. Laurent and Mrs. Oates are now traveling with the troupe which has recently been performing at Wheeling, West Va., and at Columbus, Ohio. The case was brought to the attention of Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, who, yesterday, granted an order for the publication of the summons in the case. Mrs. Oates and Mr. Laurent have as yet had no opportunity of answering the charges.

A SHERIFF'S LIABILITY FOR A LEVY.

A case of much interest was on trial in the United States Circuit, before Judge Shipman and a jury, yesterday and the day before. The action was brought by W. H. Long, as Assignee in bankruptcy of B. H. Spaulding, against W. C. Conner, late Sheriff, to recover the value of certain straw goods seized by the Sheriff, upon a warrant of attachment, on July 20, 1875, and sold as "perishable goods" for $1,156. After the seizure, but before the sale, proceedings in bankruptcy were begun against Spaulding, and in September, 1875, the plaintiff was appointed as Assignee. In the meantime, the proceeds of the sale had been paid over to the attaching creditor, against whom suit was also brought by the Assignee, and a judgment obtained, which remained unsatisfied. The plaintiff claimed the full value of the goods sold, without reference to the amount obtained by the Sheriff at the sale. The court charged the jury that the Sheriff was liable for the actual value of the goods according to the evidence produced on the trial, and that an unsatisfied judgment against the attaching creditor was not a bar to a recovery against the Sheriff, although the latter had no notice of the bankruptcy proceedings. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $6,077, as the value of the goods when seized and sold by the Sheriff, with $998 as interest, making a total of $7,075. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Messrs. Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Cuming represented the ex-Sheriff.

THE SUPREME COURT FOR 1878 AND 1879.

The Judges of the Supreme Court for this department yesterday appointed the times and places for holding the Circuit Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Special Terms, and Special Terms for non-enumerated motions, and Chambers business for the years 1878 and 1879, as follows:

"Three Circuit Courts, to be known respectively as Part I., Part II., and Part III., to be held on the first Mondays of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York; Courts of Oyer and Terminer, on the first Tuesdays of February and November of each year, in the places aforesaid; Special Terms for equity cases and enumerated motions, the first Mondays of January, February, March, April May, June, October, November, and December of each year for Part I., and on the first Mondays of February, April, June, November, and December of each year for Part II., at the place aforesaid; Special Terms and Chambers for non-enumerated motions and Chambers business on the first and third Mondays of each month, in each of said years, at the place aforesaid."

One noteworthy feature about these new appointments is that providing for two parts of the Special Terms proper. By this arrangement 14 Special Terms per year, instead of 9 as heretofore, will be held, thus enabling the equity business of the court to be more speedily, if not more carefully, attended to.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Benedict will close the November term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, and open the December term on Wednesday morning next.

It is understood that in the silk smuggling cases a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial as to Graff and Owens, the only two of the defendants convicted, will be made next Wednesday in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Howard B. Grose, the New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is charged with libeling Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Duffy yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry Williams, Richard Seymour, and James E. Wright, the men recently charged before Commissioner Shields with having been engaged in passing counterfeit $5 notes purporting to have been issued by the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., were held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

William Faust, a lithographer, at No. 59 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Bernard, who found in his possession a lithographic stone for printing what are alleged to be counterfeits of the labels on the bottles of J. & E. Martell's old cognac brandy. He gave bail before Commissioner Deuel in $500 for an examination.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Harlem brought proceedings in the Supreme Court for the vacating of certain assessments on its property, imposed on account of the extension of Madison-avenue. Judge Van Vorst yesterday decided that under the act of 1815 the confirmation of assessments is final, and that, as the church did not oppose the confirmation, it cannot now seek to remove the assessments.

Edward J. Herbert, a Sixth-avenue rough, was caught Tuesday night by Officer McGrath, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, holding a lady in his arms, with one arm pressed tightly around her throat and the hand clapped over her mouth to prevent her making an outcry, and with the other rifling her pocket. The lady was so overcome when released that she fainted, and when she revived ordered a cab and was driven home. She declined to give her address. Herbert was arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

Very remarkable allegations are made by Miss Isabella S. Graves in her suit against Alfred Lewis, the place of trial of which Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday refused to change to Greene County. Miss Graves says that during the past Summer she, her mother, and her sister were boarding at Durham, Greene County. The defendant, who is a wealthy farmer of that county, was boarding at the same house. He was, so it is alleged, inclined to rather hard drinking. On Sept. 8, while she was out riding in a carriage with two boys, she says the defendant seized the horse's head and made threats against her. She became frightened, jumped out of the carriage, and ran for protection to a house about 150 or 200 yards distant. Lewis, she says, pursued her, but was prevented from entering the house by its mistress, who stopped him at the porch. Miss Graves says she escaped through a back door and ran back to the carriage. Lewis espied her and followed in pursuit. In her hurry she was unable to seize hold of the reins after getting into the carriage, and Lewis, coming up, jumped into the carriage beside her, beat and shook her, tore her clothes, and threw her from the carriage. She says she was so severely injured that she had to be carried on a bed to the village of Catskill for surgical treatment. She seeks $10,000 damages. Mr. Lewis, in his answer, denies the truth of the allegations of the complaint.

DISTURBING A BOARDING-HOUSE.

Stanley D. Little, aged 29, was yesterday committed by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Court, to the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to have his sanity inquired into, with a proviso that if found sane he shall stand committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Mr. Little was, until the time of his arrest on Tuesday night, a salesman in the employ of Evans, Peake & Co., of No. 380 Broadway. He boarded at No. 32 Great Jones-street. For several weeks past he has been drinking to excess, and Tuesday night after supper he appeared suddenly to become violently insane. He made his way into his landlady's back parlor, and there made himself so disagreeable to that lady and her son that he was ordered out. He then went into the front parlor, where a young lady was being entertained by Dr. John H. Collins, of 699 corner of Broadway and 19th Third-street, and a Mr. Cogswell, of Warren, Ward & Co., and after receiving notice there that his room was better than his company, he threatened to murder everybody in the house. He went out to a saloon and borrowed an ice pick. Armed with this instrument, he returned to the house, placed himself on guard at the front door, and called on the different members of the household to approach him and be chopped up. He kept the people then in a state of constant alarm for about an hour, until Patrolman Cannon, of the Fifteenth Precinct, came in and arrested him.

SEEKING A STAY FOR CASE.

Chief-Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday rendered a decision on the motion for a writ of error and stay of execution in the case of Robert L. Case, the ex-President of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, who was recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for five years. The writ of error is simply for the purpose of enabling an appeal to be taken from the judgment. The stay asked for was for the purpose of enabling Case to remain in the Tombs instead of being sent to State Prison, pending the decision of the appeal. The Chief-Justice allowed the writ of error, but denied the motion for a stay, saying: "No new point or question is presented on this motion. I have given the bill of exceptions careful attention, and have reviewed all the rulings of the court in this trial, and on the decision of the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and am unable to see that there is sufficient in any of the questions to justify me in granting this motion. The motion must therefore be denied, and a writ of error granted without stay." Shortly after the rendering of this decision, Algernon S. Sullivan, Case's counsel, made another motion for a stay of execution before Judge Brady. District Attorney Phelps argued in opposition to the application, and Judge Brady, while intimating that he would probably follow the decision of his colleague, reserved his decision until to-day. In the meantime, Case is to remain in the Tombs.

HOW A WOMAN WAS INDUCED TO STEAL.

John McCaffrey, who describes himself as "engaged in the theatrical business," and Lizzie Livingston, his reputed mistress, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, on three charges of grand larceny. It appears that the female prisoner, who is 10 years McCaffrey's senior, had been a hard working seamstress, but unfortunately became intimate with McCaffrey, and went to live with him at No. 502 West Forty-fourth-street. McCaffrey refused to do any work, and the woman, in order to support herself and her child, was compelled to work as a seamstress. At the instigation of her worthless companion she was induced to steal, at various times, from the residence of James S. Roberts, No. 101 West Fifty-fifth-street, laces, jewelry, silverware, clothing, and household effects of all kinds to the value of over $500. The property was missed, and Detectives Corbett and McArdle, of the Twenty-second Precinct, recovered a portion of it in the possession of McCaffrey, at No. 607 Tenth-avenue, whither he had conveyed it from No. 502 West Forty-fourth-street. Both prisoners were, therefore, arraigned. The woman admitted her guilt, but said she had been induced to commit the thefts by McCaffrey. Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of guilty on one indictment from both prisoners. Recorder Hackett sentenced the female prisoner to four years and six months in the State Prison, and the woman to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

THE WHEELER BANKRUPTCY CASE.

George M. Wheeler, formerly of the iron firm of W. Bailey Lang & Co., No. 54 Cliff-street, who was recently charged before Commissioner Osborn with having wilfully and fraudulently omitted from his bankruptcy schedules property and effects which, as alleged, ought to have been inventoried, and of having concealed property to prevent it from coming into the hands of the Assignee in Bankruptcy for the benefit of his creditors, was discharged yesterday, the Commissioner holding that no criminal intent was shown relative to the omission from the schedules, which neglect could easily be cured, as all the assets were still within the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court, and that there was no proof of concealment of assets.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Harry Hartley, aged 58, a Philadelphia horse-dealer, was arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of burglary. He climbed to the second story of No. 118 Sullivan-street early yesterday morning, broke through a shutter and window of the Caledonian Club Rooms, and gathered up $1,000 worth of the club's property, consisting of a valuable clock, kilts, swords, and arms, and tied them up in a bundle. He was discovered by a couple of women living on the first floor, and an alarm was raised. Hartley, when he heard the alarm, jumped out of the second-story window to the pavement with the bundle, and attempted to get away with it, when he was arrested by Officer Sweeney, of the Eighth Precinct. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Henry Williams, a carpenter, aged 27, of No. 228 West Forty-seventh-street, during the forenoon of Tuesday, with a jimmy, broke into the apartments of John J. Butler and John W. Dozier, both colored, on the second floor of No. 171 Thompson-street. He collected $100 worth of property and was about taking it away when Dozier discovered him. Then Williams dropped the bundle and ran. Dozier pursued him, and Officer Popp, of the Fifteenth Precinct, joined in the chase. They captured Williams and he was locked up. He was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The following proceedings in the Court of Appeals are reported: No. 215, Bertholf vs. O'Reilly—Argument resumed and concluded. No. 149, Collins vs. N. Y. C. and C. Railroad—Argued by A. P. Laning for appellant; submitted for respondent. No. 158, Coughlin vs. N. Y. C. and C. Railroad—Argued by A. P. Laning for appellant; John C. Strong for respondent.

Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, Dec. 6: Nos. 167, 222, 224, 182, 229, 235, 122, 127.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Nellson vs. Martin et al.—Granted.

Orders Granted.—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Youngs; Same vs. Same; Goelet vs. Ellis; People vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company; Hankes vs. Kelso; Security Savings Bank vs. Smith, Mayor, &c., vs. Gottwald; Mayor, &c., vs. Hogs; Mayor, &c., vs. Schwarzler; Moses vs. Samuels; Murray vs. Williams; Murphy vs. Gerlitz; Shotwell vs. Dupuy; Miller vs. Smith; Amswick vs. Gessler, &c.; Dressraw vs. Myer; Johnson vs. Martin.

Russel vs. Fitzgerald.—Order granted denying motion.

Phillips vs. Bachia.—Memorandum.

Heulin vs. Powers.—Motion granted; defendant allowed to file case, &c., within five days, without costs to either party.

Rae vs. McGrath.—The plaintiff may discontinue, if so advised, on paying taxable costs of the action out of the funds in his hands, without costs of opposing motion; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Phillips vs. Donnelly.—The motion is denied, $10 costs of opposing the motion may abide the event of the action and be taxed to defendant if he succeeds in the action.

Spaulding vs. Martin.—The error in the statement is such as to require correction. The motion may stand over for further affidavit on the subject, and be brought on the 12th inst., on serving such affidavit and two days' notice to plaintiff's attorney.

Graves vs. Lewis.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Mack vs. Cohn.—The plaintiff may take the order at his peril. Should the trial court not rigidly enforce the rule in point here. On Court Friday of January next.

Marsh vs. Woosley.—I think all the orders should be vacated and set aside as imprudently granted. It is now shown, which did not before, that defendant does not transact business in person at his office, but has been confined for a long time in Brooklyn by sickness; under the circumstances the order should be without costs.

Preston Banking Company vs. Dunscomb.—Defendant may have leave to file the supplemental answer within 10 days of the entry of order herein, on paying $10 costs of opposing motion.

Jaron vs. Burghelm et al.—The motion should be denied with costs, but without prejudice to its renewal on affidavits on the part of defendant, on payment of the costs hereby allowed.

Moor vs. Shaw.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Costello vs. Mead.—Order does not conform to decision.

Chester vs. Gamewell.—Order granted.

Granted.—Rohrbeck vs. Goebler; Thayer Manufacturing Company vs. Lanigan.

Bloomfield vs. Gearty.—Granted.

In the Matter of Jetter.—Order as resettled.

Bloch vs. Bloch.—Referred to D. A. Casserly to ascertain and report whether any, and if so what, amount should be allowed to plaintiff for temporary alimony, and for counsel fee in this action.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Momargue vs. Regna.—See memorandum.

Lounsbury vs. Potter.—Demurrer to answer overruled, with liberty to plaintiff to reply upon terms. Opinion.

M. E. Church at Harlem vs. The Mayor.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

Bell et al. vs. Steele.—There should be judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer, with liberty to the defendant to answer in 10 days on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the matter of Hiscox.—Reference ordered.

Applications Granted.—In the matter of McClellan; Trustees of Astor Library vs. Bowden.

Williams vs. Goakin.—Commission ordered.

Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Maiun.—Application granted.

McKee vs. Flaherty.—Receiver appointed.

Dunn vs. Monahan.—Judgment vacated and cause ordered on calendar.

Rathman vs. Rathman.—No reason is given for the making of an order to show cause. See section 769, Code.

Order to Advance Cause Granted.—Casey vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Hough-ailing vs. Johnson.

Motion to Dismiss Complaint Granted.—Ross vs. Stevens; Gossage vs. Stevens.

By Judge Larremore.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Order settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Motions Granted for Short Calendar.—Kitching vs. Schwartz; Read vs. Swarts; Haberman vs. Reichman; Wilson vs. Taylor; Wilson vs. Murray.

Goodman vs. Kowlasky.—Motion to overrule demurrer as frivolous and for judgment granted.

Barth vs. McDonald.—Proceedings dismissed, with costs.

Hall vs. Ginnerer.—Judgment for plaintiff for $549 28.

Boyd vs. Van Zandt.—Demurrer sustained.

By Judge Sheridan.

The Columbia Grain Steam-ship Company vs. Shay.—Motion denied.

Cohen vs. Kuhn.—Case settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos. 144, 147, 160, 168, 169, 170, 180, 190, 191, 202, 220, 235, 20, 51, 59, 72, 77, 81, 83, 93, 94, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 130, 134, 135, 158, 161, 162, 179, 181, 182, 194, 197, 200, 203, 205, 209, 210, 211, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234.

The Assessment Calendar will not be called to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 553. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2738, 1148, 1782, 814, 1164, 1131, 494, 2479, 798, 1222, 1383, 937½, 786, 418, 385½, 1999, 2000, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 141, 948, 2031, 1143, 793, 1355, 505½, 1106, 1142, 1123, 863, 2700, 1727, 18½, 187, 1219, 2808, 2539, 2540.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 346. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 85. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 13, 21, 31, 37, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. 272, 761, 287, 257, 430, 627, 359, 217, 371, 500, 15, 167, 196, 336, 501.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 755, 148, 728, 766 531, 476, 715, 752, 485, 143, 144, 554, 384, 556, 576.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 656, 661, 479, 663, 740, 692, 743, 151, 735, 784, 502, 505, 506, 507.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 6, 7, 30, 33, 16, 20, 27, 31. Demurrer—No. 1.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1945, 1172, 470, 1963, 1132, 486, 998, 1366, 601, 1200, 1264, 2067, 264, 1103, 1226, 1401.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 362. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 2320, 2321, 2317, 1973, 495½, 3733, 2357, 2358, 2365, 2269, 1987, 2318, 3633, 3763, 692, 2453 to 2479 inclusive, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2486, 2487, 2488.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. 2203, 1080¼, 2385, 1736, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3633, 1141¾, 4705, 990¼, 1605½, 3469, 2051, 1138, 2182, 3780, 2173, 2489, 2491, 2492, 2493.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 28.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Raymond Monico, felonious assault and battery.
John Lee, felonious assault and battery.
Antonio Libretto, felonious assault and battery.
John Reilly, burglary.
William Daggert and Philip Brady, grand larceny.
Joseph Frank, grand larceny.
William McGoldrick, false pretenses.
William Abbott, larceny from the person.
Carl Revan, petit larceny.
Samuel Lockard, assault and battery.
John Chaffga, grand larceny.
James Conway, grand larceny.
Annie Meyer, grand larceny.
Dominico Battio, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

EAGLE THEATRE.—PUFF-PAFF—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—LE GENDRE DE MONSIEUR POIRIER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

MEADE'S HALL.—THE BABY SHOW—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE—Morning and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in New-England, the Middle, and the South Atlantic States rising barometer, brisk and high westerly to northerly winds, diminishing in force, and rainy, followed by decidedly colder, cloudy, or partly cloudy, weather.

The petition to the President by the Republican Congressmen from this State, asking him to withdraw the nominations sent in for Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the port, is not likely to change his views of his duty in that matter. Until the Senate formally rejects the nominations, the President has hardly any choice but to persist in them. Any other course would involve a loss of dignity and an acknowledgment of defeat which would certainly not improve the prospects of the Administration. If Senator CONKLING be correctly reported as having refused to hold any personal communication with the President while Mr. EVARTS remains in the Cabinet, the necessity of challenging the deliberate verdict of the Senate on the New-York appointments becomes still more apparent. If Mr. EVARTS be responsible for the curious mixture of principles which has dictated the changes in the Custom-house, he has certainly not much to be proud of; but that fact is very far from justifying the spirit of blind and arrogant opposition to his influence in the Cabinet which seems to animate Senator CONKLING.

So far from clearing, the political aspect in France grows more threatening. The Marshal-President seems immovable. The delay of the Left to grant the budget has inflamed his wrath, and a semi-official note is published, declaring that attempts to form a conciliatory Ministry have been frustrated by the exorbitant demands of the Left. Of course, the attitude of the Left upon the pending financial measures cannot be called a demand. Those measures are in suspense until a parliamentary Ministry is formed. It would appear, then, that the Government has sought a pretext for refusing conciliation. No demands have been made by any committee or authorized representative of the Left; but one Senator from that section (M. DUCLERC) did, in an informal and confidential interview, give the Marshal-President his views as to what concessions should be made. This communication is eagerly seized upon by the Marshal as a demand of the Left, though it is expressly and publicly disowned by Senators and Deputies through their official representatives. The course of the Government points very clearly to continued hostilities, and a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is more than ever probable.

The legal luminary who represents the Corporation Counsel's office in the "parody of law" now being enacted before the Aldermanic Committee, gave the remarkable opinion yesterday that PETER B. SWEENY should be excused from testifying before the committee. The ground of the opinion was the stipulation made by the representatives of the people, under which SWEENY secured a thirty days' exemption from any civil or criminal process, pending or following the trial of the action which he came from Europe to defend. As the Aldermanic investigation is neither a civil nor criminal process, but rather an attempt to protect the Ring thieves against either, it needs the ingenuity of a COLE to discover what SWEENY'S stipulation has to do with the matter. Had SWEENY'S counsel denied the right of the committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, he might have succeeded in finding judicial warrant for his claim, but he evidently judged rightly in preferring the shorter method of an appeal to the stupidity of the committee and its counsel.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Department determined yesterday the times and places for holding the various terms and divisions of the court for the next two years. While the assignment of General Term Judges rests with the Governor, there are other assignments, such as that to Chambers business, which rest with the Judges themselves. Considering the looseness with which the duty of appointing Receivers has, recently, been discharged, the Supreme Court owes it to its own reputation that some special care should be exercised with a view to correcting the abuses of which the Receivership business has once more become a fruitful cause. The practice of appointing Receivers chiefly with a view to the interests of Tammany Hall cannot be too soon brought to an end. The respectable portion of the legal profession are equally prepared with the community at large to applaud a change for the better in this matter.

Another blow is to be struck at the export trade of New-York by the diversion of grain and provisions dispatched from Chicago to Liverpool by way of New-Orleans. The Illinois Central Railroad has made an arrangement with the New-Orleans and Liverpool Steam-ship Line by which grain can be carried from Chicago to New-Orleans at 40 cents per hundred, and to Liverpool at 70 cents. The import trade has become so slight an element in the calculations of steam-ship companies, and the relative superiority of New-York as a port of entry has been so much reduced, that the competition of Southern ports is likely to become, every year, more formidable. The inadequacy of our terminal facilities, and the petty extortions to which shippers are exposed in this port, are proving very expensive results of our lack of public spirit.

The Excise Commissioners and the Society for the Prevention of Crime have decidedly the best of it in the controversy with Recorder HACKETT about the legal force of receipts given for deposits made to the board in applying for a license. One of these receipts can authorize nobody to sell liquor, and does not bind the board to grant the license applied for. It is difficult to see what bearing the possession of such receipts had on the liability to punishment of the Fordham liquor-dealers whom Recorder HACKETT discharged, and it is equally difficult to see how their possession can shield from prosecution the 4,000 unlicensed liquor-dealers who are said to be conducting their business on no better warrant than this. The existing confusion in the law and its administration is so thoroughly oppressive and discreditable that it ought to be one of the first duties of the Legislature to enact an Excise law which can be enforced and understood.

THE BANKS AND RESUMPTION.

The views of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, as expressed in the Message of the one and the report of the other, make it certain that we shall have no interference with the Resumption law. Whatever Congress may do, the mad schemes for repudiation will be stopped at the door of the White House. It is not possible that any measure which should postpone the day of resumption or diminish the efficiency of the provisions for meeting it, can be passed over the President's veto. It is the duty of the financial institutions of the country, therefore, to prepare for the state of things which is now inevitable.

That some serious preparation is necessary, will not be disputed by those who have given the matter the most careful attention—certainly not by bankers themselves, responsible for the credit of their banks and for the safety of the vast deposits placed in their hands. There is a disposition, which, unfortunately, receives some countenance from the report of the Controller of the Currency, that the old formula of the late HORACE GREELEY contains a germ of truth, and that the "way to resume is to resume." In other words, there are a good many people who believe that by the course of trade, as we approach the day of resumption, the premium on gold will disappear, and that when every one knows that gold can be had for the notes of the United States and of the banks, no one will want it. There is this much of truth in this view, that if it could be made absolutely certain that every one who wanted gold for notes could get it without delay or serious trouble, no one would seek it. But this is only truth enough to make the view a very dangerous one, because it must happen that a very slight uncertainty in regard to redemption, or a very slight degree of delay and difficulty in the process, would create a strong demand for gold, and might create one which the banks and the Treasury could not satisfy. That, certainly, would be a great misfortune.

The situation is somewhat complicated by the theory of the Secretary of the Treasury that the United States notes, after they have been reduced to $300,000,000, may be reissued whenever they have been presented and redeemed. This was a point which it was impossible to determine at the time of the passage of the Resumption act. Mr. SHERMAN as Senator may have had just as distinct views on the subject as he now has, but he declined to commit himself. Unfortunately, his opinions now take the form of a recommendation to Congress to distinctly authorize by law the reissue of the so-called redeemed notes. We shall not pause here to discuss the reasons why such a law would be bad in policy, and absolutely without warrant in the Constitution. We have little doubt that the Supreme Court, with a case before it involving such legislation, would annul it. But we wish now to call attention to the fact that this suggestion of the Secretary is probably the only one of importance in his report which will find favor in Congress. There is no doubt that this will with considerable promptness receive the sanction of law. We must face resumption, therefore, with the probability of having the redeemed notes reissued.

The situation, as it will exist in the light of this probability, is this: We shall have as currency the United States notes and the bank-notes outstanding Dec. 31, 1878, and on Jan. 1, 1879, we shall have added to the currency practically all the gold that is in the Treasury for the redemption of legal tenders. The swelling of the currency at any given moment by a sum equal to not less than one-sixth of its volume—*i. e.*, by not less than $100,000,000—is an act which cannot be without its effect. If there is any way in which that effect can be discounted, and the possibly injurious consequences of the act be prevented, it is very important to discover and adopt it. We believe that there is, and that it lies in the power of the associated banks of the City of New-York to begin a system which will be necessarily followed throughout the country, and which will go far toward making the process of resumption a safe and easy one. It is simply to make their contracts from any fixed time near at hand, say the 1st of January, payable in gold. Such a determination on their part would tend to reduce the premium on gold to nothing steadily. It would make gold the basis of all commercial transactions. It would introduce it as an active element in the currency, and make it possible to assimilate any gold that came to us from abroad during the next year. In short, it would gradually and surely prepare the business of the country for resumption, and prevent the fact of paper's being redeemable in gold after Jan. 1, 1879 from so affecting its value as to create disturbance. There is no doubt of the entire legality of this plan. There is none, either, that it is practicable if there is sufficient unity of purpose with reference to it. We are confident that there is considerable support for it among the bankers of New-York, and we look for practical action in this direction.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to abolish the so-called iron-clad oath. The law requires that this oath shall be administered to every person elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments, the President of the United States alone being excepted. It is not likely that the repeal of the law requiring the oath will meet with any serious opposition in the Senate. And thus one of the last monuments of the rebellion existing in the statutes of the Republic will disappear. Possibly, some may see in the obliteration of this provision a certain fitness of things. It may be said that it is a part of the policy of conciliation, of which we hear so much nowadays; or it may be fancied that the existence of the law upon the books is a continual reminder to certain gentlemen that there was a time when they were outside of the pale of American citizenship. But, aside from all sentimental considerations, it may as well be admitted that the statute is a dead letter. The iron-clad oath does not exclude anybody from the civil, military, or naval service of the country. It is only administered to those who can honestly swear that they have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion. All others are permitted to walk around it.

The history of this peculiar piece of legislation is a curious one. The movement to wipe it from the statute-book revives many stirring memories of the political history of the rebellion. It was during the long session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, in the Summer of 1862, that the bill was passed requiring the iron-clad oath from civil, military, and naval officers of the United States. The oath read as follows: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have become a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear [or affirm] that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me GOD." At this remote period it is impossible to appreciate the vigor with which the bill proposing the oath was assailed in Congress. That Congress contained such men as POWELL and GARRETT DAVIS, JAMES A. BAYARD and WILLARD SAULSBURY in the Senate, and VALANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, SIDNEY EDGERTON, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, PENDLETON, and WICKLIFFE in the House. The act requiring the oath was, like the acts and resolutions relative to confiscation, the draft, emancipation, and colored troops, a "war measure." It was passed long before much reconstruction legislation was brought forward, and it was designed and expected to debar from office, not only border rebels, but all that class of persons known as "copperheads."

Those were perilous times, and in 1864 the Senate adopted a rule requiring the famous oath of its members and officers. In 1865, so high did the proscriptive feeling run that a law compelling attorneys in the United States Supreme Court to take the oath was passed. Even so fierce a Unionist as ANDREW JOHNSON, when he was sworn in as Vice-President of the United States, was compelled to take the solemn obligations of the iron-clad oath. On that memorable occasion, so impressed was the incoming officer with the rigidity of the oath, that he interpolated after the disavowal of his having aided in the rebellion, "I can say that with perfect propriety." And there was almost a grim satire in the position of the fiery champion of loyalty to the Union who took an oath which known rebel sympathizers were able to dodge. It was not long before reconstructed rebels, whose good faith nobody had good reason to doubt, were coming up as claimants to seats in Congress. At first it was triumphantly said of such applicants that they "could not take the oath." No more could they, but it was easy for the oath to be set aside on a simple motion, and men who had been in the rebel service, civil and military, were permitted to be sworn in after they had taken a general oath of fealty to the United States.

It necessarily follows that an obligation of this nature, which is invariably suspended in every case for which it was originally intended, is a nuisance on the statute-book. It is better out of the way. It has served its purpose, and it now lags superfluous. Nevertheless, it is well to recall, as it disappears, the circumstances under which it was originally invented. It belonged to a state of society which exists no longer. It would be well if we could say that with it vanish all the disastrous effects, animosities, and acrimonies of the era to which it belonged. This is not possible, however, though we may be grateful that, after nearly sixteen years, we are able to say that the iron-clad oath has lost its meaning and its usefulness.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

In his annual Message, which was presented to the Legislature yesterday, the Governor of Virginia does himself credit by showing conclusively that all the obligations of the State can be promptly met if the incoming Administration and the members of the Senate and Assembly are honest enough to do their duty without regard to the demands of the repudiationists. Gov. KEMPER also deserves the thanks of all those interested in Virginia securities for the very clear and intelligent manner in which he has explained the present condition of the State debt. For months past the subject has been discussed from a purely political stand point, and interested persons, for their own purposes, have sadly misrepresented it. The sum total of the debt, the arrears of interest now due, and the annual Treasury deficit, have all been the subjects of false and exaggerated statements, and the belief has steadily gained ground that Virginia was not only unwilling, but unable, to pay her just debts. At least the latter part of this belief is clearly disproved by the Message under discussion. It shows, in the first place, that the debt is neither so large nor so small as it has been represented to be, and that the items which go to make it up are neither so numerous nor so involved as the repudiationists would have the country believe.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, according to the Message, the principal sum of the entire debt proper was $29,350,816 76. The arrears of interest which have accrued since the Funding bill took effect, and which constitute so much non-interest-bearing debt, amount to $4,188,141 33, and consequently the whole of the public debt of Virginia, including principal and all arrears of interest, is $33,538,958 09. It may be remembered that the entire debt assumed by the Funding bill was $30,478,646 49. The increase during the six years which have elapsed since the bill went into operation amounted to $3,060,216 60. It may be stated, however, that the total named does not include the principal sum of the so-called sinking fund, which amounts to $5,125,271 90, the library fund, or "the West Virginia third." All these items, according to the Message, have been erroneously classed as part of the debt.

Having thus concisely set forth what, from his stand-point, constitutes the outstanding obligations of the State, Gov. KEMPER plainly expresses the opinion that, if the Legislature shall leave the general features of the present revenue system untouched, merely correcting patent defects in matters of detail, the current resources of the Treasury will hereafter suffice to pay full interest on the entire debt. This is very good so far as it goes, but the Governor can hardly speak advisedly when he says that, even if taxable values in Virginia should not continue to increase as they are now increasing by the slow but certain process of reproduction and accretion, and even if no retrenchment of the general expenses be made, full interest will still be paid to creditors of every class. This view of the situation must be regarded as an exceedingly rose-colored and improbable one. The party of repudiation in Virginia is strong and dangerous, and ever ready by fair means or foul to work upon the self-interest of a heavily-taxed people. They know full well that a detailed account of the large sums of money squandered in maintaining the Democratic State Government, and particularly in supporting the wasteful and extravagant penitentiary system, is one of the best arguments they can use in favor of "a further readjustment," which in plain English means a repudiation of a great part of the State debt. If the obligations of Virginia are to be met and her credit sustained, all the expenses of Government must be reduced, and the people given some tangible and trustworthy assurance that the taxes will be lower instead of higher. There is no reason why this should not be done. Indeed, Gov. KEMPER himself shows clearly by what means the desired end can be accomplished. A step in the right direction was the recent constitutional amendment, which provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and thus saves at least $100,000 a year to the State, thereby reducing the annual deficiency, in respect to the debt, from $510,036 to $410,036. Similar reductions could, without detriment, be made in almost every department of the Government. Further than this, it the present Legislature can be trusted with the work, which it may be well to state some of the Virginia papers regard as doubtful, there are several State interests in internal properties which could now be disposed of at such a profit that, in the opinion of Gov. KEMPER, $1,900,000 of the existing debt could be at once retired.

While the outgoing Governor entertains these views, however, and while he, like WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, talks in flowing periods about "the credit and honor of the Commonwealth," the very Legislature which he addresses, by its first official act shows the real spirit which moves the average Virginia politician. In accordance with the action of the Democratic caucus, Judge HENRY C. ALLEN one of the most hare-brained advocates of repudiation in all the South, has been chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and it is clearly stated that he owes his success to his well-known views on the financial question. When these facts are considered, Gov. KEMPER'S excellent Message cannot be regarded by Virginia's creditors with that satisfaction which it might afford under different circumstances.

THE SIX-BUTTON PRINCIPLE.

Although the female dress-reformers always demonstrate at their annual conventions that the practice of supporting stockings by what are delicately termed ligatures insures the moral and physical ruin of the sex, no successful substitute for the denounced article of dress has yet been invented. Certain dress-reformers have, it is true, devised a system of halyards, brails, and downhauls, which they assert are far superior to the deadly ligature, but the intricacy of all this running rigging, and the difficulty which inexperienced persons find in its management, have prevented it from coming into use. The inexperienced woman when thus rigged is very apt to make mistakes, and to find herself scudding under bare poles, in consequence of having hauled away on the downhaul when she had merely intended to take a small pull at the halyards. Thus, few persons except dress-reformers are rigged with the improved stocking gear, and even these confess that, for the purpose of catching an early morning train, the despised ligature has its manifest advantages.

About two months ago the ladies of three contiguous counties in Pennsylvania were successively visited by a slight, graceful, and unassuming young woman, who announced that she was the agent of a "Women's Dress-Reform Benevolent Association," and that she desired to call their attention to a new invention of immense hygienic value. The new invention consisted of the application of the six-button-glove principle to hosiery. Of course, this is a delicate subject, but, in the interest of reform and public morality, it must be discussed. It is idle for us to ignore the existence of stockings, and it is cowardly to shrink from performing a public duty because it involves an allusion to a delicate topic. Let us, then, go boldly forward and relate the strange conduct of the unassuming young woman, as reported among the Police news of a Pennsylvania paper.

While the substitution of buttons for ligatures or running rigging struck the ladies of the three counties as an admirable invention, the amazing cheapness with which the agent of the alleged association offered to sell the improved garments created immense enthusiasm. She said that the only object of the association was to do good, and that it was therefore prepared to sell the best quality of six-buttoned goods at one-half of their original cost. In confirmation of this statement she submitted lithographic copies of letters from President HAYES, Mr. TILDEN, PETER COOPER, STANLEY MATTHEWS, and other eminent statesmen, all of whom asserted that they felt that the introduction of six-buttoned hosiery was the greatest boon which could be conferred upon the women of America, and simultaneously ordered six dozen pairs of assorted sizes to be sent to their respective addresses. In addition to these letters, the agent exhibited a sample of the garment in question, which appeared to be of the very best quality. The opportunity was one which no prudent lady could permit to pass unimproved, and nearly every one to whom the agent applied ordered at least half a dozen pairs, to be paid for upon delivery.

There was, however, one little preliminary which the agent insisted was indispensable, if she was to execute her orders to the satisfaction of her customers. The human mind shrinks from mentioning this preliminary, but it cannot be ignored. If the buttons were to be of any use, they must be so placed in relation to the button-holes that the garment would be neither too tight nor too loose. Hence, when the agent produced a tape-measure and a note-book, her view of the matter was at once conceded to be correct, and the agent's note-book was furnished with the required data. Thus, that unassuming agent went from house to house throughout almost the whole of three counties, cheering the female population with the hope of miraculously cheap and beautiful hosiery, and filling her note-book with statistics. Unfortunately, that otherwise astute agent drank too much whisky at the last town which she visited, and being arrested for disorderly conduct, confessed that she was a man.

When the ladies who had ordered six-button hosiery learned the truth as to the unassuming agent and the fate which had befallen him, they denounced the wretch with great vigor, and were unanimously of the opinion that a combination of wild horses and red-hot pincers could alone do justice to him. To this outburst of indignation succeeded the terrible thought, what had the felonious agent done with his collection of statistics? Naturally, this thought led straight to hysteries, and for the next week the sale of sal volatile in Central Pennsylvania increased to an unprecedented extent.

A deputation of indignant fathers waited upon the inconceivable villain in jail, and demanded the immediate destruction of his note-book. To this request he declined to accede. He admitted that his pretended association did not exist, and that he had no intention of executing the orders which his deceived customers had given him, but he explained that he was an earnest reformer, and that he intended to publish the statistics in question, in order that the medical fraternity might become convinced of the blighting effect of the ordinary ligature. Nothing could shake his determination. He said that he had a great duty to perform, and that much as it pained him to grieve anybody, he must perform that duty. The indignant parents left his cell much cast down in spirits, and after vainly applying to the local court for an injunction forbidding the false agent to publish his statistics, went home and reported their failure to their wives and daughters.

The one question now agitating the public mind in Pennsylvania is whether that wretched felon will really publish his statistics. The contingency is one which cannot be contemplated without a shudder; but at the same time, it is possible that there is more or less merit in the pretended plan of adapting the six-button-glove principle to more esoteric garments, and that the pretended reformer has really solved the problem with which professional dress-reformers have proved themselves incompetent to grapple.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 5.—George P. Black, a trade delegate to the West, left to-day for Montreal, Chicago and other Western points.

THE NINTH DISTRICT FRAUD

PLAIN STATEMENT REGARDING IT.

THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE "UNINTENTIONAL ERROR"—THE MANIPULATORS HELD IN PUBLIC CONTEMPT—THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS, THEIR MEETING, AND JUDICIAL POWER TO CORRECT THE "UNINTENTIONAL ERROR."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the communication of your correspondent which appeared in your paper on the 21st ult., I demurred to the "counting in" of "Dick" Lathers, because he was not elected, and to the "counting out" of William H. Robertson, because he was fairly elected State Senator at the recent election, the facts and figures of the proceedings of the Westchester Board of Canvassers and the returns made to the Police Board from the Twenty-third Ward establishing it beyond dispute. The facts and figures warrant the denunciation and contempt discernible among the intelligent class of both parties as they watch the development in this game of bluster, brag, and impudence which characterizes "Dick" Lathers and his office-hunting followers in their desperation to obtain what of right and in justice belongs to another. It is well that they take an interest and keep their eyes open to the danger that threatens their rights, if this is tolerated in defiance of the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box. It is both natural and creditable to our electors that they have no desire to cheat anybody, nor to see any one "counted in" or "out;" while the suggestion of a fraud against their rights touches their sense of justice to such a degree that its consummation will assuredly mark the downfall of those concerned in it, be they as exalted in public estimation by their learning, reputation, or position as a Bigelow or a Potter; or the abject tools of a John T. Hoffman, as our Board of Westchester County Canvassers have proved themselves to be upon the law, facts, and figures in this case. The masses of both parties can never be induced to consent to a fraud upon their rights in order to aid either party to attain power, such as this case presents. The State Board of Canvassers, which, by virtue of their official positions under the statute, consists of Hons. John Bigelow, Frederick Olcott, Charles S. Fairchild, John D. Van Buren, and Charles N. Ross, have been called under official notice from the former to meet upon the 5th inst. at Albany. This board unquestionably possesses ample judicial powers "to hear, determine, and certify," who is entitled to the certificate of election upon the law and figures; while all that they require to duly exercise their power, is moral courage to do right. How can the State Board of Canvassers indorse the proceedings and results of the Westchester board, when the latter admit that the finding by them "that Lathers had 11 majority was an unintentional clerical error upon their part"? Every member of the Westchester Board of Canvassers ought to be obliged to appear as witnesses before the State board if Hon. William H. Robertson should contest for his rights before them, which the people desire should be done. This case, whether contested or not, ought to be investigated thoroughly, and no injustice should be tolerated to seat a man who was not elected. Can it be possible that the gentlemen composing our State board can afford to tarnish their public record by following the example of "that elegant gentleman," Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, who, by his presence and advice, consented to the "counting in" of "Dick" Lathers? Democrats object to have their party led by the tail of it, even with so hitherto a respectable figure-head as "that elegant gentleman." The more especially is this the case since that figure-head has seemed to have lost his head, if we may judge by his zealously leaving Washington recently, upon the telegraphic order of his political "Boss" John Kelly, and turning up at White Plains "just in time" to give his advice to Samuel W. Johnson, of Rye, who was on the staff of John T. Hoffman, and was Potter's choice for the Senatorial nomination in preference to Lathers. The manner in which "that elegant gentleman" carried out the orders given him by John Kelly illustrates how political aspirations turn some men's brains. The conduct of "that elegant gentleman," in this "counting-in job" might cause the Faculty of Union College and its grads to feel a tinge of degradation by this unseemly and improper exhibition on the part of Mr. Potter; but such a view of his action seems never to have entered his head. Time, which makes all things even, will yet prove to "that elegant gentleman" that the road to Gubernatorial honors in this State becomes most effectually closed by the exhibition of such sycophancy than by the now celebrated record of the "hypothecation" case. I only echo public opinion when I say that Hon. Clarkson N. Potter has irretrievably lost the confidence of his constituency by his conduct in this scheme to "count in" "Dick" Lathers, associated, as he was, with John T. Hoffman, of Tweed Ring notoriety, who was the subject of Grand Jury inquisition, which made it desirable on his part to put the Atlantic Ocean between himself and the findings of its deliberations. The role of lackey to John Kelly, so effectively enacted by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, excites surprise as well as contempt, and it is a charity to announce the fact so that the exclusive Potter may see himself as others do. The Westchester board, confronted by the law and facts, now aver, in extenuation of their conduct, "that they only acted ministerially, and had no power to go behind the returns to correct manifest errors of the Inspectors." When confronted with the record they excuse themselves by saying that they committed "an unintentional clerical error" in their findings, which should be corrected by the State Board of Canvassers. When interrogated why they voted down by a strict party vote every proper motion or resolution to send the full record before the State Board for inspection, they declare they were governed in their actions by the suggestions of such men as Potter and Hoffman, and regarded their advice to be legal and judicious in the interest of the Democracy. Truly has a friend stated in writing to us upon this transaction, "that Tammany Hall, in the full bloom of its audacity, never presumed to do its work so arbitrarily as our Board of Canvassers have upon the Senatorial vote." To explain for public information how disinterestedly unintentional was the means used to arrive at the conclusion reached, giving Lathers 11 majority, I have only to show what the board did. They made a record of 79 votes for "William H. Robinson" and 155 votes for "William H. Robertson," defective. The truth is that the Inspectors returns from the Twenty-third Ward show 20 votes for "William H. Robinson" and 214 for "William H. Robertson," defective. In fact there were no ballots cast for "William H. Robinson." The Westchester Board appointed a committee of two to take the returns back to the Inspectors of Election in the Twenty-third Ward, and every Inspector and Poll-clerk informed the committee that "there had been no ballots cast for 'William H. Robinson,' and that the returns made in this respect were written out wrong, in spelling 'Robertson' as Robinson, which the specimen ballot attached demonstrates." The Inspectors asked the consent of the committee from the board to make a correction of the return in this regard, but "Jake" Read—Supervisor of Yonkers—and the Democratic member of the committee objected, and the erroneous return had to stand. The Police returns show that all the ballots were printed "William H. Robertson" and not "William H. Robinson." When this committee had reported back to the County Canvassers, the following resolution was offered:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk be directed to transmit with the statement of the vote cast for Senator at the election of Senator for the Ninth Senate District, on the 6th day of November, 1877, a certified copy of the certificates of the Inspectors of Election in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, and specimen ballots attached."

This resolution was lost—all the Democrats voting in the negative; while every other proper motion or resolution was declared out of order by the Chairman of the board, who acted under the influence of Hoffman, because he had once nominated the aforesaid Chairman for the position of Harbor-master at the request of William Cauldwell, the man who has never denied the charge made by Tweed, "that he paid him, as a Senator, $29,000 in a position, for his vote for the charter." This is the situation of facts under which hitherto reputable citizens, acting as Supervisors, have come down to extenuating their action by insisting "that it was all unintentional on their part;" but it is worthy of notice that it is the only "unintentional error" they made in the entire canvass. I submit that it is suggestive of an effort to do something intentionally which public opinion will not tolerate to rest, and if proves "that ends do not always justify means." The "Dick" Lathers class of place-hunters justify the "counting out" of William H. Robertson by reference to the late Presidential controversy, now happily settled; but these men forget that the Democrats were alone responsible for the formation of the extra-judicial body who arbitrated the questions at issue, under a law which had the sanction of a large majority of votes from the Democratic Senators and Representatives; and even were there anything wrong in the case, it would by no means justify another wrong, unless we favor the establishment of anarchy. The better classes regard this "counting out" as without defense, and here we have the spectacle of "Dick" Lathers, for whom the writer of this voted, upon the representation of his integrity and honor being beyond reproach, coming into the Twenty-third Ward during the campaign, carrying a satchel, entering one of our numerous saloons, seating himself, and taking from his satchel a luncheon of boned turkey, &c., and, after partaking, leaving the place to pursue his journey, refusing to drink or treat any of the b'hoys. We had been told he was high-toned, like Potter; that he would be the next Congressional Representative; and, judging from his profuse promises, we assured ourselves he was a tremendous talker anyhow. Now, all his good traits had a tendency to command respect from the better classes; but imagine our chagrin—and it does vex us—to find he was a man who did not countenance bad habits at the spigot; but at the bung-hole he is ready to break his neck grabbing after an office to which he knows he was not elected, and loudly proclaims "that he will be Senator anyhow." His is a sad case of *non compos mentis*, arising from desire for office. Mr. Lathers ran for Senator in our district upon the Democratic ticket, and he ran behind his ticket in Rockland County 550 votes; he ran behind 370 votes in Putnam County; he ran behind in Westchester County 1,000 votes, and in the annexed territory he was over 800 behind his ticket, and yet he talks about how strongly he ran. His real trouble is, that he was a very weak candidate; he did no work, and displayed the white feather from the day he was nominated, although the argument by which he gained the nomination was predicated upon his ability to use "stamps" to secure his election. He was a load to his party, and one of the most thoroughly-despised cowards it is the privilege of the Democracy to pick up for office. In this record he is a trifle ahead of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, but the difference is only in the degree. Democrats have appealed to Lathers to get out of the attitude of claiming to be elected, when everybody knows he was honestly defeated, if not for his own good, then in the interest of the Democracy for which he professed so much veneration; but it seems to infuriate "the old man," and he insists upon staying at the bung hole of his lacking discretion in this unseemly situation. From all this, one thing can be calculated upon in the future—so far as the people are concerned in our locality—no South Carolina carpet-bagger, nor yet one from New-York City, like Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, can, for their conduct in this case, obtain enough votes to represent them anywhere hereafter. The question now comes up, What will the Board of State Canvassers do about this fraud? While no one is able to know what Hon. William H. Robertson intends to do as to contesting this question before the State Board, yet they desire to have such a body of gentlemen confronted by the facts and figures, such as a contest would bring out, to see if they would serve a partisan end, and defraud justice. Public sentiment is thoroughly satisfied that the Senate will do justice, and William H. Robertson will obtain what of right belongs to him; but if the State Board of Canvassers would stop this injustice in their capacity as canvassers, they would create a hope that political morality was not yet among the things that were, and receive the thanks of every right-thinking elector of the Ninth Senate District.

A SQUARE DEMOCRAT.

MORRISANIA, Monday, Dec. 3, 1877.

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S CASE BEFORE THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the Board of State Canvassers to-day the contest in the Ninth Senatorial District was taken up. The returns were read as follows: Whole number of votes cast 21,538, of which William H. Robertson received 10,786, Richard Lathers 10,499, William R. Robertson 79, scattering 37. The Board of Canvassers state that in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York 155 votes were cast for William H. Robertson for Senator, which were defective in that they did not give the number of the district. F. M. Bangs, of New-York, argued the case for Judge Robertson. He maintained that the electors were not required to designate the number of the district. Mr. Lathers replied in person, insisting that the State board had no power to go behind the returns, and had no judicial power at all; the statute was in this respect mandatory. Both parties to the contest submitted briefs, containing the points of their cases respectively, this evening. The board attach much importance to the case, and, as they find no established precedent to guide them, they will give it careful consideration. In rendering their decisions they will submit written opinions.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Harlan is expected to take his seat as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on Monday next.

The Boston banks have petitioned Congress to call a general international convention to establish a standard value for gold and silver.

The Washington *Star* completed its twenty-fifth year on Tuesday, 4th inst., and rejoices in its age and strength. It enumerates over 200 Washington journals which have lived and died within the past 80 years.

The Boston *Post* of yesterday begins a column with the injunction: "Now look out for campaign roorbachs." And then immediately asserted that "Prince keeps gaining." The *Post* was kind to give its readers timely warning.

The disappointed Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the President's Message gives evidence that he has not been able to master the silver question. But it consoles itself with the prediction that the next President will be a man who will sign the Bland bill.

An Elko Chinaman, according to the Elko (Nev.) *Post*, went home drunk, and was met at the door by his wife, who clubbed him unmercifully. A passer-by remarked: "John, your wife heap fight." "Yes," he replied, "she too much sabee. She live 'long side Melican woman tree month."

Charles Hill, a young aeronaut, 20 years of age, made a fatal ascension at Manning, S. C., Nov. 29. A rope attached to the balloon for the purpose of pulling it down broke, and the balloon rose rapidly. The next morning his lifeless body was found by searchers impaled upon a cypress stump in a swamp near the town.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles said in Boston that he thought the Army would need 40,000 men fully to meet the requirements upon it on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Rio Grande, and scattered points over 1,000 miles east and west. The Army, he said, is not large enough for the requirements of the country in any direction. The result is that the United States Army is the hardest-worked Army in the world.

Rev. Daniel Austin, formerly a Unitarian minister, but who retired several years since from active duty as such, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Kittery Point, Me., on Tuesday morning, at the age of 84 years. He went to

THE EXHIBITION OF ART.

POTTERY, PAINTINGS, AND LACES.

A LOOK AT THE PICTURES—THE CROWDED DEPARTMENT OF KERAMIC ART—RARE LACES FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF WELL-KNOWN NEW-YORK LADIES.

Even the brilliant display of paintings cannot keep the great majority of visitors to the decorative art exhibition away from the pottery ware and bric-a-brac. The collection is a very fine one, containing many specimens that could be put on view only in a loan exhibition. Mr. W. C. Prime, who is an authority on the subject of keramics, has opened his cabinets liberally, and furnished several large cases of rare and beautiful specimens. One of his cases contains pottery from the factories of Dresden, Limbach, Bonn, Volkstadt, Furstenberg, Ludwigsburg, Vienna, Staffordshire, Bristol, and others well known to collectors. The shelves hold many beautiful articles, such as red stone ware with Japanese ornaments and red lacquer and gilt, and a set of cups and saucers from a tea-service of Thuringian porcelain, painted *en camaieu*, each picture being a little gem. Mr. August Belmont also loans a fine display, consisting in part of old Delft plates, an ivory tankard, old Chinese plates with the arms of the Province of Utrecht, a very rare old China pitcher, a rare old China plate, and a set of Japanese vases. A curious memorial cup, from the Royal Manufactory in Berlin, is loaned by Mrs. T. d'Orémieulx, and two Sévres vases belonging to Louis XVI., painted to commemorate the birth of the Dauphin, by Mrs. Dr. Hosack. A bronze half-casket, inlaid with coins, and a Japanese surface, enamel plate on copper, are among the curiosities in this department. Another is a vase given by Queen Anne to Col. Peter Schuyler in 1710, and pronounced at the Paris Exhibition to be the finest specimen of Queen Anne silver. A huge drinking-cup that once belonged to John Paul Jones, is loaned by Gen. Dix. It is almost the counterpart in size of the immense silver tankard once used by Commodore Jones, and now exhibited in the National Museum in Philadelphia. A monogram of Peter the Great and Catherine, surmounted by the imperial crown, bearing on the reverse side a portrait of the Czarina, is loaned by Mrs. Arthur Bissell. A very handsome pair of candlesticks, in repoussé silver, brought to America by Lord Fairfax, is loaned by Mrs. B. H. Harrison. A jewel casket of modern Dresden, handsomely decorated in gold and colors, attracts much attention. An old Danish fruit-basket, from the Royal Factory, differs from those now in use only in shape, having sharp corners, with an open border at the top. A jug that was brought to America in the Mayflower is exhibited by Miss Cropper. A cow, in old Delft, loaned by Mrs. John A. Dix, is much admired. A cup and saucer and cover, of imperial egg-shell, presented to President Lincoln by the Tycoon of Japan, are loaned by Mrs. E. L. Henry. Mrs. John A. Dix has also loaned a teapot and cream-jug belonging to Lady Rachel Russell, whose husband was beheaded in the time of Charles II., and a Capo di Monte bowl, cover, and saucer. Altogether, the display of keramics is itself well worth a visit to the Academy of Design.

The paintings occupy the finest room of the suite, and they are well arranged and well lighted. The first to strike the eye, on entering, is a large one on the north wall, unusually brilliant in color, by Pinchart, entitled "Young Girl and Cupid." "Objects of Art," a small work, and hung in an obscure corner, painted by Desgoffe, represents game, fish, and fruits ready for the cook. It is a little jewel. "La Aimee," by Gérome, represents a somewhat denuded dancing girl performing before a number of Turks. It is one of the finest in the exhibition. "Christening in the Black Forest." by G. Brion, is a genuine touch of nature. "The Fountain of Love," by Jean Aubert, is a beautiful work, representing two young lovers stooping over a spring on the hillside to drink. "The Sweep," by Eastman Johnson, is a boy so darkened in color by his occupation that it is impossible to tell whether he is white or black, leaning against a wall. The "Old Age of a Prince," by Lucius Rossi, is probably the most brilliant and startling in color in the exhibition. It represents an aged prince, seated upon a throne, enjoying the gambols of his younger subjects. A very fine piece of animal painting is the "Scene in the Franco-Prussian War," by Detaille, representing a cavalry squad in barracks. "The Reflection," by Becker, of Berlin, takes a prominent place among its neighbors. It gives a beautiful picture of a score or more of monks, just finishing a fine dinner, and making ready for the wines and fruits. The "Alhambra," a small but beautiful piece that Ed. Zamacois left unfinished at the time of his death, is beautiful in coloring. One of the prettiest pictures in the exhibition, and one of the most thoroughly appreciated, is the "Head of a Child," by S. A. Ruse, representing a very pretty little girl, wearing a jaunty little bonnet of the period. "Sunset on the Ocean," by William T. Richards in 1872, shows a long, unbroken line of surf, beautifully done, with a shadowy sail in the far distance. The "Alhambra," by S. Colman, is the largest and one of the finest in the exhibition. This and "Sunset on the Ocean," are loaned by S. J. Harriott, who also owns "After the Shower," "A Home by the Sea," and "A Lady of Rank at Prayer." A fine picture by Gustave Doré, entitled "Don Quixote Entertained by the Duchess and Her Lady Wife, Quiteria," is loaned upon the passage, "The new-married couple entertained Don Quixote very nobly in acknowledgment of his readiness to defend their cause: they esteemed his wisdom equal to his valor, and thought him both a Cid in arms and a Cicero in arts." Mr. Doré has been very successful in this picture in the lights and shadows, and in making Basil's wife a beautiful face. "An Arab Pasha Entering his Harem," by George Clairin, is very bright and pretty. "The Grand Canal in Venice," by Ziem, is another of the very bright pictures having a bright subject. It is also unusually pretty. "Le Sonata Interrompue," by Madrazzo, represents a beautiful young lady leaning against a piano, which she has evidently just left, and looking admiringly upon a handsome bouquet that lies, half concealed by a paper wrapping, upon the piano-stool. A torn envelope is on the floor. It is among the best on the walls, in face, figure, and coloring. A "Wurtemberg Peasant Woman," by O. Becker, of Berlin, shows a purely quaint expression on an old woman's face. "Maternal Solicitude," by W. Bouguereau, represents a mother leaning over her sleeping babe. The expression is somewhat too composed to represent solicitude, but the picture is handsomely done, and the lights beautifully drawn. "The Picnic," by Rossi, shows a party at luncheon, seated upon a Turkish rug on a piece of greensward. The largest contributors to the picture-gallery are Jordan L. Mott, John Hoey, J. Abner Harper, J. J. Astor, William Astor, Morris K. Jesup, W. H. Phipps, M. H. Grant, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. J. Hunt, John Wolf, Robert L. Cutting, James De W. Cutting, W. B. Dinsmore, Benjamin J. Arnold, Henry G. De Forest, and J. Crosby Brown.

The display of laces is particularly fine, and attracts much of the attention of the ladies. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Tuckerman are among the largest lenders. One of Mrs. Astor's cases contains a piece of point d'Argentan, 1750; guipure à brides d'Angleterre, 1670; point de France, 1670; another piece of the same: two pieces of point coupé, 1580, and point de Gênes, 1620. Another of her cases contains three pieces Malines, Louis XV. Malines, barbe and lace, 1740; point de Venice, 1660, and Point d'Angleterre, 1650. Mrs. Tuckerman's case contains a rose point, second half of seventeenth century; collar of point de Venice, raised flowers, seventeenth century; the same, larger, and another piece were in geometric pattern; thread lace, in geometric pattern; a yard of old Flemish lace. or Valliers, a fine old lace Flemish collar, 32 inches long, one and a half yards of point de Paris, Louis XIV.; one and a half yards of old French guipure, four inches wide; a fine lappet, from Italy; an old guipure tape pattern, two yards long and six inches wide; a pointed cuff of old Mechlin, open guipure and another small piece of Mechlin. Three pieces of point de Venice, 1660 to 1700, are also exhibited by Mrs. Astor. A piece of point de Venice, formerly belonging to Queen Anne, is loaned by Mrs. J. K. Rogers. A piece of lace and a lace collar made for Marie Antoinette and given to her by the City of Venice are loaned by Mrs. Frederic Sterns. The value of the specimens is attested by their minuteness, the former being only about 8 by 18 inches, and the collar four inches wide. A piece of antique lace containing representations of birds and animals, supposed to be Genoese tape guipure, is loaned by Mrs. J. T. Johnston. An Italian point silk lace, in possession of the ducal family of Parma until the Revolution of 1857, when it was bought from the Duchess of Parma, is loaned by Mrs. Mallett. An old Italian lace, representing Adam and Eve, is one of the curiosities. Another is a piece of old Flemish, made when the Italian point was first copied in Flanders. One of the greatest curiosities in the display of laces is a piece of eu (Fanchon) Venice point, the origin of which was the imitation of coral brought home to a lace-worker (in point coupé) by her sailor lover, when she declared she would make something more beautiful than this with her needle. An enormous piece of lace, a coverlet in Venetian point, of various kinds, bearing the arms of the Venetian family for whom it was made, is loaned by Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant. It is about six feet square. Among the fancy laces are many rare specimens of Flemish, Venetian, and Italian point, old French point, and point d'Alençon, point d'Espagne, points d'Alençon and Argentan, Brussels point, Antique Roman, Tane guipure, Spanish guipure, Italian pillow lace, Russian lace, Genoese guipure, old Greek lace, point coupé, Venetian rose point, point Duchesse, old Mechlin lace, Rau lace, Altar lace, modern point a l'Arguille, guipure de Malines, Valenciennes de Flandre, English point, Brussels, points de Burano, and Mechlin. Among the other curiosities in lace are a veil from the trousseau of the Princess Elizabeth, of England, daugater of George III., and Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, loaned by Mrs. Bruen, and another, of the same, with a court train.

A NEW SENSE.

Prof. David Swing in his sermon in McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, on Sunday, 2d inst., said: "A grain dealer of this city found, a few years ago, that his mind was being transformed into a sense of wheat. As the eye is a sense of light, and the ear of sound, and the tongue of taste, so he had displaced all these by a new sense—a sense of wheat. He rose early to learn the latest quotations East, he sat up late at night to figure at the margins of the last or next million bushels, and of wheat he dreamed. amid it he ate and attempted to think or talk. All else began to disappear from the world: literature, religion, friendship, amusement, were all flying out of the window while wheat was coming in at the door. He was one of those minds which by nature concentrate upon one point. There are minds which, like a sun-glass, pour all rays upon one spot. This man was rescued from insanity, and perhaps from suicide, by his having caught one glimpse of the coming ruin. With a powerful will he limited his thoughts of trade to about four hours a day, and, outside of those hours, came to him home and play and books and friends, and his world widened out into something beautiful."

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS AT HARTFORD—CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association has been in session here for two days, and will continue through Thursday and possibly Friday. The members of the board present at the meeting to-day were Col. Charles W. Wooley, of Cincinnati, President; Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, N. Y., First Vice-President; L. J. Powers, of Springfield, Mass., Treasurer; Messrs. Gates H. Bernard, of Troy, N. Y.; George Sturges, of Philadelphia; William M. Parks, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio; Joshua Tuthill, of East Saginaw, Mich.; R. W. Gates, of Aurora, Ill., and Thomas J. Vail, of Hartford, Secretary of the board. The meeting is one of great importance to turfmen, as all conflicting interests concerning national trotting associations come before it for final arbitration. There are about 60 cases on the docket for consideration and judgment, and they are being acted on as rapidly as possible. The board has held sessions day and night since the opening of the meeting, the executive session to-night lasting until 11 o'clock. Of the cases presented, about two-thirds have been passed upon. Most of the matters considered have one common phase, consisting of temporary suspensions which have been made permanent by the decisions of the board. Outside of the cases of appeal, the board entered into a consideration of the standing and workings of the association, an inspection of its record, and the examination of its finances and resources, which are found to be in good condition.

Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, First Vice-President of the association, resigned his office on account of private business, and his resignation was accepted. The vacancy created in the Chairmanship of the Atlantic District board by Mr. Hutchinson's resignation, was filled by the election of Mr. Edward Thorne, of Millbrook, N. Y. The board then assigned to its sittings, to be held in the Eastern District, Gates H. Barnard, of the Atlantic District, to supply the place in the Eastern District to which Mr. Thorne had previously been assigned. This is the first session of the general board which has been held at its association office in Hartford. The meetings have usually been held in the large cities throughout the country.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

THE SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER AT NEWPORT NOT RELEASED—DENIAL BY THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE REPORTED ORDER TO SHOOT ALL PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was ascertained on inquiry at the Navigation Division of the Treasury Department that no orders have yet been issued for the release of the steamer Estelle, which is detained at Newport on suspicion of being connected with the Cuban insurrection, and it is further stated that request was made for permission to remove the vessel from Newport to New-York, but that such permission was denied for the present at the instance of the Secretary of State.

The Spanish Minister at Washington recently telegraphed to Captain-General Jovellar asking him to inquire as to the truth or falsity of the report that a secret order has been issued by Gen. Martinez Campos commanding all military chiefs to cause all prisoners of war found with arms to be shot, and then reported as having been killed on the field of battle. The Captain-General, under date of Havana Dec. 4, telegraphed as follows: "Although I do not consider it necessary to deny falsehoods publicly known to be such, I inform your Excellency, in order that you may make use of the information in such manner as you may deem proper, that the report of an alleged secret circular about the shooting of prisoners—said by the Cuban insurgent papers to have been issued by the General-in-Chief—which has been copied by some other papers, is utterly without foundation and an unscrupulous forgery. The conduct of the Spanish troops is, on the contrary, every day becoming more generous and humane, and it is impossible to find a single instance in the opposite direction."

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—A cable dispatch received here states that the ship Quintero, Capt. Manning, from Iquique, for Boston, sank after a collision with another vessel when off Cape Saint Roque Dec. 3. All the crew, except one, were saved. The vessel, cargo, and freight money were insured for about $80,000 in Boston, Philadelphia, and other companies. The Quintero was of 631 tons burden, built at Medford, Mass., in 1849, and was owned by the estate of Augustus Hemenway.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 5.—The American schooner Mary A. Harman, Capt. Scaife, from Havana for Baltimore, has arrived, with sugar, leaking.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamer Hibernia was wrecked in Maranham Bay on the 22d ult. The crew were saved. The Hibernia had on board cable to repair the Para and Pernambuco section of the Brazilian cable. The British ship Cairngorm, Capt. Love, from Greenock Nov. 21 for Pensacola, before reported stranded on New Island, has been floated. The British schooner Julia A. Merrit, Capt. Buckhard, from Dundalk and Dublin for Sydney, Cape Breton, in ballast, before reported ashore on the Welsh coast, has been floated. The Italian bark Emilia Ciampa, Capt. Cafiero, from Londonderry Nov. 19 for Baltimore, has returned, having been damaged by a collision. The British ship Prince Patrick, Capt. Peterkin, from London Nov. 19 for South-west Pass, has put into Dover, having lost jibboom and had hull damaged by collision.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 5.—The American bark Laura R. Burnham, Capt. Phillips, from Newcastle, New South Wales, Sept. 29, has arrived here with loss of foremast and mainto'gmast.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 5.—The schooner Jacob T. Allburger, loaded with pig-iron, is sunk at Watchaprique Inlet. Assistance has been sent her.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The wreck of the British ship Oasis, Capt. Burns, bound for Hampton Roads, before reported sunk at sea, has been sighted off Point Lynas, and an attempt is being made to tow her to Holyhead.

An effort was made to tow off the British ship Crusader, Capt. Matthews, before reported ashore on the Goodwin Sands, but it failed, and the vessel now lies totally dismasted.

An experienced pilot, who landed at Falmouth on Tuesday, reports that while coming down the Channel he passed more derelict vessels, parts of vessels, and wreck stuff than he ever remembers. Sometimes whole fields of wreckage were visible. A special watch had to be kept in order to avoid collisions.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The *Inter-Ocean* learns that the steam-ship Kershaw had a very rough passage up, and narrowly escaped foundering in Saginaw Bay. Her Captain, W. O. Harrison, was swept overboard and drowned.

CIVIL DAMAGE LAW.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A case under the Civil Damage law, which came up in Orange County, was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day. The judgment appealed from was recovered against both landlord and tenant for damages occasioned by liquor sold by the latter. This being the first case which has reached the Court of Appeals, the decision will be looked for with interest. W. J. Groo, of Middletown, appeared for the law, and L. E. Carr against it.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—The election in this State for members of the Legislature and ratification of the new Constitution, took place to-day. There was no opposition for members of the lower house. Joseph B. Cumming was elected Senator. Returns from different sections of the State indicate that the new Constitution and the Homestead act of 1877 are adopted by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. Atlanta is chosen capital by the same majority.

THE CANADA LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 5.—The shipments of sawed lumber for the year have closed. The results of the season's business were very satisfactory. The shipments reached 110,000,000 feet, against 102,000,000 last year.

A SAN FRANCISCO STREET ADVENTURE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Nov. 26 has this account of an unpleasant midnight adventure in that city: "A handsome gentleman, who is well known in stock circles of this city, met with a little adventure while on his way home from the club at 12 o'clock last Saturday night. He was passing through the Second-street Cut, and while deeply meditating on the deal of Ophir he was sharply commanded to halt and throw up his hands. He halted, and was beginning to parley, when one man presented a revolver to his forehead, another agent put the muzzle of a pistol to his back hair, and a third party said: 'We want what you have got.' The captive surveyed the situation at a glance, and replied: 'Take it.' The robbers proceeded to the work, first taking a $250 watch and a chain valuable to the owner because it was a family heirloom. When they asked for money, 'In here,' said the stock man, putting his hand in his hip-pocket. The agent went down in the pocket and brought forth $6 in silver. When this was done the robbers retreated, holding their pistols in readiness to resist pursuers. The stock man was satisfied at the termination of the interview, as he had $650 in gold notes and gold coin in another pocket, which the highwaymen failed to discover in their nervous haste."

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

MR. BEST TO REPORT TO-DAY.

PRESIDENT MANGAM STATES THE COMPANY'S INDEBTEDNESS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS YESTERDAY AT $2,206,000—HE SAYS THAT THE STOCK IS UNIMPAIRED, AND THAT THE COMPANY HAS $1,729,000 OF CALL LOANS ON GOOD COLLATERAL—THE COMPANY'S LAST OFFICIAL REPORT ANALYZED AND EXPLAINED.

When the National Trust Company opened its doors yesterday morning there was every sign that a run was about to commence. A crowd of excited depositors who had been waiting outside rushed in at once for the evident purpose of withdrawing their funds. The company's officers were prepared, however, and the following notice had already been posted up alongside the Paying Teller's desk:

To the Depositors of the National Trust Company:

In consequence of the malicious reports in circulation regarding the character of this company, and by the recommendation of Mr. Best, the Special Bank Examiner of the State, we hereby give notice that we require the 10 days' notice under which all deposits are made. D. R. MANGAM, President.

I cordially indorse the action of President Mangam in requiring the notice of 10 days referred to above.

WILLIAM J. BEST, Special Examiner, &c.

This stopped the run, although for a while it caused great indignation. Subsequently it was given out that checks or drafts for small amounts up to $100 would be cashed, and many persons availed themselves of the concession. The checks had to be handed to a porter, who carried them inside to the President's room. They were there examined and indorsed, and were then returned to the persons presenting them, who, if the indorsement was favorable, stepped up to the Paying Teller's desk and received their money. It was explained that this ceremony and the posting of the notice had been adopted to prevent persons from withdrawing their deposits merely on account of the rumors which have been spread derogatory to the institution. Mr. William J. Best, the Bank Examiner, who is examining the affairs of the company, said yesterday that he had finished his examination of the securities owned by the institution, and intended to go to work at once on the collaterals held by it against call loans. He hoped to be able to finish his report to-day. He would express no opinion as to the standing of the institution. He said that he received instructions from Superintendent Lamb late on Monday night to make the examination, and knew nothing as to the Superintendent's reasons. It is believed in well-informed circles that the Superintendent's action was based on the fact that some shares of National Trust Company stock were sold by auction on Saturday last at $63 50.

A TIMES reporter questioned President Mangam yesterday in regard to the securities which are given in detail in the report for 1876 as being owned by the company. These which are now quotable, together with the prices at which they were purchased, and the latest quotations for each up to the close of business yesterday, are as follows:

Securities.	Amount.	Purchase Prices.	Market Value.	Loss.	Gain.
U. S. new 5s	$300,000	111¾	107	$12,750	.....
U. S. 5s of '81	100,000	110¾	110¾	.....	.....
U. S. old, '65s	339,000	109½	102¾	22,873	.....
U. S. new '65s	291,000	112½	106	18,187	.....
U. S. '67s	23,000	115½	109⅛	1,466	.....
Cen. Pac. 6s,					.....
San Jos. Br.	50,000	94	86½	3,750	.....
N. Y. C. 6s of '87	22,000	106	107	.....	$2,200
N. Y. C. stock	10,000	100	105¾	.....	575
U. P. 1st M. 8s	50,000	105¾	106¾	.....	750
Erie 4th M. 5s	50,000	98	102⅜	.....	2,125
L. S. R. R. 8s	50,000	56	59¾	.....	1,875
				$63,026	$7,525
				7,525	
Apparent net loss				$56,501	

The "coupon" quotations, which are the highest, have been given in all the above cases. There a number of items which are either not salable in this market or of which there have been no sales for months. There is the Davis sewing-machine stock ($10,000) and the Watertown real estate, $22,000, which are regarded down town as of doubtful value; the Missouri Pacific, Carondelet branch, bonds, ($91,000, purchased at 100,) which Wall-street experts say are valued at 30 to 50; the South Pacific construction bonds, ($100,000, purchased at 75,) worth 75; the Missouri Pacific third mortgage bonds, ($249,000, purchased at 90,) valued by experts at 70, and Missouri Pacific stock, ($37,500, purchased at $100,) valued variously at 2 to 2 and 75. In the 1876 report the surplus is given at $39,062 18, and in the July, 1877, report, published exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, at $19,103 30. According to the above valuations, these surpluses would obviously be wiped out long ago. President Mangam refused yesterday to furnish for publication any later details of the assets and liabilities of the company than those contained in the above-mentioned reports. He said that the report of the Trustees who examined the affairs of the institution a few weeks ago had not yet been acted upon by the Board of Trustees, and he was, consequently, not at liberty to make it public. Whether the surplus had been impaired or not he would not say, preferring to wait until Mr. Best should make the result of his examination known, but he assured the reporter that the company's capital has not been impaired. This is $1,000,000, and under the company's special charter each stockholder is liable for double the amount of the shares held by him. Reading from a slip giving the record of yesterday's business, Mr. Mangam said that last night the total of the call loans due the institution was $1,729,000, all of which, he said, the company holds good collateral. The gross aggregate owed by the institution to the public—depositors and everybody else—up to last night was, Mr. Mangam said, $2,206,000; so that granting that the other assets which should properly be worthless, the depositors at least were perfectly safe.

In regard to the United States bonds, Mr. Mangam acknowledged that the company still owns a large portion of those named in the report of 1876, but not all of them. Some, he said, had been called in, but he would not designate which had been disposed of under the calls. The new '65s, old and new, are the only bonds of those mentioned in the report that have been called in. Their disposal would reduce the apparent deficit $25,372 50. Mr. Mangam said the sewing-machine stock and Watertown real estate had been taken for a bad debt, and one of the officers of the sewing-machine company told him within six months that the company had made $50,000 profit during the previous year, which they had applied to taking up some old bonds. Mr. Mangam could not state their value, but hoped to realize something from them. He said a grave mistake existed in regard to the Missouri Pacific bonds and stock. The road was sold under foreclosure of the third mortgage in 1875, and the $7,500,000 of old stock wiped out. This is the stock that is now quoted at 1½ to 2 per cent. Under the reorganization a new capital was paid in in cash and new stock issued therefor. This is the stock the National Trust Company holds. Mr. Mangam claims that the road is one of the best in the country and that stock and bonds will be quoted far above par before long. The majority of both is controlled by Commodore C. K. Garrison. The second mortgage is being paid at the rate of $50,000 a year, the charter of the road requiring that to be done, so that eventually the third mortgage will become a second mortgage. Mr. Mangam said that an error was made in the report of 1876 in stating that the Carondelet bonds had cost the company 100. They had cost only 80, and he considered them still worth that price. He claimed that the company received some deposits yesterday.

Mr. Mangam said in conclusion that the company has paid $800,000 in dividends on its capital stock; that it has paid 4 per cent. semi-annually without a break from its foundation up to the last six months when the dividend was 3 per cent., and that it is in every respect perfectly sound.

LEGISLATURES IN SESSION.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—The General Assembly met to-day at noon. The Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Thomas presiding, re-elected Shelton C. Davis, Clerk, and W. W. Harrison, Sergeant-at-Arms. A committee was appointed to join with the House Committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the body was ready for any communication he had to make. The Message was sent in by the Governor, which was read and ordered printed, and the Senate adjourned. The House organized by electing Judge Allen, of Shenandoah, Speaker, with only two opposing votes. The Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the previous House were re-elected. A. B. Cottrell, of Henrico, was elected First Doorkeeper, and A. B. Sullivan, Second Doorkeeper. The Governor's Message was received, partially read, and ordered printed, and the House adjourned.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The Legislature to-day elected A. C. Haskell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Wright, resigned; W. H. Wallace, Judge of the Seventh Circuit, in place of Northrop, resigned; Leroy F. Youmans, Attorney-General, in place of Gen. Conner, resigned. Wallace's election creates a vacancy in the Speakership of the House of Representatives, which will be filled to-morrow. The House passed a resolution to send the report of the Investigating committee relating to Patterson to the United States Senate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5.—The Legislature met to-day and heard the reading of the Governor's Message, which stated the object of convening an extraordinary session. It earnestly urged the adoption of the bondholders' 60 cents proposition. The Legislature adjourned without action until to-morrow morning.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5.—A Victoria dispatch says British Columbia is excited over gold quartz discoveries. In the Cariboo district a ledge has been traced five miles, with a width from 18 to 36. Assays from 50 feet below the surface give $40 to $90 to the ton. An official report from the Government Engineer is expected next week.

A WHISKY SWINDLER SET FREE.

THE CASE OF JACOB REHM, OF CHICAGO—HOW HE PROCURED HIS FREEDOM—PROMISES MADE BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS KEPT IN FULL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—Contrary to the statements given out yesterday, it now appears that the case of Jacob Rehm, one of the notorious Whisky Ring, and who was held in the sum of $1,000,000, as due the Government for his alleged irregular transactions, was thrown out of court at the examination, and he is now entirely freed from further prosecution. After hearing evidence as to the conditions held out to Rehm, by the Government and its officials, and the immunity promised in case he made a full confession of his doings, and at the same time informed on others, it was established to the satisfaction of Judges Drummond and Blodgett that Rehm was entitled to go scott free, and that his confessions, made last Winter, were with the complete understanding on the part of his attorneys, the United States District Attorney, and the Treasury Department at Washington, that he was not to be liable any further. The claim against Rehm was made by the Government to recover $1,000,000, of which it asserts Rehm, as a distiller, defrauded it in evading the Revenue laws. The defense was that civil immunity had in honor been accorded Rehm after he had paid the penalty of his shortcomings. In accordance with this, after the case had drifted aimlessly about in the great sea of court litigation, Attorney General Devens sent word to United States Attorney Bangs, advising him to lay the matter before the court to ascertain whether the Arrangements between counsel for the Government and counsel for Rehm had been such as to impose on the Government the duty, as a matter of honor and good faith, of dismissing the prosecution against that person. The matter was brought up, and, on the evidence submitted by both sides, the Judges decided that the arrangement had been such as to impose the obligation of good faith, hence the recommendation. In obedience to the expression of the Judges, Mr. Bangs, who was acquainted with the decision yesterday afternoon, moved the dismissal of the case, which was accordingly done.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier" will be acted at the Théâtre Français this evening.

A programme of English glee music will be interpreted at Chickering Hall, this evening, by Misses Beebe and Finch, and Messrs. Woodruff, Ellard, Nilsen, Baird, and Aiken.

The Alhambra Palace and Garden on Broadstreet in Philadelphia, which was built by the Kirkfy Brothers during the Centennial year, has been purchased by John S. Clarke, the comedian.

A NEW READER.

PROF. EMIL FRANKLIN AT STEINWAY HALL.

That a "grand Shakespearean and musical entertainment" may not be always a most potent illustration of the eternal fitness of things was clearly shown by a programme bearing that style and title which was furnished at Steinway Hall last evening. The Shakespearean portion of it was supplied by Prof. Emil Franklin, the musical by Mr. Homer N. Bartlett and Miss Henrietta Beebe. Prof. Franklin, it appears, is indorsed by Mr. Barry Sullivan and other leading tragedians, which perhaps counts for something, but of far greater importance than this, he bears the proper seal and *imprimatur* of Mayor Ely. This, indeed, implies the true assay of talent, the very Hall mark of excellence, and here we intend not to pun concerning the official mansion of his Honor, the Mayor. Prof. Franklin's selections were from "Richard III.," "Julius Cæsar," and "Macbeth." The failure of the entertainment to illustrate the fitness of things was chiefly noticeable in the fact that *Richard*—costumed, buskined, made crooked and hump-backed, and otherwise repugnant and unsavory—was constrained to fret and fume and pace the platform between a Steinway piano-forte and a little lecture table, with a modest glass of water thereon, whereat in a subsequent scene several declamatory and ritupurative Romans slaked their thirst. There was nothing, in fact, to remove him of Gloucester from the yellow pine chairs and the other abounding anachronisms of his surroundings. He bore himself bravely, however, rejoiced in the fact that the clouds no longer lowered upon *our* house, with an emphasis which clearly indicated that no other house was intended, and let out "the aspiring blood of Lancaster" with a good deal of decision and vigor. In the Roman impersonations he eschewed the toga, but in his own proper person supplied a long array of them, giving them very distinct individualities by various gradations of tone, and to give them ample time to consider its value. And that is what this exposition will accomplish. While we are shipping immense quantities of produce, meats, &c., to England, that country is selling the canned and pressed meats of her colonies in France and Italy. If England can afford to buy of us for her own consumption, we certainly ought to be able to compete with her for the trade which she is monopolizing in France and Italy. The Exposition will last six months, giving an excellent opportunity, as well as ample time, for France, Italy, and other countries to become thoroughly acquainted with our goods and prices. There is little doubt in my mind that it will increase the trade in agricultural implements fourfold, and will open up a valuable and permanent trade with France and Italy, and largely increase that trade in the countries in which it is already established.

THE BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Base-ball League, held this forenoon, a resolution recommending the admission of the new Cincinnati Club was adopted. The board decided that the new Hartford Club did not at present hold a franchise, but their application for membership will be considered to-morrow. At noon the league proper met and voted to admit the Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis Clubs. The resignation of the St. Louis Club was accepted. The constitution and playing rules were examined, and nearly all the old articles approved; the balance is held over for to-morrow's consideration. A new article to the constitution was adopted providing for a League Alliance, the principal feature of which will be to give clubs a championship to be competed for by all. The board adjourned until to-morrow.

DR. WILD'S CHURCH REFUSES

PLYMOUTH'S PLAN UNSUCCESSFUL.

THE PROPOSED NON-PARTISAN CONFERENCE NOT WHOLLY ACCEPTABLE TO THOSE WHO KEPT CLEAR FROM MR. BEECHER'S TROUBLES—A CHANCE FOR ANOTHER MOVE TOWARD CONGREGATIONAL UNITY.

At a meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers, held in Plymouth Church on Nov. 7, it was resolved to revive the practice of holding conferences, which was dropped about three years ago. These conferences, which were composed of the Pastor and a lay delegate from each of the churches represented, greatly aided the charities of the Congregational Church. In Brooklyn alone the funds raised for such purposes amounted to about $30,000 a year; at present the amount does not exceed $5,000. The consequence has been, as stated at the meeting in Mr. Beecher's church on Nov. 7, to injure very much some of the weaker churches, and to weaken generally the spirit of Congregationalism. After the matter had been discussed at length, Rev. E. P. Thwing, Register of the association and Pastor of the Church of the Covenant, was instructed to select a church in which a conference could be held. Mr. Thwing, in accordance with his instructions, wrote to Rev. Joseph Wild, Pastor of the Union Congregational Church, Elm-place, asking permission to hold the proposed conference in that church. During the Beecher-Tilton controversy most of the Congregational churches took sides in the sense that they were opposed to Mr. Beecher. Dr. Wild was neutral during the controversy, and that fact is hinted at in the following letter of Rev. Mr. Thwing as a reason why the conference should be held in the Union Congregational Church:

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1877. }

DEAR BROTHER WILD: I am directed by the association to call a conference through one of our churches, and the Union Church seems to be best, and, indeed, the only one. The South Church at one extremity and Tompkins-Avenue on the other decline on account of sickness of the Pastor and other engagements. Plymouth has just entertained the association this month, and the other two, Dr. Storrs' and Dr. Budington's, are not likely to take the start, though it is quite likely that they may send delegates. Your church is central, and you and the people are not champions of any hitherto known party, and we feel that you should have the conference if possible. There need be no expense, the 20 or 30 delegates can easily be dined in families. Mr. A. S. Barnes will take 20. I will take some if necessary—ten, &c. It will only be a meeting afternoon and evening, with reports and papers and discussions. Select your own day, though early in December, between the 10th and 19th, is better, and let me hear soon. Yours truly,

E. P. THWING, Register.

Dr. Wild called on Mr. Thwing yesterday and refused the use of his church for the proposed conference. It is supposed that Dr. Wild feared that a discussion might arise which would be offensive to some of the churches. This decision was probably influenced by the following passage in a report on feeble churches read by Mr. Beecher at the meeting above referred to as being held in Plymouth Church, Nov. 7:

"The decay of the Congregational spirit in Congregational churches has left feeble churches to struggle almost unaided in their difficulties. Some of our influential Congregational churches in these two cities are doing but little for Congregational churches, and are practically shutting up the channels of their former denominational liberality, because the Congregational churches of America refuse to indorse a type of Congregationalism which has been proposed as superior to that of their fathers. Such coldness falls upon feeble churches with peculiar injury at a time when they need all sympathy and aid from their stronger brethren."

The above passage, it is thought, reflects on the churches which did not side with Mr. Beecher in his recent troubles, and the harmony of the conference might, it was feared, be dis urbed by some similar allusion, which possibly might give rise to an acrimonious discussion.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night in Western Wisconsin has moved north-eastward into Canada. It has been accompanied by rainy and stormy weather from the East Gulf and Atlantic coasts to the lakes, and turning into snows from the North-west and upper lakes to Tennessee. Rising and high barometer, diminishing north to west winds, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather are now prevailing from the Gulf States to the Missouri Valley; rainy weather and brisk to high variable winds in the Atlantic States. The pressure is lowest from Maine to Lake Huron. Light rains have fallen in Oregon and Washington Territory. The Ohio River has continued slowly falling at Cincinnati and Louisville, and commenced rising at Pittsburg. The Mississippi has fallen at Cairo, and continued rising at Memphis and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, brisk and high westerly to northerly winds, diminishing in force, and rainy, followed by decidedly colder, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising and high barometer, diminishing north to west winds, decidedly colder, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except light snows in the last district, and followed in Western Texas by falling barometer and a slight rise in temperature.

For the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rising barometer, diminishing west to north winds, colder and generally cloudy weather

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. S. Peas, bags	90	Molasses, bbls	5,017
R. W. Flour, pks	401	Spirits Turp., bbls	788
Beans, bbls	230	Resin, bbls	3,902
Cotton, bales	7,621	Oil-cake, pks	1,768
Copper, ingots	29	Oil, Lard, bbls	194
Copper, cakes	180	Peanuts, bags	224
Dried Fruit, pks	697	Pecans, pks	33
Eggs, pks	605	Pork, pks	964
Flour, bbls	14,208	Beef, pks	332
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pks	3,338
Corn-meal, bags	190	Lard, tes	2,566
Wheat, bushels	33,200	Butter, pks	2,825
Corn, bushels	15,600	Cheese, pks	15,012
Oats, bushels	18,900	Dressed Hogs, No	156
Rye, bushels	1,262	Bics. tes	304
Barley, bushels	36,535	Sugar, hhds	109
Oat-meal, bags	800	Skins, bales	32
Flax-seed, bags	300	Starch, pks	600
Grease, pks	63	Stearine, pks	39
Grass-seed, bags	843	Tallow, pks	204
Hides, No	2,482	Tob, pks	3
Hides, bales	1,240	Tobacco, hhds	203
Hops, bales	257	Tobacco, pkgs	423
Lead, pigs	3,818	Whisky, bbls	311
Leather, sides	14,340	Wool, bales	426
Moss, bales	16		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady but quiet to-day. Sales, 480 bags per Nora, 760 bags per Peking, and 664 bags per Astarte, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 64,749 bags; at the outports, 69,148 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 108,500 bags, of which 47,304 bags to New-York....Other kinds have been in moderate demand at very firm prices....The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 8,407 bags Maracaibo, 717 bags Savanilla, 836 bags Jamaica, and 200 bags Ceylon sold within our range. Also, 1,815 bags Angostura, shipped to Europe by first hands....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 28,788 bags and 47,387 mats. ....We quote: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@ 16½c.; fair, 18¼c.; good, 18¾c.; prime, 19½c.@ 19¾c.; gold, @ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 19¾c.@21½c.; gold, Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18¾c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 16c.@ 19¾c.; gold....Java invoices, 22c.@24c.; Singapore, 17¾c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@ 18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¾c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17¾c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¾c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19¾c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Angostura, 17c.@19c., gold @ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after for early delivery, at an advance of 1-16c. @ lb., with a further improvement claimed toward the close....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,474 bales, (of which 828 bales were on last evening,) including ——— bales to shippers, 1,274 bales to spinners, 200 bales to speculators, and —— bales in transit....And for forward delivery, business has been unusually active at generally higher prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bales, (of which 18,700 bales were on last evening and 84,300 bales to-day,) with 5,700 bales on the calls on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11 5-16c.@11.51c.; January, 11.59c.@11.60c.; February, 11.72c.; March, 11.87c.@11.88c.; April, 11.97c.@11.98c.; May, 12.07c.@12.08c.; June, 12.19c.@12.21c.; July, 12.24c.@12.25c.; August at 12.27c.@12.31c., showing an advance of 1@7 points, closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,621 bales, and at the shipping ports 29,706 bales, against 21,915 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 110,035 bales, against 113,829 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,813,362 bales, against 4,500,443 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports, (four days,) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 34,310 bales; to the Continent, 8,462 bales; to France, 8,299 bales; to the Channel, —— bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 699,985 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 82,479 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ordy.	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Low Mdlg.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Good Mdlg.	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	10⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅜	Middling	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—Export operations in State and Western flour were checked by the advance reported in lines of regular shipping Extras for prompt and forward delivery, mostly for common, on a steady basis as to values. Home trade dealings, however, were on a very moderate scale, though, in most instances, suitable grades of stock were quoted rather weaker on comparatively free offerings, especially of the less desirable kinds of Winter Wheat and Minnesota Extras, which were heavy and irregular.... Sales have been reported since our last of 23,400 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $5 75@$6 50; (200 bbls. unsound Southern Illinois Extra at $5 75; 300 bbls. do. at $5 90@$6 40; 3,250 bbls. do. at $6 50@$6 75; (500 bbls. Sour Minnesota sold at $6 50;) inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3 40@$4 10 for poor to about choice Winter and $3@$4 for Spring; inferior to very choice State at $3 90@$4 50; Western at $4 10@$5 25, mostly at $5@$5 10; inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@ $5 55; (about 3,500 bbls. sold at these figures, of which 1,500 bbls. for Export;) Southern, at $5 55@$6 75 for very choice do. at $5 65@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $5 20@$6 35 for fair to choice, (and $6 40@$6 50 for very fancy,) chiefly at $6 25 do., for South American, $6 30@$7 for fair to very fancy; do., for English markets, $5 40@$5 50; (300 bbls. sold at $5 40@$5 45, closing with $5 45 bid for round lots;) do., Family Extras, $5 75@$7 75, the latter for choice; Rye mixture, $5 10@$5 50; Corn meal, $2 90@ $5 10@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60; (1,500 bbls. Milwaukee Extra went at $5 50;) good to choice do. at $5 65@$6; and other grades within yesterday's range, buyers in several instances obtaining concessions on low grade Extras, though, in most instances, in some cases of as much as 25c. @ bbl.....Included in the reported sales were 13,400 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 5,600 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 1,350 bbls. Minnesota Bakers', (of which 900 bbls. for export,) 1,850 bbls. Western Bakers', 1,550 bbls. do. straight Extras; 800 bbls. do. Patent do., 3,450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,500 bbls. for export at $6 35@$7; 625 bbls. Patent Extras, and 400 bbls. Superfine,) 1,425 bbls. do. Fancy, and 450 bbls. Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.... Southern Flour dull and heavy; 850 bbls. sold in lots. .....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 550 bbls. at generally steady prices, and 300 bags, Indian corn, at 60c. @ bag, (100 bbls. Prize Medal Meal went at $5 10.).....Buckwheat Flour unaltered.....Of Buckwheat Grain, a car-load of prime State, to arrive, sold at the advanced price of 56c.

GRAIN—Wheat ruled decidedly stronger, on much lighter offerings, more favorable cable advices, and more active inquiry, largely speculative, though a good demand was also noted for export, and some call also for milling purposes. Prices of Spring grades were advanced quite sharply near the close, generally on options, 1c.@2c. (in instances even more,) @ bushel; and bidding on options on Winter grades was also higher; but, in the instance of Winter grades, without lendings, in important transactions. The general market closed very firmly at the improved figures, with less urgency apparent to place supplies at even the advanced quotations....Sales have been reported, to-day at 1,474,000 bushels, (of which 1,186,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 4,000 bushels Red Canada, in bond, at $1 43; 15,000 bushels White State at $1 55; 1,800 bushels Amber State at $1 43; 24,000 bushels Spring, under inspection at 366@ $1 37, closing at $1 37; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 32½; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (for export,) at $1 32½@ $1 33, closing at $1 33; 3,400 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 28; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 31, closing with $1 31 bid; 6,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 30 7-16; 72,000 bushels do., December delivery, at $1 29½@$1 32, closing at $1 32; 48,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 32½@$1 33, closing at $1 33; bid; 8,000 bushels do., February, at $1 34¾, closing at $1 35, closing bid; and ——The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 42½ bid, and $1 44¾ asked; do., January, at $1 43¾@$1 47; do., February, at $1 44¾@$1 49.....and New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 31¾@$1 32, (as against $1 28@$1 30 yesterday;) January, at $1 33@ $1 33½, (as against $1 31¾@$1 32¼ yesterday;) February at $1 35½@$1 35¾.....And No. 2 Northern Spring, December option, at $1 32¼@$1 33; do., January, $1 33¼@$1 34¾; do., February, at $1 34@$1 36, @ bushel.....Corn has been more freely purchased, partly for export, with prime old crop quoted 4c.@5c. @ bushel higher; and new crop also somewhat firmer.....Sales have been reported of 389,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 301,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 for early delivery, at 43½c.@44c., (and 43¾c. bid;) small lots early at 43¾c.; closing at 44c. bid, and 44½c. asked, (30,000 bushels choice sold late at 44½c.;) do., in store, about 72,000 bushels, at 43¼@43⅝c.; New-York No. 2, December, 88,000 bushels, at 43¾@c. 44c., closing at 44c. bid; steamer Mixed, old crop, about 48,000 bushels, at 42½c.@42¾c.; No. 3, new crop, (about 40,000 bushels) at 38½c.@38⅝c.; ungraded Mixed Western, about 24,000 bushels, at 41c.; new crop Yellow, a car-load, at 45c.; new White Western, at 59c. .....At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 41¾c.@42c.; January at 41c.@ 42c.; February at 42c.@42½c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 43¾@44c.; do., January, at 44¼c. @44½c.; do., February, at 44¾c.@45c.....Rye has been in more demand, and quoted firmer, with No. 1 Western, bonded, nominally at 70c.; No. 2 do. at 67½c.@68c.; afloat, very good to very choice State, 70c.@73c.; (about 12,000 bushels prime State, reported as taken for export, at about 70½c.;) car lots of all kinds quoted 2c.@4c. under these figures.....Barley has been in fair demand, partly for export, at previous prices.....Sales reported of 40,000 bushels two-rowed State, in car lots and boat-loads, at 69c.@77c.; 12,500 bushels ungraded Canada, part at 95c., and boat-load of very fancy No. 1 Canada at $1 08.....Feed Barley has been in demand and quoted steady within the range of 58c.@60c.....Barley-malt and Canada Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been in comparatively moderate demand, but offered with less urgency, and quoted rather steady for desirable lots....Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 2,800 bushels, at 39c.@39½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,200 bushels, at 39¾c.@39¾c.; New-York No. 2, Mixed, 2,000 bushels, Mixed Western, 4,900 bushels, at 37½c.@38½c.; White Western, 3,500 bushels, at 39c.@41c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 39½c.@39¾c.; and No. 3 do. at 39c., sold; White State, 20,000 bushels, at 39c.@41c.; Mixed State, 11,000 bushels, at 37c.@39c.....Feed has been moderately dealt in at about former rates.....40-lb. quoted at $18 50@ $20 for fair to strictly prime; 50-lb. at $19@$20, chiefly at $19@$19 50; Brewers' Grains, at $19@$20 @ ton; Sharps at $22@$24; Rye Feed at $19@$21 for fair to very choice.....Hay and Straw quoted steady on a moderate movement, and without change noted within the previous range. Sales 200 bags choice Timothy-seed at $1 40, with several December contracts for Clover-seed reported as settled on the basis of 9½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, with Strained quoted at $1 67½; good Strained at $1 75, and other grades as before. Sales, 400 bbls. good Strained at $1 75.....Tar and Pitch dull at former quotations.....Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand; merchantable quoted at the close at 33½c. Sales, 150 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Refined in less request, with December deliveries at the close weak at 13c.....Refined, in cases, more active; quoted at 17c.@17½c. for standard brands, nearly delivery.....Sales reported of 100,000 cases, for shipment to the East Indies and Japan, on private terms.....Crude slow of sale; quoted at 8c., in bulk, and 10¾c. in shipping order.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for December delivery, quoted at 12¾c.....And at Baltimore, Refined, for December, quoted at 12½c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported, this forenoon, of 20,000 bbls. United, $1 30@$1 32½, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull to-day for early delivery at about former prices.....Sales reported of no important lots; new quoted at $13 50 for uninspected, and $14 for inspected.....Other kinds dull and nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess in fair demand; December option quoted nominal; January, $13 35; February, $13 35; March, $13 50@$13 60, with sales reported of 500 bbls., January option, at $13 35; 1,250 bbls., February, at $13 30@$13 35.....Dressed Hogs have been in much better supply and less request at decidedly lower rates, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6¼c.; fancy Pigs at 6¾c.....Cut-meats dull at about former figures.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies at 6¾c.@6¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range.....Of Bacon, sales reported 80 hhs. Long Clear at 6¾c. And for Western, delivery, 2,000 hhs. Long and Short Clear at 6@ 11-16@6 25; 500 hhs. Long Clear, December delivery, on private terms.....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, at rather firmer prices; 500 tes. Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 290 tes, prime new at $8 42½@$8 45, 100 tes. old at $8 35.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard in more demand, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close at $8 40@$8 42½; January, $8 40@ $8 42½; February, $8 50@$8 52½; March, $8 50@ $8 62½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tes., December, at $8 40@$8 42½; 4,750 tes., for the Continent, on private terms; and 400 tes., for the West Indies, also on private terms.....Beef quiet; quoted as before.....Of Beef Hams, sales here, 30 bbls. Summer-cured at $16 50; and at Chicago, 100 bbls. at $16 50.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about as before on a moderate movement.....Tallow has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady; quoted at $7 62½ for prime City, with sales reported of 85,000 lbs. at $7 62½@$7 68¾, for export and to quality.....Stearine has sold with prime to choice Western, in tes., quoted at $8 75@$8 85; City at $8 75@$8 87½. Sales, 100 tes. Western on private terms.....Refined Summer Yellow Cottonseed oil in good request; December options closed easier at 54½c.@55c.; January at 52c.@53c. Sales, 400 bbls., February, at 51½c.; and 400 bbls., March, at 50c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate request within the previous range.....We quote Deer thus: Very Ords, 30c.; Guatemala, 32½c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 28c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central American, 27½c.@30c.; Angostura, 26c.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47c.@48c.; Matamoras, 47c.@48c.; Rio and Buenos Ayres, 46c.@47½c.; Payta, 44c.@46c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, @ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of 3,500 bags Centrifugal at 7¾c.; 900 hhds. do. at 7 9-16c.; 400 hhds. Molasses Sugar on private terms.....We quote fair Refining Cuba weak and nominal at 7¼c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7½c.; fair to very choice Centrifugal Grocery, 7½c.@8c. No. 12 Clarified, 7¾c. Centrifugal stock at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars, 6c.@6¾c.; Melado, 4c.@ 6c., @ lb.....Refined Sugars have been very sparingly sought after, at rather easier prices, including Cut-loaf at 9¾c.; Crushed at 9¾c.; Powdered at 9¼c.; Granulated at 9¼c.; Soft White at 8¾c.@9c.; Soft Yellow at 7c.@ 8¼c. @ lb.....The movements in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Tes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1877	44,959	17,279	105,772	13
Receipts since	1,355		3,304	130
Sales since	781	111	4,679	
Stock Dec. 5, 1877	43,933	17,168	102,597	143
Stock Dec. 7, 1876	10,692	18,490	93,711	1,512

TEAS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,000 half-chests Japan, and 2,200 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.....Market about as last quoted.

WHISKY—Quiet; 50 bbls. of a favorite brand sold at $1 10½.

FREIGHTS—The business to-day has been less active, as a rule, but indicative of no further important changes as to rates. The buoyancy in Wheat and Corn was against the export movement in Grain. Moderate offerings reported of Cotton, Provisions, and general cargo at currently steady rates for Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,500 bushels Peas, at 7d. @ bushel; 800 pks. Merchandise, at 25s. @ ton, and by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton, of direct shipment, at 9-32d.; 3,000 to 4,000 bales do., reported as of through freight, mostly on the basis of ½d. @ lb.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.; 8,000 bushels Barley at 7¾d. @ bushel; 1,100 bbls. Apples at 1s.; 1,500 bbls. Oysters at 4s. @ bbl.; 5,000 to 7,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 5,100 bxs. Bacon (part through freight) at 35s.; and small lots of Leather at 55s.@60s. @ ton. And by steam from the West, of through freight, 2,000 pks. Provisions within the range of 70c.@83c. @ 100 lb. Also, a British ship, 1,409 tons, and an American ship, 1,260 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there) at about 7-16d. @ lb.....For London, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. @ ton, and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 9d. @ bushel; 100 bales Hops at 3d. @ lb.; 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. @ bbl. Also, a British bark, 700 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s.; and another, 640 tons, hence, with general cargo, to Cadiz, or Antwerp, or Rotterdam, on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 to 3,000 bbls Flour, reported on private terms.....For Bristol, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 2s. 3d. @ bbl. as the asking rate.....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, 488 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on private terms, quoted at 7-16d.@15-32d. @ lb.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 570 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Barley at 6s. 3d.; another, 336 tons, with about 2,200 quarters, same terms. Grain, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d. @ quarter.....For Havre, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn, (to complete loading,) of which 8,000 bushels at 7½d., and 16,000 bushels at 7d., closing at 7¼d. @ bushel; also, a British ship, 1,913 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 539 tons, with Cotton from New-Orleans at 7c. @ lb.....For Passages and back, a British brig, 250 tons, with general cargo on private terms, rating cast 1,000 bbls. and 3,000 bags Petroleum (on sub-contract) at 6s. and 30s.....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye on private terms; quoted at about 9d. @ bushel; and sundry lots of Provisions at 45s. @ ton.....For Gibraltar, by sail, 500 bales Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d. @ hhd., and 100 cases Tobacco at 12½c. @ cubic foot.....For Valencia, an Italian bark, 520 tons, 1,000 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d.....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 549 tons, hence, with general cargo, at £1,030.....For Mediterranean ports direct, three vessels, with Cotton, Staves, and general cargo, rates not specified, chartered there, on private terms, quoted on the basis of 1c. for Cotton.....For Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an Italian brig, 360 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. @ quarter.....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 270 tons, with Resin from this region, at 4s. 6d. @ 310 lb.....For Calcutta, an American ship, 1,410 tons, hence, with general cargo, including about 40,000 cases Petroleum, (as to bulk of cargo,) on private terms.....For Japan, an American ship, 929 tons, hence, with about 26,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms.....For Cuba at Boli ar, an American schooner, 173 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,060, gold. .....For Havana, by steam, of recent shipment, 1,350 bbls. Potatoes, 700 pks. Lard, 270 bbls. Beans, and sundry lots of general cargo, at market rates.....For Cardenas, an American brig, 281 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000, gold.....For another, 248 tons, hence, with do., at market rates.....For Caibarien, an American schooner, 199 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Machinery, at $1,525.....For Antigua, an American schooner, 192 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $900.....For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 117 tons, with general cargo, at full market rates.....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 321 tons, with Staves, hence, at $1,150.....For Belize, Honduras, and back, an American brig, 331 tons, on the basis of $5 25@$5 50 for Sugar.....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 340 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $20, net.....For Montevideo, a German brig, 251 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and placed on the berth.....For St. Marc, an American schooner, 106 tons, hence, with general cargo at 80c. @ bbl., and back with Logwood at $4.....For Jacksonville, a schooner, 249 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and thence with Lumber to Bermuda at $8.....For Savannah, a schooner, 276 tons, hence, with Phosphate at $1 75, and back with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $6 25.....For the Phosphate trade, loading at Long Island ports, tonnage was in fair request, on the basis of $1 50 for Charleston.....For Belfast, Me., a schooner, 158 tons, with Coal, from Hoboken, at $1 50 @ ton.....For Portland, Me., a bark, 410 tons, with Coal, from Port Johnson, on private terms, quoted at about $1 10, and vessel discharged.....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7, and three or four schooners, with Pine-wood, from points on the Nassau River, at $5 25.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle was slow on this forenoon, the arr vals were heavy and nearly all of the herds to hand were disposed of at current rates, which were firm. Quality ranged from poor to good; in general coarse, but improved in condition. At Sixth-Street Yards prices were 9c.@11½c. @ lb., weights 6½ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 6c.@11½c. @ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. From 5½ to 6c. has been allowed net; general sales of 56 lb. net. Milch Cows slow of sale at $40@$60 @ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves were steady on a light run; coarse quality Calves sold at 3¾c.@4c. @ lb.; smooth quality Veals at 8½c.@9¼c. @ lb. Sheep slow but firm at current rates: Sheep sold at 4¾c.@5c. @ lb.; Lambs at 5¾c.@6¼c. @ lb.; mixed flocks at 5 3-16@5 7-16c. @ cwt.; Ewes at 5c. @5½c. @ lb. Live Hogs sold at $5 15@5 25 @ cwt.; City dressed opened at 5c.@5½c. @ lb., light Pigs included: Pigs 100 lb. @ head downward sold at 6¾c.@ 6¾c. @ lb.

SALES.

At Sixth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 42 cars of horned Cattle. Sales as follows: 53 common Illinois Steers at 9c. @ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 121 and 68 common Illinois Steers, both herds at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 66 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 94 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 49 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. 65 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt; 32 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 80 fair Kentucky Steers at 10c.@11c. @ lb., with $1 on @ head on 15 head, at 5c. @ lb. H. P. Burchard sold for Marsh & Thompson 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold on commission 49 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for N. Morris 49 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c., with $1 off @ head on 15 head, at 5c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 56 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¼c.@ 11¾c. @ lb., weights 7¼ to 7¾ cwt.; 31 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@11c. @ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Hume, Elliott & Co. sold 40 Calves, weight 246 lb. @ head, at 4c. @ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 124 lb. @ head, at 8½c. @ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 122 lb. @ head, at 8½c. @ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 140 lb. @ head, at 9¼c. @ lb.; 141 Western Sheep, weight 84 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 195 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 92 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 354 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weights 78 to 96 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 409 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weights 96 to 100 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 149 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 97 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 552 Canada Lambs, weight 73 lb. @ head, at 6¼c. @ lb.; 180 Canada Lambs, weight 81 lb. @ head, at 6¼c. @ lb.; 54 State Lambs, weight 61 lb. @ head, at 6¼c. @ lb. Davis & Hallenback sold 3 Calves, weight 243 lb. @ head, at 3½c. @ lb.; 14 Calves, weight 230 lb. @ head, at $10 @ 100 lb.; 10 Veals, weight 140 to 172 lb. @ head, at 9c. @ lb.; 169 Michigan Sheep, weight 92 lb. @ head, at 5c. @ lb.; 54 State Ewes, weight 83 lb. @ head, at 5c. @ lb.; 100 State Ewes, weight 112 lb. @ head, at 5½c. @ lb.; 65 State Sheep, weight 85 lb. @ head, at 5½c. @ lb.; 46 State Sheep, weight 89 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 40 Canada Ewes, weight 116 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 149 Canada Sheep, weight 121 lb. @ head, at 5c. @ lb.; 176 Canada Lambs, weight 70 lb. @ head, at 5¾c.@5¾c. @ lb.; 175 Canada Lambs, weight 70 lb. @ head, at $5 00 @ cwt.; 168 Canada Lambs, weight 73 lb. @ head, at $5 00 @ cwt.; 153 State Lambs, weight 92 lb. @ head, at $5 60 @ cwt.; 151 State Lambs, weight 63 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 61 State Lambs, weight 66 lb. @ head, at $5 90 @ cwt.; 51 State Lambs, weight 73 lb. @ head, at $6 20 @ cwt.; 52 State Lambs, weight 77 lb. @ head, at $6 20 @ cwt. J. Kirby & Co. sold 167 Michigan Sheep, weight 91 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 70 State Ewes, weight 101 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 21 State Lambs, weight 57 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 23 State Lambs, weight 75 lb. @ head, at 6¼c. @ lb.

At Forty-fifth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 3 carloads of Ohio Hogs, average live weight 200 lb. @ head, at $5 15 @ cwt. Egee & Otis sold 32 State Hogs, average live weight 210 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Carey & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Sadler 37 common Ohio Steers at 9¼c.@ 9¾c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Enoch & Co., 30 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 10¼c.@11¼c. @ lb., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; for G. G. Jeremy 31 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. @ lb., weights 7¼ to 7¾ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for A. Langhenrys 14 grass-fed Virginia Steers at 9½c. with $1 on @ head on 8 head, at 8¾c. @ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 21 common Virginia Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 19 common Virginia Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. @ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt., with $1 off @ head on 16 head, sold at top rate. For J. White 22 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 8¾c. @ lb., with 50c. off @ head on 18 head, weighs 5 cwt.; 15 coarse Ohio Steers at 10c. @10¾c. @ lb., weights 7¼ to 8¼ cwt. For Briggs & Otis, 24 Ohio Steers, from poor to fair, 4 head at 7c. @ lb., 9 head at 9c. @ lb., 3 head at 10½c. @ lb., 3 head at 11c. @ lb., weights 5¼ to 7¾ cwt. For G. G. Jeremy 31 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weighs 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 11 common Ohio Steers at 10c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 31 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. Clarke 16 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 8c. @9¾c. @ lb., weights 5¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight ¾ cwt.; for Saddler & Co. 19 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 8c. @lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 17 common Ohio Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 19 Ohio Steers at 4¼c. @ lb. on live weight of 1,107 lb. @ head; 2 Bulls, live weight 2,380 lb., at 3½c. @ lb. Toffey & Sons sold 37 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Wadsworth 75 grass-fed State Steers at 8½c. @ lb., with a fraction on, weight 6 cwt. E. Vogel sold for Moyers & Regenstein 63 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., with $1 on @ head on 42 head, weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 28 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. @ lb., with 50c. on @ head; 16 head sold at top rate, weight 6¾c.; 12 good Illinois Steers at 11c. @ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 1 dry Cow, live weight 1,500 lb., at 2½c. @ lb.; 1 dress 57 lb. Steer at 10c. @ lb., weight 3,000 lb., at 4¼c. @ lb. M. Lauterbach sold for Waixel & Allerton 46 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., with $1 on @ head, weight 7¼ cwt. Siegel & Myersold for N. Morris 32 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois at 10c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Lahman Brothers 18 common Ohio Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., with $1 off @ head, weight 6 cwt.; 26 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 26 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., from 10c.@10¾c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for I. Brown & Co. 13 Kentucky Oxen at 8¾c. @ lb., weight 8¾ cwt., scant; 68 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 12 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. @ lb., weight 7½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Waixel & Allerton 23 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ lb., with $1 on @ head, weight 7¼ cwt., and $5 12½@$8 10 for Shoulder Clear, Whisky, with $1 off @ head on 28 head, weights 7¼ to 8¼ cwt; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 80 State Sheep, weight 4,340 lb., at 4¾c. @ lb. 430 State Sheep, weight 24,980 lb., at 5c. @ lb.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,090 lb., at 5c. @ lb.; 225 Canada Sheep, weight 28,610 lb., at 5¾c. @ lb.; 151 State Lambs, weight 10,700 lb., at 6c. @ lb. Kane & Pidcock sold 19 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,150 lb., at 4¾c. @ lb.; 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,080 lb., at 5½c. @ lb. Newton & Holmes sold 188 Indiana Sheep, weight 98 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 177 Ohio Sheep, weight 93 lb. @ head, at 5¼c. @ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 106¾ lb. @ head, at 5½c. @ lb.; 166 Ohio Sheep, weight 105 lb. @ head, at 5¾c. @ lb.; 156 Ohio Sheep, weight 115 lb. @ head, at 6c. @ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Dec. 26
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Jan. 2

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY,

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 8 | ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22
NO STEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Dec. 8 | Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.
California.....Dec. 15, noon. | Bolivia.....Dec. 29, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 12, 10 A. M. | Australia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Dec. 6 | GELLERT.....Dec. 20
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | SUEVIA.....Dec. 27

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHE & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO'S.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
OHIO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom: steerage, $20; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Dec. 8, 7:30 A.M. | Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M.
Canada, Th., Dec. 6, 6 A. M. | Greece, Th., Dec. 13, 10 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Tuesday.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Pier 13 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK (new), Thursday, Dec. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) TIMMERMANN...Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN STEE...Wednesday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKES.....Sat., Dec. 8

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 3,250 tons, Sandberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT,
THENCE TO ROSAU, P.—Steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CARONDELET, Wednesday, Jan. 2, from Pier 16 East River. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 OR MORE TO INVEST IN A good and profitable manufacturing business, near this City. Address, with particulars, M. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 OR $20,000 in the hide and leather business. Address LEATHER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

MAGNOLIA, FLA.

C. T. JONES, of the Elberon, N. J., and formerly of the Hoffman House and St. James, New-York, has taken the hotel at Magnolia, Fla., on the St. Johns River. Rates to suit. Leave N. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM H. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4218	5404	6437	7892
9	1043	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7898
13	1052	2317	3280	4215	5420	6439	7907
14	1053	2321	3281	4216	5421	6442	7909
15	1055	2323	3282	4217	5426	6446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5437	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3286	4226	5438	6449	7914
21	1058	2343	3289	4228	5439	6451	7915
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7918
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4233	5443	6457	7918
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	6461	7919
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	6462	7921
43	1066	2357	3310	4237	5446	6466	7922
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1068	2362	3312	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5451	6469	7926
49	1076	2372	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1109	2373	3320	4264	5453	6472	7929
52	1110	2401	3346	4275	5488	6484	7934
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1134	2408	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1135	2409	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
86	1144	2410	3355	4284	5507	6494	7966
87	1141	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2414	3357	4286	5510	6512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6522	7969
90	1160	2415	3364	4290	5530	6523	7971
91	1164	2419	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	6526	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2428	3370	4318	5534	6535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1191	2435	3407	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1198	2439	3423	4336	5552	6622	7986
107	1200	2440	3424	4337	5555	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5558	6626	7990
109	1212	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1213	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
115	1216	2445	3429	4341	5561	6631	7996
123	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1219	2452	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1223	2454	3433	4351	5576	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8008
131	1230	2458	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2459	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
142	1236	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6661	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8027
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
148	1246	2480	3451	4365	5611	6677	8052
149	1247	2479	3466	4366	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3490	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3491	4372	5616	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3492	4373	5617	6683	8056
154	1256	2485	3493	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2486	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3509	4382	5623	6695	8062
164	1273	2495	3514	4384	5624	6696	8063
165	1273	2496	3516	4386	5630	6697	8064
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
176	1284	2501	3521	4390	5633	6705	8073
177	1303	2512	3523	4395	5636	6708	8074
178	1313	2513	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1315	2524	3534	4397	5639	6712	8087
186	1316	2526	3535	4401	5640	6726	8088
187	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4405	5644	6729	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4406	5645	6730	8092
202	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
203	1324	2533	3557	4414	5648	6734	8094
204	1325	2534	3558	4415	5652	6747	8095
209	1326	2535	3559	4416	5653	6751	8096
212	1327	2536	3561	4417	5654	6752	8097
213	1328	2537	3563	4418	5663	6757	8098
224	1325	2538	3568	4419	5665	6758	8100
226	1333	2539	3570	4420	5666	6759	8101
227	1336	2540	3571	4421	5685	6760	8107
230	1337	2541	3572	4423	5689	6763	8108
231	1338	2542	3573	4424	5691	6765	8109
232	1343	2543	3574	4439	5692	6766	8110
233	1344	2544	3575	4440	5693	6768	8111
234	1345	2545	3578	4443	5699	6772	8112
240	1346	2546	3578	4444	5709	6775	8119
241	1350	2547	3579	4446	5711	6783	8120
242	1355	2549	3582	4473	5712	6795	8121
243	1360	2550	3583	4478	5713	6798	8122
246	1364	2574	3584	4483	5714	6800	8123
247	1385	2575	3585	4485	5716	6803	8125
248	1386	2576	3587	4490	5717	6811	8128
249	1387	2577	3588	4491	5718	6812	8131
250	1388	2578	3590	4492	5719	6826	8133
252	1393	2579	3596	4496	5720	6828	8142
253	1396	2580	3604	4497	5723	6830	8143
254	1397	2581	3605	4498	5728	6835	8144
240	1751	2589	3851	4764	5934	7273	8390
241	1753	2649	3852	4768	5936	7275	8392
250	1754	2650	3853	4769	5937	7276	8393
257	1755	2665	3856	4770	5938	7280	8397
581	1761	2668	3857	4771	5939	7281	8399
585	1762	2660	3863	4772	5940	7306	8402
586	1763	2670	3864	4773	5941	7307	8407
587	1765	2671	3865	4774	5942	7309	8409
588	1766	2673	3866	4775	5944	7319	8412
589	1767	2676	3867	4776	5945	7320	8413
591	1768	2677	3868	4779	5946	7324	8415
592	1769	2680	3869	4789	5947	7325	8417
605	1770	2683	3870	4801	5948	7326	8418
606	1771	2684	3871	4803	5949	7327	8419
607	1772	2686	3872	4805	5951	7331	8427
608	1774	2686	3874	4809	5954	7344	8442
609	1775	2689	3881	4810	5955	7351	8423
610	1778	2690	3886	4812	5958	7353	8424
611	1777	2691	3887	4829	5957	7355	8425
612	1778	2690	3888	4830	5958	7357	8426
613	1779	2693	3889	4831	5959	7364	8427
614	1780	2639	3890	4832	5960	7369	8428
615	1783	2945	3894	4833	5961	7375	8442
618	1784	2950	3895	4839	5962	7376	8443
619	1785	2953	3954	4840	5963	7378	8445
637	1788	2956	3955	4841	5965	7380	8448
638	1787	2954	3962	4844	5966	7382	8449
645	1788	2957	3959	4847	5967	7386	8450
646	1789	2958	3962	4850	5968	7387	8451
647	1790	2959	3964	4853	5970	7388	8501
649	1791	2960	3968	4856	5971	7389	8511
649	1823	2961	3089	4857	5972	7398	8512
654	1824	2962	3990	4858	5973	7399	8513
660	1825	2963	3991	4859	5974	7402	8514
662	1826	2964	3992	4860	5974	7401	8515
663	1828	2965	3993	4872	5977	7407	8516
664	1829	2966	3994	4874	5982	7412	8517
665	1830	2968	3995	4875	5983	7413	8518
666	1831	2969	3998	4876	5984	7415	8519
667	1832	2970	3999	4887	5985	7417	8532
669	1833	2981	4006	4888	5986	7418	8534
671	1834	2983	4007	4948	5988	7419	8535
672	1839	2984	4009	4949	5989	7426	8537
673	1840	2985	4010	4950	5990	7429	8538
688	1841	2995	4013	4951	6000	7433	8539
690	1842	2996	4014	4952	6002	7436	8540
701	1845	2997	4015	4967	6003	7437	8542
702	1846	2998	4016	4970	6004	7445	8543
704	1847	3006	4017	4983	6005	7450	8544
706	1850	3007	4018	4986	6006	7452	8545
708	1851	3008	4019	4990	6009	7453	8546
709	1855	3009	4020	4993	6010	7454	8548
715	1858	3010	4021	4999	6026	7474	8549
716	1857	3017	4022	4997	6027	7475	8556
717	1858	3020	4023	4998	6025	7476	8558
718	1860	3025	4025	4999	6029	7479	8559
719	1863	3027	4026	5001	6030	7480	8560
720	1864	3032	4027	5005	6032	7481	8561
721	1870	3029	4029	5007	6038	7482	8562
722	1871	3030	4030	5025	6039	7489	8564
723	1872	3031	4031	5026	6041	7492	8565
726	1873	3033	4032	5027	6042	7493	8566
727	1878	3034	4033	5028	6043	7494	8567
728	1879	3037	4034	5029	6045	7496	8574
729	1880	3038	4036	5030	6048	7497	8575
740	1881	3039	4037	5031	6049	7499	8577
741	1882	3042	4040	5033	6050	7500	8595
743	1886	3045	4041	5034	6051	7506	8601
744	1887	3056	4043	5035	6052	7517	8602
745	1894	3057	4044	5036	6053	7518	8603
746	1898	3058	4045	5037	6054	7519	8605
752	1902	3059	4046	5054	6055	7521	8606
753	1904	3060	4047	5057	6056	7522	8607
754	1911	3061	4048	5058	6057	7523	8611
755	1912	3062	4049	5071	6058	7524	8612
756	1913	3063	4050	5072	6059	7525	8614
757	1914	3064	4051	5073	6060	7526	8615
758	1915	3065	4052	5074	6061	7529	8616
759	1916	3066	4053	5077	6063	7530	8617
760	1918	3067	4055	5083	6064	7533	8619
761	1926	3068	4056	5084	6065	7534	8620
762	1927	3069	4059	5085	6066	7535	8621
764	1929	3070	4060	5092	6067	7537	8622
765	1931	3072	4062	5093	6068	7538	8623
767	1932	3073	4064	5102	6069	7539	8624
768	1933	3074	4065	5104	6070	7540	8625
769	1934	3075	4067	5109	6072	7541	8626
772	1948	3094	4068	5111	6073	7542	8627
773	1956	3097	4069	5114	6074	7543	8628
774	1957	3107	4070	5117	6075	7544	8630
775	1958	3108	4071	5119	6077	7545	8631
779	1960	3109	4072	5120	6078	7546	8632
791	1963	3110	4073	5121	6080	7547	8633
792	1964	3111	4074	5122	6081	7548	8634
804	1968	3114	4076	5124	6094	7549	8635
808	1969	3115	4077	5125	6095	7550	8636
809	1970	3116	4078	5126	6110	7551	8637
810	1996	3117	4079	5127	6111	7552	8638
811	1997	3119	4081	5129	6112	7557	8640
813	2031	3120	4082	5130	6113	7558	8647
814	2032	3121	4083	5142	6114	7559	8653
815	2034	3122	4084	5143	6115	7560	8654
816	2036	3123	4085	5148	6116	7565	8656
818	2037	3124	4088	5149	6117	7567	8714
819	2038	3125	4087	5151	6122	7575	8715
820	2039	3126	4089	5152	6129	7577	8716
821	2040	3127	4090	5164	6138	7578	8719
823	2041	3129	4091	5165	6139	7579	8720
823	2042	3130	4092	5167	6140	7583	8721
824	2043	3131	4093	5207	6141	7584	8722
825	2044	3132	4097	5208	6167	7585	8725
827	2053	3133	4098	5207	6168	7588	8726
831	2054	3137	4101	5208	6169	7587	8731
832	2102	3140	4102	5209	6170	7590	8737
833	2103	3141	4104	5228	6171	7593	8739
834	2105	3142	4105	5229	6187	7594	8741
835	2106	3146	4106	5230	6188	7595	8744
841	2108	3147	4107	5231	6189	7596	8748
843	2109	3148	4108	5232	6190	7597	8749
844	2110	3150	4109	5233	6191	7598	8753
851	2131	3151	4111	5241	6192	7600	8754
852	2132	3152	4114	5242	6194	7614	8758
854	2133	3153	4115	5244	6195	7615	8758
855	2134	3154	4117	5245	6196	7617	8760
856	2138	3156	4119	5247	6197	7618	8761
862	2136	3157	4120	5262	6198	7619	8762
864	2140	3158	4121	5254	6199	7627	8768
870	2147	3159	4122	5255	6200	7631	8769
871	2148	3160	4123	5257	6201	7632	8770
872	2149	3162	4124	5258	6202	7634	8771
873	2150	3163	4125	5259	6234	7635	8772
876	2151	3167	4126	5260	6237	7641	8773
878	2158	3168	4127	5261	6244	7648	8774
880	2159	3169	4128	5262	6196	7649	8775
881	2161	3171	4130	5263	6252	7652	8776
886	2162	3172	4131	5264	6256	7653	8780
887	2164	3173	4132	5265	6259	7661	8781
888	2167	3174	4133	5266	6260	7662	8782
889	2168	3175	4134	5268	6262	7663	8823
891	2170	3176	4135	5285	6264	7665	8824
892	2171	3177	4136	5286	6265	7667	8827
893	2172	3178	4137	5287	6270	7670	8828
911	2178	3179	4138	5288	6275	7674	8829
914	2179	3180	4139	5289	6277	7675	8830
944	2180	3181	4140	5292	6279	7676	8831
945	2180	3182	4141	5293	6280	7678	8832
945	2180	3182	4141	5293	6280	7678	8832
940	2180	3184	4142	5294

DR. T. S. LAMBERT ON TRIAL.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR POLICIES.

OUTLINE OF THE DEFENSE MADE KNOWN—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT M'CALL ON THE STAND—THE DEFENDANT'S ADMISSIONS OF THE IMPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL.

The trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, for perjury, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Brady. The interest in the case seemed to be almost as great as it was in the beginning of the trial of Robert L. Case, the court-room being filled with spectators. Dr. Lambert came in early with his counsel. He appeared to be in his usual health, and deeply interested in the proceedings, and from time to time he entered notes in a book which he held, or leaned forward to make suggestions to his counsel. A tardy juror kept the court waiting, and counsel on both sides spent a quarter of an hour in pleasant conversation. Just after the belated juror arrived, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, counsel for Robert L. Case, engaged the attention of Judge Brady while he made his application for a review of the decision of Judge Davis, which had just been rendered. When it had been determined by Judge Brady that the judgment of his predecessor should be carried out, but that an appeal could be taken, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called Dr. David B. Miller, Deputy Coroner, as the first witness for the prosecution. The policy of the defense was immediately made known. To every offer that was made of evidence objection was offered by ex-Recorder Smith, who lost not an opportunity to combat his antagonists in his own sturdy, vigorous manner. His objections, however, were all of a nature similar to those offered by Case's counsel, and they shared the same fate, Judge Brady taking the ground that the court must be consistent, and adhere to its previous rulings until they had been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Dr. Miller testified that he saw W. H. Mellick, a Notary, dead in his office on March 21, 1877, and that he [witness] gave a certificate of death and permission for the removal of his body. Ex-Recorder Smith then endeavored to learn from the witness where Mellick had resided. It was a material matter for him to prove that he resided out of this City, and therefore had no authority to take an oath. Counsel said he proposed to follow out this idea, and proving it would go far toward establishing a defense. The court overruled his objection to the testimony of Dr. Miller, who continued, testifying that he left the certificate with persons in the office, and that the record was filed in the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

John H. Ford, a clerk in the County Clerk's Office, was the next witness. He testified that Mellick's name appeared on the list in the office of the County Clerk as a qualified Notary, No. 140. Defendant's counsel objected to all this, but Judge Brady overruled him, and allowed the witness to identify Mellick's signature. There was no other W. H. Mellick on the list of Notaries.

The next witness was Gilbert T. Reeder, who testified that he knew Mellick as a Notary, at Broadway and Canal-street, in the office of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, and he identified his signature on the report of the company, which was handed up to him by Mr. Rollins. Ex-Recorder Smith, who had been interposing objections at every pause, now rose and addressed the court at considerable length. He thought it proper right there, when the affidavit upon which the perjury was alleged was brought up, to oppose that evidence. The prosecution must spread upon record, without ambiguity, all the allegations of the indictment. Mr. Rollins interrupted, and answering, said it would be time enough to object to the affidavit when it was offered in evidence. Mr. Smith shrugged otherwise, and left on. He read from the statute of 1853, which enumerated what should be done by the officers of insurance companies in making their reports. The information referred to by the indictment was such as the Superintendent was not called upon to exact from officials of insurance companies. It was not to be presumed that any human creature could be expected personally to know all about the securities of an institution of this kind. One insurance company in this City had $20,000,000 of securities. Did any one for an instant believe that its President could examine them in a year. They must depend upon their subordinates. He then offered to show that the schedules attached to the report were not signed, and yet they contained a report of the condition of the company, which was alleged to be false. No ingenuity or law could explain or sustain the indictment upon which the defendant was arraigned. The indictment averred perjury in regard to the schedules annexed, whereas the schedules were not sworn to, and contained no signature.

Mr. Phelps, in response, said that the questions raised by counsel for the defense had all been passed upon at the previous trial of an insurance officer. The matters that were important were not new, and those that were new were not important. The perjury is for declaring that the assets as stated were absolutely the property of the company. It made no difference where he put his name. Judge Brady said he had no doubt about that matter, and he declared that he should hold in regard to the statements sworn to by officers of the company as his predecessor had held. The court was a unit, and it would be a mockery of justice to have one Judge in that court follow a different course from that marked out by his predecessor in similar cases, unless the rulings previously objected to had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Smith made numerous objections to the admission of evidence not distinctly promised in the indictment, and all of his objections were overruled. He took exceptions in every case, the Judge deciding that the intendment of the law was to obtain a report of the condition of the institution, and a signature was just as effective attached to the affidavit as if it was on each of the schedules. Mr. Reeder then identified the signature to the affidavit, and Mr. Phelps said that all he desired to do was to show by the witnesses who had appeared that Mellick was in fact a notary, and did make affidavits.

After recess John A. McCall, Jr., Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, was called as a witness. His testimony was taken with constant interruptions from defendant's counsel, who not only opposed the admission of books offered as evidence, but the reading of each entry in all of the books admitted by the court. Mr. McCall knew of the reception of the report for 1876 of the American Popular Insurance Company; to his knowledge there was but one report; since the report was made it had undergone examination, on April 3, 1877, of the affairs of the company, the examination lasting until April 17, and the report of the examination being made on April 20; the examination was made in the office of the company, where Dr. Lambert introduced the witness to Mr. Reed, and assured him that Mr. Reed was the chief man, that he would furnish him with all information, and would produce for him the books of the company; by the company's report it had appeared that the amount of gross premiums due and uncollected Dec. 31, 1876, was $66,576 84. An examination of the books to ascertain to how many policies these items related disclosed the number to be 1,037 out of a total of 2,905 policies held by the company; he interrogated Mr. Reed about the matter, as he was book-keeper, Actuary, and Assistant Secretary, and helped the President to make reports; Reed admitted to the witness that the greater part of the 1,037 policies were bogus; the witness repeated this to Mr. Ballard, who gave the witness a paper to assist him in going over the policies with Reed, and showed him that the policies marked with a blue pencil were all false; he talked with Mr. Reed about the matter, told him what Ballard had said, and Reed told him that he had conferred with the officers of the company and declined to say anything more about the subject; the witness also made an examination in regard to the item of $80,000 cash, and talked with Mr. Reed about it, telling him that there were some items that needed explanation; one day, after the examination began, he went down with the cash-book and told Mr. Reed that he might as well say what he felt, that all the entries in the book were not cash; he then called his attention to the fact that $46,000 had been taken out, since the examination began, as cash disbursed; Reed could not explain the item satisfactorily, so the witness had an interview with the defendant, whom he asked to explain the item, telling him at the time that Mr. Reed had declined to answer questions put to him; the Doctor said he thought the books ought to explain themselves; the witness wanted to know where the money had gone, and he got no response; he then told the defendant that he did not consider that he had the cash he had reported in possession of the company; Dr. Lambert met the witness afterward, in company with Superintendent Smyth, in the office of the defendant, when the Doctor talked about Mr. Smyth's head, and measured it with callipers; on leaving, the Superintendent told the Doctor that he had "better get a pair of callipers in that cash-book;" he had told the Superintendent that he knew nothing about the cash-book; there were three interviews with the Doctor that he distinctly remembered, and in the last one the defendant said that the examination might reveal an impairment which he wanted to make up; the witness said to the defendant that he considered it strange that $46,000 should be disbursed, when there was probability of an impairment; Dr. Lambert then said: "That's a matter relating to stock; the check-book is wrong when it says that the money is in the Salem Bank; it is in the office. The witness was not satisfied with the explanation, and told Dr. Lambert that the checks to himself and Dr. Morris were not much cash; these were said by Mr. Reed to have been given for salaries. The witness then said he returned to Albany, and the report of his examination was made up. Ninety-six checks were produced drawn on the National Trust Company, and signed by Dr. Lambert and Dr. Morgan Morris, for $125 each, and running through four years. They amounted to $12,000.

The trial was adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL.

About four months ago the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany was placed in the hands of a Receiver. This being unsatisfactory to both stockholders and policy-holders a petition in bankruptcy was filed, a warrant was issued, and a meeting of the creditors to elect an Assignee or Trustee was to have taken place yesterday, at Albany, before Register A. B. Voorhees. The Receiver, however, obtained an order from Judge Wallace, of the United States District Court, for the petitioners to show cause why the bankruptcy proceedings should not be set aside, and the matter was argued before Judge Wallace, at Syracuse, on Monday, Messrs. Smith & Monk, of Albany, and W. C. Ruger, of Syracuse, appearing for the Receiver, and Messrs. Stedman & Norton, of Albany, for the petitioners. The Judge finally took the papers, reserved his decision, and ordered the meeting for the election of an Assignee to be adjourned until Dec. 19. A large number of the creditors assembled at Albany yesterday, the policy-holders at a distance being represented by counsel, James Fry appearing for those in Canada, A. Marr for those in Pennsylvania, James A. Taber for the New-York policy-holders, and Charles Almy for the Massachusetts interest. Although no election could be held, the sense of the meeting was obtained, and the vote was found to be unanimous in favor of closing up the affairs of the company through a Trustee, in accordance with section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to bankruptcy. This provides for the appointment of a Trustee or Trustees, who shall hold and distribute the estate under the inspection and direction of a committee of creditors to be elected at a meeting of the creditors. As fully three-fourths of the policy-holders of the company were represented at this meeting, in case the bankruptcy proceedings are sustained, the affairs of the company will be wound up after this more expeditious, satisfactory, and economical manner.

THE TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—A LIVELY TIME.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders was held at the Everett House yesterday. There were present Messrs. Backman, Bell, Thorne, Goldsmith, Morton, McDowell, Willis, Johnson, Busk, Mali, Alley, Gray, Howland, Buckingham, Tracey, Throop, Norris, Knapp, Packard, Perkins, Smith, and Morgan. The reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee were read and accepted. The report of the Treasurer stated the fees for initiation for the year were $1,560; stakes for inaugural meeting, $9,100; for foals of 1876, $1,550; other income, $670 05; total, $12,880 05. Disbursements—On account of stakes won and paid, $8,700; other expenses, $1,027 62; cash on hand at date, $3,152 43; total, $12,880 05. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Col. H. C. McDowell, Kentucky; First Vice-President, Edwin Thorne, New-York; Second Vice-President, Gen. W. S. Tilton, Togus, Me.; Third Vice-President, M. P. Busk, Buffalo; Treasurer, Clark Bell, New-York; Secretary, L. D. Packer, New-York; Directors, Charles Backman, New-York; Sheppard M. Knapp, New-York; George M. Jewett, Ohio; Samuel J. Morgan, Connecticut; Henry N. Smith, New-Jersey; Col. Richard West, Kentucky; H. W. T. Mali, Massachusetts; G. S. Moulton, Vermont, and J. D. Willis, Brooklyn. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Alley and Gray, was appointed to frame suitable resolutions in memory of the late Z. B. Van Wyck, who was a prominent member of the association. The Executive Committee suggested a few amendments to the constitution. The only important alteration was in section 3, article 6, in regard to entrance fees in stakes. The Executive Committee is to have entire control of the matter in the future. Several new by-laws were unanimously adopted. Mr. Bell offered a resolution that the next trotting meeting of the association be held in Kentucky. It was finally agreed to hold the meeting in either Cleveland, Buffalo, or Rochester in order to meet the Western and Southern breeders half way. Major Morton moved that the association become a member of the National Association for the Improvement of the American Trotting Turf, and then spoke strongly against it. Strong speeches were made pro and con by Messrs. Morton, Norris, Packard, McDowell, Busk, Goldsmith, and Thorne, during which the management of the Trotting Association was severely animadverted upon. A resolution to lay the motion on the table was carried by a vote of 26 to 12, some of the members having several proxies. Gen. B. F. Tracy offered a resolution that the Executive Committee be instructed not to join the National Trotting Association, which again gave rise to much excitement, and on a division the motion was lost by an overwhelming majority. Nothing daunted, Gen. Tracy presented the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the Executive Committee have no power under the constitution to unite this association with any other association." After a long debate, during which there was a great deal of feeling manifested, the motion was carried by a vote of 19 to 15. When the result had been declared Mr. Thorne said that he had never yet attempted to ride two horses, and after the reflections that had been cast upon the National Trotting Association, he, as a member of the Board of Appeals of the latter body, did not think it consistent to longer remain an officer of the Breeders' Association, and therefore tendered his resignation. It was not accepted, however, and before the matter could be discussed, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

Messrs. Van Tassell & Kearney sold at auction, yesterday, nine head of fine trotting stock belonging to a well-known turfman of this City. As a couple of the animals to be sold had made fast records and were well known, there was a large number of horsemen present, and fair prices were realized, as will be seen by the subjoined record of the sale:

No. 1—Bella, b. m., foaled 1869, by Rysdyks, Hambletonian dam by Jupiter; record, 2:22. Dr. Hunter, Galveston	$5,800
No. 2—Surprise, b. g., foaled 1869, by Rysdyks, Hambletonian dam by American Star; record, 2:39. O. H. Marsh, Cleveland	440
No. 3—Bay stallion, foaled 1869, by Rysdyks, Hambletonian dam by Bellfounder, O. H. Marsh	190
No. 4—Fanny Cranz, foaled 1870, by Volunteer dam—the dam of Rutledge; has trotted in 2:31. G. E. Anderson, Buffalo	400
No. 5—Andalusia, b. s., foaled 1866, by Corning's Henry Clay, dam by Alexander's Abdallah; record, 2:31. P. D. Schmidt, Baltimore	370
No. 6—Mack, br. g., foaled 1869, no pedigree; record, 2:27. J. L. Andrews, Cincinnati	1,000
No. 7—Brown colt, foaled 1873, by Socrates, dam by Gen. Knox; not trained. Z. E. Talcott, Paterson	240
No. 8—Brown mare, foaled 1872, by Woburn, dam American Star. J. B. Francisco, Newark	340
No. 9—Mattie Wilder, b. m., foaled 1870, by American Clay, dam by Mambrino Chief; record, 2:41. J. M. Snyder, New-York	165
Total	$8,945

LARGE SEIZURE OF SUGAR.

Collector Arthur received an order from the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday morning to seize the cargo of sugar of the bark Morning Light, now lying at Prentice's stores, for the purpose of making a test case in regard to the validity of the Secretary's recent decision that the duty on imported sugar shall hereafter be appraised without reference to color, where coloring matter has been used to reduce the grade. The importers claim that the coloring matter is simply burnt sugar which finds its way into the commodity in process of manufacture, and that the Secretary has no authority to override the law, which plainly imposes duties in accordance with the color of the article imported. They threaten to contest the carrying out of the decision in the courts. Heretofore, under the law, they have been enabled to import high grades of sugars into this country on payment of low rates of duties, the sugars having previously been artificially darkened. The coloring matter was then removed, and the sugars re-exported, and a drawback obtained largely in excess of the duties previously paid, so that the Government, instead of profiting from the importation of sugar, has actually been out of pocket by it. An officer of the Special Agents' Department went to Prentice's stores yesterday afternoon and took possession of the sugar, which is said to be valued all the way from $60,000 to $100,000. A seizure was recently made in Baltimore under similar circumstances.

IN MEMORY OF A DEPARTED DIVINE.

In memory of Rev. Henry C. Montgomery, late Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, a beautiful tablet has been erected by the congregation. It is of Gothic structure, consisting of brackets, pediment, pillars, and a gable. The chief material used is Ohio stone, which is elaborately carved. The pillars are of Lisbon marble, two at each side of the arch, whose superstructure is of alternate slabs of the same marble and Ohio stone. Beneath the arch is a large bronze bas-relief medallion of the late divine, which is pronounced to be a good likeness. Below the medallion is an inscription containing the dates of Dr. Montgomery's birth, ordination, rectorship, and decease, and between the pillars on each side are the words, "For me to live is Christ—to die is gain." Between the brackets is the following inscription, prepared by Rev. Dr. Peters: "Steadfast in faith; fervent in spirit; in utterance bold; in friendship tried; zealous in good works; given to hospitality." The inscriptions are in solid brass, as is also the medallion in bronze. The structure is pronounced a fine work of art, and cost about $8,000.

A NEW SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

Yesterday morning Collector Arthur received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury confirming the supposition that Gen. Sharpe's tenure of office as Surveyor of the Port had expired, and stating that he [the Collector] possessed the necessary authority to temporarily fill the vacancy. He accordingly, in conformity with the civil service rules, appointed Deputy Surveyor Benedict to the vacancy. Mr. Benedict took the oath of office soon afterward, and all his subordinates formally renewed their oaths. Mr. Benedict says he will make no changes for the present in the force; neither will he appoint a Deputy in his own place. He announces his determination to retain the seat he has occupied in the Surveyor's Department during the past 24 years, and to continue to conduct the business of the Deputy Surveyor's position in addition to the duties of his new position.

TREASURY AGENT BRACKETT.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR HIS REMOVAL—MORE MODEL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Charles M. Brackett, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department in this City, seems likely to become quite famous in the annals of the civil service. While he goes along doing his duty in a straightforward way, securing the conviction of silk-smugglers and other defrauders of the revenue, and generally proving himself to be about the best officer the Government has ever had in its service here, there is a small clique of individuals industriously working to get him removed. This clique would appear to have been composed of two elements: one of certain people who were desirous to get Mr. Brackett's place for a political nominee of their own; the other, composed of persons who have the best of reasons for wishing to see an official nonentity occupy the place, instead of an energetic and, therefore, dangerous officer. Last Spring the scheme was concocted at Washington to have Mr. Brackett removed, and have one George G. Weeks appointed to his place. It appeared then as if the scheme was simply the result of an effort of certain Brooklyn politicians to get a man of their own rewarded with a place. Mr. Weeks was appointed Special Agent, and it was announced that Mr. Brackett would be removed. Thereupon, all the honest silk merchants of the City, whose business is so seriously affected by the operations of smugglers, raised so great an outcry that the matter got into the papers, and very speedily word came from Washington that Mr. Brackett would not be removed. So Mr. Weeks has continued to draw his pay since his appointment without doing anything for it, and Mr. Brackett has been doing his work as usual, and with the effect of sending several smugglers to the Penitentiary. It is tolerably evident that if there were only a political element pushing Mr. Weeks, such an arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory to them. They would not seek to disturb it. Their man has his place and pay, which is all they asked. But still, we find efforts as earnest as ever being made to get Mr. Brackett out of the way. It is difficult to imagine they have their origin with any but those to whom the energetic Special Agent is dangerous. These efforts took the shape, a little while ago, of an offer to Mr. Brackett of the position of Assistant Surveyor in the Customs, a position paid at the same rate as that of Special Agent. It was represented to Mr. Brackett that it would be a good thing far him to accept the offer—easier work, same pay, more agreeable duties, &c. Mr. Brackett declined the proffered position. It might be easier work with the same pay, but he preferred not to be shelved in any such way as that. When it was found that nothing could be done with him, the matter seemed to drop, but no sooner has he succeeded in convicting another batch of silk-smugglers than, most strangely, the removal movement begins again more vigorously than before. Mr. Weeks is said to be urging his claims on the Government to be allowed to do something to earn his pay; he is said to be longing for work, for Special Agent Brackett's work, in fact. None other will suit him; and being a member of a Know-Nothing organization usually represented by the mysterious sign "U. A. M.," which is supposed to be extremely potent at Washington and elsewhere, Mr. Weeks is said to be bringing all the weight of the "U. A. M." to bear upon the President, to the end that this work of Mr. Brackett's may be given to him. It is a very interesting affair. It shows what an unusually energetic and conscientious officer Mr. Weeks must be. Pay is not enough for him; he must have work—lots of it. Let the "U. A. M." people at Washington find it for him in some other field.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A CAPTAIN AND TWO PATROLMEN DISMISSED—TRANSFERS OF SERGEANTS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The case of Capt. William B. Lowery, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, whose trial on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, was considered in executive session yesterday by the Board of Police, and the result was the adoption of a resolution dismissing the accused from the force. He was originally appointed a patrolman on July 10, 1850, was promoted to a Sergeantcy in 1863, and made a Captain in 1873. He was Captain of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and was thence transferred to the Sixth Precinct. When that precinct was abolished he was placed in command of the Thirty-fifth Precinct. Sergt. John T. Wright was directed to take command of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, and Sergt. James M. King was transferred from the Thirty-fifth Precinct to the Fifteenth Precinct, and Sergt. William A. Russell from the Thirty-fifth to the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Roundsman Becker, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, whose manner as a witness against Capt. Lowery was offensive, was reduced to the ranks and transferred to the Fifth Precinct. Sergt. Charles H. Reinhardt was transferred from the Third, as it was believed by Commissioner Erhardt, who presided at the trial, that the accused committed perjury, the chief clerk was directed to send the papers in the case to the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury. Patrolman F. D. Pell, Thirty-first Precinct, was also dismissed the department.

MINISTER STOUGHTON'S DEPARTURE.

HE SAILS FOR EUROPE ON THE STEAMER SCYTHIA—A LARGE PARTY OF FRIENDS ASSEMBLE IN THE RAIN TO "SEE HIM OFF."

The Scythia, of the Cunard Line, sailed for Europe at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Chief among her passengers was Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, the new Minister of the United States to Russia. Mr. Stoughton, accompanied by his wife, his niece, Miss Louisa, daughter of the late H. E. Stoughton, Esq., and his son, Col. Stoughton, drove to the pier shortly before 1 o'clock. The Scythia had previously left her dock, and was anchored some distance out in the stream. The steam-boats William Fletcher, Seth Low, and Peter Cray were used to convey the passengers, with their baggage, from the dock to the steamer, and Mr. Stoughton's party took the Fletcher soon after their arrival, and went aboard the Scythia. They were assigned to state-rooms Nos. 249, 252, 269, and 272, which are situated on the starboard side and in front of the main saloon. Mr. Stoughton's party had barely time to arrange their portable luggage for use during their voyage when the second steamer arrived, bearing a number of their friends. Among them were Mr. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Musgrave, Gen. Hardin, Gen. Barnett, Hon. John Jay, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Mr. Albert Childs, and Mr. Gifford. An informal conversation was held by the party, which was interrupted at the arrival of every tender by messengers with baskets of flowers. Altogether, there were over a dozen of these floral gifts placed about the cabin of Mr. Stoughton and on the dining-saloon table. Mr. Stoughton and family were assigned the place of honor at the dining-table, at the right of Capt. Haines, the commander of the Scythia. Mr. Stoughton stated, in conversation, that he had never visited Russia, although he had visited other parts of Europe three times. He spoke French fluently, and his wife and niece are both excellent French scholars, so he apprehends no difficulty in enjoying the society in St. Petersburg, especially as the English language is spoken freely in the Russian capital by ladies as well as gentlemen. He will go from Liverpool direct to London, and thence to Paris, where he will remain a few days, and will then proceed immediately to St. Petersburg. At 3:30 o'clock the first officer warned the party that the last tender was about to leave the steamer, and the assembly broke up. Mr. Stoughton accompanied his daughter-in-law to the deck of the steam-boat, and returning, stood on the deck of the Scythia waving his handkerchief until the party passed out of sight.

SAFE-MAKERS AND BURGLARS.

The question one addresses annually to Herring & Co., the famous safe-makers, is whether they or the burglars are ahead. The history of safe-making is a history of the struggle between the safe-manufacturer and the burglar. The safe which 15 years ago was proof to anything the skilled robber could bring against it, would not hold together half an hour against such scientific tools as he now uses. The combination blow-pipe, by which a stream of all-consuming fire was directed upon some point of the safe, so softening the stubborn metal that the drill could work through it, was a tool which caused the safe-manufacturers a good deal of alarm, for they could think of no metal which would withstand it. Then Herring & Co. discoverd the uses of the peculiar substance to which they have given the name of Franklinite, and the employment of this made the blow-pipe useless. The burglars were foiled for the time until they began to use the air pump. This was a most formidable tool, by which they could convey a blasting charge of fine powder into any known safe. But Herring & Co. were again equal to the emergency. They invented the rubber packing for the joints, which makes the safe perfectly air-tight when closed. Against this the air-pump is of no avail, and here the contestants rest at present. Herring & Co. are behind in the race, and no tool now known to the burglar fraternity will open one of their latest improved safes. As to their fire safes, these were put to the most severe test in the great fire at the Waltham building in Bond-street last March. A large number of their safes were in use among the various firms located in the building, some of them of old patterns. They all stood the test, preserving their valuable contents uninjured in every instance.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Senator Morrissey has left Savannah, and has gone to Jacksonville, Fla.

The ferry-boats on the North and East Rivers were delayed yesterday morning in their trips in consequence of a fog, which lasted for several hours.

The Commissioner of Public Works awarded a number of contracts yesterday for building sewers and regulating streets in various parts of the City.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of Timothy E. Norton, of Norton Brothers, Norwich, Conn., one of its members.

Mayor Ely, in response to an appeal from the authorities of Harper's Ferry, has consented to receive subscriptions in behalf of the sufferers by the heavy floods in that town.

A missionary meeting was held at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Mulberry-street, near Bleecker, last evening, at which the recently consecrated Bishop to China delivered a missionary address.

A conference is to be held to-morrow between the Mayor, the Police Commissioners, and others in relation to adopting some plan for the removal of snow from the streets during the Winter.

The Park Commissioners yesterday resolved, to allow skating on the Central Park lakes during the present Winter, and authorized the erection of the usual buildings on the margins of the lakes.

The next lecture of the Wickham course will be delivered at the Normal College this morning by Education Commissioner E. P. Wheeler, whose subject will be the "History of the Telegraph."

A telegram from Frankfort-on-the-Main announces the sudden death or Moritz von Bethman, one of the oldest and one of the leading bankers in that city. He is known as the owner of the famous statue of Ariadne, by Dannaker.

The sale of open accounts, bonds, and mortgages belonging to Messrs. William Moller & Sons, which were advertised to be sold at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday, was postponed, by order of the court, until Friday, the 14th inst.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce have invited Senor M. de Zamacona to address them on the subject of the state of trade between the United States and Mexico and the measures contemplating its fullest development.

The children of the Lord Industrial School, No. 135 Greenwich-street, were furnished yesterday, through the liberality of Mr. Robert Gorden, with an excellent dinner of chicken and vegetables, who also gave a sum of money to purchase shoes and undergarments for the most needy.

Barker & Co., Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-street, will sell on Friday and Saturday about 2,000 volumes of rare and standard books, including an original edition of Audubon and Bachman's *Quadrupeds of North America*, the 1877 edition of Chambers' *Encyclopædia*, and many others of equal value.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Henry Behrman, clothing dealer, of No. 416 Third-avenue, to Jacob Marks; Rensselaer B. Winchell, tea dealer, of No. 612 Greenwich-street, to Abraham Hilsinger; William Watt, William Watt, jr., and George H. Draper, firm of William Watt & Co., dry goods dealers, of No. 54 Leonard-street, to William W. Smith.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the New-York Horticultural Society for the ensuing year: President, James M. Paterson, Newark, N. J.; Vice-Presidents, R. H. Rathbun, South Amboy, N. J., Watson G. Hunt, New-York, Thomas C. Acton, New-York, and C. C. Olney, New-York; Treasurer, Isaac H. Young New-York; Corresponding Secretary, L. M. Delamater, New-York; and Recording Secretary, W. J. Davidson, Brooklyn.

A meeting of the New-York Commandery of the Military Order Loyal Legion United States was held last night in Delmonico's, Gen. George H. Sharpe presiding. First Lieut. Killaen Van Rensselaer, late Thirtieth New-York Volunteers, Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps Army of the Potomac, was elected a member. Several newly-elected members were then installed with due ceremony, after which the commandery enjoyed a banquet.

The funeral of Rev. Father P. J. McCloskey took place yesterday in the Church of St. Agnes, in East Forty-third-street, of which he had been for two years the Pastor. Vicar-General Quinn, Chancelor Preston, and Rev. Father Pratt, Lancaster, and Keogh officiated. The office for the dead was chanted by Fathers O'Grady and Ahern, and Father Mercer said mass. Rev. Father Henry C. McDowall, Pastor of the same church, is seriously ill, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia Yacht Club, held on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, J. S. Baker; Vice-Commodore, R. McWhinnie; Secretary, Charles M. Armstrong; Treasurer, Joseph A. Weaver; Measurer, George Heap; Steward, P. Hausman; Trustees, John Frick, (Chairman,) Peter Valentine, L. Weissmann, A. H. Rogers, A. T. Stephens; Finance Committee, John Frick, (Chairman,) A. H. Rogers, Lewis Fink, jr.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday, and referred to the Standing Committees on Railroads and Canals, with power, a communication from the Board of Trade and Transportation asking the co-operation of the board in a conference to "consider and adopt a wise policy in regard to the system of water transportation," which means a continuation of low tolls on the Erie Canal in view of the approaching enlargement of the Welland Canal, which will divert trade from New-York City.

A grand complimentary benefit performance will take place at Gilmore's Garden Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, in aid of the Equestrian Benevolent Association of the United States. The managers of the London Circus have placed the building and their entire company at the disposal of the association. In addition to the circus part of the programme, Gus Williams, Capt. Bogardus, champion wing shot of the world, and a number of others from the Bayonne variety theatres will appear on a special stage to be erected in the ring.

A special conference of the National Temperance Society will be held in the lecture-room of the Association Building, this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside, and Mr. A. M. Powell, of the *National Temperance Advocate*, will read a paper entitled "A Commission of Inquiry and Other National Legislation." Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Willard Parker and others. This is the first of a series of conferences to be held during the Winter under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, to consider the temperance question in its various phases.

The New-York Conservatory of Music held its second musical and artistic reception, this season, last evening. A very attractive programme of music and recitations was interpreted, the first number consisting of a scholarly trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, by Mr. Mark Hallam. This composition was rendered by Mr. Hallam, Mr. Mollenhauer, and Miss Frances J. Schwab. Singing by Misses Guy and Mattler, and Messrs. Briziotti, Marcato, and Harvey followed, and a violin solo by a clever child named Josephine Leon, and some impressive readings by Mr. R. Davey and Mrs. Jessie Yenne were afterward listened to.

The Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association will celebrate the ninth anniversary of its organization at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, will preside, and deliver an address. The President of the association, Mr. W. Coggeshall, will read the annual report, after which addresses will be delivered by Prof. C. R. Agnew, M. D., and Hon. John R. Brady. The proceedings will be interspersed with music by Messrs. George L. Ellard, C. A. McPherson, A. E. Stoddard, George F. Duncan, and Prof. Robert Thallon.

BROOKLYN.

A fair in aid of the Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children, commencing to-day and continuing until Saturday, will be held in the Academy of Music.

Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith delivered a lecture last evening, in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, on the "Religious aspects of the Eastern Question; or, The War between Turkey and Russia."

Charles Sessler obtained a verdict of $125 in the City Court, yesterday, against Peter Faber for malicious prosecution. Both are butchers residing in the Eastern District. On the 12th of January last the defendant had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of larceny, but failed to prosecute the charge afterward.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday a resolution was adopted directing that specifications be prepared on which bids will be received for furniture, gas fittings, &c., for the new municipal building. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the expenditure of $350 for dredging the slip at the foot of North Twelfth-street.

John Welsh, of No. 58 Nostrand-avenue; William Mason, of No. 537 Park-avenue; Terence Carolan, of No. 36 Walworth-street, and James Conner, of No. 52 Wallabout-street, were committed in Justice Riley's court yesterday, on a charge of breaking the window of a jewelry store at No. 709 Myrtle-avenue, on Sunday night last, and stealing $60 worth of jewelry.

The Board of Police and Excise yesterday removed Boiler Inspectors Dolan and McCormick, and appointed in their places John W. Wood and J. C. Kelly. Mr. Thomas F. Powers, the experienced head of the Boiler Inspectors' Department, has held over during several administrations, and it is not probable that the new board will remove so competent an officer.

The annual report of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30 shows that within the period named the company carried 29,000,000 passengers. The total receipts were $1,465,317, and the total payments $1,438,989. The annual report of the Union Ferry Company shows the assets to be $1,667,278 49; liabilities, $1,141,998 12; balance in favor of the company, $525,280 37. About 50,000,000 passengers were carried on the company's four lines during the year.

Some time ago Jaspar K. Herbert sued Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the United States Circuit Court for this district to recover his share of $20,000 which Gen. Butler had received as counsel fee from Gregory B. Lamar, who sued the Government to recover $500,000, the value of cotton seized during the rebellion. Lamar won his suit, and Herbert claimed that he was entitled to a portion of the counsel fee, alleging that he was first in the case and brought Gen. Butler in as associate counsel. A verdict was rendered against Herbert. Yesterday he applied for leave to file a bill of exceptions to the judgment entered against him, but Judge Benedict denied the motion.

Surrogate Dailey has written an amended opinion in the matter of the application of D. Willis James to have his securities discharged. Mr. D. W. James was guardian for Nathaniel E. James, who has just attained his majority. It appeared from the accounts, which were not properly separated, that $80,000 were spent in eight years for the education of the ward. It now appears that but $29,996 16 were paid for the maintenance and education of Mr. James during eight years—a sum, says Surrogated Dailey, which, considered in reference to the means and position of the ward, and the length of his minority, was reasonable and proper. The Surrogate further adds that the administration of his trust by Mr. James shows that he has largely increased the funds originally committed to his care.

LONG ISLAND.

Some men from Westhampton, Quogue, and other places along shore, undertook a day or two ago to dig an inlet between Shinnecock Bay and the ocean at the west end, but before they concluded the work suddenly remembered that there was a penalty attached to opening an inlet at any point other than that designated by the Commissioners, and so abandoned it. There is a difference of opinion as to the proper place.

Mr. Westcott Forbes, of Good Ground, went into the woods on Wednesday to chop wood, and while so engaged struck the ax into his right foot below the ankle. He was unable to leave the place, and lay there bleeding until a neighbor came along with a horse and wagon, when he was conveyed home. Surgical help was called, but the wound being then bound up, it was thought better not to disturb the wrapping. That night he got up and moved about the room, and the flow of blood being thus again started he died in a few hours afterward from exhaustion. He was 24 years old, and a widowed mother and a sister depended upon him for support. The body was taken to Foster's Meadow for interment.

STATEN ISLAND.

By the will of the late Mrs. Arabella Jewett, widow of Orville D. Jewett, admitted to probate before Judge Westervelt, yesterday, the Smith Infirmary receives a bequest of $10,000.

The Excelsior and Walton Fishing Clubs of Staten Island have issued an appeal to the people of Richmond County to protect their fisheries by prohibiting the use of pound nets. It is said that these nets have gradually increased in number, and the supply of fish has consequently decreased until the lovers of sport spend their time for nothing.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles Elkins, of Sing Sing, was yesterday tried in the Court of Sessions at White Plains for selling liquor without a license. The defense was peculiar—that he had, some time before the alleged offense, transferred his liquor business to his wife, he being engaged in other business. To prove the transfer, he himself went upon the stand, and thereby brought retribution upon his own head, no evidence but his own word as to the transfer being adduced. The jury disbelieved the alleged transfer, and found him guilty of the offense charged, whereupon he was fined $50. Previously he had been tried and acquitted on a charge of having kept a disorderly house.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick delivered his lecture on "The Irish Soldier," in the Passaic North Reformed Church last evening, to a large audience.

The Princeton College team will play a match game of foot-ball with the Yale College Club on Saturday afternoon next, at the Hoboken Cricket Grounds.

Fifty converts from the mission revival reported in THE TIMES on Monday last joined the Methodist Church in Passaic City on Sunday last on probation.

Three women yesterday gained entrance to the New-Jersey Club-house,

The New-York Times.

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MR. HAYES AND THE SENATE.

A STORMY EXECUTIVE SESSION.

RENEWAL OF THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE AND OTHER NOMINATIONS—HOT ATTACK BY MR. CONKLING ON THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CIVIL SERVICE POLICY AND PRACTICE—STANLEY MATTHEWS TO THE RESCUE—THURMAN AND VOORHEES CONTRIBUTING TO THE TEMPEST — DENUNCIATION OF DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Judge James and Mr. Starin this morning presented to the President the paper signed by the New-York members of the House with reference to the retention of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell. This paper was not in the form of a request or recommendation for the retention of the officers named, but merely suggested to the President whether, considering the complications that have grown out of the proposed changes, it would not be better to permit Messrs. Arthur and Cornell to serve out their respective terms of office. The President received Messrs. James and Starin kindly, and gave them courteous attention. He informed them that he would always be pleased to have members of Congress call upon him with reference to appointments, and that he desired to have their advice upon these matters. With reference to the New-York appointments, however, he informed them that, without intending to intimate what his action might have been had the suggestions of the delegation been received earlier, it was now too late to act upon them, as it had been determined yesterday, in consultation with his Cabinet, to again send to the Senate the names of Messrs. Roosevelt, Prince, and Merritt for the New-York Customs offices. The President said he desired to make such appointments as would give general satisfaction, and regretted that any misunderstanding had arisen in the case of the appointments made for New-York. He believed the gentlemen selected for the New-York offices were good men and would prove valuable officers, and, all things considered, he could not, in justice to them and to himself, now withdraw their names. The interview was very frank on both sides, and while Messrs. James and Starin express regret at the failure of their mission, they speak in warm terms of the kind manner in which the President treated them and the frankness with which he discussed the matter.

The President sent to the Senate to-day not only a renewal of the New-York nominations, but of most of the nominations which failed for want of action in the Senate. There was no list from the State Department, so it is not yet known what will be done with respect to the names of Sanford and Hilliard. Two or three changes were made in minor appointments, but nearly all the list was the same as the nominations which failed with the end of the session. It was noticeable, however, that no nomination was made for the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, from which it is inferred that the President is seriously considering the nomination of Mr Packard. The only objections to his nomination thus far come from people who seem to have very little knowledge of the man. Mr. Packard is a very different sort of person from most of the despised carpet-baggers, and it can be said of him that, whatever else has been laid to his charge, his most bitter enemy has not accused him of any lack of integrity or capacity. It may also be said that the integrity of Mr. Lawrence has not been impeached, but no one ever claimed for him that he was a man of remarkable ability, and the present difficulty is that not Mr. Lawrence but Warmoth would be the real Collector of Customs. The people who oppose the nomination of Mr. Packard would hardly be willing to recommend Warmoth for the office, and yet it is a notorious fact that the practical result of Lawrence's nomination and confirmation would be as above stated.

As soon as the Senate went into executive session the list was taken up and the nominations referred to the appropriate committees. Incidentally, there arose a discussion upon an inquiry from Senator Conkling as to whether the President had indicated on the nominations whether appointments were made to fill vacancies or to succeed officers suspended, and whether in cases of suspension the causes were announced. This inquiry was answered by the Clerk, who stated that no such information was conveyed in connection with the nomination. Mr. Conkling then proceeded to make a speech upon this omission as a text, in which he denounced the President very severely on this and other grounds, holding up his civil service reform announcement as a pretense to deceive the public, and ridiculing the civil service section of the Message, portions of which he quoted with ironical comments. Then he took up the Tenure-of-Office act, discussed that, and advocated its strict enforcement by the Senate. His speech is described as being forcible, witty, and severely sarcastic.

Some things he said aroused Judge Davis, who suggested that Mr. Conkling had allowed William Henry Smith to be confirmed as Collector at Chicago in violation of the Tenure-of-Office act, and insinuated that he was guilty of inconsistency. Mr. Conkling replied that Smith's confirmation was not a matter of interest to him, and that the Illinois Senators, and not he, were responsible for it. Mr. Davis retorted that he was not responsible, that he had objected to Smith's appointment, and had opposed his confirmation. Mr. Conkling replied, sneeringly, that he was surprised at the overwhelming vote in favor of Smith's confirmation, in the face of the gigantic efforts put forth by the Independent Senator from Illinois to prevent it. Mr. Davis answered that he had made no gigantic efforts as described. He had merely opposed Smith's confirmation because his predecessor had been removed without cause. Mr. Oglesby said Jones was removed for political reasons, and good reasons at that. Mr. Oglesby's speech created some laughter. Mr. Thurman then took the floor, and sustained the position Mr. Conkling had taken. He voted against the Tenure-of-Office act, but believed, now that it stood on the statute books, it ought to be enforced. He then made some remarks upon renegade Democrats who accepted office from a Republican President, a President whose election they had opposed, and whose title every true Democrat could not help but believe was fraudulent. He should not vote to confirm such Democrats as a rule, and would make few exceptions in cases only where circumstances justified Democrats in accepting office. Coming down to facts, he cited the Toledo Post Office case as one in which President Hayes had violated his own civil service rules, and made some severe comments upon it, insinuating that the appointment was made to carry out a contract by which Mr. Matthews got a seat in the Senate.

This angered Mr. Matthews, and he made his maiden speech, talking at considerable length, and denying Mr. Thurman's insinuation. In the course of his remarks he quoted something Mr. Thurman had said. Mr. Thurman corrected him, and Mr. Conkling took occasion to corroborate Mr. Thurman. Mr. Matthews turned upon Mr. Conkling with some bitterness and said, "I am willing to accept the statement of my colleague, even though it is indorsed by the distinguished Senator from New-York." Mr. Conkling made an equally pertinent retort, and Matthews resumed, defending the President against Conkling's attack, and arguing that the duty of the President in making appointments was separate and distinct from the duty of the Senate in confirming them. It was no business of the Senate by what motives the President was actuated in making removals and appointments. It was merely their business to pass upon the qualifications of the men. Each had a constitutional duty to perform, and should not interfere with each other.

Mr. Conkling replied, with some warmth, and the debate grew very animated, Matthews holding his own better than was anticipated, adopting the sneering irony of Conkling, and answering him in the New-York Senator's own style. Mr. Voorhees made his maiden speech also, devoting the greater part of it to denying newspaper statements that the Democrats intended to reorganize the Senate and seat Tilden in the White House. They were satisfied with Hayes, he said, and as long as he was President he would answer as well as a Democrat. This was said in jest, and, continuing, he said that it had been asserted that Democrats were trying to "Johnsonize" President Hayes, which he also denied. Republicans could keep their President, he remarked; they had forced him into his chair, and he, for one, did not desire to prevent them from enjoying his Administration to the furthest degree. Voorhees then followed in the same strain in which Thurman had spoken, denouncing Democrats who accepted office under President Hayes.

SENATOR CONKLING AND MR. EVARTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Conkling, in conversation with a friend, referred to the statement in THE TIMES' dispatch of last night that his friends, doubtless inspired by him, were making statements that he would not be reconciled with the President until Mr. Evarts was out of the Cabinet. Mr. Conkling says that no such ultimatum has ever been fixed by him, in conversation with his friends or otherwise. The Senator denies in the strongest terms that he had made any expression of a wish to have Mr. Evarts removed from the Cabinet.

LIST OF THE NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

The New-York Custom-House.—Theodore Roosevelt, to be Collector of Customs, District of New-York; Edwin A. Merritt, to be Surveyor of Customs, Port of New-York; L. Bradford Prince, to be Naval Officer, Port of New-York.

To be Collectors of Customs.—John S. Collins, of Georgia, for the District of Brunswick, Ga.; Robert T. Smith, of Georgia, for the District of Mobile, Ala.; James R. Jolley, of Louisiana, for the District of Teche, La.; Cheney R. Prouty, of Texas, for the District of Saluria, Texas; Thomas J. K. Jones, for the District of Annapolis, Md.

Surveyor of Customs.—William Z. King, for the Port of Greenport, N. Y.

Naval Officer.—James Lewis, of Louisiana, for the District of New-Orleans.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—James D. Brady, of Virginia, for the Second District of Virginia; Edward C. Wade, of Georgia, for the Third District of Georgia; Robert F. Campbell, of Texas, for the Third District of Texas.

United States Attorneys.—Warren S. Lurty, of Virginia, for the Western District of Virginia; Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama; W. W. Murray, of Tennessee, for the Western District of Tennessee; Rufus Millory, of Oregon, for the District of Oregon; George P. Sawyer, for the District of Massachusetts.

United States Marshals.—John W. Dunn, District of Delaware; Samuel G. Reed, Middle and Southern District of Alabama; Mike J. Waldron, Western District of Tennessee; William T. Wheeler, Territory of Montana.

Postmasters.—Ohio—Alexander Reed, Toledo. Maine—Henry A. Willis, Thomaston; James W. Wakefield, Bath. Vermont—J. H. Orcutt, Northfield; Charles H. Mansur, Brattleborough. Massachusetts—William A. Moreland, Andover; David W. Low, Gloucester; Silas P. Blodget, Hyde Park; Mrs. Harriet A. Poland, North Brookfield; John B. Bass, Quincy; Francis P. Vincent, Vineyard Grove; John W. Locke, Wakefield; Joseph E. Buswell, Methuen; Charles E. Bristol, Ansonia. Connecticut—Bartlett Bent, Middletown; John W. Hill, Waterbury; John Brown, Willimantic. New-York—Miles A. Brown, East New-York; Ira E. Locke, Sandy Hill. Pennsylvania—Newton Wells, Renovo; Robert W. Crane, Petrolia; Alfred B. Tilson, Mercer. West Virginia—John Little, Piedmont; E. F. Leisenring; Charlestown. Virginia—David G. Potts, Petersburg; Jane F. James, Ashland. Alabama—Morris D. Wickersham, Mobile. Indiana—William Kendall, Plymouth; J. Glass McPheeters, Bloomington; George H. Dunn, Greenburg; J. M. Watts, Delphi. Illinois—C. Taylor, Wenona; Cyrus T. Prouty, Carlinville; Amory Gregg, Fairburg; Christian Y. Long, Carthage; John R. Hotelling, Rochelle; Lucius Whitney, Morris; Egbert C. Reese, Pana; John C. Cover, Knoxville; J. R. Corbus, La Salle. Tennessee—Mrs. Izora C. Johnson, Shelbyville. Michigan—Edward J. Southworth, Hudson. Wisconsin—Jerome L. Marsh, Sheboygan; Charles Frantz, Kenosha; Henry B. Harshaw, Oshkosh. Minnesota—Josiah E. West, St. Cloud. Iowa—Nelson M. Page, Fort Dodge; Edward Knott, Waverly. Missouri—J. T. K. Hayward, Hannibal. Arkansas—James T. Watson, Helena; Isaac W. Carhart, Hot Springs; Jesse L. Cravens, Fayetteville; George Aycock, Pine Bluff.

Register of Land Office at New-Orleans.—William M. Burwell, of Louisiana.

To be Indian Agents.—Isaiah Lightner, of Maryland, at Santee Agency, Nebraska; Samuel G. Ely, of Pennsylvania, at Otoe Agency, Nebraska; William H. Danielson, of Idaho, at Fort Wall, Idaho; E. H. C. Hooper, of Maine, at Sisseton Agency, Dakota.

To be Second Lieutenant, First Infantry.—Herbert G. Squires, of Minnesota.

To be Superintendent of Steam Vessels for Seventh District of Ohio.—John Fehrenbatch.

United States Marine Service.—Second Lieut. Samuel A. Brooks, to be First Lieutenant; Third Lieut. S. M. Crosby, to be Second Lieutenant; Third Lieut. John Morrissey, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Service; Second Lieut. Washington D. Roath, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Leonard G. Shepard, to be Captain; First Lieut. Wentworth D. Simmons, to be Captain.

To be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.—For the Territory of Wyoming, William Ware Peck, of New-York; for the Territory of New-Mexico, Samuel B. McLin, of Florida.

To be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit.—John Baxter, of Tennessee.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nominations of John B. Hawley, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice R. C. McCormick, resigned, and James W. Wakefield, to be Postmaster at Bath, Me.

THE HURON DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Signal Service Observer at Kitty Hawk reports, at 9 A. M., as follows: "The body of a man was found four miles north of No. 5 station yesterday and buried; also, the leg of a man."

The funeral of Lieut. L. G. Palmer, of the steamer Huron, took place this afternoon from his late residence in this city. Two companies of marines formed the funeral escort, and a number of Army and Navy officers were present. The remains were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown.

The Huron Naval Court of Inquiry was occupied to-day with hearing read the record of yesterday's proceedings, after which the court finished taking the testimony of the witness who was on the stand at the hour of adjournment yesterday. The Judge Advocate put in some documentary evidence, and the court adjourned at an early hour in consequence of the funeral of the late Lieut. Palmer.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Commander John W. Philip is ordered to the command of the Tuscarora, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California. Lieut. George Reiter is ordered to the Tuscarora as executive. Assistant Surgeon W. E. Walters is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and ordered to report to the Department of Texas for assignment to duty. The resignation of Second Lieut. H. C. Johnson, First Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 31, 1878.

The Omaha, flag-ship of the South Pacific Station, arrived at Callao on Nov. 5 from Valparaiso, having made the passage under sail. All well on board. She would remain in port to give the crew liberty, refit, &c.

The Saratoga arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 5th inst., where she is to stay for the Winter.

WASHINGTON.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DEBATE ON MAKING THE BILL A SPECIAL ORDER FOR TUESDAY—UNEXPECTED STRENGTH OF THE INFLATIONISTS—PROSPECTS FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL—STANLEY MATTHEWS' RESOLUTION TO PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT IN SILVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The principal action of the Senate to-day was the fixing of Tuesday next as the day for the consideration of the Silver bill. It will be brought up at that time as a special order, and will hold its place before the Senate until finally disposed of. The discussion had no reference to the merits of the bill, and was very brief, relating merely to the time which should be set for consideration. The vote, however, was instructive, the yeas and nays on the resolution being 41 to 18. It is not certain that all of the 41 Senators who voted for the fix ing of next Tuesday to consider the bill will vote for the bill in its present form; but a very large proportion of them will, and the vote shows conclusively that nearly if not quite two-thirds of the Senate are in favor of the remonetization of silver in its very worst form. It is difficult, if not impossible, to select from the list of affirmative votes those who are least likely to vote finally for the unamended bill. It is hardly expected that Mr. Thurman, Judge Davis, or Mr. McMillan will vote to pay the public debt in silver dollars worth only 92 cents, or to use them in the payment of interest or for Customs receipts, and yet it is impossible to know what to anticipate when Stanley Matthews brings in a resolution that it is good faith to pay the public debt in silver dollars of 412 grains. It is very clear that the Silver bill, in the first instance, will pass by an overwhelming majority, and probably by fully two-thirds, and this raises the question, in a very serious way, as to the prospects of passing the bill over the President's veto. It must be confessed that when the votes in both the Senate and the House are considered, it requires the hopefulness of a Mark Tapley to derive any comfort from the exhibit. The vote in the Senate, as in the House, shows an almost united South and West in favor of the Silver bill, while the vote against it will be found almost exclusively in the East. The position of the Administration must have some weight in determining the votes of Senators, should the bill ever pass and come back to Congress for consideration after a veto of the President, and it seems almost incredible to suppose that two-thirds of the Senate would be found to overrule the the President at this session on the financial question. It grows more and more certain that financial legislation is going to absorb the interest of this session of Congress, and the debate which will open next Tuesday will be watched in its progress with the greatest solicitude.

The result of the Senate caucus has placed Mr. Voorhees in the Finance Committee, from which it will be seen that granting the Democrats increased representation has not added to the character of the committee in any particular. Mr. Voorhees is likely to be the wildest man on the committee, which now certainly has a definite majority in accord with the majority of the Senate which favors the Remonetization bill passed by the House.

SCOTT'S TEXAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD.

QUIET BUT ASSIDUOUS WORK OF HIS LOBBY—MODERATING HIS DEMAND—HE WOULD CONSENT TO ACCEPT A SUBSIDY OF $15,000 A MILE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Thus far there has been no movement in behalf of Scott's Texas-Pacific Road. He has his friends and assistants at work, however, in a quiet way, and it is believed he will soon make a public demonstration. It has come to be regarded as absolutely impossible for him to secure any guarantee of bonds to the extent which he has hitherto asked of Congress, and it is suggested that he has accepted this fact, and will govern himself by its light. According to rumors he will come to Congress with a statement that in consideration of the reduced cost of constructing railroads from the cost in previous years, he will be content with a guarantee of bonds to the amount of $15,000 per mile. This would be an amount ample for the construction of the road, since experience in a country similar to that which he is to traverse has proved that a first-class road can be laid, with steel rails for a large part of the distance, at the cost of $10,000 or $12,000 per mile. It is believed that the reduction of his subsidy one-half would make a considerable impression upon Congressmen, and very possibly such a bill would pass the House, although the bills formerly presented would be most certain to fail. The objections to granting Mr. Scott's request, however, will still arise from the certainty of a Southern line being constructed if Congress takes no action at all, and the less the cost of construction the less reason there would seem to be for any subsidy whatever from the Government.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND BRANCHES.

ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE IN RELATION TO COMPELLING THE ROADS TO OPERATE ACCORDING TO THEIR CHARTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The resolution presented early in the special session by Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, concerning the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, was finally adopted to-day in the Senate. The preamble alludes to the several acts of Congress providing that the main line and branches should be operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the Government are concerned, as one connected, continuous line, without any discrimination of any kind affecting any of the companies, favorably or otherwise, enumerates the branches, and alleges that they all operate their roads in open violation of these acts. The resolution calls upon the President for information as to what legal impediments, if any, exist which prevent him from executing the laws in accordance with the obligations accepted and agreements made by the companies with the Government. Congress required the Kansas Pacific to form connection with the main line by means of the Denver Pacific at Cheyenne. The Union Pacific Company repudiates this action, and refuses to operate its road in connection with the Kansas Pacific branch. A spirited discussion arose in the Senate to-day upon that part of the preamble which embraces the names of the branches, the two Senators from Nebraska, Messrs. Paddock and Saunders, contending for the Union Pacific that the mere mention of the names might be construed as committing the Senate to the recognition of these roads as branches of the main line; on the other hand, Messrs. Chaffee and Thurman argued that the preamble simply cited the language of Congress as expressed in its laws. Mr. Thurman, especially, gave emphatic expression to his sentiments on the subject, and said that unless the Government forced the Union Pacific to "pro rate" with the Kansas Pacific, as the law required, not one dollar of the money due the United States by the latter company would ever be paid, because it could not possibly be in a position to liquidate that indebtedness until the Union Pacific Company was compelled to do it justice. A substitute proposed by Mr. Paddock was voted down, and Mr. Chaffee's preamble and resolution adopted. A similar resolution, passed by the House of Representatives last week, is already before the President.

A REBEL RAID ON THE TREASURY.

SCHEMES OF THE DEMOCRACY TO REMOVE DISALLOWED CLAIMS FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS—MANUFACTURED PROOFS OF LOYALTY THE AGENCY TO SECURE CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Democracy, while remaining on the verge of controlling the Government and being yet powerless to accomplish their purposes, are attempting indirectly to smooth the way for the payment of a large class of so-called rebel claims. Whatever is done in this behalf must be insidious and concealed in its character, so as not to attract attention and arouse opposition. The Court of Claims has come to be looked upon by some claimants as a convenient means of securing the payment of bad claims, not because the court is in any way at fault, but because the evidence which by law is the guide of the court's action can be manipulated so as to show facts very different from what is real. It is alleged that many cases have been passed through the court already in which claims have been allowed to persons notoriously connected with the rebellion who yet appear on the records of the court and in the proof presented to have been loyal citizens. If loyalty can be easily proved before that court, when no loyalty really existed, then that is a convenient tribunal to which disloyal claimants may go. At the present time there are slumbering in the Quartermaster's Department claims against the Government amounting to millions of dollars, for property destroyed or stores taken, which claims have been disallowed in the department for want of proof of the claimant's loyalty. There has been some discussion about removing all these claims from the department, and yesterday Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a resolution which looks, it is believed, to their transference to the Court of Claims. This resolution requires that the portion of the President's Message and the report of the Secretary of War referring to the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, and now pending in the offices of the Commissary and Quartermaster-General, be referred to a special committee to be charged with considering what tribunal, now existing or to be created, these claims should be referred to. The resolution was not considered, but it is likely that if it should pass the special committee would be so constructed as to report a scheme very favorable to the payment of the suspended claims. It is almost certain that before the end of the session the Southern Democrats will make a united movement to secure the payment of a large volume of claims made by people who could lay no claim to loyalty during the war.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1877.

Ex-Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, left this city to-night for New-Orleans, where he is called by the probably fatal illness of one of his children.

Bids were opened at the Internal Revenue Office to-day for furnishing paper for the printing of internal revenue stamps for the present fiscal year, and the contract was awarded to S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston.

The House Committee on Territories to-day heard Col. E. C. Brearley, Delegate from the Black Hills country, in advocacy of the organization of a new territory to include that region, to be known as the Territory of Lincoln.

The House Committee on Education and Labor this morning decided to report adversely upon the bill introduced by Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, for the establishment in the District of Columbia of a national university for women.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have authorized their Chairman, Gov. Swann, to move, at the first attainable opportunity, that the House concur in all the Senate amendments to the Paris Exposition bill. The motion will be pressed for action under a demand for the previous question.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, who was prevented by an accident from delivering a promised address at Roanoke College, Va., in June last, has accepted a second invitation to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of that institution at the Commencement next June, that being the quarto-centennial anniversary of the college.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation, representing steam-ship and steam-boat owners throughout the United States, held a meeting in this city to-day, to take measures in urging favorable action by Congress upon the pending measure commonly known as The Steam-boat bill." It is substantially a copy of the bill which passed the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, but failed to receive final action at the hands of the Senate. The committee is composed of Capt. Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Coyle, of Portland, Me.; Capt. Copeland, of New-York City; Capt. Marshall Parks, of Norfolk; and John N. Bofinger, of St. Louis. Another meeting will be held to-morrow for a further interchange of views, and possibly agreement upon a plan of action.

The National Washington Monument Society met to-day in the Judge Advocate General's office, Dr. Broadhead in the chair, and Dr. Blake, Secretary. A letter was read from Prof. Henry accepting his election as a member of the board. A committee of five—Dr. Blake, Dr. Broadhead Gen. McK. Dunn, Prof. Henry, and F. D. Stuart was appointed to represent the interests of the society before Congress, and were instructed to advocate the adoption of a joint resolution requiring the commission (under act of Aug. 2, 1876) to commence work on the structure without further delay, and, if necessary to give the commission authority to use the appropriation already made in any manner they may deem best. A resolution was adopted reciting that, as between $300,000 and $400,000 had been contributed by the people it would be an act of bad faith to depart from the original plan, and a massive obelisk without studied ornamentation is entirely consistent with the simple, unostentatious, and republican character of George Washington.

To-day in the Criminal Court in the case of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, ex-Commissioners of Customs Haines and Brooks, some weeks ago convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government, the motion for a new trial was granted by Judge McArthur. In the course of his remarks the Judge said: "It was apparent at the trial, and it is made more so by what has taken place since, that the defect of trial to which the defendants were subjected is, perhaps, more palpable than in any case that has ever been presented for my consideration. * * * From some cause or other, perhaps not exclusively owing to their own neglect, these defendants have not had the advantage for full defense. * * * The want of preparation was evident from the first moment that the trial began. The parties appeared to be wading and feeling their way through. * * * I am inclined to think, upon the whole, that it would be exercising a sound discretion on the part of the court under these circumstances to give these parties one more chance. * * * The order then may be made granting a new trial." The defendants were released with the understanding that they give bail on Monday next.

IS IT THE CITY OF BERLIN?

A LARGE STEAMER LOST OFF USHANT.

WRECK OF A BRITISH STEAM-SHIP ON THE FRENCH COAST—THE CITY OF BERLIN OVERDUE AND NOT HEARD FROM—CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE RATES OF INSURANCE AT LLOYDS'—DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSING VESSEL AND LIST OF PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Lloyds' agent at Brest telegraphs that it is reported a large English steamer has been lost off Ushant, on the coast of Brittany. Packages have been picked up addressed to the British Colonial Department, and boats containing shipwrecked sailors and quantities of wreck-stuff have been seen at sea.

[The Island of Ushant, off which the vessel is wrecked, is the most westerly of seven islands belonging to the Department of Finistere. It is situated about 11 miles from the nearest coast of France, and 25 miles wes-northwest of Brest. The shores are bold and rocky, and the landing places few. The formation is mainly granite but the soil is very fertile. It has some villages and a small port, with an active fishery of pilchards. Off its coast in 1759 the French, under Admiral Conflans, were defeated by the British fleet under Sir Edward Hawkes, and there was an indecisive action between the English fleet under Admiral Keppel and the French under Count d'Orvilliers on July 27, 1778. The only light-house on the island is in latitude 48° 28' north, longitude 5° 3' west.]

THE OVERDUE CITY OF BERLIN.

The steam-ship City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, left this port on her last outward voyage—her 121st—on Saturday morning, Nov. 24. She crossed the bar at Sandy Hook at 10:22 o'clock, and since that time nothing has been heard of her. The Baltic, of the White Star Line, crossed the bar at 10:08 o'clock the same morning, and arrived at Queenstown at 2 P. M., Dec. 3. The Batavia, of the Cunard Line, left Boston on the same day, and arrived at Queenstown at 3 A. M., Dec. 4. The Donau cleared the Sandy Hook bar at 8:30 A. M., on Sunday, Nov. 25, and arrived at Southampton at 10 A. M., on Dec. 5. The Victoria, of the Anchor Line, passed the bar at 10:15 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 24, and arrived at Moville at 1 A. M. on Dec. 5. The Vaterland, which sailed Nov. 24, arrived at Antwerp yesterday. The delay in the arrival of the City of Berlin has given rise to grave fears, but these have hitherto been held in check by the confidence expressed by the proprietors and agents of the line on both sides of the water. As late as yesterday morning a dispatch was received in this City from London saying that the proprietors continued to retain their confidence in the safety of the vessel. The dispatch added that "they do not believe that her shaft or machinery is broken, but think that probably her propeller is damaged by contact with wreckage. They say she possibly may have something in tow." This confidence was not shared by the insurance companies. On Wednesday a dispatch was received from London announcing that "60 shillings" was paid on the previous day at Lloyd's to effect reinsurance risks on her. Yesterday another dispatch said that the premium for reinsurance on her at Lloyd's had advanced to 10 guineas. At the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in this City, on Wednesday, the President, Mr. John D. Jones, said that he was willing still to receive risks on the City of Berlin, but he would not take them at the ordinary rate, which is about 1 per cent. On Tuesday he would have taken them at 2 per cent., on Wednesday he should want 5 per cent., and yesterday he would not take less than 10 per cent.

The dispatch printed above seems to leave no doubt that the vessel mentioned as lost on the coast of Brittany is the City of Berlin, when the fact that packages addressed to the British Colonial Department were picked up near the scene of the wreck is considered in connection with the known presence on board the vessel of Hon. F. W. Plunkett, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the British Legation to the United States. The City of Berlin carried 52 cabin and 120 steerage passengers, besides a crew of 150, in all 322 souls, not one of whom has up to the latest accounts been heard from. Below will be found a full history and description of the vessel, a complete list of her cabin passengers, and a schedule of her cargo.

PASSENGERS ON THE CITY OF BERLIN.

The list of cabin passengers of the steam-ship City of Berlin includes some gentlemen well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Ex-Alderman Jenkins Van Schaick, usually a prominent figure on Wall-street, was on board, and the commercial element of this City was represented by Mr. Edward Rorke. This gentleman was for many years the head of a firm engaged in the crockery and glass-ware wholesale trade. About a month ago his wife died in Brooklyn. She was an exemplary Christian, and her loss so affected Mr. Rorke that he started for Europe to join his son and a daughter, who have been in Paris for several years. His son is an artist, and is pursuing his studies in the French galleries. Mr. Rorke took with him on his voyage his second daughter and Miss McConville, a daughter of one of his deceased friends, who was formerly a linen merchant in this City, and a respected resident of Brooklyn. Mr. William Rigby and Mr. R. S. Greenhill, who were also passengers, were the representatives of Ireland in the British Rifle team that visited this country and competed with our riflemen at Creedmoor last Summer. They remained in this country after their colleagues in the team returned to their homes, and spent several months hunting in the West. Hon. F. W. Plunkett, an Assistant Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, was also a passenger. Capt. F. P. Perry, of the British Army, was returning home from the Bermuda station. Messrs. Benjamin Fish and George Melville were well-known circus-riders, who were going to England to exhibit their proficiency. Following is a full list of saloon passengers:

Alexander, Mr.	Toronto.
Arthur, Mr. A. C.	San Francisco.
Barton, Mr. Alfred	England.
Bradbury, Mr. James	New-York.
Buchenham, Mr. John	Philadelphia.
Buchenham, Mrs. John and infant	Philadelphia.
Channing, Rev. W. H.	Boston.
Clapp, Mr. W. B.	Chicago.
Clapp, Mrs. W. B.	Chicago.
Connell, Mr. William, Jr.	England.
Crocker, Mr. S. L., Jr.	Boston.
Ferguson, Mr. A.	Toronto.
Ferguson, Mrs. A., and two children	Toronto.
Fish, Mr. Benjamin	New-York.
Gifford, Mr. R.	San Francisco.
Green, Mr. James	Boston.
Greenhill, Mr. R. S.	Ireland.
Harris, Mrs. Rymer	England.
Hennessy, Mr. E.	Morris, Ill.
Hoddor, Mr. E.	Toronto.
Hyslop, Mr. William	New-York.
Jerome, Mr. F. E.	
Johnson, Mr. W. R.	England.
Kerr, Mr. W. J., Jr.	Philadelphia.
King, Mr. E. H. and serv't.	Montreal.
Melville, Mr. George	New-York.
Melville, Mrs., G. and inf't.	New-York.
Middleton, Mr. H.	New-York.
Morcom, Mr. G. Frean	Chicago.
McConville, Miss	Brooklyn.
Patterson, Mr. F.	San Francisco.
Perry, Capt. T. P.	Bermuda.
Plunkett, Hon. F. W.	England.
Rigby, Mr. William	Ireland.
Rorke, Mr. Edward	Brooklyn.
Rorke, Miss	Brooklyn.
Sullivan, Miss Ellen, and two children	New-York.
Thompson, Mr. Robert	Toronto.
Thompson, Mrs. Robert	Toronto.
Twohill, Mr.	England.
Van Schaick, Mr. Jenkins.	New-York.
Wilson, Mr. John	New-York.
Withers, Mr. J. B.	New-York.
Watt, Mr. J. S.	San Francisco.
Walker, Miss Emily	Toronto.

CARGO OF THE STEAMER.

The cargo was varied, and comprised breadstuffs, fruits, provisions, agricultural implements, cotton, hops, canned fruit, and beef, bacon, cheese, butter, and other provisions. The principal shippers were John G. Dale, agent of the Inman Line; Fowler Brothers, William Bingham & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., L. W. Morris & Co., Loeb & Co., E. Losee & Co., Rosenfeld Brothers & Co., Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, J. M. Thorburn & Co., Lehman & Brothers, J. W. Nightingale, E. R. Olin, B. Brandreth, Drake & Barmore, Pier Brothers, A. J. Luce & Co., Bamfred Brothers, John Orpes. John G. Dale shipped 858 tierces of lard valued at $41,184, 757 boxes of bacon, valued at $37,850, 114 boxes of cheese valued at $9,337, 12 packages of butter valued at $184, eight cases of spokes, valued at $19,810. The total value of the shipments of Mr. Dale are $108,385. Fowler Brothers shipped bacon and a variety of provisions to the aggregate value of $74,723 50. William Bingham & Co. shipped wheat, barley, and peas, to the aggregate value of $30,000. The principal portions of the cargo of the City of Berlin, were 2,171 boxes of cheese, 761 barrels of apples, 908 tierces of lard, 2,721 boxes of bacon, 628 bales of cotton, 17,392 bushels of wheat, 3,931 bushels of peas, 582 bushels of barley, 665 bales of hops, 10 boxes of wagon-spokes, 15 cases of glassware, 105 barrels of oysters, 100 boxes of green pears, 1,655 cases of canned fruit, 97 tierces of jowls. The remainder of the cargo was made up of small lots of other provisions, toys, castings, lamp trimmings, carpenter and agricultural tools, surgical instruments, wagons, organs, seed, castings, &c. The aggregate value of the cargo was about $350,000.

SKETCH OF THE CITY OF BERLIN.

The screw steam-ship City of Berlin was built for the Inman Line in the yard of Caird & Co., at Greenock, Scotland, and was launched on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1874. She was then, next to the Great Eastern, the largest steam-ship ever built for mercantile or unwarlike purposes. Within the past three years, however, one or more vessels have been built that surpass her in size. Her length over all was 510 feet 6 inches; along the keel and fore-rake, 476 feet 6 inches, and on the load water-line, 473 feet and 3 inches. Her breadth was 44 feet, and her depth, from the spar-deck, was 36 feet, 3½ inches. From the tonnage-deck she had a depth of 19 feet. She had four decks, the spar, main, lower, and orlop, and her gross Custom-house measurement was 5,490.57 tons. She had a register tonnage of 3,139 tons, and measured under the tonnage deck 2,614 tons. The City of Berlin had two engines of the compound type, with 3,000-horse power nominally. This power was capable of increase five-fold, and on the trial trip of the steam-ship her engines indicated 5,200 horse power, and she made an average speed of 4834 miles per hour. The diameter of the low-pressure cylinder of the engines was 120 inches that of the high-pressure cylinder was 72 inches, with a piston stroke of 5 feet 6 inches. The boilers were 12 in number, and were heated by 36 furnaces. The steam-ship was built in the most substantial manner. She had 8 water-tight iron bulkheads, running from her keel to her main deck and dividing her into 9 sections. Her ribs and beams were of great strength, and she had more than the usual number of keelsons. Her main and spar decks were of iron covered with wood. Her interior arrangements were of the most perfect character, and she had accommodations for 1,700 passengers—200 saloon and 1,500 intermediate and steerage—and a crew of 150 men. Her saloon, 44 feet long by 42 wide, was divided into three parts by two rows of walnut columns with gilded Corinthian capitals, but was given an appearance of extreme length by two immense mirrors, one at each end of the apartment. The saloon was lighted from above, and its ceiling of white and gold gave it a continually cheerful aspect. The vestibule at the foot of the companion way was converted into a handsome apartment, finished with polished teak-wood and gilded moldings, with a high roof, and perfect light. For the convenience of the lady passengers there was a magnificent cabin, while the gentlemen had a comfortable smoking-room. The state-rooms were large and well fitted, each berth having attached to it an electric bell communicating with the Steward's room. The comfort of the steerage passengers was also well provided for, and there was a hospital for the sick of each sex. The steamer had two water-tanks with a capacity for 20,000 gallons, and two sets of distilling apparatus that could produce 100 gallons of pure water per day.

The City of Berlin was ship-rigged, and could make great speed under sail, without steam. She had two sets of steering apparatus. One set was worked by steam and was in ordinary use. The second was meant for use in case of the disability of the first, and was worked from a wheel-house at the stern. Orders

A JERSEY BI-CENTENNIAL.

FESTIVAL IN A QUAKER CITY.

THE PEOPLE OF BURLINGTON, N. J., CELEBRATE THE TWO HUNDREDTH YEAR OF THE EXISTENCE OF THEIR CITY—PARADE OF MILITARY, FIREMEN, AND CIVIC BODIES—ELOQUENT HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY HON. HENRY ARMITT BROWN.

The two hundredth anniversary of the City of Burlington, N. J., was celebrated yesterday, which day was selected for the celebration not on account of any special interest hallowing it in the minds of the people of the good, quaint, and peaceful little city, but simply because it was more convenient than any day since the close of October, when the term of 200 years closed. The ancient city—for ancient it is in the eyes of Americans—wore a gala dress, and gave herself up to jollity with a certain recklessness that might appear to mock the staidness and sobriety of her founders. At sunrise a salute of 100 guns was fired at Grubb's Dock. In the early morning the bells of all the churches were rung. The carillon of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, an edifice which dates from the time of Queen Anne, and to which that regal lady presented a communion service, was pealed joyously at intervals throughout the day. At 10 o'clock a procession of military, firemen, and civic bodies was formed on Main-street and thence marched through the city. Gen. E. Bird Grubb acted as Chief Marshal, and was assisted by Edward Allinson, Charles Gangwere, and Nathan Haines. The participants in the parade were Company F, Sixth Regiment of New-Jersey, from Beverly; Company A, of the same regiment, of Burlington; Company F, Seventh Regiment, of Mount Holly; Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, of Trenton, with a steam-engine; Bristol Fire Company, of Bristol, Penn., with steam-engine; Endeavor Fire Company, of Burlington, with a hand-engine; Hope Company, of Burlington; Young America Hook and Ladder Company, and Mitchell Steam Fire-engine Company, of Burlington; delegation from Camden Fire Department, headed by Chief Engineer; delegation from Eagle Fire Company of Trenton, headed by its Chief of the Trenton Department; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; cavalcade of citizens. There were about 1,000 men in the procession, and the display was the finest that has ever been seen in the western section of New-Jersey.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the new theatre known as Birch's Opera-house was crowded with people desirous to listen to the intellectual part of the exercises in celebration of the bi-centennial. The meeting was presided over by Congressman J. Howard Pugh, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Celebration. Among the prominent gentlemen on the stage were ex-Govs. Parker and Newell, State Treasurer Wright, State Senator Ridgeway, Major-Gen. Gershom Mott, Bishop Odenheimer, of Newark; Bishop Scarborough, of Trenton; Vicar-General Doane, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark; Rev. Elvin K. Smith, and Rev. Dr. Merritt. Bishop Odenheimer made the opening prayer. The Orpheus Glee Club of Philadelphia then sang a part song by Mendelssohn. Mr. Pugh delivered a short address explaining the purpose and reasons for the celebration. Some more vocal music preceded, and then followed some execrable discord produced by a band, whose members apparently played each according to his own sweet will. Mr. Pugh then introduced Mr. Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, as the orator, claiming him as a Burlington boy.

Mr. Brown said: "There are not many events, even in American history, more worthy to be observed than that which is commemorated to-day. There are few stories of more honor. The life of Burlington has been modest. She has no tales to tell of bloody triumphs. She has no epic songs to sing. Yet her history is full of those good things which men rejoice to find in the stories of their ancestors. She has been devoted to freedom, and unshaken in her faith in the providence of God. The causes which led to her foundation are to be found in one of the most interesting periods of English history. It was after Charles I. had fallen, conquered by his people. It was the age of political and religious persecutions. Each religious sect became a political party. They persecuted one another, and both persecuted the Quakers. Here the speaker succinctly sketched the growth of the sect of Friends, which grew out of George Fox's vision of a spiritual democracy. Quakerism, he said, was immediately considered a menace toward the extinction of castes. Though their hands were raised against none, the hands of all others were lifted against its professors. They were called rebels, seditious, self-wrecked, rebellious, and were cast into prison and houses of correction, where many of them died of cruel beatings. The orator then told the pathetic story of the resort of a large party of Quakers to Westminster Hall, in 1659, to plead with Parliament for the release from prison of their weak brethren, and for the acceptance of themselves as hostages. Some of these self-sacrificing men were the founders of Burlington, 18 years later. Never, he said, have the grained arches of Westminster Hall looked down upon a nobler sight; yet were they, by order of Parliament, driven forth by soldiers. The Quakers began to look to America, where they believed they might keep their peace and worship God after the manner they thought best. Yet some of them thought it was their duty to remain at home, and to endure persecution for the sake of the truth. At last they were moved by the thought that others were to come after them who should be saved from suffering persecution. "Not for ourselves, but for those who come after us," is the keynote of the idea expressed in these words that the United States have grown. No country has a more honorable origin. Before the company that founded Burlington started from England regulations were prepared for the government of the colony. The men were rude, unlettered, and without experience in politics, yet they drew up laws that contain the germ of the present greatness of our country. Their first point was to endow their colony with that religious freedom denied to themselves at home. Little did they think, when they gave their colony the right to resist taxation unless imposed by their own assembly that England would a century later rise with the purpose to take it back. Little did they think they were preparing the basis of the future Republic. The party of immigrants was made up of Yorkshire men and Londoners with their families. As the vessel that was to bear them away from England lay in the Thames, amid rich merchantmen and frigates scarred by Dutch and Spanish broadsides, she did not compare well with them, yet long after they have gone from memory the people of a great commonwealth will point with pride to the good ship Kent and Master Godfrey Marlowe. One pleasant day in the early Summer of 1677, Charles II., while in his barge on the Thames, neared the Kent. With that friendly grace that could heal a lifetime of ingratitude, he asked who her company were. Being told they were Quakers bound for America, he languidly turned them from his presence. Picturing the feelings of the immigrants as the shores of England receded from their view, the speaker said they could sadly, but fitly, have said: "Farewell! But from our loins shall spring men who shall make a Greater Britain, with true English freedom, English laws, and English speech." On Aug. 6, 1677, they discerned and entered the Harbor of New-York. Here they met Sir Edmund Andros, the Governor of the Province, who threatened them with his power if they dared to begin a settlement. Overcoming his brutality by their pleas, and procuring the release of John Fenwick, whom he had arrested, they sailed for the proposed place of settlement. Landing at Raccoon Creek, they proposed at first to settle in two parties—the Yorkshire men in one section, and the Londoners in another. Finally they determined to live together, and sailed up the river to find a resting place. Late in October their eyes first saw the site of Burlington—an island in the Delaware, with a high red bluff, pierced with swallows' holes, and crowned with mulberry birch, and sycamore trees, and abounding vines and bushes. The Yorkshire men settled east of what is now Main-street, and the Londoners west of it. The town was named Burlington in honor of a village in old Yorkshire. The memory of the old homes of the immigrants was preserved in the titles of the sections of their settlement. What boy in Burlington has not cast a line from London Bridge? Business was begun, trade sprang up with Bermuda, and more immigrants arrived from England. Burlington was filled with pleasant sounds. Education was encouraged, and the dwellings in the town were bettered. "Burlington," continued the orator, "has not been more peaceful than her sons illustrious. Here were the famous printer, Bradford, the pioneer, and Isaac Collins, who published the first New-Jersey newspaper. Here dwelt Judge Daniel Coxe, who planned a union for the colonies full 30 years before even Franklin thought of it, and half a century before the Revolution. Here came Elias Boudinot, the President of Congress, to pass the evening of his well-spent days. Here on Saturday morning, weary with walking more than 50 miles, clad in a walking-dress, his pockets stuffed out with shirts and stockings, a boy of 17 came trudging into town. Nobody noticed him, except to smile, save an old woman who sold him gingerbread. Years afterward he came again to print the money of the provinces, to become the friend of all who were in Burlington, for by that time men had heard of Benjamin Franklin. Two other boys belonging to Burlington, born side by side, became sailors. The elder, after a short but brilliant life, fell in disastrous battle on deck, with the immortal words on his lips, 'Don't give up the ship.' The younger lived to a vigorous and green old age to make the Jersey names of Fenimore and Cooper famous in literature."

In concluding his address, Mr. Brown spoke of persons known only locally, and his remarks were so pathetic that they drew tears from the eyes of his auditors. Altogether, his discourse was a most eloquent and learned effort.

WHITE MEN'S DIVERSIONS.

The Murfreesboro (Tenn.) *News* says: "We learn that a band of masked men, about 20 in number, went into the Fosterville district one night last week, entered the house of a negro named Fayette Gilchrist, robbed him of a shot-gun and some money, and beat him severely. They surrounded the house of Mr. Thomas Edwards, and fired off their pistols, frightening the ladies in the house, and afterward caught a negro named David Wheeler, and whipped him unmercifully. The men who were guilty of this disgraceful conduct are said to belong to an adjoining county, and it is thought that robbery was their principal motive."

A PENNSYLVANIA ROMANCE.

THE ACCIDENT WHICH BEFELL MAGGIE BURTON ON THE ERIE ROAD, AND WHAT CAME OF IT—HER JOURNEY TO THE OLD COUNTRY AND MARRIAGE—ABANDONED BY HER HUSBAND ON RETURNING TO AMERICA—HOW SHE LOST HER MONEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, Dec 6. 1877.

One morning in April last a young Irish girl, named Maggie Burton, employed as a domestic by a family named Vandyke, of this village, took the Honesdale way freight, on the Erie Railway, for Lackawaxen, Penn., whither she was going to visit relatives living near there. When within a few miles of the place, the car in which she was riding was wrecked by the locomotive of another train, passing on the eastward bound track—being thrown from the rails and dashed into the passenger-car of the way freight. The girl was buried beneath broken timbers, and when found was unconscious from a severe fracture of the skull, from which the brain was oozing. It was not supposed that she could live more than a few minutes, but she was taken quickly as possible to the Williamson House, Lackawaxen, and thither physicians were dispatched at once by Superintendent Thomas, to take charge of her. That she would ever regain consciousness did not seem possible, a large quantity of her brain having been lost, but after lying in a comatose state for several days, she revived, and by judicious care and treatment was, at the end of three months, entirely restored to health. The railway company paid all the expenses of her care and treatment, and gave her $1,000 in cash. Maggie Burton came to this country in 1872, at the age of 16. Her parents lived in Rathlague, Marysboro, County Queens, Ireland, and she left owing to some dissatisfaction on their part at her choice of a lover. She crossed the ocean alone, and soon found employment through her relatives in this vicinity, and always enjoyed a good reputation. After the receipt of the $1,000 from the railway company she rewarded persons who had been kind to her during her illness, made quite extensive purchases of clothing, and then embarked for Ireland. She met her lover, a miller named John Hart, was married to him, and after visiting among her friends for a few weeks concluded to return to America. She engaged passage for herself, her husband, and her sister. It happened, also, that a young man named Thomas Foster, a friend of her husband, wanted to leave the country. He had been hiding for several months, being sought by officers who had warrants for his arrest on charges of repeated violations of the Game laws of his native place. Mrs. Hart furnished the means for his departure, and he managed to reach Queenstown undetected, and embarked with his friends for America. On landing in New-York, the young wife paid the fare of the party to Lackawaxen. Her husband was unable to get work at his trade anywhere in the neighborhood, and finally Mrs. Hart applied to Superintendent Thomas, of the Erie Railway, for something for him to do. Mr. Thomas said he would have a good place for her husband in a short time. Foster had also failed to get work, and took a strong dislike to Mrs. Hart because she would not use her influence for him. He succeeded in making Hart believe—as the wife avers—that his promised work was all a sham, and embittered the husband against his wife. The draft on Mrs. Hart's money had been so steady and heavy that it was at last reduced to less than $30. A week ago her husband induced her to let him take charge of the pocket-book in which she kept the money. Then both he and Foster disappeared, and have not been seen or heard from since. The pocket-book contained also the checks of the deserted wife and her sister for all their baggage, which they had not removed from the railway station since their return to this country a few weeks ago. Both women are left penniless and destitute. The sister has been taken by an uncle, and Mrs. Hart is at present forced to live on the charity of the kind-hearted people. According to the story of the deserted wife, $140 of the $1,000 was appropriated by a lady in Port Jervis, who had been very solicitous for her welfare during her illness, and to whom she had intrusted $500 while making some purchases in New-York. The friend paid the bills from this amount, and when returning the balance retained $140 more than the bills. Mrs. Hart says she will make an effort to recover that sum now, and if her charge is true and is pressed it will create a sensation in the community.

THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed slip from the unusually loud *Morning Call* of this morning will show you what is thought of you whom they know, and of me whom they do not know, by the proprietors of two of our best newspapers, one of which truckles to the "laborer" in the morning, while the other truckles to the capitalist in the evening. I do not see that it matters particularly whether I am a "new importation" or not, but since the *Call* thinks, (if it can be said to think,) otherwise, I will merely mention that I am not that thing of evil, but, on the contrary, singular as it may appear, have not only survived a daily perusal of the *Call* for many years, but am still able to tell the truth. If the *Call* is, "it hath not appeared" in its treatment of this subject.

There are not over 102,000 Chinese of all ages and both sexes in all the United States. Yet the *Call* persists in exciting the already excited laborer by telling him "daily and weekly till forbid" that there are 150,000 Chinese laborers in California. When, as happens every Spring, each steamer arrives with 1,000 Chinamen, they raise the "Spring shriek:" "You see! Here come the hordes! 400,000,000 of them." When, as happens every Fall, each steamer takes back 1,000 Chinamen, not a whisper to calm the excitement raised by the "Spring shriek."

I have said, and repeat, and the State Senatorial Committee in a lucid interval admits, that the Burlingame treaty has nothing to do with the subject, because, first, it is open to Congress, without violating that treaty, to enact that every Asiatic arriving at any port in the United States shall pay a tax so heavy as to exclude the laboring class entirely—for instance, $500; second, because Congress can enact that no vessel shall bring to any American port more than one Asiatic for every so many tons register—say one for each 100 tons or each 500 tons. These acts, enforced by penalties against the vessel as well as against the master, agent, owner, and passenger, will at once and effectually stop the immigration. Nothing else will. Notably, a repeal of the Burlingame treaty with the Chinese Empire will not stop people from coming here from a part of the British Empire.

China cannot interpose, under the treaty or otherwise, any objection by which Congress is bound to control its action. Furthermore, the Government of China cares nothing about it. If it does, it has the whole Chinese language to say so. I am not sure that I am in favor of such legislation. Of this I am quite sure, that as a great, sensible, and truthful nation, we ought at once to adopt the only effectual remedy in our power, or else stop this pitiful, unmanly business of shrieking, telling lies, and making believe we want legislation, when, after all, we only want a good, practicable grievance. For the present.

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ERIE MEETS ITS ENEMIES.

A COUNTER SUIT AGAINST M'HENRY.

JUDGE DONOHUE ORDERS A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE MONROE COUNTY ACTION—M'HENRY SAID TO BE WITHOUT TANGIBLE PROPERTY—A PERMANENT INJUNCTION DEMANDED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE REORGANIZATION PLAN.

On Nov. 24 the McHenry interest in the Erie Railway, represented in this City by Emott, Burnett & Hammond, began a suit against the company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the complaint being filed in Monroe County. This suit was brought to secure an accounting of the first mortgage consolidated bonds, for the removal of the trust company as Trustee, the appointment of a new Trustee, and a forfeiture by the trust company of all right to compensation for its services. It also sought to have a new Trustee appointed, for an injunction to restrain the trust company from doing anything by litigation or otherwise in regard to the road; asked that bondholders should be protected from coercion in the plan of reorganization, for the appointment of a Receiver during the pendency of the suit, and for the foreclosure of the first consolidated mortgage and the sale of the Erie Company's property as an entirety. This attack by the McHenry faction was promptly met by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who, through their counsel, Messrs. Turner, Lee & Mc. Clure, have brought a counter suit in the Supreme Court against McHenry, John H. Brown, Charles Frederick Evans, and the Erie Company. The complaint in this action recites fully but concisely the history of the Erie Railway, antecedent to the difficulties which led to the attempt to reorganize it, and also the subsequent execution of indentures by which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company became the Trustee of the convertible and other bonds enumerated, upon which default has continued for more than six months, by reason of which default the principal and accrued interest have become due, according to the tenor of the bonds and mortgages. But upon inquiry the plaintiff has ascertained and alleges that none of such coupons were presented for payment, and that no refusal to pay the same had been made, except by a general public notice that the company would be unable to pay the coupons at maturity. The plaintiff also alleges that the company was, in fact, unable to pay such interest, and would not have paid it if the coupons had been presented for payment, and that no payment except a part for one-half year has been paid by the Receiver since the default of September, 1875. The movement to foreclose the mortgages is then referred to at length. The plaintiff alleges that constant communication has been kept up through the committee in England, and that they have signified their approval of the proceedings by the holders of the mortgages seeking for foreclosure. The plaintiff further alleges that a large majority of the holders of common and preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company have acted in accord with the very large majority of holders of bonds under both mortgages, and have fully recognized the necessity of a readjustment of the indebtedness through the instrumentality of a foreclosure. The action for the foreclosure was brought in the usual course, and in September, 1877, it is alleged, a plan and agreement of foreclosure and reorganization was agreed upon. With regard to the duty of the plaintiff as Trustee to conform its action to the wishes of the large representation of bondholders, it amended its complaint so as to ask for the foreclosure only of the mortgage of Feb. 4, 1874. Of the suit of Nov. 26, begun by McHenry, J. H. Brown, and Charles F. Evans, in which the persons named pretend to be holders of bonds secured by the mortgage of Sept. 1, 1870, the plaintiff avers that it has no acquaintance with either of them, has never heard of Brown or Evans, but does allege that neither of them has made known to the plaintiff that he is the holder of bonds as alleged, and that each and every allegation made by them is false, and without color of foundation in fact. In the absence of any request on their part to enforce the mortgage it is claimed that neither McHenry, Brown, or Evans has any title to maintain an action in the premises for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage. It is alleged that James A. Reilly, who verifies the complaint of McHenry, Brown, and Evans, is the agent and servant of McHenry, maintained in this country without any particular employment other than that of promoting McHenry's enterprises, and that all of his allegations are made without personal knowledge, as he has had no connection with the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, nor has he had any means of obtaining any actual knowledge, his knowledge being limited to idle rumors. The plaintiff charges that Reilly's complaint is utterly false, and that Reilly, who is under the control of McHenry, has, in pursuance of McHenry's malicious intention of the requirements of the statute, certified the complaint without any knowledge of the facts in the premises.

The allegations of the McHenry complaint that the earnings of the Erie Company have been misapplied, are declared to be false, as the Receiver has submitted his accounts to a Referee every month, and they have been carefully examined, passed upon, and criticised and duly passed upon by the court. All information requested has been, it is alleged, furnished by the Receiver to any bondholder or stockholder inquiring for it. The course of the suit of May, 1875, in which the people were plaintiffs, and which was brought for the protection of the bond and stockholders, is reviewed, and is considered a good and wise proceeding. It is alleged that Wilber M. Brown, the law partner of Attorney-General Pratt, carried on the work of preparing the suit, incurred considerable expense, and was entitled to reasonable compensation, and that after consultation with the Attorney-General he decided to accept whatever payment the latter thought he was entitled to receive, and he did receive, with the Attorney-General, $5,000, which was passed by the Referee as a proper disbursement. All allegations made by McHenry, Brown, and Evans in consistent with this statement are pronounced to be false. The allegation that the Receiver's management has been corrupt, wasteful, and improper, is declared to have been ignorantly or corruptly made by Reilly. The plaintiff further alleges that no attempt has been made, as McHenry, Brown, and Evans state, to coerce holders of bonds, and that the statement that the court has been kept in ignorance of the rights of the parties in the complaint is especially false, as the court has been constantly informed of the wishes and desires of the classes of bondholders as far as they could be ascertained. The plaintiff alleges that the allegation of McHenry & Co. that the holders of $3,000,000 of first consolidated bonds are opposed to the plan of reconstruction is untrue.

The plaintiff is advised that the attempt of McHenry, Brown, and Evans to usurp the authority and functions of the Receiver is wrongful, unlawful, and in contempt of the jurisdiction and authority of the Supreme Court, and that the further prosecution of said action ought to be permanently enjoined. The plaintiff prays for an inquiry to ascertain whether McHenry, Brown, and Evans are holders of bonds under the mortgage of Sept. 1, 1870, and for such relief that may be had as to all outstanding bonds not embraced in the plan of reorganization. If it shall appear that there are bondholders entitled to demand that the plaintiff shall proceed to foreclose the mortgage for the benefit of such bondholders, and that they require it, that the plaintiff will do so. Notably, a repeal of the Burlingame treaty with the Chinese Empire will not stop people from coming here from a part of the British Empire.

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THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

A PRACTICAL WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY—THE STRIKERS PURCHASE A FACTORY AND OPEN IT ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

Great joy prevailed among the striking cigar-makers yesterday afternoon, when their first attempt at practical co-operation was made in the opening of the factory which they had purchased from a leading cigar manufacturer. The opening of the factory being an experiment of very great moment to the persons interested in its success, it was fitting that its beginning should be signalized by a public demonstration, and this was provided in a grand procession, enthusiastic cheering, and some brief and sensible speech-making. The procession, which numbered over 3,000 men and women, was organized at the head-quarters in Avenue A, when, amid hearty cheering, with music playing, banners flying, and legends displayed, it started for the factory, No. 42 Vesey-street. Among the many legends this one was prominent: "Providence Helps Those who Help Themselves," and beside it another, "The 'Union' Must and Shall be Preserved," was also notable. A most hearty welcome was accorded to the strikers by pedestrians along the route of march, and when at length they gathered in front of the factory, they gave vent to their enthusiasm in many ringing cheers. When these ceased, Mr. M. M. Smith, the late owner of the factory, spoke a few kindly words of welcome to the assemblage, and after appropriate replies had been made by President Strasser and others the strikers entered the building, and soon some 150 young strippers were set at work to prepare stock for the 500 men and women who on Saturday will begin to make cigars as their own masters. The strikers then resumed their position in the procession and marched back to their head-quarters to transact the business of the day. Letters of sympathy and numerous contributions from various parts of the country were received, and announcement was made that the cigar-makers' unions of the City and vicinity had arranged for a grand ball, to be given at Tammany Hall on the 17th inst., the proceeds of which are to be given to the relief fund of the strikers.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. SIMONS.

The funeral of Lieut. Sidney A. Simons, late executive officer of the Huron, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The Governor's Island Band and the following officers were present: Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, Lieut. E. P. McClellan, Chief Engineer E. J. Whitaker, Past Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry, Lieut. G. W. De Long, Lieut. A. B. Speyers, Lieut. W. M. C. Little, Commander C. S. Cotton, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Commander C. L. Huntington, Lieut. A. A. Boyd, Lieut. W. C. Gibson, Lieut. B. Noyes, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, Chaplain Hagar, Chaplain Dorrance, Pay Director J. C. Eldridge, Lieut.-Commander O. J. Heyer, and Past Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhodes, and the wife, mother, brother, and other relatives of the deceased. The ceremonies at the church consisted of the full Episcopal burial service and a brief address by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of St. John's Church, Clifton. The remains were incased in a rosewood casket, with silver trimmings, and on it was a silver plate bearing the name, birth, and death of the deceased. It was covered with the American flag, and on it was lying a cocked hat, epaulets, and sword. Several beautiful floral offerings accompanied the casket, among which was a large cross of ivy, with a wreath of white roses thrown over the arms, and an arch of blue violets at the foot, contributed by the ward officers of the Swatara; a basket of white flowers, sent by the classmates of Lieut. Simons, and a large anchor of white flowers, the offering of his wife. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. After the close of the services the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, near Silver Lake, where they were buried with military honors. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Lieut. C. H. West, Lieut. G. C. Clay, Lieut. R. E. Carmody, Lieut. H. C. Hunter, Lieut. W. H. Jacques, Lieut. F. M. Symonds.

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS COPCUTT.

Coroner Woltman yesterday continued the investigation into the circumstances attending the singular death of Francis Copcutt, of the Chesterfield Hotel, No. 208 Fifth-avenue, particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES. The evidence adduced yesterday was all confirmatory of the published report. John Copcutt, the brother of the deceased, and his former business partner, testified that the deceased had resided at the Chesterfield House for several years; that his place of business was at No. 8 Howard-street, and that he [witness] had not seen the deceased for over two years; witness was in business with his brother from 1835 to 1875, when they dissolved partnership by mutual consent; there was no lawsuit between them, and deceased had dictated his own terms, to which witness acceded; he did not believe deceased committed suicide. Dr. Charles A. Leale, of No. 239 West Fifty-third-street, testified that he had known the deceased for the past 10 years, and had during that period occasionally examined him and prescribed for him; in 1876 he came to him for advice in regard to an epithelial cancer on the side of his nose near the nasal duct, which was removed by Dr. H. D. Noyes, witness assisting; since that operation he was frequently troubled with an inflammation of the skin of the face, for which he treated himself by means of hot fomentations, baths, &c.; witness had seen the body of deceased, and considered that for his attack of erysipelas and facial neuralgia he had resorted to his own ideas of treatment, and that during such an application to his face by immersion he had had an attack of cardiac syncope, which proved fatal. The formal inquest in the case will be held on Monday next, 10th inst.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday received a communication from Messrs. J. N. Hayes, Henry R. Foote, and others, soliciting an appropriation of $10,000 for the construction of a furnace of sufficient capacity to consume, in an economical manner, all the garbage and refuse of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards, and to conduct further experiments. They state that they have had a small furnace built at a heavy expense for cremating garbage and street refuse, and that by it the City's refuse can be disposed of without any offensive odors, and that by the operation the stuff is reduced to an insignificant bulk, and could be utilized for many purposes. The matter was referred to the Controller. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of $50,000 of Croton water main stock to pay for work on the new Reservoir. The resolution of the Common Council requesting the Board to appropriate money to repave various streets in the lower portion of the City was called up, and Commissioner Campbell was requested to prepare an estimate of the cost of the work. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the New Court-house requesting the issue of $50,000 of bonds to pay bills for labor on the building, and it was referred to the Controller. An application from a number of property-owners on Fifth-avenue for an appropriation to enable the Commissioner of Public Works to repave that thoroughfare and some of its adjacent streets, was also referred to the Controller. The board then adjourned until to-morrow, when they will take up the estimates of the Departments of Parks and Public Works.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

Capt. John J. Ward, of the Twenty-Second Precinct, was charged before the Police Board yesterday with being absent from a fire which took place on the night of the 22d ult. at Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. Roundsman Kirchner testified that Capt. Ward was in the lager beer saloon at Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue while the fire was in progress. For the defense, Detective Cottrell sworn that he left the Station-house with Capt. Ward on the evening of the 22d ult., at 8:20 P. M., to look for a burglar. After the case of Capt. Ward had been concluded the complaint against Police Surgeon Mallord was taken up. The doctor is charged with falsely reporting the nature of the illness of a patrolman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct under his care. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned. The trial of Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, on the charge of withholding a warrant for a disorderly house which had been issued by Justice Otterbourg, was resumed yesterday afternoon. Serst. Young "pulled" the house by order of Inspector Murray, but the prisoners were discharged by Justice Otterbourg. Christian Grotian, the reputed proprietor of the house in question, testified that he was not the proprietor of the house, but holds the lease, and sublets it to Louisa Smith, receiving $30 per week as rent for the same; he boarded there with Louisa Smith, but declined to say what board he paid. He declined to testify as to the character of the house, and altogether was an unsatisfactory witness. Testimony was subsequently introduced to prove that he was the actual proprietor of the establishment. The hearing was adjourned until 1:30 P. M., on the 20th inst.

LACE MAKING.

A little book has been published by Barbour Brothers, containing instructions for the making of the "imperial macramé lace." The making of this lace was in the sixteenth century a fashionable amusement among the ladies of the upper classes of society, and it is now being revived among their descendants in the European courts. Messrs. Barbour interested Kate Greenaway in the matter, and to American ladies through the medium of their book of instruction. The material of which the lace is made is Barbour's Irish flax macramé thread. Ladies desirous of adding a new accomplishment to their list, and one of real use, should get this little book. They may be had by applying at the Domestic Sewing-machine Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-street, where the thread may also be obtained.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....Dec. 6.

SUMMARY.

The revised list of the committees was presented in the Senate and adopted. The silver question came up on a motion to make the House bill the special order for Tuesday, and to continue until disposed of. After a long debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 41 to 18. Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, introduced a resolution declaring that United States bonds may be paid in silver coin, and at his request was laid on the table. The resolution of inquiry as to what impediment exists to compelling the Union Pacific Railroad to comply with its charter, was adopted. The Senate then adjourned till Friday.

Resolutions were offered in the House relating to the Cuban insurrection and the Spanish mode of warfare there, but objection was made. The reports in the Colorado election case were made and ordered printed. The Post Route bill was presented and passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Senator Blaine, who returned to the city yesterday, was in his seat to-day, having recovered from his recent illness. Messrs. Plumb, of Kansas, and Hamlin, of Maine, who had also been absent for the past two or three weeks, were in the Senate to-day.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the standing and select committees. Agreed to, and on his motion the rule requiring the election of such committees to be by ballot was dispensed with. He then submitted a resolution declaring the standing and select committees of the Senate as follows, and it was agreed to:

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wadleigh, (Chairman,) Mitchell, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Hoar, Ingalls, Saulsbury, Merrimon, Hill.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Hamlin, (Chairman,) Howe, Conkling, Matthews, Kirkwood, McCreery, Eaton, Johnston, Wallace.

On Finance—Messrs. Morrill, (Chairman,) Dawes, Perry, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Bayard, Kernan, Wallace, Voorhees.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Windom, (Chairman,) Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Blaine, Davis of West Virginia, Withers, Eaton, Beck.

On Commerce—Messrs. Conkling, (Chairman,) Spencer, McMillan, Patterson, Jones of Nevada, Gordon, Dennis, Ransom, Randolph.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Rollins, (Chairman,) Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Johnston, McPherson.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Paddock, (Chairman,) Sharon, Hoar, Davis of West Virginia, Gordon.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Spencer, (Chairman,) Burnside, Wadleigh, Plumb, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Randolph, Cockrell, Maxey, Butler.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Sargent, (Chairman,) Anthony, Conover, Blaine, Whyte, McPherson, Jones of Florida.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, (Chairman,) Conkling, Howe, Christiancy, Davis of Illinois, Thurman, McDonald.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ferry, (Chairman,) Hamlin, Paddock, Conover, Kirkwood, Burnside, Saulsbury, Maxey, Bailey.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Oglesby, (Chairman,) Paddock, Booth, Chaffee, Plumb, McDonald, Jones of Florida, Gordon, Garland.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thurman, (Chairman,) Bayard, Edmunds, Christiancy, Grover.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Allison, (Chairman,) Oglesby, Ingalls, Saunders, McCreery, Coke, McDonald.

On Pensions—Messrs. Ingalls, (Chairman,) Bruce, Kirkwood, Kellogg, Withers, Bailey, Voorhees.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Johnston, (Chairman,) Jones of Florida, Hill, Dawes, McMillan.

On Claims—Messrs. McMillan, (Chairman,) Mitchell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Teller, Hoar, Cockrell, Hereford, Harris, Morgan.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Dorsey, (Chairman,) Spencer, Ingalls, Rollins, Merrimon, Barnum, Harris.

On Patents—Messrs. Booth, (Chairman,) Wadleigh, Hoar, Kernan, Morgan.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Dawes, (Chairman,) Morrill, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Saulsbury, Jones of Florida.

On Territories—Messrs. Patterson, (Chairman,) Chaffee, Saunders, Kellogg, Garland, Grover, Hereford.

On Railroads—Messrs. Mitchell, (Chairman,) Dawes, Dorsey, Teller, Saunders, Windom, Matthews, Ransom, Barnum, Lamar, Armstrong.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Sharon, (Chairman,) Chaffee, Booth, Plumb, Hereford, Coke, Hill.

On the Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Christiancy,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COSTUME HISTORIQUE. A RACINET. To contain, when completed, 500 plates, colored and tinted, with text explaining costumes and historical notices. Third Part. Paris: FIRMIN-DIDOT & Co. New-York: BOUTON. 1877.

Some months ago we noticed the first parts of this illustrated publication, of which the third *livraison* has just been issued. At the time of the receipt of the first volume, particular mention was made that publications of this special character, where the best efforts of art were necessary in order to produce the proper effects of costume, the prices of such books were so high as almost to preclude them from ordinary libraries. Without taking away in the least from the necessarily high artistic character of such publications, where everything depends upon careful and conscientious work, *Le Costume Historique*, which is sold at a reasonable price, is thorough in all its details, and may be considered as solving the difficult problem of producing a thoroughly artistic book at a most reasonable cost. In the present *livraison* the periods chosen as fitting for costume illustrations are of the most varied character, and in the tinted prints attention has been devoted to a host of interesting archæological details. The opening picture shows the Indian dancing girls with a marriage palanquin, the subject taken from an original picture of about a century old. It may be curious to remark how European collectors, by means of publications of this kind, are able to preserve old peculiarities of habits and customs in foreign countries, which would otherwise be lost. The second picture is one of the most curious and quaint we have ever seen, representing the military costumes of the thirteenth century, and is a copy of a painting found in the Castle of Saint Florêt in Auvergne. It was just about this time that efforts were made to render cavalry-men as ponderous as possible, and the knight had a great many of the features of a battering-ram. A curious fan-like arrangement topped the helmet, something like the crest of a cock, which, though represented in Gustave Doré's fantastic heroes, we do not remember to have even seen indicated by that unusually thorough antiquary, Viollet le Duc. Clad as men must have been with very heavy armor, the swords owed their effects rather to sheer weight than to sharpness of edge. In fact, as M. Viollet le Duc says, blows were given at first rather to crack or break the armor than to pierce it. It seems quite possible that a knight used two weapons, a sword more resembling a bar of iron than anything else, which broke its way through the armor of an adversary, then the *coup de grace* was administered by a sharper weapon. The print of these military costumes shows all these primitive methods of slaughter. In ecclesiastical costumes, the present number is peculiarly rich. Here are all the differences of dress which distinguished the indigent *Religieuses de l'Hotel Dieu* from the noble Benedictines of Bourbourg, who were allowed to decorate their sombre weeds with fringes of ermine. One very careful plate, a double one, is the copy of a Gobelin tapestry of the seventeenth century, representing the audience of the Pope's legate before Louis XIV. It is not only the costumes, which are studies, but the decorations and furniture of the room which are interesting. One illustration shows in perfection the head-dresses of the peasant women in and about Novgorod. Pearls must be plenty in Russia. The fact is, however, well known, that the great mart for low-priced pearls is in Poland and Russia. As a separate picture, the interior of the house of a wealthy *moujik* is given. The glories of France are well shown in a colored plate, which illustrates the mounted cavalry bands of the last century. Under Louis XIV., it was the high privilege enjoyed by negroes alone to beat the kettle-drums in mounted regiments. One colored plate, explanatory of the head-dresses of French women in the last century, is very attractive. There are many styles of hats, which are but the reflections of those one sees on Broadway to-day. It was a terrible fashion that of 1796, when a woman's fair locks were cut off short behind, so that the executioner at the guillotine could instantly expose a fair neck to the cruel edge of the knife. Such a fashion was called *à la sacrifiée*. False hair was quite as much in vogue then as now, only it was *à la mode* for a beauty to vary her hair with the time of day. In the *Journal des Dames et des Modes* the permission is given—even insisted upon—that it is quite the thing to wear light-colored tresses in the morning, and dark-colored ones at night. In such changing masquerades a man might have some difficulty in recognizing the enslaver of his heart. Polish costumes taken at the beginning of the present century are very curious. Here, too, may be found Japanese ladies with their *obises* tied in formal knots, indicating whether a woman is single or married. A perfume bag, called *moi-bukooroo*, these elegant dames carry for the very good reason that their paper handkerchiefs would not allow of being impregnated with liquid perfumes. Breton costumes from Quimperlé, Bannalec, Melguen, Ploudaniel, and Locmariaquer complete the list of colored prints. In the tinted plates Greek and Roman costumes, sacrificial instruments, with mediæval dresses, follow, with furniture of the seventeenth century and the arms and armor of the time of Charles Quint. Certainly the most curious print is one commemorative of the funeral of a Prince in Holland in the seventeenth century. What pomp! What ceremony. On one double page there marches along the whole mournful pageant. It was a Protestant Prince—a Stadtholder—who was dead, and the emblems of Catholicity are therefore wanting. In the cortége are some 24 horses, all clad in sables, each one bearing on his housings the quarterings of some particular illustrious house with which the defunct was related. The hearse has eight horses, and close to the coffin follow four Princes, each flanked by two followers, while behind these are little boys who act as train-bearers. Human vanity found then, just as now, its empty gratification. The concluding print shows the coaches of the seventeenth century. The royal coach of Madrid, save for elaborate decoration, is hooped over like the old-fashioned Conestoga wagon. Such parade coaches might have been very splendid, but the bow-springs of those days must have given jolts which very much jarred the magnificos. We can most thoroughly recommend *Les Costume Historique* to the attention of our readers, as not only furnishing material of the best artistic character, but as presenting a clear picture of the dresses and the customs of people in all ages.

IN THE MESHES. A novel. By CHRISTIAN MCKENZIE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

There is a distinctive Southern touch in the wording and plot of this novel, independently of the scenes in which the story is laid. We are introduced to a Virginian, of English birth, Cameron by name, who has lost his wife, detests his daughter, and has resolved to marry a second time. This last he confides in a peremptory manner to his daughter, Waif, who is beloved by one Gerald Fontain. The latter is making a moonlight visit to the marble dwelling of the Camerons, in Virginia, when—

"One step more and he would have stumbled over it—the black pile at the foot of the marble steps leading up the terraced reward—for his eyes were fixed in a premeditative way upon the house above, whose white marble front gleamed forth with stately beauty. The moonbeams sifted down upon the sable form without intervention of bush or tree, and flecked the earth with specks of mellow flame. Cold, impassive, dead, with that ghostly spirit light irradiating them, looked all things to the man, and he shuddered as he beheld the girl, who seemed the least alive of all the inanimation around her. 'Waif!'"

"No motion or answer to show him that the protophorical light in which he had first regarded the place was not a correct one, and, stooping over, he lifted up the unresisting form and peered anxiously in its face.

"'Then you are alive!' he exclaimed in relief, looking into her black, wide-opened eyes. * * * That was the way with Waif; she was abrupt."

Her abruptness causes her to prefer the handsome but unfeeling Alfred Lindsey to Gerald Fontain, and marry him. He makes her sign papers conveying real estate to wrongful parties, and is also unfaithful. Gerald becomes a doctor and gets interested in a Northern schoolma'am. The woman for whom Alfred Lindsey neglects his wife turns out to be the step-sister of a man to whom she was married, but from whom she separated at once. She is the tigerish Cleopatra of the tale, while her brother-husband, one Mark Le Sage, is the Frankenstein. When Alfred reproaches her for the ruin she has made of his life, and tells her that he knows all, she stabs herself. Mark is killed in a duel, and Gerald's wife having died of consumption, and Waif having also lost her wicked husband, there is no further legal bar to the reunion of two parted souls.

THE WORLD WELL LOST. A Novel. By Mrs. E. LYNN LINTON. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

A pleasant-flavored novel is this, in which the true love between two pairs of handsome and well-bred young people is interrupted sufficiently to cause a languid interest in what is going to come next. Derwent Smith, tall, dark, reticent, high-spirited, falls in love with Lady Hilda Machell, while young Arthur Machell considerately indulges in the same wicked passion for Muriel Smith, Derwent's sister. Muriel was "the ideal of an English girl of that kind which in youth demands nothing but books and flowers, home peace and family love, the sunshine in the Summer, and the crisp, clear frost in the Winter for its perfect happiness, but which has the potentialities of a womanhood strong, if always sweet, capable of quiet self-sacrifice and not of showy deeds of dramatic daring—a womanhood infinitely loving, infinitely pitiful." The Machells are poor, and the Smiths much the same; hence, although Wilfrid Machell, Arthur's elder brother, is himself dreadfully in love with Muriel, yet he resolves to marry a rich but common girl, daughter of Brown de Paumelle. The latter is a London tradesman, who is making a figure in the county society. Something more than poverty comes in to break the smooth course of true love. Mr. Smith is a mysterious person who is never seen, but writes occasionally to his wife and children. Finally he returns, but it leaks out that he has been a convict for the crime of forgery. His son Derwent gives up his betrothed, renounces his father, and goes to live with an uncle. Muriel, on the other hand, sticks to her convict parent. Her lover is true to her, quarrels with his family, and carries her off to Australia. The introduction of the returned prisoner, and the conflict of emotions among the various parties most interested, raise this novel from the level of ordinary three-volume English fiction. The rough but warm-hearted character called Miss Forbes is especially good. She is a woman who cultivates the rusque style of conversation. The illustrations by H. French are unusually well drawn, and, while telling little of the course of the story, give a certain definiteness to the characters. The style is easy and colloquial, without slang, and without pedantry.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The author of *Olrig Grange* has a new volume of poems in the press.

—Dr. Francis Hueffer is to be the editor of the *New Quarterly Magazine* with and after the April number.

—The *Life and Letters of Edmund J. Armstrong*, edited by his brother, is one of Longman's recent publications.

—One of the newest London books is entitled *The Decay of the Churches*, and forecasts the spiritual outlook for the future.

—Victor Hugo is now engaged on the second volume of his *Histoire d'un Crime*, and promises to have it ready at an early date.

—The *Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe from* 1794 to 1805, translated by L. Dora Schmitz, with notes, is to be issued by George Bell & Sons, London.

—Bayard Taylor's *Lectures on German Literature*, in Boston, before the Lowell Institute, have given great satisfaction to the cultivated people of that city.

—A very pretty little book has been issued by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, in their "Art at Home Series," being *Music in the House*, by John Hullah, LL. D.

—J. W. Ferrier has translated from the German, Prof. David Haufmann's brochure on *George Eliot and Judaism*, in which he attempts to depreciate *Daniel Deronda*.

—Ginn, Heath & Co., of Boston, issue a book of parallel rules of syntax in Greek and Latin, with interleaved note paper on which to write examples of similar cases found in the classics of either tongue.

—The London *Academy* states that in a fortnight Mr. Farjeon's *Solomon Isaacs* has gone through five editions. Messrs. Carletons have disposed of their first edition of the same book, and are preparing a second.

—M. Jules Verne is preparing a new serial romance, entitled "Un Capitaine de Quinze Ans," which is expected to run through the whole of 1878 in the *Magasin d'Education*, and is not to appear in book form before 1879.

—Among the latest books in Mrs. Oliphant's "Foreign Classics for English Readers" is *Voltaire*, written by Col. E. B. Hamley, C. B. Col. Hamley considers the life of Voltaire under three epochs—his youth, middle, and old age.

—The *Church Quarterly Review* calls Row's Bampton Lectures for 1877, entitled *Christian Evidences Viewed in Relation to Modern Thought*, "the fullest and most able expression we have yet seen of the apologetic theology of this age."

—The first volume of J. R. Green's *History of the English People*, in its corrected and library issue, includes foreign Kings, the Charter, and the Parliament, and has eight colored maps. Harper & Brothers are to republish the work here.

—Ruth Natalie Cromwell comes into view among the writers of verse with a small volume called *Meum et Tuum*, published by Carleton & Co., in this City, and S. Low & Co., in London. It consists of short pieces of verse composed on various occasions. Some are patriotic, others reflective, others love verses.

—If the lovers of cats are not in the majority, they make up for numbers in devotion to their favorite pet. Mrs. Paull has just issued through T. Whittaker a holiday book for children called *Only a Cat*. The cover has a small chromo by way of additional ornament. The book is an autobiography of a gentlemanly cat named Tom Blackman.

—*The Cuckoo Clock* is the name of a pretty child's story, prettily printed by Macmillan & Co., and quaintly illustrated by Walter Crane. Impatient Griselda gets into the country of the nodding mandarins, interviews the cuckoo of the clock, and becomes acquainted with a real, live, talking cuckoo. She visits butterfly-land and the country on the other side of the moon.

—Sir Randal H. Roberts, Baronet, has written a book, called *Harry Holbrooke, of Holbrooke Hall*, which finds a place in the "Wayside Series" of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., of Boston. It is a small novel of English country life, with fox-hunting and similar scenes. The plot changes to Baden-Baden, and the termination is happy. Sir Randal has supplied illustrations by his own hand.

—During a season when the national finances are matters of unusual prominence, attention may be called to a small treatise written by the Director of the Mint, H. R. Lindermann. Its title is *Money and Legal Tender*, and the publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons. There ought to be something eminently practical and different from the common run of writers on finances in the utterances of a man who handles the shining "hard money."

—In addition to the instructive and historical books on the East—on Egypt, Asia Minor, Russia, European Turkey, and Constantinople—the realm of fiction has been invaded by an Orientalist. It is Mark Hoefer insists that the theatre is a variety theatre, and said yesterday that to allow the girl to appear there—she being a ward of the court—would be equivalent to the court running a variety theatre. In opposition, however, it was claimed that the theatre is of good reputation, and that Mabel was cast for a character in a legitimate drama, which would certainly contrast favorably with "Pink Dominos," which had been presented at the Union-Square Theatre. Mr. Dittenhoefer continued to insist that, under the former order of the court, it was not permissible to employ Mabel at any theatre. Chief-Justice Davis reserved his decision.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Brady will render his decision on the motion for a stay in the case of Robert L. Case at 11 A. M. to-day.

Judgment for $8,534,260 83 against Richard B. Connolly in the people's suit was formally entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

James Clark, a plumber, was committed at the Tombs yesterday to await trial on the charge of snatching a roll of cloth worth $90 from a stand in front of the clothing establishment at No. 9 Duane-street.

The trial of the divorce suit of Matilda Morris against Robert C. Morris, which has been published heretofore in THE TIMES, was had before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The case is still on.

The fines collected in the Police Courts and in the Special Sessions Court last month were as follows: Police Court, First District, $605 50; Second, $1,143; Third, $423; Fourth, $635; Fifth, $90; Fordham Police Court, $20; Court of Special Sessions, $1,192. These amounts have been paid into the City Treasury.

Dr. J. Blake White, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, yesterday had Joseph Tighe, of No. 213 West Eighteenth-street, and Sarah Kenneday, of No. 223 West Twenty-seventh-street, arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for selling adulterated milk averaging as much as 38 per cent of "crooked stuff." They were put under $300 bail each for trial.

Mr. William C. Stewart, Clerk of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday directed the attention of Recorder Hackett to the fact that the name of Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, at present on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for perjury, was on the list of jurors summoned for attendance this term. "This juror, your Honor," Mr. Stewart said, "is actively engaged in a case in another court." "Yes," replied the Recorder, "I see he is. I suppose I shall have to mark him excused."

Daniel M. Flannery, book agent, was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-Seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of swindling, preferred against him by Mrs. Ann Gillen, of No. 411 West Fifty-seventh-street. The complainant stated that she gave the accused 34 numbers of the *Life of Christ* to get bound, for which she was to pay him $10. Flannery returned in due time and got paid, but the book he delivered was not the *Life of Christ*, but a much-used Bible encased in a new cover. Mrs. Gillen did not discover the discrepancy until after she had paid him. Justice Murray held Flannery for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, appeared as complainant yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, against Alice Randolph, aged 23. Miss Randolph, while engaged as domestic in Mr. Hawley's house, on One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, near the Grand Boulevard, on Tuesday entered Mrs. Hawley's room, stole a pocket-book therefrom containing $60, and decamped. She was arrested yesterday by Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and committed by Justice Morgan for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The retrial of the old suit of Austin Black against The Continental National Bank was continued before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. This action is brought to recover the amount of a certified check for over $63,600, drawn on the bank by one John Ross, who has decamped, and whose account at the bank was overdrawn when the check in suit was made. The bank claims that the certification of its Paying Teller was forged. Proof of Morton, Chandler, Lamb and others were called yesterday as experts, and a large number of stereopticon images were exhibited, on a screen, of photographs of the check and various parts of it, as contrasted with similar parts of a check admitted to be genuine. The case is still on.

THE ALLIGERS' BAIL REDUCED.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision on the motion to reduce the bail on the orders of arrest against Alliger Brothers, in the suits brought against them by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. In his opinion, Judge Lawrence says: "There is a statement in the affidavits read on the part of the defendants on this motion, which does not appear to be contradicted by the plaintiffs. That statement is, that the defendants have given bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as the agents of the plaintiffs. If the defendants have been guilty of the acts alleged in the complaint in this action, and in the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted, the plaintiffs have some security in these bonds. This is a fact which ought, I think, to be taken into consideration (in determining whether the bail should be reduced. I have gone over the papers presented on this motion as carefully as possible, and as some of the most serious allegations contained in the papers on which the arrest was granted are denied, and as the plaintiffs appear to have the additional security which I have adverted to, I have reached the conclusion that a reduction of the bail to the sum of $50,000 would be reasonable and just, and an order to that effect may be entered." Richard D. Alliger's bail-bond for $125,000, which had previously been prepared, was accepted by the Sheriff yesterday, and Richard was discharged from custody. It was required that the sureties should justify in twice the amount of the bond, which was done, the sums justified in by the sureties, 15 in number, aggregating over $250,000. Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy says that Elijah Alliger's bail will probably be furnished by Monday.

A SUIT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

The suit of James R. Adams against George O. Mulford was brought to trial before Chief-Justice Curtis and a jury, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff is an attorney, and seeks to recover $892 32 and interest from Aug. 6, 1877, for professional services. In answer, the defendant says the plaintiff is entitled to only $125. The singular feature about the case was in the reading of some letters written last Winter by the defendant, who was then in San Francisco with his wife, to the plaintiff. It seems that at the time the trial of a suit brought by Catherine Agnes Mulford was approaching, and Mulford kept sending letters to Adams telling the latter to delay the trial by all means until the following April or May. Mulford suggested the way in which this should be done. Thus, in one letter he said: "You must see the Judge and get the case put off just as long as you can. * * * If you have no influence with the Judge, get some one to go and see him who has, and tell him that I cannot leave my wife here, and she is not well enough to return." In other letters Mulford asked Adams to see the Judge privately out of the court. Mulford said that Mayor Ely was his friend, and would go with Adams to see the Judge in order to have the case postponed. The suit was afterward referred to ex-Judge Bosworth as Referee, and Mulford wrote more letters to Adams asking the latter to go with Mayor Ely, or some other influential person, and see the Referee to have the postponement. The case is still on. Ira Shafer appears for the plaintiff and Leon Abbett for the defendant.

THE TRADE IN OLEOMARGARINE.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange, through their counsel, Mr. T. Seaman, are making strenuous efforts to suppress the rapidly-increasing traffic in oleomargarine, which bids fair to ruin the business of the legitimate dealers in genuine butter. The statute in reference to the sale of oleomargarine distinctly states that the fact that it is such should be branded in plain characters on the outside of the cask or tub containing it. The fraudulent dealers evade the law by stamping "oleomargarine" on the bottom of the casks, and by this means seek to avoid the penalty. Christopher Strauss, grocer, of No. 16 Second-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Murray in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday charged with selling oleomargarine, representing it to be pure butter. S. Churchill, a former manufacturer of the artificial article, and who now is employed as a detective by the Butter and Cheese Exchange, appeared as complainant. His testimony was to the effect that he went into Strauss' store and purchased a half pound of butter which, on being tested, proved to be very bad oleomargarine. Strauss said he did not know that the butter was bad; that it had been left in his store, he knew not by whom, for him to dispose of on speculation. Justice Murray remarked that it was very curious that he did not know who had given him the butter to sell, but Strauss was positive he did not know the man, nor did he ever see him before. He was held to answer in the sum of $300 bail. Several warrants in other cases have been issued by Justice Murray, which are returnable to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Proceedings in the Court of Appeals Thursday, Dec. 6: No. 167—Nelson vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; argued by Henry J. Scudder for appellant and Joseph H. Choate for respondent. No. 222—The City of Rochester vs. Montgomery; argued by J. C. Cochrane for appellant and J. B. Perkins for respondent. No. 224—Knox vs. Hexter; argued by John M. Scribner for appellant and Samuel Hand for respondent. No. 231—People ex rel. Hays vs. Brooklyn; argued by W. C. De Witt for appellant and S. V. Lowell for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Friday: Nos. 227, 223, 175, 225, 226, 192, 234, 236.

A DISCOVERY BY MR. JOHN SPARKS.

In making out the official record of the conviction of Robert L. Case, President of the Security Life Insurance Company, preparatory to appealing the case, it was necessary to append the names of the Grand Jurors by whom the indictment was found. When Mr. John Sparks, Chief Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, copied the list of Grand Juries yesterday, he discovered that one of the gentlemen who in January last found the indictment against Mr. Case was William C. Gilman, the Insurance scrip forger, who is now undergoing his punishment in State Prison. Mr. Gilman was also a member of the State Prison Committee of this State, and as such was familiar with the officials of the prisons in the State.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY WANT TO HAVE THEM COLLECTED BY A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Temperance Society held a special conference at Association Hall yesterday afternoon, Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., presiding. Mr. A. M. Powell read a paper upon "A Commission of Inquiry and Other National Legislation," in which he proposed that a code of statistics should be prepared by a national commission, showing the enormous extent to which intoxicating liquors were consumed in the United States. Upward of 300,000,000 gallons of spirits were annually manufactured. During the period from 1860 to 1872 the total number of gallons of rum manufactured was 2,762,926,066; at a retail cost to consumers of $6,780,161,800, and this did not include the indefinite quantity illicitly distilled throughout the United States, upon which no tax was paid. In the year 1876 the revenue realized by the Government upon the manufacture of liquor was $65,999,645 79, and the amount of the nation's "drink bill" during the same period was upward of $700,000,000. A thorough and impartial commission had never been appointed in this country, although commissions had been appointed to investigate steam boilers, the silver bill, and even to inquire into the damage done by "bugs and grasshoppers." The apathy of citizens was what was compromising the "drink question." Sufficient statistics were already extant, but they were considered as partisan in their nature by the masses, and until the national indictment had been examined they would not have the desired effect. On motion of Mr. J. N. Stearns, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proposed official impartial investigation of the alcoholic liquor traffic, and its relations to the public welfare, by a duly-authorized national commission, and we hereby earnestly ask Congress to provide, by appropriate legislation, for its appointment at the earliest practicable date.

After remarks by Dr. Willard Parker, another resolution, offered by Mr. T. A. Brouwer, was presented, exhorting all people to proffer no intoxicating beverages to their guests during the holiday season, and requesting clergymen, physicians, and journalists to "second as wisely as possible" the appeal.

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MORE OF MABEL LEONARD'S CASE.

The motion by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the continuance of the injunction restraining Mabel Leonard from performing at Tony Pastor's Theatre was argued before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. Dittenhoefer appears on behalf of John Messam, Mabel's father. By the order of the court Mabel was temporarily put into the custody of Frank Girard, as manager, with directions that she should not be put on the "variety stage." After a short interval, however, she was "billed" to appear at Pastor's Theatre, of which Mr. Girard is business manager. Mr. Dittenhoefer insists that the theatre is a variety theatre, and said yesterday that to allow the girl to appear there—she being a ward of the court—would be equivalent to the court running a variety theatre. In opposition, however, it was claimed that the theatre is of good reputation, and that Mabel was cast for a character in a legitimate drama, which would certainly contrast favorably with "Pink Dominos," which had been presented at the Union-Square Theatre. Mr. Dittenhoefer continued to insist that, under the former order of the court, it was not permissible to employ Mabel at any theatre. Chief-Justice Davis reserved his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Granted.—Hastall vs. Brown; Kimberly vs. Meagher, two cases; Omary vs. Bean.

Orders Granted.—Harman vs. Adelsdorfer et al; Farman vs. Flaherty; Jewett vs. Romanis; Houghton vs. Allerton; Wade vs. Wade.

Forbes vs. Prantigan.—Motion granted for fourth Friday of December.

Mayor, &c., vs. Hannaugh.—Let judgment for $50 penalty, damages and costs to be adjusted by the clerk.

Clark vs. Mackay.—Let notice be given. There is no reason for an order to show cause.

McGrath vs. Covert.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, and injunction continued, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Ramsey vs. Pitts.—The order should fix the amount of bond; nothing to indicate how much the penalty should be; I do not know the Receiver named; leave blank for the Receiver's name.

Bernheimer vs. Illig.—There should be struck out of the bill as last adjusted the following items: Refer notice of trial, $15; term fees, $50; allowance by court, $52 08; affidavits, &c., $50; satisfaction, $50. Let same be adjusted accordingly.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company vs. Patterson Fire Insurance Company.—I find no bond or undertaking.

Keller vs. Keller et al.—Judge vs. The Mayor, &c.—It is necessary for the plaintiff to produce proof of the facts alleged in his complaint before he can have judgment.

Braun vs. Guilfoyle et al.—The complaint is in letter-press copies; the signature to the affidavits in pencil. This is a violation of the rule. The court cannot receive it.

Leavitt vs. Heilbrun.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Schmid vs. Illig.—Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, I am constrained to deny this motion, but without costs and without prejudice to its renewal if the decision of the Special Term in the habeas corpus proceedings shall be reversed by the General Term on certiorari on appeal; or, if the City Court of Brooklyn shall see fit to open the judgment on proper terms for the purpose of allowing a surrender.

By Judge Donohue.

Schmid vs. Illig.—Motion denied.

Nurnberg vs. Nurnberg.—It seems to me that the order should stand as it is.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Whitfield, &c.—How can this be done ex parte?

Orders Granted.—Reynolds vs. Mason; Martin vs. Spofford.

Granted.—McFeat vs. Silverstone; Matter of Wheeler; Matter, &c., of the Clairmont Savings Bank.

The Commercial Insurance Company vs. Alliger et al.—Bail reduced to $50,000.

The Marine National Bank vs. Bode.—Motion denied, with costs. See memorandum.

Force vs. Clark.—I am disposed to allow the amendments. See memorandum.

Parsley vs. Paisley.—The amount proper to be paid to the defendant for support and for counsel fee having been passed upon and determined by one of the Justices of this court after hearing both parties, I do not see how I can interfere with his decision.

In the matter of Opening Eighty-fifth-Street.—The objections to the bill of costs presented are referred to George N. Van Slyck, Esq., to take proof in regard thereto and to report the testimony, with his opinion thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Beck vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mason vs. Libby.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Striker vs. Kissam et al.—Decree settled.

Helen Grobman vs. Max Grobman.—Judgment for limited divorce in favor of plaintiff.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Egan vs. Walsh.—Receiver's bond approved.

Martin vs. Salomon.—Order to amend summons.

Flamant vs. Ward.—Order restoring cause to calendar.

Ordered on Day Calendar.—McKenna vs. Cromley et al.; Matthews vs. Pinsdale, (two cases).

Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.—Remittitur filed and judgment affirmed.

Donnett vs. Van Hof et al.—Reference ordered.

Orders Granted.—Thoman vs. Tyler; Clark vs. Abendroth; Baublitt vs. Shim; Paulding vs. Hyde et al.; Parker et al. vs. Livingston; Kidd vs. Garrison; Strauss et al. vs. Ash et al.; Sexton et al. vs. Van de Water et al.; Bergdoll; Same vs. Same; Haxworth vs. Tuller et al.; Cohn vs. Goldwin; Haug vs. Koch.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Nolan vs. Cottrell.—Motion to vacate order of Nov. 30, 1877, vacating mechanics' lien, granted.

Lippincott vs. Verplanck.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Van Rank vs. Conan.—Application granted.

In the matter of Hulbut.—Order to advertise granted.

Miller vs. Donohue.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree ordered.

Breen vs. Harrison.—Order advancing cause on calendar granted.

Reichle vs. Frasch.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree ordered.

By Judge Larremore.

Phillips vs. Phillips.—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

In the matter of Vanderpool.—Reference ordered.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Motions Granted for Short Calendar.—Romer vs. Corwin; Oppenheimer vs. Same.

Fairbanks vs. Stout.—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs granted.

Sullivan vs. Eustace.—Motion for extra allowance granted.

Jonas vs. Schlaefer.—Default opened on consent.

Orders Granted.—Nicholson vs. Westerveit; Baierlein vs. Distler; Cohen vs. Pach; White vs. Earley; Parsons vs. Reinhardt; Hetrick vs. Ferris.

The Continental Bank vs. Weber.—Motion to dismiss proceedings and order to show cause for irregularity granted.

Referee's to Homer A. Nelson.—Ray vs. Fellows; Fellows vs. Ray.

Epstein vs. Levy.—Motion granted for an order.

West Side Bank vs. Vanderbilt.—Bond approved.

By Judge Monahan.

Spendlurch vs. Brinkhof.—Motion granted; order of arrest vacated.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos. 158, 162, 181, 182, 203, 210, 227, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 71, 88, 92, 109, 136, 147, 150, 155, 159, 171, 185, 188, 209, 211, 223, 225, 236, 238, 239, 240, 242, 244.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 553. Veiller vs. Brown. Demurrer—No. 1. Platt vs. Platt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short causes—Nos. 2263, 2265, 2038, 1965, 2453, 2402, 1964, 2229, 1925, 2307, 2448, 2393, 2392, 2363, 2108, 2222, 2288, 2044½, 2509, 2510, 2396, 2618, 2630, 2639, 2591, 2603.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Short causes—Nos. 2029, 1850, 2347, 1659, 2362, 2390, 2391, 2610, 2447, 2460, 2630, 2365, 2641, 2529, 2604, 2791, 2783, 2439, 2328, 1791, 2032½, 2719, 2757, 2755, 2743, 2611, 1230.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 35. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. 272, 761, 287, 257, 430, 627, 359, 217, 500, 196, 335, 501, 596, 157, 600.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis J.

Case on—No. 755. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 663, 740, 692, 743, 151, 753, 784, 502, 632, 65, 167, 601, 643, 644, 652.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1945, 1172, 470, 1963, 1182, 486, 998, 1366, 601, 1200, 1264, 2007, 264, 1103, 1226, 1401.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 862. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Short causes.—Nos. 2357, 3606, 3511, 3662, 3509, 3223, 3750, 3115, 3810, 3438, 3231, 2232, 3811, 3617, 3288, 3644, 3770, 3798, 3788, 3011, 2297, 3727, 2298, 2233, 3435, 3754, 3377, 3800, 3776, 2358, 3726, 3141, 3582, 3762, 3800, 3766, 3790, 3831, 3791, 2691, 3842, 3835, 155, 3668, 3795, 3807, 3527, 3560.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Short causes.—Nos. 3719, 3733, 3650, 3572, 3583, 3075, 3730, 3438, 3711, 3250, 3745, 3736, 3758, 3764, 3755.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp. J.

Short causes.—Nos. 3751, 2237, 2338, 3517, 2096, 2910, 3833, 3676, 3773, 3629, 3776, 2860, 3761, 2697, 3165½.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 28, 1877.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

The People vs. Thomas S. Lambert, perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

George Green, felonious assault and battery.
William Collins, burglary.
William Ingrem, Philip Brady, grand larceny.
Patrick Reilly, grand larceny.
William Murphy, larceny from the person.
Blanche Morrell, grand larceny.
Herman Nathan, forgery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Cording, August Hilderbrandt, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Rodan, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Sheehy, grand larceny.
Samuel Thompson, bigamy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkts	38	Spirits Turp., bbls.	882
B. W. Flour, pkts	633	Resin, bbls	2,048
Beans, bbls	2,238	Pitch, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pkts	8	Oil-cake, pkts	1,750
Cotton, bales	5,167	Pea-nuts, bags	15
Copper, bbls	482	Pork, pkts	1,063
Copper, cakes	160	Beef, pkts	316
Eggs, pkts	212	Cut-meats, pkts	2,102
Flour, bbls	17,189	Lard

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—OUT MANNERING—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

EAGLE THEATRE.—PIFF-PAFF—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTEREAT, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

MEADE'S HALL.—THE BABY SHOW—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE—Morning and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—LADIES' FAIR AND LECTURE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE—Rev. Joseph Cook.

TERRACE GARDEN.—LADIES' FAIR AND MUSIC.

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The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, diminishing north-west to south-west winds, colder and generally clear weather.

The discussion in executive session of the Senate yesterday seems to have been varied, instructive, and rather heated. Senator CONKLING advocated what is called "the strict enforcement of the Tenure-of-Office act," and insisted on the right of the Senate to demand the reasons which actuate the President in seeking to remove officers whose term has not expired. Mr. CONKLING'S own practice in dealing with the Federal appointments made in this State shortly before the close of President GRANT'S term gives a somewhat amusing aspect to his present theory about the rights of public officers. Equally ludicrous is the defense which he makes of his action in regard to the confirmation of WILLIAM HENRY SMITH to be Collector of Customs at Chicago. That, according to Mr. CONKLING, was purely the business of the Senators from Illinois, so that the strict enforcement of the Tenure-of-Office act must, on the Conkling theory, depend entirely on the personal leanings of the patronage Senator from the State whose political preserve is encroached on by Executive action.

It is impossible to feel the slightest interest in a struggle where the one side attempts to conceal an ignoble scramble after the spoils of office by protestations of principle which, in the past, it has studiously disregarded, and where the other takes a leaf from the practice of its adversaries while professing to give adhesion to the most elevated theories of civil service reform. It is significant of the future prospects of the struggle between the President and the Republican Senators that Mr. THURMAN has taken the Conkling side on the interpretation of the Tenure-of-Office act, and that THURMAN and VOORHEES vied with each other yesterday in denouncing the political recreancy of Democrats who accept office from the hands of a President whose title they stigmatize as fraudulent. Mr. VOORHEES also took the trouble to assure all timid persons that his party had no intention of making an attempt to seat Mr. TILDEN by resolution, being entirely satisfied with the present occupant of the Executive chair.

With the steady advance toward Democratic supremacy in both houses, it is hardly to be wondered at that the settlement of rebel claims is once more becoming a subject of political intrigue. A slight intimation of what the country may expect from that source was given yesterday in the resolution of Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, calling for a special committee to designate some tribunal by which the war claims filed by rebels and now accumulated, to the amount of several millions, in the office of the Quartermaster-General, shall be investigated and disposed of. The revelations of Southern purpose in regard to questions like the rebel claims, the refunding of the cotton tax, &c., cannot be made a moment too soon. It might have, among other things, the good effect of removing any latent inclination in the Northern mind to hand over the affairs of the country in 1880 to the control of a solid South.

Very few people in the North were disposed to dispute the correctness of the statements in the President's Message about the re-establishment of order and the orderly administration of justice in Southern States which have recently been the scene of lawless violence. It is but little to the credit of the "native and best" that they should refuse to countenance the shooting of negroes at a time when the negro does not dare to deposit a Republican ballot, and when, indeed, there are none for him to deposit. It seems, however, that even this slender amount of tolerance for the negro does not exist in some parts of Mississippi. The brutality which was a legacy of the slave-owning period, and which was used with the most perfect success to render the constitutional amendments a dead letter, has survived all apology for its usefulness, and breaks out now and again in acts of murder and outrage, which occurring, say, in Bulgaria, would rouse the indignation of the civilized world. The testimony given in a Washington dispatch as to the uncurbed lawlessness of the white ruffians of Mississippi is tolerably specific, and furnishes some needful qualifications of the rose-colored statements of the Message.

There seems to be no doubt that the election held in Georgia yesterday has resulted in the passage of the new Constitution, the principal clause of which will, by making it unlawful for the courts to pass upon the claims of a large number of swindled bondholders, save to "the burdened tax-payers" hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It is also probable that the Atlanta Ring, of which the notorious "BOB" TOOMBS is the head, will succeed in retaining the capital in that city. The vote for Milledgeville, however, will be much larger than was anticipated. The Legislature chosen will be called upon to vote for a United States Senator, and it is more than likely that Gen. GORDON will be chosen his own successor. The Republicans, as a party, had no candidates in the field, and as Democrats had everything their own way, it is perhaps unnecessary to add that "no disturbances are reported."

The wholesale arrests of liquor-dealers or their employes made last night ought to bring to some practical issue the question of the enforcement of the Excise law. The fact that the law in its present shape is a merely accidental result of legislative slovenliness and imbecility is no reason at all why it should not be strictly observed. The thousands of persons who are selling liquor on no better warrant than an acknowledgment from the Excise Board that they have made an application for a license are acting in willful contempt of the law and ought to be punished. If the law be found to be unjust, out of date, and likely to be productive of greater evils than those it was intended to repress the remedy rests with the Legislature. Till that is applied, public morals and public protection alike demand that it should be thoroughly enforced.

REPUDIATION IN THE SENATE.

Any attempt to explain away the significance of yesterday's vote in the Senate seems to us as foolish as it is futile. The news from Washington is at the best largely composed of conjecture, and varies in its coloring with the changeful events of each succeeding day. Accomplished facts belong to a different category, and we cannot do better than face them frankly. The question raised yesterday touched none of the merits of the silver question, but it afforded a test of the relative strength of the friends and opponents of the remonetization doctrine. Shall the Bland bill be acted upon at once, or postponed until adverse criticism outside of Congress shall have done its work? It has been said that the overwhelming vote in the House was largely attributable to the precipitancy with which the vote was taken. Had time been afforded for debate and reflection, we are told, the result would have been different: the bill would doubtless have passed, but by a majority so reduced as to render success much less ominous. This impression, probably, had something to do with Mr. MORRILL'S effort to postpone Senatorial action until the second week of January. The result shows the delusiveness of any hope of this sort. By more than a two-thirds vote, the Senate fixed next Tuesday for the consideration of the measure, and thereafter, until disposed of, it will have priority over other business.

The decision, discouraging as it is, has at least one compensating advantage. Whether the final result be good or ill, it cannot be reached too soon. The uncertainty which exists meanwhile paralyzes some forms of enterprise and investment, and adds to the depression from which all business suffers. For this reason, if for no other, we are not sorry that the Senate proposes to act at the earliest period. Almost any probable deliverance will be preferable to the indefinite continuance of a risk which may any day be converted into a realized peril. That the bill is not likely to go through the Senate precisely as it left the House, we are ready to believe. The free coinage feature has been stricken out in the Senate Committee, at the instance of the Senator who now has the bill in charge, and the Nevada speculators will scarcely be able to restore it. But this, though an odious and, to the country, an unjust provision, is after all of minor importance. The distinctive features—namely, the issue of a silver coinage, invested with the legal-tender quality, and its availability in the payment of all debts, public and private—remain unchanged. Any modification of the measure which leaves these characteristics untouched will be immaterial. They are the vital parts, and yesterday's division holds out a slim chance of destroying them, even with the help of the President's veto.

It is unfortunate that the weakened influence of the Administration in the Senate will necessarily impair the authority of the President in the general discussion of this subject. In more favorable circumstances, the disposition to concede somewhat to the views of the Executive might be relied upon to counteract in some degree the sectional clamor which is the mainstay of the remonetization movement. Personal influence would count for something, and the desire to stand well with the Administration for more. The plea of the President for the preservation of the public credit would then be a more important element in the Senatorial controversy than it is at present. For, disguise it as we may, the ugly fact is that we have an Administration without a following in the Senate, and therefore without the means of influencing the deliberations of that body. Republicans are alienated, and even the Southern Democrats are reconciled imperfectly, if at all. Thus isolated, the President has little or no influence in the treatment of the question beyond that which is implied in the veto power; and the event of yesterday suggests doubts as to its sufficiency for preventing the injury and disgrace with which the country is threatened.

Some remarks are ascribed to Senator LAMAR which in this connection are very suggestive. His prediction as to the effect of the President's policy upon Southern opinion will go for what it is worth, but his exposition of Southern feeling in regard to the national credit has an obvious bearing upon the course of financial legislation. The Southern constituencies, he says, are almost unanimously in favor of the remonetization of silver. They are impervious, he adds, to any appeal which presents the national credit as a prime object of care; their feeling as he states it being that "the credit and honor of a Government that cares nothing for them are of very little consequence to them." The purpose of the statement is to sustain the President's Southern policy. The effect of the statement is to confirm the worst expectations as to the indifference of the Southern Democrats to all interests but their own. It is not surprising, perhaps, that people who are reckless and unprincipled in regard to the credit of their States should be equally so when the nation's credit is in question. The frankness of the avowal is all that is new in the matter. And it forbids much hope of active help from Southern Senators in dealing with the Bland bill. The controversy is, indeed, sectional to a very large extent, and with Mr. LAMAR'S explanation before us, it is easy to understand why the South turns a deaf ear to the arguments and warnings presented by the opponents of remonetization. If the West were equally frank in the declaration of its motives and objects, the morality of the silver movement would need no further elucidation.

Of the forty votes which were yesterday recorded against delay, and which may therefore be fairly regarded as approving the principle of the Bland bill, the only one which can be credited to the East was that of Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania. Thirnine were from the West and South. The eighteen against the bill included five from the old slave-holding States, and but two from the West—Michigan and California. The sectional aspect of the division is not affected by the pairing, and may therefore be regarded as indicative of the influences that will determine the fate of the measure in the Senate. Discussion there will be, more than enough. But we ratherlike the candor of the Senators who say in plain terms that the West has made up its mind, and that discussion will be a waste of time. Not less certain is it that party lines are on this subject obliterated, and that the fight in behalf of the national credit, and against the robbery and wrong involved in the pending measure, must be urged without reference to partisan considerations.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports and exports for the month of October are thus reported by the Bureau of Statistics, in gold values, the changes not marked with an asterisk being increase.

IMPORTS.

	1877.	1876.	Changes.
Mdse....	$41,829,378	$34,524,658	$7,304,720
Specie...	1,668,896	5,514,618	*3,845,722
Total..	$43,498,274	$40,039,276	$3,458,998

EXPORTS.

Domestic produce.	$57,549,342	$49,694,356	$7,854,986
For'n merchandise.	1,321,660	745,781	575,879
Total...	$58,871,002	$50,440,137	$8,430,865
Specie....	2,010,962	2,531,254	*520,292
Total..	$60,881,964	$52,971,391	$7,910,573

The noticeable fact is that the goods imports not only show a larger increase over 1876 than during August and September, but are larger in volume than in any month since June. For the purpose of more exact comparison, we append a statement of the movement monthly during the present year and the like time in 1876, specie exeluded, gold values being used, and the changes not marked being increase:

IMPORTS.

	1877.	1876.	Changes.
January...	$37,655,786	$42,099,201	*$4,443,415
February.	35,315,535	38,063,528	*2,749,193
March	47,538,010	44,411,186	3,126,824
April.....	42,662,696	36,156,526	6,506,170
May	45,587,131	37,739,591	8,847,540
June.....	47,383,312	33,931,751	13,451,561
July	41,258,205	30,547,087	10,711,118
August....	39,254,359	35,381,813	3,869,546
September	34,651,380	32,054,472	2,596,908
October...	41,829,378	34,524,658	7,304,720

EXPORTS.

January...	$68,302,756	$57,912,424	$10,390,332
February.	51,785,432	51,568,213	217,219
March	45,791,282	51,868,420	*6,077,128
April.....	44,400,248	38,919,877	5,480,371
May	42,183,564	36,160,394	6,023,170
June.....	42,757,703	46,036,238	*3,278,535
July	38,341,874	39,783,328	*1,441,454
August....	42,664,668	40,622,706	2,041,962
September	49,578,481	45,251,017	4,321,464
October...	58,871,002	50,440,137	8,430,865

The movement shown here is fluctuating, of course, but is firm in the excess of the monthly imports over 1876, since February; this is particularly noticeable in the Summer months. The average import is $41,313,579, against $36,491,281 in 1876, an increase of nearly $5,000,000 a month. The exports, after reaching, for domestic produce alone, the unprecedented total of $76,500,000 currency last December, declined up to August, in three months falling below those of 1876; but during the last three months they have rallied, reaching the quarterly average, $48,467,701, against $45,856,275 last year. The total now stands about $106,000,000 below that of the whole year 1876, and may be easily brought up by the business of the two months remaining. The totals for the ten months compare thus, changes marked with an asterisk being decrease:

IMPORTS.

	1877.	1876.	Changes.
Mdse....	$413,135,792	$364,912,813	$48,222,979
Specie..	19,785,970	15,693,624	4,092,346
Total.	$432,921,762	$380,606,437	$52,315,325

EXPORTS.

Domestic Produce.	$474,766,185	$446,959,590	$27,806,595
Foreign Mdse....	9,910,825	11,603,164	*1,692,339
Total..	$484,677,010	$458,562,754	$26,114,256
Specie...	44,827,916	50,563,671	*5,735,755
Total..	$529,504,926	$509,126,425	$20,378,501

The specie movements for the ten months is as follows:

	1877.	1876.	Changes.
Imports.	$19,785,970	$15,693,624	$4,092,346
Exports.	44,827,916	50,563,671	*5,735,655
N't exp't.	$25,041,946	$34,870,047	

The net export of specie is thus nearly $10,000,000 below that of the first ten months of 1876; the significance of this change we have before remarked. Including specie, the trade movement appears thus:

	1877.	1876.
Imports.	$432,921,762	$380,606,437
Exports.	529,504,926	509,126,425
Exp. exc.	$96,583,264	$128,519,988
	$52,315,325	20,378,425

The resulting balance of trade in favor of this country thus comes down for the ten months $32,000,000, as compared with 1876; this change is produced by an increase of $48,000,000 in goods imports, against an increase of only $26,000,000 in goods exports, the net export of specie also declining $9,820,000. Although the balance for the year will still be large, and will probably be made larger by the remaining two months' business, no such round figure as the $185,000,000 balance of 1876 need be looked for, that being almost three times the figure for 1875. These figures must be taken on the whole as encouraging, for it is evident that the increase in imports, in a year when speculation is at a low ebb and purchases are made with studious reference to immediate wants, must be taken as proof of an increased ability and disposition to consume. Speaking in the broad and general sense in which alone such a statement can be made, it is true that the property of a nation, as of an individual, may be measured by its rate of consumption, excluding, of course, times of war and of rampant speculation; if production be considered a better gauge, that is so closely linked with consumption that either measures the other with tolerable accuracy. A gradual rise of imports, under the circumstances, and accompanied by a not widely different rise in goods exports, must be counted a gratifying symptom by all who would not, if they could, suppress foreign commerce outright.

A GREAT POLITICAL COUNCIL.

The statesmen who represent the Democracy in the lower house of Congress had a caucus the other night. Knowing, as we do, that some of the greatest men in the party are now in the House, we should be prepared to hear that the caucus discussed matters of grave importance. It could not be supposed that such men as BANNING, of Ohio, "NICK" MULLER, of New-York, and the great SPRINGER, of Illinois, could be gathered together without there being high debate on some portentous subject. The action of the party on the Silver bill, or the course of the Democratic majority as regards the proposition to put Mr. S. J. TILDEN into the White House, are among the very least of the topics which the party leaders could possibly consider. But none of these things moved the Democrats to assemble in caucus. The first proposition submitted to the assembled statesmen was, "How shall we support the new Democratic paper?" And the next was, "How shall members go out to get their drink without imperiling the Democratic majority?" These are grave matters. The support of a party newspaper organ is certainly a serious affair to the publishers of such a concern, and when the dominant party has a majority of about a dozen, it is clear that it is unsafe for more than five or six Democrats to go out at one time for a drink. Therefore, the party machinery must be set in motion for the sake of safety.

The establishment of a party organ in Washington is nobody's business but that of the Democrats. And why Democrats should ever have a newspaper organ anywhere is a puzzle. Democrats, as a rule, do not read. We might go further, and say that Democrats, as a rule, cannot read. No newspaper that has depended upon an exclusively Democratic support has lived to reach the years of discretion. And why a journal of this sort should be established in the City of Washington, that graveyard of newspapers, may well have exercised the wits of the Democratic statesmen in caucus assembled. Perhaps the audacity of the journalistic venture startled the Democratic Representatives, and they discussed it because it had at least the merit of being a bold stroke. But there was panic, as well as merit, in the proposition to see that thirsty Democrats should pair off before going out to drink. It was bad enough to lose Democratic votes when the members had their strong waters within easy reach. Several Democratic papers "spoke out in meeting" on the subject, and called public attention to the reeling statesmen who loved whisky better than party, and who lingered long over the apple-jack in the basement of the Capitol, while the Army bill was being passed without their votes. Now, whisky, and all that does intoxicate, is banished from the Capitol building, though some of the more audacious and thirsty statesmen may smuggle their bitters into the committee-rooms. To get a draught of spirits, such as the Democratic law-maker considers necessary to his existence, the bibulous must go a half mile away from the Capitol. There were thirteen Democratic absentees when the Army bill was passed. How many of these were within reach, but in an unfit condition to vote, we leave for the Democratic censors themselves to say. What can be expected, therefore, if the whisky-drinkers must be brought in from the nearest drinking fountain, which is a half mile off?

A curious safeguard is proposed. A whipping-in committee is to be appointed, and it is to be the duty of this committee to see that every Democrat is paired before he absents himself from the Capitol. But we do not know that it is pretended that Republican Representatives are in the habit of "going out to see a man," as the Democrats are. And, unless Democrats and Republicans go to the fountain in pairs—which they will not—the labors of the whipping-in committee will be distracting. Of course, every virtuous and temperate Republican, when a pairing-off is proposed to him, will solemnly ask the Democratic proposer, "Are you going out to see a man?" And if the answer is in the affirmative, the virtuous and temperate Republican will refuse to pair. Perhaps there are Democratic Representatives who love their party better than they love their bitters. But there are not enough of them to be depended on. And if the Republicans decline to pair with any of those gentlemen who have lately advertised their frailties, the Democratic majority in the House will be destroyed, or else there will be a great temperance revival on the Democratic side of the House. Either of these would be a welcome consummation.

Bearing in mind that this is the Reform House of Representatives, the majority of which was obtained by riding in on the great wave of reform, in 1876, the occupation of the Democratic leaders is noteworthy. This is the Congress which was to revolutionize the politics and Government of the country, purify the public service, and generally make things lively for all parties concerned. Two bills were passed at the special session. And the regular session is grandly begun by a party caucus to decide whether the members shall subscribe to start a new paper, and how the whisky-drinkers shall be kept in line when their votes are wanted. The solution of these grave problems is of vital importance to the Democratic Party. Why don't the whippers-in take a short cut to reform, and start a Murphy movement instead of a newspaper?

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The important place which the discussion of the budget has assumed in French politics, renders timely some explanations regarding the financial proposals of the MacMahon Government. There are two budgets to be voted—receipts and expenditures. France in 1878 will raise a total 2,791,427,804 francs, say about $550,000,000. Over $450,000,000 of this sum is produced by indirect taxation, while the remainder is, of course, to be raised by direct taxation. The indirect taxation is not fixed annually, but is established by permanent and special laws, and the contributions are supposed to be paid voluntarily. One source is tobacco, which produces no less than $6,446,980. Sugar produces $3,693,080, and liquors $7,783,500. The Post Office brings in $2,277,520; the Customs furnish $5,840,400, and the stamp duties produce $9,348,720. The direct taxes were established nearly ninety years ago, and they are not really voted or decided by the Chamber, but only examined and passed. With the expenditures it is quite different. The Chamber is bound to examine every item, and to see that there is no prodigality or misapplication. It will be seen that seven-eighths of the budget must be voted, being absolutely necessary to support the national honor. Thus $1,225,817,000 francs, or in round numbers $250,000,000, are required for the public debt, and not to pay this sum would be to stand on the verge of bankruptcy. The Army requires $108,374,348, without talking of eight millions for the Gendarmerie; and the Navy requires $37,785,346. The expenses of the upper and lower houses of the National Assembly itself amount to over $2,000,000 per annum. These sums being necessary, it would also be necessary to collect them, and the gathering of taxes costs $50,950,400. Therefore, $457,000,000, in round numbers, are absolutely necessary. The remaining sums are required for the Public Works, which absorb $36,334,600; the Interior, $16,706,800; Public Instruction, $10,670,600; Public Worship, $10,938,000; Justice, $6,886,000; Agriculture and Commerce, $6,937,400; Foreign Affairs, $2,861,000; and the Fine Arts, $1,500,000. It is these vast sums which the majority have to concede or refuse, and which it seems they are determined shall not be placed in the Treasury without some guarantee that they shall be controlled by Ministers directly responsible to the representatives of the people.

AN INGENIOUS PHILADELPHIAN.

Mr. KEYSER is not disposed to admit that his bills against the City during the reign of TWEED were too large. This ought not to surprise any one who remembers that Mr. KEYSER is a plumber. Years of habitual plumbing have had their legitimate effect in hardening Mr. KEYSER'S heart, until he is unable to perceive that a plumber may overcharge his victims. If the history of his case survives the present generation, posterity will wonder why such a mere matter of detail as the excessive size of his bills was made the foundation of suits against him, while at the same time he escaped indictment as a notorious professional plumber.

The system upon which plumbing is practiced is different from that of every other criminal or lawful industry. If a plumber is asked to put in a new faucet of a specified size in any particular house, he makes his appearance at 10 o'clock in the morning, and devotes half an hour to an inspection of the room in which the faucet is to be placed. He then returns to his shop for his tools, and on again reaching the residence of his victim, cuts off the water from the premises and goes to dinner. At 2 o'clock he reappears, and in half an hour finishes the job. When the unhappy householder receives the plumber's bill, he finds that it contains four distinct items. There is first a charge of $1 50 for a new faucet; next a charge of $1 for putting it in place; then a charge of $3 for three-quarters of a day's time, and finally a charge of $2 "for the job." This ingenious system of charging both for putting in the faucet and for the time consumed in putting it in would alone mark the difference between plumbing and honest industry; but the additional charge of $2 "for the job" shows a degree of subtle and malevolent wickedness which is paralleled in no other department of crime. Unfortunately, the public is at the mercy of the plumber. No man can repair his own water-pipes, and when they are out of order the plumber must be called in. As Dr. WATTS poetically observes, "You may break, you may shatter, the third commandment if you will, but the bill of the wicked plumber must be paid still."

Philadelphians have not hitherto been noted as inventors, unless we except Mr. KEELY: Nevertheless, it is a Philadelphian who has just invented a substitute for the plumber, so far as one branch of plumbing is concerned. This Philadelphian, in the intervals of washing his front steps and reading the obituary column of the *Ledger*, cultivates a small garden, which is provided with a waste-pipe to carry off the drainage of his watering-pot. Of course, this waste-pipe was constantly becoming choked up, as is the habit of waste-pipes; and, of course, the services of the plumber were constantly in request. The Philadelphian was, therefore, on the high road to bankruptcy, and even had he possessed the wealth of a Centennial hack-driver, it would have been surely absorbed by the perennial plumber. Being an ingenious man, it had more than once occurred to him that were he to run a stout string through the waste-pipe, and fasten a small bunch of rags thereto, he could clean the pipe without any other aid than that of his small boy. How to pass the string through the pipe was, however, a problem, and it was the accidental sight of an eel in the Philadelphia market that suggested to him the solution.

The ingenious Philadelphian straightway bought a large and lively eel, which he carried home in a basket. For two days, not having the fear of Mr. BERGH before his eyes, he starved that eel and read to him extracts from Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS' speeches, with a view of increasing the eel's desire to escape. On the third day he punched a small hole in the eel's tail, and passing the end of a string through it, tied it fast. The eel was then introduced into one end of the waste-pipe, and immediately fled downward, dragging the string after him. At times, on reaching a nice muddy spot, he would pause for rest, but a slight jerk of the string instantly aroused him to activity. In half an hour he emerged at the other end of the pipe, when he was caught by the Philadelphian's small boy and handed over to the cook. Thus the string was successfully passed through the waste-pipe, and the plumber was outwitted.

It will be noticed that the passage of the eel's body through the pipe would have opened a way for the water without the subsequent aid of the bunch of rags. This shows us how we can open our clogged pipes, no matter where they are situated. All that we have to do is to buy ten or twelve inches of active eel and insert it into the choked up pipe. The desire to escape from confinement, and to seek fresh sewers and rivers green, will lead the eel to force his way through the pipe in spite of all obstacles. The careful householder would do well to keep an aquarium full of eels constantly on hand. He will thus be able to clear his pipes on all occasions, and it is quite possible that small eels might be prescribed, with excellent results, to children choking with croup.

This invention is the first blow that has been struck at the plumber. One-half of his opportunities for crime will disappear if the eel comes into general use. Let us never again revile that slippery animal, or speculate upon the possible uses of Philadelphians. It is the eel which is henceforth to partially relieve us from the yoke of the plumber, and it is a Philadelphian who has shown us how to utilize the eel. In view of the latter fact we need no longer wonder at the existence of Philadelphia, and can almost find it in our heart to forgive and forget the "Centennial."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Indiana Democratic State Committee is to hold a meeting in Indianapolis on the 20th inst. to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

A public-spirited citizen of Petersburg, Ind., offers to give $1,000 to any one who will build a railroad connecting that isolated town with any existing line.

The Rochester *Express* says that George D. Lord does not intend to abide by the decision of the Referees in his suit against that city for the sum of $600,000, but will appeal the case.

A Democratic newspaper in West Virginia says that the people of Virginia propose to apportion to West Virginia one-third of their debt, and then repudiate the other two-thirds.

According to a Virginia newspaper a Wytheville dentist extracts teeth painlessly by simply pressing on the temples of the patient during the operation. Those teeth must have long roots.

A Nevada paper makes the queer suggestion that if Senator Sharon cannot perform his duties, and hesitates to resign because Gov. Bradley will appoint a Democrat in his stead, he require that the Governor shall appoint, in consideration of his resignation, one of three or four good Republicans to be named by himself.

A late resident of Salem, Mass., bequeathed certain property to his cousin, Nancy H. Rogers, of Beverly. It has since been discovered that he has two "cousins" in that town bearing that name, but by tracing the family back to 1683 it has been found that one of the ladies is a degree nearer than the other, and so she will get the property.

Speaking of the nomination of Judge H. C. Allen by the Democrats for Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday says: "Judge Allen was the nominee of the Readjusters, and is one of the most enlightened and determined champions for delivering the State from its shackles. This is the beginning of the end."

The Quebec *Mercury* says that it cannot be denied that the Americans (meaning the people of the United States,) have repeatedly shown themselves to be shrewd and acute diplomatists in all matters relating to the affairs of this continent, and that there is little doubt that they have frequently got entirely to windward of John Bull in the course of international arrangements between himself and them.

Congressman G. C. Walker, of Virginia, thus early declines to be a candidate for re-election. He says: "Elected Governor at 35, with the close of my present Congressional term I shall have served my State and District 10 of the best years of my life, to the neglect of my business interests and the consequent loss of a reasonable competency. My private affairs, so long neglected, demand and must receive my attention."

The Leavenworth *Times* gives the Governor of Kansas a very broad hint that he should entertain the people socially, saying: "The people have a right to expect this of one in his circumstances; he has a large and elegant residence, is well provided with this world's goods, and is abundantly able by reason of his pecuniary ability as well as of his eminent social qualities to discharge all duties of this character in a handsome manner."

A telegram from Ottawa to the Montreal *Witness* denies that there is any truth in the story that there is trouble between the Canadian Government and Sitting Bull, but says that that Government has recent information to the effect that Sitting Bull desires to return to the United States. The same telegram says that the report of a disagreement between Sitting Bull and the Blackfeet is absurd, the latter having been removed to a reservation 500 miles away.

Speaking of the murderers of her husband, Mrs. Chisolm says that they were all old residents, and what seemed most strange, all religions were represented. "There were," she says, "Catholics, Presbyterian Elders, and most of all, I noticed two Methodist class-leaders that were very active all through the matter. One of these men was a great exhorter, and had often labored with us for the good of our souls. At the last camp-meeting I attended, this man got so 'happy' he shouted at a great rate, and came up to Mr. Chisolm, and took him around the neck, and begged him to go forward, and said, 'It is all you lack, Judge, to be a first-rate man—all you lack is religion.' And that man helped kill my husband."

The Denver (Col.) *Mirror* prints a private letter, addressed to its editor by Senator Chaffee, and dated at Washington, Nov. 22, in which he says: "If a man has been compelled to subsist on corn dodgers for a long while he becomes so used to it that he feels no discomfort. Our people having always been oppressed by the Union Pacific, and on their account by the Denver Pacific, do not appreciate the disadvantages we have lived under. We ought to be in a through line, so that people crossing the continent could see us one way or the other, as they nearly all would, if not prevented by these discriminations against us. I propose to cure this or forfeit their franchise by proper action in the courts, brought by the Government—that is my speech. I am not done, nor will I be, until I succeed. Unless I succeed I shall call down the wrath of the Union Pacific, that I know; but I am for the interests of the people I represent while I am here, be it short or long."

"ORDER AND MUTUAL FORBEARANCE."

THE SOUTHERN PAPERS AND PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH—THE "ORDER BY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE" AS IT IS AND AS IT IS SAID BY THE PRESIDENT TO BE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—"No unprejudiced mind," says the President in his annual Message, in discussing the condition of affairs in the Southern States, "will deny that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence and have agitated and alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice." If the President had read Southern newspapers he would not have stated that "there is a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice" in the Southern States. In Mississippi, particularly, events are almost daily occurring that make that State, at least, an exception to that "mutual forbearance" and "orderly administration of justice" described in the Message. The Jackson (Miss.) *Times*, of Nov. 30, relates an occurrence which tends to show how mistaken the President is with reference to the real condition of affairs in some sections of the Southern States, and that "the salutary change in the minds of the people," which the President thinks "has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the country," does not, in fact, exist in Mississippi, whatever it may be in some other sections. There is scarcely a day that the papers of Mississippi do not report crimes like that recorded below, which occurred in Claiborne County, about the time the President was describing the imaginary results that have followed his Southern policy, and which, he states, "are, indeed, significant and encouraging."

"About one week ago," says the *Jackson Times*, "P. K. Hammett, who resides near Alcorn University, shot and wounded one Isaiah Davis, a colored man, who was crossing his plantation after having been forbidden to do so. Davis was shot in the face, and one ear was completely torn from his head. He arose and said that he had been taken advantage of, and would see his assailant again. The same night the unfortunate victim, Davis, was in bed with his wife, on the Murdoch place, near by, when a band of masked men, about a dozen, entered the cabin, and, taking the woman from the bed, filled the body of Davis with bullets, killing him almost instantly. Davis, realizing the terrible situation of affairs, and the utter hopelessness of his case, drew the sheet over his head and met death without resistance. How long, O Lord! how long?"

Such facts as that above recited, and which are taken from the last issues of Mississippi papers received here, will do more to impress the unprejudiced mind "that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence" have not ceased in Mississippi. Such facts will at least convince many people in the North that the "salutary change in the minds of the people" of the South described by the Message has not yet begun to make itself manifest in that section of Mississippi known as Claiborne County. Nor is Claiborne the only county in Mississippi which has not yet experienced that salutary change which is evidenced by the "orderly administration" found in the Message, although the condition of affairs described in the following paragraph may be said to have "come from the natural progress of events" since the inauguration of President Hayes.

In describing recent occurrences in Amite County, a correspondent of the Summit (Miss.) *Times*, under date of Nov. 27, writes: "In conversation last week with several prominent citizens from the south-eastern portion of Amite County I find the bull-dozers' organization, as it is called, is still going on. One gentleman reported (and this report was substantiated by other prominent gentlemen) to this effect: That last week several men came at night to negroes living on his place, and after treating them very roughly, such as whipping, breaking their crockery, scattering and wasting corn, &c., gave them orders to leave the country, saying 'they had no use for them there; they should not work for a man who had credit on the railroad or in the city,' &c. A portion of the report as to the treatment of some of the females is too shocking to be published in your modest paper. These gentlemen also state that these negroes know the parties engaged in this work, but positively refused to give names, or to testify, or make oath against them, saying they had special orders that they would be killed if they did. If the proprietor on whose place these desperate acts have been committed takes a stand in favor of these laborers, to protect them, the probability is he will be badly treated. Where is the end? Can it be stopped? If so, how and where?"

THE TOLEDO POST OFFICE CONTEST.

RENEWAL OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE OLD POSTMASTER AND THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The long protracted contest over the Toledo Post Office has received fresh life in the reappointment of Alexander Reed, which is reported from Washington to-day. The quarrel had grown into such proportions, before the close of the special session, as to excite general interest throughout the State. Dowling was removed by the President several months ago, as alleged, for unfitness and treachery to the party. Dowling found a strong ally in ex-Congressman Sherwood, and the two in turn began a vigorous campaign against Reed, who was proposed for the vacancy. The President, after hearing their charges against Reed, decided that they were insufficient, and sent his nomination to the Senate. Dowling and Sherwood then trained their guns upon Hayes and Reed in common to prevent the confirmation of the nomination. In this they were successful, and the nomination lapsed at the close of the extra session. Dowling did not at once resume the office, waiting for an official notification from the department, and to-day matters are further complicated by the second nomination of Reed. The fight has been carried on with great bitterness on both sides, through telegrams and statements before the Senate committee and publications in the newspapers. Papers supporting the Administration generally take the side of Reed, and those opposing it champion the cause of Dowling. Dowling has stated that he would resign his claims if some new man was taken up, and many of the peaceably disposed are hoping for such a consummation. It is alleged in behalf of Reed that the violent opposition of Sher

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW

HUNDREDS OF MEN ARRESTED.

THE POLICE MAKE A RAID ON THE UNLICENSED SALOONS — PROPRIETORS AND BAR-TENDERS PLACED IN CUSTODY—THEY ARE LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

The Police Inspectors and the commanding officers of all the Police Precincts were summoned to Police Head-quarters yesterday by Superintendent Walling for the purpose of receiving instructions in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of the Excise law as laid down in General Order No. 203, published in THE TIMES yesterday. The Superintendent informed the Captains that the Board of Police had directed him to call their attention to the general order referred to, and warn them that they would be held to a strict accountability for any failure to enforce the law. He also informed them that receipts heretofore given by the Board of Excise to liquor-dealers applying for licenses must not be regarded as a license to sell liquor, and it had been decided by the courts that the possession of such receipts was not a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, and must not be so considered. The provisions of the Excise law requiring liquor saloons to be kept closed between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M., must in future be strictly enforced, as well as the closing of these places on Sunday.

When the Superintendent addressed the meeting of Captains and Inspectors yesterday he did not hesitate to tell them that the Board of Excise had "weakened" on the receipt question; that they had intimated that it could not be held that a mere receipt for money paid by an applicant for license, constituted a license to sell; that they had also insisted that if the Excise law was being violated in the City by holders of receipts selling liquor without license, the Board of Excise could not be held responsible for it, but that the Police must. The Excise Board claimed that by the law they were obliged to accept the installment from every applicant for license pending the question of granting his application, and were obliged to give him a receipt for it, and return his money if his application were denied. They argued that if the receipt gave its owner no privilege to sell liquors because it did not guarantee him a license, and if he persisted in violating the law by selling liquors without any other warrant for so doing but his receipt, the blame for his conduct lay on the Police and not on the Excise Commissioners. When the Superintendent saw that the evident aim of the Excise Board was to shift responsibility from their own shoulders on to those of the Police, he determined to take the bull by the horns, and gave the Captains the instructions mentioned above.

In pursuance of these directions, the Police, under their respective commanders, made a raid last night on several places, the proprietors of which had no license. The raid was, to a great extent, anticipated by the delinquent liquor-dealers, and it was difficult to obtain drinks in several of the suspected saloons, and in many places the bars were closed. The following is the result of the raid:

At the First Precinct Station, No. 54 New-street, there were no arrests, the liquor business of the precinct being conducted altogether in the daytime. The Sergeant in charge said his work would begin today.

The officers of the Fourth Precinct arrested and locked up in the station in Oak-street the following: Petro Podele, No. 23 Baxter-street; Martin Brunges, No. 199 South-street; Christopher Schutte, No. 202 South-street; Frank Neumuller, No. 116 Nassau-street; Henry Ricke, No. 14 Catharine-slip; William Lawley, No. 173 South-street; Charles Glinsman, No. 290 Front-street; James Flynn, No. 429 Pearl-street; August Schultz, No. 340 Pearl-street; Joseph Ebler, No. 435 Pearl-street; Richard J. Condon, No. 22 Catharine-street; William Meyers, No. 13 East Broadway; Roger Gilligan, No. 267 Chatham-street; Lawrence Riley, No. 120 Worth-street; Charles Smith, No. 522 Pearl-street, and Thomas Garraher, No. 1 Chatham-square.

At the Fifth Precinct Station, No. 19 Leonard-street, the following were locked up: John Durcher, No. 403 Washington-street, and Michael Greeley, No. 38 Thomas-street.

The following dealers were arrested by the officers of the Seventh Precinct, and confined in the station in Madison-street: Frederick Rah, No. 104 Monroe-street; John Crummins, No. 15 Rutgers-street; Christopher Boylan, No. 174 Madison-street; Owen O'Neil, No. 120 East Broadway; Lewis Hackman, No. 137 Cherry-street.

At the Eighth Precinct Station-house the following dealers were in custody: John Seeba, No. 531 Broome-street; I. Philip Brown, No. 183 Prince-street; Edward Montrop, No. 1 Spring-street; Ernest Clifford, No. 57 Sullivan-street; James O'Brien, No. 381 Canal-street; John Heens, No. 517 Broome-street; Charles Koch, No. 180 Prince-street; Ferdinand Denier, No. 17 West Houston-street; James Leary, No. 375 Canal-street; Frederick Schultz, No. 521 Broome-street; George Benzrina, No. 92 Prince-street; John Russell, No. No. 34 Thompson-street; Jacob Kessler, No. 39 Sullivan-street; Christian Benson, No. 28 Wooster-street; William Dorr, No. 217 Spring-street.

At the Ninth Precinct, Capt. Kennedy, between 90 and 100 persons were arrested, and so crowded was the station-house that the usual night lodgers were all turned out to make room for the new comers. At 12:30 the station-house was still surrounded by an interested crowd of persons, who were anxious about their incarcerated friends inside. Wives were bringing their husbands "suppers;" saloon-keepers doing the same for their bar-keepers, and one particularly persistent Dutchman waited to get the key of his boarding-house, which was locked up with the unlucky saloon-keeper below. Behind the desk three officers were hard at work making out the list of the arrested. As each being asked if the names could be copied, the much-worried Sergeant looked up in blank amazement. "Copied!" he exclaimed. "Why its two hours' work at the least." It was clear that no list could be obtained here. The officers were using the papers, and would be, as one of them intimated, "till 9 in the morning."

At the Tenth Precinct Station-house the following prisoners were received: John C. Carson, No. 241 Bowery; James Garvan, No. 193 Bowery; Michael Finton, No. 109 Bowery; John McMann, No. 78 Ludlow-street; Isaac Levy, No. 76 Ludlow-street; Robert Hughser, No. 33 Bowery; Richard Schaeffer, No. 38 Delancey-street. These arrests were made between 6:30 and 9 o'clock. Two of the prisoners, Levy and Finton, had receipts from the Excise Board for money paid to them, with the understanding that it would be returned if no license was granted. The Police did not recognize these receipts.

At the Eleventh Precinct Station-house 25 men were locked up between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock last evening. Their names and addresses are as follows: Lewis Fisher, No. 106 Cannon-street; Michael Klein, No. 98 Willett-street; James Tuohey, No. 211 Avenue C; Moses Michaels, No. 85 Avenue C; Samuel Cutter, No. 77 Bridge-street; William Berhems, No. 129 Pitt-street; Frank Fredericks, No. 613 East Ninth-street; George M. Walter, No. 212 East Second-street; Conrad Mayer, No. 309 Avenue D; Jacob Ritter, No. 252 Stanton-street; Joseph Farrenkopf, No. 251 East Second-street; Robert Reinera, No. 36 Clinton-street; Charles Wolters, No. 117 Sheriff-street; Martin Burns, No. 72 Lewis-street; Thomas Cuyler, No. 129 Avenue D; Thomas Brissell, No. 3 Avenue C; John Reinhardt, No. 804 Fifth-street; Patrick Conroy, No. 70 Avenue C; Martin Stabel, No. 243 East Third-street; Joseph Schmaeck, No. 618 Fifth-street.

The following were confined in the Thirteenth Precinct in the Delancey-street: Frederick Behrens, No. 3 Suffolk-street; Jacob Smaschke, No. 2 Suffolk-street; Joseph Ehrevert, No. 67 Willett-street; George A. Miller, No. 80 Clinton-street; Max Liebold, No. 67 Pitt-street.

In the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house the following dealers were locked up: John Mornlen, No. 37 Baxter-street; Cornelius Sullivan, No. 89 Baxter-street; John Earle, No. 80 Prince-street; Joseph Venguah, No. 14 Prince-street; Lavilio Liv, No. 53 Mulberry street; Charles Gunther, No. 174 Mulberry-st.-et; John Nethin, No. 30 Prince-street; Patrick Grose, No. 211 Mulberry-street; Arthur Hanks, No. 66 Prince-street; Andrew Volmer, No. 58 Baxter-street; Joseph Byrne, No. 170 Mulberry-street; George Betzhold, No. 156 Canal-street; Peter Boland, No. 26 Mulberry-street; Henry Kaiser, No. 225 Grand-street; August Crowe, No. 3 East Houston-street; William Hartmeyer, No. 262 Centre-street; George Rober, No. 219 Centre-street; Michael Cannon, No. 32 Spring-street; Louis Schaffer, No. 65 Crosby-street; Anne Whittemeyer, No. 192 Hester-street; Mary McGuy, No. 59 Mulberry-street; August Levio, No. 242 Elm-street; Charles Schultz, No. 119 Mott-street; William Steck, No. 30 Baxter-street.

At the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house the following were locked up: Andrew Philips, No. 138 Sixth-avenue; Henry Lowndes, No. 48 East Thirteenth-street; Charles Chelchkof, No. 614 Broadway; Robert P. Leonard, No. 1 East Washington-square; Patrick J. Evans, No. 58 Bleecker-street; Hugh Leddy, No. 108 Bleecker-street; Gustav Verplatz, No. 4 Clinton-place; George H. Huber, No. 26 West Fourth-street; John F. Crapp, No. 26 West Fourth-street; Frank Antoine, No. 139 Bleecker-street; Louis Joris, No. 139 Bleecker-street; J. O'Brien, No. 307 Mott-street; John J. Worden, No. 6 West Third-street; Otto Fitrott, No. 26 West Third-street; George Gilfoyle, No. 62 West Houston-street; Charles Kel, No. 60 West Houston-street; John Connolly, No. 68 West Washington-square.

In the Sixteenth Precinct the following were arrested: Jacob Roehn, No. 130 Ninth-avenue; Casper Goerg, No. 154 Eighth-avenue; Charles M. Schmutz, No. 96 Ninth-avenue; Henry Lampeman, No. 329 West Seventeenth-street; Bernard McCinsky, No. 441 West Seventeenth-street; John McDermott, No. 427 West Sixteenth-street; Charles West, No. 87 Ninth-avenue; Louis Best, No. 241 West Seventeenth-street; Patrick Quirk, No. 423 West Sixteenth-street; James Raymond, No. 220 West Eighteenth-street; William W. Weeden, No. 258 Eighth-avenue; Edward Miller, No. 284 Eighth-avenue.

The following dealers were arrested by officers of the Seventeenth Precinct, corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street: Justius H. Schwab, No. 50 First-street; August Jacobs, No. 139½ East Fourth-street; Morris Wyakafph, No. 441 Fifth-street; John Bremer, No. 109 East Fourth-street; Joseph Heitz, No. 536 Sixth-street; Daniel Schmidt, No. 514 Sixth-street.

In the Eighteenth Precinct the following arrests were made: Thomas Fery, No. 429 East Eighteenth-street; John McDonald, No. 405 East Eighteenth-street; Andrew Murtha, No. 612 East Sixteenth-street; Thomas Early, No. 274 Avenue A; John Van Roy, No. 404 East Fifteenth-street; Thomas Ward, Twenty-fourth-street and Avenue B; Louis Weber, No. 632 East Seventeenth-street; Patrick Gaffney, No. 358 First-avenue; John Snyder, No. 458 Second-avenue; George Dub, No. 414 First-avenue; Hugh McGorry, No. 653 East Sixteenth-street; John McGough, No. 350 Avenue A; Martin Norton, No. 402 East Seventeenth-street; Jacob Steger, No. 425 East Fifteenth-street; John Meyer, No. 291 Avenue B; William O'Brien, No. 314 Avenue A.

In the Nineteenth Precinct the following were arrested: John Brath, No 236 East Fifty-fourth-street; Philip Krouse, No. 224 East Fifty-fourth-street; Edward Glynn, No. 329 East Fifty-fourth-street; John Coldwell, No. 978 Third-avenue; Charles A. Lanaghy, Fifth-avenue and Sixtieth-street; Robert Schoner, No. 885 Third-avenue.

In the Twentieth Precinct James Marvin, of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, was arrested.

In the Twenty-first Precinct the following were arrested: Sigmund Stiner, No. 128 East Forty-first-street; George Cowan, No. 328 East Thirty-fifth-street; Philip Gilhins, No. 471 Third-avenue; Patrick Jones, No. 660 Second-avenue; William Schwartz, No. 652 Third-avenue; Alexander McViddy, No. 724 First-avenue; Francis Finney, No. 316 East Thirty-sixth-street; William Gardner, No. 521 First-avenue; William O'Brien, No. 300 East Thirty-fourth-street; Frederick Wittgnan, No. 459 Fourth-avenue; Thomas Flanngan, No. 305 East Thirty-fifth-street; Bernard A. Manning, No. 537 First-avenue; Michael McCullagh, No. 302 East Thirty-second-street; Samuel Curry, No. 112 East Forty-sixth-street; Anthony Burns, No. 209 East Forty-first-street; John Sweeny, No. 449 Fourth-avenue; Patrick Horgan, No. 42 Pike-street; Michael O'Leary, Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; Daniel Wittpann, No. 459 Fourth-avenue; Patrick Convery, No. 230 East Thirty-eighth-street; James Vaughan, no residence; Patrick Trainer, No. 314 East Thirty-ninth-street; Catharine Brennan, No. 645 Second-avenue; Frederick Horgan, No. 322 East Twenty-ninth-street; Henry Joost, No. 328 East Thirty-third-street; Charles Strube, No. 463 Third-avenue; Michael Burns, No. 315 East Thirty-first-street; Charles Pachtner, No. 730 First-avenue; Margaret Bergan, No. 632 Second-avenue; Henry Baumer, No. 612 Second-avenue; Leopold Herbach, No. 461 Thirty-second-street; Michael O'Brien, No. 724 East Thirty-ninth-street; Gabriel Kreutner, No. 238 East Thirtieth-street; John J. Brady, No. 235 East Twenty-eighth-street; Thomas Ryan, No. 313 East Thirty-sixth-street; Frank Ottarson, No. 314 East Thirty-ninth-street; Christian Boppel, No. 220 East Twenty-ninth-street.

In the Twenty-second Precinct the following arrests were made: John Gronse, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-seventh street; John Witner, Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue; John W. Westrop, No. 536 West Forty-sixth-street; John Fressinger, No. 450 West Fiftieth-street; Henry Peters, No. 447 West Fifty-fourth-streeth; John O'Rourke, No. 250 West Forty-seventh-street; Philip P. Justice, No. 747 Ninth-avenue; Hugh Riley, No. 988 Eighth-avenue; Daniel Enzelhardt, Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue; George Rutgers No. 615 Tenth-avenue; Patriek Hearns, No. 502 West Fiftieth street; Thomas McEntegert, No. 764 Tenth-avenue; Thomas Kelly, No. 549 West Forty-fo rth-street; James Niblo, Fifty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue; James H. Reegan, No. 911 Eighth-avenue; George Wendeliser, No. 815 Tenth-avenue; Michael Reynolds, Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue; Patrick Woods, No. 621 Ninth-avenue; Richard Boswell, No. 603 Tenth-avenue; George Wendleken, No. 815 Tenth-avenue; Philip Flool, No. 429 West Forty-second-street; Thomas O'Connor, No. 277 West Sixtieth-street; Christian Suppers, No. 515 West Forty-fifth-street; Martin Boker, No. 812 Eighth-avenue.

At the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, Church and Liberty streets, the following liquor-dealers were locked up: Richard Meyer, No. 87 West-street; William McQuade, No. 75 West-street; George Schinering, No. 84 West-street; John Gorman, No. 43 Washington street; John D. Wilson, No. 12 Greenwich-street; Patrick McCne, No. 10 Battery-place; Herman H. Meyer, No. 1 Greenwich-street; Morris Hecht, No. 31 Greenwich-street; Cornelius Kelly, No. 65 Greenwich-street; Charles Smith, No. 5 Thames-street, and Christian Petersen, No. 9 Battery-place.

In the Twenty-ninth Precinct the following arrests were made: Adam Trabo, No. 1,395 Broadway; Charles Mogland, No. 598 Sixth-avenue; Albert Stossel, No. 602 Sixth-avenue; Daniel Gillis, No. 121 West Twenty-ninth-street; William P. Moore, No. 100 West Thirty-second-street; W. Brooks, No. 360 Sixth-avenue; Arthur Harding, No. 101 West Twentieth-street; August Martin, No. 209 Seventh-avenue; John Meincke, No. 269 Sixth-avenue.

The Police entered a large number of liquor stores and ordered them closed. Where they were obeyed no arrests were made. Among others was the *Tribune* bar-room.

The above list covers all the arrests made at stations south of Fifty-ninth-street. Arrests were also made in the precincts north of that point.

RECORDER HACKETT DEFINES HIS POSITION

IN THE MATTER—FURTHER ACTION BY THE GRAND JURY.

A number of cases of violation of the Excise law were on the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The first cases called by Assistant District Attorney Russell were those of Richard Eustace and Joseph Malone, indicted for selling liquor without license. Mr. D. A. Spellissy who appeared for the accused, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and asked for a postponement of sentence until Tuesday next, to give him an opportunity of submitting affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. Russell said he coincided in the motion of counsel, as it was the only means by which his Honor could be informed of the facts in the case.

Recorder Hackett said that although his decision in reference to the cases brought before him on Tuesday last for adjudication may have elicited comment in the newspapers, the facts, as presented in the sworn affidavits of reputable and high-minded citizens, fully warranted him in arriving at his conclusions, and he would, under similar circumstances, never swerve by the decision rendered by him on that occasion. It should, however, be borne in mind that in cases where clear and unmistakable violations of the law were apparent, he would punish the accused parties to the uttermost extent. He would postpone sentence in these cases until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Mitchel, a similar disposition was made of the cases of Philip Holland, James O'Brien, Charles Miller, John Cosgrove and John Lee, all of whom pleaded guilty. The cases of Michael Haley, Amos Seitze, Jane Ballentine, Joseph Foley, and John P. Windolph went over in the absence of counsel.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued their inquiry into the alleged illegal acts of the Board of Excise, in issuing licenses to persons not legally qualified to hold them. Chief Clerk Donohue was subjected to a long examination, and explained, in detail, the working of the Board of Excise. Inspectors James F. Cavanagh, and Charles Gunzer were also examined as to the qualifications of the liquor-dealers and restaurant keepers whom they had recommended for hotel licenses. The inspectors gave their reasons for so recommending them, and stated what they considered were sufficient qualifications for the issuing of a hotel license. Commissioners Patterson, Murphy, and Morton, of the Excise Board, have been summoned before the Grand Jury to-day. It is said to be the intention of the Grand Jury, should the facts warrant them in so doing, not only to indict the members of the Board of Excise, but all inspectors who may have recommended for licenses parties not properly qualified within the meaning of the law.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

FIFTY-FIFTH CALL FOR THE REDEMPTION OF $10,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTIES—THE BALANCES—CONSCIENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Treasury has just issued the fifty-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865—consols of 1865—in which the Secretary gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 6th day of March, 1878, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that date. Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50—No. 44,001 to No. 50,000, both inclusive; $100—No. 76,001 to No. 85,000, both inclusive; $500—No. 57,001 to No. 60,000, both inclusive; $1,000—No. 96,004 to No. 108,000, both inclusive. Total of coupon bonds, $6,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, as follows: $50—No. 1,601 to No. 1,750, both inclusive; $100—No. 13,101 to No. 14,100, both inclusive; $500—No. 8,301 to No. 8,700, both inclusive; $1,000—No. 27,401 to No. 28,750, both inclusive; $5,000—No. 7,651 to No. 8,050, both inclusive; $10,000—No. 13,551 to No. 14,850, both inclusive. Total of registered bonds, $4,000,000. Aggregate, $10,000,000.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $7,550,595; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,605,000; coin, (including $32,464,800 in coin certificates,) $133,314,154; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $379,758 08, and from Customs, $227,808 06.

Eighty dollars conscience money was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a recent passenger on an ocean steamer from Europe, on account of unpaid Customs duties.

EFFORTS TO BREAK JAIL.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Dec. 6.—About 5 o'clock this morning the prisoners confined in the Bucks County Jail made a desperate effort to escape. They assaulted the deputy with brick-bats. The outbreak was promptly suppressed, but since then a second attempt has been made by the prisoners, who tore out the windows of their cells. Sheriff Reinhart called the military for support, and to-night Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard, will remain on duty.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE AND DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY ROADS—THE BROADWAY ROAD, OF BROOKLYN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The following annual reports of horse-railroads in New-York and Brooklyn have been received, examined, and filed at the State Engineer's office:

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Stocks and Debts.

Capital stock, as by charter, (all paid in)..	$750,000 00
Funded debt as by last report..	415,000 00
Total now of funded debt..	415,000 00
Floating debt as by last report..	839,000 00
Floating debt by present report..	725,000 00
Increase of funded debt..	1,000 00
Total amount of funded and floating debt..	1,141,000 00

Average rate of interest on funded debt 7 per cent.; cost of road and equipments, $2,100,203 70; passengers carried during year, 17,000,367 00; time of trip, 40 minutes.

Expenses and Payments.

Maintaining road and real estate..	$20,272 47
Operating the road and for repairs..	963,751 82
For interest..	29,035 00
Dividends on stock at 10 per cent..	75,000 00
Reduction of floating debt..	75,000 00
Total..	$869,109 29

Cash Receipts.

From passengers..	$830,018 38
Sale of horses..	18,797 50
Rent..	250 00
Advertising..	2,250 00
Manure..	3,072 06
Old iron, &c..	15,184 15
Bond..	1,000 00
Total..	$890,552 09

There were 12 persons injured and one killed on the road during the year.

BROADWAY RAILROAD OF BROOKLYN.

Stocks and Debts.

Capital stock as by charter (all paid in)..	$200,000 00
Funded debt by last and present report..	200,000 00
Floating debt by last report..	33,308 13
Floating debt by present report..	33,308 13
Total funded and floating debt..	233,308 13

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.; cost of road and equipment, $486,608 87; number of passengers carried during year, 3,895,736; time of trip, 50 minutes.

Expenses.

Maintaining the road and real estate..	$14,157 83
Operating the road and for repairs..	130,605 32
For interest..	15,605 59
Dividends on stock, 3 per cent. quarterly..	24,000 00
Total expenses..	$190,568 74

Cash Receipts.

Passengers..	$194,780 81
Manure..	1,307 90
Sale of horses..	1,103 34
Iron, wood, &c..	712 50
Hay and feed..	400 00
Rent of tracks..	1,106 36
Panels in cars..	751 24
One-horse cars..	110 00
Interest..	2,175 00
Miscellaneous..	2,179 53
Total receipts..	$204,794 97

There were two persons injured on the road during the year.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY.

Stock and Debts.

Capital stock as by charter. (all paid in)..	$1,200,000 00
Funded debt by last and present report..	315,000 00
Floating debt by last report..	20,000 00
Floating debt at present..	None.

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.; cost of road and equipment, $1,215,024 88; number of passengers during the year, 13,753,428 00.

Expenses and Payments.

Maintaining road..	$18,540 90
Operating the road..	408,448 40
Interest..	65,232 48
Dividends on stock at 7 per cent..	84,000 00
Loans and floating debt..	43,000 00
Total..	$659,219 78

Receipts.

Passengers..	$687,671 42
Manure..	2,868 75
Wood..	574 00
Rent..	1,378 30
Advertising..	4,329 56
Total..	$696,822 03

There were four persons injured and one killed on this road during the year.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN H. BURLEIGH.

Ex-Congressman John H. Burleigh, of Maine, was killed on Wednesday night by his horse sheering off the bridge over the Salmon Falls River, at South Berwick, Me., Mr. Burleigh falling a distance of 25 feet, and being almost instantly killed. Mr. Burleigh was a native of South Berwick, and was born Oct. 9, 1822. He was, therefore, at the time of his death, in his fifty-sixth year. He received an academic education, and at the age of 16 went to sea. During seven years of his seafaring life he commanded a ship in the foreign trade. In 1853 he left the sea and became engaged in manufacturing. He was elected a member of the lower house of the Maine Legislature in the years 1862, 1864, 1866, and 1872, and in 1864 was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention held at Baltimore. He represented the First Congressional District of Maine in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, serving with marked ability on the Committee on Naval Affairs. At the time of his tragic death he was President of the South Berwick National Bank.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mme. Cauchon, wife of Lieut.-Gov. Cauchon, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, died yesterday morning.

The young American painter, Henry Leland, was accidentally killed on Wednesday, in Paris, France, while playing with a pistol which he thought was not loaded.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Consul-General Sturz, an eminent philanthropist and director of the German emigration movement, is dead; also, that Moritz Von Bethman, head of the Frankfort banking firm of Bethman Brothers, is dead.

A report is printed of the death of Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, in Wayne County, Ohio, on Wednesday, at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Schoharie County, in this State. He continued to travel and exhibit until about 12 years ago, when he settled down upon a farm in Wayne County, Ohio, where he resided until his death.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.

Hazelton Brothers, of Nos. 34 and 36 University-place, have been manufacturing and selling pianos since 1850. Twenty-seven years' trial of their instruments by the public should be enough to assure certain the rank held by the firm in their business. A steady and successful trade has been built up by them, based on the sure foundation of selling a good article for a fair price. Hazleton's instruments received the medal of highest award at the Centennial, for elastic touch, singing quality, delicacy and power of tone, with highest excellence of workmanship. This embraces all the qualities of a first-class piano, and the award for them was made unanimously by the judges. A secret of the success of the firm in their trade, is the fact that they are practical workmen, each having served his seven years' apprenticeship to the business. Thus every detail of the factory and the shop is familiar to them; they can select the best material for use, and the most skillful workmen. For a piano which will wear well, look well, sound well, and may be bought at a moderate price—a price which gives only a fair profit to the maker, and is therefore a just price—the purchaser may safely go to the establishment of Hazleton Brothers. They do not pretend to make much of a display, but guarantee their pianos for five years, and depend upon the intrinsic merits of their instruments to recommend them to public favor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MONEYS.

We have received the following sums in aid of the disabled clergyman's fund, for which an appeal was recently made in THE TIMES by Rev. Drs. Burchard and Porter:

Cash..	$5 00	S. Tuttle..	$3 50
K. H..	5 00	J. S..	1 00
J. H. R..	5 00	O. W. G..	1 00
E. B..	2 00	Mrs. W. W..	6 00
Total..			$28 50

We have also received the following amounts in aid of "A respectable American Couple." The money has been turned over to the party who made the appeal:

D. D..	$10	Dollar..	$1
No name..	5		
Total..			$16

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—In his Message to the Legislature Gov. Irwin refers to the Chinese question, to the effect that the presence of the Chinese has initiated an irrepressible conflict; that if the right of unlimited immigration is conceded to the Chinese there is danger of their civilization overriding our own, provided that they are protected here under the provisions of the treaty. But there is imminent danger that the conflict will become so sharp that the Government will be unable to secure to the Chinese the protection to which they would be entitled both by the treaty and the laws of humanity. In view of this contingency he says: "It is the plain duty of the United States Government to secure the abrogation of the provision of the treaty permitting unrestricted Chinese immigration, and the Legislature of the State should memorialize the President and Congress to that effect."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—The Democratic State Committe to-night decided to hold the State convention in this city on Jan. 16.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE CHICAGO BANK SUSPENSION.

THE PRESIDENT CONFIDENT THAT THE DEPOSITORS WILL BE PAID IN FULL—RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK MANAGED BY THE SAME PERSONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—Henry Greenebaum, President of the German National Bank, stated today that the action taken by his bank was not a suspension or failure, but a voluntary retirement from business. The bank could not have been run much longer, not even until all the deposits had been drawn out, but the Directors did not care to keep up the losing business merely for the fun of the thing. The bank, Mr. Greenebaum said, had lost its prestige and could not make money, so it was time to close. He was positive the depositors would be paid in full, and that the stockholders would have $400,000 to divide among them. As the capital stock amounted to $500,000, the surplus to $125,000, he thus left a margin of $250,000 to be paid by the shareholders in settling up the affairs of the bank. The Greenebaums also manage the German Savings Bank, but the funds of this concern were kept separate from the National. The deposits of the savings bank reach nearly $200,000. The excitement and distrust growing out of the suspension of the National has had the effect to create somewhat of a run on the savings bank, the managers taking advantage of the time rule requiring 30 days notice. It is pretty generally stated that the savings bank will be compelled to wind up its affairs at the expiration of the ensuing month. Among the stockholders of the German National are the following eastern men: Levi Meyer, of Philadelphia, 50 shares; S. H. Meyer, New-York, 100; W. H. Talmage, Poughkeepsie, 40; A. Wolff, Philadelphia, 50.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIVER DEVEREUX—AN EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER RECEIPTS OF $67,838 58.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—J. H. Devereux, the Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has forwarded to the State Engineer the following report of his operations for the year. He does not include the list of stocks and debts, nor the cost of the road and equipment, except so far as expended by himself:

Cost of Road and Equipment.

Expended by Receiver up to 30th September, 1876..	$203,927 78
Total expended by Receiver up to September, 1877..	245,420 30
Expended during year..	$41,492 50
Number of passengers carried during year..	833,190
Number of tons of freight..	2,761,493

Expenses Other than for Construction.

Maintaining the road..	$686,999 60
Repairs of machinery..	637,180 63
Operating the road..	1,519,751 71
Payment of liabilities..	135,035 58
Rent of cars and engines..	339,112 12
Miscellaneous..	55,508 82
Tolls on other roads..	302,605 30
Total..	$3,876,143 76

Earnings.

From passengers..	$734,275 57
From freight..	2,911,543 50
Other sources..	162,486 11
Total..	$3,808,305 18
Deficit..	$67,838 58
Deficit past year..	140,078 92

There were five persons killed and three injured on this road during the year.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

GEN. ORD BEFORE THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE—DESIRE OF THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS RAIDS—THE FORCES ON THE WAY TO THE BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House Committee on Military Affairs continued to-day the examination of Gen. Ord in reference to affairs on the Rio Grande. There was little of importance elicited in addition to what has heretofore been testified to before the committee. Gen. Ord, like all the other witnesses who have spoken on the subject, is inclined to give the Diaz Government of Mexico credit for good intentions in regard to preventing cattle raids from Mexico into Texas. He exhibited an article from a recent number of the *Diario Oficial* of Mexico, stating that two divisions of 4,500 men of the regular Army had been dispatched to the Rio Grande, under Gens. Trevino and Canales; that a third division of 2,000 men would follow, and that this force would be sufficient to guard against Indian incursion into Mexico, as well as against any project of invasion on the part of volunteers from the United States. Gen. Ord does not think that the presence of these Mexican troops on the frontier will be likely to cause any collision between the authorities of the two countries, particularly if any good feeling is cultivated between the officers. He says that if he were in command of a party of United States troops that had been driven into Mexico, and if he were to meet a like party of Mexican troops, he would engage to have the Mexican officers dine with him the same day. To a playful inquiry as to whether it would be in the capacity of guests or prisoners, he said he would give them their choice, and he had no doubt they would prefer the good dinner to a ducking. He thinks that the reinforcements now on their way to Texas will increase his command to 5,000 men, of whom three-fifths will be cavalry, and that that force will be amply sufficient.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—ELLA ROWETT, INCOMMODE, AND ST. MARTIN THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec 6.—At the Louisiana Jockey Club's fall meeting to-day the first race was for the New-Orleans Stakes for 3-year olds; $25 entrance, $400 added; two miles. Ella Bowett won by two lengths; Gen. Philip second, and Typhoon third, beating Little Sis, Aunt Betsy, Vermont, Belle Isle, Blue Gown, and Bradamante. Time—3:55¼. Pools on the track—Gen. Philip, $40; Bradamante, $30; Aunt Betsy, $20; Typhoon, $15; the field, $5. In the French mutual pools the only one sold on Ella Bowett paid $375.

The race for all ages for a club purse of $500, $400 to first and $100 to second, two-mile heats, was won by St. Martin in two straight heats, Trumps coming in second in each heat. Time—First heat—3:49, 4:00½. Pools on the track—St. Martin, $110; the field, $50. The weather was clear and cool, the track very heavy, and the attendance small.

The one-mile race for a club purse of $250, 100 pounds each, 3-year olds, to carry their proper weight, mares and geldings allowed three pounds, was won by Incommode by four lengths, Buff and Blue second, and Startle third, beating Miss Tilton, H. Locklin, Kilburn, and Oily Gammon. Time—1:51¼. Pools on the track—Kilburn, $40; the field, $60.

Following are summaries of the events:

FIRST RACE.—The Orleans Stakes for 3-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay; $400 added; second horse to receive $75; two miles.

Barkley & Higgins' Ella Rowett, by Uncle Vic, out of Monona.. 1
Phillips' ch. c. Gen. Philip, by Imp. Glenelg, out of La Folle.. 2
A. K. Richards' ch. c. Typhoon, by War Dance, dam Spindrift's dam.. 3

Time—3:55¼.

Little Sis, Aunt Betsy, Vermont, Belle Isle, Blue Gown, and Bradamante also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Club purse, $250; 100 pounds on each; $200 to first and $50 to second; 3-year olds to carry proper weight; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; one mile.

Wenziger's b. c. Incommode, 3 years by Melbourne, Jr., out of Income.. 1
Carr & Co.'s b. f. Buff and Blue, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Balloon.. 2
Pickwell's blk. c. Startle, 5 years, by West Roxbury, out of Nora Worth.. 3

Miss Tilton, H. Locklin, Kilburn, and Oily Gammon also started.

THIRD RACE.—Club purse, $500; for all ages; two-mile heats:

Crinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, 5 years, by Phaeton, out of Tokay.. 1 1
Moore's b. g. Trumps, 4 years, by West Roxbury, out of Nora Worth.. 2 2
Tenpin.. dis.

Time—3:49; 4:00½.

The third day's races have been postponed until Saturday.

SUSPENSION OF A TROY BANK.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The National Exchange Bank of Troy has, on a resolution of the stockholders, gone into voluntary liquidation. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000. All its liabilities will be promptly paid.

A CLANDESTINE MASONIC LODGE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Owing to difficulty in

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Mich.So.a.f.s3.110		100 H. & St. J. pf.....	27¼
5,000 M. & E. 2d.....	10½	200 St. Paul.....	34
40 Bank of Com.....	126	200 do.....	33⅞
200 Del. & Hud.....	43⅝	200 do.....	33¾
50 do.....	43⅝	200 do.....	34
55 do.....	43¾	200 do.....	34⅛
10 do.....	43⅝	100 do.....	34¼
100 do.....	43½	200 St. Paul pf.....	69½
500 West Un.....	77⅛	100 do.....	69⅝
2000 do.....	77⅛	100 do.....	69¾
1700 do.....	77	200 Erie Rail.....	9½
100 do.....	77	100 North-west.....	33¼
100 do.....	77⅛	100 do.....	33¾
200 do.....	77¼	700 do.....	33¼
100 Mich. Cent.....	58¾	150 do.....	33½
100 do.....	58⅝	200 do.....	33⅝
100 do.....	58½	200 North-w. pf.....	64⅜
50 do.....	58⅝	100 do.....	64⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.....	105¾	500 do.....	65
300 do.....	105⅞	100 do.....	64⅞
1000 do.....	106	100 do.....b60.	64⅞
100 do.....	105¾	100 do.....	65
100 do.....s3.	105¾	100 do.....	65⅛
100 do.....	105¾	100 do.....	64⅞
200 H. & St. Jo.....	12¾	500 do.....	64⅞
200 do.....	12¾	300 do.....	64⅝
400 Lake Shore.....	60	100 do.....b3.	64¾
1100 do.....	60	500 do.....	65
2600 do.....	59⅞	1400 D., L. & W.....	49¼
500 do.....	59⅜	600 do.....	49⅜
800 do.....	59⅝	200 do.....	49¾
700 do.....	59⅝	400 do.....	49⅝
300 do.....	59⅝	400 do.....	49¾
500 do.....	60	500 do.....	49⅜
1000 do.....b3.	60	1800 do.....	49½
500 do.....	59⅞	100 do.....b3.	49¼
700 do.....	59¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 P.		30,000 U. S. 5s, '81.	
'65 N..r	103⅜	C.....	106⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		2,000 do.....b.c.	107
'65, N....11.	103⅛	15,000 U. S. 4s, 1907.	
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		R.....	102⅞
'67..... sml.	109⅜	10,000 do.....b.c.	103
50,000 do.....	109	160,000 do.....	102⅞
50,000 do.....	108⅞	11,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.	
50,000 do.....	108¾	R.....	105
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40.		2,000 U. S. 4s, C.	
R.....	108⅜	small.....	103⅜
10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.		1,300 do.....b.c.	102⅞
C.....	104⅞		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 La. 7s, con.....	86½	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
5,000 T. 6s, old. s10.	43⅝	g'd.....	93
5,000 do.....	44	100 Harlem.....	b.c. 140½
14,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	44	100 do.....	140¾
12,000 D.C.3.65s.r.b.c	74½	100 Un. Pac.....	b.c. 67¼
1,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st.	60	20 do.....	67⅛
1,000 Cles. & O. 1st.		100 Mich. Central.	b.c. 58½
coup. on.....	27	100 do.....	58¾
2,000 Chi. & A. 1st.	115	1000 L. S. & M. S..	b.c. 59⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st,		300 do.....	b3. 60
L.C. Div....	106⅜	1100 do.....	60
1,000 M. & St. P.		1000 do.....	b.c. 60⅛
I. & M. D.....	97¾	700 do.....	b3. 60¼
5,000 do.....	98	1300 do.....	60⅜
10,000 Mil. & St. P.,		100 do.....	60⅜
con. s. f.....	93½	1200 do.....	60¼
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s,		1700 do.....	60⅛
1917.....	b3.	100 do.....	s3. 60
1,000 N. W. C. C. G..	82	1100 do.....	b3. 60⅜
4,000 do.....	82¾	900 do.....	60
19,000 M. & E. 1st.....	115¾	300 do.....s3.	59⅞
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	100½	900 do.....	60
5,000 D. & H. C. 7s,		100 do.....	c. 60⅜
'84.....	94	100 do.....	60⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	104	2000 do.....	60
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.	120½	500 do.....	59⅞
1,000 C. Pac. gold.	107¼	300 do.....	b3. 60
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	108⅞	200 do.....	60⅜
2,000 U. P. 7s, l.g.	103	700 do.....	60¼
50,000 Un. P. s. f.	80.	300 do.....	60⅛
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d.	90⅞	100 C. & R. I.....	b.c. 100⅜
1,000 St. L. & I. 2d.	36	50 do.....	100½
2,000 M. L. conv. bc.	62	100 do.....	100
1,000 N. J. C. 1st.	112	100 Chi. & N. W.	b.c. 83⅝
11,000 T. & W. 1st,		500 do.....	83¾
income.....	101	400 do.....	83⅞
5,000 W. C. R. 1900.	100	300 do.....	c. 84
2,000 Q. & Tol. 1st,		300 do.....	84
x coupon.....	74	25 do.....	84¼
2,000 Gt. W. 1st. '88,		300 do.....	84⅜
x coupon.....	98	100 do.....	84¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.		300 do.....	83¾
x coupon....	68½	200 do.....	84
2,000 Canada So. 1st		100 do.....	84⅜
with it. cer. c.	61	700 do.....	84
2,000 A. & T. H. inc.	67	1400 C. & N. W. pf..	b.c. 95
1,000 T. C. S. & D. 1st.	40	10 do.....	85¼
1,000 M., K. & T. s. f.	101	100 do.....	85⅜
assented.....	51½	100 do.....	85
65 Bank of Com.....	126	100 do.....	s3. 84⅞
50 Phenix Bank.....	102½	1200 do.....	85⅛
1 Wells Fargo.....	134	100 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 84⅜
35 Adams Ex.....	b.c. 97½	200 do.....	84⅜
44 U. S. Trust Co....	350	100 do.....	84½
200 Mariposa.....	b.c. 2¾	600 do.....	84⅜
100 do.....	2¾	400 do.....	84¼
100 Mar. pf.....	b.c. 3⅜	100 C., M. & St. Paul	
100 do.....	b3. 4	pf.....	b.c. 69¾
100 do.....	4¼	300 do.....	69⅛
100 do.....	4¼	300 do.....	69⅝
100 Del. & Hud.....	b.c. 43¾	100 do.....	69⅞
100 do.....	49	100 Wab. Par. Com.	
100 do.....	43⅜	Rec.....	b.c. 14¾
100 do.....b3.	49	300 do.....	b.c. 15
100 do.....	43⅜	100 D., L. & W.....	b.c. 48¾
100 do.....	49	100 do.....	49¾
300 West. Union..	b.c. 77¼	300 do.....	49⅞
300 do.....	77⅜	2000 do.....	50
100 do.....	77⅜	400 do.....	50⅛
200 do.....	77⅜	300 do.....	50¼
100 do.....	77⅜	500 do.....	50⅜
100 do.....b3.	77⅜	300 do.....	50⅝
700 do.....	77⅜	1000 do.....	50⅜
1000 do.....	77⅜	200 do.....	c. 50½
2200 do.....	77	100 do.....	50⅜
2700 do.....	77⅛	1000 do.....	50
2700 do.....	76¾	200 do.....	49⅞
700 do.....	76⅞	800 D., L. & W.....	b.c. 50
300 do.....	77	500 do.....	49⅜
500 do.....b3.	77⅛	500 do.....	50
100 do.....	77⅛	1000 do.....	49⅞
200 do.....	77¼	50 do.....	50
100 Un. Pac.....	b.c. 67⅜	100 do.....	50⅛
400 L. S. & M. S..	b.c. 60⅛	100 H. & St. Jo.....	b.c. 12
1600 do.....	60	100 H. & St. J. pf.	b.c. 27
3400 do.....	59⅞	100 Ohio & M.....	b.c. 83
2600 do.....	59⅜	100 do.....	83⅞
100 do.....s10.	59⅞	200 C. & Alt.....	b.c. 77
100 do.....	59⅞	100 do.....	b30. 77
500 do.....	60	100 Mor. & Es.....	b.c. 77¼
800 do.....	59⅞	200 do.....	77⅛
500 do.....	59⅞	700 do.....	b.c. 77
500 do.....	59⅞	100 C., B. & Q.....	b.c. 101¾
300 do.....	60	60 do.....	101¾
600 do.....	60⅛	500 Kansas Pacific..	b.c. 8
900 do.....	60¼		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Mich. C. 7s.....	105¾	400 N. Y. C. & H.....	105⅜
15,000 B., N. Y. & E.,		300 Mich. Cent.....	58¼
1st. 1916.....	105⅜	100 North-west. pf....	63¾
3,000 L. & W. B. con..	32¼	100 do.....b3.	65⅝
1,000 do.....	32¼	200 do.....b3.	65½
200 Del. & Hud.....	43½	900 do.....	65⅜
100 Quicksilver.....	11¼	100 Can. of N. J.....	13⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.....	33¾	10 Rock Island.....	100⅜
100 do.....	32¾	100 do.....	100⅜
100 At. & P. T.....	b3. 23	300 St. Paul.....	34¼
400 do.....	23	300 do.....	34⅜
200 West. Union.....	77¼	100 St. Paul pf.....	b4. 70
100 do.....	77⅜	100 do.....	69⅞
300 do.....	77¼	1000 D., L. & W.....	50¼
50 American Ex.....	51¼	400 do.....	50¼
200 Lake Shore.....	60¼	1000 do.....	50¼
500 do.....	60⅜	1000 do.....	50⅜
500 do.....	60⅜	200 Kansas Pacific..	b3. 8
300 do.....	60⅜	500 do.....	8
500 do.....	60⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Ga. 6s.....	100	50 Union Pacific.....	67½
2,000 T. & W. 2d,		100 Illinois Cent.....	72¾
& Know. 7's,		500 North-east.....	33¼
coupon.....	73	200 do.....	33⅜
2,000 Can So. 1st. 6	60	100 North-w. pf.....b3.	65¼
360 Pacific Mail.....	22	300 do.....	65⅜
100 Del. & Hud.....	43½	100 do.....s3.	65¼
100 do.....b3.	43¾	300 C., C., C. & I.....	b3. 34
100 do.....	43¾	100 Cen. of N. J.....	13¾
200 do.....	43⅝	100 St. Paul.....	c. 34⅜
200 do.....s3.	43⅞	200 do.....	34⅝
100 do.....	43⅝	100 do.....	34⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.....s3.	105¾	100 do.....	34¾
1,000 Erie Railway.....	9⅝	400 St. Paul pf.....	69½
200 do.....	9⅝	200 do.....	69⅞
1400 West. Union.....	77⅜	300 do.....	70
500 do.....b3.	77⅛	200 do.....	69¾
1800 do.....	77⅜	100 D., L. & W.....b3.	50⅜
1000 do.....	77⅜	2700 do.....	50⅜
800 do.....	77⅜	600 do.....	50⅝
100 do.....s3.	77⅜	700 do.....	50¾
150 Mich. Central.....	58¾	200 do.....	50⅝
100 do.....	58¾	200 do.....	50⅜
200 do.....	58½	100 do.....	50
100 do.....s3.	58	200 do.....s10.	49⅞
100 do.....	58¼	100 do.....	50
50 do.....	60⅛	200 Morris & Es.....	77½
2000 do.....	60⅜	100 do.....	77¾
2200 do.....	60⅝	100 do.....b3.	77⅝
1000 do.....	60⅝	200 do.....	77¾
1200 do.....	60⅜	300 do.....	78
900 do.....	60⅜	300 do.....	78¼
1600 do.....	60⅜	300 do.....	78
600 do.....	60⅜	100 Han. & St. J. pf....	27¼
900 do.....	60¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:45 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		$2,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
R.....	b.c. 107⅝	C.....	107
20,000 do.....	107⅞	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.	
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		C.....	104⅝
'67.....	106	15,000 do.....	b.c. 104⅝
2,000 do.....	b.c. 106½	4,500 do.....	105

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$21,000 L. & W. B. con..	32	100 Mich. Cen. b.c.	s3. 57⅝
10,000 N. W. C. C. G..	92½	100 do.....	58¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st,		200 Ill. Central.....	b.c. 72¼
St. L. Div.....	90	200 do.....	c. 72¾
5,000 O. & M. 1st.	58⅝	100 do.....	74
6,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88,		10 Cen. of N. J.....	b.c. 14
x coup.....	98½	100 C. & N. W.....	b.c. 84
50 Ont. Silver.....	b.c. 3⅞	100 do.....	83⅞
200 Del. & H.....	b.c. 43¾	100 do.....	84
100 do.....	43¾	200 do.....	84⅜
100 do.....	49	200 C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 95
100 do.....s3.	43¾	100 do.....	85
200 do.....	44	100 C. & R. I.....	b.c. 100¾
100 do.....	43⅝	10 do.....	100⅝
100 do.....	43⅝	100 Wab. Par. Com.	
100 do.....	43⅞	Rec.....	b.c. 15
300 N. Y. C. & H.....	b.c. 105⅝	1100 C., M. & St. P..	b.c. 84½
100 do.....	105¾	100 do.....	84¾
100 do.....	105⅝	300 C. M. & St. Paul	
300 Erie Rail.....	b.c. 9½	pf.....	b.c. 69⅜
20 Harlem.....	b.c. 140	100 do.....	69¾
10 do.....	147	200 do.....	69¾
1060 West. Un.....	b.c. 77⅛	700 do.....	70⅛
2200 do.....	77	100 do.....	70⅛
2000 do.....	76⅞	1000 do.....	70
2700 do.....	76¾	200 do.....	69⅞
700 do.....	76⅞	800 D., L. & W.....	b.c. 50
300 do.....	77	500 do.....	49⅜
500 do.....	77⅛	500 do.....	50
100 do.....	77⅛	500 do.....	49⅞
200 do.....	77¼	50 do.....	50
100 Un. Pac.....	b.c. 67⅜	100 do.....	50⅛
400 L. S. & M. S..	b.c. 60⅛	100 H. & St. Jo.....	b.c. 12
1600 do.....	60	100 H. & St. J. pf.	b.c. 27
3400 do.....	59⅞	100 Ohio & M.....	b.c. 83
2660 do.....	59⅜	100 do.....	83⅞
100 do.....s10.	59⅞	200 C. & Alt.....	b.c. 77
100 do.....	59⅞	100 do.....	b30. 77
500 do.....	60	100 Mor. & Es.....	b.c. 77¼
800 do.....	59⅞	200 do.....	77⅛
500 do.....	59⅞	700 do.....	b.c. 77
500 do.....	59⅞	100 C., B. & Q.....	b.c. 101¾
300 do.....	60	60 do.....	101¾
600 do.....	60⅛	500 Kansas Pacific..	b.c. 8
900 do.....	60¼		

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today displayed considerable activity, although the number of shares which changed hands was not as large as on either of the two preceding days. The fluctuations were irregular, but a strong undertone pervaded the day's transactions, and the closing quotations show an improvement of ⅛ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. on those of last evening, the coal shares recording the greatest advance. The reports in regard to a renewal of the combination of the coal companies were again afloat, and, no doubt, exercised some influence on the course of the shares. The intelligence of the failure of the German National Bank of Chicago, which was followed by the suspension of Messrs. Greenebaum Brothers & Co., of this City, had no very appreciable effect upon the market. Chicago and Alton offered an exception to the strength of the general list, recording a decline of 1 ₱ cent.

The total transactions amounted to 165,794 shares, which included 51,420 Lake Shore, 36,650 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 28,300 Western Union, 13,595 North-western, 10,800 St. Paul, 4,870 New-York Central, 4,844 Morris and Essex, 4,465 Delaware and Hudson, 2,100 Michigan Central, and 1,600 Erie.

Lake Shore fell off from 60 to 59⅝, advanced to 60⅜, reacted to 59¾, and finally, under a brisk buying movement, recovered to 60½. Western Union advanced to 77½, fell off to 76⅞, and closed at 77⅛. New-York Central declined from 105⅞ to 105¼, and rallied to 105¾. Michigan Central advanced to 58¾, fell off to 57⅝, and finally recovered to 58½. Rock Island was firm, and advanced to 100¼@100⅜. North-western common declined at the opening to 33, but subsequently rose to 34⅜. The preferred, after selling down from 65 to 64½, advanced to 65½. St. Paul common declined from 34 to 33¾, and rose to 34⅜. The preferred fell off from 69¼ to 69, and later sold up to 70. The coal stocks exhibited marked strength. The greatest activity was in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which advanced from 49¼ to 50⅝, reacted to 49¾, and rallied to 50⅜. Delaware and Hudson rose from 48⅜ to 49⅛, and closed at 48⅝. Morris and Essex advanced from 76¼ to 78¼, and finally sold at 77¼. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list were very slight. Express shares were dull. The Money market was easy to-day, with 6 ₱ cent. as the ruling rate for call loans, exceptional transactions having taken place at 5 and 7 ₱ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper sold at 5@7 ₱ cent., and is held at 5@6 ₱ cent., with very few bills offering. At the Treasury Department at Washington, the internal revenue receipts amounted to $380,000, the Customs receipts to $230,000, and the national bank-notes received for redemption to $800,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, unsettled, fair demand; Cincinnati, unsettled, 1-10 discount, selling par; Charleston easier; buying freely at ¼ discount; St. Louis, 25 discount; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜@7-16, bank ¼ discount; Chicago, par, and Milwaukee par.

The foreign advices reported an improvement of ⅛ ₱ cent. in British Consols, which sold at 95⅜@95½ for money and 95⅝@95⅞ for the account. United States bonds in the London market were generally steady, and closed firm at 105⅜ for new 4½s, 109⅝@109⅞ for 1867s, 108¾ for 10-40s, and 107¼ for new 5s. Among American railway shares, Erie was strong, and rose to 10 for the common and 23½ for the preferred. Illinois Central declined ½ ₱ cent. to 72, while New-York Central remained steady at 106. The Bank of England gained £306,000 specie during the past week. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liabilities is 47 1-16, against 47 a week ago. The Directors at their weekly court to-day made no change in the rate of discount, which remains 4 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost specie to the amount of 2,900,000f. during the week. On the Paris Bourse Rentes rose to 107f. 15c., and closed at 107f. 12½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and without important change in rates. Actual business was at $4 80½@$4 81 for bankers' 60-day bills, and at $4 83½@$4 84 for demand, the nominal rates remaining at $4 81½ and $4 84½.

The Gold speculation was tame, and all the transactions were at 102½ and 102⅝, the latter having been the closing quotation. The carrying rates ranged from 4 ₱ cent. to flat.

Government bonds were weak, and prices generally made a further slight decline, except for registered 4 ₱ cents, which sold at 102⅞@103, some considerable amounts changing hands. The position taken by the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the financial question has evidently restored confidence among capitalists, and the result is seen in the renewal of funding operations, the Secretary of the Treasury having issued a call to-day for $10,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, the Syndicate having taken a corresponding amount of the 4 ₱ cents. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $250,000. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, declined to 112; Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, to 98; do. Seconds to 68½; Central Pacifics to 107¼, and Toledo and Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 100. At the close Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, recovered to 98½. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds advanced to 58⅜, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated to 32½, and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Funds to 93½. Sales of Milwaukee and St. Paul, I. & M. Division, were made at 97¾@98, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons at 92@92¼. In State bonds, Tennessees were weak at 44. District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 74½. Louisiana Consols sold at 86½, and Georgia 6s at 100.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1877. }

Gold receipts	$151,464 65
Gold payments	537,560 91
Gold balance	102,526,482 91
Currency receipts	385,156 56
Currency payments	385,159 40
Currency balance	40,046,133 44
Customs	139,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	102½	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105⅛	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	107	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109¼	108⅞
Bills on London	$4 80½@$4 80¾	$4 80½@$4 80¾
New-York Central	105¾	105¾
Rock Island	100¼	100⅜
Pacific Mail	21¾	22
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34	34⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	69¼	69⅞
Lake Shore	59⅜	60⅜
Chicago & North-westerns	33⅛	34⅜
Chicago & North-western pref	64⅜	65⅜
Western Union	77⅛	77⅛
Union Pacific	67⅜	67⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	49¼	50⅜
New-Jersey Central	12⅜	13⅜
Delaware & Hudson Canal	48	48⅝
Morris & Essex	75½	77
Panama	125	125
Erie	9⅝	9⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅜	8⅞
Harlem	146½	146½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¼	12
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred	27¼	27¼
Michigan Central	58⅜	58½
Illinois Central	72	72¼
Wabash	14½	15

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105⅞	105¼	4,570
Harlem	146½	146½	220
Erie	9⅜	9½	1,850
Lake Shore	60½	59⅝	51,420
Wabash	15	14⅜	500
North-western	33	33⅞	5,875
North-western preferred	65⅜	64½	7,720
Rock Island	100⅜	100¼	250
Fort Wayne	92	92	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅜	33⅝	5,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	70⅜	69	5,700
Del., Lack. and Western	50⅝	49¼	36,650
New-Jersey Central	13⅜	12⅜	150
Del. and Hudson Canal	49⅛	48⅜	4,465
Morris and Essex	78¼	76¼	4,844
Michigan Central	58⅜	57⅝	2,100
Illinois Central	72¼	72	600
Union Pacific	67⅜	67¼	270
C., R. & Quincy	101⅜	100⅞	190
Chicago & Alton	77¼	77¼	200
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅞	8⅜	1,100
Western Union	77⅛	76⅞	28,300
Ontario Silver	3⅞	3⅜	500
Quicksilver	16¼	16¼	500
Quicksilver Preferred	33¾	33⅜	200
Mariposa	2⅞	2⅜	200
Mariposa preferred	4¼	3⅝	700
Kansas Pacific	8	8	100
Iron Mountain	8	8	100
Total sales			165,794

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	102⅜	1:00 P. M.	102⅜
10:30 A. M.	102⅜	1:30 P. M.	102⅛
11:00 A. M.	102⅜	2:00 P. M.	102⅛
11:30 A. M.	102⅜	2:30 P. M.	102⅝
12:00 M.	102⅜	3:00 P. M.	102⅝
12:30 P. M.	102⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	119⅞	120⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅞	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	110⅜	111
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	103	103¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	106	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	106	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	109	109
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111⅛	112
United States 10-40s, registered	108	108¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	108½	108¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	107	107⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	107⅜	107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	102⅞	103⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102⅜	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103	103¼

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $75,200 for interest, $47,000 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,859,000
Gold balances	1,301,036
Currency balances	1,335,875

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$88,363,543
Currency balances	4,146,065
Gold exchanges	15,589,179
Gold balances	2,000,659

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...	42½	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92...	116
Alabama 5s, '86...	42½	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93...	116
Alabama 8s, '86...	42½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19¼
Alabama 8s, '88...	42½	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	19
Alabama 8s, '92...	22	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	74½
Alabama 8s, '93...	22	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	74½
Ark. 6s, funded...	27	N. C. 6s, c. off. J. & J.	54½
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss.	5	N. C. 6s, c. off. A. & O.	54½
A. 7s, M. & L. R...	5	N. C. 6s, F. A... '66.	10
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	5	N. C. 6s, F. A... '68.	10
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	5	N. C. 6s, n. s. J. & J.	7
A. 7s, A. Ten. R...	5	N. C. 6s, n. s. J. & O.	7
Connecticut 6s.....	108	N. C. 6s, S. T. c. 1.	3
Georgia 6s.....	99¼	N. C. 6s, S. T. c. 2.	3
Ga. 7s, new bds.....	108¼	N. C. 6s, S. T. c. 3.	3
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....	107¼	Ohio 6s, 1881.....	106
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.....	107	Ohio 6s, 1886.....	108
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	102½	Rhode Island 6s...	108
Kentucky 6s.....	102½	South Carolina 6s...	40
Louisiana 6s.....	56	S. C. 6s, J. & J....	33
La. 6s, new bonds..	56	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	34
La. 6s, new t'g c'd bt.	56	S. C. 6s, F. A... '66.	40
La. 6s, Penitentiary.	56	S. C. 6s, F. A... '68.	40
La. 6s, Levee bds..	56	S. C. 6s, L. C. S. & A.	40
La. 8s, Levee bds..	56	S. C. 7s of 1888...	35
La. 8s, L. bds, '75.	56	S. C. N. F. bds.....	2
La. 7s, Consol.....	86½	Tennessee 6s, old..	44
La. 7s, Small bds..	84	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	43⅜
Mich. 6s, '78-'79...	102½	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n.s....	43
Mich. 7s, 1878.....	105	Va. 6s, old.....	33
Mo. 6s, due in '77.	102	Va. 6s, n. bds... '66.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '78..	102¼	Va. 6s, n. bds... '67.	34
Fdg. bs. due '94-'95.	108	Va. 6s, Con. bonds.	68
L. bs. due '82 to '90	in 107	Va. 6s, ex. mat. coup.	55
Asy. or Un. due '92.	107	Va. 6s, Def'd bds...	5½
Han. & St. J. due '86.	106¼	Dis. Col 3.65s, 1924.	74½
Han. & St. J. due '87.	106¼	Dis. Col. registered.	74½
N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91.	116		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st...	11¼	C. F. & M. 1st.....	87⅞
B., H. & Erie guar.	11	M. S. & N. I. S. T. 7s.	110
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	85	Clev. & Mah. bds....	90
Chi. & Alton 1st....	114	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	103
Joliet & Chi. 1st....	110	Clev., P. & A., old bs.	105½
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.	114	Buff. & Erie, new bs.	107
C., B. & Q., 5s, S. F.	90	DM. & T. 1st 7s.	1906. 106¼
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	108	Lake Shore Div. bs..	107½
C. R. I. & P. 6s.	1917. 105	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	110
C. R. I. & P. 6s,	1917. 108	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	98
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	65⅝	M. C. Con. 7s.	1902. 105
C. R. of N. J. Conv....	61½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82. S. F.	110
Leh. & W. B. Con. G.	32	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.....	101
Am. D. & Im. Bonds.	38	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.....	107
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s. P. D.	117½	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E....	102½
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10's.	102¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	102½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ & R. D.	98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st.	120¾
M. & St. P. 1st L. a. C. D.	106⅜

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 ROTHNIA..WED., Dec. 26
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 19 ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 2

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10

First cabin, $85 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Dec. 8 ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22
NO STEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Dec. 8, 8 A. M. Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.
California.....Dec. 15, noon. Bolivia.....Dec. 29, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 12, 10 A. M. Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.

Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 FRISIA.....Dec. 27
GELLERT.....Dec. 20 LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and Antwerp, in England: First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N.Y. No. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Dec. 8 Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).

Greece, Th., Dec. 13 Italy.....

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Tridelle.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Prangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Fourcade.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15

Connecting at Panama with Australia and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA.....Dec. 15
ATLAS.....Dec. 28

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:

ATLAS.....Dec. 20

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKES.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) TINKERMANN..Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK...Wednesday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKES.....Sat., Dec. 8

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS at 3 P. M., from Pier 17 E. R., foot of Roosevelt-st., as follows:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis..Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sandberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT.

CONNECTING TO NASSAU, N. P.—Steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, 3 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CARONDELET, Wednesday, Jan. 2, from Pier 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 3:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40, A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:56, 8:36, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:16, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot, New-York, as follows: At 8:05, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 6:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Sherman Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 39 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every week-day, P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pas. Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Pier 31. Steamers Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1877, at 4 P. M., for supplying, for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1878. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1877.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for printing required by the said Board for the year 1878. Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed, may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained. Each proposal must be addressed to the committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Printing." Two sureties satisfactory to said Committee will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1877.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES L. LIBBY and WM. E. SPIER become general partners in GLENN'S FALLS LINEN COLLAR COMPANY'S FACTORY AND LAUNDRY. Firm name, LIBBY & SPIER. JAMES L. LIBBY, New-York.

WM. E. SPIER, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY, A POSITION OF trust in a private family or store; is familiar with book-keeping; would be a companion to an invalid or solitary lady. Address for two days, Q. R. S., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Address E. B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a private family; will do fine washing; City or country; City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 367 West 50th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; or as waitress; understands salads and dressing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid or parlor-maid; has several years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 411 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; is a thorough laundress; City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has best reference; country preferred. Call at present employer's, No. 163 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or parlor-maid; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 327 East 23d-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and plain sewing; understands embroidery; good City references. Can be seen at Simpson's bakery, corner of Bowery and 4th-st., from 12 to 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and fine washer; City reference. Call at No. 131 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American woman; best reference; City or country; seen for two days. Call or address 202 1st-av., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a first-class chamber-maid and laundress; first-class City reference from last place. Call at 327 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 502 6th-av., in grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 453 6th-av., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Chamber-work and waiting, sewing, or house-work. Call at No. 17 East 74th-st., last employer's.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN (Scotch) as private family's personal cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, made dishes, larding, boning, &c.; will be disengaged Dec. 11; can give four years' reference from her last place. Address, for two days, M. R., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY GOing to Europe, for her cook; will assist with washing; and for her chamber-maid and laundress; together preferred; will do the work of a small family. Call at No. 27 Irving-place, present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; NO OBJECTIONS to assist with coarse washing; understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 19th-st., in store.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A mother and daughter; mother as cook, washer, and ironer; daughter to do up-stairs work and waiting; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 81 Catherine-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as cook or waiting; best City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 890 3d-av.; ring second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By mother and daughter; together; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 150 West 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference can be given from last place. Call at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker in private family; will assist with washing; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 337 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN a private family; best City reference can be given. Address C. M., Box No. 2,269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker; will assist with washing; no objection to boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good City reference from last place. Address C. C., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CORDON Bleu; with the best City references. Address C. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant cook, in City, and a Scotch laundress; both together, address Scotch Protestant, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY COOK AND Cook-general; thoroughly good references. Address American Cook, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant woman as good cook in a private family; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 357 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK IN the country; is a good bread and butter maker. Address Country Cook, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook, in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call, for three days, at 410 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILL assist with washing if required; City reference from last situation. Address L. B., No. 235 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or do general housework; good City reference. Call at 156 West 28th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman; good City reference. Call at 369 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN IN A FIRST-class private family. Call at No. 157 West 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day to cut and fit, or will take work home; has splendid pink silk dress to sell for cost of making. Call at No. 750 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker by the day; cut, fit, and trim in latest style. Address M. L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIFTEEN YEARS MAKING family clothing; operates all machines; will go out by the day or do it at home. Address K., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, perfect cutter, fitter, and trimmer, a few engagements by the day; highest references. Apply at No. 309 West 25th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN PERSON lately arrived from Germany; is a first-class housekeeper and thorough cook; understands English and French cooking; had long experience in England. Call or address Kiashen, care of Schwager, 785½ Delancey-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—BY A young woman; best references. Call or address M. C., No. 149 West 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do house-work; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; moderate wages; best City reference. Call at bakery, No. 446 West 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work, or to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 436 West 22d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work; good cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 156 East 42d-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO light house-work; City or country; make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 349 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; is a good cook and laundress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 511 East 15th-st., in the candy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 1,128 3d-av., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN for general house-work; good City reference. Address No. 11 Desbrosses-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; best references. Call at No. 325 East 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; good washer and ironer; City reference from last place. Call at No. 236 East 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD STRONG GIRL to do all kinds of house-work; good reference at her last place. Call, for one week, at No. 331 East 19th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 652 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO the house-work of a small family; can do plain cooking. Call at No. 334 East 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR a girl whom she can highly recommend as lady's maid and seamstress; has her own machine. Call, for two days, at No. 9 West 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IS A first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French ironing; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 745 8d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; very best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; best City reference. Address for two days 3, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; starching and polishing; best City reference; would assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 230 West 41st-st., first floor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and assist in chamber-work or house-work for a small family; best City reference. Call at 709 7th-av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will go out by the day or take work home; best reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; NO OBjections to chamber-work or boarding-house; City or country; good City reference. Call at 256 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is thoroughly experienced with young children; competent to take entire charge from birth; fully understands the management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 310 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN A SMALL family, or to do light chamber-work and waiting; a place preferred where she can attend her school and church; wages not an object; a Christian home is secured. Call, after 1 o'clock, at No. 46 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS EXPERIenced infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; no objection to the country; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 434 East 14th-st., second floor, front.

N

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.

SUBSIDENT LAMBERT ON TRIAL—FURTHER TESTIMONY BY INSURANCE EXAMINER M'CALL—PULLING THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN PIECES.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was again crowded yesterday by a throng, including insurance officers and experts, as well as others who are interested in the trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert. On the opening of the court, Mr. Rollins asked that a witness whom he had called might be allowed to testify, as it was necessary that he should return to his home, out of this City. The witness was Addison Geddey, book-keeper of the National Bank of Salem, Washington County, N. Y. It was his duty to keep the ledger showing depositors' accounts. The American Popular had an account with the Salem bank, which is 200 miles from New-York. Mr. Smith here began his objections to the testimony, arguing that the indictment confined the prosecution to certain transactions, beyond which they could not go. The objections were all overruled by Judge Brady, when the witness continued: The American Popular Company's account began in 1866, and continued until April, 1877. The witness was about to state what the balance on the books in favor of the company was on Dec. 31, 1876, when Mr. Smith's objections were renewed and argued with his usual sharpness and pertinacity. He expressed the opinion that it would have been better to bring the Cashier of the bank, who was also an officer of the American Popular Company. It appeared, after a somewhat lively wrangle between counsel, that this gentleman had been sought for by both sides, but could not be found. Mr. Smith's objections being overruled, the witness went minutely into the manner of doing business, and in the course of his testimony said that B. F. Bancroft, the Cashier, received packages addressed to him, which the witness understood were policies, which he signed and sent back to New-York. When it was attempted to show what the balance was in the Salem bank to the American Popular credit on Dec. 31, 1876, Mr. Smith was again on his feet, repeating his ever-recurring "I object." Judge Brady held, in reply to his objection, that it was against the rules of evidence to prove a result by a ledger account substituted for a day-book of entry, which was original; that for the purpose of proving the falsity of the report the evidence w admissible. The witness went on to say, looking at the check-book, which was shown him, that there were double entries on the stubs; on Dec. 31 one side showed blank, and on the other side there was a charge of 95 cents against the American Popular for two items of expressage. To Mr. Smith, the witness said that B. F. Bancroft, the Cashier, had received a letter from the District Attorney, but that on Wednesday last he left Salem to go to North Granville, 22 miles away, and he did not know where he was; Bancroft had his private books of account with the American Popular Life. A copy of the ledger of the bank, so far as the case was concerned, was here offered for use on the trial, to enable the witness Geddey to take the bank-book back with him. A protracted wrangle followed, which resulted in the acceptance of the copy by defendant's counsel "for what it is worth." There was much handling at this time and throughout the day of books large and small, one of them being a large policy-register, more than a foot thick, which required the united efforts of counsel to move from one place to another.

Mr. John A. McCall again took the stand, and spent the rest of the day, or so much of it as was not consumed in wordy battles between the people's attorneys and the four lawyers on the defendant's side, in explaining the accounts of the insurance company. The apparent balance on the cash account on Dec. 31 was $80,475 19, as it appeared in the report; but the account had been kept open on the receipt side, while the disbursement side was shut up, and the real balance was $59,979 49, the sum of $20,495 70 having been entered from Jan. 2 to Jan. 29; it appeared that on Jan. 10 they borrowed $4,000 of the National Bank of Salem, on Feb. 12 $1,000, on the 15th $3,000; a death claim of $5,000 was paid in January; the witness called it a death claim, although it was charged as a purchased policy; Mr. Reed told him that Dr. Lambert had instructed him to put it down as a purchased claim; the witness then explained that a purchased claim was one which a holder had surrendered for such value as the company chose to take it up at; he had found two other disbursements for death claims in February; examining the check-book he said he had found two accounts, on one there appeared to be no money, on the other $46,000; before purchased which were purported to be $82,000; an apparent balance of $109,149 19 had been carried since February, 1876; on Dec. 31, 1876, there purported to be withdrawn from the $109,000, for purchased policies $35,149 69, and for conditional certificates $36,000, leaving a balance, after another item of $8,000 had been taken into consideration, of $46,000.

After recess Mr. McCall continued his analysis of the books of account. The 99 checks shown yesterday were offered in evidence as constituting part of the $80,000 cash; the witness had found that there was a disbursement of $125 monthly to Dr. Lambert and Dr. Morris, but Mr. Reed told the witness that Dr. Lambert had told him not to put it in; the witness asked Reed why that order had been given, when he was told that if he could not ask a question that he [Reed] could answer without losing his place he would not answer. Taking up item three on the report to the Department of Insurance, purporting to be loans secured, and comparing with the journal, he found that there was the item of $26,513 03, "as per schedule C." This was for cash loaned by the company in two items, one of $713 03, and another secured by 32 shares of United States Publishing Company stock, market value $32,000, on which $25,000 was loaned. It appeared that Mr. J. F. Trow had paid for a lot of claims, principally for signs for the building and other "furniture expenses," amounting to $15,000, and others for $5,756 63, about $25,000. The enumeration of the items of this loan created great merriment on one side and some feeling on the other, and a wrangle ensued, which was brought to a stop by Judge Brady, who declared that he would enforce the rule allowing only one counsel to question a witness if so much personal dispute was to be indulged in. Trow, the witness continued, never paid a dollar of interest for the reported loan; the witness had asked Dr. Lambert to explain the loan, who said it had been secured by the publishing company's stock, and that Trow was satisfied; he further told witness "Mr. Trow can buy whatever he wants to; if he bought the claim it was not a loan."

The examination of Mr. McCall will be resumed today at 11 o'clock.

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS' ASSIGNMENT.

Greenebaum Brothers & Co., bankers, of No. 18 Wall-street, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Abraham Backer, of Backer & Cohen, merchants, No. 39 Worth-street. Mr. David S. Greenebaum said that his failure was precipitated by the closing of the German National Bank of Chicago and the consequent suspension of the Chicago house of Henry Greenebaum & Co. The New-York concern was, he said, but nine years old, and was not a branch of the Chicago house, whose existence dates back 23 years. Each house transacted its own business entirely separate and distinct from the other, but being correspondents, they were mutually dependent on each other. The Chicago firm recently made heavy overdrafts on the New-York concern, and its suspension necessarily involved the latter. The troubles of the Chicago house were, Mr. Greenebaum said, the result of attempting to manage too many interests at once. Mr. Henry Greenebaum was President of the German National Bank, whose closing was announced yesterday, and also of the German Savings Bank, which sustained a heavy run a short time ago. He was also mixed up in Chicago politics, and is one of the City officials recently indicted. Mr. Greenebaum said that he could give no detailed statement of the condition of his house for the present, but his liabilities do not exceed $100,000, and he believed he has assets sufficient to pay every dollar and leave a surplus. He hoped to be able to resume business before long. Mr. Greenebaum's letter to the President of the Stock Exchange announcing his suspension did not cause any great excitement on the street, partly because it was expected, and partly because the concern was not largely identified with home business. It has confined itself mainly to dealing in foreign exchange.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee, held last evening, H. L. Clinton presiding, the resignations of a number of members who resigned some time ago, and whose names have been published in THE TIMES, were read and accepted. Reports of elections in various Assembly District Committees to fill the vacancies made by these resignations and by deaths were also read and adopted. Resolutions of regret, prepared by the Committee on Organization, on the announcements of the deaths of Assemblyman Christopher Fleeke and Mr. Lawrence E. Hill, were then pass d unanimously. The report on the demoralization of the Sixteenth Assembly District General Committee and the necessity for its reorganization, by ex-Alderman Gilon, Alderman Purroy and Keenan, the special committee appointed by the Committee on Organization, which has been already published, was adopted and the committee continued. It was stated by well-informed members of the General Committee last evening that the control of the Sixteenth District Committee would probably again fall into the hands of Gen. F. B. Spinola.

THE MAILING OF DUTIABLE MATTER.

Under amendments of Post Office regulations made on the 19th ult., sealed mail matter arriving in the United States which is suspected to contain dutiable articles will be returned to the country from whence it may be sent, unless the addressee shall appear at the Post Office, on due notice, and open such matter in the presence of a Customs officer. Unsealed mail matter found to contain such articles will be returned, marked "subject to Customs duties." The regulation in relation to unsealed matter is not to go into effect until the 1st of January next, to enable the respective Postal Union administrations to give due notice thereof within their respective jurisdictions. Photographs for the private use of relatives or friends; books of a less value than $1, or that have been issued more than 20 years, and pamphlets, periodicals, and other like publications for the personal use of the party to whom they are addressed, are not dutiable.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

PRESIDENT MANGAM'S UNWISE POLICY—MR. BEST'S REPORT DELAYED BY THE VARIED CHARACTER OF THE COLLATERAL SECURITIES—RUMORS OF A DEFALCATION SET AT REST.

The Board of Directors of the National Trust Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the Special Committee of Trustees who examined the affairs of the institution a few weeks ago presented their report. The report was accepted, President Mangam has hitherto refused to furnish a copy of this report for publication on the alleged ground that he was not at liberty to do so, as it had not been passed upon by the board. After the meeting yesterday afternoon a reporter of THE TIMES applied to Mr. Mangam for a copy. At first that gentleman said he could see no objection to doing so, and retired ostensibly for the purpose of getting it. In a few moments he returned and said he thought it would not be well to publish the report, in view of the fact that Mr. Best would have his report ready in a few days and the two might conflict. The reporter argued that the two reports need not interfere, and that if as Mr. Mangam said, the Trustees' report showed the company to be financially sound its publication at this time would do much to allay popular distrust, as the public would accept with confidence any statement coming officially from the Trustees. Mr. Mangam said he would consult with the Directors, and went out again. When he returned he renewed his objections, and finally, on being pressed, gave a flat refusal. Even the assertion that the public would infer that he was afraid to make the true state of affairs of the company known did not move him. Mr. Mangam's policy in this respect has been consistent from the first. He has persistently evaded answering all questions put to him, and when forced into a corner has either denied facts that were known to be true, or has refused information. He told the reporter that no examination of the institution was in progress, although Mr. Best, with a large corps of assistants, was at that moment in an inner room counting the securities. He excused himself from furnishing any statement of the company's assets and liabilities of a later date than 1873 on one pretext or another, and when these failed fell back on a plump refusal. The reporters were compelled to get all their statistics elsewhere. Yesterday he said that the notices of withdrawal under the 10 day rule amounted up to last evening to but about $100,000, and that some deposits had been received during the day. Subsequently, the reporter had an interview with Mr. Best. That gentleman said that he had finished his examination of the securities of the Company. He had also appraised those owned by the company, but he had found the collateral taken by the company against call loans to be of an extremely varied character, many classes of securities being unquotable in this market. He had classified these, and was about to write to persons in other cities in whom he could trust to ask their respective values. The necessity of waiting for replies would delay his report somewhat, but he hoped to have it ready before many days. He refused to express an opinion as to the solvency of the company, both because it was contrary to the rules of the Banking Department, and because of his present limited knowledge of the value of the securities. He corroborated, however, a statement made a few moments previously by President Mangam that he had found all the securities called for by the books of the company, thereby showing that the rumors of a defalcation were untrue.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY APPROVED—THE QUESTION OF REAPPRAISALS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, President Babcock in the chair. Mr. Babcock, in calling the meeting to order, alluded to the absence of Secretary Wilson for the first time since his connection with the institution. Mr. Wilson is lying dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs. Mr. Cowdin, from the Executive Committee, delivered a glowing eulogy on the late Moses H. Grinnell. On motion of Mr. Low the eulogy was ordered to be spread at length on the minutes, and a copy to be sent to the family of the deceased. Mr. Ruggles offered a resolution that a memorial be sent to the Department of State "suggesting the importance of publishing for general information any communications, or extracts from the same, from our Ministers to foreign nations in respect to their respective products and coinage of gold and silver." Mr. Ruggles said he understood that several important communications had been received on this subject, notably one from Peru respecting the recent discovery of a great deposit of silver. Adopted.

Mr. Guion, on behalf of Vice-President Brown, presented for the action of the Chamber the following petition, which Mr. John Austin Stevens is to present to Secretary Sherman to-day:

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We, the undersigned merchants of the City of New-York, having learned that the Treasury Department had granted a reopening of liquidations in cases wherein errors of fact affecting the appraisal of merchandise had been admitted by the Appraisers, and that thereupon a reappraisal, under Section 2,950 of the Revised Statutes, and a reliquidation of entries with right of protest and appeal had been ordered, beg leave respectfully to request that the aforesaid procedure may be made general in its application by departmental instructions to all Collectors of Customs, and thus extend to the importers the benefit of a practice that has prevailed with the Government in the adjustment of errors in wholesale bond accounts.

This was numerously signed by bankers, merchants, insurance officers, and others in this City and Boston. It was ordered approved by the Chamber. Mr. Low offered the following:

Resolved, That the views enunciated by the President of the United States in his recent annual Message to Congress possess for this Chamber a paramount interest, because of his declared opposition to any financial measure that will impair the public faith.

Mr. Guion seconded the resolution. Mr. Ruggles desired to amend by adding specific approval of the recommendation in the Message that any new silver money to be issued shall have a commercial value equal to gold, and its coinage shall be limited. These were, he said, of less importance than the other which was of transcendent value, but they were points that displayed consummate sagacity. [Applause.] Mr. Colgate thought the resolution too general. Mr. Low argued that there were many objections to the financial measures before Congress besides those alluded to by Mr. Ruggles, and the public faith was involved in all of them. The resolution was adopted as offered.

BOND FORGERS HELD.

FORGED SECURITIES OF THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD—AN OLD HAND AT THE BUSINESS CAPTURED AT LAST.

Amos Sinnott, aged 30, an upholsterer, of No. 54 Leroy-street, and Daniel B. Chamberlain, aged 42, of Jersey City, a foundryman and gas contractor, were each committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail, by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to pass counterfeit railroad bonds. On Wednesday last, after considerable negotiation, they offered to sell to William S. West, of No. 49 Cedar-street, four $1,000 bonds purporting to be issued by the Maysville and Lexington (Ky.) Railroad Company during May, 1876, signed by the President, George H. Pendleton, and numbered 243, 244, 245, and 246. Only $600 was asked for the bonds, and when West intimated his suspicions that there must be something wrong, since they were offered so low, while quoted in regular sales at 75, Sinnott and Chamberlain admitted that the bonds had perhaps been stolen. Mr. West made an investigation, and found that the bonds were counterfeit. Mr. Alexander, of the banking firm of Kelly & Alexander, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, appeared in court and testified that in May, 1876, Mr. Pendleton was not President of the Maysville and Lexington road, and could not therefore have signed any bonds for it; that all the bonds ever issued by the road were issued by his house, and that they at present had in their possession the original and only genuine bonds of the road numbered 243, 244, 245, and 246 and that those offered for sale by the prisoners were counterfeits. Sinnott and Chamberlain made a long and elaborate defense, and told plausible stories of how they came into possession of the bonds to sell for a "Western party," &c.; but it was proved to the satisfaction of Justice Morgan that Chamberlain was an old counterfeit "bond-shover," who has frequently deserved punishment, but always managed to escape by the clever way in which he manœuvred to effect sales without appearing personally in the transactions.

CURIOUS SUIT OVER A LOTTERY TICKET.

A rather singular case growing out of a lottery ticket was commenced in the Essex Supreme Court, at Newark, N. J., yesterday. Some months ago Ezra W. Condit bought a ticket in the Kentucky Lottery. It drew a prize of $150. He mailed the ticket to the agent, who inclosed a check to the order of Ezra W. Condit for the amount of the prize, but addressed the envelope, "W. Condit, Caldwell, N. J." It fell into the hands of William Condit, who opened the letter and finding the check, he went to Ezra W. Condit and told him of the matter, offering to surrender the check on condition that the prize money was divided. This somewhat cool proposition was declined, and he was compelled to give up the check. He then caused the arrest of Ezra W. Condit on a charge of dealing in lottery tickets, but it appearing at the examination that the ticket was bought in New-York, the Justice decided that the purchaser was not amenable to any statute of New-Jersey, and the case was dismissed. Now Ezra W. Condit brings suit against William Condit for malicious prosecution, and seeks to recover damages for the injury done to him by his arrest. The case will probably be concluded today.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

In Association Hall, this evening, Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, will deliver the fourth lecture of his course on "Life or Mechanism—Which?"

The store of T. M. McComb, at No. 22 Barkplace, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of Bibles and albums valued at $400.

Mayor Ely has approved of the Aldermanic resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of the out-door poor.

A grand concert will be given this evening by the Hutchinson Family at the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

William A. Boyd, Corporation Attorney, paid to the Controller, yesterday, the sum of $271, penalties collected during the month of November for violation of City ordinances.

A meeting of members of the Cotton Exchange is called for to-morrow afternoon, to consider the propriety of making holidays of Monday, Dec. 24, and Monday, Dec. 31; also to discuss a petition for a return from decimals to thirty-seconds in tradings in future.

The "Colorado patrified man" will be critically examined, the examination to be strictly private, at the Aquarium, to-day, by a select circle of representatives of the medical fraternity and the press. The autopsy is expected to result in the unanimous verdict that it is a worthy successor of the Cardiff giant.

Between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening the residence of Mr. William Kramer, on the south-east corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Avenue A, was visited by sneak-thieves, who climbed to the roof of the veranda and, entering by a second-story window, stole jewelry valued at $350, with which they escaped.

Messrs. Gerritt Smith and George A. Hamilton, the electricians, who have been in Europe during the past three months, engaged in introducing the quadruplex telegraph system, arrived home on Wednesday in the Cunard steamer China. A large number of prominent electricians and telegraph men went down the bay to receive them.

The following assignments of property for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday: Watson J. Hildreth and James M. Tighe, firm of Watson J. Hildreth & Co., lawyers, of No. 291 Broadway, to David Gentle; John W. Boyd, grocer, corner Eighty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, to William Betty, and Edward C. Harris to N. Loewenberg.

The remains of the man who committed suicide on Monday last by shooting himself through the head, at Westchester-avenue and Port Morris Railroad, were yesterday identified as those of Anton Miller, a laborer, 45 years of age, who lived at Boston-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. His wife is absent in Germany, and he had been despondent for some time past.

During the month of November, the letter-carriers connected with the New-York Post Office delivered 3,267,242 mail letters, 466,039 postal cards, 1,900,315 local letters, and 634,204 local postal cards; and collected 5,084,507 letters, and 874,031 postal cards. The total postage on local matter delivered was $105,647 01, and the amount paid carriers $26,782 34.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company was held yesterday in Room No. 30 of the Western Union Telegraph building, and the following Directors were elected: William Orton, Charles W. Blossom, Henry Hentz, Charles M. Fry, A. B. Grant, John W. Kirk, William H. Abel, R. H. Rochester, and Norvin Green. These gentlemen will meet next week to select officers.

At a special meeting of the New-England Society the following board of officers for the ensuing year was nominated, to be proposed at the seventy-second annual meeting, on the 12th inst.: For President, Daniel F. Appleton; First Vice-President, James C. Carter; Second Vice-President, Josiah W. Fiske; Directors for four years, William H. Hurlbut, Joseph H. Brown, Matthew C. D. Borden, Edward Luckey; Treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan; Secretary, Luther P. Hubbard.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and appointed John D. Mairs on the Committee on Distilled Spirits in place of Robert S. Tait, deceased, and Henry T. Kneeland on the Special Committee on Public Charities in place of Carlos Cobb, deceased. A communication was received from the Buffalo Board of Trade asking the Exchange to take action looking to the removal of the obstructions in the Detroit River. It was referred to the Committee on Trade.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes received since Dec. 1 amount to $944,302 79.

The fines collected in the Justices' Courts during the month of November amounted to $947.630.

A judgment for $5,112 86 in favor of the National Bank of the State of New-York and against the Long Island Railroad Company was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

At a regular meeting of the Supervisors yesterday, James Shevlin was reappointed Keeper of the Penitentiary for three years. Mr. Shevlin, during the five years he has been Keeper of the Penitentiary, has made the prison one of the best in the State.

During the past year, with an average of 796 prisoners, 518 of whom were employed on contract work, the expenditures of the Kings County Penitentiary amounted to $102,249 59. The earnings of the convicts for the same period amounted to $100,422 54.

John Maguire, the proprietor of a liquor store corner of Underhill-avenue and Dean-street, reported to the Police yesterday that a sneak thief entered his place of business while he was engaged in the sale of his store on Sunday night, and stole $300 from a cigar box.

Michael Calahan, aged 60, residing in Church-street, near Columbia, had his skull fractured yesterday by the toppling over of a one-story frame house in Garnett-street, which was being moved to another site. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

In compliance with a request made by a number of prominent citizens, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver a lecture in the Academy of Music, on the 15th of January next, in aid of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, Steuben County, in this State. The subject will be "The Soldiers' Home."

The Greenpoint Burns Club have elected the following officers: George Gilluly, President; William Gray, Vice-President; Angus McLachlan, Treasurer, and George Glass, Secretary. A committee was also chosen to make arrangements for a public dinner to be given on Jan. 25, the poet's natal day.

An attempt was made yesterday morning by some unknown person to burn down the house of Mr. William McDermott, No. 538 Warren-street. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was done. A quantity of rags saturated with kerosene oil was found ignited under the back basement door.

An unknown man of stout build, 5 fee 0 inches in height, was taken with a fit at Catharine Ferry yesterday. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, but died soon after his admission. Deceased had gray hair, black mustache and chin whiskers, and was dressed in a brown overcoat, blue flannel sack and vest, and black pantaloons. In a pocket of the vest was an open-faced silver watch.

It is said that the fire insurance companies will apply to the next Legislature for permission to organize, at their own expense, a fire patrol to assist the City Fire Department in protecting the insured property, consisting of store-houses and their contents, on the water front between Catharine Ferry and Red Hook Point. The property which it is proposed to protect is insured for about $120,000,000.

A young woman named Eliza Tully was held in $800 bail, yesterday, on a charge of threatening to shoot Henry Holden, of No. 324 Dean-street. She was also held on a charge of assaulting P. J. Barret, of No. 363 Dean-street, because he ordered her out of Holden's stable, where she had called to learn if Holden had a warrant out for her. Holden has been in the habit of visiting the woman at her private rooms.

On motion of Supervisor Ropes, yesterday, it was resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the conduct of the doctors attached to the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, who are charged with dissecting the body of a Mrs. Downs, who died in that institution. Her husband was not notified of his wife's death, and only discovered that she was dead and had been horribly mutilated when he called to visit her several days after her decease.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner General Connor, Capt. Shutts, from Turk's Island, for Boston, with a cargo of salt, went ashore at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night near Gilgo Inlet, opposite Amityville, and will prove a total loss. The crew were saved by a boat from the life-saving station.

The bonded debt of the town of Newtown is nearly $500,000; $120,000 of the amount fell due this year, and extension bonds to that amount have been issued, the first $20,000 being payable in 1892, and thereafter $20,000 annually. The bonds sold readily at par.

Mr. Smith, Town Clerk of Newtown, has forwarded to Peter Cooper, upon his order, a copy of a survey made some 30 years ago for a canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay. The estimates of the engineer show that the excavations for an 18-feet width bottom would cost $103,832 82, and for a 12-feet width bottom, $84,212 60. The distance is about four miles.

The will of the late Theodore J. Cogswell, of Jamaica, member of the Queens County Bar, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Hayner of Queens County. The first clause, which is especially characteristic of the man, is as follows: "I order all my debts, funeral expenses, and testamentary expenses paid and sustained out of my estate, and particularly request that the usual notice to creditors be given, and that no just claim against me be rejected or disallowed by reason of its being outlawed or technically void."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A temperance revival is to begin in Sing Sing next week. Meetings are to be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. A. S. Palmer, a temperance reformer, will lead in the addresses.

Sing Sing Prison yesterday had 1,602 convicts within it, and 12 more were added after the arrival of the 2 o'clock P. M. train from New-York. Perry & Co., after Jan. 1, will employ 900 convicts in the stove-works, at 50 cents each per day. The hat contract gives 50 cents per day for convict labor, to be increased to 60 cents after May next. The roof of the late female prison is being raised. Cells are to be erected in the rear; the other portion of the building is to be converted into a boarding-house for the keepers, guards, &c.

NEW-JERSEY.

Princeton and Yale will play a game of football on the Hoboken cricket grounds to-morrow afternoon.

George Good, of Sussex-street, Jersey City, was yesterday sent to jail for having brutally assaulted Mrs. Phœbe Smith, one of his tenants.

Gen. McClellan will take possession of his new residence at Trenton on the 20th inst. He will be inaugurated on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Burglars are reaping a small harvest in New-Brunswick. Two houses on Codwise-avenue were entered on Wednesday night and silverware and jewelry valued at $300 stolen.

The Presbytery of Newark have adopted resolutions asking Rev. Mr. See to explain why he has not followed the advice of the Presbytery and resigned the pastorate of the Wyckliffe Church. He will answer in writing next week.

Mrs. John Riley, wife of a prominent citizen in the outskirts of Elizabeth, who has frequently brutally beaten an orphan girl in her employ, yesterday afternoon, in a fit of rage poured a pailful of scalding water over the girl, from the effects of which she will probably die.

In a report of the Lewis will case, published in THE TIMES on Nov. 4, allusion was made to reports of an unfavorable nature concerning the character of Mrs. Lewis and her principal witness. We are assured the allegations in question have no foundation in fact, and that there is no evidence to sustain them.

The lecture course of the season of 1877-78 of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Elizabeth, will begin Monday evening next, when Rev. De Witt Talmage will lecture on "Rocks on which People Split." John B. Gough, John Habberton, Donald G. Mitchell, Wendell Phillips, and Rev. A. A. Willits, have been engaged.

Thomas Byrne, of No. 8 Stone-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday, charged with having set fire to William Smith's barn, on Mount Prospect-avenue, on Tuesday night. On the way to the station-house being told that Henry Kelly, an associate of his, had been arrested and had confessed that he and Byrne together had fired the barn, Byrne admitted his guilt. When he arrived at the station-house and found that Kelly had not been arrested, he denied what he had confessed to. Later the boy Kelly and another lad named Owen Mason were arrested.

At the meeting of the Hudson County Freeholders yesterday afternoon, Hon. Edward F. McDonald, the new Director at Large, announced a much-needed reform in the conduct of the Snake Hill institutions. Heretofore each of the members of the several committees running the institutions have been in the habit of ordering whatever was needed by the institutions without consultation with other members. Mr. McDonald advised that the whole committee act on the purchases, and that purchases be made in bulk. And he announced that he would not hereafter sign requisitions for goods purchased by individual members.

WILLIAM KINZEY.

Mr. William Kinzey announces his determination to sell out his entire stock of holiday goods this season, with frightful disregard of cost. He certainly understands how to build up a popular trade. The arrangements of his store evince as shrewd a knowledge of the ways of the public as the selection of his stock of its wants. Reductions have been made in all classes of goods sold, and the prices are down to their lowest point. Every counter and every case in which or upon which goods are displayed is marked with its appropriate placard, announcing for how much apiece the articles in the group can be bought. This is a very convenient arrangement. It saves the buyer much doubt and inquiry, and the seller much trouble and time. The stock displayed by Mr. Kinzey this season is as large as ever, and as varied. Several counters, in fact a whole department, presided over by a Superintendent, is devoted to toys of all sorts and kinds; and on other counters and cases are displayed dolls and all that to dolls appertain, boxes, desks, dressing cases, stationery, toilet goods, baskets, frames, porte-monnaies, bags, Parian goods, bronzes, Russia leather goods, English, French, and Vienna goods, Swiss carvings, china cups and saucers, Bohemian vases and bouquet-holders, chromos, photographs, books in large numbers and gorgeous bindings, games for the holiday season, &c. In other departments, ladies find themselves surrounded by a well-selected stock of millinery and other like goods, upon which large reductions in prices have also been made. Bargains are offered in handkerchiefs, lace goods, gloves for ladies, gentlemen, and children; the stock of hosiery is selling out at unusually low rates; ribbons, flowers, feathers, silks, velvets, and hats, dress trimmings and underwear are all being disposed of at prices much lower than those ruling some time ago. Now is the time to buy cheaply. Kinzey has two stores—one at Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner of Ninth-street, the other at No. 267 Sixth-avenue, corner of Seventeenth-street.

LYNCH LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 6.—Ten Eyck, the alleged murderer of the Stillmans, at Sheffield, had a preliminary hearing to-day at Barrington, and was fully committed. As the prisoner was being taken from the Court-house a determined effort was made to lynch him. After an exciting struggle the Sheriff and a large force of deputies, armed with revolvers, succeeded in getting away with the prisoner and locking him in jail.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Eames, Miss M. L. Huntley, Col. M. B. S. Eldred, Mrs. Bernell, John Patton, Jr., A. A. Barrow, Miss S. A. Yates, Miss E. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hollies, S. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. L. P. Graham, John Harnett, M. Fereiro, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Moultrie and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—Mr. Kitchie, Mr. Pianche, Mr. Le Moyne, Mr. Le General Pargond, Mrs. Pargond, Mrs. Young, Jules Dortier, Mr. Fequeno, Joseph Morello, Mrs. Louise Morello, Mrs. Louise Bienzi, Louisa Morello, Aberti Brenotr, Mr. Janasey, Mr. Courtenay, John Pitavirn, Mr. Mauritian, Otto Daepfner, Miss Pughe, Miss Adele Lepels, Gabriel Lepels, Miss Therese Riester, Joseph Kling, Eugene Favre, Mr and Mrs. Guillaume Contre and child, Nourissey Conture, Mr. Nicas, Miss Vasse, Mr. Vasse and two children, Mrs. Cecile Valley, Joseph Rack, Mrs. Virginia Rack, Edwin Hill.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cobb, Miss A. F. Carpenter, Mrs. S. Hagan, Mrs. C. Hozgord, G. Smith, G. A. Hamilton, J. Campbell, A. R. Bingham, A. Newman, J. H. Darker, A. Briasco, M. de Almagro, J. B. Malachard, J. de Gonier, Miss M. de Gonier, T. H. Gaynor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets...6:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...	0:35	Gov. Island.	10:24
Hell Gate...	11:46		

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 6.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
46 East 14th-st.,
(UNION SQUARE,)
AND
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE,
SPOONS, FORKS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &C.
RUSSIA LEATHER
GOODS.
DESKS. FOLIOS. DRESSING CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
ALBUMS. CIGAR CASES.
PORTEMONNAIES, BILL BOOKS. CARD PACKS.
CARD BOXES. TRAVELING BAGS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Stevens, Morehead City, N. C., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Beafre, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand; Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Maas, (Dutch.) Van der Hoeven, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wieland, (Ger.) Hebich, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Brazg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Canima, Leddicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge.

Ship St. Mark, Whitmore, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Hornet, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello, Dallett, Boulton & Co.; Lisbon, Dunning, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Galileo S., (Ital.,) Francesco, Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, F. Dassori; Paolina, (Ital.,) Gazzolo, Cork for orders, Benham, Boyesen & Co.; Rosa Lavarello, Caprera, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Angelina Bonardi, Razeto, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Vilora H. Hopkins, Hopkins, Havre, Swan & Son; Enos, (Aust.,) Tomasuich, Cork for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Glimer, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Hull, Funch, Edye & Co.; Colomba, (Ital.,) Estaeno, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Ornen, (Norw.,) Hangland, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jose D. Bueno, Jones, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Jessie Rhynas, Adams, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton; Ada L. White, White, Palermo and Gibraltar, Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Chester, Fernandina, Nov. 30, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 1, and Port Royal, S. C., 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre Nov. 23 and Plymouth 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Steam-ship Tybee, Knehi, San Domingo City Nov. 22, Samana 24th, Puerto Plata 26th, Cape Haytien 27th, and Turk's Island 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Nov. 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Niagara, Curtis, Havana Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Teernagorn, (Br., new,) Hilton, Yarmouth, N. S., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored off the Highlands.

Bark Cato, (Norw.,) Wlig, Aberdeen Oct. 19, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, W.N.W.; clear; at City Island, W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Wieland, for Hamburg; State of Nevada, for Glasgow; Canada, for London; Canima, for Bermuda; Rap dan, for Savannah; Richmond, for Richmond; Hatteras, for Norfolk; ship Antrim, for Liverpool; barks Albina, for Havre; Lindesanes, for London; Flid, for Hull; Argo, Minde, Antonelli, and Eliza, for Cork for orders; Hornet, for Puerto Cabello; brigs Thetis, for Curacoa; A. Richardson, for Matanzas; Morning Light, for Demerara; Adelaide, for St. Thomas; Tropic, for St. Johns, P. R.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; bark Mendota, for Montevideo.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Sld. 3d inst., Sullivan Sawin, and Otus, latter for New-York; Orion, Capt. Gran, for Dover; 4th inst., Annie M., for Delaware Breakwater;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8187. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

EFFECT OF THE LONG RECESS AGREED UPON ON THE SILVER LEGISLATION—NO ACTION PROBABLE BEFORE THE RECESS—STANLEY MATTHEW'S REPUDIATION RESOLUTION—ITS EFFECT HARMLESS SO FAR AS ACTUAL PAYMENT OF THE DEBT IS CONCERNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate, by its concurrence with the House in the resolution of adjournment for the holidays, has fixed a long recess of nearly a month. One week from to-morrow Congress will adjourn, not to meet again until the 10th of January. The chief interest in this fact, perhaps, arises from its influence upon the legislation on the remonetization of silver. The bill is to be taken up next Tuesday as a special order, and will hold its place until disposed of. It does not seem to be expected by its friends or opponents that the bill will be acted upon before the recess, and if any result is secured by considering it next week, it will be nothing more than the shortening of the debate after the recess. Of course, it is among the possibilities that the friends of the bill will imitate the course pursued in the political questions last week and attempt to force a vote by holding an all-night session, but no such attempt as that has yet been thought of and is not expected.

In connection with the situation of the silver legislation, it may be interesting to state that the resolution offered in the Senate by Stanley Matthews does not require the President's signature, and, being a concurrent resolution, its passage by both houses will be nothing more than an expression of their opinion on the subject. It will have no effect in law, and is entirely useless and without purpose. It will catch the vote of Senators and Congressmen who have the slightest leaning toward the silver heresy, or who desire to flatter and satisfy the wishes of their constituents, when they think it can do no harm. The resolution is chiefly important as showing that Stanley Matthews, of whom better things ought to be expected, is endeavoring to go beyond the fantastical arguments of the most extreme silver men in Ohio.

THE SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

A COMBINATION TO REMOVE MR. J. R. FRENCH FROM THE POSITION—NATURE OF THE ACCUSATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM—AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A movement which has been threatened for several months, and which has been attempted two or three times before, was disclosed to-day against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. J. R. French. A Senate caucus was called by the influence of the Senators in opposition to him, and the subject of making a change was discussed. The candidates for the position that seem to be most prominent are Mr. Ordway, of New-Hampshire, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and Mr. Christy, who has been for many years Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate. The meeting was called, it is alleged, by Mr. Ordway's friends, who expected to nominate him for the office; but the programme was changed by the discovery of Mr. Christy's strength as a candidate, as well as by the earnestness of some of Mr. French's friends. It was finally brought out in caucus that the complaints against Mr. French were of a character to afford the basis of an examination into his conduct as Sergeant-at-Arms, and the caucus appointed a committee consisting of Senators Jones, of Nevada, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Howe, to investigate the matters complained of. It was at first understood that the only charges were of a political character, and were in brief that Mr. French had appointed several Democrats on his roll to please some of the new Democratic Senators, and that Republicans had been dismissed in some instances to make room for these appointments. Other charges were, however, made, the chief being that Mr. French had taken percentage from the salaries of some of the officers under him whom he had appointed, and retained a portion of their pay each month, although they signed the pay-roll for the full amount of the salary provided by law. This is the most serious charge, but an explanation was immediately given which, at least, relieves Mr. French from any dishonorable connection with the transaction. It is not understood to have been alleged that the money thus retained was devoted to his personal use. His connection with the matter is illustrated by facts that were disclosed in the investigation of Mr. Ordway in the last Democratic House. It was there charged that certain persons who were named had been employed by Mr. Ordway, and paid but half the salary allowed by law; but it was shown that Mr. Ordway had made an arrangement between two persons who each needed employment that they should both be set to work if they would divide the salary. In this way, by the consent of both parties, two men were employed for the pay of one, and under the arrangement the person signing the pay-roll received but half the amount for which he receipted. A similar explanation is made in behalf of Mr. French that, for the sake of increasing the number of persons employed in certain departments, with their consent he scaled down the salaries of some to obtain the means of giving employment to the others. It is stated by Mr. French that in some cases this has been done with the knowledge and approval of a committee of the Senate. The political charges are, of course, within the jurisdiction of the Republicans of the Senate, and may with propriety be investigated by a caucus committee; but if the other charges are seriously made they are of a character which impeaches Mr. French's integrity as an officer, and should be tried by a committee of the whole Senate. Of course, the investigation and the whole movement is designed to secure a change in the office, and it will probably be discovered on investigation that the basis of all the complaints against Mr. French is in the appointment of the officers under him. Instead of being an executive officer, in fact, the Sergeant-at-Arms is little more than a recorder of the will of individual Senators in appointments. He is put in position to make a fair distribution of the spoils, and it is easy to see that any Sergeant-at-Arms would have a difficult task to maintain a satisfactory equilibrium among the Republican members of the Senate.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: To be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil—Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia. To be United States Consul-General—John O. Smith, of Ohio, at Montreal, and Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, at Frankfort. To be United States Consuls—Julius Stabel, of New-York, at Osaka and Hioga, and T. J. McLain, Jr., of Ohio, at Nassau. To be Secretary of the United States Legation in Spain, Dwight T. Reed, of New-York. All the above are duplicates of those sent in to the extra session, but remained unconfirmed at the adjournment thereof.

THE MEXICAN BORDER QUESTION.

SENOR ZAMACONA'S PAPERS BEFORE THE CABINET—EVIDENCE OF THE GOOD FAITH OF PRESIDENT DIAZ IN HIS EFFORTS TO PUT DOWN RAIDS—GEN. ORD BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Affairs on the Mexican border formed the principal topic of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The credentials of Señor de Zamacona, who recently arrived here from Mexico, were presented to the Cabinet by Mr. Evarts. Señor Zamacona does not come as an accredited diplomatic officer, but is the personal representative of President Diaz, his mission being to present such facts in connection with the existing Government of Mexico as will induce an early recognition of Diaz by the Government of the United States. Papers urging such recognition were presented to Mr. Evarts by Señor Zamacona. These papers were to-day laid before the Cabinet, and are said to be regarded with favor. Papers were also presented from President Diaz, in which the border troubles are discussed, and the desire expressed that a system of operations may be agreed upon by both Governments which will lead to the ultimate suppression of all lawlessness on the Rio Grande. President Diaz expresses his approval of the orders issued by Gen. Ord, and further expresses his purpose to co-operate with the United States military forces to protect both sides of the border against lawlessness. The sincerity of these professions of Diaz are attested by the orders issued to the officer commanding the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande, and clearly show that the apprehensions expressed in dispatches to some New-York papers with reference to affairs on the Mexican border are without the slightest foundation in fact. Señor Zamacona presented Mr. Evarts with copies of Diaz's orders to the Mexican military officers, who are explicitly directed not to interfere in any way with United States troops that may cross into Mexico in pursuit of outlaws, but to co-operate with them in their movements to capture and punish lawless characters. President Diaz, however, instructs his officers, while they are to permit United States troops to pursue marauders to the extent of one day's march into Mexico, they must resist any incursion of Texas Militia or any other armed force from Texas. The communications from Diaz presented through Señor Zamacona do not look as if an "outbreak" is anticipated by either Government. The evidence of the good faith of Diaz, furnished by the documents presented to the Cabinet to-day, is corroborated by the testimony given by Gen. Ord and other military officers serving in Texas before the House Committee on Military Affairs. These officers agree that Diaz earnestly desires to suppress all disorders on the Rio Grande, and that he is doing all that is possible with the limited means at his command to accomplish that result. There can be no doubt that Diaz wants lawlessness on the Rio Grande suppressed, and if he cannot accomplish this himself, he is willing to have the forces of the United States assist him, and this is the view entertained by President Hayes and his Cabinet.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day took up for consideration the question of our relations with Mexico as affected, or likely to be affected, by the military policy of pursuing raiding parties across the border and punishing them on Mexican soil. Brig.-Gen. Ord was before the commit ee, and, in reply to direct questions by Mr. Cox, of New-York, stated that diplomacy had failed to correct the mischiefs complained of; that the military policy was gradually succeeding, and that he thought a Congressional indorsement of that military policy would have the desired result, because it would convince the Mexican Government and people that that policy was not a mere temporary expedient, but was to be persisted in and carried out until the cattle-stealing raids were entirely discontinued. He also expressed the opinion (in reply to a question by Mr. Forney, of Alabama,) that the recognition of the Diaz Government would have a salutary effect as tending to promote quiet and stability in Mexico. He defined the orders as to following raiders as being very strict, and to the effect that the troops were not to cross the frontier whenever there were Mexican troops in the vicinity which could follow the raiders themselves, overtake them, and restore the stolen property. He had been directed not to allow any violation of those orders in any instance whatever.

DR. MARY WALKEE'S CLAIM.

OPINION OF SOLICITOR RAYNOR, OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, IN FAVOR OF PAYING HER A YEAR'S SALARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury Department, has rendered an opinion with reference to a claim of Dr. Mary Walker, which lays down a novel principle. In March, 1873, Dr. Mary was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department by Secretary Richardson, passed the usual examination, was duly sworn in, and ordered to report for duty to Treasurer Spinner She did so report, but some ladies of the department objected to Dr. Mary, unless she would leave off her semi-masculine attire, and assume the dress which is recognized as proper for women. The female clerks carried their protest to Secretary Richardson, who informed the eccentric Doctor that she must dress as other ladies, or he could not assign her to a desk in the Treasury Department. The Doctor would not abandon her reform notions about female dress, and in consequence was never assigned to duty, although she reported regularly at the department for two years, as she avers. As her appointment was not revoked by the appointing power, she claims compensation at the rate of $900 per annum from the date of the appointment to the date of her formal resignation. In his written opinion, Solictor Raynor refers to these facts and says: "I conceive that the only question submitted to me is whether the applicant has any just claim for redress upon the Treasury Department. I think she has, inasmuch as the appointment was to be on the temporary roll, and owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, which, if redressed, must be done by an arbitrary standard to meet which there is no special provision. I submit the opinion that the applicant should be allowed one year's salary at $900. In passing upon this application for redress, I have looked at the mere abstract merits of the case. I have not allowed myself to be swayed or in any degree influenced by the sex of the applicant or by her well-known peculiarities of manners or dress."

NEW BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—CHINESE IMMIGRATION—A PERCAPITA TAX OF $250 IMPOSED ON EACH IMMIGRANT ARRIVING—MR. STEPHENS' TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Cox, of New-York, to organize the Life-saving Service, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to establish additional life-saving and life-boat Stations at or near the following-named points, viz., 13 complete stations on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina; two complete and one life-boat station on the shore of Lake Michigan; four life-boat Stations on the coast of Texas; two life-boat Stations on the shore of Lake Huron, and one life-boat station in Bolines Bay, in place of that authorized to be established at Point Reyes by the act of June 20, 1874. The bill further provides that hereafter the life-saving stations upon the Atlantic coast, at which crews are employed, shall be manned and the stations opened for active service on the 1st day of September in each year, and so continue until the 1st day of May succeeding, and the crews thereof shall reside at the stations during the said period; that the President of the United States may appoint a suitable person, who shall be familiar with the use and operations of life-boats, surf-boats, &c., for saving life and property from shipwrecked vessels, as General Superintendent of the Life-saving Service, who shall, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, have general charge of the service, and whose compensation shall be at the rate of $4,000 per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an assistant to the General Superintendent at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and that the compensation of the keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations hereafter shall be $500 per annum, and that they shall have the powers of Inspectors of Customs, but shall receive no additional compensation for duties performed as such. It is understood the bill was prepared by the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division.

The bill introduced to-day by Representative Shelley, of Alabama, "to regulate Chinese immigration," proposes to levy a percapita tax of $250 upon every native subject of China immediately upon entering the United States either from China or any other country, after the 1st day of January, 1879, excepting officers or duly accredited agents of the Chinese Government and their families or servants, coming to the United States in some official capacity. The tax is to be collected by the Customs officers under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is also made the duty of Collectors of Customs to certify to the United States Attorneys of their respective districts, within five days after arrival, the number of Chinese passengers arrived in their respective Customs districts who have not paid the aforesaid tax and also a designation of the vessel or other means of conveyance by which they have arrived. Such vessels or means of conveyance are also made liable for the payment of the tax, if not paid directly by the passengers, and by the terms of the bill must be proceeded against by the United States Attorneys immediately after receiving notice from the Customs officers. The bill further provides that every Chinese subject who enters the United States without paying the aforesaid tax at the time of his arrival shall be prosecuted in the United States courts, and upon conviction of such failure shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years, and no payment of the tax subsequent to his arrest shall be accepted as a plea in bar or save him from the aforesaid liability to punishment. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, amendatory of and supplemental to the Texas-Pacific Railroad acts, authorizes the construction of the main line of the road from Fort Worth through Texas to the Rio Grande near El Paso, and thence, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a crossing of the Colorado River at or near Fort Yuma, and thence via the most practicable route, but not further north than Warner's Pass, over the Sierra Nevadas to ship's channel in the Bay of San Diego, on the Pacific coast. The corporation is required to construct and put in operation at least 100 miles of its road from its present terminus at Fort Worth westwardly, and at least 50 miles from San Diego eastwardly, within two years after its acceptance of the provisions of the act, and not less than 100 miles per annum, or 200 miles every two years thereafter, and to complete a continuous railway between Fort Worth and San Diego within six years from the date of said acceptance, provided that nothing contained in this act shall relieve the said company from any obligation to construct its line from Sherman to Fort Worth. The amount of bonds allowed by the bill is $25,000 per mile, and for difficult and mountainous sections $35,000 per mile. These bonds are to be divided into two classes, to be known as issue "A" for $20,000, and issue "B" for $5,000 per mile, all secured by first mortgage on the road, and on all the 13,000,000 acres of land granted by the United States, and acquired from the State of Texas, the aggregate of bonds issued not to exceed $38,750,000. The bonds are to be payable, principal and interest, in gold, and to run for 50 years from date. To provide for the payment of interest and to create a sinking fund, it is required that there shall be paid into the United States Treasury the entire net proceeds of the sales of bonds granted to aid in the construction of the road. Second, that all vouchers for services rendered the Government for the transportation of troops, supplies, and other Government transportation, including the mails and telegraphs, shall be turned over to the Treasury. Third, that a sufficient sum from the earnings of the road to make up any deficiency from the above sources shall be paid into the Treasury to make a sum sufficient to pay the interest and 1 per cent. of the sinking fund. As a further security for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is required to retain the bonds specified as "issue B," and to dispose of them, as far as may be needed, to supply any deficiencies from the above-named sources. Combination with any now existing transcontinental lines is prohibited by the terms of the bill. Authority is given for the extension of the road eastward from Fort Worth to the Mississippi River by one or more branch lines, under the laws of the States through which they may pass, but no Government aid is provided for these or any other branches. The eastern termini of these branches are to be determined by three United States Commissioners and two civilian engineers not connected with railroads.

Mr. House's bill is similar to that of Mr. Stephens, as relates to the main stem, but proposes aid in the construction of the St. Louis, New-Orleans, and Vicksburg and Memphis branches, the amount being left blank in the bill.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

PRACTICE BY WOMEN IN THE SUPREME COURT—"INVESTIGATIONS"—THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, an attorney of this city, was before the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, and presented argument in advocacy of the passage of the bill now pending, authorizing women to practice as attorneys at law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The House Committee on Ways and Means took up the question as to what scope should be given for "investigation" by the present House. Considerable discussion ensued, and the subject went over to the next meeting without reaching a decision.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day had under consideration the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. Mr. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was heard in advocacy of the retention of the Senate provision for postal railway clerks, &c., and Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, by invitation of the committee, stated his views in regard to the amendment making an additional appropriation of $500,000 for "star" mail service. It appears that the Postmaster-General and Mr. Brady, although in favor of this amendment, do not consider it of pressing importance at the present time, and the committee will probably report against concurrence in it.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE CHICKASAWS.

THE RIGHT TO EJECT WHITES FROM THEIR NATION—OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES OF CITIZENS WHO JOIN THE INDIAN TRIBES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The delegation of the Chickasaw Nation now in this city, accompanied by Gov. Overton, their chief, to-day had an interview with the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to the following matters pertaining to the government of their nation:

"From their earliest history down to a recent period they have had a custom known among them as the "Permit Law," under which white men going to reside permanently in the nation were required to pay an initiation tax of $25. Many whites moving into the nation evaded the tax, and when they could be reached were promptly thrust out. This gave rise to complications resulting in interference by the Secretary of the Interior, who decided that if the whites became intruders on the lands of the Chickasaws, they should be dealt with by the officers of the United States, and not be expelled by violent means. The delegation complains of this decision, and contend that they have a right to rule in their own country. The Secretary has also decided recently that the ceremony of adoption, whereby a white man marrying a Chickasaw woman has been held to have thus become a Chickasaw is not to hold good hereafter; that the United States cannot be deprived of its power to enforce the obligations of citizenship upon its subjects by reason of their adoption into the tribe. The delegation argued that both rulings are unjust and injurious to the peace and welfare of their nation, and requested their revocation."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $412,166 80, and from Customs, $221,540 62.

The President has recognized Edmond Breuil as Consul-General of France at New-York, and Antoine Forest Consul of France at San Francisco.

Walter H. French, of Massachusetts, Tally Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been removed, and Gen. Albert Lamar, of Georgia, has been appointed in his place.

Capt. George T. Olmsted, Jr., United States Army, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, near Bryan, Texas.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,061,421; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,065,000; coin, (including $31,717,000 in coin certificates,) $132,807,208; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

Dr. Benjamin Aceval, accompanied by the Secretary of State, to-day presented to the President his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay to the United States. In the course of his speech he alluded to the important territorial question with the Argentine Republic, the settlement of which is, by the treaty of Buenos Ayres of Feb. 3, 1876, submitted to the decision of the President of the United States as arbitrator.

The President has issued pardons as enumerated below: To Morris Bissinski, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for embezzlement from the mails on April 1, 1876, in New-York State; to Daniel Dozier, for illicit distilling in Alabama—sentence pending; to Jacob Gibson, for retailing liquors in violation of law in Arkansas—sentence suspended; to Michael Gallagher, sentenced in Georgia last November to imprisonment for one year for embezzlement from the mails; to William R. Wales, sentenced January, 1874, in Pennsylvania, to five years' imprisonment and $300 fine for embezzlement from the mails.

THE NINTH SENATE DISTRICT.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE RIGHT—JUDGE ROBERTSON AWARDED THE SEAT BY THE STATE BOARD.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The Board of State Canvassers give Judge Robertson his certificate as Senator for the Ninth District, Bigelow dissenting.

THE STATE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY STILL IN DOUBT—SOME OF THE MEMBERS IN FAVOR OF REPUDIATION—STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7.—At the present time it is rather difficult to foretell the action of the General Assembly in regard to the settlement of the State debt. There are so many conflicting opinions upon the subject that a harmonizing of the Legislative body will be extremely hard to bring about. A few members rather lean to the side of repudiation, and several are decidedly in favor of an adjournment, believing that the session must finally end in the debt being repudiated by reason of the inability of the State to pay it. There is a strong element of opposition to the bondholders, so strong indeed that it is considered very likely that the Legislature will adjourn without taking any definite action. The terms of the proclamation of Gov. Porter are the subject of a deal of censure on the part of members and constituents, as it limited the purview of the Legislature to the acceptance or rejection of the 60-cents compromise. The Judiciary Committee submitted a majority report to-day, however, to the effect that the body could modify or amend the details of the proposition made by the majority of the holders of bonds, and their report was adopted by the Senate, the House adjourning without taking action upon it. The House will very likely adopt the minority report of the committee on Monday. The proposition of Judge John J. MacKinnon, representing the Funding Association of the United States of America, having been treated with contempt by the Governor, MacKinnon applied to-day for the privilege of presenting a proposition and advocating its acceptance. His request will very probably be grant d to-morrow. There is a strong tendency on the part of many members to liquidate the indebtedness by the aid of future taxes, and several of the more prominent ones assured your correspondent to-night that a settlement would more than likely be effected at 40 or 50 cents.

REJECTION OF THE OFFER OF THE "FUNDING ASSOCIATION"—GOV. PORTER'S REPLY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of the 5th inst. says: "Gov. Porter received yesterday a communication from John J. MacKinnon, representing a New-York syndicate styling itself the 'Funding Association of the United States of America, (limited,)' submitting a proposition to settle the 'entire admitted bonded indebtedness of Tennessee' for 60 per cent. of the amount due. The Governor, briefly, and with cold civility, declined to submit said proposition. He said he regarded it an impertinent and unwarranted interference with domestic concerns which the State and its official agents were quite capable of attending to without the intervention of any syndicate. Accompanying the communication were a manuscript copy of a printed circular, purporting to emanate from the aforesaid 'Funding Association of the United States of America (limited,)' containing terms of a proposed settlement of the State indebtedness, together with a power of attorney, bearing a red seal, and signed by Hugh McCulloch, President, constituting John J. MacKinnon agent and representative of the association in Tennessee."

Gov. Porter's reply read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1877.

John J. MacKinnon, Esq., Nashville:

Sir: Your communication of this instant, with stated inclosures, is received. I cannot submit the proposition of your principals to the Legislature for several reasons. The chief one is that it does not meet the approval of my judgment. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER.

I return herewith the inclosures above referred to. J. D. P.

THE READING SAVINGS BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 7.—A petition was presented in the United States District Court to-day, from the depositors of the Reading Savings Bank, asking that the bank and A. F. and E. P. Boas be adjudged bankrupts. Appended to the petition are the names of over 1,500 persons, representing deposits aggregating $450,000 in sums ranging from $1 to $10,000. The heaviest depositor who signed the petition is Henry W. Rhoads, a shoemaker of Reading, who had $10,400 on deposit. The petition sets forth that A. F. Boas has been President of the bank since its organization, and that Edward P. Boas has been its Cashier for about 10 years; that the demands of the petitioners against said bank are all provable; that the petitioners constitute one-fourth of the creditors of the bank; that their aggregate demands are about $435,000; that A. F. Boas has been for several years the owner of all the capital stock, which fact was not known to the petitioners until the bank suspended payment; that within six months of the date of this petition the said bank did commit various acts of bankruptcy, to wit: On Nov. 16, 1877, the said bank did fraudulently stop payment; that on the same day, the bank being insolvent, did make an assignment of all its property for the benefit of its creditors, with intent to delay and defeat the operation of the Bankruptcy act; that at the time of its suspension the said bank was indebted to the First National Bank of Reading, of which A. F. Boas was Cashier, and that after closing its doors the said savings bank paid a portion of its indebtedness to the First National Bank of Reading, with intent to defraud the creditors of the savings bank. Judge Cadwalader, to whom the petition was presented, granted the usual order, returnable Dec. 19, when the case will be argued for the petitioners.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—To-day's *Daily News* contains a report of an interview with ex-Gov. Hendricks in reference to rumors that Mr. Tilden took the oath of office last year, and would soon begin a contest for the Presidency. Gov. Hendricks said: "I know nothing whatever about the statements. Of course, I cannot know Mr. Tilden's actions, what he has been doing or what he intends to do. So far as I am concerned, Mr. Wheeler has been sworn into the office of Vice-President, and he will stay there for four years. When he was sworn in that endedit."

FRANCE AND HER POLITICS.

COMPLICATED STATE OF AFFAIRS.

FAILURE OF THE PROJECT OF M. DUFAURE TO FORM A CABINET—A SUDDEN CHANGE BY PRESIDENT MACMAHON—HE INSISTS ON CONTROLLING THE WAR, MARINE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS—M. BATBIE ENDEAVORING TO FORM A CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The following semi-official note is published: The President, having accepted the conditions on which M. Dufaure agreed to form a new Cabinet, had on his part asked as his sole condition that the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs should retain office. No difficulty ought, it would seem, to have arisen on this point, as it has been admitted under all previous Ministries that these departments should, in the interest of the country and Army, be placed beyond the reach of parties. At the last moment, however, these portfolios have been claimed by the projected ministry. The Marshal has not been able to agree to this modification, which appears to him adverse to good organization of the Army and the continuity of diplomatic relations. Negotiations, consequently being broken off M. Dufaure has been relieved of the mission of forming a Cabinet, and M. Batbie is intrusted therewith.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says the note in which M. Dufaure and his colleagues announced their inability to agree to the Marshal's conditions stated that while the chief of a Parliamentary Cabinet could not consent to three colleagues being placed beyond his control, still, when this question of principle was once settled, President MacMahon's preferences would naturally be taken into serious consideration.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "President MacMahon's determination to insist upon having the nomination of three Ministers seems to have been very sudden. Thus, on Thursday, after discussing this question with M. Dufaure, he concluded with these words: 'After all, you are responsible; consequently I leave you free in the choice of your colleagues.' M. Dufaure was afterward much surprised to find the Marshal had changed his determination."

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* of yesterday said of the Marshal's agreement with M. Dufaure: "President MacMahon's submission is due to the firm course of the Orleanist Senators who resolved not to support a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Senate, told President MacMahon on Wednesday that he would himself leave the President's chair and take the tribune against such a proposal." The *Dix Neuvième Siècle* yesterday expressed full confidence in M. Dufaure and the Ministers he might elect, but demanded guarantee against a renewal of the tactics of the 16th of May. The *République Française* also insisted upon the necessity of guarantees. The Republican papers generally expressed distrust of President MacMahon, and doubt respecting the efficacy of the projected compromise unless a sound guarantee were conceded. The *Constitutionnel* and *Soleil* rejoiced that the principle of government by majorities had triumphed.

THE LEADING PART TAKEN BY WOMEN—A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY—THE ARMY AND THE RECENT ELECTIONS—THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF A LONDON NEWSPAPER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 19, 1877.

I have been to Versailles every day for the past week hoping to see the end of the present crisis, and the probabilities are that the most important sitting will be to-day. At the time I write, it is presumed in the city, the Senate is engaged upon a bill of indemnity for the Ministry. The whole thing has been arranged privately or outside the Legislature, and the "Constitutionals" or "Constitutionalists," as they are called, have managed to get up a majority in favor of the Government. The organ of Gambetta says that this has been done by women, and hence by the priests. It is certain that women play a leading part in French politics. Perhaps it would not be going too far to say that Mme. MacMahon brought about the revolution of the 16th of May. The women have been again at work, and they have succeeded in getting a majority in the Senate to whitewash the Ministry. To-day Mr. Depeyre, formerly Minister of Justice, will make an interpellation, which will be a sort of preface to the grand act to be accomplished. He will demand to know what measures the Government intends to adopt in view of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies establishing the Committee of Inquiry. This will raise a debate, the end of which will be a vote, not exactly of confidence in the Ministry, but something approaching it, and which will have the same force. "The Senate, approving the course of the Government, passes to the order of the day." may be the simple formula used—but this will suffice to show that there is a conflict between the two Legislative branches of the Government. The Senate sustains the Marshal and his Ministers in so far as their past acts are concerned, but the majority in the upper chamber will demand the formation of a new Cabinet. It will be drawn mainly from the Senate, and then the Chamber will have to combat the Senate as well as the Executive. The efforts of the Republicans have been directed against the Marshal, and his resignation has been demanded, but if he has the support of the Senate, that body must be won over or disposed of before he can be touched. It will be remembered that I indicated this policy some time ago, and it has long seemed the only one left for the Marshal, but it could hardly have been adopted had the Republicans shown more determination at the beginning of the session. If they had resolutely demanded the retirement of the Marshal as a *sine qua non*, the Senate would not have dared to support him; but they got up this idea of a Commission of Inquiry because it involved the supremacy of the Chamber, and naturally the Senate revolted. If a Committee of Inquiry had been formed with the aid and consent of the Senate, all would have gone on well; but the Chamber arrogated to itself the right of making the inquiry and of making charges against the Ministry. If the Senate gives this vote of *quasi* confidence to-day, it will show that there is a majority in favor of the Marshal, and this will give him the right to resist the demands of the majority in the Chamber, for if the latter pushes him to the wall, he can ask the Senate to join him in another dissolution. If the country again pronounces for the Republicans, nothing more can be done. But owing to the attitude of the Senate, the designs of the more ardent leaders of the majority in the Chamber have been revealed, and they have received so severe a check that offers of conciliation are not repulsed. It is probable, therefore, that a moderate Ministry, accepted by the Left, will be formed before this letter has crossed the Atlantic.

The "incident Berthaut" has been the subject of much comment here during the past few days. Last Wednesday Gambetta, in his great speech against the Government, spoke of some orders given to the Gendarmerie to interfere with the elections. Gen. Berthaut, the Minister of War, demanded the floor. On entering the tribune he stated, upon his honor, that he had never given any such orders. "It was not you," interrupted Gambetta, speaking in his seat; "the order to which I referred is signed by a Major of Gendarmerie. We have never for one moment supposed that the honorable Minister of War could be guilty of such an act." The latter added that he had, on the contrary, "recommended to the Army and the Gendarmerie to remain strangers to the political struggles of the hour." The Left applauded loudly. The Republicans rose en masse and clapped their hands for more than a minute. It was what we call a triple round of cheers. Gen. Berthaut was confused. He opened his eyes in astonishment, stared at the Left, turned in wonder to the silent Right, and stepped down to his seat like a man bewildered. The present Minister of War is a man hard upon 50 years, with blue eyes, blonde hair, mustache, and imperial, and looks more like an American than a Frenchman. He speaks English remarkably well.

That night Gen. Berthaut dined at the Elysée, and every one remarked his silence and sadness. Finally the Marshal asked what was the matter. "That round of applause from the Left sticks in my crop," he replied, and efforts were made to cheer him up. He wanted to write a letter spurning this applause, but, after a long discussion, it was agreed to add the words "in accord with his colleagues" to the official report. This was done, and the *Journal Officiel* of the next morning attributed to Gen. Berthaut the expression indicated above, that is, he had issued orders, in accord with his colleagues, for the Army to remain neutral. The Minister had forgotten to say this when in the tribune, and the Left, thinking that he wanted to separate himself from the rest of the Ministry, gave him the applause. Now the opposition journals are asking who changed the report, and by what authority words were added which were not pronounced by Gen. Berthaut in the tribune.

I have a bit of secret history that may prove interesting to some of my readers. It cannot have escaped the attention of any one who has followed the course of French politics, that the London *Times* has been hostile to the Marshal, or to the Government of the 16th of May. Its articles have been translated here, and the Republicans have used them on every possible occasion. Sometimes they have been so strong that they could not be reproduced here on account of the stringency of the French press laws. The Paris correspondence of the *Times* has been extremely well done, and facts have been given which were unknown here, and evidently revealed by some one intimately connected with Government circles. The present Paris correspondent of the *Times* is Oppert De Blowitz, of Slav origin, I believe from Servia, who does not write English. His letters are telegraphed in French and translated in the *Times* office. I must say here that, in all my experience, I never saw translating so admirably done. De Blowitz is a man about 6½ feet in height, and about 4 feet in circumference. He is like a barrel, and I can only liken him to an old picture of Santa Claus, whose

"Little round belly
Shook when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly."

That he is a man of ability is shown by his work. De Blowitz generally sits in the diplomatic box, instead of using his place in the box given to the foreign press. The other day M. De Fourtou made some remarks about the comments of the foreign press, and a gentleman in the diplomatic box began to abuse the London *Times*. De Blowitz listened for a time in silence, then took the gentleman up. A quarrel ensued, ending in an exchange of cards. The idea of fighting with De Blowitz seems absurd, unless it is agreed to adopt Curran's idea, and chalk out the size of his adversary upon his body, all shots outside the chalk lines to be counted foul, for he is the last man in the world to go upon the "field of honor." I do not know how the matter was arranged, but the next day the *questeurs* of the Assembly were asked how De Blowitz came to sit in the diplomatic box. Some very un gracious comments were made in the papers. "If you are a Monarchist," one man wrote, "why do you admit there a man who continues to attack the Marshal, and to brave the French Government; if you are a Republican why do you give De Blowitz preference over the other journalists?" A reply was sent, saying that the card given to De Blowitz would be withdrawn for the diplomatic box, and that he would be forced to sit in the box assigned to the foreign press. There, at least, he will be well received, for we know his rank and value, and we went so far as to cut away a portion of one of the desks to make a place for his protuberant belly. He has his place literally cut out for him, therefore, in the midst of his confrères. But this is not all. Some one has discovered that De Blowitz is intimate with Duc Decazes and his friends, and an attempt is now being made to strike the journalist through his friends; that is, to make the Duke responsible for the character of his correspondence. I fancy that that is a sensible idea, but there is no more reason for accusing Duc Decazes than the Princess Lize Troulitskoi and Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire.

BANK FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

SUSPENSION OF THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK—OVER 2,000 GERMANS IN THE LIST OF DEPOSITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—To-day's bank failure is that of the German Savings Bank, which was managed by the Greenebaums, who were also identified with the German National, which decided to suspend last Wednesday night. At the bank itself this morning there was not a great deal of excitement, yet there were quite a number of depositors before the counters taking advantage of the time rule for their hard-earned savings, and promised to this act by the ugly rumors regarding the solvency of the institution, and which had been set afloat after the suspension of the National concern. When interrogated this forenoon the managers of the savings bank insisted that everything was right, that the securities were well invested, that comparatively few people were giving the 30 days' notice, and that the bank would probably pull through all right. However, at 12 o'clock John Woodbridge appeared before Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, and filed a petition for the appointment of a Receiver for the German Savings Bank. The bill was filed on behalf of two depositors who have about $900 in the bank. They state, among other things, that on the 24th of November they applied for their money and were refused, Mr. Greenebaum offering in its stead a note secured on a lot in Humboldt Park addition to Chicago. He promised to pay on the 4th inst., but has failed to do so. The deposits of the bank are placed at $360,000, and the number of depositors 2,200. The assets have depreciated, and no part is now in bonds, as required by the charter. The bank, the petition states, is believed to be insolvent. The attorney who represented the bank stated that no objection would be made to the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Henry Greenebaum stated to the court that the capital stock was all paid up and invested in the bank building, which cost $145,000, but the property had depreciated about 50 per cent. He thought the assets amounted to about $400,000, the deposits to $350,000, and that the depositors could be paid in full. The bank had met all notices until yesterday. They became convinced it would be impossible to meet the 30-day notices, because it would

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

RAILROAD RETURNS.

REPORTS OF THE HARLEM EXTENSION, AND VARIOUS CITY AND BROOKLYN HORSE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The following annual report of the Harlem Extension Railroad has been forwarded to the State Engineer and examined. It includes the operations of the entire fiscal year for that part of the road extending from Rutland to Bennington, but only from Oct. 1, 1876, to Aug. 20, 1877, for the line between Bennington and Chatham. The items concerning stocks and debts and cost of road and equipment were not filled in, and the report will be returned. The following are the items reported.

Number of passengers carried during the year, 65,329; number of tons of freight carried during the year, 83,330.

Expenses.

Maintaining roads	$83,211 22
Repairs of machinery	20,303 49
Operating the road	103,574 00
Rents and improvements	74,942 38
Total	$287,031 09

Earnings.

Passengers	$103,033 35
Freight	145,818 18
Other sources	21,008 70
Total	$269,960 23

Deficiency, $17,070 86. Last year's report shows an even balance between receipts and expenses. There were no accidents on the road during the year.

The following report of street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn have been received, examined, and filed:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY.

Stock and Debts.

Capital stock, by charter and subscribed	$750,000 00
Capital stock paid in, by last and present report	748,000 00
Funded debt, last and present report	236,000 00
Floating debt, by last report	54,780 96
Floating debt, by present report	61,439 22
Total of funded and floating debt	297,439 22

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent; cost of road and equipment, $454,679 39; number of passengers during year, 6,262,352.

Expenses.

Maintaining the road	$29,408 55
Operating the road and for repairs	202,301 08
Interest	16,520 00
Dividends on stock	74,800 00
Total	$323,029 63

Receipts.

From passengers	$313,117 60
Other sources	4,337 75
Total	$317,455 35

This shows a deficit of $5,574 28, while the deficit last year was $72,397 61. The floating debt was increased $6,658 26. There were three persons injured on the road during the year.

BROOKLYN, BATH AND CONEY ISLAND.

This road was foreclosed under a second mortgage, subject to the first, and sold to C. Godfrey Gunther on Sept. 18, 1868. Funded debt, $80,000; rate of interest, 7 per cent; cost of road and equipment, $29 341 23; number of passengers during year, 432,016; time of trip from Green-Wood to Coney Island, 32 minutes.

Expenses.

Maintaining road	$12,600 29
Operating road	28,486 87
Total	$41,087 15

Receipts.

Passengers	$55,393 54
Freight	1,438 45
Other sources	1,506 09
Total	$58,338 08

One person was killed and one injured on the road during the year.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD.

Stocks and Debts.

Capital stock by charter (all paid in)	$2,000,000 00
Funded debt by last and present report	30,000 000
Floating debt by last report	49,710 92
Floating debt by present report	50,000 00
Total funded and floating debt	350,000 00
Cost of road and equipment	2,490,178 04

Expenses.

Maintaining road	$105,478 13
Operating the road and for repairs	1,031,010 68
Interest	22,500 00
Dividends on stock, at 3½ p. c., quarterly	280,000 00
Total	$1,433,988 81

Receipts.

From passengers	$1,430,628 40
Other sources	34,788 70
Total	$1,465,317 16

There were 11 persons injured and 2 killed on the road during the year. The number of passengers carried was 29,000,000.

BUSHWICK RAILROAD.

Capital stock by charter	$500,000 00
Capital stock subscribed and paid in	309,000 00
Capital stock subscribed and paid in, last report	309,000 00
Funded debt by last report	200,000 00
Funded debt by present report	300,000 00
Floating debt by last report	85,246 01
Floating debt by present report	937 21
Cost of road and equipment	602,435 50

Expenses.

Maintaining road	$8,992 77
Operating the road and for repairs	150,376 95
Interest	23,552 75
License	720 00
Total	$181,642 49

Receipts.

From passengers	$190,909 76
Manure and old iron	1,767 17
Sale of horses	554 00
Total	$193,260 93

There were four persons injured on this road during the year. The average rate of interest paid was 7 per cent. The number of passengers carried was 3,818,195.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total loss by the Millerstown (Penn.) fire is estimated at $200,000. The fire, which broke out shortly before midnight in Aldinger's cigar-store, extended rapidly up Main-street, and three entire sides was in ashes inside of an hour. The flames then spread to the Schreiber House, and along Kittanning-street, and were finally arrested by tearing down the buildings in their course. The fire was under control at 2 o'clock. The principal losers are W. M. Clark, owner and proprietor of the Book House; Mayer Brothers, wholesale tobacconists; C. D. Aldinger, druggist; C. F. Aldinger, notion dealer; Bernard Frost, clothier; Mr. Fairbane, druggist; Bernard Frederick, dry goods dealer; D. Whitestone, clothier; P. G. Goodwin, saloon keeper; Adam Schreiber, proprietor of the Schreiber House; J. Schwerger, boot and shoe dealer; and Mr. Goldenzal, whose residence was destroyed. A large number of dwellings were destroyed, and many families rendered homeless. The amounts of individual losses and insurance cannot be ascertained at present. It is believed that the fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The dwelling of William Tainor, in Springfield Township, Toledo County, Ohio, was burned Thursday night to the ground, and this morning portions of the remains of Mr. Tainor were found in the ruins. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and, as Mr. Tainor was quite wealthy, foul play is suspected. Deceased was 75 years of age and a bachelor.

Dispatches from Otsego, Mich., report a large fire there yesterday morning, which destroyed the greater portion of the business part of that town. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained. The insurance is very light.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The American brig Isa, Capt. Chandler, from Peschiers by way of Gibraltar for Providence, put into Fayal Nov. 27, leaking slightly. She had also lost her sails.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 7.—The brig Shannon, Capt. Moore, of New-York, from Matanzas for Boston with a cargo of sugar, leaking at the rate of 1,500 strokes per hour, has put in for repairs. She lost and split sails.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—The schooner D. F. Keeling, which arrived to-day from Charleston, brought up the crew of the schooner Eveline, from Bangor for Jacksonville, abandoned on the 30th ult., dismasted and water-logged 100 miles off Hatteras. The British brig John Boyd, which arrived to-day from St. Thomas, reports that on the 19th ult., at the east end of Porto Rico, she passed several planks, apparently the planking of a vessel-deck; also several barrels, and picked up one of them. It was supposed to have been but a short time in the water, and had on it the mark—E. Kidder & Sons, Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE RIOTERS SENTENCED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—In the Criminal Court to-day in the cases of John Welsh, Charles A. Lusby, and Henry C. Cook, charged with rioting at the Camden-Street Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the evening of July 20, a verdict of guilty was rendered in each case. All who have thus far been convicted of rioting were then sentenced as follows: For rioting at the Sixth Regiment Armory—Edward Crane and George Kinley, each eight months in jail. For rioting at the Camden-Street Depot—Lewis Wody, James Leon, Thomas Nolan, John Brent, William Orem, S. F. Merrick, James Fitzgerald, John Sater, Charles A. Lusby, and Henry C. Cook, each six months in jail, and John Welsh three months in jail. There are about 40 others indicted for rioting yet to be tried.

TRIAL OF TICKET-SCALPERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—The jury in the case of William E. Bloomer and Upton W. Dorsey, charged with conspiring to defraud the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, known as the ticket-scalpers' cases, which retired at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had not returned a verdict up to a late hour this afternoon, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is reported that the jury stand nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—George Hosford, alias Michael Kelly, was taken before United States Commissioner Rogers this afternoon, charged with the murder of Capt. Thomas C. Whitney, of the American ship Mary Anna, on the high seas, and was committed for hearing Dec. 14. Upon the arrival of the Mary Anna at St. Thomas, Hosford was taken in charge by the United States Consul at that port, and sent to the United States in the British schooner Bertha Ellen, bound from Turk's Island for New-York, but the Bertha Ellen having put in here in distress Hosford was taken before Commissioner Rogers. Three seamen of the Mary Anna, brought here by the Bertha Ellen, were committed by Commissioner Rogers.

LIFE OR MECHANISM.

THE THEORIES OF THE MATERIALISTS CONTROVERTED—A GREAT CO-ORDINATING FORCE—LECTURE BY REV. MR. COOK, OF BOSTON.

There was a very large attendance last evening to hear the lecture delivered by Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. Its title was "Life or Mechanism—Which?" and it was in substance a controversion of the materialistic views held by the school of thinkers of whom Huxley and Tyndall are among the leaders. Was there, asked the lecturer, no more personal immortality for him than for a consumed candle? Was he life or mechanism, or both, and if both, was life the cause of the mechanism, or was the mechanism the cause of life? When Socrates had drank the hemlock he said to his inconsolable followers: "You can bury me if you can catch me;" and he added, with unfathomable tenderness, "do not call this poor body Socrates; when I have left the flesh I shall depart to some of the occupations of the blessed." Now the doctrine of the Materialists was that the soul and body were one, and so connected that the soul could not exist in separation from its earthly tabernacle. They taught, in fact, that only matter existed in the universe, that there was no Psyche, and that when we spoke of soul, it was only in a poetical sense. The Spiritualist held that the relation of the soul to the body was as that of the harper to the harp, who continued to exist though the instrument might be destroyed forever; while the Materialist took the view that the relation was that of the harmony to the harp, which ceased to have an existence when the instrument was destroyed. If the materialist theory were true, then he could not die so well as Socrates. Here the lecturer adverted to the view taken by Prof. Tyndall in his Birmingham address, concerning the freedom of will, in which he held that the murderer, the robber, and the ravisher of fenced because they could not help offending, and quoted Shakespeare in controversion of such a doctrine. At bottom, there was nothing new, he said, in modern materialism, but in the newness of its illustrations was the power of its modern advocacy. The better to understand its value, Mr. Cook asked his hearers to accompany him into the border land between mind and matter. It should be borne in mind, he said, that all matter was of three kinds—nutrient, or, as it was sometimes called, pabulum, germinal, known also by the names protoplasm and bioplasm, and formed matter such as tissue, secretions, deposits, &c. Now in no instance did organic matter turn itself into formed matter, still less into living matter or bioplasm. This he illustrated by reference to drawings of cells of the human body as enlarged under the microscope. In the centre of the cell was the bioplasm or germinal matter. It took in the nutrient matter in various forms, and gave out the formed matter. But it should be particularly noted that the bioplasm performed functions according to a well-defined plan. These bioplasms gave out formed matter, which took the shape of tendons; these others matter which took the shape of nerves, these others again gave off formed matter which was called muscle. Now, the wonder was that the bioplasm which gave off tendon was indistinguishable from that which produced nerve, or from that other which produced muscle. Chemically there was no distinction between them. Optically they were the same. Here, then, was the same kind of loom and a different kind of web, and yet no mistake was ever made. Was it no mere mechanism or was it life. Unquestionably, he held it to be life, for no great an event must have sufficient cause. Somewhere there was a great co-ordinating force; somewhere that power was to be found. So far as human science could go, it could not change inorganic into organic matter; that is to say, there had been no proof of spontaneous generation. Matter could not originate force, although it could transmit it; and if not, what did originate it. There were only two things in the world—mind and matter—and if matter did not originate force, most assuredly mind did. In all these marvels there was undoubtedly forecast—something which looked ahead—a great co-ordinating power, which he called life and mind, and not mechanism.

A CHECKERED HONEYMOON.

The Boston *Journal* publishes this story of interrupted felicity: "A young, enterprising shipmaster, Capt. John Carter, Jr., of Manchester-by-the-sea, Mass., arrived home a few weeks ago from a voyage to East India. While his ship was being reloaded at New-York he went to Manchester to make a flying visit to his friends and to secure a shipmate of a different sex and of a higher order. The nuptial hour was appointed when the young and amiable Miss Haskell was to unite her heart and fortunes with the gallant Captain, but they were reminded of the old adage, 'There's many a slip,' &c., by a telegram from New-York stating that his ship, the Hattie G. Hall, was seized for a breach committed against one of the international laws. Without delay the Captain proceeded to New-York, gave a satisfactory explanation, then returned to Manchester, to remain only long enough to secure his bride. He hastily applied at the office of the Town Clerk to procure the necessary certificate, when he was informed that the Clerk was performing jury duty in a distant town. The undismayed Captain was determined not to lose his bride or to delay his ship, but to prove to the world that 'where there is a will there is a way,' so had a meeting called for the election of a Town Clerk pro tem., procured his certificate, and so secured the prize and took the first train for New-York. The twain were soon confided to the tender mercies of the briny deep. Nothing more was heard from them until the arrival of a telegram from England this week saying that the Hattie G. Hall was found dismasted and abandoned. The anxiety of the friends of the bride and the groom can better be imagined than described. Telegrams were flashed here and there without bringing one word concerning the fate of either officers or crew; but in Wednesday's *Journal* the following welcome news was read: 'London, Nov. 27. The crew of the Hattie G. Hall, from New-York for Queenstown, before reported abandoned, arrived at Falmouth.'"

A CHILD WITH TEN GRANDPARENTS.

Mr. B. C. Green gives the following information in a communication to the Scranton (Penn.) *Republican*, relative to his son's numerous living grandparents, their residences, &c.:

"Samuel Mitchel, aged 92 years; residence, Belvidere, N. J., great-great-grandfather.

William Ridall, aged 72 years; residence, Yankton, Dakota Territory, great-grandfather.

Sarah Ridall, aged 72 years; residence, Yankton, Dakota Territory, great-grandmother, and daughter of Samuel Mitchel.

Sarenda Gotthard, aged 65 years; residence, Bellevue Mines, great-grandmother, and mother of John M. Acker.

John M. Acker, aged 46 years; residence, Bellevue Mines, grandfather.

Margaret Acker, aged 42 years; residence, Bellevue Mines, grandmother, and daughter of William and Sarah Ridall.

Mary E. Green, aged 22 years; residence, Bellevue Heights, daughter of J. M. and Margaret Acker.

B. C. Green, Jr., aged 2½ years, son of B. C. and Mary E. Green.

The above are all on his mother's side.

On the father's side are John J. Vankirk, aged 75 years; residence, Columbia, N. J., great-grandfather.

Keturah H. Vankirk, aged 75 years; residence, Columbia, N. J., great-grandmother.

James F. Green, aged 49 years; residence, Continental Mines, grandfather.

Carrie R. Green, aged 47 years; residence, Continental Mines, grandmother, and daughter of John J. and Keturah H. Vankirk.

B. C. Green, Sr., aged 24 years; residence, Bellevue Heights, and son of James F. and Carrie C. Green.

B. C. Green, Jr., son of B. C. and Mary E. Green.

All of the above were born in this country, with the exception of Samuel Mitchell and Sarah Ridall, who were born in England. They all have their faculties unimpaired, and bid fair to live a long time. Grandpa Mitchel has his second sight, and frequently attends court at Belvidere. On the day he was 92 years of age he walked three miles without any difficulty.

Since writing the above, I found that my son has another grandparent, or rather a step-grandparent, on my father's side—David Brands, aged 95 years; residence, Wolftown, N. J., about three miles from Delaware Station, East Warren County—having married my father's mother when a widow, which makes 11 altogether, 10 of whom are blood-relations."

THE CORTLAND BANK ROBBERY.

The Cortland *Standard* of the 6th inst. says:

"The Syracuse *Courier* last week published a story concerning the recovery of securities stolen from the First National Bank so exaggerated and sensational as to be more fiction than fact. We understand that it was gathered from a casual conversation with one of the bank officers, who also spoke of the robbery of the Canandaigua bank. The two transactions have been jumbled together, adorned and amplified and made very passable 'news.' About the only portion of the story which is true is the statement that the non-negotiable stolen securities, except registered bonds, have been recovered. A small percentage of their value was paid for their return. That $40,000 should be paid is on its face ridiculous. The thieves refused to return the registered bonds, saying that they could loan them to insurance companies at a good sum to be exhibited to the examiners as assets —from which our insurance Department may take a hint."

LIABILITY OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of John Glavin against the Rhode Island Hospital, to recover damages for an alleged unskillful surgical operation, the court charged the jury that the defendant corporation being a charitable institution was not liable in damages for negligence or unskillfulness on the part of surgeons in attendance. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

A MURDERER HANGED AT AUBURN.

JOHN C. COLLINS PUNISHED FOR KILLING WILLIAM H. HOWARD—A QUARREL BETWEEN TWO CONVICTS AND HOW IT ENDED—THE TRIAL AND THE VERDICT—LAST SCENES IN THE JAIL-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—John C. Collins, better known as Harvey N. Thorpe, was hanged in the jail in this city to-day, for the murder of William E. Howard, known among his companions as "the Rochester nigger." In 1873 Collins was sentenced to two years in the Albany Penetentiary for burglary, and two years after, Oct. 11, 1875, he was again convicted of the same charge and sent to Sing Sing Prison for five years, from Ulster County. On the 16th of the same month he was one of a transfer of 49 convicts from Sing Sing to Auburn Prison. His bad name had gone before him, and the prison officials here looked on him as a man to be feared. In the Summer of 1876 an enmity was engendered between him and the negro Howard, whom he afterward murdered. This convict was under a sentence of 20 years for the rape of a girl aged 9 years, in the suburbs of the City of Rochester. He had been a hotel waiter, and had served a term for illegal voting. None of the convicts liked him, and in various ways they made him their general enemy. In September, 1877, the two convicts Collins and Howard one day came to blows while marching to their cells. After this Collins armed himself with a bar of iron, which he concealed in his clothing. On the 25th of the same month the gang in which Howard and Collins marched to the bucket-ground were returning from that locality, and, by intention or accident, the two men came together, Howard falling into the line behind Collins. The pair quarreled all through the line of march. Going up the stairway to their cells Howard stepped ahead of Collins, and the latter, in his confession, claims to have stubbed his toe and accidentally struck Howard's heels with his bucket. This precipitated an encounter in the third gallery, during which hard words were used, and blows were exchanged. No sooner had Howard shown any disposition to fight than Collins whipped out his billet of iron and felled the negro against the railing, over which the man rolled, falling headlong to the pavement beneath, a distance of 17 feet. As he was descending he cried "murder" three times very distinctly, thus summoning the keepers, who placed Collins in close confinement. Collins did not pretend to deny that he had struck Howard, but maintained that it was in self-defense. While he was awaiting trial he attempted suicide by cutting an artery in his right arm, and when found was greatly exhausted from loss of blood. The trial was begun on Oct. 3 last, before Judge Rumsey, and on the 11th the jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree. Sentence of death was then pronounced against him, to-day being designated for its execution.

The gallows was erected in the interior of the jail yesterday, and is the same mounted by Thomas, the negro executioner, who hanged Marsh. The knife which, in the hands of Thomas, caused the death of his victim, and then severed the rope on the gibbet when he died for his crime, was used to perform the same service to-day. The condemned man spent the best part of the past two days in religious devotion, and manifested no avowed belief in the Catholic faith, which he embraced. He slept from 3 this morning until 5:30, when he arose, dressed, and knelt several minutes in prayer. After this he personally bade farewell to all the prisoners in the jail, shaking each by the hand. Two Catholic priests visited him at 8:45, and heard his confession. At 10 o'clock the Sheriff came into the jail and informed Collins that the hour of his death was approaching, and escorted him to the condemned cell. While these preparations were going on within, the veteran company of the Forty-ninth Regiment marched to the jail and surrounded it on all sides, this precaution being necessary to keep out the rabble. A crowd large enough to completely fill the corridors of the jail and all about the gallows had been admitted, and awaited the coming of the condemned man. The weight of the drop was placed in position, and at 10:38 o'clock Collins was led out and placed beneath the beam, the clergymen standing on either side of him. The Sheriff then read the death warrant, after which Collins, in a low and doleful tone, said: "I am not guilty of premeditated murder," and then relapsed into a sort of stupor. Then the prisoner and two clergymen knelt and repeated the Lord's Prayer, Rev. Mr. Beard, the Episcopal officiating, him pronounced, his hands and feet were pinioned, the black cap was drawn over his face, and then the rope was cut. No apparent struggle ensued, death resulting from strangulation. His neck was unbroken, the rope having slipped too far back. His body was left suspended 27 minutes and then cut down, and subsequently placed in public view in the yard fora few minutes.

A MAN HANGED IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7.—William S. Bergen, who murdered J. McBride at Mount Vernon, Ohio, last June, was hanged at noon to-day. When the drop fell the noose slipped, and Bergen fell heavily to the ground, half strangled. He urged the Sheriff to finish the work quickly, as he was choking. In about 15 minutes Bergen was again placed on the scaffold, and successfully strangled.

ADULTERATED CONFECTIONERY.

THE POISONOUS COMPOUNDS THAT ARE SOLD IN CHEAP SHOPS FOR CANDY.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

In raising adulteration to the dignity of a science, the manufacturers of confectionery have done their part. Properly, there are only three component parts in pure confectionery—the sugar, or body of the matter; the extract, or flavoring quality of the same; and the coloring property. To such a degree of ingenuity have candy-makers arrived, that some kinds of their wares are put up for the market with only a very slight proportion of the first, and with the coloring and flavoring of so cheap a quality that their manufactured articles can be bought at the same price per pound as the plain sugar itself.

It is not to be supposed that there is no pure confectionery. Those who purchase at our best and old-established places are morally sure of getting a genuine article. But children do not always go to these places. They strike for the nearest shop or store, and where they can get the most for their pennies. The cheaper candies, of which hundreds of tons are sold every year, contain some of the most deadly poisons known, among them red lead, gamboge, vermilion, chromate of lead, Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper, arsenite of copper, Scheele's green, the various oxides of iron, white lead, &c. Terra alba, a kind of clay or white earth, is very largely used, in some qualities it forming from 50 to 60 per cent. of the manufactured article.

The argument that the substances named are used in quantities so small as to be comparatively harmless from their use is founded upon ignorance. Some of the poisons named are known as cumulative, from the fact that they accumulate in the system, and that no matter how small the quantity taken in at a time, each addition remains, the constantly growing mass working slowly and silently, producing even more deadly effects than large doses accidentally taken, whose results may be neutralized or affected by antidotes. A distinguished physician lately made a deliberate statement at an annual meeting of the society of which he was a member that there was no question but hundreds of children were slain every year by cheap confectionery, without the real cause of their death being known.

As we have just stated, the article which is most used by dishonest confectioners is what is known to the trade as terra alba. It is principally brought from Ireland, and was brought into use 15 or 20 years ago. Its first extensive use was during the war, when cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda, pepper, ground rice, and other articles of domestic use rose to double their ordinary prices. Terra alba was then worth about $10 or $15 a ton. The demand has brought it up to about double those figures. This compound is nothing more or less than actual dirt. In color it resembles dark flour or ground chalk, and is just as injurious as if one were to eat the same amount of ordinary clay or dirt. It enters mostly into the composition of "mixed" candies, though this does not imply that all candies of this sort are adulterated with it, for some of the choicest candies in reliable confectioners' stores are called "mixed," and are the most expensive.

Many readers who have bought the common fruit or nut candy will remember that in leaving the round pieces containing the fruit melt in their mouth the result was a thick, tasteless paste without sweetness or flavor. This was the "white earth" which was only frosted on the outside. The cheaper chocolate creams of which children are so fond, are made out of terra alba and glycerine mixed together, the glycerine keeping the earth soft and pasty, making it adhere so it will not fall apart, and then the balls are rolled in tallow to cool them, with sufficient grease to allow one pound of chocolate to go as far as five or six pounds would if properly made.

The worst effects of the use of terra alba are that the terrible diseases of stone and gravel are caused by the introduction of the earth into the system, and the large increase of patients suffering from these diseases is attributed by high medical authorities to the introduction of this terrible ingredient into the confectionery and similar articles consumed in this country.

Glucose, or "grape sugar," is the name of another dangerous article extensively used in the adulteration of candies. It is not, as its name would imply, made from grapes, but from potatoes, and its effect is to produce paralysis of various portions of the system, especially the kidneys, where the effect is not only to paralyze them but to turn them into a sugary substance; in other words, to produce Bright's disease, a malady for which physicians have found as yet no remedy.

The reason for the use of glucose is the same that is given for the use of every other adulteration, cheapness. Gum arabic, for which it is used as a substitute, is worth 50 cents a pound, while glucose sells for 5 or 6. Most of the cheap gum-drops are made from this compound.

More disgusting than any of the articles named, though perhaps not so hurtful, are what confectioners term the scrapings. When a sugar ship comes into port and is emptied of her cargo, a good deal of syrup has adhered to the sides of the vessel and run down into the bilge water. The first is scraped off and the second pumped out, mixed together, and boiled, and of this compound candy is made.

We earnestly believe that as long ago as we were a boy all taffy was genuine. At least, we earnestly wish to believe so. Let the boy of to-day take note, however, that the ordinary taffy which he buys in the little shop on the same street with his school-house, or of the old woman on the corner, is the very poorest and worst of all the confectionery that is made. The whole sweepings and scrapings of the shop are put into it, and what is too dirty for anything else is clean enough for taffy. There is consolation in the thought, however, that good taffy is made, and can be had by paying enough for it. Where, let the sharp boys who hoard their pennies for sweetmeats find out.

The coloring of cheap candies, although it would hardly come under the head of adulteration, is yet a fraud and oftentimes a dangerous one. Instead of the cochineal fly, which the best confectioners use for the red in their wares, the unprincipled manufacturers use aniline, a powerful and poisonous color. For yellows chromium is used, one of the elements of which is arsenic. We have already mentioned some of the other preparations of lead and copper used for this purpose. The yellow in the best candies is produced by the use of saffron.

A few years ago the Massachusetts Board of Health entered into an investigation in relation to the confectionary sold in the State. Of the 67 colored samples examined there were 21 specimens of yellow, 12 of orange, 29 of red, 5 of brown, 7 of green, and 4 of blue. Of the 21 yellows 17 consisted entirely of chrome yellow or chromate of lead, 2 contained chromate of lead, although a vegetable yellow also was present, and 2 were colored with organic yellows alone. Of the 12 specimens of orange 9 were colored with orange chrome or orange chromate of lead, 2 contained an organic red mixed with chrome yellow, and in one the coloring matter was entirely organic.

Of the 29 reds, 25 were organic, three samples of a brick-red color contained iron, and one was colored with vermilion or sulphide of mercury. Of the four specimens of blue, two contained only organic coloring matter, and two were found to be colored with ultramarine, or silicate of soda and alumina with sulphide of sodium. Of the seven greens, one, a pale green, was found to be organic, six were colored with a mixture of Prussian blue or ferrocyanide of iron with chrome yellow, and one contained, in addition, arsenic green or arsenite of copper. It will be seen that 36 of the 78 pigments analyzed contained lead, one contained mercury, and one arsenic and copper.

In a group of several mounted soldiers, gayly uniformed, the red caps and the red trimmings were vermilion; the yellow of their buttons was chrome yellow, their blue coats ultra-marine, their cream-colored horses contained chromate of lead, and the grass over which they rode was Prussian blue mixed with chrome yellow, made brilliant with occasional patches of arsenic green.

Most candies flavored with pair, apple, banana, and other fruits are unwholesome, these extracts in many instances being made from fusil-oil, taken from the refuse of liquor atills.

ROUGH ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR

THE HOUSE OF EX-SENATOR MORRILL, IN AUGUSTA, ME., ENTERED AT MIDNIGHT IN THE ABSENCE OF THE FAMILY—A FAITHFUL WATCHMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH THE DESPERATE AND ARMED THIEF.

A burglar broke into the house of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, in Augusta, Me., on Tuesday night, but was met by a trusty watchman, named Charles C. Morrill, and after a desperate fight was put to flight. The particulars of the struggle are thus told by the Augusta *Journal*: "On Tuesday at midnight Morrill had made his usual rounds and had descended to the lower floor, when he heard a team stop in front of the house. He remained quiet and listened intently. He heard a person enter the yard and try the windows on the west side of the house. The windows were all down, fastened, and the shutters closed. He then returned to the wagon, where apparently was his confederate. Presently he returned, and with an iron rod broke a pane of glass in a window in the dining-room, and reached in and unfastened the catch. In the meantime Morrill had darkened his lantern and placed it on the floor, and in his rubber boots crept stealthily into the dining-room, and took his position, crouching, with a seven-shooter in his hand, beside the window. The lower sash of the window comes close to the floor. This the burglar shoved up, and was entering, thinking there was no one to molest him, just as Morrill, in the darkness, Morrill saw the form of the burglar enter the room he seized him. A tremor of surprise made the body of the burglar shake. Recovering himself he struck Morrill's right wrist with the iron bar, knocking the revolver from his hand, which, as it fell to the floor, exploded. He also struck Morrill two or three blows on the head with the bar. Then commenced a hand-to-hand encounter. Morrill, thus unarmed, as far as his revolver was concerned, grabbed for a marlin spike, such as is used by sailors on shipboard, which was in his cardigan jacket, and while he held the house-breaker with his left hand, commenced punching him in the face and mouth with the spike. This caused great pain, and he screamed to the confederate outside in the yard, 'For God's sake, I believe he's going to kill me!' He squirmed and screamed tremendously, but Morrill, who is a 'stalwart Republican,' held him as in a vise, and kept up the pounding with the marlin spike. Morrill found that the burglar was reaching for his right jacket pocket, in which in the mêlée he thought he had felt a pistol. While keeping him from effecting an entrance into his pocket, Morrill felt the pick of a knife in his left breast. The burglar had drawn a dirk knife and struck at Morrill. The blade of the knife (as it was afterward found) is about eight inches long, ground to a true edge on both sides. It looks as though it had been swedged out by some country blacksmith, and ground down, making it a most murderous weapon. The fellow aimed a heavy blow, but the blade struck on the buckle of Morrill's suspenders, passing through that, and bringing up in the sides, Reed preventing the knife from entering the body at any great length, a wound, between the ribs, in the region of the heart, being made to the depth of about one-quarter of an inch. The presence of the buckle was the only thing that prevented instant death. Morrill's next effort was to wrench the knife from the hand of the would-be murderer, and to do this while he was dashing around in the dark was no easy undertaking. He pricked Morrill several times in the back of the head, cutting to the scalp, and cutting also his ear and neck. Morrill finally got hold of the knife-handle, and by a superiority of strength dragged the blade through the burglar's hand. It must have left its marks. The contestants had been upon their feet all the time. When the burglar lost his knife he stooped and attempted to escape, ordering his confederate to 'shoot him!' The confederate did shoot; the ball came crashing through the window, a few inches above Morrill's head, but at this time the burglar got away from Morrill, who had him by the hair of the head, leaving a pretty large lock as a remembrance of his midnight visit; but after he went through the window Morrill followed him with two shots from his revolver, one of which he thinks took effect. The fellows then made off and have not been captured at last accounts. The one who had the tussle with Morrill is a large man, some six feet tall. He was well armed. He wore a black felt hat of large size, which he left behind, but his footprints in the snow showed that he has a small foot. Besides his hat and dirk knife he left behind an iron 'billy' and a large meat-sack, in which he intended, probably, to carry off his booty. The Mayor has offered a reward for the detection and conviction of the thief."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 7th inst. says: "Our report this week includes the last five days of the season of 1877 and the first day of that of 1878 in the Schuylkill region. The total shipment of coal over the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Canal, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1877, was 5,437,213 tons—an increase over 1876 of 1,275,368 tons. The total increase of all the anthracite coal-fields over 1876, to Dec. 1, is 1,195,814 tons. This statement, however, is not available for purposes of comparison, since the companies do not all begin the year at the same time. The statement, therefore, includes 12 months of the Reading, but only 11 months of most of the others. Shipments from the Schuylkill region last week amounted to 143,040 tons—11,697 tons more than the week previous. We have little change to report in the condition of the trade this week. The Reading Company is still pushing its collieries to their highest capacity, and sending to market all the coal possible, while the individual operators seem to have nearly abandoned the contest. All the collieries of the Coal and Iron Company are at work with the exception of Heffenstein, which has about exhausted its present development and can do little more until a fresh opening is made, and the Pottsville shaft, which is still idle on account of defective machinery. The latter will be started again in a few days. It is the intention of the Company's company to keep up its heavy shipments for the present. Some time during the present month, however, the annual overhauling and repairs will begin; but they will be so managed, by stopping a few collieries at a time for this purpose, as to cause little embarrassment either to the trade or to the miners. Some new improvements are also in contemplation for this season."

THE STATE SURVEY.

The Albany *Argus* thus speaks of the work of the State survey party, under the direction of James T. Gardner: "During the season which will soon close, the lines of 10 counties have been accurately determined and wholly or in part marked by monuments of the most permanent character. They are Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer, and Oneida. The aggregate length of county lines marked is about 175 miles. The lines of Delaware County have also been determined, but no monuments set. The monuments are set into the ground about four feet, and project from two to four inches above the surface. Upon the top of the stone grooves, a quarter of an inch deep, are cut, crossing each other at right angles, the intersection of which indicates the point marked by the monument. Upon the sides are cut 'N. Y. S.,' and 'C. B.,' (New-York State survey, county boundary,) and number, so that a person dropped from the clouds, if possessed of certain data, could ascertain, by an inspection of the marks, his latitude and longitude within two inches. To prevent the loss of the point by the removal of the stone in any manner, it is also marked by a stoneware crock, with a hole in the centre of the bottom, buried in the earth at a depth of five feet, or where rock is found, by a copper bolt in the rock. If the original box should be disturbed, the point could be determined approximately by reference to the other, and then on digging the discovery of the crock or bolt would again settle it accurately. The work in the southern part of this county will be continued for a week or 10 days, unless a heavy fall of snow should interfere."

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

DR. LAMBERT ON TRIAL.

FOURTH DAY OF THE CASE—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT M'CALL—A DULL MASS OF TESTIMONY.

The trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert was continued yesterday, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In expectation of hearing a decision of the motion for a stay of execution in the matter of the convicted President Case, there was an unusually large crowd of spectators and counsel present. All of Dr. Lambert's counsel and the District Attorney and his assistant were in their places before Judge Brady arrived. The jurymen are diligent newspaper readers, each hiding his head behind a broadside of printed matter while the Judge and counsel chatted together. The Case matter was soon announced to have been again postponed, and many of the lawyers who had been waiting left the court. The cross-examination of Deputy Superintendent McCall was resumed by Mr. William Barnes. The witness testified that it had been the custom of insurance companies to return their business for November and December, and to record receipts in January under the previous year; it was the custom to return outstanding dues as uncollected premiums, not as cash. On page 482 of the cash-book a long list of agents' receipts were found, and one entry of a sale of national bank stock for $8,000. In his report he found $22,000 in cash in the company consisted of the $30,000 minus the $46,000 that by check-book appeared to be in the Salem Bank, and the checks to Dr. Lambert and Dr. Morris. The $22,000 consisted of $9,000 in the National Trust Company, a check of a man named Lynch, Dr. Lambert's memorandum for about $4,000, and certain moneys received after Jan. 1. At the closing of the books there were $13,000 in the Trust Company, $8,775 19 in the office—not on Dec. 31, 1876. There were 200 checks of Dr. Lambert's, and 100 of Dr. Morris' included in this accounting. The words "memorandum check" was not on the checks of Dr. Morris when the witness last saw them, and he understood from the Receiver that the words had been put there by Dr. Morris. The witness knew one of the checks offered by Mr. Barnes, and was about to answer whether the check was a valid one or not, when the counsel interposed objections, although Mr. McCall was willing to testify very emphatically. He did not know that Receiver Lawrence had brought suit to recover the principal and interest of these checks. Turning to page 44, book of minutes, he found a resolution of Mr. Erastus Brooks and Mr. Sheldon, giving certain moneys as additional salary to Dr. Lambert and Dr. Morris, who received $1,500 each per year.

Counsel argued that the checks were taken conditionally, and that they were to be taken up when the company

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....Dec. 7.

SUMMARY.

The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Huron was passed in the Senate, with an amendment providing for the payment to the heirs of those lost on the Huron 12 months' sea pay; to the heirs of Capt. Guthrie, of the life-saving service, one year's salary, and to the heirs of those of the B. & J. Baker's crew who were lost in attempting to save life, $100 each. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, called up the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and spoke in explanation of it, when it was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The Senate agreed to the House resolution to adjourn for the holiday recess from Dec. 15 to Jan. 10. Mr. Matthews deferred his speech on his silver resolutions till Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

The session of the House was mainly devoted to private business. The Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Huron were concurred in and the bill passed. The House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.

A number of memorials and petitions, among other things asking for the remonetization of silver, and suggesting a commission to communicate with other nations relative to a transcontinental railroad in Africa.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 26th of November, directing the Attorney-General to communicate to the Senate as soon as may be a list of all criminal prosecutions commenced in the courts of the United States in the District of South Carolina, since the 1st day of January, 1876, for offenses against the lives, property, civil rights, or right of suffrage of any person, with the names of the alleged offenders, and a statement of the disposition of such prosecutions and the dates thereof. Agreed to.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the elections of President and Vice-President of the United States was authorized to employ a clerk.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE HURON WRECK.

Mr. Sargent, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendment, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Huron. The amendment provided that there shall be paid to the heirs of those lost on the steamer a sum equal to one year's sea-pay to the person lost; to the heirs of Capt. J. J. Guthrie, of the Life-saving Service, a sum equal to his compensation for one year, and to the heirs of those of the steamer B. & J. Baker, who were lost in an attempt to save those of the Huron, the sum of $100. The provision of the bill to pay the surviving officers of the Huron $1,000 each, and other survivors $100, was left as it came from the House of Representatives. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Mitchell, (Rep.) of Oregon, called up from the table the bill introduced by him Nov. 9, to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and by a readjustment of the grants, without increasing the appropriation, to secure the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad. In moving its reference to the Committee on Railroads, and explaining its features, he said it was not a bill making a new grant of lands or creating a Government guarantee of interest; it was not what is known as a Government subsidy bill, but simply an extension and readjustment of a former grant upon a new basis, more for the benefit of the settler, more in the interest of national development, and creating a surer, safer, and more perfect credit for the company. So far from taking the original land grant, it actually diminished it some 5,000,000 acres. The bill provides, under certain conditions, an extension on the main line, via the Valley of the Columbia River and Portland, Oregon, of eight years' time within which to complete the entire road. Instead, however, of continuing the grants to the corporation to be controlled by them, it provides that the odd sections shall be thrown open to settlement under the Pre-emption laws at $2 50 per acre; that the proceeds arising from pre-emption and sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States from time to time as received, and shall constitute a sinking fund to the credit of the company, for payment of accruing interest on its first mortgage construction bonds hereafter issued; that this fund shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States interest-bearing bonds, which may be disposed of if necessary for payment of accruing interest; that this sinking fund shall only be paid out semi-annually as the road is completed in sections and accepted by the Government, and shall be limited in the amount of each payment to the value of the land within such completed sections of the road at $2 50 per acre. No payments are to be made, not to the company, but to the holders of the bonds pro rata, and only in liquidation of interest. The Government gives no guarantee for the payment of interest on any of the company's bonds in excess of the moneys arising from the pre-emption and sales of the lands, or from moneys the company actually paid into the Treasury. Mr. Mitchell closed by expressing his belief that the proposed readjustment would be accepted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In any event, the true interests of the country should not be subordinated to the wishes of that or any other corporation.

Mr. Thurman said he did not rise to say anything for or against the bill. It was a matter of great importance. The company was bound to finish the road by July 4, 1877, a date now passed, and not having done so it had forfeited its right to all the lands granted and not yet patented to it. This was practically a new grant of nearly 50,000,000 acres of land. Whether it was proper that the Government should waive its right to this land and revive the grant would be considered after the bill should be reported from the committee on Railroads. There were several questions which he would like to have considered by the Committee, as to how many acres of land had been patented to the company; how many acres it was now entitled to for which it had not secured papers, what mortgages had been executed, &c.

Mr. Mitchell said the Secretary of the Interior, on the 14th of November last, sent to the Senate a statement showing that the whole number of miles of road completed was 530 5-10, and that 743,493 44-100 acres of land had been patented to the company.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The concurrent resolution was received from the House of Representatives providing for a holiday recess from Dec. 15 to Jan. 10, and was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, said the Senate was as ready to consider it now as it would be at any time, and as it would be a matter of convenience to Senators to know when the adjournment would take place, he moved that the resolution be now considered. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said it fixed Saturday, which was an awkward day for adjournment. He thought it had better be amended by inserting Friday, Dec. 14.

Several Senators—Oh, no; let us agree to it. It was then read a third time and passed.

THE MATTHEWS REPUDIATION BILL.

Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, called up the concurrent resolution submitted by him yesterday in regard to the payment of the principal and interest of the Government bonds in silver coin, and, after it had been read, he said it was his intention to submit some remarks this afternoon in regard to the resolution before moving its reference to the Committee on Finance. At the request of several Senators he would allow it to lie over until Monday, and would then call it up and have something to say in regard thereto.

The Senate then, at 2:45 o'clock, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in regard to putting the records and files of the House in a place of safety. Adopted.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays, from Saturday, Dec. 15, to Jan. 7.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, suggested that the House should adjourn until the 10th of January, because the 8th of January was a semi-good or Democratic holiday, being the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's victory at New-Orleans, and the House would probably adjourn over that day at any rate.

Mr. Wood replied that if his friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] would follow all the Democratic precedents he [Mr. Wood] would have no objection to the extension of the time.

The resolution, being amended as suggested by Mr. Butler, was passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being Friday, the Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private nature. Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported bills for the removal of the political disabilities of William A. Cornwall, of Georgia, and W. R. Evans, of Louisiana, which were passed. A number of private bills were reported by the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, in the chair) to consider them. At 3 o'clock the committee rose and reported several bills favorably to the House, and they were passed.

THE HURON SUFFERERS.

On motion of Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Huron was concurred in.

The House then, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met at the Bible House on Thursday, the 6th inst., Mr. Norman White in the chair. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., read the eighty-ninth Psalm and offered prayer. Recent letters from Dr. Bliss reported the commencement of a tour in Asia Minor, en route for Beirut. Letters of thanks for grants of books or money were presented from correspondents at Honolulu, Christiania, Geneva, Genoa, Nanking, and elsewhere. Numerous grants of books for sale and distribution at home and abroad, were made amounting in number to about 22,000 copies, of which 23 volumes were in raised letters for the blind, and 9,814 for circulation abroad. The receipts for November were $32,737; copies of Scriptures issued, 54,194.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER KELSEY AND HIS ACCUSERS—JUDGE DEPUE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Just after the collapse of the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company at Newark last Spring the publication of a series of letters, purporting to have come from special correspondents, was begun in some of the papers of the State. They were all directed against Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner Henry C. Kelsey, and charged him with having accepted bribes to sustain previous favorable reports of the company. Mr. Kelsey claims that these letters were published as advertisements, and that the publishers received a large reward for admitting them to their columns. It is stated that they were inspired by Henry W. Baldwin, the New-York agent of the company, and by Benjamin Noyes, with whose National Capitol Life Insurance Company the New-Jersey Mutual Reinsurance was effected; and that the occasion of their animosity was the vigorous prosecution of them by the State Insurance Commissioner. Baldwin and Noyes have both refused to stand trial on the indictments pending against them in the Newark courts. Noyes, it will be remembered, forfeited his bond of $5,000 conditioned for his appearance for trial, and fled to Connecticut. Efforts were made to secure the extradition of Baldwin from New-York State, but Gov. Robinson refused to honor Gov. Bedle's requisition, and he has never been taken to New-Jersey to plead to the indictment against him. Mr. Kelsey has brought the matter to the notice of the Sussex County Grand Jurors, and, as already reported in The Times, has secured the indictment there of some of the publishers of the libelous articles. At the opening of the Essex County Courts of Newark for the December term, Judge Depue called the attention of the Grand Jurors to the same matter. Having told them what constitutes a libel, he said:

"Free discussion of matters of public interest, and criticism upon the official acts of those in official positions in a fair and proper manner, are privileged communications, for the publication of which no liability, civil or criminal, will result. But this privilege does not extend to the right to charge a citizen with the commission of crime because he is an incumbent in office. Nothing but the truth of such accusation and its publication for justifiable purposes will warrant the imputation of guilt of crime. As a citizen, a public officer has the same right to protection in his reputation as any private citizen. If he is guilty of crime or malmversation in office, public interest requires his indictment and punishment. But if he be guiltless a groundless accusation must necessarily impair his usefulness in the performance of official duties. In this respect the public also has an interest in the reputation of those who are intrusted with the performance of official duties, and in their vindication if illegally and unjustly assailed."

Subpœnas have been issued by the Grand Jury to persons cognizant of the case.

THE TWEED INVESTIGATION.

A STATEMENT BY ALDERMAN LEWIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE—A REPLY TO CHIEF-JUSTICE DAVIS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The special Aldermanic Committee on the Ring Frauds reassembled yesterday, but no testimony was taken during the session. Alderman Lewis, the Chairman of the Committee, however, made the following statement:

"In a matter now pending before the honorable Supreme Court, one of the Justices expressed a doubt as to the object of this Committee of Investigation. With all due respect for the court and his Honor the Chief-Justice, I beg to say, on behalf of this committee, that the object was, and is, to ascertain why, with the great outlay expended by the City, so small an amount has been recovered of the $20,000,000 estimated to have been dishonestly taken by the so-called Tweed Ring, and the conspirators go unpunished. Some of the principals in this great fraud declare under oath, that their share of the amount so stolen has been frittered away and lost in speculations, the losses commencing 18 months after the frauds were discovered, and while the State authorities were endeavoring to bring the culprits to justice. We, as a committee appointed by the direct representatives of the people of this City, deemed it our duty to ascertain if every measure had been adopted that might bring to punishment the men who have so outrageously robbed its citizens, and secure such assets for the people as might remain under the control of the members of the Tweed Ring. And we feel assured that when the evidence adduced before us is analyzed, it will enable us to report a state of facts concerning this matter that will show that the principal leaders in this wicked conspiracy have so far escaped the punishment they so richly deserve, and the City has acquired a very small proportion of the amount stolen, while large lawyer's fees have been paid and members of the Ring protected who, in our judgment, should have received punishment. No full statement of these frauds has ever been furnished to the people of this City, and facts are now obtained which, in all probability, would not have been made public unless obtained by this investigation. The committee consider this explanation due to the people of this City, as well as to the honorable the Judge of the court referred to."

The committee then adjourned until next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

PREPARING FOR THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

The Mayor and Controller were engaged for over an hour, yesterday, at the City Hall, in consulting with the representatives of the various City railroad and omnibus lines, in relation to the removal of ice and snow from the streets during the Winter. Among those present were Police Commissioner Erhardt; Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Clerk of the Police Board; Mr. McLean, the counsel to the board; Dock Commissioner Vanderpoel; Pilot Commissioner Snow; George Law, Jr., of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad; T. H. Butler, of the Sixth-Avenue Road; Jesse Marshall, of the Madison-Avenue Stage Line; J. W. Foshay, of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company; Mr. John Mulally, and many others. Mr. Mulally presented a plan for melting ice and snow by means of superheated steam. He said that with 10 machines, which could be constructed at an average cost of $2,000 each, from 20 to 40 miles of streets could be kept wholly free from snow within 48 hours after each snowfall. A long discussion ensued between the Mayor, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Mr. Foshay and others in regard to how the snow and ice could be removed. Mr. Hawley said that the Police Board had no authority to remove snow, neither had they an appropriation for the purpose. Dock Commissioner Vanderpoel remarked that he thought his colleagues would not object to the dumping of snow in the docks. Capt. Snow said that if the stuff was emptied into deep-water docks the Pilot Board would not object to that course, as the snow would float out with the tide. The Mayor suggested that legislation might be necessary on the subject, and that it would be well for the officers of the City railroad and stage lines to co-operate with the Police Board in taking away the snow and ice. After some further discussion, in which reference was made to the ordinance compelling property-owners to remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of their dwellings, the Mayor said he would appoint a committee of four persons to confer with himself in conferring with the Police Commissioners as to the course which ought to be pursued. The meeting then separated.

ANOTHER NEW STEAM-SHIP.

The fine new iron steam-ship City of Savannah, of the Ocean Steam-ship Company, which has been for several days loading at the company's pier, No. 43 North River, will start on her first trip at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. The City of Savannah is the companion ship of the City of Macon, a full description of which was published in The Times of Oct. 31, and the two vessels are undoubtedly the finest coasting steamers afloat. She was built by John Roach & Sons, of Chester, Penn., under the superintendence of Commodore Garrison and Capt. LeFevre, of the Georgia Railroad. Her length is 275 feet over all, breadth of beam 38 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 25 feet 9 inches; her tonnage about 2,250 tons, and she has accommodations for 82 cabin passengers. The vessel is fitted up and furnished throughout in the most superb style. The veneerings used are of amaranth, blister walnut, French walnut, maple, mahogany, and ash. The upholstering throughout is of maroon plush, and the glassware is all imported. The dining-room is in the after saloon, and the tables have a seating capacity of 74, and are provided with revolving chairs, handsomely upholstered. The pantry staircase is a marvel of workmanship, the marlin-posts being the finest ever seen in a steam-ship. The Savannah is provided with compound engines of 1,400 horse-power, 4 feet 6 inche stroke, and her average speed will be about 12 knots per hour. She is under command of Capt. Mallory, who has been in the Savannah trade for 11 years, and for the past 5 years Captain of the Herman Livingston, of the same line.

THE QUEENS COUNTY BUDGET.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County yesterday canvassed their annual audit of bills, and arranged the matter of tax apportionment and equalization among the small towns and Long Island City. The aggregate of the bills as presented was $30,592 94; the allowance was $29,452 80; a "cutting down" of only $1,140 14. The budget of estimated expenses for 1878 amounts to $205,679 85. The aggregate of the volunteer and substitute loan, with interest, divided among the several towns and Long Island City, is $24,770 15. The State tax is divided as follows: For schools, $45,238 24; for general purposes, $58,635 84; for new Capitol and other buildings, $10,051 86; for canals, $13,402 47, besides $3,636 for Shore Inspectors; and $1,422 01 for stenographers, making the aggregate $130,781 96.

LAW REPORTS.

JUDGES AT VARIANCE.

HOW JUDGE DYKMAN GRANTED A STAY FOR ROBERT L. CASE WHILE JUDGE BRADY WAS DELIBERATING — CHIEF-JUSTICE DAVIS ON DISCOURTESY—A NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST CASE.

Two cases before the courts yesterday furnish illustrations of a practice that has heretofore excited unfavorable comment, namely, the practice of applying to Judges of the same court in rapid succession for a remedy which some one Judge has refused or holds under advisement. In both the cases, however, the counsel disclaimed all intention of discourtesy. The first and most prominent instance was in regard to Robert L. Case, the convicted life insurance official. After his conviction, and before sentence, his counsel made elaborate arguments to stay the judgment or declaration of sentence. Chief-Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, who heard the pleas in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, denied the motion technically called "in arrest of judgment." After Case had been sentenced to State Prison for five years, the same counsel moved before the same Judge for a stay of execution of the sentence, to prevent Case being taken to the State Prison pending an appeal. Chief-Justice Davis denied the application, on the ground that he had already passed on the questions presented before he had pronounced sentence. On the very morning that his decision was rendered the counsel applied to Judge Brady, also of the Supreme Court, who is sitting in the Oyer and Terminer, for the same relief which Chief-Justice Davis had refused. Judge Brady's decision, it was expected, would be given on Thursday, but it was postponed until yesterday morning. Shortly after the opening of the court yesterday, Judge Brady announced that his decision would not be ready until next Monday. Judge Brady then went on with the trial of the Lambert case, which is now before him, and while so engaged was notified, though unofficially, that Case's counsel had applied to Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, Second Department, and had obtained the coveted stay of execution. It was then felt that some explanation was necessary. Algernon S. Sullivan, one of the counsel for Case, shortly afterward came into court to explain that he was not responsible for the proceedings before Judge Dykman. He said that the application to the latter had been made without his knowledge by Mr. Morse, the partner of Mr. Winfield, who was also one of Case's counsel, under a misapprehension, and that they would move immediately before Judge Dykman to have the stay vacated. Mr. Morse, who was in court, said he had applied for the stay, believing that the matter was no longer before Judge Brady, and being ignorant of the fact that the latter still held the application under advisement. The counsel disclaimed all intention of showing discourtesy to the court, and expressed their regret at what had been done. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and afterward Judge Brady, commented rather severely on the procedure. The former immediately went before the Grand Jury and had a new indictment found against Robert L. Case, Isaac H. Allen, and Theodore R. Wetmore. The new indictment, which is for conspiracy to defraud, is thought to be more damaging to Mr. Case and his colleagues than that charging perjury. Mr. Wetmore's bondsman has been notified to have the accused down for pleading in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the old indictment, on Monday next.

The second of the cases alluded to is the divorce suit of Simons against Simons, in which the wife is plaintiff. She made a motion for alimony, and it was granted. In the order of the court was incorporated a provision restraining the defendant from transferring his property. Thomas M. Tyng, a son of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, was the defendant's attorney, and it was charged that he had procured Simons to transfer his property to Mrs. Tyng, the attorney's wife, in violation of the order of the court. Tyng was adjudged guilty of contempt, and appealed from that determination to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the Second Department. That appeal is now pending. The counsel then gave notice of a motion, which was set down for a hearing before Judge Dykman for to-morrow, for a stay of proceedings pending the appeal. In the meantime, Tyng applied to Chief-Justice Davis, ex parte—that is, without notice to the other side—and obtained a stay of proceedings. When the facts of the case were brought to the attention of Chief-Justice Davis, he immediately granted to the other side an order directing Tyng to show cause forthwith why the stay should not be vacated. The hearing on the latter motion was had before Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Tyng sought to show that he had intended no disrespect, no discourtesy, but had sought to withdraw the proceedings before Judge Dykman. The Chief-Justice said that after a very careful examination of Tyng's papers he had come to the conclusion that the stay was improper. But, inasmuch as the case is properly before Judge Dykman, he would not allow himself to be placed in the attitude of being discourteous to a brother Justice. He therefore vacated his order which allowed the stay.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

Mrs. Deborah Westerfield, an aged lady, was declared a lunatic some years ago, but has continued to live with her husband in a house which she owns. In May last, on the application of the committee of her estate, $1,800 per annum was awarded by the court as a proper sum for her maintenance. The estate is held under a marriage settlement, but Mrs. Westerfield has a power of appointment, by will, of the person to whom the estate shall go after her death. Her nephew, Peter B. Ross, who is one of those who will be entitled to share in her estate in case she dies intestate, applied to Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to reopen the order awarding the allowance to Mrs. Westerfield, on the ground that he had not been heard in the proceedings, and also because, in point of fact, her husband was living on her estate, though the latter had stated that he would provide for himself out of his own estate in case the allowance of $1,800 was made to his wife. It appeared that Westerfield's estate, that is, what consists mainly of unimproved real estate, which brings in no income, and which cannot be sold at present without great loss. The house in which he and his wife are now living had been fitted up by her for them as a home; and, to remove her to a French flat, as had been suggested, would almost certainly result in her death. His counsel also stated that he had seen the will of Mrs. Westerfield, which had been made by the latter before she became insane, and it was quite probable that Ross was not mentioned in it. Chief-Justice Davis said he would certainly disapprove of any project looking to a removal of the old lady from her home. He reserved his decision, however, on the other part of the motion.

A MOTHER'S RIGHT TO HER CHILD.

Mrs. Jane Nelson brought hrbeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court to recover the custody of her 5-year old daughter, Adella L. Nelson—a bright-looking flaxen-haired child—who was detained by Mrs. Ann McKenna, of No. 349 East Thirteenth-street. It seems that the little girl was placed with Mrs. McKenna by Mrs. Nelson in May last, and the former at first refused to return the child until a bill for its board was paid. The case came before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus. The child was produced in court. Mrs. McKenna abandoned her claim to hold the child on account of the unpaid board bill, and contended that the mother, on account of her poverty, is unable to support the child. It was also stated that Mrs. Nelson had, some time before last May, placed the child in a charitable institution. Mrs. McKenna and her husband, who have become attached to the little girl, wished to keep her and bring her up properly, and did not care about the unpaid bill. Chief-Justice Davis seeing the two ladies sitting in the back part of the court-room, asked which one of them then had the child's custody, and was told that the mother had. "Let her keep it," quoth he, and Mrs. Nelson kissed her daughter and went proudly out of the court-room. John R. Fellows appeared for Mrs. Nelson, and Alfred Steckler represented Mrs. McKenna.

AN ATTORNEY GIVES TROUBLE.

There was some remarkable conduct on the part of an attorney in the trial of the suit of Elizabeth Quirk against Samuel B. Derickson and others, which was had before Judge Speir and a jury, in Part III. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The action was brought to recover the amount of a bond purporting to have been made by Derieson and his wife, and witnessed by their son, Samuel G. Derieson, who is an attorney. The defendants claimed their signatures were forged, and young Derieson swore on the witness stand that his signature was forged. His demeanor on the stand was such that Judge Speir threatened to commit him for contempt. While the court was at recess young Derieson approached George G. DeWitt, the plaintiff's attorney, and addressed him with insulting and vile epithets. One of the court officers thereupon threatened to remove Derieson, but the latter "talked backed" at him. A similar proceeding toward Derieson by the Clerk, Mr. Miner, met with a similar response. Mr. Miner then ordered an officer to remove Derieson, but the latter left the room before the order could be carried into effect. Upon the reassembling of the court Judge Speir gave Derieson a very severe lecture, commenting in strong terms on his conduct.

NO "VARIETY" FOR MABEL LEONARD.

Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on the application by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer to restrain Mabel Leonard from performing at Tony Pastor's Theatre. In a memorandum written on the papers in the case, the Chief-Justice says: "It was suggested by counsel on both sides that the court should inquire of Judge Donohue what the understanding was at the time of the appointment of the temporary guardian as to Mabel's being allowed to appear as a variety theatre. On making such inquiry, Justice Donohue says that the understanding was that she was not to be so allowed without the consent of her father. The father has not consented. He is the applicant for the order restraining the guardian from allowing her to play at the theatre of respondents. The order restraining the guardian from permitting her appearance at Tony Pastor's theatre, which is advertised to be a variety theatre, must therefore be continued."

COURT NOTES.

Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy stated, yesterday, that Elijah Alliger will probably perfect his bail bond in the sum of $75,000 to-day.

The Grand Jury, yesterday, adjourned for a week. They have not yet found an indictment against Shearman Broadwell, President of the defunct Clairmont Savings Bank.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference of the motion for alimony and counsel fee in the divorce suit of Emily Block against John Block, heretofore reported in The Times.

Mrs. Clotilde Pelissier, a minor, by her guardian, Pierre Arnault, has brought a suit in the Superior Court for an absolute divorce from her husband, Emile Pelissier, on the ground of his adultery. As Mr. Pelissier put in no answer or appearance in the suit, Judge Sedgwick yesterday ordered a reference, on motion of A. H. Alker, Mrs. Pelissier's attorney.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Herring took a plea of guilty from William Murphy, of No. 269 East Sixteenth-street, who, on Nov. 27, snatched a pocket-book, containing trinkets valued at $4 37, from Mary Lindermann, of No. 98 Dean-street, Brooklyn. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to three years in State Prison.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, ordered a reference to Frank A. Ransom of the divorce suit brought by August Schürer against his wife Josephine. The parties to the action were married at the Jefferson Market Police Court in June, 1870. Mr. Schürer, in his complaint, says his wife has been living with another man for two years. There was no answer or demurrer by Mrs. Schürer.

Gen. Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant United States District Attorney, finished the duties of his position—in charge of the criminal calendar of the United States Circuit Court—by securing the conviction of Owen and Graff in the silk smuggling case, and has been advanced to the charge of the civil calendar of the United States Circuit Court, being succeeded in his late position by Mr. Albert W. Herrick, promoted by United States District Attorney Woodford for faithful service.

The second trial of the suit of Cornelius Meniers against Steinway & Sons, the piano-makers, was concluded before Judge Sanford and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of a band saw-mill, exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, and afterward, he claimed, sold to the defendants. The latter insisted, however, that the sale was a conditional one, that the mill had been purchased by them on trial, and that it had not fulfilled the requirements. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3,105. W. W. Badger appeared for the plaintiff and George W. Cottrell represented the defendants.

Edward Garson was, on Nov. 30, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of violating section 121 of the Sanitary Code, in having exposed for sale a glandered horse. His counsel asked Recorder Hackett, who presided at the trial, to charge the jury that in order to convict Garson they must find that he must have known the horse had glanders. The Recorder refused to do so, saying that if Garson had eyes, ears, and senses it must be presumed that he knew of the horse's affliction. Garson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His counsel, Peter Mitchell, presented the bill of exceptions in the case to Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and a stay of execution of the sentence was granted pending the appeal which is to be taken in the case.

A THIEF SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Patrick Sheehy, a junkman, at No. 3 Worthstreet, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in Part II., of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for receiving stolen goods. Large quantities of a peculiar brand of spool cotton were stolen from Henry S. Magrane, of No. 48 Leonard-street, agent of the National Thread Company, and Sheehy was identified as the man who, by representing himself as an employe of Mr. Magrane, sold the stolen property to Charles Ness, of No. 231 Church-street. The accused had sold several lots of cotton to Mr. Rouss, receiving payment in checks. He was tried on the specific charge of having received, knowing to be stolen, 270 dozen of spool cotton, which he sold Oct. 26. The jury found Sheehy guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to four years and six months in State Prison.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

No. 231—People ex. rel. Hays vs. The City of Brooklyn; argument resumed and concluded. No. 227—Dwyer vs. Mayer; argued by S. Hand for appellant and James E. Dewey for respondent. No. 223—Knapp vs. Anderson; argued by Morris Goodhart for appellant and John A. Mapes for respondent; case still on.

Following is the day calendar for Monday, Dec. 10: Nos. 175, 225, 226, 122, 234, 236, 172, and 237.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Navarro vs. Duncan.—The supplemental answer may be served within 10 days, on payment of $10, costs of opposing this motion, and stipulating that plaintiff may, if he elect so to do, discontinue as against the defendant, without costs, and to take short notice of trial, and that issue remain of the date of service of former answer, and that if plaintiff elect, the issues may be referred to Van Winkle, Esq., to hear, try, and determine.

Navarro vs. Duncan.—On paying costs of opposing this motion ($10) and stipulating that the issue shall remain of the date of first answer, and that plaintiff may, if he so elect, discontinue as to this defendant, without costs, and to take short notice of trial, and to refer to Van Winkle, if plaintiff so elects so to do, the supplemental answer may be served, and within 10 days after entry of this order.

Navarro vs. Duncan.—Motion granted on condition that defendant pay $10, costs of opposing this motion, and stipulating that issue remain as new date, and that he will take short notice of trial, and that plaintiff may, if he elect, discontinue as to this defendant without costs, and may have order of reference to Van Winkle if he choose so to do, service to be made within 10 days. If the proposed supplemental answer be of any avail, it establishes that plaintiff had no cause of action against defendant Shipman. For these reasons no severe terms should be imposed.

In the matter of Mabel Leonard.—It was suggested by counsel on both sides that the court should inquire of Judge Donohue what was the understanding at the time of the appointment of the temporary guardian as to Mabel being allowed to appear at "variety theatres." On making such inquiry, Justice Donohue says that the understanding was that she was not to be so allowed without the consent of her father. The father has not consented. He is the applicant for the order restraining the guardian from permitting her appearance at Tony Pastor's theatre, which is advertised to be a variety theatre, must therefore be continued.

Laupheim vs. Rollwagen.—Order granted as far as relates to advancement as preferred on the January calendar, and have preference according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Ten dollars costs of making an opposition this motion to abide the event and be taxed, with final costs, to the successful parties.

McGregor vs. Lawrence.—If defendant pay $10, costs of this motion, and appear at such time and place for further examination as shall be fixed by plaintiff's attorneys, his attachment will be vacated, otherwise an order will be entered adjudging him in contempt.

Bates vs. Springgate.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing; to abide event of action.

Airgas vs. Birch.—Motion granted. Luther W. Emerson appointed Receiver; to give bond in $1,000.

To go on the Assessment Calendar.—In the matter of Hinton; in the matter of Myers.

Order Granted.—Murphy vs. Gerlitz; Cuming vs. Bate-McGrath vs. Covert; in the matter of Grace Church of Harlem.

To go on the Assessment Calendar.—In the matter of Earle: in the matter of Appleby et al.

Develin vs. Martin.—Granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Henriques.—Granted.

Derema vs. Hofele.—I am of the opinion that the injunction should be continued until the cause can be tried. Motion granted, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Gossage vs. Stevens.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dunn vs. Monahan.—Order settled and signed.

Phillips vs. Bales.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with $10 costs.

Newmel vs. Friedburg.—Motion to amend complaint granted.

References Ordered.—Matter of Tag; and Shener vs. Shener.

Matter of Anderson.—Order to advertise granted.

Gilbert vs. Delaney.—Must be referred.

Orders Granted.—Baker vs. Heizel; Katzenstein vs. Katzenstein.

Jamison vs. McKay.—Application granted.

Hanson vs. Clausen.—Order to advance cause granted.

Motions Denied.—Passage vs. Stevens; Ross vs. Stevens; $10 costs to defendants.

Webster vs. Hopkinson.—Order to advance cause granted.

Matter of Baugel.—No authority for such order.

Rich vs. Cohen.—Motion granted and appeal dismissed.

Matter of Schacher.—An order to show cause will be granted.

Moore vs. Carleton.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Courtpas vs. Comte.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

McChesney vs. O'Connor.—Amdavit should state what property the third party claims.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Motions Granted.—The Union National Bank of Rahway, New-Jersey, vs. Chenney; Tuska vs. Fischer.

Roman vs. Leslie.—Jefferson Clark, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Foley vs. Foley.—Motion to dismiss the contempt proceedings as to defendant, Thomas Foley, granted.

Orders Granted.—Sherman vs. Fraser; The New-York Roofing Company vs. Koehler; Murphy vs. Inququs; Hamilton vs. Lisson; Gommeny vs. Trevert; Payne vs. Geonpeclus.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Abraham Sternfels to Joseph I. Stein, and Richard Shapter to Peter Tostevin.

Two schedules in cases of assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. One was in the assignment of David M. Dienstfertig, shoe-dealer, of No. 118 Avenue D; the liabilities are $13,164 24, and the assets $1,439 36. The other was in the assignment of Henry Behrman, clothing-dealer, of No. 416 Third-avenue, the liabilities being $14,653 78, and the assets about $4,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 R. & W. 1st, old.	93	200 North-west.	34½
3,000 Mil. & St. P.		20 do.	34¾
c. s. f. c.	93⅜	100 do.	34⅝
600 Del. & Hud.	48½	300 North-w. pf.	65¾
100 do.	43⅝	200 do.	65¾
100 do.	49	200 do.	65⅜
200 do.	49¼	700 St. Paul.	34¾
5 Adams Ex.	97½	100 do.	34⅞
200 West. Union.	77⅛	100 St. Paul pf.	70
1700 do.	77⅜	200 do.	70¼
500 do.	77	300 do.	70
400 do.	77⅛	300 Wab. R. Rec.	15¼
300 do.	77⅛	25 Han. & St. Jo.	12
100 N. Y. C. & H.	105⅞	100 Kansas Pacific.	8
22 do.	105½	300 D., L. & W.	50⅝
200 do.	106	2500 do.	50¾
200 Mich. Cent.	58½	30 do.	50¾
1300 Lake Shore.	60¼	500 do.	50½
100 do.	60⅛	700 do.	50⅝
100 do.	60⅛	1100 do.	50⅝
400 do.	60¼	400 do.	50⅞
400 do.	60⅜	1500 do.	50¾
500 do.	60½	1000 do.	50⅞
500 do.	60⅝	1000 do.	50⅝
2100 do.	60½	600 do.	50⅞
200 Erie Rail.	b3. 9⅞	700 do.	51
500 do.	9⅝	800 do.	51⅛
100 Illinois Cent.	72⅜	1400 do.	51⅛
100 do.	72¼	300 do.	51⅜
1200 Morris & Es.	77½	700 do.	51
100 Cen. of N. J.	13⅞	100 C., B. & Q

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—False Shame.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. John Gilbert.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Guy Mannering.—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée.—Ingomar.—Miss Anderson.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Pipp-Papp.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin.—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities.—Giants, Midgets, &c. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

MEADE'S HALL.—The Baby Show.—The Midgets' Levee.—Morning and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée.—Symphony Concert.—Dr. Damrosch, Mrs. Emma R. Dexter.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—Les Vieux Garçons.—(French Comedy.) Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—Humorous and Dramatic Readings.—Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 2:30 P. M.—Mirth, Mimicry, and Music.—Mr. A. P. Burbank.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen. Matinée.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Ladies' Fair and Music.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates that for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, fresh to brisk southerly winds veering to westerly or north-westerly, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather are probable, succeeded by falling temperature, and with occasional light rain or snow from the lower lakes to Northern New-England.

Congress will adjourn next Saturday until the 10th of January, and people who think peril delayed preferable to peril fairly encountered, will breathe more freely. Of course, there is still a possibility that the Silver bill may be forced through before the recess, and that the only deferred question will be the disposition of Congress to pass that bill over the President's veto. That would have the effect of bringing to us large consignments of unwelcome New Year's gifts, in the shape of returned bonds, and of qualifying the enjoyment of the holidays by the experience of some of the mischievous possibilities of partial repudiation. Yet, at this moment the question which most excites Senators of the United States is, Shall there be a new Sergeant-at-arms? The men whose highest ideal of successful statesmanship is the control over the appointment of Custom-house officers and Postmasters, may naturally be expected to be less indifferent to the selection of Door-keepers than to the honor and credit of the country.

The man who was elected to represent the Ninth District in the State Senate has had his right to the seat affirmed by the State Board of Canvassers—Bigelow dissenting. It was not necessary for the board to go "behind the returns" to decide against the claim of Lathers. The Supervisors stated that in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York 155 votes had been cast for William H. Robertson, "which were defective in that they did not give the number of the district." In point of fact, a great many more votes of a similarly "defective" character had been cast and counted, but it was only in two election districts that the happy thought was acted on of taking exception to ballots not indorsed according to the Election law of the City of New-York. It happened that the throwing out of these votes would have sufficed to give Lathers a small majority. The State Board—Bigelow dissenting—has refused to throw them out, for the very simple reason that, pending a new apportionment, the annexed wards form part of the Ninth Senatorial District and are, as such, subject to the general provisions of law which apply to the election of a Senator in the remainder of the district, not to the specific provisions of the City Election law. Mr. Robertson has accordingly received the certificate of the Secretary of State—Bigelow dissenting, notwithstanding.

An Alabama statesman, Mr. Shelley, has introduced a bill to prohibit Chinese from coming into any American port, except on condition of the payment of an admission fee of $250. Of course, so few Chinamen would care to pay this large price for the privilege of seeing the United States, we should fail to collect any entrance fee, and Chinese immigration would practically cease. Chinese officials and their servants are exempted from the payment of any tax, but the merchants who add so much to our import and export trade, the students who come here to learn what our colleges and schools can teach, and the few Oriental travelers who are in search of enlightenment, are all shut out by this provision. The Alabama statesman proposes that we should import and set up the Chinese wall, about which the Celestials have been twitted these many centuries.

President Diaz has been at the trouble of sending a special envoy to Washington to show that he not only approves of the military operations of the United States on the Rio Grande, but that he will, and does, co-operate with our forces. The facts presented to the Cabinet yesterday are certainly conclusive on that point. Furthermore, Gen. Ord, who is in a position to know something about the Mexican border troubles, has given certain testimony before the Military Committee of the House which will not encourage those who believe that we may, and should, have a war with our neighbor. The General says that he believes that the Diaz Government sincerely desires to suppress raids from Mexico. He adds that the Mexican Government will soon have a force of 6,700 men on the frontier, and that the United States troops, when reinforced by those now on the way, will number about 5,000. This array of military strength, it is reasonably thought, will be sufficient to preserve order. The gentlemen who are busily engaged in making war between the two Republics will have it that the Mexican troops marching toward the border, are sent "to repel invasion." With equal knowingness, they declare that the reinforcements sent to Gen. Ord are for the purpose of making an invasion. But, somehow, Gen. Ord does not talk in the least like a proposing invader.

Had Marshal MacMahon shown as much dogged pertinacity in the field as he does in the Cabinet, France would have emerged less ingloriously from her struggle with Germany. He yields only by inches to the demands of the Constitution, and, in defiance of that instrument, still persists in holding the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Navy "aloof from the influence of parliamentary fluctuations." The Marshal apparently wishes it to be inferred that the policy of the Left would be calculated to embroil France with her neighbors, and that he and the mischievous knot of plotters who infest the Elysée are the only party of peace abroad and order at home. The reverse of this happens to be the case. The only dangerous party of revolution in France to-day is made up of the men who insist on subordinating parliamentary to personal government, and the only one whose purposes excite apprehension in Germany or elsewhere, has its noisiest members among the adherents of MacMahon, who would plunge the country in war to re-establish the temporal power of the Papacy.

The Russian manifesto which comes from Bucharest has intrinsic evidence of being pretty near the truth. It announces that the Czar will not conclude a peace till he obtains autonomy for the Christian populations of Turkey, independence for Roumania and Servia, more territory for Montenegro, and for Russia the possession of Batoum and Kars, and the free navigation of the Dardanelles. Onerous as these terms are, it is difficult to see how Russia could be content with less. It is equally difficult to see how Turkey can afford to grant them until she lies prostrate at the feet of the conqueror. It is quite probable also that "British interests" would be held as menaced by the cession to Russia of the Asiatic fortresses.

The steamer which went ashore off the coast of Brittany on Thursday was not the *City of Berlin*, but the *European* from Cape Town on her way to Liverpool. The assumption made in these columns that it might have been the *City of Berlin* was certainly an unguarded one, and was calculated to cause an amount of anxiety and apprehension which the circumstances of the case do not warrant. The vessel has been but 13 days out, was heavily loaded, and a slight accident to her machinery may account for a much longer delay than she has yet experienced. The agents in New-York feel no uneasiness as to the safety of the *City of Berlin*, and till some positive evidence of disaster is forthcoming it would be well for the friends of those on board to disregard any loose speculations about her fate.

THE WEAK POINTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Doubtless, Mr. Hayes is now beginning to realize that he has entered on a struggle with a portion of the Senate under certain disadvantages, and that, however he may succeed in carrying his immediate point, he cannot reap from his victory the fruits which it may be presumed that he desires. He has made nominations for the New-York Custom-house, which are altogether the most important that he will be called to make in any of the subordinate branches of the civil service. In doing so, he has managed to provoke a conflict with Senator Conkling and a powerful and determined following in the Republican Party. The opposition, according to the President's friends, is a demonstration of the old spirit of narrow partisanship and of personal ambition which has so long embarrassed and undermined the party, and which is fatal to any hopes of serious reform within the party. The charge is, unfortunately, too true. Senator Conkling represents the spoils system in its baldest form. His zeal for the enforcement of the Tenure-of-Office law, and his horror of Executive encroachment upon the independence of the Senate, are born of the fear that the patronage of the Federal Government in New-York is slipping out of his hands. What he is really supporting is the principle of the control of individual Senators over the offices within their respective States, as is amply shown by his treatment of the Illinois cases.

But whatever may be conceded touching the motives of Mr. Conkling, his defeat would not necessarily be a triumph for the principles of genuine reform. On the contrary, the conflict between him and the President has, thanks to the mismanagement of the latter, degenerated into a quarrel of persons and cliques, in which the success of neither side can yield any great advantage to the public. Mr. Hayes cannot gain his point without the aid of some Democratic Senators, who will be moved to assist him, not from any love of reform, not from any detestation of the spoils system, not from any confidence in the purity or wisdom of the Administration, but simply from a natural but narrow desire to sow tares among the Republican wheat. What do they care whether Mr. Arthur or Mr. Roosevelt stands at the collection of Customs in the Port of New-York, except as replacing the former by the latter may weaken the Republican Party? In what degree, then, does their support strengthen the President in any attempt to introduce a sound system into the civil service, or to divorce the offices from partisan politics, or even—the least benefit which the public can hope for from his course—in naming good men in place of men not so good? Nor would the result be any more flattering if we regarded the character of the President's nominations as a whole, instead of the motives which would secure their comfirmation. Mr. Roosevelt is a very proper man for the place to which he has been named, but what earthly significance in the direction of reform has the nomination of Gen. Merritt? With what force can the President ask for popular admiration or popular toleration on the score of "purifying politics," or "ignoring partisanship" in such a selection for an important post? Gen. Merritt is as absurd a representative of the ideas of reform as could be imagined. Neither his antecedents nor his present associations comport with that rôle. He is a politician of the narrowest kind, wedded not only to a party but to a clique, and not merely to a clique but to a personal leader. He has not an idea, an instinct, a habit in harmony with the conceptions of reform with which the President has been credited, and which he himself defined in his famous letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address. Obviously, to force Mr. Merritt's confirmation by the help of a parcel of Democratic schemers, actuated by precisely the same motives as suggested their recent bargain with Patterson and Conover, would enlist no popular sympathy with the President as the champion of reform.

That Mr. Hayes is in this essentially false position is, we repeat, solely his own fault. He might have had the country with him, and have awaited the conflict with the Conkling school of Senators with confidence that their victory would be short-lived, while their defeat would be an immense gain for real reform. Had he embodied the principles of his letter in a distinct and well-matured system; had he applied this system with courage and impartiality; had he made his removals for just cause, and made his selections according to uniform and clearly proper standards of fitness, his position would have been impregnable. He would have had nothing to lose and everything to gain. He could have appeared before the Senate, not as dividing the Republican Party by Democratic aid, not as setting up one clique in the Republican Party against another, but as presenting the fruits of a candid and rational attempt at a reform of the system of the civil service. The Senate could not have opposed him then without arraying itself against the sensible and honest portion of the whole country. We should not have seen one set of petty passions, ambitions, and intrigues balanced by another set of no greater dignity or value. The President would have been the least interested party to the transaction. He would have simply laid a question of sound administration before the Senate, and for the answer the Senate would have been responsible not to him, but to the people. As it is, his early encouragement of Messrs. Arthur and Sharpe, his substantial assurance that their course in office met his approval, his sudden and unexplained demand for their resignations, his inability to assign any intelligible reason for his action with reference to them, and the character of a portion of his recent selections for the New-York Custom-house—all these strip him of the character of a public reformer, and leave him exposed to the pitiless assaults of partisans whose bitterest taunt is that he is no better than they.

THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCITY.

We shall probably learn, by and by, from some official source, the construction put upon the Halifax award by the British and Canadian Governments, and the course they respectively propose to pursue in regard to it. At present, there seems to be some likelihood of a difference of opinion on the subject. If the London *Times* correctly reflects the feeling prevailing in London, any serious difficulty need not be feared. Accepting the proceedings of the Commission as the basis of an adjustment of unsettled differences between the two countries, rather than as a settlement of the fishery question exclusively, the *Times* looks forward to a renewal of negotiations with the view of ending, satisfactorily and finally, causes of dispute which the award only partially covers, and which, as the matter now stands, will in a few years reappear in aggravated forms. There is statesmanship, if nothing else, in this aspect of the case. The award is at the best an expedient. It leaves an essential part of the subject untouched. It fails, therefore, to fulfill the purpose contemplated in the Treaty of Washington, which was to dispose amicably of all existing differences. And even within the limitations prescribed by the Halifax Commissioners, the award extends over only the twelve years subsequent to the treaty, of which period nearly half has expired. Leaving out of consideration, therefore, the question of amount, the *Times* wisely recognizes the insufficiency of the decision and the necessity of utilizing it diplomatically in the joint interest of Great Britain and the United States.

This aspect of the case, however, is essentially Imperial, and the Canadians are not altogether disposed to subordinate their interests to those of the Empire. Party feeling runs high in the Dominion, and party considerations largely influence the popular judgment upon topics of this nature. The Liberals appear generally to reject the London suggestion as inopportune and impracticable. "Let the United States pay the five millions and a half, under the terms of the award, and we shall then be ready to talk of new negotiations, but with the understanding that hereafter Canada shall be its own negotiator." The Conservatives, on the other hand, hold that the *Times*' hint is worth thinking about, and that as long as the Imperial connection continues, Imperial policy must dominate. We see no reason for supposing that the "loyalty" of one party exceeds that of the other. Both are, in the meantime, equally devoted in their attachment to the parent country. But the Conservative position is the more logical of the two. It regards British connection as a fact which it desires to perpetuate, and it is willing to pay the inevitable price, relying upon the force of equity and reason to secure respect for Canadian rights and interests in the councils of the Empire. The Liberals also want the connection, but are not willing to pay its cost. They want its prestige and its benefits, but at the same time they covet the distinctive attributes of independence. And as they happen to be the party in power at Ottawa, they will probably demur to any proposition of the kind presented by the London *Times*, though emanating from the British Government.

We have already shown that our Government cannot consistently comply with the Canadian demand for the payment of the money under the award, as long as the latter remains in its present shape. Neither the amount nor the technical informality which the United States Commissioner has placed upon record would justify this country in withholding payment, if the award were in other respects what the Joint High Commission intended it to be. Our objection is that this essential condition is not fulfilled. No useful purpose would be served by inquiring now where the responsibility rests for the defect in the provisions of the treaty whereby the Halifax Commissioners were constrained to leave a most important part of their task untouched. We cannot suppose that the defect was intentional without impugning the good faith of the representatives of the British Government. Whatever the cause, the effect is a proper subject for consideration by and between the two Governments before anything decisive be done to give effect to the Halifax award. How Canada may adjust the matter with the British authorities is not our concern. Congress, however, may fairly refuse to sanction the payment of the money until a distinct understanding be had as to the completeness of the settlement of all branches of the fishery question for the period prescribed by the treaty. Colonial prerogatives are beside the question. Our business is with Downing-street, not with Ottawa. And we may rightfully insist that a payment on account of the fisheries, under the treaty, shall be regarded as full and final. Any other course would be absurd.

This obstacle surmounted, the further negotiations proposed by the London *Times* will be in order. Their primary object, as we understand it, would be a permanent instead of a temporary arrangement between the two countries in regard to the fisheries, but the idea seems to presuppose the establishment of reciprocally beneficial trade relations between this country and the federated provinces. The fisheries were an important item in connection with the former reciprocity treaty, and their value as a basis of exchange will not be lessened in Canadian estimation by what has recently occurred. The only direct interest which England has in their removal from the arena of dispute arises out of the danger of international complications which must always be present so long as the rights of the fishermen are unadjusted. The Canadians pooh-pooh her anxieties upon this point, insisting that peril is inseparable from empire, but neither Lord Beaconsfield nor Mr. Gladstone will be likely to share the feeling. Either may be relied upon to form a more rational estimate than the Canadians with reference to the uses to which the fisheries may be put in the construction of another reciprocity treaty. Such a treaty is very desirable. Our trade with Canada is of much greater magnitude than our people generally imagine it to be, and under more favorable conditions its enlargement would be rapid and profitable. The difficulty here encountered is the result of the colonial relation, the commercial liberty of the provinces being restrained by the obligation to make no arrangement that shall discriminate against British trade. Would it not be well for London to come to terms with Ottawa as regards the fisheries and reciprocity before projecting new negotiations with this country?

REPUDIATION IN TENNESSEE.

The special Message of Gov. Porter, which has just been submitted in the called session of the Tennessee Legislature, is chiefly valuable for the clear and explicit manner in which it sets forth the amount and character of the public debt which is acknowledged by what may be called the least dishonest party in that State. In years past the debt of Tennessee, like that of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States, has been estimated at various figures, as best suited the interests of various parties and individuals. Now, however, the Governor, who, at least, makes a profession of desiring to do justice to the bondholders, appears with a statement of the debt which, we suppose, must be regarded as final. Briefly, the Message sets forth that on the 1st of next January the debt will amount to $23,212,606, in which some $3,033,000 of the still outstanding "Brownlow bonds" are included. The greater part of the remainder of the debt was contracted prior to 1861, and, of course, it cannot be claimed, as in the cases of Louisiana or Alabama, that it was incurred by corrupt carpet-baggers for their own gain. The people of Tennessee are themselves responsible for every dollar of the debt which rests upon them, and they have absolutely no excuse for refusing to pay it, even to the last penny.

As to the validity of the debt, there can be no question. Gov. Porter himself bears testimony to its legality, and admits that the people of Tennessee, through their representatives, have in the most formal and solemn manner recognized it. Further than this, the Message specifically sets forth the well-known but not generally acknowledged facts that the debt was recognized by the Funding act of 1873, by which the obligations of the State were renewed to pay interest on the entire debt and the principal at maturity, and that "the validity of the several series of bonds have been recognized by the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, by being declared receivable in discharge of debts due the State." Finally, the Governor assumes justly that "no judicial tribunal would think of pronouncing against bonds so funded and registered." Under such circumstances, and with such an opinion in their possession, none will deny that the unfortunate holders of Tennessee bonds would be justified in demanding from a rich and prosperous Commonwealth the last cent of the money which is due them.

The proposition which the General Assembly has been called upon in extra session to consider was submitted by what has been called a self-constituted committee, and one which it is claimed did not represent a majority of the bondholders. It is simply that, after adding the arrears of interest, the aggregate amount of the State debt shall be readjusted by the issue of new bonds at the rate of 60 per cent. of the total amount. That is to say, for every sum of one thousand dollars, new bonds shall be given in exchange and full settlement for six hundred dollars, or for proportionate amounts, the new bonds to carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, the principal payable in thirty years, and the interest-coupons to be received by the State for all taxes. When this proposition was first made, there were some people who talked of it as a fraud upon the bondholders, and it was difficult to find any one who refused to admit that it was, to say the least, letting the State off very easily. But this was a year ago, and many things have changed in that time. Now the majority in the Tennessee Legislature seems to regard the terms of the readjustment as "altogether too severe upon the people of an overburdened State." And instead of passing laws to make valid the 60 per cent. proposition, they are talking of paying 40, 33 1-3 per cent., or nothing

It is a matter worthy of note that just this stand is taken by the Legislatures of all the repudiating Southern States. In South Carolina and Virginia, as in Tennessee, Wade Hampton and Gov. Kemper join Gov. Porter in making many fair promises and declarations in their Messages, which go to the world. They talk at length about "the honor of the Commonwealth," and "the good name of the people," but even while they are doing so, the Legislatures which they address are seeking by every means in their power to avoid even a partial settlement with the creditors of the State. Of course, the law-makers of Tennessee declare that the people are unable to bear the rate of taxation necessary to provide for a settlement of the debt. They do this, however, in the face of a directly contrary statement from Gov. Porter. In his Message he proves conclusively that the State need make no extra effort to meet the interest on the debt. He declares further, and with much directness, that there can be no question as to the ability of Tennessee to meet all her obligations. In doing so he simply supports the position on this subject which The Times has taken from the first. It ill becomes Tennessee to plead poverty in extenuation of its default. The State is a rich one, with many and varied resources and a rate of taxation much below that which more honest communities are called upon to bear. The evident determination of the people to repudiate their legal debts is capable of no palliation or excuse. The legislators who help them to carry out their design can only be regarded as swindlers of a somewhat low and cowardly class. They commit theft without running any risk of punishment for their crime.

TOO MUCH CABBAGE.

The season of donation parties is rapidly approaching, and the country minister, especially in New-England, is earnestly hoping that his frequent, and apparently casual, remarks as to the unwholesomeness of beans may guide the thoughts of his generous parishioners into other channels. The donation party is a shrewd device on the part of thrifty church-goers to compound for their failure to pay their minister a proper salary by giving him a collection of bulky and cheap articles which he does not want. Still, upon the broad principle that something is better than nothing, the impecunious minister clings to the donation party, and cheerfully hopes that the day will come when his parishioners will cease to believe that a full-grown minister and a growing family can subsist exclusively upon beans and pen-wipers. In its inception, the donation party was, of course, a voluntary affair; but in many places it is now as regular and inevitable as Christmas. Occasionally a congregation endeavors to let the season pass by unnoticed, but in most cases the minister boldly meets the emergency by announcing from the pulpit that "the annual visit to the Pastor" will take place on such a day; whereupon the congregation meekly collects its beans and pen-wipers, and testifies in the usual manner its love for its Pastor.

Naturally, the donation party is a solemn and depressing affair. When people who do not want to give away anything, give to their Pastor things which he does not want, the ceremony does not promote hilarity. In order to render the donation party somewhat less gloomy than a funeral, those who bring gifts usually include among them a supply of cake, sandwiches, and in some cases ice-cream. These refreshments are distributed in equal proportion between the interior of the visitors and the exterior of the minister's carpets and chair-cushions, and a hollow pretense of cheerfulness is thus kept up. Meanwhile, all the children of the congregation retire to the second-story front bed-room, where they play various games and break a good deal of furniture. The children have much the best of the whole affair, and they add materially to the anguish of the minister's wife, as she wonders how many of them will fall against the stove, and whether they will set the house on fire when they upset the lamp.

The peculiar character of Rev. Mr. Wilcox's recent donation party and the unfortunate results which followed it, were due solely to his small boy's disgust at being forbidden to take part in the juvenile cake orgies of the party. A week before the date fixed for the annual visit to the Pastor, this small boy had been detected in the act of creeping into his bedroom window at midnight, after a secret visit to the circus. The ensuing interview with his father did not materially depress his spirits, since he took the precaution to plate the vital portion of his trousers with concealed shingles, but when he was sternly told that, as a further penalty, he would be put to bed at precisely 6 o'clock on the night of the donation party, he felt his punishment was inhuman, and wickedly resolved to "get square," as he profanely remarked, with his father, no matter what it might cost.

During the next six days that astute but fearfully depraved small boy called upon every one of his father's parishioners, and first pledging them to secrecy, explained, with tears in his eyes, that his dear father was passionately fond of cabbages, and if any one desired to gladden the parental heart they would bring a few cabbages to the donation party. The small boy further asserted that his father's sense of delicacy forbade him to make the most distant allusion to cabbages, but that as an affectionate son, he—the small boy—felt it to be his duty to mention the matter to some noble and generous man. Each parishioner was delighted by this display of filial affection and the recollection that cabbages were extremely cheap, and unhesitatingly promised that he would bring a whole load of cabbages.

The night of the donation party arrived, and the small boy went to bed, but not to sleep. With much forethought he had stolen the key of his bedroom, and thus rendered it impossible for his father to keep him a close prisoner. Each parishioner arrived in a large farm wagon, which, after having discharged its human freight at the front door, was driven into the yard. The minister and his wife did not, of course, know the contents of the wagons, but supposing that the popular feeling was expressing itself to an unprecedented extent in wood, flour-barrels, and winter apples, were greatly delighted. At 8:30 sixty-three wagons had entered the yard, and only three pecks of beans and eleven pen-wipers had been deposited on the parlor table. The happy minister was beginning to think that at least twenty cords of wood, together with say a dozen barrels of flour, must have been delivered in the back yard, when suddenly his small boy, confident that he would not be punished in public, entered the parlor and exclaimed in an exulting tone: "Father, there's moreanamillion loads of cabbage out-doors." At this moment the sixty-fourth wagon arrived, and the owner, Deacon Lyman, put his head in the front door and remarked that he "had brought a few cabbages, but see'n as the yard was chock full, he calculated he might as well dump them under the front windows."

The alarmed minister went out hastily, and beheld a mountain of cabbages. There was not a stick of wood, nor a barrel of flour, nor a bushel of apples in sight: Sixty-three full loads of cabbages were piled up nearly to the second-story windows of the parsonage, and Deacon Lyman was just about to add his contingent to the pile. With a stern and angry countenance Mr. Wilcox went back to his parlor, and coldly informing his guests that to make a jest of sacred things in his own back yard was an insult which he could not pardon, bade them good-night and withdrew to the recesses of a back bedroom. The guests, in their turn filled with indignation at his apparent ingratitude and rudeness, went to their homes and determined to change their minister at the earliest opportunity, and the depraved small boy, after gorging himself with cake, went chuckling to his room and stood on his head in ecstatic bliss. The cabbages have since been sold at three cents per dozen, the minister has resigned his charge, and the small boy, having too late perceived the ruin he had wrought, is now earnestly hoping that the doctrine of Universalism may be true.

GENERAL NOTES.

The mansion of the Governor of Kentucky has been invaded by thieves, and they escaped with their spoils undetected.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that the principal aim of the present Congress is to "make things uncomfortable for the 'Wall-street Shylocks.'"

The Kingston *Journal* and Newburg *Journal* favor the election of Hon. James G. Graham, of Orange County, for Speaker of the Assembly.

Louis E. Bower, a school-boy 7 years of age, whose parents reside near Elmira, was choked to death a day or two ago by a piece of apple-peel which lodged in his windpipe.

The San Francisco Police have just broken up a gang of boy burglars, who were led by a girl of only 12 years. Their burglaries were committed at night, and most of their plunder consisted of toys and pistols.

Hon. Henry B. Payne has come forward as a candidate for Senator from Ohio, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* intimates that he is now very nearly in sympathy with the Democracy of that State on the financial question.

Boston ladies pester the local newspapers with requests for information "in as few words as possible," as to the difference between Republicans and Democrats. And the papers only snub these searchers after knowledge.

The Albany *Times* says that the official canvass by the Board of State Canvassers of the vote for Secretary of State results as follows: Beach, 383,062; Churchill, 371,798; Greenback and Labor, 21,253; Temperance, 7,220; scattering and defective, 3,283; total, 786,616. Beach over Churchill, 11,264.

A gentleman who visited a public school taught by a young lady in Oswego, the other day, at her request made an address to the scholars, and astounded them and overwhelmed the teacher at the end of his remarks by saying that he was very glad to see them doing so well, and hoped that they would all prize and love their teacher as he loved her.

Speaking of the changes made by the Mississippi River, the Natchez (Miss.) *Telephone* says: "St. Joseph and Rodney have been left inland; Waterproof is being chased toward the Tensas; Vicksburg is left in a lake; Delta will soon be washed away; a cut-off has been made at Grand Gulf, and in another season Port Gibson and Claiborne County will have no landing."

The officers of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad have specially directed their freight agents not to receive live poultry for shipment unless the coops containing the same are constructed high enough to permit the poultry to stand up "without crouching," and with the slats on the top so arranged that they can put their heads out. Agents are also requested, in stowing coops in cars or depots, not to pile one on top of another, and thereby cause unnecessary suffering.

A New-Hampshire editor, who had listened to a Boston preacher, thus described him: "His eloquence is of that wavy kind which, starting far out on a calm sea of thought, goes rolling in upon his hearers, growing and swelling at every approach, until it breaks upon the shore at their feet and covers them with its spray, and many who, in half an hour, would tire of watching and calculating the depths of an undisturbed ocean, will continue for hours and days intensely interested in its surging."

The wife of Lieut. Charles T. Wetherill, who was dismissed from the service for writing a letter to Minister Thornton, and thus "maliciously conceiving and intending to bring the Government of the United States into contempt, and to scandalize the military authorities thereof," is endeavoring to get him reinstated. The letter described the hanging of Willis J. Goodfellow, a British subject, who was taken from the guard-house at Fort Elliott, Texas, and hanged by a mob, in May last. It is claimed by friends of Lieut. Wetherill that it was written in the interest of law and justice, for the purpose of bringing to punishment the persons implicated, and that its being addressed to the wrong party and sent in an irregular manner did not constitute an offense, as no intentional wrong on the part of the writer has been proved.

DELAYED JUSTICE WORKING SERIOUS INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a pleasure to address you upon any subject affecting the public interest, because your past record inspires confidence in your fidelity where the situation warrants it. What ever can be truthfully said of the transpired conditions imposed by some of the more dressed of the Metropolitan press, nothing of that character has ever been suggested as to your motives and course in dealing with acts of omission or commission by public officials, as it is apparent that you have maintained your impartial and independent attitude by a careful study and digest of facts. In this view, it is not to be wondered at that "it has become the rule rather than the exception," to hear the intelligent class declare "THE TIMES to be the most reliable and conservative organ of public sentiment;" while those who have been dissolute in the public service religiously fear its independence and deal in denunciations of it. The former opinion is a deserved tribute of a class whose good opinion "follows after that that is good;" yet the latter class are always "hating," "despising," and all that sort of thing, everything that would exalt honesty by exposing frauds; but this state of facts ought to inspire you with courage to go forward with your laudable efforts in exposing official misconduct. THE NEW-YORK TIMES established itself in public favor, and gained the gratitude of every honestly-disposed citizen, by its fearless exposures of the Tweed Ring, when other of our journals were pooh-poohing the charges. Public opinion awards to you the credit of not having "grown weary in well-doing," while your impartiality and non-partisan bias has been shown whenever the public interests demanded an independence of expression. No doubt you know by experience how true the adage is, "What is the business of everybody, is the business of nobody," and in this regard it is all the more essential for the public interest that we have a NEW-YORK TIMES in existence, with here and there a few public-spirited citizens to aid in correcting official abuses, when they become too demoralizing by the impunity with which they exist. It is in this interest I am writing, and trust that I may thereby serve the cause of honesty in official life in this corruptly-managed City Government. My memorandum of inquiry is about a matter of serious public injustice to the administration of justice itself—and that in the criminal department of its administration. It is a case—leaving out of consideration any rights of the people—which calls for justice to the defendant by reason of the judicial position he occupies. If there is any known quantity or quality of justice known or read of in our statutes by those charged with the administration of it in the criminal branch of our City and County Government, the facts of this case ought to cause them to apply it. The state of facts that does exist—that has existed nearly three years—in the case of the People against John Flanagan, who was indicted in April, 1875, as alleged, for false pretenses, who has never since been in a judicial position, while this grave allegation still remains without adjudication. I have no hesitation in declaring to be a disgrace to a proper administration of justice, and such conduct can no longer be tolerated with indifference. This defendant is Civil Justice of the Tenth Judicial District, and a sample of the class that Tammany rule produces. He is indicted for an alleged false pretense in certifying falsely to a certificate of the pay-roll of his court, whereby the City Treasury was swindled out of $2,000. This indictment is for but one of 12 times, or months, he so certified, as cumulative offenses under the law cannot be embraced in one indictment, and sentence obtained on each one. The citizens of the annexed territory are law-abiding as a class; but the lower strata, with much show of reason, regard honesty as at a discount, and refer to this case to indicate it. No valid excuse can be adduced for the conduct of this case; there are plenty of witnesses, and there is the written signature which no parole evidence can obliterate from the records of the Finance Department, all of which renders it a scandal upon the proper administration of justice, and utterly without defense among the people of the annexed territory, who have waited and watched the proceedings from the day that Controller Andrew H. Green drove the bogus stenographer, Benjamin F. Haskin, brother of John B. Haskin, away from the Treasury portals, when he came for the thirteenth month and time to draw $166.66 upon the certification of Justice John Flanagan. Strange and remarkable as had been the manipulations in this case from April, 1875, to February, 1877, when the defendant made a motion through his counsel, Mr. John McKeon, to quash the indictment before Judge Sutherland,—the argument upon which took place on the 14th of February—still more remarkable is the situation since. It is due to Mr. District Attorney Phelps that he should be awarded the credit of having done his duty in the argumentative effort he made in opposing this motion, and the law adduced by the argument has tended to confirm our citizens in their opinions derived from the bottom facts in this case. Until this argument many were disposed to censure Mr. District Attorney Phelps for the manner in which this case had been managed; but his effort was so straight-forward and logical in the exposition of the law and the facts that I am only too glad to say this much in justice to him; but in doing so I am obliged to overlook the ugly fact that this defendant had been indicted, and was still untried under it for a period of 23 months.

Friends of the District Attorney have often argued that much irregularity existed in the office of the District Attorney, of which the head official was in no way cognizant; that whatever irregularity there might be apparent from the facts in the Flanagan case was to be charged to some one else in that office. When this extenuation was made to the writer of this in behalf of Mr. Phelps by his friends, it so thoroughly coincided with a matter of that office, wherein a certain editor had been cited to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury, of the full facts of which I am cognizant, that I accented the declaration of the friend, but wondered why the office of the District Attorney was managed by men of such implied want of integrity or care for the reputation of those charged by statute with the proper administration of its duties. As briefly as I could and be understood, I have detailed the situation in this endless case as it stood up to the 14th day of February, 1877, when Justice Sutherland heard the argument to quash the indictment. You and your readers will be astonished when I inform you that the motion then argued—now over nine months ago—has not yet been decided! In behalf of justice, the good people request me to ask through your journal, why has not this case been decided upon the motion to quash, and when will justice be done between the people and John Flanagan? Can those in charge of the District Attorney's office afford to have the reputation attach to their official record that the facts in this case suggest any longer? Can justice be insulted and defied with impunity, either by the criminal or those charged with its due and proper administration, and not cause serious charges to be made to the State Executive? There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and this case, under these facts, it strikes me, affords an illustration. TWENTY-THIRD WARDER.

MORRISANIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1877.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, has been elected Speaker of the House, in place of Wallace, elected Circuit Judge. A resolution to forward the Investigating Committee's report, in reference to Senator Patterson, to Washington, was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Federal Relations. A motion instructing the committee to report back the resolution in five days was defeated by a large majority. The commission investigating the bonded debt will not report for 10 days.

THE WILL OF VANDERBILT.

MORE INTERESTING WITNESSES.

THE INTEREST IN THE CASE INCREASING—DR. BODENHAMER CONTINUES HIS TESTIMONY—THE COMMODORE'S INFIRMITIES OF TEMPER—A CLAIRVOYANT LADY WITNESS—VERY REMARKABLE REVELATIONS WHICH THE DECEASED MADE TO HER.

The continuation of popular interest in the Vanderbilt will contest was evidenced yesterday by a largely increased attendance, all the chairs being occupied, and there being a great many persons standing during both sessions, morning and afternoon. Of those more directly interested in the case there were present Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and his youngest son; Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, the dead Commodore's brother; Mr. Samuel Barton, one of the Executors of the will; Mr. Augustus Schell, and Mr. Barker on one side of the room, and Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt on the other. All the counsel were in attendance except ex-Judge Black. The morning session was opened at 11:24 o'clock. Dr. Bodenhamer, the quaint old gentleman who developed into such an interesting witness at the previous session, had been sitting in the witness chair for an hour, calmly "chewing the end of anticipation." His ab-tracted attitude and the manner in which he continually worked his mouth make this description literally correct. Mr. Clinton's first question to him was, "During all the time you visited Commodore Vanderbilt during his illness what was the condition of his mind?" The witness answered: "His mind was clear and h s perception good as long as I know him;" and in response to further questions testified: I do not know that I ever did know a more clear-headed man under such suffering; I never saw him when his mind was not clear; in my opinion he was at all times capable of transacting any business he was accu-tomed to. This satisfied Mr. Clinton and he turned the witness over to Mr. Lord, who elicited from him the fact that he had seen the Commodore under the influence of excitement. He told several stories in illustration of this that are not fit to print. The witness continued: On another occasion Dr. Linsley and myself were in a room with the Commodore, and I wished the Commodore moved from one side of the bed to the other for the purpose of making an examination; I told him to move himself over under the coverlid; I knew he was able to do so, and that he wouldn't allow anybody else to help him; Dr. Linsley, in his great, good nature, threw off his coat and attempted to offer assistance; the Commodore turned round and said, sharply: "Let me alone! I can help myself." On another occasion I recommended hot cloths applied to the Commodore's abdomen; Dr. Linsley, who was present, thought that a hot application to the spine would also be good; he ran out and brought in one of those gum-elastic bottles, used for holding hot water, and it was applied to the Commodore's spine; he didn't notice it at first, but after a while it began to get very warm, and make him restless; he reached around, saying, "what's this?" and catching the bottle by the neck threw it on the floor; the cork came out, and the water flew about; Mr. Lord tried to make out that the bottle was aimed at Dr. Linsley, but the witness did not think so, although he acknowledged that that gentleman had a very narrow escape, and that he went out of the room at once and did not return. "On another occasion," said the witness, "Mr. Wardell, a good, kind man, happened to come into the bath-room where the Commodore was; Mr. Wardell didn't know that anybody was there, but the Commodore, in a great rage, ordered him out; he seemed to be greatly excited, and said, 'How dare you come in here, Sir?' he might have used profane language; he might have said d—— or something of the sort, but I can't recollect the exact words."

Mr. Lord questioned the witness in regard to the nature or the depression of spirits he had noticed in the Commodore. Dr. Bodenhamer said that he observed they were cotemporary with eructation or belching; he had asked the Commodore whether this was frequent, and the Commodore had answered "No, but he had spells of it," and, continued the witness, says he, "the doctors tell me it is indigestion. What do you say?" I told him I thought it was nervousness, for whenever he had it he was depressed—seemed to have the blues; he said, "Yes; I have cause to have the blues;" I told him it was somewhat like hysterics in women; he said, "Well, you may be more than half right about that;" he was not often in a depressed state; possibly five or six times a month, from April 5 to May 25; after that I saw him but seldom, and I don't think I ever saw him depressed again.

Mr. Lord here asked a question as to the painfulness of cystitis and Bright's disease of the kidneys. Messrs. Clinton and Comstock objected that no proof had been given that the latter disease existed, and the Surrogate was of the same opinion, but after a short dispute Mr. Lord's position was proved to be correct by a reading of the minutes, and the witness was allowed to answer that the sufferings are terrible. Mr. Lord then asked: "Do not protracted pain and suffering sometimes end in insanity?" This was objected to by Mr. Comstock because insanity had not been shown. He said the witness himself had testified to the Commodore's strength of mind. Mr. Lord retorted that the witness had been called in as a stranger to see the Commodore, and had been naturally prejudiced in his favor, because he was a man owning millions. Had some of his grand schemes failed, and he had been reduced to poverty, the Doctor might have gained a different opinion of him.

Surrogate Calvin—In other words, a display of intelligence would have more favorably impressed him than an ignorant failure.

The Surrogate thought the question at issue the vital point of the case. If the Commodore had diseases a year before he made his will it could be inferred in the absence of other proof that they would have continued up to that time. But no such inference could be predicated on diseases existing two years after the making of the will. He held that evidence of insanity at the time of making the will should first be given, and ruled the question and several similar ones out. Mr. Lord then put this question: "Did not the Commodore's belief that a person while looking at a miniature of an injured man could tell the precise point of his injury, that he was unconscious and would recover, show an impaired mind?" Mr. Comstock again objected that the Commodore did not believe anything of the kind. He merely said he couldn't explain the mystery. The speaker himself had seen many manifestations, spiritual and otherwise, about which he afterward remarked he could not understand them. His Honor no doubt had often been in the same position. The Surrogate denied the allegation, whereat the audience laughed. Mr. Comstock retorted that it might add to the court's stock of information if he had. Surrogate Calvin said there was no evidence that Commodore Vanderbilt believed in clairvoyancy. Mr. Clinton said that the fact that he employed regular physicians was answer enough to such a supposition. Mr. Lord claimed that the Commodore employed clairvoyants also. Mr. Clinton was willing to leave it to the witness, but when the latter unexpectedly answered, "I certainly do not believe that he believed in clairvoyancy," he had the answer stricken out. Mr. Lord, however, immediately followed up his advantage with the following question: "Did Commodore Vanderbilt state to you that he believed in it?" The witness answered, "He certainly did." On the strength of this reply, after a short wrangle, the disputed question was then allowed and put. The answer was: "Well, I would not like to say that it would, in my opinion, because many most intelligent and intellectual men in our country believe the same." Mr. Lord said such men had a screw loose. Mr. Clinton retorted, "That is what is the matter with your case."

Mr. Lord then asked the witness, "In your opinion was Commodore Vanderbilt easily influenced?" Mr. Comstock sprang up to object, but Mr. Clinton stopped him by saying, "He'll answer 'no.'" The Surrogate also remarked, "You oughtn't to ask that question." So Mr. Comstock sat down. The witness answered, "He was, sometimes; but he was generally a pretty stubborn man."

In answer to further questioning the witness said: The Commodore said to me, "I have suffered from several ills for many years;" I had frequent conversations with him about enlarged prostate and chronic cystitis; he asked me their causes; I would not like to state what conversation passed between us, though I do not object to telling what I told him; I told him the authorities said that enlarged prostate was caused by stricture of the urethra, by horseback riding, by gonorrhea, or by excessive venery; nothing that followed between us would reflect injuriously on him in the least, but I would not like to give our conversation; his disease was continuous from the time of its inception until his death. Mr. Clinton succeeded in having all the latter testimony stricken out. Mr. Lord said he would not press it, but gave notice that if, after conversation with the Doctor, he deemed the testimony important he would recall him. Surrogate Calvin said that he might, but gave notice in turn, that wherever doctors object to making public communications on account of their tendency to degrade the Commodore he would deem it his duty to exclude them.

In response to Mr. Clinton the witness testified: The Commodore exhibited about the ordinary amount of fortitude under pain; when I spoke of his stubbornness I meant in regard to my instructions about the medicine I wished him to take; I gained a little victory over him on one occasion; I got him to do what I did not dream he would do.

By the Surrogate—Are cases of chronic cystitis and enlar ed prostate uniformly painful or are they mitigated under treatment? A.—They are always painful, but they may be mitigated somewhat.

Mr. Lord here made another offer of the certificate of death, and, being prepared with authorities, succeeded in getting it in provisionally. It gives the primary cause of death as peritonitis, and the remote cause as enlarged prostate and cystitis. The duration of the peritonitis is stated as eight days. Mr. Lord then called William B. Thorne, Mrs. Peter du Bois, Daniel Drew, and Benjamin Well in succession, but none of them answered. It being 12:45 o'clock, a recess was accordingly taken until 1:30.

At 1:48 Mr. Lord called out the names of Arthur Gilman, Harry Allen, William B Thorne, Mrs. Thorne, Daniel Drew, Mrs William M. Parkes, and Dr. Weil. All being absent a recess was taken by consent to 3 o'clock, the Surrogate saying he would sit until 5. After recess Mr. Tenny called out the name of William B. Thorne. There being no response an attachment against him was asked for and granted, made returnable next court day. Meantime, a plump lady with a very white complexion, very regular features, very light hair, and very small, dark eyes, fashionably dressed, had entered the room and mounted the witness stand. She gave her name as Jennie W. Danforth, and said she was a magnetic healer, residing at No. 122 Waverley-place. Amid many objections she testified that she was sent for by Mrs. Vanderbilt to treat the Commodore magnetically, in April, 1876, and that she was in attendance on him throughout that and the two following months; she was three nights alone with the Commodore, nobody else being present, but a servant girl was stationed in the adjoining room within call; the first night the Commodore talked but little; the second night he seemed very much inclined to conversation; he said he had great belief in clairvoyant power; that he had been treated that way for years; that he had been treated by Mrs. Tuft. Messrs. Clinton and Comstock here raised the objection that a belief in clairvoyancy had no bearing on the question of insanity or undue influence, unless it was supposed to be a delusion, which counsel would deny, and that would open up the whole theory of human belief for discussion. It was an issue that could not be settled in a court of justice. Surrogate Calvin said there were many men who did not believe in doctors at all, yet there was no proof of insanity. [Laughter.] He was disposed to leave the door open very wide in this case, but if required to test the truth of clairvoyancy the trial might be in court for the next six years. Mr. Comstock said that the only evidence of unsoundness that could be received was that which related to the common affairs of life, the making of a will being one of these. Mr. Lord said he intended to develop by the testimony of the witness that Commodore Vanderbilt was in the habit of receiving messages from dead friends. Surrogate Calvin said that it had been decided that a Spiritualist was capable of making a will. Mr. Lord said that the point was only one of many. He claimed to be able to prove undue influence without the help of any of these weaknesses. Mr. Clinton made the point that even delusions were irrelevent unless the will could in some measure be shown to be their offspring. There was a long discussion, and authorities were cited on both sides. Surrogate Calvin asked Mr. Lord what he would say to Darwin's will. Mr. Lord replied that Darwin makes a logical argument, and he contended that a mortal who believes himself capable of doing supernatural things, and those other persons who believe with him, labor under a delusion. He drew the distinction between matters natural and normal, which are capable of proof, and those which are supernatural, and cannot be proved as defining what is and what is not a delusion, and claimed the right to put in the evidence as affecting the question of mental capacity. The Surrogate said that the issue was a grave one, and he did not like to pass upon it hastily. He concluded to receive the testimony provisionally, and said he would render his decision at the next session.

Mrs. Danforth then resumed her testimony as follows: On the first night Commodore Vanderbilt said that he was very unhappy and dissatisfied with his will; on the second night he said he was much distressed in mind in reference to his will, and he feared that it was wrong of him to take the advice of William and Dr. Linsley in having his daughters kept away from him; he made that and other statements that the court might object to. The witness spoke indistinctly. Mr. Clinton said: "What's that? what's that?" Mr. Comstock remarked that he did not catch the full force of her testimony. She repeated it at their request. They looked at each other a moment with a comical expression of helpless astonishment, and then Mr. Comstock straightened himself, and moved to have the whole of it stricken out, on the ground that it amounted to a revocation of the will, which could not be done in that way. Mr. Lord claimed that it was relevant as to the allegation of undue influence. Surrogate Calvin said he was clear that the first part was not admissible, but as to the second he was not so sure. Thereupon there was another long argument. Mr. Lord asked, at length, that the testimony be received provision ally until each side could prepare authorities. Mr. Comstock protested. Surrogate Calvin said the evidence was of too vital a character for an experiment. The difficulty with him was to see how it reflected on the mental capacity of the deceased at the time of the execution of the will. It might mean merely that William H. and Dr. Linsley advised him to make a will. Suppose they did so, he asked, and he should come to the conclusion in respect to the testator's mental capacity that it was sound, was there any doubt as to what his decision would be in regard to the validity of the will? Mr. Comstock said that persuasion on a healthy mind, where fraud and deception are not charged, does not invalidate a will. Here the testator was assumed to be sane when it was said that he knew what was in his will. Mr. Lord, rising at this moment was sharply called to order by Mr. Comstock, who said he could not understand counsel's constant endeavors to get the close of arguments when that right belonged to the other side. Mr. Lord said that he merely wished to offer a suggestion that in view of the importance of the question and his condition of health, [he has a bad cold,] an adjournment be taken to prepare authorities. Messrs. Clinton and Comstock said that they had no objection, provided the issue was narrowed down to the reflection of the testimony on the question of mental capacity or undue influence. Mr. Lord agreed to that. Mr. Clinton offered the suggestion that on the question of undue influence the other side should be compelled to begin at the other end and show that there was any when the will was made.

Surrogate Calvin—Suppose, to take an extreme case, the Commodore had said to this lady that he had been overpersuaded by William, who had told him stories about the other children which he afterward discovered to be untrue, such a declaration would not be admissible, because it was not given under oath.

Mr. Lord said that he intended to prove by the witness that the Commodore asked her to put herself in communication with his deceased wife; that she went into a trance and believed she was so in communication, and that after reporting to the Commodore that his wife seemed distressed, he said to her: "I know what it is about. It is about my will. I will make another to-morrow." In conclusion, Mr. Lord said he would reserve his argument. He had an old engagement out of the City in the early part of next week, and could not be present on Tuesday. The labor of examining lay witnesses devolved upon him. The questioning of experts had been given to his associate, Mr. Allen. He, therefore, asked an adjournment until Wednesday at 2 o'clock, as he thought he would not be able to reach town until 1 o'clock of that day. Mr. Clinton protested against the hour, and the Surrogate set the hearing down for 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with the understanding that he would hold the trial until Mr. Lord's arrival.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

The first concert of the second series of symphony matinées, given under Dr. Damrosch's direction, at Steinway Hall, occurs this afternoon. The programme—one of marked interest—is as follows:

Overture—"Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
Concerto for Piano-forte with Orchestra, Op. 54. ..... R. Schumann
Mr. S. B. Mills and Orchestra.
Recit. and Aria, from "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Mrs. Emma K. Dexter.
Symphony, (F major, No. 8.) ..... Beethoven
Orchestra.
"Air and Variations" ..... Rode
Mrs. Emma K. Dexter.
a. (new) Intermezzo ..... W. Speidel
b. (new) March (B minor) ..... F. Schubert
(Arranged for Orchestra by F. Lisel.)
Orchestra.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.

The proprietors of the New-York Aquarium have added to the numerous curiosities on view at this popular place of resort what purports to be a petrified pre-histofic human being. It has the appearance of a statue of greyish stone, the figure being in a recumbent position; it is 7 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 600 pounds. The hands and feet are exceedingly large, but the head, limbs, and trunk are well shaped and well proportioned. Mr. W. A. Conant, a resident of Colorado, unearthed the man or the statue—we hardly think it would be safe just yet to speak with certainty as to the nature of his discovery—in September last. The only method by which its origin can be ascertained is by dissection; until scientific men have publicly examined the figure a satisfactory verdict will hardly be reached. The man or the statue, however, is a curiosity worth looking at.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Theatre Comique will give a matinée today.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give an *après midi* entertainment to-day.

A matinée representation of "The Three Guardsmen" occurs to-day at Niblo's.

Miss Mary Anderson will act in "Ingomar" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this afternoon.

"Le Procès Veauradieux" will be the attraction at the Théâtre Français this afternoon.

"Piff Paff" will have its last performances at the Eagle Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

The last matinée representation of "False Shame" may be attended at Wallack's Theatre today.

Mr. Sothern will act in "Our American Cousin" at the Park Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

An afternoon performance of "The Mother's Secret" is set down for to-day at the Union-Square Theatre.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Every gentleman who indulges himself in the finest quality of the many articles of dress generally known as gentlemen's furnishing goods, knows Wards' establishments to be the place where they can always be obtained. The store of the firm at the corner of White-street and Broadway, that at Fourteenth-street and Broadway, and that at Twenty-fifth-street and the same great thoroughfare, are excellently situated for the convenience of customers, and at each of them the intending purchaser is sure to find the very best goods to be had in either American or European markets. It must be understood that the Wards do not do anything in the cheap and trashy line of business; they sell a splendid article at a fair price, and in paying it the purchaser knows that he gets the worth of his money. The latest fashions and makes in gentlemen's underwear, linen, scarfs, collars, hosiery, &c., may always be had here; and as soon as anything new comes out in London or Paris, it will be found in Wards' stores. Besides the large general trade the firm does, it has what may be called a special trade, confined to a select class of customers, who will have only the very best articles which money can procure. There are but two or three houses in the City which will cater for this class, because the cost of the goods is too high for the general trade, and it pays better to sell a larger quantity of inferior and therefore cheaper goods. Wards is one of the few firms which has this special trade, and if any one desires to see the very cream of the products of the loom and factory, as worked up into gentlemen's underwear, he can see it at Wards'. Gentlemen may be sure of always getting the best of any kind of articles in their line of business at the stores of this firm.

A PRODUCTIVE MINE.

The American has declared its first dividend and henceforth this most celebrated of telluride mines will make public its profits, which have thus far been known only to the fortunate owners. From the discovery in 1874 up to the late organization of the company that now owns the American and the Ajax, the total product of the American amounted to some $400,000. The result of what may be fairly regarded as merely opening the mine. The Ajax, lying parallel, is but slightly developed, but so far has shown like extraordinary characteristics as the American did at same stage of development.—*Express.*

Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New-York, at No. 12 Wall-street. They have a reputation for integrity and astuteness in all matters relating to stock speculations, which commends them to the confidence of those who cannot superintend their investments. Their weekly *Financial Report* gives very full information, and is sent free to applicants.—*New-York Tribune.*

Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair-dressing in the world.—*Exchange.*

An Alpine Avalanche.

In the Summer of 1864 a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls; they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side, burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistible avalanche, so the hacking cough, with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and the liver and bowels kept active by his PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, Linn County, Iowa, May 8, 1877.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro-pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse, until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or ben fit. Seeing your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Inclosed find $1 50 for a copy of your COMMON-SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER. Ever gratefully yours,

JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

—*Advertisement.*

IT IS much better to take proper care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using properly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, than to run any risk of developing a fatal pulmonary affection. This well-known curative is equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established *Twenty Years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures, and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
No. 30 John-st., New-York.

Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.—We have given the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, (our own invention,) to over 100,000 patients, for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Head-quarters, COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK OYSTERS. Maltby's Delicious, 10 cents a pound. 41 Harrison, and 76 Cortlandt-st., near the ferry. —*Advertisement.*

What every Mother needs is a reliable invigorant to brace up her delicate organization, and enable it to stand the constant drain which her trying duties impose. Every mother will not only comfort and strengthen herself, but will relieve and pacify her nursing babe by the free use of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has a remarkably healthful action on the internal operations, cures Headache, Nervousness, and all Dyspeptic symptoms, relieves painful Periods, and safely establishes regularity of the female functions. Buy from your druggist a $1 bottle, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its merits.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In the diseases of the kidneys and bladder, it gives instantaneous relief. For sale by all prominent druggists. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., No. 8 College-place.

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.

The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. For buckwheat cakes try GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST.

The Hour and Minute that your Vault, Safe, or store is open and closed during the week, and all irregularities in opening or closing is reported weekly by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, Central Office system. Main office, No. 518 Broadway.

Buy Your Hats from Burke, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

Brandreth's Pills quickly cure gout and rheumatism. Box 25 cents. Sent by mail. B. BRANDRETH, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HEACOCK—COLLINS.—At Englewood, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877, by Rev. Henry M. Booth, WILLIAM S. B. HEACOCK, of New-York, to ELLA COLLINS, of Englewood, N. J.

HOWE—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George L. Taylor, D. D., STEPHEN M. HOWE to MARY E., only daughter of Joel H. Miller, Esq.

MILES—PRICE.—Dec. 6, by Rev. T. H. Walker, Edward F. Miles, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., second surviving son of Falconer Miles, Esq., M. D., Torquay, England, and grandson of the late Major-Gen. Sir Edward Miles, K. C. B. K. T. S., &c., to H. W., widow of the late Judge Price and youngest daughter of C. Hopkins, Esq., M. P. P., Hamilton, Ontario.

OAKLEY—KELLOGG.—Dec. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William I. Budington, D. D., assisted by Rev. John F. Plumley, D. D., JAMES S. OAKLEY to FANNIE L., daughter of John Q. Kellogg, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WOOLMAN—NORCROSS.—Thursday, Dec. 6, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. L. Maxwell, GEORGE S. WOOLMAN, of New-York, and EFFIE NORCROSS.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

ARNOT.—On Friday morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Ogden, Villa Boscobel, High Bridge, HARRIOT T., widow of the late John Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y., in her 74th year.

Funeral from her late residence, Elmira, on Monday, Dec. 10.

BATES.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at Aiken, S. C., CHARLES R. BATES, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIGELOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 7, MARTHA, widow of the late Richard Bigelow, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 10, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 129 South Oxford-st.

COPCUTT.—Suddenly, on Dec. 5, FRANCIS COPCUTT, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Train from 30th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages at depot.

COVAS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 6, FANNIE MADELEINE COVAS, eldest daughter of Stamaty Covas, aged 16 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott and Prince sts., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, FRED. SON (only surviving child) of Mary J. and the late James Cushing, Jr., aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 126 West 44th-st., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

DAYTON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Dec. 6, GEORGE DAYTON, in the 66th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. No flowers. Carriages will await the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, JANE MARIA GRAHAM, eldest daughter of the late James Graham.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Gardiner, No. 133 East 14th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

HARDING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, HENRY MATHEW HARDING, son of the late Rev. Mathew and Mary Harding, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from All Souls' (Dr. Bellows') Church, 4th-av. and 20th-st., Saturday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

HALDANE.—At Gold Spring on Hudson, Dec. 7, 1877, MATILDA H., widow of John H. Haldane.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Monday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:03 A. M.

HAYWARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, JOHN HAYWARD, aged 59 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 280 Grand-st., Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends, of the family and members of Covenant Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

LULLING.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 7, early in the morning, CHARLES LULLING, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 5 West 22d-st., on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LYON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 6, of croup, HENRY ROSCOE, son of Phœbus W. and Sarah W. Lyon, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Funeral services at his parents' residence, Bloomfield, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 9:30 A. M. Train from Barclay or Christopher sts., New-York, at 8:30 A. M.

PINKNEY.—On the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, CLARA, wife of Dr. Howard Pinkney.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 6, ELIZA N., widow of Rev. James Pratt, D. D., and daughter of the late S. T. Northam, Esq., of Newport, R. I.

Funeral services on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, from No. 155 Carroll-st., near Henry-st. No flowers. The remains will be taken to Newport for interment.

RIDABOCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, 1877, MARY LOUISA, wife of Frederick A. Ridabock and youngest daughter of the late William B. Drake.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, Isaac J. and Romble S. Drake, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral Saturday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 311 West 43d-st.

ROSE.—At Cliftwood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, JOSEPH ROSE, formerly of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Monday, Dec. 10, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence at Cliftwood. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. 11:45 A. M. on Long Branch Road.

UPTON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 7, after a short sickness, Mrs. ANN UPTON, aged 65.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Thomas Eeaward, No. 32 Irving-place.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, ANNA, widow of the late Henry C. Valentine, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, at Locust Valley, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 9:30, Fulton-av. at 9:10 A. M., and Locust Valley at 4:20 P. M.

VOLCK.—Dec. 7, at Brooklyn, E. D., SALOMI B., wife of the late Jean G. Volck, in the 58th year of her age.

WILLIAMSON.—On Dec. 7, MARY, beloved wife of Samuel G. Williamson, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Lincoln Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 238 West 15th-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERWEAR
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
WARD'S. WARD'S.
881 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-STREET.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH-STREET.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-STREET.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 8, 1877, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 5 A. M., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Anchoria via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam ships Scythia and Britannic do not take mail for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for Brazil, direct, leave New-York Dec. 4. The mails for Hayti, N. P., leave New-York Dec. 4 and 8. The mails for the West Indies, via St. Thomas, direct, and for Porto Rico and Venezuela, direct, leave New-York Dec. 8. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 14. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 31.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1877.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
Continuation and last day's sale of
BRIC-A-BRAC—Antique Carved Furniture, Porcelains, Cloisonné Enamels, Antique and Modern Rugs, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, Dec. 12 and 13, and now on exhibition, free, Day and Evening at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
BY BEST AND FAVORITE ARTISTS,
Valuable and interesting, principally the collection of a well-known connoisseur in Philadelphia, carefully selected choice specimens of the artists represented.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.
NO. 186 FRONT-ST.,
BURLING-SLIP, near FULTON FERRY,
H. C. PARRE, has just received
CHOICE DECORATED PORCELAIN WARE,
RICH LACQUERED TRAYS, BOXES, &c.,
INLAID BRONZES AND ENAMELS.
A large assortment of PICTURES.

SEASIDE LIBRARY—LATEST ISSUES.
170. Newton Forster. By Capt. Marryatt.....10c.
169. St. Patrick's Eve. By Charles Lever.....10c.
168. Con Cregan. By Charles Lever.....20c.
167. The Queen's Necklace. By Alex. Dumas.....10c.
166. The Last Aldini. By George Sand.....10c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 241 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and Country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 20 VESEY-STREET,
Opposite Herald Office.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. Box 34 Pills, $1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Wm-st., N.Y. Sold by Druggists.

DR. WAIT, SR., 45 EAST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS dentistry at low, popular prices. Extracting, under pure, fresh gas, without extra charge. Calls solicited.

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THE ATLANTIC FOR 1878
Will present

SERIAL STORIES by W. H. BISHOP, HENRY JAMES, JR., and W. D. HOWELLS; SHORT STORIES by T. B. ALDRICH, ROSE TERRY COOKE, CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON, J. W. DE FOREST, and other favorite writers; SKETCHES AND ESSAYS by MARK TWAIN and CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER; DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN LIFE AND TRAVEL by W. W. STORY, T. B. ALDRICH, and C. E. NORTON; STUDIES FROM FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH BOOKS by HENRY JAMES, JR., W. D. HOWELLS, HARRIET W. PRESTON, and others; POEMS by WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW, and HOLMES; ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL TOPICS; THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB, universally popular.

Terms of THE ATLANTIC: Single numbers, 35 cents; yearly subscription, $4, postage free; with life-size portrait of Whittier, Bryant, or Longfellow, $5; with two portraits, $6; with all three portraits, $7.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The November and December numbers of THE ATLANTIC, containing poems by Whittier and Longfellow, and the commencement of Mr. Bishop's new serial story, "Detmold," will be mailed free to all new subscribers to THE ATLANTIC for 1878.

Remittances by mail should be sent by a money order, draft on New-York or Boston, or registered letter, to H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston;
RURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

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NO. 182 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
Invite attention to their exceptionally attractive display of BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Their stock has been carefully selected, and represents the choicest books in every department of literature in both cloth and fine bindings, while their assortment of
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Is practically endless, and will, it is believed, fill the requirements of all classes of purchasers.
☞ Store is open in the evening during December.
, Putnam's ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY CATALOGUE of new and desirable books issued by American and English publishers forwarded upon receipt of six cents.

SOLOMON ISAACS.
A powerful new novel, by B. I. Farjeon, author of "Blade o' Grass," "Grif," &c. Price, 50 cents.

THAT COMIC PRIMER.
An irresistibly funny book. Children are delighted with the pictures, and parents are intensely amused by the burlesque readings. One of the best bits of fun ever published. Price, 50 cents; and cloth, $1.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

MECHANICS OF VENTILATION.
By GEO. W. RAFTER, Civil Engineer. Being No. 33 Van Nostrand's Science Series. 18mo, boards, 50 cents.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.
, Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

OUR ARTIST IN PERU.
A new book of caricatures of travel, by G. W. CAR

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 7, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....	106	Hoes, bales.....	55
B. E. Peas, bags.....	55	Crude Turp., bbls..	17
B. W. Flour, pkls..	283	Spirits Turp., bbls..	398
Beans, bbls.....	207	Rosin, bbls.....	1,887
Beer-wax, pkls.....	6	Tar, bbls.....	392
Cotton, bales.....	3,151	Oil, bbls.....	75
Copper, bbls.....	98	Oil-cake, pkls.....	1,634
Dried Fruit, pkls...	228	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	130
Eggs, pkls.....	358	Pea-nuts, bags.....	360
Flour, bbls.....	14,808	Pork, pkls.....	1,263
Corn-meal, bbls.....	200	Beef, pkls.....	63
Corn-meal, bags.....	198	Cut-meats, pkls.....	3,771
Wheat, bushels.....	47,158	Lard, tcs.....	3,046
Corn, bushels.....	92,914	Lard, kegs.....	930
Oats, bushels.....	24,781	Butter, pkls.....	4,032
Malt, bushels.....	4,670	Cheese, pkls.....	10,241
Barley, bushels.....	53,985	Dressed Hogs, No..	190
Peas, bushels.....	10,090	Spelter, pcs.....	1,810
Oat-meal, bbls.....	220	Starch, pkls.....	100
Flax-seed, bags.....	500	Tallow, pkls.....	101
Grease, pkls.....	24	Tea, pkls.....	5
Grass-seed, bags.....	243	Tobacco, hhds.....	52
Hides, No.....	1,302	Tobacco, pkls.....	166
Hides, bales.....	350	Tobacco, pcs.....	522
Hops, bales.....	873	Whisky, bbls.....	780
Lead, pigs.....	966	Wool, bales.....	53
Leather, sides.....	17,647		

ASHES—Pots are yet quoted at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 75 ₱ 100 lb., but no important movement reported.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and firm at 16c.@20c., gold, for invoices, on a good demand, with sales reported of 4,000 bags per Rio, J. B. S., at 17¾c., gold; 4,200 bags, to arrive at New-Orleans, per Alvington, at 18¾c., gold.....Other kinds wanted; quoted firm; 700 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms; 1,000 piculs Java per Queen, 1,000 mats do. per Samarang, and 3,750 bags Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on restricted offerings and a moderate demand.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 950 bales, (of which 71 bales were on last evening,) including ——bales to shippers, 665 bales to spinners, and 253 bales to speculators, on the spot. Speculative delivery business has been to a liberal aggregate at stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 83,300 bales, (of which 16,900 bales were on last evening and 66,400 bales to-day,) with 6,600 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.58c.; January, 11.64c.@11.65c.; February, 11.77c.@11.78c.; March, 11.89c.@11.90c.; April, 12c.@12.01c.; May, 12.10c.@12.12c.; and July, 12.24c.@12.27c.; August at 12.26c.@12.39c., showing an advance of 9@15 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,151 bales, and at the shipping ports 25,984 bales, against 23,491 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 179,187 bales, against 172,865 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 1,681,413 bales, against 2,031,567 bales for the corresponding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (six days,) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 56,669 bales: to the Continent, 14,132 bales: to France, 14,210 bales; to the Channel, 3,994 bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 712,849 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 84,583 bales.....The week's export clearances, hence, have been 9,074 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Strict Ordinary...	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary....	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord'y.	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Low Middling....	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mid'g.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling.....	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling....	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid'g.	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Fair.....	13	13	13¼	13¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	9 13-16	Low Middling.....	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord...	10 7-16	Middling.....	11 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—The export inquiry for suitable grades of State and Western Flour was again to-day quite brisk, leading to free dealings, partly for forward delivery, at a shade better prices on restricted offerings, closing strong. Market otherwise generally quiet, and values quoted irregular, and, in instances, weaker.....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,350 bbls. all grades, including sundry unsound Flour.....Of Western to choice, at $3@$5 50: Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3@$4 10 for poor to about choice Winter and $3@$4 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $5@$5 15; inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 65, mainly at $5 55; (about 1,500 bbls. sold at this rate;) good to choice do. at $5 65@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 30@$6 40 for good to choice, (and up to $6 50 for fancy, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40;) do., for South America, $6 65@$6 75 for fair to very choice; Low Grades and Western markets, at $5 30@$5 55, (3,000 bbls. sold at these figures,) closing with $5 55 bid; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 75, (3,000 bbls. Milwaukee Extra bought at Milwaukee at $5 55@$5 62½;) good to choice do. at $5 85@$6, (1,000 bbls. December delivery sold at $5 75;) and other previously quoted grades without change, included in the reported sales were 14,000 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 3,500 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 1,000 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 300 bbls. for export, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15,) 3,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 14,500 bbls. for export at $5@$5 75;) 1,100 bbls. do. Patent do., 3,800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,100 bbls. for export at $4 25@$4 75,) 4,400 bbls. Winter Extras, 1,050 bbls. Superfine, 950 bbls. No. 2, and Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour sold to the extent of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at firm rates.....Rye Flour somewhat easier, on sales of 225 bbls., chiefly Superfine, including very choice State at $4 30.....Corn-meal quiet; 350 bbls. sold, chiefly Yellow Western.....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair jobbing demand; carried into, at 1 35@1 13 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour and Grain as last quoted.

RICE—A very moderate call has been noted for most kinds, at weak and somewhat irregular figures.....Sales include 2,000 bags, Rangoon terms, in bond, 500 bags, loose Muscatel at $1 95@$2 07½; 4,000 half-box Valencia at 6¾c.@7c.; 500 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6½c.; 20 cases Citron at 15¼c.@15½c.; 350 cases Layer Figs at 9c.@10c.; 200 bbls. Evaporated Apples at 5¾c.@6c.; 250 bags French Walnuts at 9c.@9¼c.; 800 bags Brazil Nuts at 4c.@4½c.; 200 bags Sicily Filberts at 10¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been further advanced fully 1c. a bushel on light offerings, showing a steadier and more confidence in the general position, but the dealings have been very moderate, having been impeded by extreme prices claimed, though a fairly active demand was noted for export and milling purposes. The speculative inquiry was somewhat limited, and was better with sales reported of 104,000 bushels, all for prompt delivery or to arrive soon, including 27,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 50, (of which 6,000 bushels to arrive;) 1,000 bushels White State at $1 50; 3,000 bushels Red Western at $1 45; 41,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 37½@$1 38, (25,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 37½;) 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 33½, closing with $1 33½ bid, and upto $1 34; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 32, 4,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 32¼.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 43½ bid, and $1 45 asked; do., January, at $1 44½@$1 48; do., February, at $1 45@$1 50.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 31¾@$1 32¾; January at $1 33¼@$1 33½; February at $1 34¼@$1 37.....And No. 3 Northwest Spring, December option, at $1 33@$1 35; do., January, $1 33½@$1 37; do., February, at $1 35@$1 37½ ₱ bushel.....Corn has been quoted up ½c.@2c. ₱ bushel, in moderate offerings, and a better inquiry, partly for export, though mainly for home use and on speculative account, closing buoyantly.....Sales have been reported of 247,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 207,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 65c.@65¼c., closing firmly at 65½c.; do., in store, 128,000 bushels, at 64c.@64¾c., closing at 64¼c. bid; New-York No. 2, December, 8,000 bushels, at 63c.; do., January, 11,000 bushels, at 63c.; steamer Mixed, 2,000 bushels new, at 62c.; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 8,000 bushels, at 64¾c.; do., January, 16,000 bushels, at 62c.; No. 3, new crop, at 60c. @60¼c.; (about 20,000 bushels, of which 12,000 bushels at 60¼c.;) ungraded mixed Western Corn at 62¾c.@65¼c. (5,000 bushels High Mixed at 65½c.;) new Yellow Western at 62c.; old, do., at 66c.; New-York Yellow, (car-loads,) at 66c.; Yellow Jersey at 68c.; White Western, 4,000 bushels, on private terms.....At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 62¾c.@63¾c.; January at 61¾c.@62¼c.; February at 61c.@61¼c.; (and New-York No. 2, December, closed at 65c.@65¼c.; do., January, at 63c.@63½c.; do., February, at 60½c.@60¾c.....Rye quoted a shade higher, and in more request.....No. 1 Western, boat-loads, quoted at 75c.@77c.; No. 2 do. at 73c.@74c.; afloat, (car lots sold at 72c.@73c.;) prime State, 77c.; (about 8,000 bushels prime State, taken for export, at 77c.;) also, 500 bushels Canada, in bond, at 70.....Barley has been unusually active, almost wholly for export, at firmer prices.....Sales reported of 66,000 bushels two-rowed State, No. 2, at 70c.@71c.; 50,000 bushels do. Canada, in bond, at 79¾c.@80c., chiefly at 80c.; 8,200 bushels ungraded Canada at 86c., and a boat-load of choice No. 1 Canada at $1.....Feed barley has been more sought after and quoted stronger; 40,000 bushels sold at 59¾c.@60c.....Barley Malt unchanged; 2,000 bushels two-rowed State sold on private terms.....Canada Peas steady; 4,300 bushels, in bond, at 86c.....Oats have been quoted stronger, on a moderate business.....Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 1,400 bushels, at 39¼c.; New-York No. 1, 7,000 bushels, at 39¾c.@40c.; New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 39¾c.; Mixed Western, 1,400 bushels, at 38½c.@39¾c.; White Western, 5,600 bushels, at 39¼c.@41c.; (2 car-loads, 35 lb. average, at 41c.) No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bushels, early, at 39c., and near the close, 6,000 bushels, at 40c. White State, 4,600 bushels, at 39c.@41c.; Mixed State, 2,800 bushels, at 39c.@40c.....Feed quiet; 40-lb. quoted mainly at $18@$18 50; other grades within the previous range.....Hay and Straw in moderate request at former rates.....Seeds in rather more demand at steady rates.....Sales, 75 bags Clover-seed at 8½c.; and 2 car-loads of Flax-seed at $1 50.....The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 32,528 bbls. Flour, 466,241 bushels Wheat, 2,912,212 bushels Corn, 190,998 bushels Barley, 60,167 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been selling moderately on the basis of former quotations.....Desirable lots of stock have been held quite confidently.....Sales the week to 3,000 Montevideo, at 22¼c., gold, cash, less 2 1-3 ₱ cent., 7,000 Buenos Ayres, in Boston, at 21½c., gold, four months, 2,500 Negros, at 18¾c., gold, 5,000 Colonia, 3,700 Central American, 1,100 Dry California, 1,800 English cow, 700 green-salted Texas, 350 green-salted Valparaiso, and 214 Laguayra, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, with new crop Hops at 5c.@13c. for New-York, 8c.@12c. for Eastern, and 5c. @10c. for Wisconsin: crop of 1876, 3c.@6c.; Olds, all sorts, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.: Californian, 15c.@16c.....Exports hence for the week, 2,753 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A fair inquiry has been noted in the leading kinds of Lumber, with values generally quoted firm for the more desirable kinds of stock.....Eastern Spruce quoted at $12 50@$13 50; Yellow Pine quoted here at $18@$24; White Pine at $14 50@$20, and Hard Woods nominally unaltered.....Eastern Laths have been in demand and quoted at $1 65@$1 75.....Lime has been moderately sought after and held firmly with fair prices ruling.....Cement and Plaster of Paris in request at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin generally inactive; quoted as before. Of Spirits Turpentine 1,200 bbls. reported sold, at 33c.@33½c., closing at 33¼c., asked. Other figures unchanged.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate supply and demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $34@$35 ₱ ton.....Eastern Cakes for the week, 1,299 bbls.

OILS—A fair inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds since our last, mostly in small lots, as needed for immediate use, at generally firm rates.....Crude Cotton-seed, Refined and Yellow, quoted at 50c. Refined Cotton-seed-oil in active request at buoyant prices.....December option quoted at the call at 55c. bid, and 58c. asked, and January at 52½c.@54c.; February at 51c.@55c., and March at 50½c.@54c. Sales reported of 100 bbls. December, at 55½c., and 100 bbls., March, at 50½c. first half of 1878 quoted at 48¾c.@50c.....Prime City Lard-oil, 70c. @75c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@60c.; Crude Sperm, $1 07@$1 09; (1,500 bbls. sold on New-Bedford on private terms;) Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.....Olive-oil at $1 12½@$1 20; Neatsfoot-oil at 75c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been inactive to-day for cash delivery, at irregular prices, and closed nominally no important lots; new quoted at $13 76 for December, and $13 50 for unInspected.....Other kinds dull and nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess is fairly demand; December option quoted at $13 35; January, nominal; February, $13 30 bid; March, $13 35@$13 45, with sales reported of 250 bbls. December, at $13 35; 500 bbls., February, at $13 26 @$13 30, and 1,000 bbls. March, at $13 35@$13 45.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6¼c.; fancy Pigs at 6¾c.....Cut-meats rather more sought after at about steady figures.....Sales include 76,000 ₱. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lb., for Baltimore, at 7c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range. Also, 50 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¾c.....Bacon sold to the extent of 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for Western delivery, at $6 12½@$6 25. Also, 200 bxs. Long Clear, December delivery here, at 6¾c., free on board.....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, and at the above quoted firmer.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. prime new at $8 45@$8 47½, closing at $8 50 asked; 750 tcs., to arrive, at $8 45@$8 47½; 38 tcs., of grade, at $8 30, and for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard in more demand, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close at $8 45 bid; January, $8 47½ asked; Feormary, $8 55 bid; March, $8 65 bid.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 250 tcs., December, at $8 45; 1,500 tcs., January, at $8 42½@$8 47½; 2,500 tcs., February, at $8 55; and 1,250 tcs., March, at $8 62½@$8 65.....City Steam and Kettle in fair demand, quoted at the close at $8 45. Sales, 210 tcs. at $8 45. And No. 1 quoted at the close at $8 25. Sales, 900 tcs.....Refined Lard in more demand, and for the Continent quoted for early delivery, at the close, at 8c. @8 20 ₱ 100 lb.; choice do., for the West Indies, at $8 75, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs., for the West Indies, on private terms; 500 tcs., contracted to arrive, at $8 50; 250 tcs., December, $8 47½.....Beef and Beef Hams dull and nominal.....Tallow in fair demand, and prices

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Dec. 26
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 19 | ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 2

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $90 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY,

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 8 | ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22
NO STEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$80 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Dec. 8 | Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.
California.....Dec. 15, noon. | Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDONDERRY, OR DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT:
Utopia.....Dec. 15, noon. | Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's offices, Nos. 20 and 21 Broadway, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
JOHN P. PARKER.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 3 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
GELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Greece, Th., Dec. 13, 10 A.M. | Italy.....

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Daggett, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P.M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND NORTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Deakey.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) Trebilcock.....Dec. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Wyatt.....Wednesday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Deakey.....Sat., Dec. 8

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Dec. 13
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,280 tons, Sunderg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., DIRECT.
FRENCH TO NASSAU, N. P., Steam-ship SAN JACINTO will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M. For NASSAU direct, steam-ship CARONDELET, Wednesday, Jan. 2, from Pier 16 East River. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot; arrive at 4:18 and 9 P. M. Sleepers.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express, for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 and 9:40, A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Dept. Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached. For general Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

STEAM-BOATS.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal tickets offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pas. Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1877, at 4 P. M., for supplying, for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1878. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, NOV. 23, 1877.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for printing required by the said board for the year 1878. Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed, may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained. Each proposal must be addressed to the committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Printing." Two sureties satisfactory to said Committee will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The Committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1877.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—MARY G. PINKNEY, plaintiff, against JONAS SONNEBORN and Helen Sonneborn his wife, Jonathan Edgar, Sophie Dittenhoefer and Deutsche National Bank, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, number 78 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., August 29th, 1877.

ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 78 Nassau-st.

To Deutsche National Bank: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. A. R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated November 28th, 1877, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York.

ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post office and address, 78 Nassau-street, N. Y. City. d1-law6w8

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, camel's hair shawls, silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, Chains, &c. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
UNEQUALED STOCK of STAPLE BRANDS and ALL the

Latest Novelties
IN MERINO, CASHMERE, ALL-WOOL, COTTON, LISLE THREAD, SPUN, and PURE SILK

Hosiery,
And an IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

Underwear,
In ALL varieties of FABRIC and MANUFACTURE, At SPECIALLY DESIRABLE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
A CHOICE COLLECTION from PARIS, LONDON, VIENNA, and BERLIN, ALSO,
Japanese and Chinese Vases, Bronzes, Cloisonne Enamels, &c.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Prices Moderate.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

FINE FURS
M. MAHLER,
Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 1,157 Broadway, Near 27th-st.,
Offers during the next 30 days to the public a large and elegant assortment of

FINE FANCY FURS,
in which he is not excelled by any one, and presents extraordinary inducements to purchasers, viz.:

LADIES' SEAL MUFFS.....$8 00
LADIES' AND MISSES' SEAL CAPS.....2 50
MISSES' CHINCHILLA SETS.....from 6 00 to $10
MISSES' ROYAL ERMINE SETS.....7 00

FUR TRIMMINGS, astoundingly reasonable in price.
REAL CHINCHILLA TRIMMING, $2 to $3 per yard.
SEAL SACQUES AND SILK CIRCULARS, (seamless,)
in great variety and at exceedingly low prices.
SEAL SACQUES lengthened and remodeled at prices which challenge competition.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX, PARIS.—THE Robes et Manteaux and Costume Dress-making establishment of Mme. ROGER, by appointment to several foreign courts, formerly 4 Rue Mogador, has removed from the 1st September, 1876, to 47 Boulevard Haussmann.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 49TH-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

EVEN-SONG.

The fourth sermon in the course to young women. Subject—"The Mother."

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner of 18th-st., Union Gospel Services.—Rev. Samuel Colcord will speak at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Subject—"Reply to Mr. Frothingham's Recent Attack on the Christian Faith." Singing by Charles L. Gunn and the great new choir. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT GRAND UNION HALL, NO. 451 7TH-av., near 34th-st.—Praise meeting Saturday, 7:30, led by W. W. Bentley; Sunday preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Pastor of North Dutch Church, Passaic; temperance meeting at 3:30; Christian volunteer singers wanted.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Alfred H. Moment.—Sabbath services, morning, 10:30—"The Woman of Samaria." Evening, 7:30—"The Prodigal's Return—How to Cross Over Back to God,"—the third lecture of a series. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, COOPER Institute, Sunday, 3 o'clock.—Mr. John E. Risley will lecture. Subject—"Young Ladies, Wine, and Matrimony." Rev. Robert S. McArthur will also address the meeting. All invited. N. W. CADY, President.
J. B. Conklin, Secretary.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday, Dec. 9, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening topic—"Things Written Aforetime." Interesting Wednesday evening services at 7:45 o'clock. All welcome.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. J. M. King, D. D., Pastor, Morning subject: "Jesus drawing Men unto Him." Sacrament, and reception of members at 3 P. M. Evening: The Pastor will speak on Praise in connection with a Service of Song.

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Lecture Tuesday evening. Prayer-meeting Friday evening. All are welcome.

AN EVANGELIST, SERVING UNDER APOSTles restored to the Church, will preach on "Praying our Lord to Hasten His Second Coming." Tremont new hall, Broadway, near 32d-st., Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. No collection.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Samuel Hamilton, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., preaching, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30, P. M., by Rev. J. Johns.—Morning—"Old Wells." Evening—"Why He Must Go into Jerusalem." Sacrament at 3:30. Sunday-school at 2.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., services for Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach. Subjects, morning: "The Love of the Son." Evening, "Soul Weariness." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

A SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED BY Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, before the New-York Bible Society in the Collegiate Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 9, at 7:45 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Dec. 9, Rev. J. W. Chadwick will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Bellows at 7:45 in the evening, when seats are free. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, will preach on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 11 A. M. and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. J. Q. Adams will preach next Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

BISHOP SCHERESCHEWSKY, OF CHINA, will preach before the Guild of St. Cecilia, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th-av., above 45th-st.,
Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, Rector.
11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

Morning sermon—"The Bible at Home and in Rome." In the evening, Bishop Scherescheweky, of China, will preach before the Guild of St. Cecelia.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT. (PRESBYTErian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. Communion service at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIversalist Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor: Sunday morning at 11, "The Blessedness of Sacrifice;" evening at 7:45, "An Open Question;" Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.; weekly lecture, Friday evening at 8.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Henry Skewes, of Ogden City, Utah. Subject—"The Christian Church and Mormonism; and at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. G. C. Esray. Subject—"To Whom the Gates Open." All are welcome.

CHARLES-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERian Church, between Waverley-place and 4th-st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. J. Gillespie. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Evening subject—"Christ the Healer of the Suffering and the Restorer of the Fallen." Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 58TH-st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M. Evening service in the new chapel on 57th-st. at 7:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av., corner of 48th-st.—Rev. N. W. Conklin, D. D., will preach on Sabbath, 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., at 7:45 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 6TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., Rev. Dr. Shipman, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCopal Church, west of 8th-av.—Morning—Communion service; evening—Rev. H. Skenes, of Utah, will relate his experience among the Mormons. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st. Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. James M. Grey, Pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redemption, Brooklyn, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Crosby, of the Presbyterian Church, in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes earnestly desired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Reconciliation, No. 242 East 31st-st., near 2d-av. Services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widderer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 4th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening the Pastor, Rev. William M. Egbert, will preach the fourth in a course of sermons on "Our Social Duties."

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 125th-st. and Madison-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Ramsay, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday lecture and Friday prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

IS SUCH A TEACHER NEEDED?—THE messenger sent to restore all things (see Matt. xvii. 11,) will preach the pure word of personal power in the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Preparing the Way of the Lord."

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. J. H. Wright will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Lessons from Success." Evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Good-will Miss on at 2:30 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P.

THE EXCISE MUDDLE.

HOW THE QUESTION NOW STANDS.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LIQUOR-DEALERS—WHAT THE EXCISE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS SAY—MAYOR ELY ON THE SITUATION—THE GRAND JURY CONDEMN THE RECEIPT SYSTEM—THE ARRESTED MEN DISCHARGED ON BAIL—ADDITIONAL ARRESTS LAST NIGHT.

The offices of the Board of Excise Commissioners were beset all day yesterday by a mob of liquor-dealers. They were all anxious, most of them were angry, and a few were drunk. The controlling purpose of the majority was to file bonds to secure the consideration of the applications they made for licenses a long time ago, some of them dating back to the early part of last Summer. Others were desirous of making applications for licenses, and the remainder were anxiously inquiring as to the probability of procuring licenses previously applied for. The three Commissioners—Morton, Patterson, and Murphy—and their clerks were hard at work from the time of the opening of the office until 4 o'clock in the afternoon attending to the wants of the callers. After the latter hour, they remained until late in the evening, clearing up the business, and making ready for the labors of to-day. The visitors to the Excise office during the day were mainly of the roucher class of dealers in gin. Several of the applicants created a disturbance in the corridors of the Excise offices. Some even had the temerity to challenge the ill-will of the Commissioners by pounding vigorously at the door of the private office of those officials, when they could not press into the public room, and one gathered a crowd about him an advised that the Commissioners be lynched. Commissioner Morton said to a TIMES reporter that he did not feel grieved at the enforcement of the law by the Police. Of the manner of its enforcement he had, however, a very decided opinion. He was opposed to arbitrary actions; he condemned the arrest of persons for bailable offenses at hours when bail could not be given, simply for the purpose of subjecting the offender to the pain of imprisonment. He denied that he and his colleagues are responsible for the woes of the liquor-dealers who were arrested on Thursday night, and declared that neither he nor Messrs. Patterson and Murphy had given the persons who paid money to the board to understand that the receipts given them were as good as licenses. Mr. Morton pointed out a long list of defective applications for licenses, which date in great part from July last. He said that some persons whose applications were properly completed have neglected to call at the Excise office to learn if licenses had been granted or denied to them. The Commissioners have acted upon all such applications, and the applicants, by presenting their receipts, could either obtain licenses prepared for them or the return of their money. Mr. Morton said also that he did not know how the Excise Board could alter the methods heretofore pursued by them, on account of the danger into which the negligent liquor-sellers have allowed themselves to pass. The Commissioners will act promptly upon all properly completed applications for licenses.

Police Commissioner Erhardt said, in reference to the action of the Police on the previous night, that it was directed by law, and could not be varied from. The Police will enforce all laws until they are repealed. Superintendent Willing was called upon by a large number of liquor-dealers yesterday. To all of them he said it was his duty simply to enforce the law. He was asked if a liquor-dealer would be arrested a second time after he had given bail in a Police court to answer the first offense, in case he kept his saloon open without having a license, and he replied in the affirmative. One effect of this declaration was to induce some of his auditors to go home and close their stores—on the outside.

Mayor Ely called upon the Excise Commissioners at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He found the three Commissioners in their offices. He referred to the complaints made by the delegations which had called, and asked the Commissioners if they could not prevent the necessity for the arrest of reputable liquor-dealers. He was told by Commissioner Morton that the board had done everything possible to help the dealers referred to. The fact that the law was in dispute prevented the issuance of licenses as promptly as desired. Further than this, many applicants had not filed proper bonds. The Commissioners were sorry that the Police had not discriminated between those who had paid license fees and those who had laughed at the law. They would do all in their power for the relief of the liquor-dealers now pressing upon them, and as an evidence of their good will they would work after hours until affairs were settled into the customary routine. Leaving the office of the Excise Board, Mayor Ely went to the Police Head-quarters. Commissioner Erhardt was the only member of the Police Board in the Central Office. Commissioner Wheeler had gone home sick, and Commissioner Nichols is laid up with a sprained ankle. The Mayor told Commissioner Erhardt he had come up town to complain of the unnecessary, harsh, and cruel manner in which the Excise law had been enforced on the previous evening. Such spasmodic enforcement of law, said Mayor Ely, only resulted in making all law odious. Commissioner Erhardt replied that it was his personal desire that discrimination should be made between the reputable and the disreputable persons conducting business under the assumed authority of receipts from the Board of Excise. The statutes did not permit him, however, to give directions to the Police force other than those which had been issued. He had trusted that the Captains would exercise their good sense in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and he regretted if the fulfillment of the law affected reputable persons harshly. The Mayor asked the Commissioner if it was not possible for him, or if he would not feel justified, to order that no arrests for Excise law violations be made after the Police Courts had closed. The latter replied that he could not issue such an order without incurring the danger of indictment by the Grand Jury. He believed, however, that no necessity for such an order exists. The liquor-dealers are all notified, and can protect or expose themselves as they please. The Commissioner added that the occurrences of Thursday night and of yesterday had achieved one positive good, and that is, that within a month after the Legislature meets, some sensible law will be enacted—an excise law that everybody may understand. Upon taking leave of the Police Commissioner, Mayor Ely urged him to see to it that the law was not enforced with unnecessary severity.

His Honor next visited Superintendent Walling. That official told him he had acted with reference to excise matters under the resolution of the Board of Police. He thought that if the Excise Commissioners were more prompt in issuing licenses a good many people would have been saved much trouble. At the conclusion of his interview with the Superintendent, Mayor Ely left Head-quarters.

The Excise Commissioners remained in their offices until a late hour last night. They held a meeting and issued five licenses, and spent the remainder of the time in preparing facilities for doing business to-day. During yesterday 70 applicants for licenses filed bonds with the Commissioners, and 84 applications for licenses were received, the aggregate of the sums paid in being $4,020. Eighty-two licenses that were approved by the Commissioners some time ago, but were not called for by the applicants, were delivered yesterday.

A PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer came into court before Judge Brady yesterday, and made the following presentment in regard to the Excise cases:

To the Honorable the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the City and County of New-York:

The Grand Jury of above court has examined many witnesses in relation to violations of the Excise laws, particularly in the granting of licenses by the Board of Excise Commissioners, since the decision of the Court of Appeals in March last.

After a patient and thorough investigation, the Grand Jury desire to present to the court the whole system of Excise licenses, as now administered, as a public scandal. The Grand Jury believe that in a large number of instances where applications are made for hotel licenses of the third class, that the parties so applying swear falsely, and that the slightest examination by the Commissioners would in many instances show this to be the fact, while they claim to rely upon the reports of their inspectors, which must accompany and be indorsed upon each application; the evidence shows that the inspectors have not been sworn officers, but simply are expected to report "on honor," which allows very great latitude, and exposes them to severe temptation in making a report that will be accepted. The Grand Jury find one of the most serious causes for presentment is the system of taking the fee for license from each applicant, and although the receipt which is given them requires that they are to return it within 10 days and take out a license, yet we find that in a great many cases the applicants do not call for their license, owing to their inability to furnish bonds as required by the law, or the fear of a refusal on the part of the board to grant the license. In cases where the Board of Excise has taken the money and months afterward has notified the parties of a refusal to grant the license, yet the parties hold the receipt of the board for money so paid, and claim their right to sell spirituous liquors, holding the receipt to be their authority, while the Police have recognized the receipt as granting the right. Many persons finding themselves ineligible for a hotel license of the third class fall back on an ale and beer license, and then openly violate the law by selling spirituous liquors also. The evidence before the Grand Jury warrants them in saying that the evasion of the law in this manner is well understood by the officials of the Excise Board. The operations of the Board of Excise appear mainly to be to see how much money they can take in, and their books show the fact that in many cases months elapse after the receipt of the money by them before the decision is arrived at as to granting a license, the person, whether entitled to a license or not, continuing to sell in the meantime, as well as subsequently, even if the board refuse to grant the license.

The Grand Jury recommend that the present vicious system be changed at once, and that no money be taken until the board is ready to grant the license. This will place the responsibility where it belongs, and no one can violate the law by selling liquors under the (so-claimed) authority of a receipt, when he has been refused a license.

The Grand Jury would call the attention of the court to the want of co-operation on the part of the Police Justices with the efforts of the Police to bring to justice violators of the Excise law.

JOHN H. HALL, Foreman.
WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.
GRAND JURY ROOM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

The Grand Jury has not yet finished its work, and will meet again on Friday next for the continuation of business.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Emil Hollender, and others called upon Mayor Ely yesterday, and requested him to use his influence to prevent a repetition of the wholesale arrests of liquor-dealers which were made on Thursday night. Mayor Ely said that the action of the Police in the manner of making these arrests was incomprehensible to him. He knew that a large number of those who were taken into custody had paid their money for licenses several weeks ago, and had obtained receipts for the same from the Excise Commissioners. They had received no further notice from these Commissioners. He thought that the arresting of such men, after the courts had closed in the afternoon, when it was impossible for them to give bail until the next morning, was a great injustice. The Mayor also said that some time since he suggested that the Police Commissioners should not make arrests of liquor-dealers who had paid for licenses and held receipts for the money. Mr. Ottendorfer remarked that these men had done all they could to obey the laws, honorably, and he thought that common decency should have dictated to the City officials that they ought to have given them at least a few hours' notice before they were dragged from their places of business and locked up all night. Mayor Ely replied that he fully concurred with Mr. Ottendorfer, and he added that he would go immediately to Police Head-quarters and consult with the Police and Excise Commissioners on the subject. The deputation then left.

LIQUOR DEALERS ARRAIGNED.

Some 120 liquor-dealers were arraigned yesterday before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The magistrate, in cases where the prisoners were shown to have receipts for money paid for a license, held that they were conducting their business in good faith, and allowed them to go on their own parole to obtain bondsmen, and give bail in court this morning at 10 o'clock. In cases where bondsmen were present, bail in $100 was taken immediately, and the dealers set at liberty to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Among the cases disposed of was that of August W. Troch, of No. 204 South-street, who had been arrested, although he exhibited to the Police a receipt for the money which his employer, Karl Ordermann, had paid for a license. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for Mr. Ordermann, and, stating that he intended to make a test case of the arrest of his client's bartender, Troch, demanded a written examination. This was accorded by Justice Smith, and during its progress the fact was revealed that the prisoner was the proprietor of a hotel containing beds and accommodations for 22 guests. He applied for a license to the Excise Commissioners in June last, and had paid his money and received a receipt. Since receiving it he had appeared on three separate occasions to the Commissioners for his license, and each time had been informed that "it would be given him when they got ready." The counsel did not make known the course he intended to pursue in a higher court, and, the examination being concluded, his client gave bail to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions. The Communist, Justus H. Schwab, also gave bail to answer for selling beer on a receipt only.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning accused liquor-dealers were packed like sardines in the loathsome pen, while others were guarded by policemen in the section of the court to the left of the bench. Justice Duffy, the presiding Magistrate, disposed of the cases expeditiously. The morning session did not close till 2 P. M. The total number of prisoners arraigned on the charge of violation of the law was 122, of whom 119 were held in $100 bail, the remaining three being discharged. The examination-room was crowded with bondsmen going through with the necessary formula before obtaining the release of their friends. The same performance was repeated at the afternoon session, during which 47 dealers were arraigned and held in bail to "answer."

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday 118 liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice Murray for violation of the Excise laws. Of the 92 prisoners disposed of at the morning session 17 were discharged, as the evidence adduced was not sufficient to hold them. There were 26 cases in the afternoon, and 10 of these were dismissed. As the officers from the various precincts, including the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Nineteenth Sub, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second, arrived with the offending liquor-dealers in the morning they were placed in the large examination-room, adjoining the court, as the usual prisoners' pen was too small to hold them. Owing to the large number of bail bonds to be filled, it became necessary to put on an extra force of clerks. Ninety-one persons in all gave bail in $100 each to appear for trial.

At the Harlem Police Court, before Justice Kasmire, 42 dealers were arraigned, and held in $100 bail each for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

Yesterday was the busiest day ever known in the Jefferson Market Police Court. When Justice Morgan took his seat upon the bench at 7:30 o'clock A. M., 177 cases were awaiting disposition, 139 of them being for violation of the Excise law. The 139 persons held for selling liquors without license had been in jail all night, and were hungry, tired, sleepy, and ill-tempered. In consequence of the rule recently adopted in regard to the returns before the court, twice as much time was required as would have been under the old rule, and over 60 policemen were detained unnecessarily from their posts, some of them from 7:30 o'clock in the morning until quite late in the afternoon, after having been up late during the preceding night in making the arrests. After the excise cases were disposed of, each prisoner was allowed the privilege of finding bail for his appearance at court, and every one of them succeeded in finding satisfactory bondsmen. Besides the cases on the returns in the morning, 28 new excise cases were brought in during the day, making 167 excise cases for the day.

Capt. McDonald, of the Eighth Precinct, said last night that the saloon-keepers in his precinct were playing their cards very shrewdly just now. All the respectable places, he said, which had no licenses, were closed, while the disreputable places—resorts of thieves, &c.—were opening side doors through adjoining places of business, such as barber shops and the like, and letting their customers into their places in that way; and whenever they saw a policeman passing they would simply laugh and bid him defiance.

The total number of persons brought before the Justices of the various Police Courts for violations of the Excise law was 616.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

Following are the number of arrests made in each Police precinct from 6 A. M. yesterday until a late hour last night of persons charged with violations of the Excise law:

Precincts.	Number of Arrests.	Precinct.	Number of Arrests.
First	2	Twentieth	33
Fourth	7	Twenty-first	14
Fifth	7	Twenty-second	4
Seventh	23	Twenty-third	3
Eighth	15	Twenty-fourth	0
Ninth	9	Twenty-fifth	0
Tenth	14	Twenty-sixth	0
Eleventh	10	Twenty-seventh	4
Twelfth	13	Twenty-eighth	0
Thirteenth	12	Twenty-ninth	7
Fourteenth	20	Thirtieth	7
Fifteenth	7	Thirty-first	2
Sixteenth	0	Thirty-second	3
Seventeenth	4	Thirty-third	6
Eighteenth	6	Thirty-fourth	4
Nineteenth	22	Thirty-fifth	7
Total	268		

Among the arrests made by the officers of the Fifteenth Precinct was that of Charles L. Hammacher, of the Grand Central Hotel, who was taken into custody for selling liquors on a receipt merely instead of a license.

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY.

J. W. Bouton, of No. 706 Broadway, has a library for sale which belonged to a gentleman of this City, well known on Wall-street. It comprises desirable editions of the best authors, bound in elegant and substantial form, just such books as any gentleman of liberal literary tastes would be apt to collect about him. There are also curious books and some very rare editions. The gems of the collection are editions of Shakespeare of 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685. The first is the original edition with portrait by Droeshout and Ben Jonson's verses, in folio. The others are specimens of the second and third impressions, while the fourth, that of 1685, contains seven additional plays. The price asked for these four folios is $1,000, which is much less than they are said to have cost. The prices of all the books have been affixed by Mr. Bouton at what he considers reasonable figures. The collection is especially rich in the best English literature, in works on history and biography, in poetry and fiction of the higher class.

OCCULTATION OF VENUS.

This evening an occultation of Venus by the moon will occur—that is to say, the moon will pass directly between the earth and the planet. The planet is now two days and a half beyond her greatest eastern elongation, and is a very brilliant object in the eastern sky. The moon, which has been visible for only four days, will present a narrow crescent of light, being only one-sixtieth part illuminated, and will therefore not be bright enough to obscure the light of the planet except during the actual time of the occultation. The occultation will begin here at about 6:40 o'clock.

AN OLD VILLAIN.

Patrick Ward, aged 70, of No. 524 West Thirty-ninth-street, some time ago had a quarrel with his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Butler, of No. 150 West Forty-eighth-street. He had bought her some coal and a stove. After the quarrel he demanded the return of the stove and coal, which Mrs. Butler refused. Last night Mr. Ward called upon Mrs. Butler. He had two pounds of powder with him, done up in little bags of black paper-muslin, resembling in size and shape lumps of coal. These he deposited in the coal-scuttle and mixed up with the lumps. Mrs. Butler, not knowing this, soon after picked up the scuttle and poured a quantity of the contents into the stove. A terrific explosion followed, blowing the stove to pieces, destroying much of the furniture, and knocking Mrs. Butler down senseless, severely injuring her. Ward was arrested by Detective Schmittberger, and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

THE COUNTERFEITING GANG.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO COMPOSE IT—SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS—OUTLINE OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

Sinnott and Chamberlain, arrested on Wednesday last for endeavoring to pass forged bonds of the Maysville and Lexington (Ky.) Railroad Company, are known to belong to a gang of the most notorious counterfeiters and swindlers. Mr. W. S. Weed, of No. 49 Cedar-street, through whose instrumentality the arrests were effected, states that the gang consists of James Heddan, alias "Slippery Jim," Daniel B. Chamberlain, alias "Dead Beat," L. A. Brown, George W. Chadwick, Charles Richardson, Samuel D. Cox, Sol. Kip, Washburne, and the notorious William J. Ree. One of their plans of swindling the public was as follows: Chamberlain, Chadwick, Ree, and Brown forged a number of warehouse receipts for different kinds of merchandise, and then went around among the merchants and others and raised money on the deposits of the receipts. They got up a bogus company, having for its object the making and maintaining of a horse railroad to Coney Island. Ree was the prime mover in this swindle. They bought up the old iron on the then existing road, the price to be allowed to go as against the cost of constructing the new line. They sold the materials purchased, kept the proceeds, did not lay down a single rail, and flooded the market with bogus bonds of the road. They succeeded in swindling the Seventh Ward Bank out of thousands of dollars by the deposit of forged securities. Cox and Brown were engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit United States stamps, which were afterward put on the market by Ree and the confederates. Their head-quarters was a garret in a house corner of Beach-street and West Broadway. Again, goods were bought on time notes, one of the confederates giving another as reference as to solvency, &c., and then the goods were shipped off and disposed of.

Chadwick was sentenced to 10 years in State Prison for counterfeiting bonds, but was pardoned after serving about six years of his term. He was lately arrested for complicity in the forgery of the $64,000 check purporting to be drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company, and which was cashed by the Union Trust Company. William J. Ree has been frequently arrested for passing forged paper, and some few years ago was tried and found guilty of uttering forged notes, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison. He was pardoned by the then Governor, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Weed, who caused the arrest of Sinnott and Chamberlain, on discovering that the bonds were either stolen or forged, immediately gave information to the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange, and that body put Detective Sampson on the track of the forgers, and never ceased their efforts until the criminals were lodged in prison. The Law Committee will not rest until this whole gang is broken up, captured, or dispersed, and they are now sparing no exertion to accomplish such a commendable object.

FORTUNE-TELLERS IN JERSEY CITY.

Mary Watson and Ann Devin were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Davis, in Jersey City, on a charge of swindling by false pretenses. They had been in Jersey City for some days swindling the servant-girls, by pretending to tell their fortunes. The complainants against them were Mary Brown, a colored girl employed at the corner of Jersey-avenue and Mercer-street, whom they promised untold millions for a consideration of 55 cents, and Kate Carney, a kitchen-girl employed by Mrs. Lawson, of No. 334 York-street. Kate is very anxious for a husband, and when they promised to show her a picture of the man whom she would eventually marry, she became interested. Having tried unsuccessfully to borrow money enough from her mistress, she gave them a pair of sleeve-buttons as security, and the women proceeded to tell her fortune. She was required to bring out a suit of clothes to "wish on." The women also directed her to bring a napkin. She had none, and used a pocket-handkerchief instead. "Now hold a fragment of paper under the hand," they said to her, "and hold the handkerchief over it. Close your hand now on the paper, and put it in your bosom." She did as bidden, while one of the women tied the handkerchief around her head and blew on it three times. "Now," said they, when they had concluded their incantations, "you will find on the paper in your breast, when you wake up next morning, the portrait of your husband and a ring." They brought the ceremony to a close by walking off with her suit. Kate went confidingly to bed, waking up in the morning only to find that the promise had not been fulfilled. Having heard that the women were arrested she put in an appearance before Justice Davis yesterday morning, and told how she had been deceived.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH.

John Kildea, aged 63, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat at the residence of his daughter, No. 30 Horatio-street. Kildea was an habitual drunkard. On account of his bad habits and violent conduct his wife left him some time ago and went to live with their daughter. He resided after that event at No. 270 West-street. He has been more quarrelsome than usual of late, and a few weeks ago he had an encounter with his son-in-law, whom he stabbed in the face. Early yesterday morning Kildea while drunk called at his daughter's residence and asked to be allowed to lie down. He was given a bed, and had lain upon it for a short time when his wife entered the room. As soon as he saw her he became excited and drew a knife. Upon seeing the weapon Mrs. Kildea fled from the room, leaving her daughter behind her. Kildea jumped from the bed, and, flourishing the knife, told his daughter he would give her 20 minutes to bring her mother back to him, and if she did not bring her back he would cut his throat. His threat was not heeded, and after a short delay he walked into an adjoining room, where he sat down and cut his throat. He died almost immediately. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., UNION-SQUARE

In preparation for the approach of the holiday season, Johnston Brothers & Co., of Union-square, made large reductions of their ordinary stock of goods, by the simple expedient of reducing the prices, and thereby selling large amounts of them very rapidly. Room was thus made for the new stock to be laid in for the holidays, which is now on exhibition at the store. It is a rule of the firm to sell at the lowest living rates, and they claim that they frequently sell from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than other houses in the same line of business. Their display of fancy goods, largely in demand at this time, is quite an extensive one, including all kinds of Russia leather articles, dressing-cases, which make such pretty presents for those who can afford them; fancy jewelry in endless variety; writing-desks, work-boxes in many styles, fans of every kind known to the European and American trade; combs, brushes, soaps, perfumery, and elegant fancy stationery. Ladies will find special attractions in the stocks displayed at this store of French trimmed bonnets and round hats, and untrimmed felt and velvet hats; of ribbons, silks, satins, velvets, and plushes; of French flowers and millinery ornaments; ostrich and fancy feathers; dress and cloak trimmings; real and imitation laces; embroideries and fancy ties; collars and cuffs; silk and linen handkerchiefs; hosiery of every style; gloves, fancy worsted work, and wools, and a very complete assortment of umbrellas, which are also extremely suitable for presents. Johnston Brothers & Co. is a popular firm, selling at popular prices, and a good place to go for holiday bargains.

A MUSCULAR FEMALE.

Mrs. Barbara Franz is the proprietress of an abattoir on Johnson-street, Eastern District, Brooklyn, the management of which she superintends in person. On the 21st ult., William Pheiffer, an expert lasso-thrower, made several ineffectual attempts to lasso a wild steer. His companions ridiculed him for his failure, and one of them asserted that he could not lasso Mrs. Franz, who had just entered the abattoir. Pheiffer turned angrily and threw his lasso with such good aim that the loop, which was covered with blood and refuse, settled round Mrs. Franz's neck. The woman, who is large and muscular, seized a wooden stick with iron points, used by butchers in dressing cattle, and struck Pheiffer with it, breaking his leg. Yesterday Pheiffer sued her in the City Court to recover $5,000 for personal injuries. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $100.

LIGHTING THE PUBLIC LAMPS.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, received the following proposals yesterday for lighting the public lamps for the four months ending April 30, 1878: New-York Gas-light Company, $6 per lamp; Manhattan Gas Company, $6; Metropolitan Gas Company, $6 90; Harlem Gas Company, $8 30; New-York Mutual Gas Company, $8 88; Yonkers Gas Company, $15; Globe Gas Company, (naphtha,) $8; James Bryan, (naphtha,) $11 33. It is estimated that these bids represent a reduction of $55,000, as compared with the prices for the corresponding period this year.

THE DISABLED CLERGYMAN'S FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office for the disabled clergyman and wife, to whom Rev. Drs. Burchard and Porter called attention:

No name	$5 00	No name	$1 00
No name	5 00	Previously acknowledged	28 50
Total			$39 50

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Custom-house authorities yesterday seized 9,000 cigars which were smuggled into port on the Havana steam-ship Niagara.

The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church has recently been decorated and furnished, and will be open for inspection on Monday evening next.

The closing lecture of the course on art, by Mr. Corning, at Association Hall, will be delivered on Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Art in the Nineteenth Century."

Chang Mori, an almond-eyed Celestial of unprepossessing appearance, was duly sworn in as a citizen "to support the Constitution of the United States," &c., by Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, yesterday.

The third entertainment of the "Popular Series" at Chickering Hall will take place this evening, consisting of humorous and dramatic readings by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., with vocal and instrumental music between the pieces.

The next lecture in the free course of lectures for the people, at Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall this evening at 8 P. M. Subject, "The Geology of the Elements, Earth, Air, and Water;" lecturer, Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, LL. D., of Boston.

The Alumni of Columbia College have appointed a committee to consider the proposition to purchase for the college the library of the late George D. Strong, for many years a Trustee of the institution. It consists of 3,000 volumes, and the price is $15,000.

Martin Lyons, aged 65, flagman on the Harlem Railroad, was attacked and seriously injured last night at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street by some unknown man, who knocked him down and beat him. Lyons was sent to the Roosevelt Hospital.

The funeral of the late Edward A. Manice, who committed suicide on Tuesday morning at No. 46 Pine-street, took place yesterday from No. 40 Fifth-avenue. Only the near relatives and intimate friends of the family were present. Rev. J. Cotton Smith read the funeral services.

The Liberal Club did not hold a meeting at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons last night, and will hereafter meet at Republican Hall on Saturday evenings, where they expect to be free from the persecutions of their medical tormentors. At that hall to-night Mr. S. S. Nash will expatiate on "The Right, Use, and Abuse of Free Speech."

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen, after consulting with the Mayor and the Controller yesterday, agreed to offer the following rents for the buildings occupied by the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments: Eighth Regiment Armory, $7,000 per year; Ninth Regiment Armory, $8,000; Twelfth Regiment Armory, $9,000. Under the old leases of these buildings, $15,000 a year was paid for each of them.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, several members of the Cabinet, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, will come on from Washington by special train on Tuesday next for the grand ball at the Academy in aid of the Crescent and Cross Society. Many members of the Army and Navy will also be present, it is to be hoped, in uniform. All gentlemen entitled to wear orders or decorations are requested to appear in them.

The Old Guard of New-York will have a military ball at the Academy of Music the latter part of January. It being the only military ball announced this season at the Academy, it is expected that there will be a large and brilliant gathering. The Old Guard, at their annual meeting, re-elected Alexander Henriques as President, Eugene S. Ballin Vice President, Washington Hadley Secretary, and Charles G. Child Treasurer.

The steam-ship Bermuda arrived in port yesterday afternoon. As she was running up to her dock, and was passing Pier No. 1 North River, a steam lighter belonging to the line of John T. Shortland ran across her bow. The speed of the steamer could not be checked, and she cut the lighter amidship, causing her to sink almost immediately. Three men who were on board the wrecked vessel were thrown into the water, but were rescued by boats from the Battery.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman into the cause of death of Allen Hogan, Joseph Smith, and George Jackson, colored waiters, who lost their lives at the burning of the steam-ship C. H. Northam. The testimony was brief, similar to that reported in THE TIMES at the time of the fire, and did not throw light upon its origin. The verdict was that the deceased were killed by suffocation. The jury censured the New-Haven Steam-boat Company for failing to have certain witnesses present at the inquest.

Lectures on art will be delivered on Saturday and Wednesday mornings, at 11 o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, through the month of December. The first of the series will be delivered this morning. Monday nights will be "gala nights" at the Academy, with music, &c., and the price of admission will be 50 cents. Mr. Marshal O. Roberts will open his picture gallery at No. 107 Fifth-avenue, on Friday, the 14th inst., from 11 to 4, the proceeds of the sale of tickets of admission being given to aid the Loan Exhibition.

Mrs. Catharine Delany, of No. 40 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and reported that her husband, Lawrence Delany, a Central Park policeman, was missing from his home. She gave a description of the missing man, and Sergt. Tuck recognized it as that of a man who was found in a fit at the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn side, on Thursday afternoon, and having been taken to the Long Island Hospital, he died there. Mrs. Delany went back to Brooklyn to claim the body of her husband.

BROOKLYN.

George Kane recovered a verdict of $1,600 against the City Railroad Company yesterday for the loss of the services of his wife, who sustained severe injuries by being thrown violently off one of the company's cars.

A thief broke a pane of glass in the window of L. B. Sage, a jeweler, residing at No. 599 De Kalb-avenue, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and striking a match was about to help himself to some jewelry, when Mr. Sage, whose bed-room is at the rear of the store, and who had been aroused by the breaking of the glass, fired a shot at the marauder. Mr. Sage saw the thief clasp his hands over his side and stagger back, but the fellow succeeded in making his escape.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Gilbert, application was made on behalf of the Farmers' and Loaners' Trust Company for instructions as Trustees in the matter of the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds for $2,239,835 on the New-York and Boston Railroad Company. Under the laws of 1876 a majority of the bondholders of that bankrupt road have formed themselves into a corporation called the New-York, Westchester and Putnam Railroad Company, and they now ask the Trustees in question to convey to them the road and its franchises. Decision reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

Prof. Symmes, of Washington, while visiting the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville a few days ago, sat down to write a letter to his wife, and just as he was writing the superscription he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and now lies at the institution in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. Boehme, wife of Frederick Boehme, who keeps a liquor saloon at Silver Lake, Tompkinsville, made an attempt upon her own life at an early hour yesterday morning, at her residence on Richmond road, Stapleton, by shooting herself through the left lung with a small revolver. Mrs. Boehme has for some time been in a low stage of consumption, and this, with bad treatment at the hands of her husband, as alleged, induced her to attempt suicide. The wound will probably prove fatal.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate Coffin, at White Plains, yesterday, adjourned the proceedings in the case of the claimants for shares in the estate of the late John A. Merritt, until decision has been given on the application of an alleged son of the deceased, who has applied to Judge Gilbert to remove the whole matter into the Supreme Court for a jury trial.

The officers of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank have discovered a ledger account with William R. Humphrey, the absconded secretary, that has a credit balance of $92. No drafts had been made against the account. Of course, this sum goes into the bank's assets. It is somewhat curious that Humphrey should rob other depositors for ready means, and leave his own credit balance unimpaired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Notice is given of the application to the incoming Legislature for an act consolidating Jersey City and Hoboken.

George R. Mulford, a clerk in the employ of Alderman Titus, of Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having embezzled $200. He was committed for trial.

John T. McDougal, one of the indicted pool-sellers of Hoboken, yesterday retracted his plea of not guilty, in the Hudson County Sessions, and entered a plea of non vult.

Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday granted a rule removing the cases of the liquor-dealers, convicted before Judge Davis of selling liquor without license, into the Supreme Court for reviewal.

A singular accident occurred on the North River yesterday afternoon. The schooner Martha E. Price was sailing leisurely up the river, when the Jersey City ferry-boat John S. Darcey collided with her. The ferry-boat struck the bowsprit, tearing it away, then dashed against the hull of the schooner with such force as to snap off her two masts at the deck; these falling, crashed in the schooner's cabin and destroyed her yawl-boat. The passengers on the ferry-boat were thrown into a state of great alarm, but she escaped without any considerable damage, and fortunately no one was hurt on either boat.

The jury in the case of Miss Catherine Barton against Andrew J. Mandeville, a well-known resident of Newark, and a married man, to compel him to support their child, were discharged at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, not being able to come to any agreement. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

A petition is being circulated and largely signed in New-Brunswick praying the Legislature to abolish the District Court. The petitioners recite that the court was forced upon them against their will; that it complicates the judiciary machinery, and that it is costly and useless. Similar complaints are made in other cities.

Rev. James H. Eccleston, of Trinity Church, Newark, has been elected Bishop of West Virginia, but yesterday he stated he had not made up his mind whether to accept the position or not. Three years ago he was elected Bishop of Iowa, but after the vote was announced some question was raised about its validity, and Mr. Eccleston settled the matter by declining the office. He was only ordained a priest in 1866.

The appointment of William J. Winges as Treasurer of Hoboken, was last evening vetoed by Mayor Russell, and the veto sustained. The objection was that the city's interests were being delayed by the inability of Mr. Winges to procure bondsmen, a state of affairs that Mayor Russell considered very injurious. Owing to the deficiency in the accounts of the late Treasurer, Mayor Russell said that it was imperative that Mr. Kamena's successor should be a responsible man. Councilman Ellis then presented the name of August Bente, and he was elected by a vote of 5 to 3. Mr. Bente is a gentleman of wealth and character, and has been for many years a resident of Hoboken. His appointment will be confirmed by the Mayor.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Seven steam-ships have left this port for Europe during the present week, and five more are to follow to-day. The vessels leaving to-day are the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, the Britannic, of the White Star Line, and the Spain of the National Line, for the same port; the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, and the Hermann, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Bremen. All of these vessels will carry passengers. The largest passenger list of any steamer sailing during the week is that of the Britannic, which numbers 118. Robert C. Hutchings, ex-Surrogate of this County; Samuel M. Bryan, who was the Commissioner for Japan at the Centennial Exhibition, and who is to act in the same capacity at the Paris Exposition, and Mr. Keefer, the Canadian Commissioner at the Exposition, are among the Britannic's passengers. Lieut.-Col. W. Butler Beck and Officers R. B. Browne and J. H. Patyki, all of the United States Army, are to sail in the Spain. Full lists of the saloon passengers in the vessels above named are given below:

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—Robert C. Hutchings, H. D. Woods, J. F. Gilbert, Miss Fanny Gilbert, James Brayley, G. P. Arnaud, L. Bum, Thomas Shillington, S. B. Robinson, Alexander Nicoll, William Barron, Mrs. Barron, Miss Fanny Barron, Miss Constance Barron, Master William Barron and child, Capt. Jones, F. D. C. McKay, V. A. Blacque, Mrs. Blacque, W. J. Parkinson, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. McDougal and two infants, E. N. Chinic, Mrs. Chinic, Mr. Keefer, Mrs. Keefer, Mr. Keefer, Jr., Miss C. Keefer, Mrs. Paulding and infant, Miss McKeaney, Miss Strong, A. Lamarche, Mr. Cameron, Miss Katy McDonald, Samuel M. Bryan, J. C. Drayton, C. B. Moore, John Hutchinson, Jr., Mr. Petrie, Francis P. Knight, O. Wesendonck, C. Conto, E. P. Babcock, Mrs. Babcock, Judge Smart, Master Alder Smart, Master William C. Smart, T. H. French, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, W. H. Taylor, E. W. Davey, D. Knight, H. Higgo, M. Neill, A. do Nascimento, B. de Nascimento, P. Rigo, Garneau, H. S. Ward, Henry Field, J. E. Lockwood, J. M. Graves, George T. Arnold, F. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Carrie Larson, H. Goulding, Albert Stickney, Patricio Norena y Miramon, Mrs. Miramon, Miss D. Miramon, Miss Conception Barron, Master William Barron and child, Capt. Jones, F. D. C. McKay, V. A. Blacque, Mrs. Blacque, W. J. Parkinson, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. McDougal and two infants, E. N. Chinic, Mrs. Chinic, Mr. Keefer, Mrs. Keefer, Mr. Keefer, Jr., Miss C. Keefer, Mrs. Paul

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THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND SERVIA.

THE CZAR'S TOTAL LOSS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR—SULEIMAN PASHA'S RECENT BATTLES—SERVIA HEARD FROM ONCE MORE—A VERITABLE "LITTLE JOKER."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—It is officially announced that the Russian loss between Nov. 10 and Nov. 17 was 3,153 men. The total loss since the commencement of the war is 74,858 men.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The Turkish Government has impressed the street-car horses for the Army."

A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, says: "The battles of Mariani and Elena on the 4th inst. were more unfortunate for the Russians than at first reported. Fifty officers and 1,800 men were killed and wounded and 11 guns captured. Operations on the 6th inst. were confined to driving the Turkish right, numbering 10,000 men, from Slataritza to Bebrova. The Turkish left confronting Jakowitza numbers 3,000 men." A dispatch from Constantinople says there is no further progress on either side in the operations at Kamarli.

A Reuter dispatch from Novi Bazar, dated yesterday, says: "Four battalions of Servian infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six guns, arrived on the 5th inst. at Yavor. The following day a number of Servian troops crossed into Turkey."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: "News of the Servians crossing the frontier into Turkey turns out to be unfounded. The Porte received advices this evening, dated Nisch yesterday, stating that all was quiet on the frontier. A portion of the Servian troops concentrated near the frontier have been withdrawn and the other portion dismissed to their homes."

CONSTANTINPLE, Dec. 8.—The Governor of Kossovo telegraphs that on Dec. 5 Servian forces arrived at Yavor. Four Servian officials crossed the frontier to Sienica, demanded an explanation of the presence of Turkish troops there, and demanded their withdrawal by 12 o'clock noon Dec. 6. There were also a disturbance and fighting on the 5th inst. between the Servian and Mussulman inhabitants of Sienica.

Later.—The Servians crossed the frontier at Yavor, and erected fortifications on Ottoman territory. Mehemet Ali has confided to Baker Pasha the command of a division. The Porte has received no ultimatum from Servia.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE LATE ADVANCE ON TIRNOVA—AN UNEASY FEELING SHOWN BY THE ECONOMIST AND THE SATURDAY REVIEW OVER THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Times* to-day, in its war summary, says: "Suleiman Pasha's success depended upon rapidity and energy. His best hope for breaking through the Russian line was to dash rapidly forward and take the adversary by surprise. He has hesitated either on account of finding superior forces or stronger positions than he expected in front of him, or because the military administration of his army could not stand the strain thrown upon it by rapid evolutions. Since an unsuccessful attack made against Prince Mirsky on Thursday, the Ottoman columns heading toward Tirnova seem to have made no movement of importance. Had they pushed forward boldly and grasped that important strategical point, the Ottoman commander would have gained a central situation between Gen. Radotzky, the Eighth Army Corps, and the left wing of the Czarevitch, and could have seriously impeded and embarrassed their movements for concentration. His advancing forces seem, however, to have found the intrenchments of Jackowitza too formidable. Time has been given to the enemy, and now at least the whole of the Eighth and Eleventh Corps, with some other detachments, mustering probably about 30,000 men, are at Tirnova. It is doubtful whether Suleiman Pasha can hope to push these aside and persevere in his advances. From the Western Balkans there is no movement reported, and for the moment it would seem that Gen. Gourkho has suspended operations till the result of Suleiman Pasha's offensive advance is ascertained." An uneasy feeling is becoming apparent here lest a settlement of the Eastern question unfavorable to England may be forced upon her by the three Emperors' alliance. The *Economist* says: "An English interest of the first order is imperiled by the Government's policy, namely, military communication with India. An alliance with Turkey would be intelligible but impolitic. A second course possible to the Government is to inform the Continental powers that, if the Eastern question must be settled now, England has a paramount interest therein, and is ready to come into council with the other powers and do her best to arrive at a conclusion which shall meet their views and ours. This course is both intelligible and politic. To do nothing is neither intelligible nor politic, but is, unhappily, the course the Government seems at present resolved to take. The only argument that can be alleged for it is, that if, when the war is over, it turns out that the Continental powers have determined that Egypt shall become the property of France or Italy, or shall be made a neutralized State, under the protection of a European guarantee, or retained by the Porte under paramount Russian influence, England may still seize Egypt by force. That is true. She may do so, and should things ever be allowed to come to that pass, she will be bound to do so; but what would the Government deserve if, having a vital national interest in their charge, they chose to protect it by war, with its inevitable risks, or by forcible annexation with that heritage of woe which forcible annexation commonly brings with it, when they might have gained their end equally well by timely negotiation?"

The *Saturday Review* says: "As if for the purpose of provoking and defying opposition, the organs of the Russian Government state that in resentment for the unfriendly feeling attributed to England the Emperor will not allow the English Government to take part in the negotiations for peace. As at the time when the Berlin memorandum was tendered to the powers for signature at 48 hours' notice, the three Imperial Governments are to undertake alone the settlement of the Eastern question. Germany is, for some mysterious reason, more Russian than Russia herself, and it is true that Austria has hitherto servilely followed the lead of Germany. It is not improbable that terms of peace will be settled independently of England, but exclusion from the council of Europe of a power which has hitherto protected Turkey against a rapacious enemy will depend, not on the choice of the Russian Government, but on the possible inability or unwillingness of England to interfere. The preposterous demand by Russia of monopoly of the Black Sea and the Straits, qualified by the nominal admission of Turkey reduced to dependence on the conqueror, will not be seriously preferred either to England or any other power."

JUDGE ROBERTSON SERENADED.

REJOICING OVER THE DECISION OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOME OF THE SENATOR.

KATONAH, Dec. 8.—A grand torchlight procession, illumination, and serenade took place this evening, in honor of the decision of the Board of State Canvassers giving Hon. William H. Robertson his seat in the State Senate. The affair was quite impromptu. About 4,000 strangers were in town. Over 900 men, with three bands of music, were in line. Banners and flags were displayed and cannon fired. Nearly every house in the place was brilliantly illuminated, and fireworks blazed on every corner. The Judge is extremely popular at his home, as this ovation testifies. In response to the serenade he made the following short speech:

MY FRIENDS: I thank you with all my heart for the trouble you have taken to show your respect and for the very great honor you have done me on this occasion. The right has at last prevailed. The will of the people in this district has at length been respected. The State Canvassers have given me the certificate of election as Senator from this district. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Controller, the State Engineer, and the State Treasurer constitute the Board of State Canvassers. These are gentlemen of intelligence, integrity, and high position. They are all Democrats, and have no sympathy with me politically. They are entitled to your thanks, and the thanks of every good citizen, for doing their duty in this respect. It may seem strange to you that I should say that any person is entitled to credit for doing that which it is his duty to do. But if you knew, as I know, the potent political influence that was brought to bear on these gentlemen by Tammany Hall to swerve them from the line of duty you would give them great credit for having successfully resisted that influence. It must be peculiarly gratifying to you, as it is to me, to know that this result has been reached through the instrumentality of a board composed exclusively of political opponents, who can expect from my election no benefit or advantage, except such as they enjoy in common with the Republican Party. And now, without detaining you longer, let me assure you that I shall labor in the next Senate, as I have in the last three, faithfully, conscientiously, and to the extent, of my ability for the welfare, prosperity and the best interests of the people of this great commonwealth. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I bid you good night.

FAILURE TO LAUNCH A STEAM-SHIP.

THE OREGON STUCK ON THE WAYS AT CHESTER—A NEW VESSEL FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 8.—The launch of the fine new steamer Oregon, from the establishment of John Roach & Sons, at this place, met with an accident this afternoon, which prevented the carrying out of that object. There was a large party present from New-York, and Miss McGinnis, daughter of Edward W. McGinnis, the banker, christened the vessel as she slid, or attempted to slide, down the ways. After the word had been passed to cut her loose, the Oregon went about 12 feet down the trestle, and there stuck, refusing to move and causing a postponement of the launch. Her position is not such as to cause any alarm for her safety or injury to the vessel. The final launch will be attempted next week. The Oregon is for the Oregon Steam-ship Company of Portland, of which Mr. H. Villard is President. She will ply between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. The first section of her keel was laid Aug. 1, 1877. On Aug. 20 her frame was raised, and on Sept. 20 her first plate was riveted on. She will be fitted out ready for service immediately, and will go to New-York to load for the Pacific coast. The vessel is 294 feet long over the 12-foot water-line, 300 feet over all, 35 feet beam, molded. Her depth from the base line to the top of the spar deck is 25 feet 10 inches; depth of hold 23 feet 10 inches. Her tonnage is 2,250 tons. The capacity of her coal-bunkers is 600 tons. She has two compound surface condensing engines of 1,650 horse power. Her boilers, tubular and cylindrical, are four in number, each 12 feet 8 inches in diameter and 10 feet 6 inches long. The vessel has three decks, besides the hurricane deck. The spar deck is entirely, and the main deck partially, of iron. Her mean low draft will be 17 feet. She will be brigantine rigged, and will spread about 13,000 square feet of canvas, her masts being of iron. She has 75 state rooms, and will accommodate 175 first-class passengers, officers and crew, besides 400 in the steerage. The rooms are provided with electric fire-alarms, as well as annunciators, so that no part of the ship can start on fire without immediate notice. The engineer works his engine by telegraph, and the quartermaster at the wheel executes his orders also by telegraph, all orders being repeated back to the sender. The vessel will also be fitted up with electric head and side lights, with a power of concentrating a stream of light that will permit a newspaper to be read by it at a distance of two miles, one of the lights being also arranged so as to illuminate the saloon, softened by a Bohemian glass shade. The electric machine will be run by a separate engine in the engine-room.

HOUSE OFFICIALS IN HOT WATER.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION WITH THE COURSE OF CLERK ADAMS AND DOORKEEPER POLE—A SERIOUS ALTERCATION.

A telegram from Washington, 7th inst., to the Boston *Herald* says: "There is a tremendous row among members of the House over the way that the officers of the House are administering their duties, and there is a fair prospect that both the Clerk, Adams, of Kentucky, and the Doorkeeper, Polk, of Missouri, will find themselves out of office within the coming week if they do not alter their course and conduct themselves with more regard to the rights of the Democrats of New-York and New-England than they have done thus far. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, has got a resolution all ready to offer next Monday morning, declaring the office of Clerk of the House vacant, and Mr. Potter, of New-York has a resolution of the same sort with reference to the Doorkeeper, which he also proposes to offer, unless the Doorkeeper can mollify him and his friends before that time. The attempt of Clerk Adams to remove the tally clerk of the House, Mr. W. H. French, of Boston, has excited a bitter feeling against Mr. Adams among many Senators. He has installed in his place a certain 'General' Lamar, of Georgia, who was clerk in the Confederate House of Representatives, and who is for this reason objectionable to Northern Democrats. They say that he is not the proper person to be thrust upon the national House of Representatives. Mr. Morse had quite a serious altercation with Clerk Adams, in the office of the latter to-day. Being asked by Mr. Adams, casually, whether there was any favor he could do for him, Morse replied, with anger, that he had not asked any favor of him and did not propose to ask any. Adams became angry, and reminded Mr. Morse that he was in his office. Words ran high, but no more serious trouble ensued. The New-England Democrats are all with Mr. Morse on this question, and also a good many of the New-York Democrats, and if Mr. Morse offers his resolution they will all vote for it. The Republicans will vote for it, of course, and Mr. Adams will suddenly find himself out in the cold. This result is so certain to happen that it is probable that he will hasten to restore Mr. French to his position before Monday morning. The Doorkeeper's case is almost equally bad. He has put on the rolls 30 men more than the law authorizes him to employ there, while he has given the New-York and New-England men almost nothing. The New-York Democrats held a conference this afternoon, and called Col. Polk before them. He appeared and made a statement confessing that he had violated the law, and saying that he had done it with the expectation that the House would indorse his action on the ground that the number of men he had employed was necessary."

A telegram to the Troy *Times* says that Polk has become thoroughly frightened, and has promised to give New-York six pages, two messengers, and four men on the soldiers' roll if Mr. Potter will not present a resolution of investigation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1877.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, has addressed an open letter to Gov. Nicholls resigning his place as United States Senator from that State.

Richard J. Attwill was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Third District of Massachusetts, (Boston,) and Oliver P. Stevenson for the Fifth District of Illinois.

Though the appointment has not yet been made, it is intimated at the Treasury Department that Mr. Henry L. Dodge has been virtually agreed upon as Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco.

The Signal Service Observer at the wreck of the Huron reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The body of Charles Chapman, Paymaster's yeoman, was rescued from the wreck at 4:30 P. M. It was identified from the clothing with the initials C. C. on the shirt and shirt buttons. He was buried at Nag's Head."

The Treasury now holds $345,274,550 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $14,373,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited to secure circulation for the week ending to-day, $344,000; amount withdrawn, $70,000; national bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $319,642,374; gold notes, $1,432,120.

Gov. McCormick retires from his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon, and Mr. Hawley will enter actively upon the duties of that office on Monday. Gov. McCormick has been uniformly courteous and attentive to every one who has applied to the department on public business during the term of his office, and his retirement occasions no little regret.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $6,972,320; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,806,092; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,205,000; coin, including $31,730,100 in coin certificates, $133,017,199; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

Arguments in the contested election case of Dean against Field, the sitting member from the Third Massachusetts District, were continued to-day during nearly seven hours, before the Sub-Elections Committee, consisting of Representatives Candler, Springer, and Hiscock. Messrs. Stackpole and Stanton were heard in behalf of Field, and Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, closed for Dean.

Chief Engineer George F. Kutz is ordered to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Commander Joseph P. Fyffe has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter is detached from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Ranger, Asiatic Station. Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham is detached from temporary duty connected with the Quinnebaug at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $333,370 23, and from Customs, $300,148 23. The national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$7,353,000	$2,146,000
Boston	1,456,000	2,074,000
Philadelphia	423,000	153,000
Miscellaneous	795,000	881,000
Total	$9,413,000	$3,754,000

Receipts to-day, $552,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Acting Surveyor of Customs at New-York approving the renomination of Edward T. Burton for reappointment as Deputy Surveyor. A question has been raised in the department as to the authority of the Secretary, in view of section 2,722 of the Revised Statutes, to appoint more than one Deputy Surveyor of Customs at New-York. But one will, therefore, be appointed until the question is determined. The positions of Messrs. Jacob Sharp and George Klinck have been, consequently, vacated, and their official power ceased on the 3d inst.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads held a meeting to-day, at which there was some discussion, but no action, on the question of the vacant Chairmanship. Mr. Morrison stated that he did not wish the position unless it came to him by regular succession. He is third on the list of members as announced by Speaker Randall. Mr. Throckmorton, whose name comes next to that of Mr. Potter, is understood to have waived his claims for the succession. There is also some talk of making Mr. Landers, of Connecticut, Chairman, but the whole matter is still in abeyance. The committee to-day commenced an informal examination of the Texas-Pacific Railroad bill, and it will come up as the regular order of business at the next meeting.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet on Monday to assign the preparation of the various annual appropriation bills to sub-committees. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill will be prepared by Chairman Atkins. Messrs. Davis, Hunton and Foster. Mr. Hunton will have the Pension Appropriation bill in charge. It is not yet settled to whom the others will be assigned. Chairman Atkins expects to have some of the smaller appropriation bills ready to report to the House immediately after the holiday recess. It is not expected that the committee will reduce the total amount of the appropriations much below the amounts appropriated for the last fiscal year, and thinks it quite probable that the amounts for this fiscal year may be somewhat increased.

Ann Mary Kittell, Christian Kittell, Anna Maria Shaefer, George Seiber, Catherine Elizabeth Dreher, and Christian James Dreher yesterday filed a bill in equity against Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. The petition sets forth that Anna Maria Shaefer is a resident of this city and the others are subjects of Germany; that in 1835 one John Michael Zimmerman died intestate in Louisiana having a considerable amount of personal and real estate in that State, and left no legal representative there. That the plaintiffs are entitled to the property, a parcel of land on which is erected the St. Charles Hotel, and the tract of land which has been the subject of controversy between the City of New-Orleans and the defendant, 10,000 acres of land adjoining Port Hudson, and 23,000 acres upon which Baton Rouge is located, which were the subject of a Spanish grant in 1802, and were conveyed to Zimmerman and his heirs. They charge that said defendant has, by a multiplicity of suits, without making plaintiffs parties thereto, obtained judgments of ouster against the tenants, and allege that within the last year she has offered to compromise with said plaintiffs, thus recognizing their claim, and they have an equitable claim against her to remove the cloud upon their title, and they pray that defendant may be compelled to make to them quit-claim deeds, &c.

THE CANADA RAILROADS.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: "At the Great Western (of Canada) Railway meeting to-day, (Friday,) Right Hon. Hugh E. Childers, who was in the chair, stated that the company wanted good rates, good business, good understanding, and no destruction of shareholders' property by reckless competition. They would not break the agreement entered into with the Grand Trunk Railway. The meeting was unanimous. Sir H. Tyler has sailed for the Cape of Good Hope to inspect the railroads there. The Grand Trunk Directors to-day issued further debentures to the extent of £300,000 net. They make the statement that the revenue for the past half year is larger by £31,000 than for the corresponding half of last year."

OHIO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The State Board of Public Works held a meeting to-day with representatives of the lessees, and determined to ask for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the Public Works during the pendency of a suit which is to be brought at once to settle the difficulties which now exist between the State and the lessees. The court will be asked to appoint Peter Thatcher, of Cleveland, a member of the State Board, as Receiver on the part of the State, and some other person as Receiver on the part of the lessees.

A BROKEN INDIANA NATIONAL BANK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from Lafayette, Ind., says: "The Examiner of the Second National Bank of Lafayette, which recently failed, reports the resources to be $489,499 and the liabilities, exclusive of the capital stock, $266,456. Cashier Mayo's defalcation amounts to $58,087. His bond is sufficient to cover this amount."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MILFORD, Mass., Dec. 8.—Tom Tower and Dick Long were driving across the Hopkinton and Woonsocket Railway at the "wild cat" crossing today, and they were struck by the 6 P. M. train. Long was instantly killed, Tower fatally injured, and the horse was killed.

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

A SECOND DISSOLUTION FEARED.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—CAUCUS OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS—CONFUSION REIGNING IN ALL CIRCLES.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 8.—The sittings of the chambers to-day were uninteresting. It was expected that a question would be put in the Senate affording Jules Dufaure an opportunity of explaining his share in the recent events, but both the Right and Left being uncertain of support, the Constitutionalists refrained from putting the question. After the sitting, the Constitutionalists held an important meeting. One member declared that they must follow the Marshal up to the end, even to dissolution. Lambert de Sainte-Croix urged that the Marshal must accept a Parliamentary Ministry. M. Batbie maintained that the Marshal had made every concession consistent with honor, and henceforth the Constitutionalists must follow him, even to voting a second dissolution. At M. Bocher's request the meeting refrained from coming to a decision. The utmost confusion reigns in all circles.

POLITICS AND THE PARIS STAGE.

MEN OF NOTE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE—THE NEW MINISTRY—HERNANI AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS—VICTOR HUGO'S TRAGIC POEM—HOW IT MET WITH SUCCESS ON ITS FIRST PRODUCTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 23, 1877.

The official journals continue to be silent respecting the formation of a new Ministry, but the other papers give probable lists of names, though upon what authority I cannot say. If a leading member of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies is seen going to the Elysée he is at once noted as a probable candidate for a portfolio. The last person named is M. Batbie, who is very likely to be Minister of the Interior. Two years have passed since I had occasion to write much of this gentleman, but there was a time when I had a great deal to say about him. All personal feeling aside, it must be confessed that he is a man of mark. Anselme Polycarpe Batbie was born at Seissan, Department of Gers, on the 31st of May, 1828. He studied law, and after a brilliant competitive examination in 1849, was named Auditor of the Conseil d'Etat. In 1852 he was named assistant Professor of Law at the University of Dijon, but was soon after called to the Faculty of Toulouse. In 1857 he was made an Assistant Professor of the Law School of Paris, and in 1862 he was named Professor of Administrative Law. At the same time he gave a course of lectures upon political economy, and the broad liberalism shown by him soon attracted attention. He obtained a prominent place in the Faculty, and was very popular with the students. He did not oppose the Empire in an open manner, but contented himself with sly hits at it, after the manner of M. Beulé in the School of Beaux Arts—hits loudly applauded by the students—and kept himself aloof from politics. After the revolution of the 4th of September he ran for the Assembly in his native department, and took his seat among the Monarchists on the Right. His profound knowledge of law, the authority with which he spoke, and his habit of speaking soon made him one of the most prominent men in the Chamber. Besides, he is one of those very large, ponderous men, of the Dr. Johnson type, who impose their opinions upon other men with a seeming facility. One day he was named reporter of a reactionary measure, and some curious revelations were made. It was found that the Batbie who had ostentatiously held himself aloof from politics was the same who made revolutionary speeches in the "Red" clubs of 1848. He then declared that the Monarchy was overturned forever, and that "henceforth the only possible legitimate Government in France would be the Republic, the irrevocable fruit of the revolution just accomplished." This was in 1848, when every one was more or less carried away by the revolutionary ideas of the day; and besides, Batbie was then a young man, and young men are nearly always naturally carried away by extreme Republican theories. They have faith in themselves and in humanity; they honestly believe that there exists a perfect theory for the transformation and perfection of mankind. Alas! when years roll over their heads, they learn by experience, by treason and treachery, by innumerable chagrins and disappointments, that the errors of the world cannot be corrected in a day, and that time is required for the perfecting of humanity. Batbie ended his revolutionary speech by crying, *vive la Republique*; in the revolution 20 years later he was one of the strongest enemies of the Republic. His experience is that of thousands.

M. Thiers, at the commencement of his Presidency, was exactly like Batbie. He had begun his career with revolutionary ideas, and had come to believe the Republic impossible. At Bordeaux he had not the slightest idea of founding the Republic in France, and as the Law Professor's ideas were similar to his own, he made M. Batbie a member of his Cabinet. The Hercules of the Government had great weight and authority up to the day when Thiers once more came to the conclusion that the Republic was the only form of government possible. In the end he fell from power, distrusted alike by the Republicans and the Monarchists; but he was always a moderate man, and now the Marshal is trying to form a Cabinet of moderate men.

Another man now named in connection with all the Ministerial combinations is M. Welche. During the Empire he was the Mayor of a small Commune near Nantes, his native town, in the Department of the Loire-Inférieure. He gave in his adhesion to the Empire, but when the 4th of September came he was noted among its lukewarm friends, if not among its enemies. Under Thiers he was made Prefect of Nancy, and afterward of the Department of Rhône, and was classed among the double-fisted Prefects of the time. I do not think that Welche will make a remarkable Minister, for he tries to conciliate all parties, and conciliation will not do at this time. The new Ministry must follow a certain line of conduct regardless of consequences. Welche is an excellent subordinate, a good public functionary, but is lacking in that spirit of initiative needed in a Minister. At least this is the general opinion, but it must be confessed that he has not been tried. For the Department of War the name of Gen. Lebrun has been often mentioned. The truth is, the formation of the Ministry is a task of the greatest difficulty at this time, and I shall not believe any combination possible until I see the names in the official journals.

The representation of "Hernani," the grand tragic poem of Victor Hugo, is the sensation of the day. It seems strange to hear that the author of this drama is still living. It forms a part of the French classics. It dates back to the legitimate Monarchy. When it was written Charles X. was upon the throne of France, and had just refused the necessary authorization to represent "Marion Delorme," and this refusal was a terrible blow to the Comédie Française, which had a small repertory at that moment. There were a few threadbare pieces by Viennet, Delrieu de Jouay, with the "Pertinax" of Arnault, but that was about all, and some kind of a sensation was demanded. Up to the last moment Victor Hugo thought that the veto would be raised. True, the King offered to increase the pension of the poet, which was then some 2,400 francs, but he refused to authorize the piece, on the ground that it spoke ill of his ancestor, Louis XIII. Nothing could be done. Hugo refused the compensation offered him, and set himself courageously at work to write another piece. He promised it on the 7th of August, 1829, and he delivered "Hernani" to the astonished Director on the 1st of the following October.

This was quick work, and it made even M. De Jallais jealous. He was the man of his day who wrote pieces to command in a few days' time to relieve Directors in distress. The "Classics," as they were called, that is, the friends of the classical school, thought that they had struck a death-blow to the new school by procuring the interdiction of "Marion," and they were astonished when told that "Hernani" was accepted, authorized, and in rehearsal. They determined to invade the temple of art and crush the new piece at once. There were clamors in the city that reached even the Tuileries. Charles X. was again solicited to interfere, but declared that so long as the piece had been accepted by his censor as a literary work, he had no more right over it than any other person who bought a seat in the parterre. The cabal increased, and open war was declared. Meanwhile the Director of the Française went on with his rehearsals, and distributed the rôles as follows:

Dona Sol	Mlle. Mars
Hernani	Firmin
Don Carlos	Michelot
Ruy Gomez	Jouanny

Unfortunately, the official world was all against Victor Hugo, but he had the youth of the city with him, and nearly all the young men of letters. What the poet had to suffer at this time is scarcely imaginable. The intelligent Mlle. Mars persecuted him cruelly at the rehearsals, until the poet one day lost patience, and, taking the fine rôle of *Dona Sol* from her, threatened to withdraw his piece. This act of authority won the great actress over, and she was Hugo's friend for the rest of her days.

For a long time the poet had to endure all sorts of intrigue and calumny, and to defend himself against all sorts of plots. On the day "Hernani" was to appear his friends came forward early, and took all the seats they could get. It was agreed that they should be let in "early," and they arrived soon after breakfast, 100 or more being at the door at 1 o'clock. It was a terribly cold day; the Seine was frozen over, but despite the weather, the poet's friends waited until the doors were opened to them, and passed six hours in waiting before the curtain was raised. They took their places and braved the official *claque* of Viennet and the Classics. It is curious to note now some of the names of the young men who went there to defend Hugo and the "new school." Among them were Theo. Gauthier, Boulanger, Vivier, De Nerval, Deveria, Thierry, Borel, Alexander Dumas, Balzac, Berlioz, Lemot, Bouchardy, and others who were famous masters of the new school later on. These were the Captains, and behind them stood the *jeunesse* of the Latin Quarter. A long account might be given of the incidents of the evening, for the "Classics" did their best to put the piece down, but it was received with "tremendous applause." In fact, it was a grand success, and Victor Hugo's fortune was made. He needed it, for he has since confessed that he had but 50 francs in his pocket on that eventful evening—one single $10 bill being all the money he had in the world. And now we have "Hernani" again in the same theatre, upon the same scene, and, far back in one of the *baignois* sat the white-haired author, with folded arms, silent and pensive, looking as if he was thinking more of the past than of the present triumph, for the Comédie Française has again had a triumph with "Hernani."

A DEFAULTING TAX COLLECTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Dec. 8.—Solomon V. Van Inwegen, a Tax Collector for Westfall Township, Pike County, Penn., was last night arrested on a charge of embezzling public funds to the amount of between $500 and $600. The arrest was made at the instigation of his bondsmen. He was lodged in the County Jail in default of bail, and will be tried at the December term of court.

NATIONAL GREENBACK LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A private conference was had to-night in the Senate end of the Capitol by Senators, Representatives, and popular leaders favorable to the greenback movement. It was held with closed doors. A permanent National Greenback League was formed, with an Executive Committee of one Senator or Representative from each State to the number of 25. It was arranged to have a permanent room at the Capitol.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The diminished pressure last night north of Lake Huron has moved eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, accompanied by light snow or rain, from the lake region eastward. Threatening and rainy weather has been reported from Washington Territory, Oregon, and Arizona, cloudy weather from Western Texas, generally clear weather from the other districts except partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snows from the lake region. The temperature has slightly fallen from the Upper Mississippi Valley and Tennessee to the lakes, and generally risen in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The Ohio River has fallen 28 inches at Pittsburg, and is now rising at Marietta. The Mississippi has continued slowly falling from Cairo to Helena, and slowly rising at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, colder and generally clear weather are probable.

For the South Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, winds mostly from north-west to north-east, colder and generally clear weather, except in the southern portion, slight rise in temperature.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, followed in the South-west by rain areas.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, colder westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snows, followed by falling barometer and winds shifting to warm southerly.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and upper lake region, rising barometer, colder north to west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by falling barometer and warmer easterly to southerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain areas or snow.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, and the Middle States, the temperature will generally fall below freezing Sunday night, except in southern portions.

The display of cautionary signals will be discontinued at the lake stations (excepting Milwaukee and Grand Haven) on and after the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	32°	34°	3:30 P. M.	43°	44°
6 A. M.	31°	32°	6 P. M.	39°	40°
9 A. M.	31°	36°	9 P. M.	38°	38°
12 M.	35°	42°	12 P. M.	37°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.....37½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35¾°

	1876.	1877.
Weekly average	30 5-7°	38°

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—Capt. Craig, of the brig Romance, which arrived to-day from Havana, reports: "Nov. 16, off San. Domingo, spoke the schooner Joshua Grindley, Capt. Freetly, from St. Jago to New-York, short of men, some of the crew having died; furnished her with four seamen, and she continued on her voyage to New-York."

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 8.—The schooner Edith Fuller, from Baltimore for Galveston, was abandoned Dec. 1. The crew were saved by the brig Lewis Clark.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 8.—The brig Shannon, before reported leaking badly, sailed yesterday afternoon for Boston.

A BATTLE WITH MEXICAN INDIANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch to the *News* from San Antonio reports engagements in Mexico between Col. Young's command and a party of Mexcalero Indians, in which two Indians were killed and three wounded. Their camp and property were captured and destroyed.

THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The Tennessee Legislature proceeds slowly in the work of adjusting the State debt. There is strong opposition to acceptance of the bondholders' proposition to compromise at 60 cents on the dollar. Matters have been still further complicated to-day by the submission of a distinct proposition by J. J. McKennon, as representative of the Funding Association of America, which is regarded by the members as more favorable than the 60-cent proposition of the bondholders. The result is a renewal of the embodiment of the proposed compromise upon the basis submitted by the New-York arbiters through the Governor. Mr. McKennon left for New-York to-night.

LARGE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

OVER 4,000 BARRELS OF WHISKY IN DANGER—THE STREET FLOWING WITH BURNING LIQUOR—PROPERTY VALUED AT FOUR MILLIONS THREATENED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—What threatens at this time (10:30 P. M.) to be a disastrous fire broke out at 10:10 o'clock to-night in Cochrane & Fulton's whisky-house. There are 4,100 barrels of whisky within the building, and it is thought it will be destroyed. Davis & Haden's whisky warehouse is on one side, and Jefferson Brothers' large flour warehouse on the other. The Galt House is opposite this but in no danger. The square these houses are upon is the wealthiest in the city.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—The Jefferson Brothers, Davis Haden, and H. W. Barrett's houses are burning. The firemen do not handle the flames with much success. Barrett's is a woolen mill. A solid stream of burning whisky is pouring into the streets, and thence flowing into the sewers near by.

Half-past Eleven o'clock P. M.—The fire shows signs of weakening. The principal damage will be to Cochrane & Fulton, whose loss will reach $300,000, with $275,000 insurance. The Bremaker, Moore Paper warehouse is between Cochran & Fulton's and Jefferson's houses. Their stock of paper will be damaged considerably. The fire in all the other houses, except Cochran & Fulton's, has been confined to the roofs. Davis & Haden and Barrett will be saved. Jefferson and the Bremaker Moore Company are still in danger. A change in the head of the Fire Department took place to-day and many feared that much loss would result to-night, but the ex-chief is leading the department, and will undoubtedly succeed in saving the rest of the block, which was at one time threatened. The block's aggregate wealth is $4,000,000.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THIRD DAY OF THE MEETING—TWO MILES OVER HURDLES—THE BEST THREE IN FIVE AND A MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—This was the third day of the Louisiana Jockey Club races. The first was a handicap hurdle race, and was won by Redding. In the pools on the track Port Leonard sold for $25, Lambay for $15, Redding for $15, and the field for $10. Port Leonard came in very lame. The second race was won by Gen. Phillips by four lengths, Vermont second, and Buff and Blue third, beating Aunt Betsy, Brudamante, Locklin, and Jim Hinton. Pools on the track—Gen. Phillips, $35; Buff and Blue, $13; Vermont, $10; the field, $11. Gen. Phillips led from the start to the finish. The third race was mile-heats, best three in five. Janet was the winner in three straight heats. Pools on the track sold as follows: After the first heat—Janet, $65; Kilburn, $35; the field, $36. After the second heat—Janet, $100; the field, $37. The weather was cool and pleasant, the track heavy, and the attendance light. Monday is the last day of the meeting. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Club Purse, $300; handicap hurdle race; $200 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third; two miles over eight hurdles.

A. K. Richard's b. c. Redding, 5 years, by Harry of the West, dam by Joe Stoner.....1
Montgomery's ch. c. Ten Pin, 4 years, by Pilgrim, dam by Lunatic.....2
Lloyd's b. g. Port Leonard, aged, by Voucher, dam by Princella.....3
Dick Adams, Lambay, and Jim Hinton also ran.
Time—1:05½.

SECOND RACE.—Club Purse $300, for all ages; $200 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third; one mile and three-quarters.

Phillips' ch. c. Gen. Phillips, 3 years, by Imp. Glenelg, dam La Folka.....1
Larry Hart's b. c. Vermont, 3 years, by

measures. There was a little talk about the right of the Mayor, under the old Montgomery charter, to grant personal licenses to persons desiring to keep taverns, but the general opinion, even among those most interested, was that this old law was obsolete, and that nothing less than new legislation would relieve the liquor-dealers from their present distressing situation.

LIQUOR-DEALERS ARRAIGNED.

The following 69 persons were held for trial in $100 bail by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court: Jacob Wahl, No. 78 East Ninth-street; John N. Brunner, No. 78 East Ninth-street; John Leonard, No. 340 Eighth-avenue; Thomas Clinton, No. 409 Sixth-avenue; James McGuire, No. 508 West Thirty-ninth-street; Denis Gunders, No. 580 Eighth-avenue; James Barry, No. 555 Tenth-avenue; Joseph Hans, No. 472 Eighth-avenue; John McCarthy, No. 416 Eighth-avenue; Herman Ulfers, No. 242 West Thirty-third-street; John D. Wilking, No. 179 West Houston-street; August Feltman, No. 151 Spring-street; Francis Shephard, No. 451 Tenth-avenue; Denis Clifford, No. 521 West Twenty-seventh-street; William Larkins, No. 578 Eighth-avenue; Richard Mehrtens, No. 366 Tenth-avenue; Owen Moynagh, No. 362 Seventh-avenue; Theodore Schopper, No. 481 Broome-stpeet; Bernard O'Brien, No. 342 Seventh-avenue; Nicholas Ratteg, No. 417 West Thirty-eighth-street; John Larrigan, No. 268 Elizabeth-street; Felix McDermott, No. 501 West Twenty-ninth-street; Patrick Daley, No. 615 Greenwich-street; Leon Rabuteau, No. 390 Sixth-avenue; Herman Diedrichs, No. 307 Ninth-avenue; Herman Reutz, No. 341 Ninth-avenue; Patrick Morris, No. 475 Ninth-avenue; George Ruppel, No. 268 West Fortieth-street; John Hank, No. 433 Tenth-avenue; Thomas O'Neil, No. 362 Eighth-avenue; Carl Berthschi, No. 341 West Thirty-seventh-street; Edward A. Lang, No. 646 Eighth-avenue; James Brown, No. 378 Eighth-avenue; John Lynch, No. 557 Tenth-avenue; Charles Freck, No. 250 West Twenty-ninth-street; George Mollen, No. 484 Eighth-avenue; Bernard Cunningham, No. 272 Broadway; John Bruggeman, No. 252 Fourth-avenue; Charles Henry, No. 482 Sixth-avenue; John Heitmann, No. 469 Tenth-avenue; Martin McNally, No. 617 Sixth-avenue; Charles Wermuch, No. 243 West Thirty-second-street; Henry Wilson, No. 313 Ninth-avenue; Charles Schirmer, No. 313 Ninth-avenue; William Grund, No. 318 Fourth-avenue; Christopher Bennewitz, No. 35 Tenth-avenue; John Owens, No. 554 Tenth-avenue; Henrie Bacciulupo, No. 94 Greene-street; Charles Levers, No. 461 Sixth-avenue; Richard Speckman, No. 531 Broome-street; Herman Wietjen, No. 128 Thompson-street; Michael Meuefee, No. 35 Thompson-street; Peter Meuefee, No. 35 Thompson-street; Martin Dischner, No. 77 Grand-street; Frederick Rippe, No. 518 Broome-street; John Meagher, No. 109 Varick-street; Charles Rosemann, No. 516 Greenwich-street; Herman Knabe, No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street; Charles Anthes, No. 106 Prince-street; George Straubel, No. 254 Sixth-avenue; Charles Strudler, No. 931 Broadway; William Bricka, No. 360 Sixth-avenue; Michael Whoriskey, No. 16 East Houston-street; William Schmitt, No. 324 Ninth-avenue; Edward McNamara, No. 409 West Thirty-fifth-street; August Meyers, No. 128 Sixth-avenue; Jeremiah Hardy, No. 418 Lewis-avenue; Hugh Redington, No. 364 Tenth-avenue; Charles Kerhoff, No. 225 Ninth-avenue; Francis Winter, No. 7 Great Jones-street; Patrick Ryan, No. 185 Prince-street.

When Justice Duffy entered the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning he found it crowded with liquor-dealers, policemen, and bondsmen. During the forenoon and afternoon sessions 75 dealers were arraigned, and all were held in the usual bail. Among the prisoners were most of the bartenders of the *Tribune* "Hotel." Early in the day the magistrate was visited by Major Sauer, who said that at a meeting of liquor-dealers, held on Friday night, he was appointed to ask the Justices to deal as leniently as possible with the prisoners. Justice Duffy promised to do all in his power to mitigate the hardships to which the Excise prisoners are subjected. Contrary to the usual custom, none of the dealers arraigned at the Tombs yesterday were locked up in the pen. The following prisoners were held: Henry Schlewitz, No. 306 Greenwich-street; Isaac Bieckmuer, No. 81 Chatham-street; Henry Rasenack, No. 212 Greenwich-street; Henry Klines, No. 38 White-street; Christopher Booth, No. 75 South-street; Henry Menken, No. 4 North William-street; Charles Warnkessel, No. 214 William-street; Martin Frank, No. 227 William-street; Henry Hoynes, corner Canal and Chrystie streets; Louis Woltbman, No. 68 Elizabeth-street; John C. Bullman, No. 113 Elm-street; Charles Meyer, Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery; Joseph Chincote, No. 26 Mulberry-street; Herman Satelmeyer, No. 218 Grand-street; George Blunicke, No. 201 Grand-street, George Martin, No. 319 Washington-street; William Fintzel, No. 534 Pearl-street; Richard Feachbaugh, No. 262 Water-street; Frederick Meiers, No. 6 James-street; John Meyer, corner Grand and Elizabeth streets; Charles W. Sanders, (bar-tender,) *Tribune* Building; Terence Cavanagh, No. 212 Broadway; Alexander Angerman, No. 26 Spring-street; Charles Johnson, No. 23 Chatham-street; Martin O'Connell, No. 93 Chatham-street; Lewis Caregnero, No. 87 Park-street; William Shaffer, No. 27 New-street; Michael McMahon, No. 155 Chatham-street; William Heison, No. 127 Grand-street; Frederick Miller, No. 41 Front-street; Charles W. Carrick, No. 50 Broad-street; Henry Hesseman, No. 64 Frankfort-street; Charles Worthman, No. 65 Maiden-lane; Christian Ottman, No. 564 Broadway; Frederick Wilkens, No. 224 Catharine-street; Herman Ahrens, No. 95 White-street; Michael Madigan, No. 117 Hudson-street; John Trimph, No. 306 Greenwich-street; Herman Schnepel, No. 99 Broad-street; William Meidhart, No. 7 New-street; Patrick Murphy, No. 19 New-street; Louis Lefmann, No. 153 Elizabeth-street; Rudolph Becker, No. 1,000 Third-avenue; James Lentelme, No. 193 West-street; Adam Keller, No. 91 White street; Frederick Fleck, No. 178 Canal-street; Charles Geischers, No. 439 Washington-street; William Shepherd, No. 184 West-street; Dominick Navoratte, No. 11 Jersey-street; Philip Achenbach, No. 225 Grand-street; Charles Stretch, No. 30 South William-street; Mathew Keeley, No. 137 Mott-street.

Justice Murray, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, held 28 liquor dealers for trial in the sum of $100 bail for violation of the Excise law. The prisoners had what purported to be produced "receipts," but the Justice held that a receipt was not a license. The following is the list: Max Hefner, No. 139 West Fifty-second-street; Henry Wildback, No. 872 Eleventh-avenue; Frederick Hartman, No. 812 Eighth-avenue; Morris Spitzer, 1,005 First-avenue; Henry Schneider, No. 1,018 Second-avenue; Henry Sallow, No. 521 Third-avenue; Charles Murphy, No. 206 East Forty-fourth-street; Johanna Urkbaud, No. 940 Tenth-avenue; Thomas Kane, Fourth-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street; John Kenolds, No. 882 Lexington-avenue; Paul Quejen, No. 954 First-avenue; Timothy Delany, No. 323 East Twenty-fourth-street; Josephus Jones, No. 1,219 Third-avenue; Moritz Eberhard, No. 429 East Seventy-fourth-street; Martin Bender, No. 226 East Seventy-fifth street; William Barr, No. 1,479 First-avenue; Thomas Lange, No. 1,300 Third-avenue; Herman Bohlen, No. 198 Lexington-avenue; Charles Moore, No. 321 East Thirty-fourth-street; William Wyelde, No. 450 Third-avenue; John Carney, No. 622 Second-avenue; John Myel, No. 1,130 Third-avenue; William Gates, No. 829 Eighth-avenue; Henry Moletor, No. 632 Second-avenue; Louisa Falmourt, No. 1,002 Second-avenue; Casper Anaske, No. 891 Second-avenue; John Welcke, No. 927 West Forty-sixth-street; Leopold Sands, No. 1,027 Second-avenue.

Justice Kasmire, yesterday, in the Harlem Police Court, held the following 31 liquor dealers in $100 for trial in the Court of General Sessions: Barry Sterenfels, No. 1,535 Second-avenue; James Duffy, Eight-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue; John Dorr, No. 1,598 Third-avenue; Henry Andos, One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and First-avenue; James Dunn, No. 1,124 Third-avenue; Jeremiah D. Keeliow, No. 2,226 Second-avenue; Conrad Leonard, No. 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; Thomas Shandly, No. 2,376 Third-avenue; Philip Knobloek, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and First-avenue; Francis Haas, No. 2,148 Third-avenue; Michael J. Foley, No. 175 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street; John Metz, No. 2,059 Third-avenue; Christian Gerhardt, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and First-avenue; Matthew Kevin, One Hundred and Eleventh-street and First-avenue; Matthew Gerrity, Broadway, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; Roger H. Kennedy, No. 144 Willis-avenue; Julius Hibeclein, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street and Courtland-avenue; William Dohn, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street; Ferdinand Aulting, Westchester and Robins avenues; Mary Russell, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue; Kate Conghlin, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and King's Bridge-road; James Hickey, One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Fifth-avenue; John Brecker, Jr., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue; Patrick Duggan, No. 2,062 Third-avenue; George Roller, Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; George W. Knight, Seventy-first-street and Eastern Boulevard; Michael L. Bagley, No. 1,536 Second-avenue; Jacob Strahbenstein, No. 2,123 Second-avenue; Charles Witzschke, Concord-avenue and Cliff-street; Elizabeth Snyder, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street; William Siegel, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street.

Fifty-four liquor-dealers were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The majority were released on furnishing bail to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

A TEST CASE IN THE COURTS.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, as the counsel for August William Troch, one of those arrested in the Excise raid, applied to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of the arrest and detention. The counsel wished to have the writ made returnable before Judge Van Hoesen, but this could not be done, inasmuch as the Court of Oyer and Terminer is now in session, and, under the law, habeas corpus proceedings in criminal cases must be made returnable before it. It was therefore made returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday. The writ was granted on the petition of Troch, who says "he is confined and imprisoned in the custody of Sergt. L. F. Long, or the keeper of the prison in the City of New-York known as the Essex Market Prison, by virtue of a commitment made and issued by F. Sherman Smith, a Police Justice, of the City of New-York, presiding at the Police Court in Essex Market, in said City." Then follow the usual formal allegations, to the effect that the petitioner is not detained by virtue of the process of a competent court, after which the allegation is made that he is detained, according to his "best knowledge and belief," on account of "the alleged violation on the part of your petitioner of the Excise laws in selling liquors without a license." He then adds: "That your petitioner was employed by Carl Ordemann, proprietor of the hotel situated at No. 203 South-street, in the City of New-York; that the said Ordemann paid to the Commissioners of Excise, on the 5th day of June, 1877, the sum of $75 for a license, and obtained an official receipt from the said Excise Commissioners, and that the said Ordemann filed the proper bond or security as required by law, which is a license for his said business; that your petitioner's confinement and imprisonment is illegal and without authority of law," &c. The writ is directed to Sergeant Long commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner in court. A writ of certiorari was also granted by Judge Van Hoesen, directing Police Justice Smith to certify fully and at large the proceedings had upon the commitment of the prisoner, and the cause of his detention. The proceeding thus instituted is designed to test the legality of the arrests made for violations of the Excise law. The case taken as the test one is also as good a one for the dealers as could be had, inasmuch as Ordemann, as is claimed, has kept a bona fide inn for the past 20 years, and furnishes accommodations for lodgers, his place being provided with 22 beds. It is also claimed in his behalf that no design to evade the law in regard to licenses can be presumed in his case, since he gave abundant security to the Excise Board. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer has taken the case on the retainer of the Brewers' Association.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

The following liquor-dealers were arrested after court hours yesterday, and will be taken before the Police Justices to-day:

Fourth Precinct.—Henry Beaman, No. 76 Goldstreet; Patrick McKeon, No. 80 Duane-street; Patrick Smith, No. 30 Duane-street; Justus Rhinepaul, No. 25 Fulton-street; William McCarthy, No. 336 Water-street; Peter Alber, No. 73 New-Chambers-street; Stephen B. O'Keefe, No. 362 Pearl-street; John Eckerlines, No. 68 New-Chambers-street; Edward Schilte, No. 114 Chatham-street; Patrick McCullagh, No. 7 Mulberry-street; Louis Schmidt, No. 449 Pearl-street; Martin Abbott, No. 153 Chatham-street; William Langon, No. 391 Pearl-street.

Fifth Precinct.—Henry Miller, No. 215 West-street; John Rhine, No. 286 West-street; August Tinn, No. 91 Hudson-street; D. Duling, No. 404 Canal-street.

Seventh Precinct.—Phillip Hartmann, No. 203 South-street; Edward Myers, No. 535 Water-street; Diedrich Otte, No. 166 Madison-street; John McDonald, No. 260 South-street; Joseph Brady, No. 28 Canal-street; Henry Schlichting, No. 59 Market-street; Joseph Vogler, No. 73 Division-street; Ernest Hoelbe, No. 34 Canal-street; Henry Hagen, No. 81 Montgomery-street; Henry Bliss, No. 135 East Broadway; Frank Ultner, No. 1 Catharine-slip; Peter Conroy, No. 76 Cherry-street.

Joseph Vogler, No. 73 Division-street, went to the Excise Commissioners early yesterday morning and paid them $30 for a license of the second class, giving him the right to sell ale and beer, receiving a receipt in lieu of a license. Half an hour later he was arrested and arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, where he produced his receipt, obtained but a short time before. Justice Otterbourg was obliged to hold Vogler, but retained the receipt, and announced his intention of interrogating the Commissioners in regard to their action in the premises.

Eighth Precinct.—Frank Byer, No. 115 Wooster-street; Michael Dugan, No. 298 Hudson-street; William Scollard, No. 107 Prince-street; Hugh McLoughlan, No. 554 Grand-street; Richard Schonkar, No. 21 Clark-street; Conrad Batchman, No. 91 Prince-street; Philip Brown, No. 183 Prince-street; Perre Mathiew, No. 141 Wooster-street; Ludwig Zimmerman, No. 60 Sullivan-street; Joseph Frank, No. 123 West Houston-street.

Ninth Precinct.—James Wheeler, No. 161 Charles-street; Patrick Shields, No. 165 Christopher-street; Enos Rogers, No. 329 Bleecker-street; Hugh Monahan, No. 19 Tenth-avenue; John Springer, No. 271 Bleecker-street; John Arons, No. 54 Charles-street; Frank Fisher, No. 551 Hudson-street.

Tenth Precinct.—Abraham Wictman, No. 28 Essex-street; Louis Peect, No. 42 Ludlow-street; Edward Hand, No. 158 Orchard-street; Henry Freitag, No. 139 Allen-street; Henry Bolz, No. 113 Bowery; Louis Klug, No. 39 Stanton-street; Charles Kobbe, No. 45 Orchard-street; Ernest Hildebrand, No. 25 Bowery; John Funk, No. 126 Division-street; William McGorry, No. 6 Rivington-street; Julius Kopfman, No. 48 Ludlow-street; Mary Green, No. 23 Bayard-street.

August Hildebrand, of No. 25 Bowery, was arrested on Friday and gave bail, but returned and continued his saloon business, when he was again arrested. William McGorry, No. 6 Rivington-street, and Mary Green, No. 23 Bayard-street, were not held.

Eleventh Precinct.—Adolf Koppers, No. 219 Second-street; Charles Hanke, 175 Lewis-street; Joseph Merklin, 155 Attorney-street; John Jahns, No. 233 Second-street.

Fourteenth Precinct.—Joseph O'Brien, No. 14 Spring-street; Francis Ginty, No. 10 Prince-street; Michael Murphy, No 27 Baxter-street; Flora Johnson, No. 61 Bayard-street.

Fifteenth Precinct.—George J. Gilfoil, No. 62 West Houston-street; Hugh Bohn, No. 134 Bleecker-street; Hugh Dolan, No. 40 West Houston-street. When officers left to go to Harry Hill's Variety Theatre, at No. 22 East Houston-street, last evening for the purpose of arresting the proprietor, they found that he had just left the premises. James Pigon, Hill's bar-tender, was arrested.

Sixteenth Precinct.—Michael Fitzsimmons, bar-tender for James Kelly, No. 298 Seventh-avenue, and Peter Gerdes, No. 112 Tenth-avenue.

Eighteenth Precinct.—James Hill, No. 406 First-avenue, and Charles Spresser, No. 211 Tenth-avenue.

Twentieth Precinct.—Philip Stalder, No. 443 West Thirty-sixth-street; George Schreider, No. 406 West Thirty-eighth-street; John McCockran, No. 367 Seventh-avenue; Homer Batt, No. 260 West Forty-first-street; John P. O'Brien, No. 342 Seventh-avenue, and Hugh Munhere, No. 435 West Fortieth-street.

Twenty-first Precinct.—Leon Stedecker, No. 384 Third-avenue, and Henry Nalatoe, No. 632 Second-avenue.

Twenty-second Precinct.—John Carey, No. 988 Eighth-avenue; John Nugent, No. 602 Ninth-avenue; Gustave Munch, No. 425 West Forty-second-street; Jacob Karl, No. 431 West Forty-ninth-street; Morris Powers, No. 1,045 Sixth-avenue.

Twenty-ninth Precinct.—Thomas D. Whelan, No. 1,259 Broadway; Ernest G. Albers and William P. Moore, No. 533 Sixth-avenue; Daniel Weisshamer, No. 220 Sixth-avenue; Charles Hogan, No. 1,288 Broadway; Henry Blankmeyer, No. 288 Sixth-avenue; William Grund, No. 318 Fourth-avenue; Alexander Yixler, No. 158 West Thirtieth-street; Frederick Grefe, No. 864 Broadway; William McGrath, No. 482 Sixth-avenue, and Edward Coffey, No. 512 Sixth-avenue.

A few arrests were also made in the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Precincts.

ACTION BY TAMMANY HALL.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization last evening resolutions were adopted denouncing "the arbitrary and offensive manner" in which the Excise law is now being enforced. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Police Commissioners and upon the Mayor in reference to the subject. The committeeconsisting of Messrs. Purdy, Ecclesine, Roberts, Gaul, and Quinn, waited upon Police Commissioner Nichols, when Mr. Ambrose L. Purdy, the chairman of the committee, addressed the Commissioner, apprising him of the purpose of the visit, which was to urge him to use his influence to mitigate, as far as possible, the harsh execution of the Excise law as now enforced by the Police authorities. Commissioner Nichols said that no one deprecated the arbitrary manner of enforcing the Excise law more strongly than he did. For a time the Excise Commissioners had issued receipts for money without granting licenses. Some of the Justices recognized these receipts, and others refused to. In this conflict of authority the Police Commissioners desired to pursue a moderate course and at the same time to keep within the spirit and letter of the law. They were, however, confronted by a charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Davis, in which the Grand Jury were instructed to inquire into violations of the Excise law, and to indict all officials who did not conform to the law. The Commissioners then felt it to be their duty to instruct the Police to enforce the law as the court had directed. The Police Board had not specially instructed officers to arrest persons at inconvenient hours, so as to compel them to remain in confinement over night. No one depreciated such "wholesale raiding" more than he did, and he did not anticipate that the instructions would be so harshly and arbitrarily executed. The purpose of the law, he thought, would be better served by arresting the accused persons in the daytime than by arresting them at night. He trusted that the next Legislature would pass a just and equitable law, protecting the rights of citizens in the business, and relieving the Police Commissioners from embarrassment. The action of the board had thus far been in strict conformity with the opinions of counsel and eminent legal authorities. An effort was made by the committee to find Mayor Ely, but at a late hour they had not succeeded in meeting him.

MEXICAN COIN IN THE WEST.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* speaks of the large amount of new Mexican silver coin lately brought into that section, and says: "One city bank alone imported $5,000 of the coin, and as the same isn't worth within several per cent. as much as greenbacks there must have been a neat little profit in buying at a discount and pushing it out at par through dealers. It is harder to repass though, as Mexican dollars are not a legal tender, and nobody in the United States is bound to take Mexican coin in lieu of better money. Though imported in large amounts, the money was mostly paid out in small sums to working men, farmers, and others who do not pay much attention to the question of discount and the profitable handling of money."

FROM THE ALTAR TO THE GRAVE.

The Winchester (Va.) *Times* says: "Miss Kate Goss, aged about 20 years, was married in Winchester on Wednesday night last to Mr. James B. Violet. Within two or three hours after the ceremony the lady was taken ill, and died about 2 o'clock in the morning. She has been in delicate health for some time, and her death was supposed to be the result of heart disease, aggravated by excitement. Her funeral took place from the Market-Street M. E. Church, of which she was a member, on Friday."

AN ARTIST'S WILL.

Administration Clerk James J. Traynor issued letters of administration yesterday on the personal estate of Henry Peters Gray, the well known artist, and former President of the Academy of Design, to his son, Henry Peters Gray. The personal estate is valued at $7,000, including a number of paintings and sketches. The artist left a wife, a son, and a daughter. His widow renounced her claim to administer in favor of her son.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

IMPORTANT BOOK SALE.

GOOD PRICES REALIZED—AN EDITION OF RUSKIN KNOCKED DOWN FOR $243—SOME BARGAINS OBTAINED.

Barker & Co. sold by auction yesterday and Friday a collection of choice books, comprising 376 lots. The bidding was spirited and good prices were obtained. Alison's *History of Europe*, 14 volumes, brought $52 50; Tilton's *American Journal of Horticulture and Florists' Companion*, eight volumes, $36; N. P. Willis' *American Scenery*, two volumes, $5; Appleton's *Dictionary of Machines*, two volumes, $7; Audubon and Bachman's *Quadrupeds of North America*, three volumes, $28 50; Brande and Cox's *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, three volumes, $12; Burns' works, Waddell's edition, one volume, $5 50; Bruyn's *Costumes Civils et Militaires du XVI. Siècle*, one volume, $7; *British Art*, one volume, $6; Browne's *History of the Highland Clans*, four volumes, $11; Bacon's works, five volumes, $17 50; scarce old edition of *Valentine Vox*, $4 10; Catlin's *North American Indian Portfolio*, one volume, $25; Catlin's works, two volumes, $8 50; Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, 1877 edition, 10 volumes, $30 50; Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature*, third edition, two volumes, $6; Chambers's *Book of Days*, two volumes, $7; Findlater's *Information for the People*, two volumes, $5; Cassell's *Popular Educator*, six volumes in three, $8 25; *Cabinet Paintings from Her Majesty's Privats Collection at Buckingham Palace*, $4 25; Cresy's *Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering*, one volume, 1872, $8; Crabbe's works, seven volumes, $3 85; Cassell's *Book of Birds*, two volumes, $5; Dibdin's *Tour in France and Germany*, three volumes, $6 75; Doré's *Atala*, $3 25; Doré's *Days of Chivalry*, $2 75; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, illustrated by Doré, $10; Dryden's poetical works, five volumes, $3 75; Dickens' works, library edition, 30 volumes, $39; the same, Riverside edition, six volumes, $2 40; *English Gentleman's Library*, 30 volumes, $67 50; *Encyclopædia Britannica* seventh edition, 42 volumes, $16 80; *Encyclopædia Americana*, 1857, 14 volumes, $12 60; *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, one volume, $4; Gaucherel's *Examples of Decoration*, one volume, $8; Godwin's *History of the Commonwealth of England*, four volumes, $9 20; *Gazetteer of the World*, seven volumes, $14 84; Gwilt's *Encyclopædia of Architecture*, one volume, 1872, $10; Gibbon's *History of the Roman Empire*, six volumes, $7 80; *The Graphic Portfolio*, one volume, $7 50; Helme's *Principles of Ornamental Art*, one volume, $4 50; Hinton's *History and Topography of the United States*, two volumes, $7; the same, $6; Humphrey's *Masterpieces of the Early Printers and Engravers*, one volume, $5; Hogarth's works, one volume, $35; Hooke's *Roman History*, 11 volumes, $12 65; Rousseaet's *India and its Native Princes*, one volume $10 50; Samuel Johnson's works, nine volumes, $18; Jones' *Grammar of Ornaments*, one volume, $22; the same, $23; Knight's *London*, six volumes in three, $10 50; Keats' *Endymion*, one volume, $3; Knight and Ramsey's *Heraldic Illustrations*, one volume, $4; Knight's *History of England*, eight volumes, $23; *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, one volume, $4 25; Charles Lamb's complete works, one volume, $1 25; John Locke's works, two volumes, $2 80; Lane's *Arabian Nights*, three volumes, $9; Mackay's *Gems of English Prose*, one volume, $2 30; Moore's poetical works, five volumes, $5; Montgomery's poetical works, five volumes, $4 50; *The Musée Français*, one volume, $7 50; Macaulay's *History of England*, five volumes, $3; Nash's *Mansions of England in the Olden Time*, four volumes, $24; *National Gallery of Great Masters*, one volume, $6 50; Ollicer's *British Portrait Painters*, one volume, $3; the Aldine edition of the *British Poets*, 52 volumes, $46 80; Pope's poetical works, eight volumes, $24; *Portraits of Celebrated Painters*, one volume, $3 25; *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, four volumes, $6; Percy's *Anecdotes*, two volumes, $6; *London Quarterly Review*, 99 volumes, 1709-43, $44 55; S. Richardson's works, 19 volumes, $26 60; Rabelais' complete works, illustrated, by Doré, $1 65; De Roussy's *Odes of Anacreon*, one volume, $2 45; Ruskin's works, original edition, nine volumes, $243; Smith's *Arctic Expeditions*, two volumes, $4; Sheridan's dramatic works, two volumes, $4 40; Sterne's works, one volume, $3; Beattie's *Scotland*, two volumes, $4 20; Knigut's original *Pictoral Edition of Shakespeare*, eight volumes, $40; the same, Stephens' edition, eight volumes, $10 96; Swift's poetical works, three volumes, $2 40; Pyce's *Shakespeare*, nine volumes, $27; Dugald Stewart's works, 11 volumes, $16 50; Swift's works, copper-plate illustrations, 1768, 19 volumes, $29 45; Reed's *Shakespeare*, 12 volumes, $8 40; Valpy's *Shakespeare*, 15 volumes, $20 25; Burns' *Self Aid*, one volume, $2 75; Collier's *Shakespeare*, six volumes, $20 40; Harriet Beecher Stowe's works, $2 30; R. N. Shaw's *Architectural Sketches from the Continent*, one volume, $6 50; Henry Shaw's *Illuminated Ornaments*, one volume, $22; Smollett's *History of England*, five volumes, $3 50; Shaw's *Handbook of the Art of Illumination as Practiced in the Middle Ages*, one volume, $5; Mark Twain's *Roughing it*, $2 10; Turnbull's *Rocks of East Pennsylvania and New-Jersey*, $1 80; works of Tacitus, translated by Arthur Murphy, six volumes, $10 50; Taine's *History of English Literature*, four volumes, $6; Thornbury's *Historical and Legendary Ballads and Songs*, one volume, $3; *The Turner Gallery*, one volume, $56; *The Standard Encyclopedia*, Edinburgh, 10 volumes, $2 10; Timb's *Romance of London*, two volumes, $4 50; Timb's *Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales*, two volumes, $4; Tytler's *History of Scotland*, seven volumes, $14; Vernon's *Birds of Prey of Canada*, one volume, $4 25; Wey's *Rome*, one volume, $8; the Waverley Novels, Melrose edition, 33 volumes, $10 40.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRST ANNUAL WINTER MEETING AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—GOOD SPORT EXPECTED.

The first annual Winter meeting of the New-York Athletic Club, open to amateurs, will be held on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, Jan. 4 and 5, 1878, at Gilmore's Garden. The programme will be as follows:

First Evening.—1. Sparring, light weight, 135 pounds and under. 2. Sparring, heavy weight, 158 pounds and over. 3. 75-yard run, handicap, first trials. 4. Mile walk, open to those who have never beaten 8:30. 5. Tug of war, (10 men on each team,) trials. 6. One-mile run, handicap. 7. One lap hurdle race, handicap, trials; bush hurdles, 3 feet. 8. 75-yard run, handicap, second trials. 9. One-mile walk, (special.) 10. 440-yard run, handicap, trials. 11. One lap hurdle race, final. 12. Tug of war, final.

Second Evening.—1. Sparring, middle weight, over 135 pounds and under 158 pounds. 2. Fencing. 3. 75-yard run, handicap, final. 4. Two-mile walk, handicap. 5. 75-yard hurdle race, handicap, trials; bush hurdles, 3 feet. 6. 440-yard run, handicap, final. 7. International tug of war, (professionals,) trials. 8. 75-yard hurdle race, final. 9. One-half-mile run, handicap. 10. 75-yard run, (special.) 11. International tug of war, final.

Sparring and fencing for the amateur championship of America. Entries close Thursday, Dec. 27.

Prizes will be given to first, second, and third in each game, excepting in tug of war, where a prize will be given to each member of the first and second teams. Those competitors must appear in each game or there will be no contest. An entrance fee (not returnable) of $1 per man for each and every game must accompany all entries; and, in case an entry is accepted the person entering will be so notified or his money returned, provided he send his address. Entrance fee for amateur tug or war teams, $5 each. Dress must consist of shirt and loose drawers to the knee. No person will be allowed to compete unless properly attired. This rule will be strictly enforced. Colors must be described in this order: First, color of shirt; second, color of drawers. No competitor will be allowed to enter under a false name, and the right to refuse or strike out any entry is reserved. Members of athletic or rowing associations, unless known to the club, will be required to furnish a certificate of membership, and any person not a member of a recognized club must be properly introduced by some well-known person who can vouch for his being an amateur. The dates of the games in which the person entering has competed during the past season must accompany all entries.

The club have had prepared a record of the performances of all persons who have competed in games given in New-York and vicinity during the past year, thus enabling the handicapper to place each person entering as near his true mark as is possible. Heated dressing-rooms will be provided, and everything possible will be done for the comfort and convenience of competitors. A special pedestrian track will be built, and no expense will be spared to make it the most successful athletic exhibition ever given in this country.

AN ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

There was a very select attendance last evening at J. Wood's Gymnasium, East Twenty-eighth-street, to witness the twenty-first anniversary exhibition by several prominent professional athletes and amateurs. The exhibition was opened by a very dexterous Indian club performance by J. D. Messenger, after which several amateurs went through numerous evolutions on the horizontal bar. Raising dumb-bells was next in order. Mr. Pennell, the champion, succeeded in putting up 200 pounds indifferently well, and Parmly, the Princeton athlete, raised 180 pounds. He failed, however, with the 200 pound dumb-bell. Mr. Burnton raised 100 pounds seven times in succession, and then gave an interesting exhibition in Indian club swinging. A spirited wrestling match, collar and elbow style, next took place between Messrs. Lynch and Doyle. Lynch was manifestly the stronger, and despite the activity of his opponent, secured two square falls. Messrs. Hamlin and Charles Murphy then wrestled in the same style, and the latter, who displayed both strength and skill, threw his antagonist several times. A peculiar French style of sparring, called La Savatte, was illustrated by Capt. Nicolls and Mons. Sarbort. It consists chiefly of kicking and contortions, and is little better than ridiculous. Capt. Nicolls and Prof. Deturck subsequently did some excellent fencing. The former, who is a very expert swordsman, several times disarmed his antagonist. In the next exhibition of sparring W. C. McLellan had a lively set-to with an amateur who pressed him very hard. The professional athlete, however, got in one powerful blow which completely dazed his adversary. Prof. William Miller danced around a big Broadway policeman, delivering his blows as he pleased, and a rather determined bout took place between Prof. J. R. Judd and "Jim" Frawley. The masters of fence, Capt. Nicolls and Prof. Deturck, also illustrated the possibilities of single-stick, and a sparring match between two colored attendants of the gymnasium concluded the exhibition.

IS IT THE MISSING LINK?

DESCRIPTION OF THE REMARKABLE FIGURE FOUND IN COLORADO—CONFLICTING THEORIES AS TO ITS ORIGIN.

In the reading-room in the second story of the Aquarium building, reposing within a cushioned box whose sides are dropped, is a figure of something that has the physical characteristics of man and anthropoid curiously blended. Whether it is a piece of statuary, or the petrefaction of a type of animal organization that existed thousands of years ago is not yet settled by scientists. The only thing with reference to the figure that most nearly approaches acceptance as a fact by many learned men in this City is that it is not the image of any human being that ever trod the earth, either in a prehistoric or a more modern period. The head has some of the features of humanity, but more of the gorilla. Its back portion, or occipital region, is enormously developed. The brow is broad but low and slopes suddenly. It appears as if the hair must have covered the head entirely, and have mingled without distinction with the eye-brows. The cheek-bones are prominent, even more so than those of the Indian, but the lower jaws are not projecting like those of a gorilla. Although the figure is 7 feet 6 inches in height it is very slender, and the hips are narrower than the shoulders. In these respects it is said to be similar to the specimens of the anthropoid race, as it is developed in this hemisphere, although no type so large as this figure has ever been found in America. The arms and legs are very long, and the toes more, rather, appear as webs, prehensile, except the representative of the great toe, which to perpetrate a bull, is really a small toe or thumb. The toes are absent from the right foot, and seem to have been worn off by attrition. The fingers on each hand are very long, and are perfect in shape and number. The pose of the figure is easy and natural, and if the figure is an artificial production, the artificer must have been a close observer, and had a more perfect knowledge of the play of the bones and muscles than most sculptors of the past and present. The body lies upon its right side, the head is turned gracefully to the left. The left hand and wrist lie upon the left thigh. The right hand is crooked at the elbow, the forearm rests upon and across the chest, the ends of the fingers falling at the top of the left set of pictoral muscles. The left foot being slightly drawn up, exposes the most wonderful feature of the figure. This is either a tail, or the representation of an abnormal development of the termination of the spine, called scientifically the *os coccyx*. There is a difference of opinion upon these matters. The surface of the figure is like that of concrete pavement, but the grains are larger.

The scientific men of this City who have inspected the figure are reluctant to give opinions about it. They all appear, however, to be very much interested in it. On Friday night Mr. Wilson McDonald, the well-known sculptor made measurements of the figure. Yesterday he inspected it again and verified his figures. He is emphatic in asserting that the anatomical proportions of the figure are perfect. At first he thought that the wrists and hands were out of proportion, but his observations yesterday convinced him to the contrary. The proportion of the cranium to a line over where the *os pubis* ought to be, is exactly one-half the length of the figure. This, Mr. McDonald says, accords with the principle of art expressed in the best specimens of Greek statuary. The head is perfectly proportioned. From its summit to the centre of the chin the distance is the same as both sides. The position of the bones is correct, and in several places the stretch of the tendons—those of the knees, for instance—is accurately portrayed. The only defect in the anatomy of the figure is in the portrayal of some of the bones of the left ankle in too low a position. This gives the foot a "splay" appearance, a living person having such a defect would probably find it more burdensome than useful. Outside of the pose of the figure, if it be considered an artificial production, it has no artistic excellence. The muscles are reproduced in very few instances. The biceps of the right arm are expressed, but those of the left arm are not. The pictoral muscles are not shown, and consequently the figure is the most defined after a once living animal that animal had weak lungs, and probably died of consumption, notwithstanding that its petrified corpse was found in the healthful region of Colorado.

Mr. McDonald, who is an enthusiastic Darwinite, considers that the figure is either the petrifaction of an animal possessing the qualities of both a man and a monkey, or a representation of such an anim

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MONUMENT AND TURF.

Full in the midst of these gray bounds
A lordly stone upswells;
The scroll, that thrice its bulk surrounds,
The passing stranger tells
Of what renowned line he came,
Who 'neath the marble lies,
What deeds he wrought of mark and fame,
That live when mortal dies.

And deep is graved how high his worth
Was prized, how widely known,
What honors crowned him from his birth,
What grief had raised the stone;
Yet he sleeps calmly on beneath,
Where Silence mocks at Fame;
Nor heeds the pomp made over death,
This blazon of his name.

Some paces off and thou wilt see
A grave of simple show,
As lowly and retired as he
Had been who rests below;
High rank and riches kept afar,
While they enjoyed their day,
The high and low—what social bar
May now divide their clay?

No honors mark the poor man's tomb,
This green, secluded spot,
Yet still the pansy's purple bloom
Proclaims him not forgot;
No graven stone reclines above
To mourn the humble dead,
But woman's grief and children's love
Bedew the hallowed bed.

Nor here is any record hung
Of lineage and race,
The turf alone tells whence he sprung,
Who fills this narrow space;
His virtues slumber with his dust,
Unrecked of and unknown;
But God, in Whom reposed his trust,
Receives Him for His own.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THAT NIGHT.

I.

"Lisette! Lisette! do not go! oh, do not go! such an hour! such a night!"

The girl's voice ceased, and to the darkness of the muffled earth a deeper darkness seemed added by the dying of her tones. There was no sound abroad. No light came from the vacant blackness overhead. No ray helped the eye to an idea of distance. There was no means of determining any object outside the limits of touch. The door-step upon which the speaker stood, the door-jambs which she grasped as she leaned forward into the formless void, were all for which she had the evidence of her senses. She knew her younger sister Lisette had passed through that door. She knew that door opened on a short garden path terminating at a gate on a long, bleak, straight road that ran across a desolate moor. She knew that for miles on either side no habitation of man, no tree, no tall shrub was visible by day. At each side of the road a deep drain lay mute, stagnant. The drains had been dug to afford materials for making the road, and the waters of the moor had crept stealthily into them, and silently filled them up, and crouched, ten feet deep, ready to seize upon him who in the dark might scale the low dyke and seek to gain the level waste. Marion knew all this, and more.

She knew that upon the morning of this day a message had come saying that John Maine would call to see Lisette that night. John Maine and Lisette were lovers. John Maine had made love to Lisette for a year; six months ago all had been settled. But somewhat of late Lisette was sad and John Maine came rarely, and did not stay long, and sent messages but seldom. Something was wrong. Lisette did not complain. She said there was something strange about John, but that he was as kind—kinder to her than ever; he seemed, however, uneasy, and absent-minded, and changed; changed in what, she could not tell; in general manner rather than toward her. And Marion of this matter could learn no more.

Marion thought a good deal. She thought—Ah, my poor Lisette! my own, my only sister Lisette! it will kill her if anything goes wrong, for she is a deep, wild, passionate nature. Few suspect that—she is so quiet, so still, so absent-minded in her eyes. But she loves John Maine. She loves him so much that life is a skylark's song, but he the sun. She loves him so that the obscure waters lying out there on either side of the road through the sheer black would be the Lethe of her despair. That Marion thought.

Why had he not come? It was close to midnight, after eleven some time. She and Lisette had sat up in the back of the house waiting. Their mother, and old Jane the house-maid, and old Tom the gardener, had gone to bed early. Oh, why had he not come? could it be he was tiring of Lisette? could that be?

She turned her head from right to left in the direction of the clefts of stagnant water, and shuddered.

The village of Barrowleigh, where John Maine lived, was only four miles distant down that road. They both, she and Lisette, had often seen him a mile off as he came toward them waving his hat, or his handkerchief, or both. Oh, how Lisette's face would brighten when she saw him! How her dark eyes would light up! How her pale cheek would flush! How her hands would relax on anything she held, her hat or a flower, letting it fall to the ground! How she would bend forward her neck and seem to listen for his voice with her ears, with her hungry eyes, with her parted lips! And how quickly and softly her breath would come! But once he was near and could see, she changed. She became her old, calm self again, and only for a strange, deep, under-trill in her voice, and a certain wonderful lengthening out of syllables until they acquired new and deeper meanings, he might have been old Tom the gardener.

Once in the dusk when the two sisters had been talking of him, and Marion had said something about her being too cold, she had arisen and flung up her arms and then drawn them swiftly across her bosom and held them fast, whispering:

"My love! my love! my love! If you only knew how wild I am about you! If you only knew how my heart aches when you are not here! how my very soul seems dull with excess of pleasure when you are by!"

Then she had sat down and asked Marion, "What did I say? Some nonsense, no doubt. Don't mind my nonsense, Marion. Let us go out into the air."

And after that Marion stood in a kind of fear of Lisette, and let her be.

Lisette was now gone out into that awful night, at that wild hour. She had offered her company, but Lisette would not hear of it. Lisette had said:

"If I do not hear his footstep when I have gone a mile, I shall return. The walk will do me good, I shall sleep better after it."

"But there is no chance of his coming, of his being on the road at such an hour."

"There is something horrible in the air, I am suffocating and must walk. Wait up for me, and have a light—this dark is hideous."

No one ever came by that road after daylight was gone except those for the Moor House, so that Marion felt none of the ordinary uneasiness such a design might cause.

After a little while she turned into the house, leaving the front door open, and sat down in the back room, awaiting the return of Lisette.

II.

Along the straight road lying between the two clefts Lisette walked slowly with her head thrown up so that any sound in front might reach her quickly. She knew the road well, had known it from her earliest childhood. She could have trodden it blindfold. She was now guiding it by the aid of blind tradition in her memory. To right and left the stolid darkness touched from the invisible earth to the sightless heavens. The darkness opened before her and closed behind her, folding her round as strictly as water folds round a stone falling through sea-depths in a cave.

She did not know it was dark. She did not know it was still. She felt that if he were approaching she should hear his tread. She knew that when he had come she should know his voice. Oh, it was too bad he staied away! What a change had arisen in him! How was this cruel change to be accounted for? She had done nothing to cause it. There had been no quarrel. But worse, a thousand times worse than any quarrel, he had of late grown reserved. He no longer spoke out to her freely and joyously, as in the delicious, bygone time. In her presence he seemed nervous and ill at ease. When they met he scanned her face hastily, fearfully, as though he dreaded something. What was it he dreaded? Not that she had altered toward him. He knew her too well for that. But why did he shun her? Of old, no evening passed without his coming. Now, for the past month, he had stayed a week away at the time. It was ten days since she had last seen him. This morning Tom the gardener had brought news he would be with her that night. It was close to midnight now, and he had not arrived. Oh, how sunny-faced he used to be! How his blue eyes softened when he looked into hers! How his strong arms wound slowly and surely round her, holding her tenderly, but as though no power on earth could steal her from his embrace! How his lips had lingered! How he had shaken with sighs as he released her and went! And now what had all this faded to! He was still tender, but a half-concealed fear seemed to come between them. An airy dread appeared to unnerve his embrace and kill the sweet purpose of his eyes. An invisible hand drew him back from her, and their lips met but hastily. Why should this be? Was not all arranged? Were there not to be deep kisses now, while they were lovers? Surely he might not fear she objected to the delicious mystery which the lips of lovers know.

In her no alteration had taken place. What had caused it in him? What could be the reason for his keeping away? Why did he seem to stand in continual expectation of something direful?

She still kept on. She had only a misty, half-defined hope he would come. He had never before broken a promise made to her. She walked and listened mechanically. Her spirit was busy with the past. It had not yet gained the courage of desperation requisite for looking into the future.

Why had he broken his promise and not come? Could it be——?

She put aside the thought that threatened her, turned her head rapidly from one side to the other to distract her mind, and prevent the swoop her reason had begun to make upon her peace. The house was now nearly a mile behind her, yet no footsteps sounded. A frozen silence held the earth: darkness stood up like an ebony wall on the moor.

Would he come to-morrow morning early and explain? Oh, if he would only come and tell her, open his whole mind to her, and put an end to——!

She stood suddenly still as though the air had grown solid, and she were cased in a shroud of bronze. Neither sound nor light had reached her, but she had trodden on something soft, lying right in the middle of the road.

A moment she stood in numbed horror. No thoughts formed in her mind, her discovery suggested no idea. Her foot rested on something soft, that was all.

With frigid slowness she stooped forward until her hand might touch the ground. Then she stretched it hardly forth, listening with all her nature as she did so. Her hand discovered nothing. She drew it back toward her feet and encountered a garment of some kind. She raised this, stood erect once more listening with all her nature—but no sound came.

Then handling the garment cautiously, as if it were a living thing and a rude touch might kill it, she made out that it was but half a garment.....Had only one sleeve. .....The left sleeve.....Half a man's coat. .....Torn from the back of the neck downward.....Two pockets.....In the button-hole a flower.....In the breast-pocket two letters.....One letter sealed with wax .....a small seal.....And near the seal two small round spots of wax.....Exactly corresponding to two small spots of wax which had fallen on a letter she had sealed two days ago. .....She sealed no letters but those to John Maine.....Her letter to him.....The texture of the coat such as he had worn when last she saw him.....a light Summer dust-coat..... In the other pocket a small leather case such as she had seen with him.....In the case a ribbon such as she had given him.

She replaced the portion of his coat where she had found it, crossed the road, and, stepping slowly and cautiously over the low dike, stood beside one of the clefts of deep, still water. There was not a ripple washing in the rushes—not a breath of wind stirring. She felt her way to the edge of the water and leaned forward and listened. After a little time she stooped down and softly thrust her hand into the chill, mute waters. She drew her hand out slowly. The drops falling from it made sharp, clear, hissing whispers as they touched the surface. Save for this, all was hushed. She rose, regained the road, and, taking up the portion of the coat, walked deliberately in the direction of the house, holding what she had found in both her hands clenched on her bosom. She scarcely breathed. She moved as though she feared by sound to wake something—to wake some hidden spirit that could tell a hideous history, or to wake her own benumbed faculties into active dealings with the terrible discovery she had made.

She did not move her head to the right or to the left. She kept the upper portion of her body rigid. This might be a nightmare, but the waking might be still worse. What when there was light to see? There was a flower in the button-hole. A rose. If it were a red rose, would that be the only red thing on that coat? Hush! Stop all thought. Hold all conjecture. Dismiss all temptations of imagination. Hold the coat fast, and yet not too tightly. Something might be crushed by holding it too tightly, and nothing of his ought to be crushed. Cherish the thing—the relic—no! no! Oh, God! not that thought. But how——!

Hush! Stop all thought. Hold all conjecture. Dismiss all temptations of imagination. There was no use in going quickly. She would be at the house in time, and then there would be light, and she could see. See what? Away! away! away with such fancies!

There was no use in hurrying, for nothing could be done—nothing could be done but look at the coat and see if there was a red spot!

Oh, madness! No—no! Down! down with such thoughts!

Marion would be waiting up with a light. With a light! Would it be best to put away what she had found until morning, and then ——The daylight would give her more courage to look. The fuller light would be better, for all could then be seen at a glance. But with a candle they should have to turn what she had found over and over, and who could do such an appalling thing as turn that coat over and over? Suppose, as she turned it over in the candle-light, her hand touched something damp, something damp and clammy!

Mercy! oh, mercy. Keep still! keep quiet! what is above the earth there overhead, hell or heaven? and Who reigns? and—

Should she now, as she walked along, pass one of her hands down it, and try to discover if there were anything damp? No. If she fell on the road, before she saw the spot, she could not die satisfied in the dark.....

Here was the house. She would not call Marion, but enter at the open door. What could be the meaning of the sweetbrier having the same smell now as it had a month ago—as it had even an hour ago? Tom must cut down that sweetbrier in the morning.

III.

"O Lisette! how long you have been! I thought you would never come." Marion had risen, and was standing face to face with her sister. Lisette had paused in the doorway. She still held what she had found in her clenched hands against her bosom. She did not look down at it, although the light of two candles now fell full upon it. She fixed her dilated eyes upon Marion without uttering a word. Marion perceived that something terrible had happened.

"What is the matter? Have you seen him?" Marion asked.

"No, I have found this."

"What is that?" Marion shrank back and covered her eyes.

"Part of his coat; I found it lying on the road, in the middle of the road. It is torn in two."

"His coat torn in two! Did you see him? Did you hear him? Did you find——?"

"No, nothing but the coat. Marion, look! Is there anything red upon it? Can you see anything red upon his coat?"

Marion drew near. Her face had grown deadly pale. She took up a candle and looked.

"No, Lisette. Nothing red. It may be all right. There's a white rose in the button-hole."

The two now approached the table, and placed the portion of the coat on it, and looked at it cautiously, fearfully. On the outer side there was no stain. Marion turned it over. The inner side was also free from spot.

"Nothing red. Nothing red. But oh, Marion! what can have happened?" She sat down and buried her face in her hands.

Marion proceeded to examine the contents of the pockets.

"There is a leather case, with the ribbon you gave him, in one pocket," she whispered, "and two letters in the other. One of the letters is from you to him. The other letter is in a woman's writing also."

"A woman's writing?" She raised her head and looked at the envelope held by her sister. "Addressed to him?"

"Yes. But not to his own house. Not to Daisy Farm, but to a house in Barrowleigh."

"A house in Barrowleigh! Marion are you sure?"

"Read it yourself."

Lisette read the superscription, "John Maine, Esq., Cross House, Barrowleigh." There was no stamp or postmark. It had been sent by a private messenger. He had no relative in the neighborhood. Daisy Farm was his own place. Cross House was the residence of a friend of his. Why had he changed his place of abode and not told her of it? Or could it be that he was getting letters from some one else addressed to him at a friend's, lest—it was too bad of her to allow such a thought to enter her mind. Besides, what signified letters with that torn coat lying there, that black night abroad, and the dull, weary inability even to wonder what had occurred!

The two sat silent awhile. At length Marion rose and said, "Let us call Tom, and take a lantern and go to the place where you got it. We may find something else that will help to explain."

"No, no! What do we want with Tom? Let us go by ourselves."

But the elder sister would not hear of this. So she roused the old gardener, and, without telling him the reason, bade him take a lantern and accompany them. They left on the table what Lisette had found.

In two hours they returned. No discovery had been made. Traces of a struggle existed in the middle of the road, but, although they went another mile nearer Barrowleigh, nothing new had been seen. There were no red spots, but along each side of the road were two sets of footmarks in the dust, footmarks of men. The men had evidently kept as far apart as possible. The footmarks pointed toward Barrowleigh. There were also in the dust two sets of footmarks pointing toward the Moor House. But these latter had not been made at the same time, for a slight shower, which had fallen at eight o'clock that evening, had partly defaced the larger marks, while the others were fresh and perfect on the damp dust. It was evident the men had come separately, with some interval of time between the coming of the first and the coming of the second. It was also plain they had gone back toward Barrowleigh, together, for at one point, about half a mile from the scene of the struggle, the footmarks approached one another in the middle of the road. Both had stood here and looked back toward the Moor House, for the marks were reversed, but there were then no retrogressive steps.

"He is safe," said Marion in a low voice, as they stood once more in the parlor. "He had a quarrel with some man. They met and fought, an ordinary fight, and he got his coat torn in the scuffle, and could not come on here. So they went back to the village together and shook hands at the place where the footprints are close. He will be here to-morrow Lisette. We must hide the coat, pretend we know nothing of it, destroy it and the letters."

She took up the letters as she spoke. The fold of paper in the strange envelope was much smaller than the envelope, and as Marion raised it the sheet fell out and opened partly. Lisette's eyes followed it. At one glance she conceived the meaning as if by intuition. This was what was on the small sheet:

DAISY FARM, Wednesday Evening.

No matter what happens, I must see you this evening. Come at once, for pity's sake. I have news to tell. ALICE HENSLOW.

Alice Henslow! Alice Henslow! Oh, had it all come to this? Was this the key to the changed manner, the lurking dread, the cold greetings, the almost formal partings! Alice Henslow, George Henslow's wife! She who had lately run away from her husband, no one knew whither. Was she stopping at John Maine's house? Had it all, all come to this? If when she thrust her hand into that chill water by the side of the road she had found something, could it be worse than this?

Now she knew it was dark. Now she knew the silence of the tomb held the vacant night. Now she knew the world was a waste, and life for her was over. Marion and she occupied the one room. Nothing need be done to-night. Marion had not read the words on that note. Lisette raised it, replaced it in its envelope, took another envelope from a drawer, wrote on a sheet of paper the words "Good-bye for ever. Lisette;" folded up the sheet, and put it and Alice Henslow's note into the second envelope and closed it.

"Lisette, what did you see in that letter? You have changed wonderfully. Tell me."

"It was a private letter to John. I don't think he would wish you to know what it contains. I have closed it up and addressed it to him. We must send it to him to-morrow."

"What did you write to him? Have you asked him to come early to-morrow?"

"No. Let us go to bed."

In the dark, when she was in bed, she could think of the past. The future—she need think little of it.

IV.

On the evening that note of Alice Henslow's was written, John Maine left the Cross House at eight o'clock and walked to Daisy Farm.

"This is very awkward." he muttered as he went. "This evening, of all others. What can she have to tell me? But anyway I shall be back here at nine, and at the Moore House at ten. I hope all may be well there. I hope she has heard nothing."

He was a young man, about five-and-twenty. He had blue eyes, a fair face and fair mustache. He walked with head and shoulders thrown well back. He was lithe, agile, and of the medium height. Naturally his countenance was frank and open; but now it was clouded and perplexed, and full of vague apprehension.

Before nine he once more found himself at Barrowleigh. His face wore even a graver expression than on setting out. He went into the Cross House, wrote a note and sealed it. The night had fallen, and, as he passed under the infrequent lamps of the village, on his way to the Moor, his brows were knit and his mouth squared, like one who had firmly made up his mind to do something which will cost a painful effort, and require resolute courage. As he took the bleak, straight road, so familiar to him, he mused:

"Alice's news *was* important—desperately important. So he has found out where she is, where she has been since she fled from him, under whose roof she now lives. If this discovery could have been averted for a week longer, something might have been done. Now there is no knowing what may occur. All Barrowleigh will hear of it to-morrow; and by the day after the news will be there." He pointed with impatient anger into the darkness ahead. "Perhaps he has already written to Lisette's mother. That would be like him. What am I to do? I cannot back out now. I must stand by Alice—and I will."

It was impossible to see two yards ahead. Indeed, no object presented itself to test the darkness by; the night was Cimmerian.

He walked on rapidly for more than half an hour. No one had passed him, nor had he overtaken any one, although the rate at which he went was far quicker than the usual one of pedestrians. Suddenly a voice coming from a few feet right in front of him called out his name. He knew that voice, and before he had time to bring himself up he was within arm's length of George Henslow, Alice Henslow's husband.

John Maine could see nothing, but he knew that a much more powerful man, a man taller by a head, stood in his path and barred his way. He could hear the heavy breathing of the other. Before he had time to reply, a strong hand was laid on his arm, and Henslow spoke again:

"I knew you would come this way to-night, and as the place is quiet, and I had something to say to you, I thought I'd wait for you. I've been here two hours and have got a wet coat."

"We shall talk more freely if you let my arm go. I am not accustomed to be held in that way."

"Do you suppose I am accustomed to talking to men who decoy my wife away from me, and hide her in their houses, under my own nose?"

Maine felt the hand tighten on his arm. With a sudden wrench he sprang backward. The sleeve of the coat slipped, ran over the hand, and remained in Henslow's grasp. With a sharp, strong jerk Henslow drew it toward him, the coat yielded at the collar, and as he seized Maine, with his hand he flung behind him half the coat, saying as he did so, "No, you are not going to run away. You will be cooler without *that*."

For a while the two men stood face to face breathing hard. Neither could see the other. Still by a kind of instinct the eyes of each were fixed upon the eyes of the other. At length the pause was broken by Maine.

"What have you to say to me?"

"I do not know that there is much to say. There may be something to do."

No rejoinder.

"This is a very quiet place for a meeting, and there is hardly a quieter place in the world than the bottom of one of these drains at the side of the road."

"I don't wonder at your thinking of suicide. But I advise you to consider."

"Thank you. I am thinking of nothing of the kind."

"Henslow, you're a fool!"

"Maine, you're a villain!" The arms on the younger man's arm tightened, and Henslow shook him slowly and significantly.

"Will you listen to me, and try to keep your temper?"

"Go on. I'll keep my temper, and I'll keep you until you are done. Don't be long, or I may part suddenly from both." He swayed the young man slightly in the direction of the drain.

"I know you some years, and you know me. I know your violent temper, I know your suspicious nature, and from my soul I pitied Alice Hill when she married you."

"Go on!" muttered Henslow in a warning voice. "Go on fast. Skip that kind of thing."

"She and I were friends as children. She and I were friends as woman and man. She and I have never been anything more than friends."

"Ha-ha-ha! Nice friendship indeed! Go on, John Maine! Go on, my boy!" There was sardonic incredulity in his tone.

"I had known her father and her mother before you came to this neighborhood. You never saw her mother. She was dead before you came. Her father, when he was dying last year, married to you though Alice then was, made me promise that I would always be a friend to her."

"John Maine, my boy, mind what you are saying!"

"I am saying what is true. He knew your violent temper. He knew your suspicious nature. He knew she and you were not living as happily together as you might. He told me he dreaded something like what has happened, for he knew her quick temper, too. He knew her fiery, ungovernable outbursts, and he told me, George Henslow, that she would run away from you, and his prophecy has come true."

"And did he prophesy she would run away *to you*?"

"She has not run away to me. The night she left your house, or rather the morning she came to Daisy Farm, I think she was a little disturbed in her reason. She spoke wildly and acted wildly; I implored her to go back, I put a horse in the gig to bring her back; but she went down on her knees and begged of me by all that is sacred to let her stay, or, if I would not let her stay to let her go free, but not to compel her to go home. I think she was mad. I think she is not quite responsible for her acts. Poor Alice! I let her stay. I called up old Nellie, gave Alice in charge to her, and from that moment Daisy Farm has been her home, not mine. For I left it then, and have not entered it since, or seen your wife since, except for a few minutes this evening. Take your hand off my arm. I am not accustomed to be held."

"You're a liar!"

"Take your hand off; I don't like being held."

"You're a liar! I say."

With a sudden backward spring the younger man drew the body of Henslow forward; then, throwing downward all the weight of his own body he succeeded in bending almost to the ground. Seizing an ankle of Henslow's in each hand, with a supreme effort of the muscles in the back he raised the man bodily in the air, two feet off the ground, sprang a pace back, so as to swing the man clear of him, and held the ankles until the head had swept half-way round in the arc, let go, and as the other fell heavily on his back with a sound half-gelatinous, half-metallic, Maine leaped upon him, and, before recovery from the shock was possible, secured his hands behind his back with his braces.

Henslow was half-stunned, and did not struggle. When he recovered he sat up. Maine assisted him to his feet, and for a long time neither spoke.

"Henslow," at length began the younger man, "don't allow your temper to lead you into any more trouble. Surely I owe you no grudge personally. She is one of the best women in all the world. I know her failing. It was the terror of her parents. When I heard you and she were to be married, I felt inclined to come between you."

"But you waited until after we had been married, you cowardly scoundrel. Untie my hands! Loose my hands, I say! or I shall throw myself upon you and grind you to death on the road."

He struggled wildly to no purpose.

"I did not come between you and her. Your own shameful violence caused all the evil. Do you know what she raved of that night she came? Do you know the bar you have placed between her and you? Do you know what made her fly from your house that night? Or were you so carried away by your fatal temper as to be unconscious of what you did, unable to recall what you have done?"

The bound man shuddered slightly, but made no reply.

"She was a sweet girl, Henslow, when she married you, and if you had not an infirmity such as hers, if you had been a more gentle man, you might have stolen the dangerous fire out of her nature. But you two were fire and tow. You fanned one another into violence, and in the end, on that dreadful night, you so far forgot your manhood as to raise your hand and str——"

"No, no! not *that!* I did not. Don't say that, Maine, you know my curse. Forget what I have said. Forget and forgive. I am sorry, deeply sorry, for all that has happened here to-night. I will do anything you wish, I will make any apology you like. I swear to be a better, a kinder husband to Alice, if she will only come back to me. I'm not hard-hearted, but when my temper is roused I see nothing, hear nothing, count no chances, remember nothing. Do what you will with me, Maine, but don't tell me I did that. Don't unman me forever. Say you wanted only to frighten me into better behavior."

Maine was mute.

"Oh, this is the worst of all! Maine, if the suspicions which were in my mind when I lay in wait for you here had proved true I should have killed you, and then myself. But I would not harm her. Now, if what you hint is true there is no cure. Nothing can undo a blow. I am everlastingly in the wrong. I could easily bear the thought of dying, but dying will not undo this. Dying will not undo this!"

The younger man untied the hands, and the two turned back toward the village. "I can go to the Moor House in the morning," thought Maine. "I can explain all and get rid of my hideous burden." As they walked on at different sides of the road, he said aloud when they had gone some distance, "I wrote a letter to you to-night before leaving Barrowleigh. Fortunately it is in the right pocket of my coat. Will you have it now?

"Yes. Maine, you are a good man. Will you shake hands with me?"

"Most gladly."

"Each crossed half-way, they met and shook hands. Henslow held the other's hand a long while. "You were going to see her to-night—Lisette?" they both turned round.

"Yes."

"You are a noble-hearted fellow, Maine, and I am a pitiful wretch, a heartless scoundrel."

"Hush! don't say such things. All may be well yet. I will tell you the contents of that letter. When I learned from Alice that you had discovered her hiding-place, I made up my mind to two things—to send her away to some distant place in the morning, and to see you in the course of the day."

"What did you want to see me about? Don't spare me. Tell me all."

"I would not then have thought it wise for her to go home, after being so long away from home, after being so long away, until something like an explanation had been made, something like a reconciliation effected. Henslow, if you only could make up your mind to see her and treat her tenderly at the meeting, I think all might be forgiven. I know, after the horrible lesson you have been taught, you will give way less than of old."

"Maine, you do not know how I love her still. We have quarrelled, and when I lose my temper nothing that is good remains with me; but if this could only be made up! If she would only forgive, and come home!"

"I think she will."

He pressed the other's hand passionately, and sobbed. Then they separated, and keeping different sides of the road, walked back with few more words to Barrowleigh.

V.

When Marion awoke the next morning, it was broad day. She looked toward her sister's bed. It was vacant. In sore alarm she arose, dressed herself hastily, and sought Lisette in the house. No trace of her sister was to be found. Where could she be? Why had she got up and gone out stealthily?

She went into the garden, and, opening the gate, looked along the road. No figure was in view either on road or moor. The clouds which obscured the heavens last night had floated away, and the morning sun blazed high in the east, flooding the level landscape with glory. Plovers called to one another, flies in brilliant mail buzzed and flashed hither and thither, the two placid clefts of water reaching away toward the sun seemed like discarded swords of gigantic nature lying peacefully out of use.

But where was Lealite?

Marion stood and listened. Presently, she thought she heard sobs, proceeding from an arbor beside the house. She listened again. There was no doubt some one: Lisette was sobbing in that arbor. Oh, poor broken-hearted Lisette! Poor afflicted sister!

She hastened toward the arbor. As she approached there were sounds of movements, and, ere she gained the threshold, a pale, dark-eyed girl came to the entrance, and beckoned to Marion. The latter stretched out her hands, and cried as she drew near:

"Such a fright as I got! I did not know where to find you. Why did you go without calling me?"

"It was so early, and I could not sleep. I am so glad, Marion, that I came out."

"So glad!" she looked at her tearful face. "So glad! Have you heard any news?"

"Yes, good news." They were now standing a little outside the arbor.

"Where did you get it? Who brought it?"

"I," answered a man's voice from inside; and, with a look grateful for deliverance, John Maine stepped out on the sunlit garden path.

"I knew he was safe, Lisette."

"And he has told me all. I may not tell anyone, for it is not his secret. But, Marion, kiss John. You must kiss him. I will not be jealous, Kiss John. I have been crying for happiness, and no wonder, after that night."

"On the lips or the cheek?" he asked.

"On the lips, of course."

"Then I'll kiss some one else after."

He did what he was bidden, he did what he had threatened. In the struggle preceding the latter, she whispered, "You have had too many for before breakfast."

"Then I'll stop for breakfast. Come along. I want to begin again," he whispered back.—*Belgravia.*

WITH HUNTINGTON.—Huntington's reminiscences of early friends were interesting. Washington Allston he did not know very well, having passed only a part of one evening with him in Boston. Mr. Huntington went at about 11 o'clock, in company with a lady friend, who thought even that hour of the night was a little early for making a call upon Allston. Mr. Huntington remembers that the artist, who was bright and full of spirit, got out a little saucer of cigars and some apples, and that he took the trouble to go down stairs and draw some cider for his guests. Allston's conversation was full of anecdotes of himself, of the painter Leslie, of old times in England, and of Coleridge, whom he greatly admired and loved. At 12:30 o'clock in the morning his visitors arose to depart. "I thought," said Mr. Huntington, "that I had staid long enough. But Allston insisted that it was early yet—only the edge of the evening; and going up to the lady he laid his hand upon her arm and with great earnestness besought her not to go. Half an hour later, when we renewed our attempt to get away, he remarked that it was a pity we had to leave so soon. He never went to bed himself before 2 o'clock in the morning." The painter Cole, whom Mr. Huntington knew well, was "a sensitive, delicately-constituted man, gentle, affectionate, and cheerful, and funny and frolicsome as a child. He caught the spirit of our wild American landscape with wonderful power, especially in the smaller pictures painted in his middle period. Later in life, having become morbidly excited by the moral ideas which he attempted to depict upon his canvas, he produced so rapidly and with such fire that much of the artistic excellence of his earlier and smaller works was lost. His best works are in the rooms of the New-York Historical Society—small reproductions of Autumn American scenery, brilliant still, and full of truth and spirit. His finest works still live—there is no doubt about it; he fills a niche no one else ever did fill, or ever can, for the time has gone by." His "Storm in a Forest," in Mr. R. M. Olyphant's collection, is full of blow and fury, and is very characteristic. The last of the series in the Historical Society's rooms—a scene of utter desolation, crumbling ruins covered with ivy in the foreground, a stork's nest, and a full moon—is, in Mr. Huntington's opinion, the most nearly perfect of his paintings: "In texture and color it is absolutely perfect, as perfect as anything I know of. It is a great picture in every respect." Inman was a charming fellow—a wag, immensely humorous and droll. His studio and Mr. Huntington's were in the same building. He painted with great rapidity and facility. It was generally thought that he painted ladies best. He was constantly cracking jokes and saying witticisms which made them laugh, and, consequently, you will rarely see a serious portrait of a lady by Inman. His portraits of old men, determined, solemn old men, who could not be moved by his drollery, were really his best; *e. g.*, the "Bishop Moore," of Virginia, in full Episcopal robes, expresses the dignity and grace of an old gentleman, and is replete with spirit and power. It now hangs in the vestry-room of Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-sixth-street. Bishop White's venerable head is well worth looking at. Inman made several copies of this picture, and one of the best of them is owned by Mrs. Rogers, of Twentieth-street, a sister of Dr. Muhlenberg. The portrait of Mr. Rawle, of Philadelphia, is a masterpiece; the pallid warmth and translucency of a studious old man's face are admirably rendered. A head of Chalmers in the Lenox Library—Mr. Lenox is an admirer of Dr. Chalmers—is also an important work. It was painted when Inman was in Great Britain. Macaulay, Wordsworth, and other celebrities, sat for him at about the same time. His self-confidence and "push" were largely developed, and in him were very pleasant. Before going to England he tried to get orders for portraits of distinguished men in that country. A good story is told in this connection. A New-Yorker, to whom Inman had applied for an order, at length gave him one for a portrait of a certain nobleman, Lord Codrington by name. Inman received the commission gladly, but, of course, made no memorandum of the name. The Lord Chancellor of England at that time was named Coddington, (or something else very much like Codrington,) and in the presence of the Lord Chancellor appeared Inman with a request to be allowed to paint a portrait of him for his friend Mr. ——, in America. "But," remonstrated the Lord Chancellor, with an oath, "I don't know any such gentleman; I haven't a single acquaintance in America!" "Well," replied Inman, not in the least daunted, "he knows you; he's a leading man in our country—plenty of money, influential, prominent—and he very much wants your portrait. He especially commissioned me to paint one before I left New-York." It will hardly be believed that the artist actually persuaded the Lord Chancellor to give him a series of sittings, but such is the fact. Inman came home with a vigorous and flashy portrait of him in official robes. But all the artist's audacity was useless on his arrival here. The gentleman who had ordered a Codrington would not take a Coddington. The picture is now in the possession of Mr. George Buckam, Inman's Executor.—*Appletons' Journal.*

CHARLES DICKENS' MANUSCRIPTS.—A glimpse of the manuscripts of the late Charles Dickens, which now form part of the "Forster Collection" in the South Kensington Museum, conjures up a vision of numerous characters in his popular novels. On looking attentively at the manuscripts, we are at once struck by the number of alterations and interlineations with which the pages abound; and our first sentiment is one of surprise that the books which appear so wonderfully natural and fluent when we read them should evidently have been the result of much anxious thought, care, and elaboration. The collection comprises the original manuscripts of the following works: *Oliver Twist*, published in 1838–9; *Master Humphrey's Clock*, comprising the *Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge*, published in 1840–1; *Barnaby Rudge*, a separate volume, 1840–1; *American Notes*, 1842; *Martin Chuzzlewit*, 1843–4; *The Chimes*, Christmas, 1844: *Dombey and Son*, 1846–8; *David Copperfield*, 1849–50; *Bleak House*, which has in the original manuscript a secondary title, *The East Wind*, 1852–3; *Hard Times*, 1854; *Little Dorrit*, 1855–7: *A Tale of Two Cities*, 1859; and *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, (his last but unfinished work,) 1870. There are also proof volumes from the printers, consisting of *Dombey and Son*, *David Copperfield*, *Bleak House*, and *Little Dorrit*, the pages of which bear marginal and other corrections and alterations, in ink, by the author.—*Chambers's Journal.*

S AND Z.—The letter *s* often takes the sound of *z*, a type which printers have tried to abolish as far as possible, or drive its use to a minimum. To the close of the last century books show to us rouze, comprize, surprize, and many other words with *z*, not *s*. This suggests a general law—that wherever two modes of writing exist we ought to select that which comes nearest to the received pronunciation. This will give us *jail*, (not gaol,) *chymist*, (not chemist,) *artizan*, *partizan*, *reprizals*, *civilize*, with *z*, as numerous other verbs in *-ize*. But there will remain many other traps to the foreigner. How is he to know that *this* has the *s* sharp, while in *his*, *is*, the *s* is sounded like *z*? That in *loose*, *dose*, *chase*, *grease*, (as substantive,) *goose*, *geese*, it is sharp, but in *lose*, *choose*, *cheese*, *peace*, *chains*, and the verb *grease*, the *s* is blunt? That *grease*, *use*, *house*, when nouns, also *diffuse* when an adjective, have all sharp *s*, while the *s* is sounded as *z* when they are verbs, is more than accident, and deserves attention. Some mark or other ought to distinguish the blunt *s*, if we shrink from uniformly changing it to *z*. At present (we suppose) the public could not bear his, is, rose, shoes, wize, wisdom; but they would not resent a dot (or, better, three dots) under the *s* whenever it has the *z* sound; for the dots would be omissible at pleasure. Even if three dots be all faint, yet collectively they are always visible, and are never mistaken for a blot. Indeed this triple dot, added to the double dot, as in *ä*, *ë*, *ï*, will help us through many difficulties. But another admissible device would be, to print a long *f* (without horizontal line) whenever *s* is sounded as *z*.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

TRANSLATION FROM CAMPANELLA.

The world's the book where the eternal Sense
Wrote his own thoughts; the living temple where,
Painting his very self, with figures fair
He filled the whole immense circumference.

Here then should each man read, and gazing find
Both how to live and govern, and beware
Of godlessness; and, seeing God all-where,
Be bold to grasp the universal mind.

But we tied down to books and temples dead,
Copied with countless errors from the life,—
These nobler than that school sublime we call.

O may our senseless souls at length be led
To truth by pain, grief, anguish, trouble, strife!
Turn we to read the one original!

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THIERS' ENTRANCE INTO JOURNALISM.—This is how he entered the *Constitutionnel*: They wanted an art critic; Thiers was asked if he thought himself equal to a review of the *Salon?*—a task proposed by an editor anxious at once to honor Manuel's recommendation and to rid himself of his protégé, whose æsthetic education he was far from suspecting. Thiers' first notice was a literary event. Delacroix, then an unknown artist, had exhibited his "Dante and Virgil in Hell." Thiers wrote: "That of all the pictures in the *Salon*, this was the one that most revealed a coming master. One saw in it a powerful conception and the free flow of talent. It presented with epic force to the critic's eye the selfishness and despair of hell. In the treatment of a subject which lay on the confines of the fantastic, severity of taste was observable. The drawing, which hasty judges might think deficient in dignity, was, whatever were its defects, redeemed by the truth of the details, and the fidelity with which the poet's vision was rendered. The pencil was ample and firm, the color vigorous, though, perhaps, crude. Delacroix designed his figures, grouped them, and set them in action with the boldness of a Michael Angelo and the fecundity of a Rubens." Of David's "Rape of the Sabines" he said: "In making these reflections in the interest of art, present and future, we do not the less consider David in the light of a great master. A man who has worked a revolution in the taste of a nation with so keen a perception of the beautiful as the French must be an artist of the highest order. He has rendered an important service to our school. But it is undesirable that a superstitious admiration of his works should prevent new geniuses from coming forward. We must take care not to imprison present and future art in the limits of a style which in the hands of imitators must become cold and pedantic. No doubt a prime condition of art is correctness of outline. But it may be asked whether under this pretext critics do not check the inspiration of those artists who seek to throw more life, more health, and more of nature's truth and freshness into their works. M. David delivered us from the conventions of the eighteenth century. He formed others, the destruction of which in their turn should not annoy him and his admirers. One epoch should never be jealous of another; nor should those who have made a step forward prevent others from making another." Thus M. Thiers' first achievement was to deliver French art from its pseudo-classic tyranny of David, and to obtain justice for Delacroix, whom Baron Gros had publicly called a lunatic and a signboard-dauber. The management of the *Constitutionnel*, judging Thiers by the success of his *Salon*, gave

trade became enormous. Though the holy thing might not be sold, the recipient of the gift expressed his gratitude by corresponding presents; and no diamond mine ever brought more wealth to its owners than St. Thomas' water brought to the monks of Canterbury. As time went on the miracles grew more and more prodigious. At first weak eyes were made strong; then sight was restored which was wholly gone. At first sick men were made whole; then dead men were brought back to life. At first there was the unconscious exaggeration of real phenomena; then there was incautious embellishment. Finally, in some instances, of course, with the best intentions, there was, perhaps, deliberate lying. To which of these classes the story should be assigned which has now to be told the reader must decide for himself. No miracle in sacred history is apparently better attested. The more complete the evidence, the more the choice is narrowed to the alternative between a real supernatural occurrence and an intentional fraud.—*J. A. Froude, in Nineteenth Century.*

ANTICIPATION.

Slanting across the fields of snow,
The westering sun makes haste to go;
This day, I know is tried and sweet,
To-morrow tires my lagging feet.

With many a pause of happy rest
I've journeyed with To-day, my guest;
His stranger brother cannot be,
Methinks, as goodly company—

Holding in his mysterious hand
Gifts that will bless or blight my land!
Tarry yet longer, fair To-day,
That boding step an hour delay.

What songs have told my spirit's cheer,
What sunlight warmed the glowing year,
What dear companions round me hung,
While life, and love, and hope were young!

These with to-morrow fade apace,
Like bloom from a beloved face;
And trusting half, yet half with dread,
I question, "What shall be instead?"

The sun drops deeper, night is chill;
The oracles I seek are still:
Yon herald star which glitters low
Seems beckoning on the way I go.

To-morrow! Ah, that door doth ope
A new celestial path to Hope.
More than I ask or dream must be,
In God's to-morrow kept for me!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A COMEDY OF PLAUTUS.—Every scene in "Menæchmi" or "Twins" is amusing. Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" is based upon it. There is the same general outline of characters; there are the twins, the wife of one of them, the dinner, the courtesan, and two or three other points. But in the working out of the characters Shakespeare has borrowed almost nothing. There is no passage which Shakespeare has translated. There is no thought which he has borrowed. Some passages in Plautus may have suggested some passages in Shakespeare; but the resemblance between them is of the most general nature. If we look at the two plays as mere pieces of plot and fun, the Latin seems to us far superior. In Plautus every succeeding scene naturally arises out of the preceding, and produces such odd combinations that laughter is irresistible. In the first scene we have a parasite eager for a dinner, and ready to do anything for it. In the second. *Menæchmus the Stolen* expresses his strong dislike of the prying habits of his wife, and his resolution to go to the courtesan *Erotium*. In the third he presents the courtesan with a robe belonging to his wife, and arranges to dine at her house along with the parasite. Here we have all the conditions for the evolution of the plot: a parasite ready to do anything for a dinner, and to take any revenge for being deprived of it; a prying and irritating wife; a gentleman somewhat eccentric in character, and a courtesan who has received a robe, and prepares a dinner. After these arrangements have been made, the parasite proceeds to the forum to attend a public meeting, and *Menæchmus the Stolen* to help a friend in a law-court. *Menæchmus II.* and his slave have just come to Epidamnum, and, as they are walking through the streets and speaking about the character of the place, they meet *Culindrus*, the cook, whom the courtesan had hired to prepare the dinner. The cook at once mistakes *Menæchmus II.* for his brother, and a comical conversation ensues. He no sooner disappears in amazement than the courtesan comes out, and another series of amusing mystifications takes place. But *Menæchmus* suddenly changes his tone, and resolves to act the part which the courtesan forces upon him. He accepts her dinner, and promises her all that she asks, but especially to take the robe to an embroiderer and get it altered. Just as he has finished his repast, and is issuing forth with the robe, the parasite returns from his public meeting, and finds that the dinner is over. Resolved on revenge, he goes to the wife, and tells all about the dinner and the stolen robe. Both watch for the return of *Menæchmus the Stolen*, and, as he now comes home from the law-court, wife and parasite assail him heartily. He is disgusted with both, but promises to go to Erotium and bring back the robe. He hastens to the courtesan, sure of a kindly reception from her; but he no sooner hints at her returning the robe than she gets into a rage, and assures him that she had already given it to him. *Menæchmus the Stolen* is now, as he says, *exclusissimus*—shut out by all, and in sad plight. Meantime, *Menæchmus II.* is trying to find his way to the ship, robe in hand, and falls in with his brother's wife. As might be expected, she uses no measured language in denouncing his impudence. *Menæchmus* does not comprehend a word of the passionate censure, and they become less and less complimentary to each other, until the wife at length sends for her father. The father comes and makes matters worse, until at length *Menæchmus II.* deems it prudent to feign madness. Here Plautus rises to the height of his comic power. The mad scene must have been infinitely amusing to a Roman. Of course, the father sends for a doctor, and *Menæchmus II.* is glad to escape anywhere. The doctor comes, and falls in with *Menæchmus the Stolen*, diagnoses him very funnily, and orders slaves to carry him off to his shop. *Menæchmus* resists, and is rescued by the slave of *Menæchmus II.* But soon after that *Menæchmus II.* appears. The two *Menæchmi* are now seen together, and, through the aid of the slave, they discover their brotherhood, and the mysteries of the day are solved. Throughout the play, until the last scene, there is nothing to suggest the true cause of the errors. Indeed, the same actor might well have acted the two *Menæchmi* until the last scene, and in the last neither has much to say, so that the deception may have remained to the end. It would be impossible to give such a connected account of Shakespeare's play. He has complicated the matter and the acting by introducing twin slaves as well as twin masters. He has found a place for the father and mother of the twins in the plot, and accordingly the movements are less simple and less closely connected. The fun, too, is not so continuous, and some parts, such as the doctor scene, have lost nearly all their comic aspect. But though the "Comedy of Errors" was one of Shakespeare's earliest plays, it already reaches a far higher altitude than any of the plays of Plautus. Plautus exhibits the purely practical imitative artist. He gives you a photograph, and a good photograph, of the actual scenes of life. Aristophanes and Shakespeare take even the commonest events of life into a higher atmosphere, and lift the reader with an imperial creative imagination into an ideal world where new scenes and new characters of exquisite conception and of tenderest beauty meet us at every step.—*The Contemporary Review.*

CURLING—THREADING THE NEEDLE.—The curlers of Lochmaben, in Dumfries, have long been celebrated for their excellence. They have given a phrase to the game, "Soutering," which has puzzled philologers to explain before now. Soutering means defeating an opposing party in so hollow a way that they stand "love" when the victors are "game." In Lochmaben there was a rink of seven players, all shoemakers—Scotice *souters*—by trade, who were so expert that, not only did they conquer all comers, but often without allowing their opponents to score a single shot; hence the phrase. On the same loch, during the French war, there was another rink, headed by Sir James Brown, of Colstoun, famed all over curling Scotland as the "Invincible Board of Lochmaben." Many are the feats recorded of these doughty champions; so marvelous was the skill of Deacon Jardine, chief of the "Souters," that he could with his stone thread a needle! he attached with a piece of shoemaker's-wax two needles to the side of two curling-stones, just the width of the one he played with apart; then upon two stones in front, similarly apart, and in the line of direction, having affixed two "birses"—bristles—he played his stone so accurately that, in grazing through the "port" or opening between the stones, it would impel the birses forward through the eyes of the needles. Unique as was this feat, it has often been rivaled in difficulty by delicate shots of other curlers. There have been instances of a curling-stone being thrown a mile upon the ice. Sir Richard Brown says that in his day there were many alive who could throw a stone across "the Kirk Loch"—one of the many lakes at Lochmaben—"a feat not much short of the above." Once a celebrated player of Tinwald, named Lawrie Young, challenged the Lochmaben curlers to a trial of strength. Their President stepped forward, and, taking his stone, threw it with such strength across the "Mill Loch" that it jumped off the brink upon the other side and tumbled over upon the grass. "Now," said he to Lawrie, "go and throw it back again; I will then confess that you are too many for us." Capt. H. Clapperton, R. N.—an African traveler of some repute 60 years ago—used to play with an enormous mass of granite known far and wide as "the Hen." This rough stone weighed about 70 pounds, and yet such a strong man was Clapperton that he not only played some capital shots with it, but could hold it out at arm's length and whirl it about as if it were a feather. An uncle of his used even a heavier stone, because, as he said, no other curler on the Lochmaben ice could throw it but himself. These were roughly-shaped stones, almost as they were when found, and would never be allowed on a rink nowadays.—*Belgravia.*

THE ENGLISH HOP-PICKERS.—The majority of these people have very pronounced political opinions, and in this, as also in the character of their opinions, they are fair representatives of their class. On no other subject are their minds so made up or their feelings so strong. They are every one of them fierce revolutionists. They have no loyalty, no respect for rank or wealth, no regard for existing institutions, no patriotism. They acknowledge no religious or moral restraint of any sort. All they care for is their own interests, so far as they can understand them, which is not far. Any change to suit them must be sweeping and sanguinary. Again and again, and not on the hop ground only, have I heard some people express an earnest wish for the extermination of the ruling classes. According to them the working man—that is the mechanic and the laborer—is the creator of all wealth, and ought to be its sole possessor. In their view all the present possessors of wealth are robbers and tyrants—so many wild beasts who prey upon the working man, and who must be dealt with as wild beasts when the working man shall obtain the mastery. It is useless to reason with them. Complex arguments they cannot comprehend; and for the more simple they are provided with replies perfectly satisfactory to themselves. Point to the benevolence of the upper classes, as manifested in hospitals, &c., and they exclaim, fully believing it too, that all this is done in policy or in terror, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Then they tell the reasoner to look at what the upper classes will do when they dare, pouring forth story after story, carefully gathered from popular prints and from the mouths of popular demagogues, concerning legal inequalities, Police delinquencies, poor-law harshness, and especially concerning the oppression practiced on the poverty-stricken by such mischevious associations as that which terms itself "the Association for Charity Organization." All other grievances one might manage to explain away, but there is no excusing the doings of this society. Concerning these doings such people as the hop-pickers wax eloquent, and tell with overwhelming effect harrowing stories—stories abounding in instances of the hard heartedness of the upper classes. Then follow fierce threats and fiercer hopes. And, founding my opinion upon what I know—and certain circumstances coupled with a long course of steady observation of the lowest of the lowe given me peculiar knowledge—I cannot doubt that the revolutionists (led by the bolder spirits among them) will seize an opportunity. I do not mean to assert that they will be successful in effecting anything but bloodshed and misery, but they will have their outbreak; and considering the temper and training of our urban mobs, it will be a terrible one while it lasts. Here—on the hop ground—they were perhaps more than usually prone to express their political hopes and hates.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ETYMOLOGY OF MISTLETOE.—Authors may differ as to the etymology of mistletoe, but it appears to me that our common English home has no very recondite origin. Mistion is an obsolete old English word, used, however, as late as in the writings of Boyle, and this is defined in Dr. Johnson's original folio edition of his dictionary as the state of being mingled. Now this is truly the condition of our plant, which is intermingled with the foliage of other trees, and mixes up their juices with its own, and is, indeed, in rural places still simply called the mistle. If to this we add the old English tod or toe, signifying bush, we have at once the derivation, meaning the mingled bush, mixed up and growing among foliage dissimilar to its own. Still, in Winter its stiff and leathery evergreen leaves and dense bushy aspect give it a visible position on its own account, and thus the epithet of *frigore viscum* given it by Virgil is peculiarly applicable. It is certainly remarkable that the hanging up of mistletoe in houses for mirthful purposes and emblematical of Chrisimas should so long endure that the midland towns have their markets filled with it as Christmas approaches, and loads of it find a ready sale in the north of England and Scotland, where the plant is a rarity, if found at all.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RABELAIS.—It may be doubted whether Rabelais will ever again be as popular in England as he was at the time when his works were translated by Urquhart and Motteux. As we recede from the period in which he lived, increased difficulty attends the task of comprehending his allusions and appreciating the spirit of his satire. The controversies by which in mediæval times and in the early days of the Renaissance contending schools or factions of theology, art, and science were agitated are now things of the past, and it requires some knowledge to comprehend what was in question between the realist and the nominalist, the humanist and the schoolman. Those assumptions of science which Rabelais derided are exploded, and a modern reader who has never studied Machiavelli, Bacon, and Sir Thomas Browne to see how much credulity lingered among the wisest men of past epochs will not estimate aright the amount of courage and penetration that is involved in deriding the pretenses of medicine as well as the greed of monachism and the insolence of law, and may even regard as more commonplaces of expression the avowal of belief in the Copernican system or the condemnation of astrology. Thus, apart from all question of English prudery, which, aroused to the fact that there was coarseness in Rabelais, sought to class his works in the category of infamous publications, and begot in so doing a protest such as astonished it, there is a probability that the study of Rabelais will more and more be confined to the student of past literature. For, let it be said at the outset, there is no passage in Rabelais over which pruriency can gloat. There is no sign of the unbridled and unholy imagination of Italian writers of the Renaissance. A single story of Boccaccio is more likely to feed an impure desire than all the revolting pictures of Rabelais, which are, for the most part, strictly moral, so far as intention is concerned, and Dutch and not Italian in their uncleanness.—*The Spectator.*

WHAT THIERS READ AT SCHOOL.—Boys in the public schools of France, at the beginning of the century, when Thiers was a boy, were encouraged to read the *Moniteur*. He devoured its contents of Napoleon's prodigious victories and triumphal marches and countermarches over Europe. He followed the "Grande Armée" over the atlas which lay in his desk, and explained to his class-fellows strategical and geographical points, and the obstacles which the conqueror overcame. The *Bulletin de l'Empire* was read aloud by professors to their pupils in the Lycées. It was written in a tawdry, declamatory style for the ignorant multitude, which furnished raw material for Bonaparte's armies, and facts were too often made to give place for high-flown epithets. Thiers amused himself by taking a bulletin of victory for a theme, and expanding it into a full account of the battle, which he read aloud at recreation in the court-yard, and carried home with him to his relations on the Sunday following. His grandmother carefully stored up these juvenile compositions, suggested by the bombastic poverty of the official newsman's style. A sketch of the Bridge of Lodi—a retrospective study—is as full of action as one of Horace Vernet's battle-pieces. These early writings, some few of which still exist, were permeated with the military spirit of the time in which they were written. Thiers' genius was awakened by the increasing din of war, and by the bonfires on the Provence mountains which blazed forth the news of land victories to hostile fleets standing out to sea. In a youthful essay he maintained, with an argumentative skill which must have astonished his preceptors, that France, to avoid being the weakest, should be the strongest of European powers.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PENARD CASTLE.

Fast on their craggy foot-hold, 'spite decay
And all the powers of air 'twixt sea and land,
Thy walls, weird, solitary Penard, stand,
High o'er the stream that, winding in its way,
Reluctant creeps to taste the bitter spray.
And sink exhausted on the ocean-strand.
A barren vale, a windy realm of sand,
Are all that fear thy frowd or own thy sway.
Thou hast no record—livest in no verse
With names heroic; and the sons of Gower
Say thou wert built by magic in an hour,
And still art fairy-haunted. It were worse
To be, for centuries of brutal power,
A fameless fabric, blasted with a curse!

—*The Spectator.*

PALETTES AND PIGMENTS.—Though we are very far from suggesting the existence of any etymological connection between two words so much alike in sound as palate and palette, it may be admitted that the painter's little pale or board is the palate on which he tests or tastes his colors. He looks at its face as wistfully as a mother looks at the face of her child. He cannot always control its expression. He cannot say he will have a particular color. The palette may take a different view and he must submit. As years go on his range of colors becomes narrower. He ends, perhaps, like Landseer, in using two or three at most. Perhaps like Mulready he changes them, but it is generally by using some of the old ones to the exclusion of others. The brighter colors attracted the fading fire of Turner's eye, and if Dr. Liebreich be right, the alteration by which his second manner followed the first, and his last manner went out in a general conflagration, was the result of a fixed natural law affecting the mechanism of the eye. Wilkie's mahogany palette adorns the base of his statue in the National Gallery. Why were his last colors wiped off it? Perhaps, like some other artists, he always cleaned up his palette when he had finished his day's work. In this respect there is not only great variety of usage among artists, but, what is stranger still, there is no analogy between the condition of the palette and the kind of work turned out. One artist arranges his paints in the morning as carefully and as regularly as if they were the hours on a clock face; in the evening you can tell how long he has been at work by the quantity of each he has used. Yet his pictures are of a slapdash order, rough, sometimes confused, always full of effect, yet seldom in actual harmony. Another artist rubs one color into another, mixes half a dozen in the centre, covers his hands, his face, and his furniture with odd splashes, never cleans his palette, and for the most part disdains its formal use; yet from his studio comes a succession of lovely and delicate faces, a crowd of well-dressed ladies, a dream of fair women in never-ending procession. It is like the careful, well-arranged verse, the delicately-balanced lines, the highly-finished prose, which printers must sometimes decipher from a blotted, ill-regulated manuscript without stops, or dots, or cross strokes, or capitals. Pope wrote his polished couplets on the backs of old letters. Some artists' bills at their colorman's would tell a curious tale if carefully sorted into years. What must Turner have paid for Naples yellow in his later years, or Landseer for burnt sienna? In the old days when the artist ground his own colors, monotony in this respect may have come on more gradually. The grinding cannot have been so pleasant a process as the using, but it must have tended to more consideration in the choice of colors than is necessary since the invention of Winsor and Newton. We mix all kinds of chemicals together, and it will not be surprising if 100 years hence half the pictures of the present day have followed their painters into the land of shadows. In the Middle Ages, artists knew better, and painted for posterity. A writer of the eleventh century noted 30 chapters in his book on preparation of pigments; and another especially warned his pupils against mixing sulphuret of arsenic with acetate of copper, or mineral green with vegetable purple. Matthew Paris' portrait of himself is as fresh as when he painted it, 600 years ago, though so many of the heroines of Reynolds have turned pale in the lifetime of a single mortal. It is said that the colors had long left Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," and that her exceeding beauty was owing to a restoration more complete than has fallen to the lot of any of her contemporaries. In the great Italian days the more expensive pigments, the ultramarine, and the carmine were supplied to the artist by his employer, and he was bound, under heavy penalties, to use fast colors. A little earlier precious paints were preserved by dipping small pieces of linen in them and laying each piece in a book. "Keep the book under your pillow," says the monkish instructor, "that it may take no damp."—*The Saturday Review.*

CANINE ATTACHMENT.—Stories almost innumerable have been enumerated illustrative of the sagacity of the dog and its attachment to its owner. A remarkable and well-authenticated instance, which may not be uninteresting, has just come under my notice, as having occurred some years ago in the neighborhood of Rotherham. A person in Rotherham obtained a young shepherd dog, which he retained for a long period. While in his possession it became much attached to the whole of the family, and especially to two of its master's sons. After a time circumstances transpired which led to the animal being sent to live permanently at the residence of a farmer at Thorpe Salvin. After the lapse of a considerable time one of the sons of the dog's former master paid a visit to the farm. The dog, on seeing him, appeared to be overjoyed, and was most demonstrative in its indications of delight. During his stay it would not leave him; and when it became necessary for him to leave in the evening, the animal could scarcely be restrained, and had to be chained up in the room where the family were sitting. As the visitor was taking leave of his host, the poor animal howled in a most piteous manner, and manifested other unmistakable signs of grief. Immediately he had left the house, the dog all at once became quiet, and, settling down on the floor, seemed to be asleep. The strange and sudden change which had come over the animal was remarked, and, on the parties going to him, he was found to be quite dead. The singular occurrence became well known in the neighborhood, and it was regarded that the dog had died literally heart-broken. When the same dog was only a puppy, it was attacked and beaten by a bigger dog. The defeated animal showed his sagacity, and at the same time his revengeful feelings, by waiting until 18 months had elapsed, when it had fully grown, and then he lay in wait for his old adversary, as near as possible to where the former combat took place, and gave his former enemy a "drubbing" that nearly cost him his life.'

SOME ÆSTHETIC REASONS FOR OBELISQUES.—Egypt is the land of colossi. The notion of bigness seems to have held a closer grip over the despotic Egyptian mind than over any other psychological specimen with which we are acquainted. It does not need a journey up the Nile to show us their fondness for the immense; half an hour at the British Museum is quite sufficient. Now *why* did the Egyptians so revel in enormous works of art? This question is usually answered by saying that their absolute rulers loved thus to show the vastness of their power; and doubtless the answer is very true as far as it goes, and quite falls in with our theory given above. But it does not *always* happen that despotic monarchs build pyramids or Memnons; and the further question suggests itself—what was there in the circumstances of Egypt which determined this special and exceptional display of architectural extravagance? As we cast about for an answer, an analogy strikes us at once. Taking the world as a whole, I think it will be seen that the greatest architectural achievements are to be found in the great plain countries, and that mountain districts are comparatively bare of large edifices. The plain of Lombardy, the plain of the Low Countries, the plain of Chartres, the lower Rhine Valley, the eastern counties—these are the spots where our great European cathedrals are to be found; and if we pass over to Asia, we shall similarly discover the country for pagodas, mosques, and temples in the broad basins of the Euphrates, the Ganges, the Indus, the Hoang-Ho, and the Yang-tze-kiang. No doubt castles and fortresses are to be found everywhere on heights for purposes of defense; but purely ornamental architecture is most flourishing in level expanses of land. Now there is no level expanse in the world, habitable by man, so utterly unbroken and continuous as the Valley of the Nile. Herein, doubtless, we have a clue to the special Egyptian love for colossal undertakings of every sort. Let us proceed to apply it psychologically. Children at play on the sands do not pile up their great mound in the midst of rocks and boulders. On the contrary, they choose a level space, where no neighboring object overpeers and casts into the shade their little colossus—not by premeditation and concert, of course, but by instinctive feeling that a big heap will look bigger just here. So with primitive man; he puts his tumulus not in the midst of natural elevations which mock his puny efforts, but in some wide plain where its size comes out by contrast with the small objects around. And as civilization advances, it will naturally follow that man will most indulge his love for conspicuous displays of material power in those places where such displays produce the greatest effect. In mountain countries, man's handiwork is apt to be dwarfed by the proximity of nature's majestic piles, and his *amour propre* is not constantly stimulated to some greater and yet greater achievement; but in wide and level valleys the effects he can produce are so relatively striking that every despot is urged on by an overwhelming desire to outdo the triumphs of his predecessors. From Timur's pyramid of skulls to the Arc de l'Etoile in Paris, one sees the same spirit of boastfulness allied with the same predatory instinct, running through the long line of columns, pillars, triumphal arches, and Nelson monuments.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WESTMINSTER PLAYS.—The institution best known to the outside world in connection with Westminster is the Terentian or Plautine drama, played toward the close of every December, by the Queen's scholars, in the college dormitory. A passage through a series of compartments on either side, separated from each other by thin partition boards, the beds being concealed by curtains hanging in front of every little closet, conducts the visitor to the chamber that does duty as a play-house. On the walls are painted the names of past Westminster boys for many a generation back, and among these, till within some 30 years since, the name of John Dryden was clearly visible. The Westminster Play itself is as much a relic of ancient days as the Shrove-Tuesday pancake, and must obviously be referred to the dramatic celebrations which used to mark certain festivals of the church, or possibly to the custom which once existed in schools and colleges of greeting the King or Queen with music and interludes. It is matter of history that Queen Elizabeth was greatly gratified with the performance of the Adelphi of Terence, which she witnessed at Westminster, and expressed her desire that the usage might be maintained, "for the better accustoming of the boys to correct action and elocution." The letters of the most eminent of old Westminsters teem with allusions to the Westminster Play. Atterbury, when Dean of Christ Church, wrote to Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, with many expressions of the satisfaction he had experienced at the performance of his lordship's son of the part of *Antipho* in the "Phormio." "Mr. Trelawney played *Antipho* extremely well, and some parts he performed admirably. Your Lordship may depend upon it that, in what place soever he stands, he shall go first of the election to Oxford, and shall have all the assistance and advantage that it is possible for a Dean of Christ Church to give him." In the Winter of 1749 three boys, who all subsequently became famous, appeared in the "Phormio:" Colman, who played the part of *Geta*, Lloyd that of *Demipho*, and Hobart, afterward conductor of the Italian Opera, who played *Antipho*. Garrick frequently witnessed the entertainment, and took such interest in the matter that he suggested the designs of the scenery which was employed, until Prof. C. R. Cockerell replaced them by canvases more elegantly and appropriately illustrated. Just 30 years ago there was a talk of abolishing the play. A memorial was addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, signed by nearly 900 old Westminsters, who recorded their "firm and deliberate belief, founded on experience and reflection, that the abolition of the Westminster Play cannot fail to prove prejudicial to the interest and prosperity of the school." The same protest which the contemplated termination of the Westminster Play created may well be called forth now, by the attempt that is undoubtedly being made to bring about the compulsory removal of Westminster school. Happily there is reason to believe that it is an attempt, which is only another instance of that spirit of agitation for agitation's sake which has latterly become an academic mania, and to which, as we have seen, all schools are in turn subject.—*All the Year Round.*

AFRICA.—To know that a vast continent existed, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Southern Ocean, or even that it contained some 180,000,000 of a black race scattered over its surface, divided by great deserts, rivers, lakes, and primeval forests, would not be an adequate motive for strenuous exertions and great sacrifices. But if this country, with its teeming population of millions, were known to be the scene of wrongs which were an outrage to humanity, and for which, in part at least, Christian nations and the whole civilized world were more or less directly responsible, a desire to remedy the evil would naturally arise. If, in addition, it were ascertained that the greatest proportion of these millions of the human race were steeped in barbarism, and given over to the most hideous idolatry, cannibalism, and devil-worship, in furtherance of which human victims were annually and daily sacrificed by thousands—are there any Christians who would not at some time of their lives feel that a duty was laid upon them, by the simple knowledge of the fact, to take some steps for the redemption of a whole race from such heathenism and revolting cruelty by the influences of civilization and religion? The missionary feels this, and so devotes life and energy to that end. The humanitarian and philanthropist, even of the most lukewarm temperament, contributes his money to such an object; and the suppression of slave dealing and of human sacrifices to idols, by the inculcation of purer religion, becomes the common object of both missionary and philanthropist. But other and more mundane interests come also into play. Governments and States which formed colonies and settlements to promote a slave trade, found colonists and traders remained after the slave traffic had been abandoned, whom they were bound to protect. Colonial and political interests dictate exploratory expeditions, and demand geographical knowledge of territories beyond their limits. Commerce gradually increases, while geographical discovery opens up new fields for enterprise and legitimate trade to step in and take the place of the suppressed slave traffic, thus promptly utilizing the work of geographical and scientific explorers. Without the knowledge which it is the special business of these to collect, the merchant is helpless and ignorant, and no exchange of goods or trade on a large scale can be established. The merchant and the manufacturer soon join their interests in appeals to the Government for extension and more information, and that which began with purely scientific exploration and geography, ends in largely promoting religion and philanthropy, as well as meeting political requirements and the demands of commerce. Who is there that is wholly without interest in any of these objects, and what State can afford to despise or neglect them? To all of these, African explorers have rendered incalculable service during this last 25 years, and neither the extent nor the importance of this service can be reduced to a money value. For putting aside all considerations of justice and humanity, commerce has not had, since the discovery of a new world, so vast a field for profitable enterprise opened to it as Africa will soon present.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

RUSSIAN LAISSEZ-FAIRE.—The Orientalism of the Russian extraction tends to *laissez-faire*—hinders from the patient, plodding, steady industry of the North German soldiering man. Nobody holds himself directly charged with the responsibility of the urgent mending of a bridge, and the bridge is not mended. Nobody has it borne in upon him that it is a bounden duty he owes to himself, to his comrades, and to the State, to see that reserves are ready at hand to be used in the nick of time, and an enterprise collapses for want of reserves. A General of Division gets an order to send forward into the fight two of his regiments. His luncheon is spread under yonder tree. A German or an English General would disregard his food and concentrate himself on the proper execution of the work; his staff officers would compete with each other in orderly zeal for the successful fulfillment of the order, and crave furthermore for the good luck of being permitted to take a share in the "fun." It is as likely as not—I have witnessed the scene—that the Russian General indorses the order, and passes it on to the Brigadier by the messenger who has brought it, while he and his *fainéant* staff officers, who have been sitting supinely about when they ought to have been in the saddle, seek the grateful shade of the tree, and the contented enjoyment of the refection. Coming down from the Schipka Pass, while the fate of the fighting there hung in the scales, I was sent for by the Commander-in-chief to give a narrative of what I had seen. The circumstance vividly impressed me that, with the exception of Monseigneur himself, nobody appeared to feel that the General Staff and his himself as a member of it, had intense, engrossing, overwhelming concern with the issue of that terrible combat. The subject was discussed with vivacious interest—indeed, with curiosity, with more or less of intelligence; but very much in the tone in which it might have been discussed by a coterie in the Army and Navy Club. With the exception indicated, there was no recognition or apparent realization of responsibility. I left the kibitka with the curious sense that I, the stranger and the foreigner, was, save one, the man who felt the most concern in the episode and the result. Except as regards the actual fighting, there is a strange, inappropriate dilettanteism about the soldiering of the officerhood of the Russian Army. There is a disregard of the grand military fact that if a success is to be achieved every man, each in his place, must put his hand to the work as if he were working for his own hand—ay, for his own honor and his own life.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

ATHENS.

AN ANCIENT SCULPTURED TOMB.

He goeth forth unto the unknown land,
Where wife nor child may follow; thus far tell
The lingering clasp of hand in faithful hand,
And that brief carven legend, Friend farewell.

O pregnant sign, profound simplicity!
All passionate pain and fierce remonstrating
Being wholly purged, leave this mere memory,
Deep but not harsh, a sad and sacred thing.

Not otherwise to the hall of Hades dim
He fares, than if some Summer eventide
A message, not unlooked for, came to him
Bidding him rise up presently and ride

Some few hours' journey to a friendly house,
Through fading light, to where within the West,
Behind the shadow of Cithaeron's brows,
The calm-eyed sun sank to his rosy rest.

—*Ernest Myers.*

THE NICE FELLOW.—The nice fellow flirts and dances to perfection, and is welcome at all entertainments; but then, unfortunately, he is rarely "eligible," for, if he were, it would not be necessary to pay in amiability for social consideration. He is an ideal lover, writes the most romantic letters, takes unheard-of journeys to see the beloved one, and coaxes his mother out of her best jewelry to give in presents. It is chiefly, however, as a married man that the nice fellow is worthy of a moment's consideration; appearances and reality are so curiously at variance. One constantly hears surprise expressed as to one lady that she can be so devoted to her husband, who in society is such a stupid bear; while the same observer cannot understand why another lady seems so indifferent to her husband, who is universally popular. No one intimately acquainted with the private life of the two households would probably feel any such astonishment. A nice fellow as a husband retains his little endearing ways, particularly in public. He asks his wife if her feet are cold whether it is Summer or Winter, wraps her up in the hottest weather, and insists upon her eating when she is not in the least hungry. So long as poverty does not make itself felt, things go smoothly enough; but then, alas! nice fellows are scarcely ever rich, nor do they always marry for money, as one might reasonably expect. They constantly allow themselves to be carried away by what they are pleased to call love—a sentiment which might by ill-natured people be described as a selfish fancy. However well good looks and a charming manner may grease the wheels of society, they are painfully inadequate to smooth away the difficulties of making both ends meet upon a small income. The nice fellow is careful to mix himself up as little as possible with the vulgar troubles of economical household management. He professes himself so bad an arithmetician that he cannot add two and two together, so stupid about shopping that he does not know one animal from another when the fur or feathers are off, and so ignorant about expenses that there is no use in asking for a proportion of his income. As to the allowance his wife has to have for household expenditure, he will consult Robinson, who is in the same office, and who has everything admirably arranged at home. This might be all very well if he would allow himself to know that Robinson helps his little delicate wife in a thousand ways, sympathizes with her in troubles, which he will not permit himself to think trivial while they are heavy to her, and, without making any fuss, finds out countless ways in which to gild the pill of poverty. But the nice fellow's theory is that everything comes right if you let it alone and don't "bother." When his wife foolishly consults him about her difficulties, he tells her that she is morbidly anxious, and ought to have a glass of wine and lie down on the sofa instead of agitating herself about nothing. When there is a bad cook in the establishment, a nice fellow does not grumble, but adjourns to the club for a friend's house, where he always welcome. When he returns, he has a good story to tell his wife, and, if she does not seem very much interested in his doings, wonders how she can give way to her temper when he finds it always easier to be pleasant. The nice fellow is generally in bondage to appearance; he would rather his wife made herself ill by walking than that she should go in an omnibus, and is more particular about her dress than her comforts. It is disagreeable to him, however, to allow himself to think that she wants for anything; so he is always either buying her things he cannot afford or wondering why she herself does not buy them. When illness appears in the household, the nice fellow takes care to keep out of the way, which, perhaps, is fortunate, as he makes the worst possible nurse, being incapable of that subtle sympathy which supplies ears and eyes and instinctive knowledge to an ignorant person with a heart. Perhaps he does his best when he stands at the foot of the patient's bed and asks silly questions in a pretty manner which charms a weak mind, and offers all sorts of unsuitable things which he is sure the patient could eat if she tried.—*The Saturday Review.*

CHINESE MONEY.—From the first, the Chinese held a very correct notion with regard to money. They recognized it simply as an instrument to further exchange, and not as being in itself wealth. "Money," says one writer, "is an object that in a time of famine cannot feed us, in a time of cold cannot clothe us, but, coming to the service of all occupations, all sorts of precious things may be secured by it." The vicissitudes through which the currency in China has passed have been frequent and violent. The ease with which money is produced tempted various sovereigns in times of national difficulty to coin enormous quantities to meet their immediate wants, and so common have been the materials employed, and so rude the technical execution, that coiners have found no difficulty in counterfeiting the Imperial cash. At the present day the trade of coining false money is a large and flourishing one, and only within the last few weeks a vessel was captured on the Yang-tze-Kiang carrying a full cargo of false money. The principal objection to the copper cash as a medium of exchange has always been its cumbrousness, and thus at an early period arose a demand for a more convenient equivalent. To some extent silver supplied this want, but the introduction of a paper currency proved a still greater benefit to the traveling merchant. Historians tell us that bank-notes first appeared during the Tang Dynasty, (A. D. 622–897,) but with the advent of troublous time they ceased to circulate, and it was not until the Sung Dynasty, (A. D. 950–1281,) reigned supreme that they were systematically issued and recognized. As in all countries subject to revolutionary outbreaks, the paper currency in China has been subject to extreme fluctuations, and the means adopted by the Government to maintain its nominal value in times of depression have been as unwise and unavailing as any employed in European countries under similar circumstances. At one time, when paper money had become largely depreciated in consequence of overissue, the Government, in order to keep it in circulation, ordered that all payments should be made partly in notes, which were to have the same value as metallic money. It is needless to say that this regulation failed in its effect, and almost immediately afterward we find that notes of the nominal value of 1,000 cash were worth in the market only 10 cash. In addition to the overissue of notes, which has always been the chief cause of their depreciation, the appearance from time to time of large quantities of false notes has added to the popular mistrust in them. It is curious to notice the similarity between the terms of the penalty to be inflicted on forgers of Chinese paper money with those employed by Western Governments on the first appearance of forged notes in Europe and America. On the notes issued during the Ming Dynasty, (A. D. 1365-1643,) was the inscription, "Whoever fabricates or uses forged notes shall be beheaded, and he who informs against the forger, or arrests him, shall receive a reward of 250 ounces of silver." The Assignats of the French Republic bore an almost identical legend, "*La loi punit de mort le contrefacteur, la nation recompense le dénonciateur;*" and on the American notes issued during the War of Independence was inscribed the short and emphatic phrase, "To counterfeit is death."—*The Athenæum.*

THE HEART OF JAPAN.

KIOTO—ITS SITUATION AND PECULIARITIES—JAPANESE POLITENESS—PORCELAIN AND ITS MANUFACTURE—SHIPPO WORK—HOW ANTIQUE BRONZES ARE MADE—SILKS AND THE SILK TRADE—AMERICAN GOODS IN KIOTO—TEMPLES OF THE WESTERN CAPITAL—POSSIBLE RELIGIOUS WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KIOTO, Japan, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

The names by which this city is known are so numerous that the reader of Japanese history of different dates is liable to be puzzled. Many of the natives speak of it as Miako, or the Capital; others call or have called it Saikio, or the Central City, and others know it as only Kioto, or the Western Capital; this last name has become the official appellation of the city since the removal of the Mikado to Yedo, the latter place then receiving the name of Tokio, or the Eastern Capital. But by whatever name we know it, the city is a most delightful one, and the traveler through Japan who does not come here may be placed among those who visit New-York without seeing Central Park, or perambulate Boston and neglect its Common. In many of its features Kioto is superior to Tokio as any resident of the western capital can tell you. The city stands on a plain of nearly horse-shoe shape, the mountains almost encircling it and giving you an abundance of charming views. On one side the houses climb a considerable distance up the slopes, so that you may stand on a balcony or veranda and see Kioto lying at your feet. The streets are almost of chess-board regularity, and generally so clean that you are half inclined to don slippers instead of boots when going out for a stroll. The people are finer in physique than those of Tokio, and you meet more stalwart men than in the last-named city. Kioto prides itself on the beauty of its women, and in the matter of head-dressing some writers assert that the Kioto ladies cause all others to despair. Ornaments for the hair are of great variety and abundance, and the trade is so extensive that you find entire shops devoted to their manufacture and sale. Dancing and singing girls (*geishas*) are to be counted by the thousand, and their toilets are certainly more gorgeous than those of similar ladies at Tokio. Unfortunately, from a Western point of view, they consider themselves attractive in proportion to the amount of paint they apply, and the result is that the *geisha's* face and neck in Kioto are thickly kalsomined or veneered so that the features are almost lost. Last night at one of the theatres I visited, the dancing girls on the stage were so heavily painted that their faces resembled masks. They smiled not; perhaps they did not wish to do so, but I am certain that a smile would have been impossible.

The foreigner in Kioto is outside of treaty limits, and must have a Japanese passport to come here. An official called for mine

PEN PICTURES FROM SPAIN.

THE GREAT BARCELONA CATHEDRAL

A MIRACLE OF ARCHITECTURAL GRANDEUR—THE FERVENT RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT OF THE SPANIARDS—AMIGO, THE WINDOW PAINTER—HIS WONDERFULLY GORGEOUS MOSAICS AND THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BARCELONA, October, 1877.

There is a pervading opinion in America that the Spaniards, since the revolution of 1868, have lost that religious enthusiasm which has hitherto distinguished them, and which certainly was the governing impulse in their long and arduous conflict with the Moors. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the laboring classes, members of the International and poisoned with French atheism, did in various phases of the civil war show hostility to the priesthood, it is utterly false to suppose that the same feelings of enmity and indifference pervade the great Spanish cities. In Barcelona, generally, one finds the same warmth of religious sentiment, and the same habits of religious observance, which are so noticeable in America in those communities where Presbyterian influences are specially strong. The practice of private family devotion, and of returning thanks after meals, is hardly one which the Protestant traveler would expect to find in Spain. We have been accustomed to believe that such behavior could not exist in counties where there was not a Puritan observance of the Sabbath. That a land where the bull-fights were reserved for Sunday could be religious according to our idea of the word and our understanding of the thing, seemed impossible. We, therefore, believed that religion in Spain was at best a gloomy fanaticism, and it was natural to rejoice when we thought that a more cheerful state of things was at hand. We have been deceived in both facts. There is undoubtedly in Spain a hearty religious feeling, in the best sense of the word, and this the civil war has been powerless to affect. And it is fortunate that this is so. For, while the merit of other communities is not to be denied, it is also certain that there is an excellence of principle and a charm of religious conviction in the stout-hearted Presbyterian centres of New-England and New-York special to themselves, and, as they would decidedly lose their salt and savor if they were to throw off and abandon these practices and observances for which we so respect and admire them, so, also, it is natural to infer that the Spanish communities, filled with the same spirit, though expressed externally far differently, would simply be utterly spoiled, wrecked, and ruined if they had made that change which some writers in America have represented, and have so falsely named progress.

These ideas have constantly filled my mind when I have visited the great Cathedral of Barcelona, and that has been almost daily. Though I was there to admire the architectural beauties of this most magnificent structure, to ponder over the bold, high reaching spirit of the architect who designed it, and to wander silently and noiselessly around in search of those details that charm alike the artist and the archæologist, yet I felt warmest sympathy for the circling crowds whose observant gaze was fixed so steadily upon the high altar in expectation of the elevation of the host. All religious feelings are akin, and though I was profoundly ignorant of the sense in which the worshipers understood the ceremony, to me it had a meaning and a pathos which every one calling himself a Christian was bound to comprehend and to share. It may be that my enthusiasm for the architectural grandeur of the building, and a half poetic sense of the historic romance and glamor of the place, enabled me to entertain feelings of reverential regard for rites of which I knew so little. But I did entertain them, and from out of the emotions I then felt I do protest against the epithets which English and American travelers have so constantly launched against the worshipers of the Roman Catholic faith. Having been admitted into their families, having shared their private devotions, having heard them express their sentiments, I cannot allow that the Catholics of Spain should be accused of groveling superstition, or of blinded idolatry. They have, as I think, from an artistic nature, preserved emblems and symbols which we have discarded. But these are but the bark, and underneath one finds the same heart of pine, sound, stout, and wholesome that distinguishes the true blue Presbyterians.

Now that I have entered my protest and satisfied my conscience I can freely proceed to describe something of the cathedral. It is so profoundly hidden by the narrow streets of the old city that one cannot see it in the perspective, and even the two towers that surmount the northern and southern ends of the transept are invisible except from a great distance. And when one does arrive in immediate proximity the exterior is so plain, and indeed so unfinished, that the first feeling is a shock of genuine disappointment. There are no pinnacles, and except in the chancel there are no buttresses that have the least pretension to ornamentation, and even here the sole decoration consists in the gargoyles, or waterspouts, fashioned in the shape of animals that appear to have escaped from a child's Noah's Ark. The final rounds of masonry in the clear-story have never been set, and in the walls of the aisles there are no buttresses: there are no cornices, there is, in fact, nothing save the windows to break the monotony of the long dull wall. And even here the lower windows have been filled in with plaster in consequence of the internal changes that have taken place in the aisles. The grand façade has never been finished and presents a dull uniformity of plaster spread to hide the deficiencies of the rough masonry. Doubtless the original plan provided for something of unequaled magnificence, for there is a vacant space in front here, and the approach is made by several flights of steps extending the whole breadth of the Plaza. Above the space, where the grand portal is to be, there are three windows, two of painted glass and one of oiled paper, as a temporary substitute. In fact, in whatever direction one strikes the cathedral one sees a heavy mass of stone, unrelieved, because unfinished, by those finials, those croquets, that sublimely artistic tracery which made the exterior of Gothic cathedrals a thing of almost living beauty like to a mountain side covered with trees and flowers and ferns, where birds seemed to sport, and the tiny creatures of the forest seemed to quiver and rustle among the leaves. In the cathedral of New-York, whoever will examine with curious eyes the plinth of the central entrance of the main façade on Fifth-avenue, will form a just idea of the fanciful, loving, poetic conceptions which the generality of ecclesiastical structures presented in that glorious epoch known as the Dark Ages. But here in the great Cathedral of Barcelona the exterior is what Viola said her life had been, "a blank, my Lord."

But enter through that unhappy plaster-covered façade. Good heavens! The interior as far exceeds whatever I have seen of cathedrals as the exterior seemed to fall below them. All is grandeur, solemnity, sublime faith. It is a petrified religion, that expands itself before one's eyes. In front of us, as we enter, are two vast columns, (the first of the series of the nave,) that go sheer upward for 53 feet, before they arrive at the capitals. Span them, and they are 30 feet around. The interval between them is enormous, and the arch that springs from the capitals on either side, is a miracle of architectural grandeur. Like the columns, it is divided into four ribs, and this decoration is repeated in all the more massive parts of the cathedral. This arch, which supports the roof of the clear-story, is round, but the succeeding arches of the series are pointed. The columns of the nave that follow the two monstrous leaders, are massive also, but not so enormous, and they do not present the same arrangement of ribs until we reach the transept.

Here, again, are two monstrous columns, the beginning of the apsis. From these the pillars change suddenly, and become very slender, delicate and aerial, and from their capitals rise up peculiarly-shaped ribs, which, uniting together, form a stone hood of seven folds over the high altar. This union of the nave and apsis is very peculiar, and arises entirely from the colossal character of the columns and arches, which dwarf into nothing the space of the transept, so that one is actually unaware that such a thing exists. Right in the centre of the nave are fixed the stalls for the singers, or the choir, and this is a mass of exquisite carving in wood, the dais of each upper stall being of the delicate tracery peculiar to the flamboyant or flowery period of Gothic architecture. The height is not more than 15 feet, and it in no sense interferes with the *coup d'œil* of the whole structure. This, indeed, is the distinguishing feature of the cathedral, for while other cathedrals are broken up into different parts, and present massive walls here and there, with details that force themselves upon the eye, here there is one grand whole, which is never disturbed.

As is the nave, so are the aisles. The arches which support the roof spring on one side from the capitals of the great columns, and on the other side from other columns which form a part of the walls of the aisles, and act, in fact, as buttresses, which accounts for their absence on the outer walls. The spaces between these inner buttresses, as they may be termed, I think in the old times were meant for the accommodation of the people, for here occur those windows which have been covered with plaster. But now these spaces have been subdivided by partition walls, and each is a little shrine devoted to a saint and closed in front by a railing, often beautifully wrought in hammered iron, and frequently adorned with religious pictures of a high order of merit and considerable value. The spaces between these shrines and the columns of the nave form a circular wall around the entire church, passing on the east side between the abside of the high altar and the wall of the chancel. Here the people congregate, as well as in front of the choir, facing the high altar, and behind the choir, whose doors are thrown widely open, so that the people may see the ceremonial before the altar as well as hear the sweet voices of the singers. When the Host is elevated, the priests, the good Bishop, and the whole train of choristers singing, and boys swinging incense, march slowly and solemnly round the church, through the lanes of worshipers. The sweet-smelling gums burning in the thurifers send up clouds of white smoke very fragrant and so thick that the many-colored rays of the sun falling from the gorgeously-painted windows form prismatic lines like a rainbow upon them. The bells ring, the magnificent cross is raised on high, the priests sweep by in cloth of gold and silver studded with precious gems, the choristers chant, and the people sink on their knees and pray fervently as the pageant passes. All below is life and color, sound and motion, and above are the great walls, the columns, the arches, and the swelling roof of cold gray stone, in many places black with age, too grand for decoration, too full of solemnity and of awe to be daubed over with gaudy hues.

I have come, day after day, to admire the painted windows, but chiefly those which adorn the upper walls of the southern aisle. Those of the chancel are, indeed, remarkably fine, but I have never seen any which so completely realized my ideas of what a painted window should be as the former. I had always been of opinion that the French painted windows were utterly wrong, because they missed the conception of the thing itself. For me, a painted window ought to be a transparent mosaic, full of glowing colors, and admitting as much light as possible. Those in the Cathedral of Barcelona realized that ideal exactly. They were of very large size, and placed somewhat high, so that small details would have been lost. But there was no error of that kind. On the contrary, the designs were of large geometric forms, curiously mingled and interlaced, and presented in the most glowing colors. These, however, were so admirably balanced that though in each the effect was different, it was impossible, upon minute examination and analysis, to find any predominant hue. The effect of the morning sun falling upon them was wonderful. They seemed to be formed of precious stones, flaming with all the fabled glory of Aladdin's cave. My ideal of a gorgeous, transparent mosaic was completely realized, and I said to a companion: "Ah! those old workers in glass knew their business well. What a pity that the art should have so degenerated!" Judge of my astonishment when I learned that the windows which I so especially admired were modern; in fact, of the present day. It seems that a powder magazine in the fortress of Monjuich had exploded and had terribly shattered the windows of the south and west. The two windows of glass in the unfortunate façade were very inferior, for vivid blue and an equally vivid green strove for the mastery, and made livid and unhappy the faces of the saints represented in the lower parts. "And are these," said I, turning to my friend, "modern, too?" "Yes," he answered, "they are. You find them very superior to these others, don't you?" "Quite the contrary," was my response. "They are so inferior that they cannot be placed in comparison with the rest." He brightened up excessively, but seemed excessively astonished also. "Well," he said, "I am surprised. The fact is, those two you don't like are from Paris; but they were very costly, and as the funds at the Bishop's disposal were more than limited, he made up his mind, though with great reluctance, to give the order for the remainder to a man here in Barcelona, named Amigo, who made these that you prefer." "Let us go and see Amigo," I said, "at once."

We went to his atelier and found a gentleman exceedingly modest and also very surprised that a stranger should admire the productions of his establishment. But it turned out upon inquiry that the Barcelonians generally were quite of my opinion, for since his work for the cathedral he has been making windows for half the churches in the city. He particularly prided himself upon some windows which he had made for a little chapel connected with an establishment for women who have sinned either by a loose life or a guilty love, recently erected in the Ensandre or new Barcelona. And he begged our party, after we had inspected the works, to accompany him there. He showed us everything, all his enamels, his ovens, his processes, the manner of making the *mousseline* glass, and of preparing the dead-white surface which is so effective in bringing out the richest tones of a painted window. He showed us the groundwork, the stained glass as it came from Bohemia, where it was made cheaper than the Spanish article, and the methods of working it with acid so as to leave it colorless for the designs which were wrought in enamel colors of the most brilliant hues. He brought out old books of patterns dating back to 1700, when his ancestor had first started the establishment. He took us up into attics where were windows in process of adjustment into iron frames, after the lead lights had been cut and fitted. Here we saw the windows for an old church which had been condemned by the municipality, and which Col. Fabra had removed stone by stone and rebuilt in the new Barcelona at the expense of himself and a few friends. And now Signor Amigo was making windows for this new-old structure, and having seen all these things, we started for the Church of the Penitent Magdalens, discoursing as we went upon painted windows generally and of the great error of the world at large in imagining that this was a lost art. Nothing has been, in fact, lost in this particular, for the fabricators not only possess all the enamels of their ancestors, but also some brilliant ones which are quite new.

We arrived at the little church, and found it a perfect jewel of Gothic architecture. Though modern, it possessed all the ease, the grace, the liberty of the best specimens of the thirteenth century. Its moldings were as graceful, its roof as light, its material, its carvings as free from academic influences. There were no pillars, but the *nervures* of the roof swelled out from ribbed pilasters half sunk in the walls, and these were terminated by seraphim very delicately carved. The lower part of the walls was wainscoted with wood finely chiseled, and above, between the beautiful spandrils, were the windows which we had come to see. They were lanceolated, with fine tracery in the upper mullions, and in shape fully harmonized with the beautiful structure. The evening sun poured its golden rays fully upon the windows of one side, and all the opposite wall was glorified with the transmitted hues. The conception of these windows was the same as in the cathedral, a transparent mosaic of the most brilliant hues, intensified by the most adroit balancing of tones, and by subtle contrasts of light and dark hues. The pattern made an agreeable effect upon the eye, but produced no impression upon the understanding being completely subordinated to the colors. These were exquisite indeed. Owing to the strong light, the delicate tracery in white enamel came out with an effect like lace, and the artist explained that he suited the details to the height of the position and to the probable light. In the rose window of the west, where the light was never strong, there were no small details, whereas on the east and south, where the light was almost invariably favorable, he permitted himself some attention to minute decoration, although this was invariably subordinated. And when I expressed my surprise that so beautiful a structure, so complete in all its details, so artistic, and so pure in its conception, should have been erected for a class of worshipers degraded and brutalized by their past life, I was informed that I was grievously in error, for that the penitents who kneel there were from every rank of life, and that perhaps there were far more who had sinned from loving too well than from vicious temperaments or a wish to lead an idle life.

When I recall the specimens of French stained glass and painted windows which were exhibited at the Centennial, avowedly with the expectation of inducing the authorities of the New-York Catholic Cathedral to purchase French windows for that grand structure I must express a fervent hope that Cardinal McCloskey will do nothing of the kind. The aim of the Frenchman is to imitate an oil painting, a most ridiculous and unscientific endeavor, because in one light is reflected, in the other transmitted. Often the backgrounds and small details are singularly pleasing when viewed in the workshop, but when mounted in their place become absolutely *nil*. The main part, however—the figures—are invariably a perfect failure as regards light and color. They are gloomy; they are dull, and the efforts to produce effects of *clair-obscur* are, from the nature of the case, hopeless failures. Very much the same thing may be said of the English, who are entirely under French influence as regards artistic industries, because almost all their designers and modelers are French. But Amigo, of Barcelona, going back to the ideas of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, has succeeded in reproducing these marvels of color which have so enchanted the world. I trust that the great cathedral which Cardinal McCloskey has reared, as a visible sign of Irish faith and religious devotion, will not receive its windows until the works of Amigo, of Barcelona, have been fairly examined. The effect of these gorgeous mosaics upon the interior of that superb edifice would be simply magnificent. And what is of the greatest possible importance, the windows of Amigo admit a profusion of light, whereas, I have yet to see any other fabricated in modern times which do not render interiors too dark to read a book of prayers.

GAE.

A DRAW GAME OF FOOT-BALL.

A SHARP STRUGGLE BETWEEN YALE AND PRINCETON—NEITHER SIDE SCORES A "GOAL."

One of the most exciting games of foot-ball which has ever been played in this country was contested at St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, between teams of 15 representing Princeton and Yale Colleges. There were over 2,000 spectators, who instinctively secured places in classes and while cries of "Ya-ya-ya" resounded on one side for the Yale players, the "sky-rocket" cry of "Whish, boom, ah!" was heard on the other for the Princeton team. An admission fee of 25 cents was charged, and the money thus collected was divided equally between the teams, for the purpose of defraying the expenses caused by the necessary damage to the uniforms of the players. The Yale team arrived on the ground early, and the Princetons came in a four-horse coach a few minutes before the hour set down for the game. They were already attired in their uniforms, and wore long overcoats for the sake of comfort. The Princeton uniform consisted of orange shirts, long stockings, and black trunks. On the breasts of their shirts was the letter "P." The Yale team wore white shirts, with a blue letter "Y" on the breast, and blue trunks. Both clubs wore canvas shoes. Following is the *personnel* of the two teams:

Yale.—Forwards—W. V. Downer, '78; B. B. Lamb, '81; O. W. Brown, '79; J. S. Harding, '80; H. S. Ives, '81; W. A. Peters, '80; R. Wurts, '78; E. W. Smith, '78. Half Backs—W. C. Camp, '80; G. H. Clark, '80; C. D. Thompson, '79; P. W. Brown, '78. Backs—W. J. Wakeman, David Trumbull, and E. Y. Baker, (Captain.)

Princeton.—Forwards—Bastedo, '81; Lee, '80; Enos, '78; Wylly, '79; Clark, '78; Ballard, '80; Loney, '81; Devereaux, '80; Stevens, '78. Half Backs—W. E. Dodge, Jr., '79; McNair, '79; Ironig, '78. Backs—Funkhauser, '78; Cutts, '80. Minor, '79.

The umpires were E. O. Rousale, Class of '79, for Princeton, and W. R. Bigelow, Class of '79, for Yale. Mr. W. N. Elbert, of the Class of '79, Trinity College, acted as referee. At 2:40 o'clock the players took their places. The Princetons, having won the choice, took the west end of the field, thus placing their backs to the wind, which blew strongly from the south-west. Baker, of Yale, kicked off the ball, which was caught by Dodge, of Princeton, who ran to his goal and touched down for safety. The Referee decided it to be a foul, however, as Dodge ran outside of the boundary a few steps. Another start was made, and a good toss by Dodge sent the ball into the outstretched hands of Camp, of Yale, who, after a sharp tussle, secured a "touch-down," which was allowed. Baker, of Yale, got the ball after another "tackle," and scored another touch down, which was, however, "ruled out of bounds" by the referee, and Baker carried the ball 25 feet into the field, under the rules, where Dodge, of Princeton, gave it a tremendous kick, which sent it high in the air. It landed near one of Yale, who scored a "touch-down for safety." This ended the first half of the game without a "goal" having been scored by either side. Ten minutes' intermission was taken, when time was called for the final heat. The teams had, meanwhile, exchanged places. Cutts, of Princeton, kicked the ball off, and Camp, of Yale, secured it and got a "touch-down for safety." He then kicked it out, and after a good run Dodge, of Princeton, caught it and sent it spinning toward Yale's goal. It was met by Harding, of Yale, and sent to the left, where Thompson, of Yale, and Enos, of Princeton, scrambled for it. During the struggle Ecos was thrown down. This angered him, and he deliberately kicked Thompson's shins. Thompson glared on him, and a fight was imminent, but was prevented by the approach of the ball a second time. Minor, of Princeton, next got the ball, and scored a "touch down for safety." Another tussle for the possession of the ball followed Minor's attempt to give it a high kick, and Camp, of Yale, got hold of it and ran down the line, where, after a sharp contest, he scored a "touch down," making the second one for the Yale team. After several "tackles," Wurts, of Yale, secured the ball, and with considerable agility managed to elude his pursuers until he had covered three-quarters of the field, when Funkhauser, of Princeton, stopped him, gained the ball, and scored a "touch down for safety." McNair, of Princeton, then got the ball, and had almost reached Yale's goal, when he ran against the referee and dropped the ball. This was the nearest approach to a "goal" which was gained by either side. After several scrambles, Lamb, of Yale, got the ball and made a long run, but was finally overtaken by Dodge, of Princeton, and in the struggle which followed Harding, of Yale, got the ball. He sent it whirling toward the centre of the field, where Loney, of Princeton, started it again. Brown, of Yale, secured it, but the struggle which followed he fell outside of the boundary, and at the same moment the referee called "time," and declared the game a "draw."

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

MR. JOHN OTTHOUT, A JERSEY CITY MERCHANT, ATTACKED AND ROBBED IN HIS OWN OFFICE—NO CLUE TO THE THIEF.

At noon yesterday Mr. John Otthout, of the firm of Otthout, Davenport & Tracey, iron founders, corner of Grove and Eleventh streets, Jersey City, drew from the bank $700 with which to pay the hands. He reached the foundry a few minutes after 12, and taking a seat at the desk, proceeded to count the money. Mr. Davenport was absent, and Mr. Tracey, who was in the office at the time, went to dinner, his residence being across the street. At 12:30 a boy employed in the office returned from dinner, and found Mr. Otthout lying upon the floor, unconscious and bleeding from a severe wound on the head. He at once gave the alarm and ran over to Mr. Tracey's house. When the latter arrived, a few minutes after, he found Mr. Otthout still unconscious, and a glance around the office convinced him that an attempt had been made to murder his partner, and that the money he was counting had been stolen. Physicians were summoned and did what they could to restore Mr. Otthout to consciousness, in the hope of learning some particulars of the matter. In about an hour they succeeded in restoring him to a state of semi-consciousness, but Mr. Tracy could only get from him the words "robbed! robbed!" and he was finally removed to the house of some friends in New-York (his residence being in Stamford, Conn.,) where he now lies in a precarious condition. The office is on the ground floor in the corner of the building and is entered from Grove-street, but there is a side door on Eleventh-street, opening on to a hallway which communicates with the office, and it is supposed that the robber followed Mr. Otthout from the bank to the foundry and then, watching till Mr. Tracy had gone, gained access to the office by the Eleventh-street entrance and hallway, stole up behind Mr. Otthout as he was unsuspectingly counting his money, and struck him on the head with an iron bar. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage, as no description could be obtained of him from his victim, and no suspicion attaches to any one. Owing to the fact that the office windows are protected by wire screens, which permit of persons inside seeing out, but prevent any one outside from seeing in, the affair was not witnessed by any one passing along the street, and, consequently, the Police have no clue to work upon. Whoever perpetrated the assault and robbery must have been familiar with the place and with the habits of Mr. Otthout, or he could not have entered the place as he did, accomplished his purpose, and departed without leaving any trace.

TEMPERANCE IN TARRYTOWN.

The "Blue Ribbon" movement which is taking place in Tarrytown, bids fair to seriously interfere with the business of the local rumsellers. The ladies of the place have formed an association, and they have succeeded in exciting great interest in the subject. Afternoon and evening meetings are held in the halls and churches, and it is said that at least 800 people have been induced to take the pledge. Mrs. McClise, of the Woman's National Temperance Union, inaugurated the movement, and was ably seconded by Mrs. Dr. Bottome, the well-known lady preacher, and Mrs. Dr. Stone, the wife of a Baptist minister of Tarrytown. The temperance advocates announce their intention to compel the liquor-dealers to comply with the license laws rigidly. It is said that of the 45 liquor-dealers in the town a large proportion habitually violate both the second and first grade licenses. The temperance movement is spreading up the river, and at Peekskill it is reported that the excitement is as great as it is in Tarrytown.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Max Strakosch is at the Everett House.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator P. B. Plumb, of Kansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, of Ireland, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Hon. Stephen T. Hayt and ex-Congressman Charles C. B. Walker, of Corning, N. Y., and T. N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, are at the St. James Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 2,225.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton rents last week amounted to $20,810 88.

A temperance meeting will be held in Grand Union Hall, No. 451 Seventh-avenue, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange have made a new grade of corn, to be known as "round State."

A series of humorous and dramatic readings by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., was begun last evening in Chickering Hall.

The steam-ship France, which arrived yesterday, brought six stained glass windows for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The fair in aid of the German-American School, of the Nineteenth Ward, which was opened on Thursday evening last, will be closed to-day.

During the past week 878 misdirected commercial letters were properly addressed at the New-York Post Office, and forwarded to their destinations.

Yesterday, at the close of the Baby Show, a copy of the *Holiday Gift Book*, published by Baldwin, the clothier, of this City, was presented to all the children.

Edward Whalen, aged 48, of No. 17 Rector-street, fell into the hold of the steam-ship Hadji, at Pier No. 12, North River, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Stephen Talbert, aged 31, of No. 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, while at work in Hanson's saw mill in Harlem, had three of his fingers cut off by a circular saw.

A course of lectures on music will be commenced in Municipal Hall, No. 67 Madison-avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Cornwall, author of *Music as It Was and as It Is.*

On and after Monday next, the 10th inst., the fare from this City to Boston, by the Fall River Line, will be $3; excursion tickets, $5. Five morning trains will leave Fall River daily for Boston.

The steamers Britannic, Anchoria, Hermann, City of New-York, San Jacinto, and Hadji, and the bark Adeline took out yesterday 72,424 letters, 1,187 registered letters, and 109 bags of newspapers.

The New-York Alumni Association of the D. K. E. Fraternity will celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the society by its usual annual dinner and reunion, at Delmonico's, on Thursday evening next, Dec. 13.

Johann George Gunlher, a Russian child, aged 4 years, while at the Castle Garden emigrant depot yesterday, was severely bitten in the hand by a vicious dog. The dog was killed by Roundsman Barrett.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 418 deaths, 586 births, and 192 marriages, showing an increase of 9 deaths, 180 births, and 48 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

A concert will be given in Chickering Hall on Thursday, Dec. 27, in aid of the fund for an industrial school for girls. Miss Emma C. Thursby, Carl Werner, Agramonte, and other well-known artists will present an attractive programme.

Mary Carroll, aged 24, of No. 59 New Chambers-street, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, yesterday, and when picked up was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. She was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday on account of the death, on Friday, of Mr. Charles Luling, head of the New-York branch of the great Bremen shipping-house of D. & H. Watjen & Co. Mr. Luling was but 58 years of age.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported to the board yesterday that the managers of the Olympic and Wallack's Theatres had neglected to comply with the orders of the board regarding the providing of proper means of communicating alarms and extinguishing fires.

Among the payments made out of the City Treasury yesterday were $19,258 40 to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, and $1,947 94 to the Union Home and School for the Education of Children of Volunteers. The amounts represent per capita allowances to those institutions.

A game of Lacrosse between the junior students of the Manhattan College and the students of St. Louis College was played, yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the former. The game lasted 50 minutes, and ended in favor of the Manhattans by a score of 2 to 0.

Edmund T. Blainey, of No. 106 Fort Greenplace, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, as complainant against two Greene-street prostitutes, whom he charged with robbing him of a gold watch and chain valued at $300 on Thursday evening. The case was postponed until this morning.

The Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., Department of New-York, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. W. Thum, Commander; George Veltfort, S. V. Commander; A. Reiman, J. V. Commander; C. A. Benss, Quartermaster; Dr. L. Schulze, Surgeon; Gustavus Holbein, Chaplain; Frederick Schuessler, O. D.; George Frohbesen, O. G.; H. A. Kraus, O. S.

A case of silks valued at $3,000 was stolen on Friday evening from a truck belonging to H. B. Claflin & Co., at the corner of Harrison and Hudson streets. The case was stolen by some men who had been following the truck in a black top wagon marked No. 10 Fulton-street, to which a black horse was attached. The case was thrown into this wagon by the thieves, who then drove off with it.

"Aunt Fanny" begs again for old toys, books, and clothing, or new toys, books, and clothing, for the little ones of the New-York Infant Asylum, and for the suffering children of St. Mary's Hospital. They may be sent direct to the asylum, Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, to St. Mary's Hospital, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, or, if preferred, to Mrs. Barrow's residence, No. 30 East Thirty-fifth-street.

A communication has been received by the Board of Apportionment, from Mr. Frank Swift, the Brooklyn contractor, offering to remove all the garbage from the City and pay $500 per annum for the privilege, for a period of five years; or pay $10,000 for the privilege of removing the same for 10 years. He says he will remove it once in every 24 hours, and will give the most satisfactory security for the performance of the work.

The following additional subscriptions to the Seventh Regiment Armory Fund have been received: Cheney Brothers, $250; Robertson & Hoople, $250; Richard Mortimer, $200; Eugene Kelly, $100; L. T. Hoyt, $100; Percy R. Pyne, $100; Lucius Tuckerman, $100; Porter Brothers & Co., $100; India Rubber Comb Company, $100; Thomas Russell & Co., $100; Evans, Peake & Co., $100; William Simpson, Sons & Co., $100; Henry Everdell, $100; William S. Cobb, $100.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, ordered a reference in the suit for an absolute divorce brought by Nicolaus Martz against his wife Emilie, on the ground of the latter's adultery. The parties to the action were married on May 29, 1871, and lived together until July 18, 1874. One child, now 5 years old, was born to them. Mr. Martz says his wife is now, and has been for over three years, living with one Gustav Dupont as his wife, both in this country and abroad. Mrs. Martz has put in no answer to the charges made against her.

The annual meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last night at No. 385 Bowery, Mr. Julius Harburger, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the election of officers for 1878 was had, with the following result: President, Julius Harburger; First Vice-President, Joseph Hartman; Second Vice-President, W. A. Faller; Secretaries, A. E. Voss and R. Britt; Treasurer, J. E. Strass; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Donahue. Mr. C. Otto Baese was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. The various annual reports were received, and resolutions adopted expressing the hope that the next Legislature will devise some rational Excise law.

BROOKLYN.

The Department of Fire and Buildings granted permits for the erection of 58 new buildings during the past week.

During the month of November 696 new patients were treated at the dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital.

Hon. John R. Brady will deliver a lecture on the 13th inst., at the Academy of Music, in aid of St. Vincent's Home for Friendless Boys. The subject will be: "Now Good Digestion Waits on Appetite, and Health on Both."

The new commission appointed to estimate the damages to the Cowenhoven estate, resulting from the taking by the city of a strip of land forming portion of Atlantic-avenue, have placed the award at $22,846. A former commission, whose decision was set aside by the Supreme Court, awarded the heirs $55,846.

Application was made in the City Court to Judge Reynolds yesterday, by ex-Judge Troy, counsel for James McDermott who is charged with stabbing Charles A. Ramsden, to admit McDermott to bail. Counsel presented a certificate, dated Dec. 6, and signed by Dr. C. H. Gibberson of the surgical staff of the City Hospital, setting forth that Ramsden was out of danger. District Attorney Britton offered the motion and produced a certificate from Dr. J. C. Richardson, also of the surgical staff of the City Hospital, dated Dec. 6, and stating that Ramsden was not out of danger. After hearing counsel, the Judge adjourned the matter until Tuesday.

During the absence of Mr. Overton and his family, who reside at No. 130 Lefferts-place, on Friday evening, two men called with a package and told Belinda J. Kelly, the servant, that they wanted 90 cents for bringing the package. She refused to receive the parcel, whereupon the men attempted to force an entrance to the house. The girl ran and got Mr. Overton's revolver and fired a shot in the direction of the package bearers, which had the effect of putting them to flight.

United States Marshal Harlow seized 271 hogsheads, 1 tierce, and 102 bags of sugar, valued at $35,000 on Friday at Prentice's stores. The seizure was made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury on information received by him that it had been artificially colored to save the difference between the duty on refined and unrefined sugar. Messrs. Armstrong, the owners of the sugar, which has just been brought from Demarara in the brig Morning Light, bonded the cargo for its full value, pending the suit which will probably be brought against them by the Government.

Mrs. Sophia Cantor, of Charleston, S. C., recovered a verdict of $2,000, yesterday, for assault and battery, from her brother, William B. Higgins, a soap manufacturer. Higgins was the Executor of his mother's estate, and Mrs. Cantor called at his house, No. 199 Cumberland-street, to get some money which she claimed had been left her. A quarrel sprang up between the brother and sister, which ended by the former, as alleged, throwing the latter down the steps of his stoop. The defendant admitted having called his sister "hard" names, but denied the assault. The suit was brought for $5,000.

Officer George Boyle, of the Second Precinct, appeared in Justice's Walsh's court yesterday morning as complainant in the case of John Sadler, a lad of 16, whom he arrested for intoxication on the 1st inst. The officer, who is himself hardly more than a boy, could not swear that Sadler was drunk, but said that a citizen told him so. The defendant said he was not drunk, and that the officer struck him and arrested him because they used to fight as boys. Before Boyle got on the Police. Justice Walsh said there was no foundation for the charge of intoxication, and that he would discharge Sadler on the officer's evidence.

LONG ISLAND.

Babylon is to have a Fire Brigade. A preliminary organization has been effected, and a considerable number of members have already been enrolled.

The drivers of the Long Island City Shore Railroad have been notified that their wages will be reduced from $2 to $1 50 per day, and a strike is threatened. Some of the men, who have families to support, claim that they can hardly subsist upon such pay.

John J. Whitney, George Hirbisch, Peter Ferguson, and Joseph Sparks, arrested for a brutal assault upon Rowland Johnson, the colored barber of Hicksville, have had an examination before Justice Matthews, of Hempstead. Ferguson was discharged, but the three others were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is understood that there will also be civil actions for damages, as Johnson was very seriously abused without cause or provocation.

It appears, according to the statements of the Long Island City Excise Commissioners, that the Excise law in that city is virtually a dead letter. Out of the 130 hotel and saloon keepers there, only some 10 or 15 are licensed, and there seems to be the utmost indifference as to the provisions of the law and the efforts of the Commissioners to enforce them. It is understood that about 90 indictments by the City and County Grand Juries have been found against these illicit dealers, but there has been little or no effort made to push them to trial.

The stable of Mr. William Broache, a plumber, of Long Island, is situated at the head of Theodore-street, which ends with a perpendicular bluff, about 40 feet down to the Bowery Bay road. On Friday afternoon Mr. Broache's boy harnessed his horse to a wagon, and left it a moment while going into the stable. The horse, not having been out for several days, became "frisky," and at last dashed off, and went clear over the bluff, to the road below. The wagon was dashed to pieces, but, strange to say, the horse was unhurt, and was starting for another run, when some women caught him. It is suggested that this would be a good horse for the "Queens County Hunt."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The December term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, will begin at White Plains to-morrow.

The citizens of Port Chester have, in public meeting, unanimously requested the Village Trustees to increase to $1,000 the reward offered for the detection of incendiaries in the village.

STATEN ISLAND.

The first concert of the third season of the Philharmonic Association of the North Shore will be given at their hall, West Brighton, on Friday evening next. Most of the leading men in the North Shore villages take an active interest in this association—among them George William Curtis, Erastus Brooks, J. W. Simonton, and others.

The death of William Jacobs, the coachman of Clifton whose body was found on the beach at Stapleton some time ago, is still shrouded in mystery, but the general impression is that he was foully dealt with. The authorities are doing all in their power to clear up the mystery. The Supervisors have offered a reward of $500 for the conviction of any person implicated in the supposed murder.

NEW-JERSEY.

The law forbidding shopkeepers to store goods on the sidewalk is to be rigidly enforced in Newark, commencing to-morrow.

Mr. John Fulton, about 80 years old, died suddenly from paralysis on Friday afternoon, while talking with his family at Lodi, where he was widely known and respected.

Mrs. Garret Stout, of Cranbury, and a colored domestic in her family were seriously poisoned on Friday by drinking a tea made of jimson, which the girl mistook for catnip.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, fell dead on the Newark Plank Road, a few feet west of the Hackensack Bridge, Friday night. His body was removed to the Jersey City Morgue.

The prizes at the Newark baby show were awarded yesterday, but the exhibition of Friday did not draw money enough to purchase the prizes. The committee will, however, endeavor to make up the deficiency by subscriptions.

James Sheppard, of Paterson, a young man already committed for neglecting to support his illegitimate child, was held to-day on a charge of forging the name of his guardian, Rev. Mr. Hornblower, now living in Allegheny City, Penn., to various orders for clothing, shoes, &c.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning Police Officer Hendry captured Henry Gurney, a burglar, who had effected an entrance to the depot at Passaic Bridge. Justice Alvin Webb committed him to the County Jail, and to-day he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the court at Paterson to one year at hard labor in the State Prison.

The body of Lizzie Brock, who has been missing from Paterson for several weeks, and is supposed to have committed suicide, was found by two Hollanders in the Passaic River near the Rusling Bridge, at Passaic City early yesterday morning in a partly decomposed condition, and placed in charge of Deputy Coroner James A. Sproull.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, express freight train No. 34 on the Erie Railway, being behind time, ran into the Orange County Express at Greenwood, N. Y., demolishing the engine of the freight train, and smashing one end of a passenger car on the other train.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 9, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates that for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, colder and generally clear weather are probable.

The vote for State officers, as declared by the Board of Canvassers, does not materially differ from the aggregates already given in these columns. They show that ALLEN C. BEACH was elected Secretary of State by a mere plurality of 11,264—the total vote given to all other candidates being 19,000 greater than his. Even Controller OLCOTT, who has a plurality of 36,111, has a majority over all of but 7,304. OLCOTT polled 12,739 votes more than BEACH, fully one-half of which came from New-York and Brooklyn, and at least half of which were cast by Republicans. The Democratic protest against the dictation of the Tammany and Canal Rings cannot therefore be said to have been a very emphatic one. The aggregate vote of the State was 785,168, being 9,453 more than the vote of 1875. But BEACH'S vote falls 7,149 behind that polled by BIGELOW, and CHURCHILL'S vote is 3,603 less than that given for SEWARD. Assuming that 6,000 Independent Democrats voted the ticket which bore the name of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State with that of the Democratic candidate for Controller, and assuming that half the increase on the aggregate vote is Republican, there remains to be accounted for a falling off on the regular Republican strength of 14,000 votes. Crediting the Democrats in like manner with their proportion of the increased aggregate, there is a falling off in the party strength as tested by the vote on Secretary of State of 13,000 votes, or as tested by what we estimate as the purely Democratic vote for Controller, of six to seven thousand votes.

This diminution of what may be called the normal strength of the two great parties in an off-year, seems to afford a key to the composition of the votes given to the Labor and Greenback candidates. These aggregate over 23,000, and constitute an element unknown in 1875, while the Prohibition vote, which was 11,000 in that year, was only 7,000 last November. It is a pretty safe inference from the figures given above, that the vote of JUNIO, the Working Men's candidate for Secretary of State, was in the proportion of two Republicans to one Democrat, and that here, as in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the "labor movement" drew the largest proportion of its strength from the Republican ranks. Whatever be the aims of such a movement, it is as little likely to be a permanent fact in politics as the Granger agitation, so that, on the whole, the lesson of the late election in this State furnishes another evidence of the vitality and inherent strength of the Republican Party.

During the time that Senator PATTERSON'S vote was necessary to seat Hamburg Massacre BUTLER there was not a Democratic newspaper in all South Carolina that could not find some good word to say of him. Some of them even went so far as to talk of him kindly and familiarly as "Honest JOHN," and they all joined in expressing the opinion that he was a man more sinned against than sinning. Now that the Egefield hero has succeeded in forcing his way into the Senate, however, all this has been changed. Poor PATTERSON can be of no further use to the White League, and, like a squeezed lemon, they throw him away. His discharge by Judge HUMPHREYS has been greeted, according to the Charleston journals, with "a wail of indignation, which came from the heart of every true Carolinian," and, as if this were not bad enough, the *News and Courier* talks of him as a fugitive from justice, and intimates that nothing but his resignation will soothe the feelings of an outraged community. It would be interesting to know where Mr. PATTERSON is to find the balsam that will heal the wounds caused by this base ingratitude.

The Board of State Canvassers, in awarding to Judge ROBERTSON the seat in the Senate to which he was duly elected, but which Mr. RICHARD LATHERS and Tammany Hall tried by barefaced fraud to take from him, have rendered an opinion which will doubtless be regarded as a precedent upon which to base future decisions in similar cases. It will be remembered that the contest hinged upon the fact that some one hundred and fifty of the ballots which went to make up the majority for the Republican candidate were "defective," in that they did not bear upon their face the number of the Senate district from which the Senator was to be elected. The Attorney-General, in a carefully-considered opinion on the subject, holds that this defect is not sufficient cause for declaring the ballots void, and very properly decides that "a voter who resides in the Ninth Senate District cannot in any way vote for any Senator except a Senator to be chosen by the Ninth Senate District," and that no matter whose name the ballots bear, they can only be votes for the Senator to be chosen by the Senate District in which they are cast. This decision is concurred in by every member of the Board except Mr. BIGELOW, who dissents upon a shallow pretext not worthy of notice. He proves, however, that his "independence" is more robust than his sense of gratitude, for, of course, it cannot now be claimed that his decision was influenced by the fact that he would never have appeared prominently in the politics of this State were it not for Judge ROBERTSON'S action in securing, against much opposition, his confirmation as a member of the Tilden Canal Commission.

Affairs in France are in as complete a muddle as they were before the Marshal showed any signs of a disposition to recognize the deliberate verdict of the country. His resolution to keep the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine independent of the fluctuations of the Parliamentary majority, has brought chaos back again to the political situation. No satisfactory Ministry can be formed in which the holders of three of the most important portfolios may be men out of sympathy with their colleagues, and acknowledging no responsibility save to the Marshal. Yet certain politicians of the Centre, who have adopted the high-sounding title of Constitutionalists, seem disposed to sustain the Marshal in a position which involves open disregard of the Constitution, and the somewhat wavering resolution of the Orleanists in the Senate is all that stands between the country and a second dissolution of the Chamber, with all its attendant turmoil, anxiety, and business prostration.

Giessen, Germany, has just been the scene of one of the most remarkable lawsuits on record. It was in relation to a claim of twenty-five pfennig, about five cents, which was made by a hotel-keeper of Giessen against the Government Telegraph Company, for overcharge in the matter of a message that contained the word *zweiuhrzug*, (two o'clock train.) The sender of the dispatch, who was evidently a gentleman of the old school, contended that the expression constituted only one word, while the telegraph managers, acting in accordance with the rules which govern the transmission of Cable messages from this country to Europe, held that it was composed of two or three words rolled into one, and demanded pay accordingly. The litigation which followed lasted several months, and not only brought into requisition all the legal ability of Giessen, but also put to the test the learning of a number of celebrated grammarians. In the end, however, after mature deliberation upon the opinions rendered by numerous experts, the court decided that *zweiuhrzug* was a single word, and the telegraph company was obliged to refund the five cents. We cannot help regarding the precedent as a dangerous one, for, on the same principle, *Halbeinuhrhannoverzchwellzug* (half past twelve o'clock Hanover fast train) must, of course, be regarded as a single word.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

No one who has read with attention the Message of the President and the accompanying reports, can have failed to receive an unpleasant impression of vagueness from some portion of their statements. If the reader is particularly interested in the Southern policy of the President, he must have felt that he knew very little more about the subject when he laid the Message down than he did when he took it up, for he failed to find any precise statement of facts, or any clear explanation of the reasoning which has guided the President's action. If, on the other hand, the reader is anxious to know what has been done, or why, in the matter of civil service reform, he has been left still more in the dark. Not a word about the principles which have governed appointments and removals, or about the tests which have been or will be applied in promotions or in new selections. Only an intimation that if Congress will appropriate the necessary funds, the late Commissioners for the Reform of the Civil Service will continue to develop the system which they originated, and which is now applied, "to some extent," in the departments at Washington.

If the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is taken up, there will be found a number of points on which fuller and more definite information is desirable. The country, for instance, would have been benefited by knowing the details of the contract with the Syndicate, the reasons for the discrimination which exists against the subscribers or purchasers of coupon bonds of the new issue in this country and in favor of foreigners; the considerations which practically excluded the national banks from the work of placing the new bonds; and other matters which have puzzled a good many minds in the financial world. Turning to more general subjects, it would have been a decided advantage if the public could have been informed specifically of the course which the Treasury intends to pursue with reference to the accumulation of gold for resumption purposes; what it will do in regard to the doubtful condition of law for the reissue of redeemed notes; and what the views of the Secretary are with reference to the work of resumption by the banks. On all these points there is room for information which would be valuable, if not necessary.

In directing attention to these facts, we have no desire to consider whether the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have done their full duty in the premises. We simply desire to point out that if they have not, there is practically no remedy for the omission. It is true that in regard to any specific subject, the House or the Senate could require information, so far as it seemed pertinent to subjects under discussion. But it is equally true, that in practice this is a process seldom resorted to, and when it is used, there remains the possibility that the information given in writing will still lack either fullness or clearness, will still leave a serious want in the minds of the Legislature. This deficiency in specific information is an evil which has long been felt, which attracted attention at a very early date, and which is now far more obvious and more important than it was when the national expenditures were but sixty millions a year, and the national debt practically nothing.

The remedy is not so plain as the difficulty. It has been proposed that the various Secretaries, or heads of departments, should have seats in one or the other house of Congress, and should be called upon for information regarding the business confided to their charge. It would not, of course, be necessary that all the Secretaries should always be present during the sessions of Congress. They might be notified when the subjects in regard to which they could render aid were called up. The most obvious criticism on this plan is that it is a partial adoption of the English principle of Ministerial responsibility to the Legislature, which, in its completeness, has a very wide scope, and is one which the United States are by no means prepared to adopt. It is a serious question how far the plan of having the heads of departments present in Congress would work in the absence of the powers, privileges, and responsibilities which belong to them under the English system. When a Minister has distinct charge of a measure, when he knows that his tenure of office largely depends on his being able to carry the House in which he sits with him in regard to a measure, and when he takes an active and leading part in the debate, he has a strong motive to put forth his entire strength. Pushed by active and skilled opponents, conscious that any loose joint in his official armor will be promptly discovered and mercilessly pierced, he exerts himself to place his office in the best light, and he also prepares for the work of debate by having his affairs actually in defensible condition.

A Secretary of the Treasury sitting in the House of Representatives to answer the questions of a hostile majority or a friendly minority—or *vice versa*—with no power to take an affirmative part in the debate, or any part whatever in the management of the measure on foot, would not occupy a position at all analogous to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, or one of anything like the same dignity or responsibility. On the other hand, if the Secretary were to have a vote on the measures concerning his department, and to take a leading part in the debate, he would almost necessarily have to stand or fall by the result. Such an arrangement would, of course, be a very great change in the groundwork of the Constitution, and a distinct departure from the principle of the independence of the Legislature and the Executive which, with us, has always been insisted upon. Yet it remains true that some device which should enable Congress to obtain detailed and pertinent information is absolutely necessary to avoid many evils from which the country now suffers. We have no doubt that if such advice had existed during the past twelve years, the financial and fiscal legislation of the country would have escaped much crudeness and confusion. We should never have had the spectacle of a Secretary of the Treasury treating as a "reserve" the legal-tender notes redeemed by the issue of bonds, and we should hardly have had a tariff list crowded with duties which do not pay the cost of collection. And these are but two instances of many like them. How far the desired end can be secured by act of Congress and without an amendment of the Constitution, is a question for consideration. It is quite possible—if the problem were approached in a frank and rational manner—that some decided improvement on present methods could be arranged by the action of Congress only.

FRAUD AND THE LAW.

A stranger who after a casual observation of the working of the criminal law in this State expressed the opinion that both the law and its administration are more in the interest of criminals than of justice, would be denounced as a libeler. If driven into a corner, and compelled to recapitulate the facts on which he based his opinion, it would probably be found that he had the material for a much more unpleasant exhibit than most of us like to consider possible. He might spare himself the trouble of going back ten years, to disinter the records of the period when the Ring thieves and the Erie thieves jointly controlled the making of laws and jointly owned Judges elected to administer them. He would be able, however, to fortify his position by a reference to the results of the Ring revelations,—the laws enacted to insure the punishment of the thieves, and the all but complete success of the thieves in twisting the laws to suit themselves or in escaping through loopholes overlooked by the legislators. The spectacle of confessed participators in a gigantic scheme of plunder standing defiantly a little distance off the scene of their operations, and entering into bargains whereby in consideration of the surrender of a small portion of their booty they should have the undisturbed enjoyment of the rest, wherever they might choose to dwell, would go far toward justifying the censorious stranger in all he might have said.

Let us suppose the investigation turned into another channel,—the law and its workings in relation to corporate and fiduciary frauds. Life insurance affords the best because the most conspicuous illustration. The security it offers is, theoretically speaking, perfect. DE MORGAN has declared that nothing involving money can be safer than a well-managed company transacting this branch of business. Every legitimate risk is amply provided for. In this country the margin available is wide enough to cover very expensive management. Such a thing as the bankruptcy of a life insurance company—excepting, of course, absurd and transparent swindles like the Popular—should be impossible, since a company honestly managed ought to be always in possession of a reserve adequate to the reinsurance of its outstanding risks. It might be compelled to close its doors; its stockholders, if it have any, might lose their money; but the policy-holders would be protected from loss. These truths are so elementary that their recital is necessary only for the purpose of rendering more apparent the disgraceful state of things which exists in New-York. Life insurance failures have become so common that they have ceased to excite surprise. And the scientific hypothesis precluding failure, except as the consequence of fraud or mismanagement so gross that it is barely distinguishable from fraud, has in every instance been sustained. The policy-holders have been literally robbed. The public have been flagrantly deceived. An amount, variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen millions, has disappeared. Much of it has doubtless been squandered; much of it has been disposed of fraudulently, enriching persons in authority, their abettors and associates. The essential fact, and that about which there can be no controversy, is that in a business which of all businesses is, if properly conducted, the safest, an enormous provident fund, contributed under conditions which should have rendered its safe custody a sacred duty, has vanished as completely as though it had been thrown into the sea. It was partly wasted, partly stolen.

Some of these insurance thieves quietly transferred themselves to Europe, to share the elegant retirement of certain members of the more notorious Ring. In due time, perhaps, when the anger of plundered policy-holders shall have cooled a little, they will follow distinguished examples, make profitable bargains with officers of law, and secure the approval of a Judge on the bench. Others remain here, conscious apparently that their tracks are well covered, and impudently echoing TWEED'S inquiry—"What are you going to do about it?" In only rare instances have persons connected with the bankrupt companies been brought into contact with criminal law. The chance of regaining any noticeable portion of the missing twelve or fifteen millions is so small that it may be dismissed from further consideration. How much better is the chance of so punishing the indicted offenders that their fate shall be testimony to the efficacy of New-York law, and shall operate beneficially upon the management of surviving companies?

The trial, conviction, and sentence of Mr. CASE, President of the bankrupt Security Company, seemed to promise a satisfactory answer. The evidence was conclusive as to his responsibility for the promulgation of a false and fraudulent statement of the company's assets, and the sentence was sufficiently severe to prove that corporate mismanagement is not free from peril. As regards the question of guilt, indeed, it was not pretended in CASE'S behalf that the statement he signed was otherwise than false and fraudulent. The only point raised in his defense was the strictly technical point, whether according to the letter of the law, in signing a statement which purported to have been sworn to, he had committed perjury. The technicality was brushed aside by Chief-Justice DAVIS, and on the question of fact the jurors were agreed. The whole proceedings were calculated to reassure the public, and to exact from the managers of life insurance companies a stricter sense of their responsibilities. To produce these results, however, no needless hindrances should be allowed in the path of justice, which is deprived of half its salutary effect when the enforcemeet of its decree may be delayed or frustrated by tricks and technicalities.

No one wonders that CASE profits, as well as he can, by the chances which an extraordinary legal system affords. The stranger we referred to at the outset is, after all, not far astray in his belief that with a great deal of law we have very little justice. And CASE cannot be blamed if he avail himself of possible methods of keeping out of Sing Sing. The new indictment against him and others, found on Friday, may cast a shadow over his lawyers' plans, and may remind corporate managers that there is more than one way of bringing them to a reckoning. But the incidents as reported in connection with the efforts in CASE'S behalf are a disheartening commentary upon the execution of the laws bearing upon life insurance frauds, and a conclusive proof of the necessity that exists for their amendment.

COTTON FACTORIES NORTH AND SOUTH.

In reply to a statement to the effect that the cotton manufactories of New-England had seen their best days, and that their trade would soon be controlled by the Southern States, ex-Gov. STRAW, of New-Hampshire, has recently given expression to views which have excited a very warm, and not uninstructive, controversy between the leading mill-owners of the two sections. In the publication referred to Mr. STRAW is represented as having stated, among other things, that the cotton factories of the South could never hope to successfully compete with those of New-England, because the climate rendered it impossible for any but the negroes, who never become good operatives, to work ten and eleven hours a day, and because "manufacturing could never hope to prosper in a locality in which men and women can earn as much by working the soil as in the mill." In proof of these and similar assertions, he stated that the mills of Georgia were not, as a rule, successful, that only those which could supply a local demand were profitable, and that many of the most extensive enterprises had resulted in such losses that the men who had undertaken them were not able to pay for their machinery. As might have been expected, these assertions have excited the people of the South to a degree which is altogether out of proportion to the demands of the occasion. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. STRAW has made one or two grave blunders in regard to the conditions under which cotton can be and is manufactured in the Southern States. For instance, his statement to the effect that none but negroes can endure the work in the mills of the section named is entirely a mistake. In Columbus, Augusta, Graniteville, and several other places of minor importance, the white operatives, nineteen out of twenty of whom are natives of the South, work for ten and eleven hours a day from one year's end to the other. They are contented, well satisfied with the compensation they receive, and have never even talked of a strike.

Further than this, it must be admitted that the South has many natural advantages for cotton manufacturing which are not possessed by the North. The mills of Georgia and the other Southern States have an unfailing supply of water. The streams that run their spindles are never frozen, and up to this time they have never been seriously affected by the droughts of Summer. The climate is particularly adapted for the first manipulation of the delicate raw material. In the North the air is frequently so dry that steam has to be introduced into the weaving-rooms to keep the threads moist and prevent them from breaking. Such an expedient is never necessary in the South; even in Midsummer, the atmosphere is always sufficiently humid to allow the spinning and weaving process to go on without interruption. Further than this, the Southern mills require less gas and less fuel than their Northern rivals, and the original cost of their construction is invariably much smaller. Their owners derive still greater advantages, however, from the fact that they can buy the raw material at a reduced price, and can have it delivered at their doors fresh from the fields and without any charge for freight, brokerage, or factors' commissions. Mr. W. H. YOUNG, of Columbus, Ga., who is one of the best-known and most reliable manufacturers in the South, estimates that on this one item alone the Georgia mill proprietors, as compared with those of New-England, save six to eight dollars on every bale of raw material.

After conceding all these and many other advantages to the South, however, we can still find no sufficient proof of the statement made in certain quarters that the Southern States will, in the not far-distant future, control the greater part of the trade now held by the manufacturers of New-England. It cannot be denied that the cotton mills of the South have rapidly increased during the past eight or ten years, or that in the majority of cases they have, even in dull times, made large profits. There is every reason to believe that under intelligent and enterprising management this prosperity will not only continue but increase. Indeed, it is now certain, according to reliable statements recently published, that the Southern mills will be doubled in number and capacity during the next two years. But all this does not argue that the New-England factories must close their doors and go out of business. They still have, and will continue to have, over their rivals, the advantage of abundant capital, the latest improvements in machinery, skilled labor that cannot be excelled in the world, and a situation which makes it possible for them to deal directly with all the markets of this country and Europe. The mills of the South have increased and are increasing in number, but the same statement is also true of the North. They will continue to multiply as long as they continue to find new markets, and that they are doing daily. According to competent and trustworthy authority, it appears that during the eleven months of the year already passed, 115,338 packages of cotton goods of Northern manufacture were exported from New-York and Boston, while during the same period in 1876 only 87,000 packages were sent out, and in 1875 only 44,500. There is every reason to believe that this foreign trade will continue to increase, and as it is chiefly in the finer sorts of cotton goods, there need be no fear of successful competition from the South. That section will doubtless find abundant opportunity at home to dispose of the admirable quality of coarse cloths made there; and for the excellent cotton blankets manufactured in Columbus there will doubtless continue to be a good market in the West. The trade in shirtings, sheetings, and other fine goods, however, will naturally and for obvious reasons remain for an indefinite period in the hands of the New-England manufacturers.

A WORD TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

A glance at the results of the first half of the theatrical season, now nearly ended, and an estimate of the probabilities and possibilities of the remainder, afford but little ground for satisfaction or hope. While it is likely that a few enterprises will prosper and certain that a few managers may be, as they have been, passably successful, the opinion expressed long ago to the effect that the business of 1877-8 would be bad, appears at present to have been only too well founded. A change for the better may certainly take place in the early Spring, and the public being now, as always, in readiness to be stirred by any notable event or particular novelty, somebody or something may, in the language of *Micawber*, turn up and awake the theatre-goer from his apathy. The chances, however, are unfavorable to this agreeable possibility having more than a partial influence upon general theatrical business.

To deal with City play-houses only, we may at once admit that most of them are tolerably well equipped for a Winter campaign. Several strong companies are in the field, and contracts have been entered into with every French and English author of repute, by which American audiences can listen to new pieces simultaneously with the *habitués* of Paris and London houses. With these advantages, none of the principal Metropolitan places of resort should be aught but prosperous. They are not, however, and, unfortunately, they are not likely to be. Inasmuch as good plays and clever performances have almost invariably proved less attractive this season than ever before, the cause of the stagnation in theatrical affairs must be sought in another direction. That cause is simply the restricted means of a large portion of the play-going public. There is less money to be expended this year upon theatres, just as there is less to be paid to hotels, restaurants, and tailors. Last year this conclusion was arrived at by many clear-headed managers, but occasional fitful revivals of business buoyed up their hopes until Summer and the period of relaxation deferred moving in the matter. Now the time for action has come, and the sooner local managers look affairs in the face the better. At present, wealthy play-goers visit the theatres much less frequently than they used to do, and humbler people hardly visit them at all. A reduction of prices would set both classes at their ease, and, when representations of sterling merit are given, might bring together persons who, from a surfeit of amusements in their early days and long-formed habits of economy, have for years kept away from the play-house.

As the case stands, an evening at a first-rate theatre is a tolerably costly experience. There are practically but two kinds of seats in this City, good seats and bad. Naturally enough, nobody wants bad seats, and hence the oft-quoted remarks of the manager that the high-priced seats are invariably sold first, and that the American theatre-goer will not occupy a second-rate seat at any price. The American theatre-goer is quite aware that but one kind of seat is worth having in an American play-house, and, of course, he will not accept any other. But there is no reason why there should not be half a dozen or a dozen classes of seats, as in London and in Paris, and if there were, many respectable persons would willingly buy tickets for one of the three or four of the highest grades. All over Europe, amusements are within the reach of the poorest lover of art. The occupant of a stall, for which he has paid ten shillings, English, will, naturally enough, witness the representation to better advantage than the tenant of the shilling gallery, but the difference between the *fauteuil* which he holds and a parquet-stall, set a trifle further back, or a front seat in one or two of the balconies, or a seat in a side-box, will not be so pronounced as to prevent the purchaser of the cheaper place from enjoying the performance. To this order of things must American managers come, and promptly, if they wish to escape protracted discouragement. If a very few of the choicest seats are so much coveted that a fraction of the public will pay any price for them, let these be set apart and bought by those to whom money is no object. The great majority of the theatre-going public, who have in one way or other suffered from the financial disturbances of the past few years, will consult their purses and occupy, in accordance with their means, the remainder of the auditorium, as soon as they become aware that absence from the parquet and the first rows of the balcony does not imply banishment from reputable and accessible parts of the house. Indications are not wanting that a step of this kind will be taken before many weeks, and it will no doubt be discovered that the policy is a wise one. The manager who moves first in this direction can depend upon success.

SIR THOMAS BROWN.

After the baby-show we are to have a cat-show. There is much diversity of opinion as to the respective merits of cats and babies, some people preferring the former and some the latter. It is noticeable, however, that among ladies of mature years and with minds unprejudiced by masculine influence, the cat is far more popular than the baby. Elderly maiden ladies are, as a rule, addicted to cats, while young married ladies prefer babies. This preference on the part of elderly maiden ladies for cats shows that the cat is more in sympathy with the mature female mind than is its rival, while the indulgence in babies, which is a marked characteristic of young and thoughtless wives, is an evidence of frivolity, and as such is viewed with contempt by earnest New-England women.

It is a public misfortune that the late Sir Thomas Brown did not survive to take part in the contemplated cat-show. Sir Thomas—who must not be confounded with the philosophic Englishman of the same name—was probably the ablest cat in the United States. He was of majestic and portly dimensions, and of a wonderfully grave and dignified demeanor. He habitually dressed in dark-gray fur, beautifully ornamented with black stripes, of the Bengal tiger pattern, and wore an elegant and fashionable tail. No cheap, dyed, or second-hand fur was to be found upon him, and he was scrupulously neat in the care of his dress, whiskers, and nails. In point of dignity he had no equal. He never lowered himself by fawning upon people whom he suspected of having cold meat concealed upon their persons. Instead of rubbing himself against a gentleman's boot-leg or pulling at a lady's dress in order to attract attention, he uniformly conducted himself like a thorough gentleman. An ill-bred cat does not hesitate to interrupt a room full of people by vaguely remarking "miaow," when no one has asked for an opinion as to the matter. Sir Thomas Brown, on the contrary, never spoke unless he was spoken to, and was never known to be guilty of the detestable habit of purring. Not a profane word ever passed his lips, and even when a careless person trod on his tail, he abstained from bad language, although he resented the outrage with vigor and determination.

Probably Sir Thomas had his views, but he never flaunted them in the face of the public. No one ever heard him rioting on the back fence, and though he would sometimes be absent from home at night, he always returned in the morning with a grave and thoughtful air, as if he had been attending a meeting of the Feline Anti-rat League. As for stealing, he would doubtless have preferred starvation, and he could be left alone in the dining-room with fresh fish exposed within his reach without dreaming of touching them.

To these many virtues Sir Thomas added unique skill in the detection and capture of rats. He would sit on end within reach of a rat-hole for forty-eight hours at a time, and if during that period a rat showed even the tip of his nose, he was instantly arrested. When, therefore, a resident of this City, who was constantly annoyed and insulted by rats, purchased Sir Thomas at a fabulous price, and secured his services as a rat-catcher, the citizen's friends unanimously congratulated him upon his good fortune, and tried to steal his cat.

At this time Sir Thomas was in the prime of cathood, and could have given odd i a rat-match to the most eminent terrier now before the public. On his arrival at his new home he was treated with the respect due to his abilities, and was supplied with the purest milk and the most dainty bones that the market could afford. At night he was left in the back parlor, the doors being carefully left open, so that he could roam through the entire house. The citizen who had engaged this able beast felt confident that within y few days there would not be a rat left in the house, but his hopes were doomed to disappointment.

In spite of the presence of the cat, the rats, instead of diminishing in numbers, seemed to increase, and certainly grew bolder than ever. They would begin their public exercises at precisely 12 o'clock every night, and from that hour until daylight would run races, execute running and standing jumps, and drag heavy furniture around the floor, as is the notorious custom of nocturnal rats. On the fourth night the aggrieved citizen determined to go down stairs and mention to Sir Thomas that this sort of thing was really disgraceful. Making his way cautiously and noiselessly, he reached the back-parlor door, and gazed through the narrow chink between the hinges and the wall. He beheld by the moonlight Sir Thomas lying at full length on the sofa, with his head on his arm watching with a benignant expression of countenance the gambols of nearly eleven thousand rats, who were racing to and fro around a large collection of pieces of cheese. The astonished citizen remembered that he had left this cheese in the butler's pantry, and it was perfectly evident that the cat had brought it out for the entertainment of the rats. For more than an hour he watched the strange scene, and gradually became certain that Sir Thomas, instead of protesting the house against the rats, had deliberately made a league with them. Whereupon he went back to his room for his pistol, and, returning to the parlor, killed the faithless cat in the very midst of his disreputable allies.

Various explanations of Sir Thomas' extraordinary conduct have been given, and many persons are still convinced that his mind had lost its balance in consequence of the extent to which he had been flattered and fed. The wife of the betrayed citizen has, however, another theory. She recalls the fact that her husband, who is an earnest Democrat and a warm supporter of the President, was accustomed to read aloud at the breakfast-table, and in the presence of Sir Thomas, newspaper articles commending the President's policy. Hence, she insists that Sir Thomas became imbued with the belief that conciliation was the highest duty of cats, and resolved to adopt a policy in point of cheese which would conciliate every rat from Maine—that is to say, from the attic to the cellar. If this is true, it is a pity that his policy was checked just when it had reached the stage of giving the rats all the cheese on the premises. There is no doubt that he was a wonderful cat, and had he been spared to attend the cat-show, he would have been morally certain of gaining the highest prize.

THE STATE ELECTION.

AGGREGATE RESULTS OF THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The aggregate results of the vote for State officers in this State on the 6th of November, as officially ascertained by the Board of State Canvassers, are as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Allen C. Beach	383,062
John C. Churchill	371,798
John J. Junio	20,282
Henry Hagner	7,230
John McIntosh	1,799
Francis E. Spinner	997
Beach's plurality	11,264
CONTROLLER.	
Frederic P. Olcott	395,701
Clinton V. R. Ludington	359,570
George Blair	19,123
Elias T. Talbot	7,440
Gilbert Kuhne	1,271
Thomas P. Edwards	973
Olcott's plurality	36,111
Olcott's majority	7,304
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.	383,367
Greenville Tremain	371,825
Warren T. Worden	19,539
G. Havens Gleason	7,291
Ernst Smith	1,345
Schoonmaker's plurality	11,541
TREASURER.	
James Mackin	384,040
William L. Bostwick	370,382
Samuel G. Rice	18,480
Joseph W. Grosvenor	7,288
Robert H. Bartholomew	1,527
William Doyle	920
Michael F. McKiernan	479
Mackin's plurality	13,657
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.	
Horatio Seymour, Jr.	395,321
Howard Soule	360,157
Walter Griswold	18,772
Henry D. Myers	7,388
Christian F. Colclesburg	1,356
Rushton Smith	881
Seymour's plurality	35,165
Seymour's majority	6,768

HAMBURG BUTLER'S COMPLICITY.

A Washington telegram says that the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which investigated the South Carolina election and campaign, has prepared its report, and that it takes very strong and unqualified ground in condemnation of the methods by which the Democrats sought to obtain control of the State, summing up the results of the whole investigation in Gov. Chamberlain's remark in his last inaugural, that "the election in 1876 in South Carolina was a vast brutal outrage and conspiracy to disfranchise a race and crush by brute force a whole people." Much of the report and accompanying testimony is devoted to the alleged election of Gen. Butler as Senator and his complicity in the Hamburg massacre. One hundred pages of the report are devoted to a careful analysis of the testimony relative to the Hamburg massacre, and implicates Senator Butler as the chief organizer and responsible leader of the affair. Butler's own theory of the affair is reviewed, and the report says it is not sustained by evidence or events. The report says that evidence could have convicted the Hamburg Butlers, father, sons and son-in-law, to the scaffold, if presented before a jury in any orderly and civilized community in Christendom. The testimony of many witnesses, some of whom saw and recognized Gen Butler, others hearing him give orders to kill prisoners, is introduced, and the entire transaction of that night is detailed with great minuteness. Some of the witnesses saw Butler as late as 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and heard him give orders to place prisoners in the dead ring. The Ellenton massacres are also discussed, and a letter written by Attorney-General Devens, a few days since, is appended to the report, in which, after stating that only one indictment had been tried, the evidence seemed to him quite conclusive of the guilt of the defendants. Senators Angus Cameron, Christiancy, and Merrimon compose the sub-committee.

JUBAL EARLY ON GETTYSBURG.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The first article in the Southern Historical Society Papers for December is 'A Review,' by Gen. J. A. Early, of the articles previously published on the battle of Gettysburg. This paper, written in Gen. Early's best style, is a very able defense of the conduct of Gen. Ewell at Gettysburg, a touching tribute to the memory of this gallant soldier, a detailed account of what Gen. Early saw and heard at Gettysburg, and a very able analysis of the causes of our failure there. He publishes for the first time a detailed account of the conference which Gen. Lee had with Gens. Ewell, Early, and Rhodes the evening of the first day's battle, at which Gen. Lee said, after deciding that Longstreet should attack on the right early the next morning, 'Well, if I attack from my right Longstreet will have to make the attack;' and after a moment's pause, during which he held his head down in deep thought, he raised it and added: 'Longstreet is a very good fighter when he gets in position and gets everything ready, but he is so slow.' The second paper is Gen. Early's reply to Longstreet's recent article in the Philadelphia *Times*, in which he makes an exceedingly able argument to show that so far from the battle of Gettysburg having been lost by the failure of Gen. Lee to take Longstreet's advice, (as Longstreet endeavors to prove in his paper,) that it was lost by the failure of Longstreet to attack early in the morning on the second day, as Gen Lee desired, and his failure to obey Gen. Lee's orders to make the attack of the third day with his whole corps instead of with Pickett's three brigades."

THE KENTUCKY GOOSE-BONE.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* of the 7th inst. says: "This year our goose is intended upon taking its own time getting fat, and rumorous letters have been received from different parts of the country inquiring after our little prophet, but until our goose got fat and offered up its life as a sacrifice to science there was no chance for a consultation. A study of its meteorological coloring indicates that we are to have a severe Winter. There is some cold weather about the 1st of December, which we are now realizing, but it will not last long, and the next week or two will be more pleasant, with the prospects good for fair Christmas weather; altogether it does not will be a very cold month, but what it lacks will be fully made up in January. The new year will probably be welcomed by brisk weather, but the welcome will be brief, and we will have cold weather before the middle of the month, which will continue with the intersperson of a few bright days, and running, at the last of the month, into the most severe weather we have had for years. February will be a cold, blustering month, and Winter will no doubt go a good way along with Spring, carrying cold weather and snow into March. Those who take stock in the goose-bone will lay in their fuel, and keep plenty of warm clothing about the house, as the little prophet predicts a long Winter, and some very severe weather during January; according to it, we will have a long spell of cold weather during the first two months of the new year."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

The programme for the first concert of Dr. Damrosch's second series of symphony matinées, interpreted at Steinway Hall yesterday, was of rare attractiveness as well as genuine merit. It opened with Mendelssohn's melodious "Ruy Blas" overture, which the band played with great spirit and color. Then Mr. S. B. Mills and the orchestra rendered Schumann's well-known Opus 54, a concerto to which some exception may be taken on the ground that it is hardly symmetrical, but which has few rivals in point of tunefulness and nice balance of work between the band and the pianist. Mr. Mills has never been in better form than he appeared to be on the occasion we refer to, and a more even, clear, and tasteful reading of every division of the concerto, from the mellifluous first movement—the theme of which pervades the whole composition and gives to it an elegiac tinge, contrasting most happily with the fanciful allegro passages and the pretty arabesques of which the composer is particularly prodigal toward the close of the piece—to the brilliant fast movement with which it ends, has never been enjoyed in this City. The orchestra, under Dr. Damrosch, supplied a very sympathetic and always discreet accompaniment to Mr. Mills' performance, which was complimented by the pianist's recall, this tribute being acknowledged, in turn, with the player's "Barcarola" No. 2. After the concerto, Mrs. Emma R. Dexter, a vocalist from Cincinnati, and a lady possessed of an agreeable voice and some culture, sang "Dove sono" very neatly, though with less clearness of enunciation than could have been wished. A capital rendering of Beethoven's symphony in F, with its delicious scherzo, the pretty and almost Italian minuet, and the strongly-marked transitions in the last movement, which have caused portions of the work to be considered as admirable illustrations of the humorous in music, followed. Mrs. Dexter reappeared afterward, and executed with creditable precision, but with less *maestria* than writing of this sort demands, Rode's "Air and Variations." The concert was brought to a close with a new and sensuously sweet "Intermezzo," by Speidel, and an orchestral setting of Schubert's B minor March, by Liszt. Dr. Damrosch will give the second entertainment of the now series on Saturday afternoon next.

A NEW TRAGEDIENNE.

An artist who, according to all accounts, must be possessed of genius and talent in a measure not acknowledged in any performer before the New-York public since the departure of Signor Salvini, is on her way to this City. We refer to Mme. Helena Modjeska, Countess Bozenta, who will arrive here to-morrow, and make her début in New-York at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Saturday evening week, in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Mme. Modjeska acted at the California Theatre in August last, and reappeared there two months ago, and the San Francisco papers, during the two engagements, recorded impressions of performances which must have fallen little, if at all, short of greatness. It would be useless to reprint any of the articles we allude to, for Mme. Modjeska will be heard in this City in a fortnight. A few facts and dates in respect of her life may, however, be supplied by way of introduction to the Metropolitan public. She was born, we learn, in Cracow, the old capital of Poland, in 1846. She is one of a family of artists. Two of her brothers were actors, a third was a musician and conductor; and a sister also trod the boards. The subject of this sketch went upon the stage in a small town in Gallicia in 1861. For four years she and her family were together. The débutante commenced her art life by playing all kinds of parts; and such was her love for her profession, that the more rôles of every order assigned to her, the greater her delight. At the outset of her career, Helena Modjeska was considered as one of the strongest attractions of the company, and soon she assumed all the leading characters. Her success secured for her an engagement as leading lady at Cracow. She met M. Bozenta in 1866 while acting there, and married that gentleman in 1868. Two weeks afterward she visited Warsaw in fulfillment of a contract. The impression her performances produced was so marked that the managemnet of the Imperial Theatre offered her terms such as had never been proffered any artist in Poland, to remain at the Imperial Theatre as a "stock-star" for life. The Countess Bozenta was young, happily married, and quite beside herself, it would seem, with her triumphs, for she signed the contract without thinking that the world was wide, and that ambition might ultimately impel her to seek lands beyond the confines of her native land. For a while, however, she was content to enthrall the public of Warsaw. Being accorded the privilege of choosing her plays, she acquainted the frequenters of the theatre with the masterpieces of all languages, and, in 1869, came forward as the greatest interpreter of Shakespeare's creations Poland had ever beheld. Thirty years previous some of the bard's plays had been brought out in good set classic style. Helena Modjeska's work was a revelation, and crowds flocked to the theatre night after night. All sorts of honors were conferred upon the fortunate actress, and among the substantial rewards bestowed upon her was the right—never before given by the Government to any artist—to profit by a yearly benefit. In those days she never acted in melodrama, but kept to the highest walks of art. Besides Shakespeare's tragedies, her répertoire comprised "Sappho," "Phædra," "Thisbe," "Mary Stuart," "Don Carlos," "Egmont," "Faust," and "Joan of Arc," with the best tragedies and comedies of the French répertoire. Her sojourn in Warsaw brought her before the play-goer in a hundred rôles. The remainder of the story is briefly told. Over-exertion and family troubles were followed by ill health. Physicians in consultation advised a long sea-voyage, and the invalid obtained a leave of absence from the Russian Government, and departed for California. A year's stay in the Golden State restored her strength and inspired her, too, with the idea of mastering the English tongue and acting on the English stage. She carried out her plan, and with what fruits the reader is already aware. Mme. Modjeska's engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is to extend over three weeks only.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. T. Henry French sailed for Europe yesterday. He will return about Jan. 10.

"The Three Guardsmen" will be acted at Niblo's Garden throughout this week.

Mrs. Louise Oliver's testimonial concert takes place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening week.

Mr. Albert D. Hubbard, pianist, announces a recital for Wednesday afternoon, at Steinway Hall.

"The Mother's Secret" will to-morrow enter upon the fifth week of its run at the Union-Square Theatre.

The sale of seats for Miss Fanny Davenport's representations at Booth's Theatre is to open on Tuesday.

The Vocal Society of New-York will give their first concert this season, at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening.

Capt. Costentenus has been added to the imposing array of living curiosities at the New American Museum.

Mr. Harry Stanfield is about to sing in opera with Mr. Fryer's artists and Mme. Pappenheim, in New-Orleans.

Mr. Aaron Appleton has been appointed business manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre by Mr. Stephen Fiske.

Sleight-of-hand entertainments will be given by Signor E. di Cavanenghi at the Théâtre Français, this evening, and to-morrow.

The last week of the run of "The Funny Babies" at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house will be entered upon to-morrow.

The pantomime of "Jeannette and Jeannot," and a comprehensive variety entertainment may be witnessed at the Olympic Theatre this week.

"Our American Cousin" is announced for nightly repetition at the Park Theatre. "David Garrick" will be the play on to-morrow week.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will give readings from Shakespeare, for the benefit of the deserving poor, and under the auspices of the Young Friends' Aid Association, at Steinway Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. Heller will to-morrow give the first of a series of prestidigitatorial performances in the new Fifth-Avenue Hall, located on the site of the old Fifth-Avenue Theatre, at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway. He will, as heretofore, have the co-operation of Miss Hallar, and, as in the past, a wonderful and amusing entertainment may safely be expected.

"L'Homme n'est pas parfait" and "La Poudre aux yeux" will be acted at the Théâtre Français on Tuesday evening; on Thursday, "La Papillonne"—*anglice* "Taming a Butterfly"—will be represented.

The New-York Aquarium will be open to the public this afternoon and evening, as usual. The supposed petrified man found in Colorado has been added to the curiosities on view at this popular and instructive place of resort.

Mr. Benjamin L. Farjeon will read "Blade o' Grass" at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening of this week. Lively curiosity exists to hear Mr. Farjeon, whose works have attained a wide circulation in this country as well as abroad.

"Down in Dixie" will introduce Messrs. Harrigan and Hart to the frequenters of the Theatre Comique this week, and Miss Kitty O'Neill and Miss Jenny Engel are to be concerned, with many other artists of note, in the nightly performances.

Señor Gonzalez Nunez, a pianist of good repute, is to give a matinée concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday. Señor Nunez is a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire. He will have the assistance, Wednesday, of Mr. S. B. Mills, Miss Kemlo, and Mr. Munkittrick.

The last week but one of Miss Anderson's representations at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre begins to-morrow. In consequence of the success of "Ingomar" and "Guy Mannering" these pieces will be acted on alternate evenings, except on Friday, when a performance consisting of the best acts of the two plays will be given for the lady's benefit.

The announcements from Midget Hall are to the effect that the Midgets will receive every afternoon and evening of this week, and further, that at the Wednesday afternoon levee, Gen. Mite will present his diamond ring to any child aged 1 year or over that age, who may be able to wear it.

A brief series of opera bouffe representations will be given by Mlle. Aimée and her company at the Lyceum Theatre, commencing on Friday evening next. The opening night will be signalized by the production of Strauss' "Reine Indigo," one of the Viennese composer's freshest works, and an opera bouffe quite new to American audiences.

The first of Mr. Thomas' extra public rehearsals occurs at Steinway Hall, on Thursday afternoon next. The programme will include Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Handel's "Largo," the overture to "Die Zauberflœte," Wagner's "Albumblatt," with Master Lichtenberg as the violinist, and "Abschuelleher," from "Fidello," with Miss Wilde as the vocalist.

Mr. Charles F. Tretbar has added analyses of Brahms' great symphony and Beethoven's symphony in F to the works prepared for the edification of the frequenter of the symphony concerts given this season. These *brochures*, gotten up after the fashion of Mr. Grove's pamphlets in use at the Crystal Palace in London, cannot be too warmly commended for their instructiveness and attractive form.

The great London Circus may still be visited at Gilmore's Garden, and its sojourn there will be prolonged until New-Year's. To-morrow a completely new programme will be offered. During the afternoon an extra representation, for the benefit of the Equestrian Benevolent Association, may be attended. The "colored baby show" will be added to the attractions of the circus on to-morrow week.

Mr. J. Steele Mackaye's new and original five-act comedy, written expressly for Wallack's Theatre, will be brought out at that house to-morrow evening. The scene of action and the characters, with two exceptions, are American, and the distribution of rôles will enlist the services of Messrs. Montague, Gilbert, Floyd, Plympton, and Holland, and those of Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi, Mlle. Gabrielle du Sauld, and Mrs. John Sefton.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will interpret "The Messiah" at their concert on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, at Steinway Hall. The soloists will be Miss Emma C. Thursby, Miss Drasdil, and Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz, Dr. Damrosch directing, as heretofore. A public rehearsal of the work, for the benefit of out-of-town dilettanti, may be attended on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 27. This ought to attract an overflowing audience.

"Robinson Crusoe" will be acted at the Eagle Theatre every evening this week, except on Saturday, when "Oxygen" will be represented. A spectacular burlesque and harlequinade will be brought out at this house on Christmas evening. Mr. Willie Edouin is to be the *Clown*, and Mlle. Bonfanti the *Columbine*. The principal members of the Thompson Troupe are to take part in the extravaganza prefatory to the harlequinade, and new scenery is painting by Mr. Matt Morgan. Something quite novel, as well as brilliant, is looked for.

Mr. Max Strakosch will give a series of six operatic representations in Philadelphia, commencing on Jan. 7. These will introduce the principal artists of his very strong company, that is to say, Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Marie Roze, Miss Cary, Signor Rosnati, a tenor from Australia; Messrs. Karl and Graff, Signor Verdi, Mr. Conly, Mr. Gottschalk, and other singers of repute. Mlle. Marie Roze will make her début in "La Favorita," and among the interesting incidents of this brief season will be a performance of "Un Ballo," with Mlle. Marie Roze as *Amalia*, Miss Kellogg as *Oscar*, and Miss Cary as *Ulrica*.

An entertainment of music and reading, which was part of the Chickering Hall popular series, was enjoyed by a very numerous audience yesterday evening. The most noteworthy element of the programme was the reading of Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., if indeed this inexpressive term can be applied to recitations of sufficient color and power to grace the stage instead of the platform. Few better things in point of realism and comic force have been listened to than Mr. Roberts' "Yarn of the Nancy Bell," while in his more serious efforts, such as Macauley's "Virginia," the impressiveness of a rich and strong voice, evidently under thorough control, and of a delivery marked alternately by simple feeling and great intensity, was acknowledged by sustained attention and hearty applause.

LORD & TAYLOR.

The widely-known firm of Lord & Taylor have two large stores in the City—the up-town one on Broadway, the down-town establishment in Grand-street corner of Chrystie. The latter is a handsome building, of imposing exterior and ample interior space, which yet, however, seems scarcely large enough to accommodate the business done in it. Yesterday afternoon every floor, every room, and every counter was crowded with customers. The whole female population of the east side seemed to have gathered here. Perhaps the departments which were most patronized, if any distinction could be made were the three devoted respectively to cloaks, suits, and millinery. In the former a large force of lady clerks was busily attending to the numerous customers in search of the elegant and substantial articles of out-door wear which were displayed here. Ladies' cloaks of all makes and material, and of equally wide range of price, are a special feature of the trade of this house. It would more than fill a column of THE TIMES merely to enumerate them, with the prices. It will suffice to say that no lady need fear not finding among them exactly such an article as her taste and pocket unite upon. From the cloaks it is but a step to the suits department, and here long cases, ranged along the sides of the room, serve to display and preserve from dust the dozens upon dozens of ladies' suits which hang there all ready, while the less expensive varieties are suspended from rods at points convenient for inspection and handling. All the latest fashions in suits may be seen here: the costly and the cheap; the substantial articles intended for hard service, and the more elaborate costumes appropriate for house and evening wear. The class of custom in this establishment makes it necessary to meet a very wide range of pecuniary means; and while the poorest may find something to the purchase of which their limited resources are adequate, the more fortunate have only to say the word, and they can be accommodated with the best and most costly which the American or European markets afford. Next to the suits come the trimmed hats—a middle department between the suits on one side and the millinery on the other. Here there is a pretty display of all the latest modes and styles in ladies' head adornments, the trimming being done in the house by skilled hands. Prices are exceedingly low now, as the season is getting late, and, therefore, ladies anxious for bargains have the opportunity presented to get them. Down stairs is the millinery department, which is quite brilliant in its display of gorgeously-colored silks, made up into a thousand different articles of wear. Here the heavy holiday trade is done, for all the thousand and one little things which are suitable for presents—handkerchiefs, laces, ties, collars, feathers, trimmings, &c.—are in this department, and at this time business is extremely brisk. Every one can find something pleasing in the vast and varied stock displayed here, and it may be said that from the appearance of things yesterday everybody seemed to be finding it. Times may be dull with some establishments and some businesses, but the Grand-street house of Lord & Taylor does not appear to be suffering in that way.

THE FINE ARTS IN ENGLAND.

PRIVATE VIEW DAY AT THE DUDLEY.

THE WINTER COLLECTION OF CABINET PICTURES IN OIL—AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE LAST EXHIBITION—CLASSICAL SUBJECTS EXECUTED BY LADIES—LUKE FILDE'S MASTERPIECE—WORKS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS — ART IN ENGLAND ADVANCING WITH RAPID STRIDES.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1877.

Next in extent to the exhibition of the Royal Academy is the Winter collection of cabinet pictures in oil at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Yesterday was devoted to the "private view," the privilege of art critics and their friends. The show is attractive, not only regarded as a feeder to the more important one at Burlington House, but on account of its comparative smallness. The Dudley is one large, handsome room, in which the entire exhibition is held. About 500 pictures are hung, out of some thousands that are sent in. This year's collection is an eminently meritorious one, though the old complaint was made in my hearing yesterday by artists and art critics that at least a hundred pictures are hung of much inferior merit to a hundred rejected works. This will, I suppose, always occur in the very best-regulated exhibitions. The Royal Academicians at Burlington House first hang their own works, then they look after their friends. After this they have time to pay attention to merit. So runs the legend. It may not be true. I think it is. The minor crowd who manage the Dudley are sure to follow in the footsteps of the Academy. The result is, however, not so objectionable, and this much must be said of the members of the Dudley committee, their pictures are the best in the room. For the R. A.'s at the Academy, the reverse is generally the case. They paint and hang examples of the worst style of art known in modern studios.

It was the unanimous verdict of the critics yesterday that this year's Dudley shows an advance upon the last. The landscapes are especially good. You trace in all of them the soothing influence of English lakes and rivers, and the national love of the sea. It is a peculiarly peaceful exhibition. There is not a single battle-piece in the room. No stories of war and bloodshed have fired the students. Mr. Pettie alone has touched the subject in a "Disbanded Clansman" of the old Scottish days of border fighting. He is the familiar, fiery Scot, whom Pettie loves to paint. This fellow is loaded with arms and loot, and he is toiling up a snowy hill. There is only one nude study, and that is an impressive illustration of "Cadmus and Harmonia" by a lady—Miss Evelyn Pickering—who quotes and adorns her Ovid at this point:

"With lambent tongue he kissed her patient face,
Crept in her bosom as his dwelling-place.
Entwined her neck, and shared the loved embrace."

The serpent is admirably painted, realizing the idea of sympathetic clinging which the artist has tried to convey even in the expression of the reptile's head. The next most important classical subject is "The Sleep of Brynhild," by Miss Margaret Hooper, (a sister, I am told, of one of the principal leader-writers on the *Telegraph*,) who has chosen for illustration the following lines from the "Volsunga Saga," translated by Magnusson and Morris:

"A high hall is there
Reared upon Hindfell,
Without, all around it,
Sweeps the red flame aloft.
* * * *
Soft on the fell
A shield-man sleepeth.
The sleep-thorn set Odin
Into that maiden
For choosing in war
The one he willed not."

The subject is treated with masterly breadth, and, with others on the walls, offers distinct proof of the continued and continual advance made by Englishwomen in the elevating and ennobling path of art. Mr. J. R. Dicksee, whose name will be familiar to you in the States as an illustrator of Shakespeare has a characteristic study in "Lady Greensleeves," who is portrayed with the sentiment of the following lines from "A Handful of Pleasant Delites," (1584,) deliciously expressed in her handsome, speaking face:

"Alas, my love, ye do me wrong,
To cast me off discourteously;
And I have lovèd you so long,
Delighting in your company."

But the figure gem of the exhibition is "Marionina," by Luke Fildes, which for pose, drawing, and color, is perhaps the best bit of work he has done. Mr. Fildes has used the very roughest kind of canvas, and he has laid on his color here and there with a palette-knife, as if he were handicapping himself to obtain softness of tone and texture in spite of conditions that at first blush would appear to tell against both. There is no picture in the gallery more tender, soft, and delicate in its effects than this vigorous study. America will bear Mr. Fildes in mind for his "Casuals" at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and his "Nobody Ax'd You," a girl going a milking, published in chromo-lithograph by Frank Leslie. "Water Lilies," by G. D. Leslie, R. A., which hangs by the side of "Marionina," is a river scene, not unlike Fildes' boat of lovers on the Thames, which was also exhibited in the English collection at Philadelphia. It is Summer time, hazy Summer; a party of girls are gathering water lilies from a "punt," (the well-known flat-bottomed fishing-boat of English rivers;) and the trees are putting on their first Summer leaves. Close by we have another example of English river scenes in a poetically realistic picture, by Ernest A. Waterlow, called "The August Morn." The scene is a stretch of flat country, (Lincolnshire, I imagine,) with a farm-girl punting on a sluggish river, the moonlight falling in great yellow patches upon the water. There are sedges and reeds by the river that seem to bend gently in the evening breeze. This is the class of scenery which Tennyson loves. His poems are full of the poetry of marsh and moor and sedgy, silent meres. Waterlow has caught the sentiment of the scene. What a contrast is Mr. O'Connor's study of "Lincoln," with its red-brick houses and its gray cathedral towers! O'Connor's is a photograph, a portrait, a perfect realization of every brick; but Waterlow's picture is a poem. Charles Earle in his "Canterbury," which hangs under O'Connor's, points a lesson in art which the "Lincoln" illustrator should contemplate. Earle has idealized his subject. There is a beautiful study of trees in the foreground, and the composition is pictorial and poetic, though it even lacks the grace and feeling which characterizes John Surtees' "Summer Morning," on the same wall. Surtees has taken a quiet, glassy English river, in the early morning, that still time when the birds are hushed after their first burst of morning song. Nature holds up her mirror to the trees and meadows, and the artist gives us the result of his musings upon the scene and his study of it in a picture which is a poem upon canvas. And yet there is no striving after effect, no affectation of color, but only a looking at nature through the eyes of the poet. Indeed, this much must be said for all Mr. Dudley landscapes. They bear evidence of honesty of purpose and reality of study. Mr. Boughton may be cited as a special example in this year's exhibition. He is represented by a work which he calls "October," depicting an English rural scene. Two farm laborers are burning potato stubble or weeds, and an old man is going home with some sticks which he has gleaned for the coming Winter. It is a gray, sombre, Autumn scene instinct with hard matter-of-fact truth, yet full of poetic atmosphere in its suggestions of loneliness, and the sad break of the year. Mr. Boughton is rapidly taking his place in the foremost ranks of English landscape artists. Mr. W. B. Baird, (another American painter,) is making his way. He has in the Dudley one little picture, about the size of your hand, but it is excellent in composition and color. It is the only humorous work in the gallery. "The King of the Castle" is its ambitious title, and it represents a newly-hatched chicken standing upon its mother's back. There is a favorite engraving and colored print of a little girl in a field of wild flowers. It is a German work, and many copies of it have been sold in America. Mr. Waterlow has taken this idea and combined it with a decided plagiarism of Doré's prairie picture in a work which he calls "A Rich Crop." I am sorry to see so good an artist condescending to so poor a trick. "The weather" is not more of a conversational topic in England than it is an artistic study. In an English display of pictures you will see pretty well every phase of sky illustrated. Not alone do the limners deal with the seasons, they study phases of them, and give us between examples of rain, snow, wind, haze, and fog; and nothing more beautifully demonstrates the truth of the proposition that art ennobles all it touches, than "A Fog, Cheyne Walk," by Cecil G. Lawson, in which the figures are weird shadows and the gas-lights watery-looking will-o'-the-whisps. Cheyne Walk is at Chelsea, close to the Thames, where local fogs often appear in the Autumn. Carlyle lives at Cheyne Walk. Mr. C. J. Lewis has a sketch of "weather" in "A May Morning," fresh and breezy, and truthful to the lines which he has made his text:

"A biting Winter flies; lo! Spring, with sunny skies,
And balmy airs....
And daisy-dappled meadows bloom where Winter frosts lay hoar."

"An Autumn Study," by F. Bentz, stands out in fine contrast, its heavy gloom heightening the bright, sharp, crisp landscape smiling under the first breath of Spring. Mr. Bentz has caught the inspiration and manner of Constable, to my mind the very best delineator of wood and water.

Recently, in one of my letters, I had something to say about Hampstead and Traitors' Hill, at Highgate, from whence you obtain the most complete view of London compared with any other suburban point. Mr. G. Clausen has idealized the slope of this hill and the distant view of the metropolis at twilight, when the moon is just rising. The lights of the great city are seen in the distance, and two couples of lovers are seated looking at the wonderful panorama. Another couple are walking away, otherwise occupied. The young man has in one hand a stick and a bunch of flowers, denoting an evening's walk; the other arm is round the waist of a fair girl. She is listening to his avowal with a sweet, tender, anxious look in her eyes. Mr. Clausen calls his work "London Lovers." It is one of the gems of the exhibition. But the lover of the classic, and the admirer of a special school will find in Alma Tadema's "Kitchen Garden"—a quaint and curious revelation of a classic vegetable ground—more pleasure than in all the modern excellence of design, intention, and poetic realization of "London Lovers." Among the critics and artists who looked into the Dudley yesterday were Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Meynette, (her sister and a writer for the press,) Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Fildes, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Wilkie, of the Chicago *Times*, Miss Macoy, an American journalist, and a score or two of the regular habitués of private views, whose presence makes the day additionally pleasant and attractive to the few outsiders who obtain admission. The moral of this year's shows, which I referred to at the opening of this brief sketch, is that art is advancing with rapid strides in England.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY.

The ladies of the committee having in charge the Loan Exhibition of the Society of Decorative Art deny the report that there will be certain days on which 50 cents admission will be charged. The price of tickets—25 cents—will remain unchanged throughout the continuance of the exhibition. Toward the end the lady managers propose to devote some space to work done by contributors to the Decorative Art Society, but aside from this no change whatever will be made in the present fine display.

THE VENUS ANADYOMENE.

The Venus Anadyomene, which is proclaimed to be a masterwork on canvas and 350 years old, will shortly be placed on exhibition at No. 28 East Fourteenth-street. Mr. D. De Vivo has purchased the sole right of exhibiting this curiosity in art in this country and Europe from Prof. Chasinignac and Mr. Natili. It was originally obtained for the purpose of exhibition at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, but as it was discovered in America Mr. De Vivo declared that the people of America should have the first opportunity of inspecting it.

THE CLOSE OF THE BABY SHOW.

The exhibition of infants in the hall at Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street continued to attract crowds of visitors until its close, between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening. It had been open for a fortnight. Last evening a handsome basket of flowers was presented by the exhibitors to Mrs. Brown, who has looked after their comfort during the show. The presentation speech was made cleverly by Mr. Thomas, the manager. After the close of the show, the ballots cast by the visitors were counted. To-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall, the prizes will be awarded. Only those mothers and children who are found to be entitled to prizes will be in the hall, unless the others choose to pay the entrance fee and sit among the audience. The winners will be notified, by telegraphic dispatches, of their good luck, and will have seats upon the platform. A concert of instrumental music will be given during the evening.

The Customs officials captured over 17,000 smuggled cigars during the past two days. Of these 8,800 were found concealed yesterday on the Havana steamer Niagara, and the remainder were found hidden under one of the piers. Two hundred and seventy-two bundles of cigarettes were also seized on the Niagara yesterday.

THE GRANDEST AWARD.

Verdict of the people everywhere in favor of the "New Automatic;" triumph of mechanical genius; perfect, complete, and practical sewing-machine for all; cheapest because best. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., No. 658 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

Three thousand Holiday Gift Books, original in every respect, will be given to the patrons of the Boys' Department by Baldwin the Clothier, of New-York and Brooklyn.—*Exchange.*

Treat Yourself to a New Overcoat.
Fine Beavers marked down to the lowest notch at A. RAYMOND & CO.'S, in Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.—*Advertisement.*

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WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established *Twenty Years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures, and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.
Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

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Families using BORAX for household and medical purposes can procure useful information regarding the same by addressing SMITH BROTHERS, No. 45 Water-st., New-York City.—*Advertisement.*

LACE CURTAINS—a rare opportunity offered to purchasers. The entire production of a St. Gall manufacturer will be offered at one-half the usual prices by SHERRAN KNAPP, Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth-avenue, one door below 13th-st.
N. B.—This stock embraces the largest and choicest assortment ever offered at retail in this City.—*Advertisement.*

THE ADMIRERS AND purchasers of gems and jewelry, who have visited the collection of W. E. MARCUS will be gratified to know that his rooms at No. 41 Union-square, corner 17th-st., are kept open during the evening, and present an attractive and varied selection of holiday gifts.—*Advertisement.*

DR. UNDERHILL'S OLD AND PURE WINES, neither drugged, liquored, nor watered, for sale by druggists generally, and wholesale by THURBER & Co., West Broadway, corner Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS quickly cure gout and rheumatism. Box 25 cts. Sent by mail. B. BRANDRETH, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK OYSTERS. Maltby's Delicious, 10 cents a pound. 41 Harrison, and 76 Cortlandt-st., near the ferry.—*Advertisement.*

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Ollilie's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, Lime and WILD CHERRY.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a permanent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. It is regularly prescribed by the medical profession. All druggists.

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MARRIED.

HEACOCK—COLLINS.—At Englewood, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877, by Rev. Henry M. Booth, WILLIAM S. B. HEACOCK, of New-York, to ELLA COLLINS, of Englewood, N. J.

HURD—CUSHING.—At Rahway, N. J., Dec. 8, in Christ Church, by Rev. George Howells, JAMES M. HURD and FANNY M. CUSHING.

KING—ARKLAY.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Phillips BROOKS, FREDERICK GORE KING, of New-York, to JESSIE, eldest daughter of Patrick Arkley, Esq.

LORD—WARD.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. William R. Alger, EDWARD B. LORD to EVA E., daughter of the late S. W. H. Ward. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, at her late residence, No. 128 East 41st-st., Mrs. MARY ANN ALLEN, of London, England.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARNOT.—On Friday morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Ogden, Villa Boscobel, High Bridge, HARRIOT T., widow of the late John Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y., in her 74th year.
Funeral from her late residence, Elmira, on Monday, Dec. 10.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, FRED. son (only surviving child) of Mary J. and the late James Cushing, Jr., aged 17 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 128 West 44th-st., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 12:40 P. M.

DAYTON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Dec. 6, GEORGE DAYTON, in the 68th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. No flowers. Carriages will await the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

HALDANE.—At Spring on Hudson, Dec. 7, 1877, MATILDA H., widow of John H. Haldane.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Monday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:03 A. M.

HAYWARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, JOHN HAYWARD, aged 59 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 280 Grand-st., Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family and members of Covenant Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

LONGSTREET.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7, CHARLES A. LONGSTREET, formerly of this City.

LULING.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 7, early in the morning, CHARLES LULING, in the 55th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 5 West 22d-st., on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MEETER.—Dec. 8, 1877, at the residence of her son, William W. Meeteer, No. 439 3d-av., Mrs. RACHEL LANCASTER MEETER, aged 68 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PATCH.—On Saturday, 8th inst., OLIVER R. PATCH, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Sunday, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of John Q. Hoyt, Esq., No. 17 East 47th-st. Interment at Bangor, Me. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

PINKNEY.—On the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, CLARA, beloved wife of Dr. Howard Pinkney, M. D., in the 39th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 42d-st. and Madison-av., Monday, 10th, at 3 P. M.

ROSE.—At Cliffwood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, JOSEPH ROSE, formerly of this City, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Monday, Dec. 10, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence at Cliffwood. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. 11:45 A. M. on Long Branch Road.

SNYDER.—Dec. 7, JOHN A. SNYDER, in his 62d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Mamaroneck, on Monday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. A. M. Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot at 9:15 and 10:10.

Augusta (Ga.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMSON.—On Dec. 7, MARY, beloved wife of Samuel G. Williamson, aged 34 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, also the Lincoln Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 236 West 15th-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.
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Probably in many respects the finest display of Japanese high art

HOW TO STOP COTTON THIEVES.

The special commitee appointed some time ago by the Cotton Exchange to devise a plan for the prevention of stealing of cotton at this port—an evil which has grown to alarming dimensions—have completed their labors, and the Board of Managers of the Exchange have approved of the result of their work. This consists of a series of proposed amendments to the by-laws. These provide for a Warehouse and Delivery Committee, to consist of five members—one to act as Secretary, and to receive a salary not to exceed $4,000 per annum. This committee is to pass upon all applications for licenses from warehousemen, weighers, samplers, truckmen, owners of lighters, and head menders of cotton; to receive complaints of misconduct in writing against any person licensed by the Exchange, and to try such persons; but their decision in all cases is to be subject to the approval of the Board of Managers. They may, however, suspend any license pending such approval. All persons engaged in handling cotton for members of the Exchange must be licensed, and each application must be indorsed by two members. Cotton shall be receivable in this City south of Fourteenth-street, or within the limits of the port of New-York, only from or at such warehouses as may be recommended by the Warehouse and Delivery Committee approved by the Board of Managers and duly licensed. No delivery of cotton on contracts for future delivery or to arrive shall be lawful unless from such warehouses, and unless otherwise stipulated prior to the sale of spot cotton, the buyer may demand that the cotton purchased be delivered from or at a licensed warehouse. Licensed warehousemen, on payment of the regular annual dues, will be entitled to all the privileges of membership of the Exchange except that of voting. Licenses to warehousemen may be canceled after 30 days' notice in writing by either party, except as to contracts existing at the date of such notice. Cotton which may have been stored below the level of the street shall not be a good delivery until after it shall have been restored above the level of the street for a period of at least 30 days. A meeting of the members of the Exchange is called for Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., to consider the amendments.

DRY GOODS.

$10,000 WORTH OF LACES AND LACE GOODS,

MADE UP SPECIALLY FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

WILL BE SOLD AT HALF PRICE DURING THIS WEEK AT

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

Between Bond and Great Jones streets.

Third and Fourth Avenue cars stop in front of the store.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. LEONARD, DRESS-MAKER, NO. 115 West 41st-st., (ring Bell No. 2;) prices reduced; stylish suits from $5 to $10. Call or address.

FINE ARTS.

FREE EXHIBITION.

THE OLYPHANT COLLECTION

OF 162 PAINTINGS BY 67 AMERICAN ARTISTS,

At the

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

And to continue every day and evening until they are SOLD AT AUCTION AT CHICKERING HALL, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18 and 19.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

The arrangements are under the direction of Samuel P. Avery, No. 86 5th-av., to whom orders to purchase, and other communications may be addressed. Catalogues sent by mail.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sat., Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Saturday, Dec. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CURTISSMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P.M.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Good forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKIN.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) TIEDEMANN..Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sicn.....Wednesday, Dec. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKIN.....Sat., Dec. 8
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WHEELER, bankrupt.—By virtue of an order of the court issued in the above-entitled matter, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1877, at 12 M., by Barker & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 54 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, personal property taken possession of by me in the above-entitled matter, consisting of office and store fixtures and furniture, railroad supplies, stoves, bolts, files, steam and vacuum gauges, locomotive head-lights, &c., &c. New-York, December 7, 1877. LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

WILL MAKE THEIR NINTH ANNUAL DISPLAY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, MONDAY MORNING AND DURING THE WEEK, THE ASSORTMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNUSUALLY COMPLETE, AND LINES OF ARTICLES ENTIRELY NEW, AND PRICES EXTREMELY LOW. THEY DESIRE TO IMPRESS UPON THEIR PATRONS THE ADVANTAGE OF EARLY SELECTIONS, IN ORDER TO AVOID THE CRUSH OF THE LAST DAYS. ANY ARTICLES PURCHASED CAN BE LAID ASIDE, AND SENT TO ANY ADDRESS AT ANY STATED TIME. ATTENTION IS ESPECIALLY CALLED TO THEIR OWN IMPORTATIONS OF PARIS, BERLIN, AND VIENNA NOVELTIES IN GILT, BRONZE, LEATHER, AND OTHER GOODS,

COMPRISING LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF NEW AND MEDIUM-PRICE ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN OTHER HOUSES. A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF PARIS FANS, IN THE LATEST COLORS AND DESIGNS. LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF RUSSIA AND OTHER LEATHER GOODS, CONSISTING OF PORTE-MONNAIES, CARD-CASES, PURSES, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

IN OUR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, LARGE LINES OF UNDERGARMENTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, INCLUDING MANY NEW PARISIAN DESIGNS, AT 30 PER CENT. REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FELT SKIRTS, MORNING ROBES, WORSTED WAISTS AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES IN THESE DEPARTMENTS VERY DESIRABLE AS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ENTIRELY NEW LINES AND IMPORTATIONS OF PARISIAN JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES, NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, PINS, CLASPS, ORNAMENTS, IN ALL IMAGINABLE STYLES AND MATERIALS. REAL IVORY, SHELL, AND SILVER COMBS. ELEGANT LINES OF TOILET ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY. IVORY TOILET SETS, COMBS, BRUSHES, AND OTHER ARTICLES VERY SUITABLE FOR GIFTS. A LARGE LINE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UMBRELLAS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S PLAIN LINEN AND INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS IN ALL QUALITIES. HAND-EMBROIDERED AND COLORED-BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS. SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK MUFFLERS, SCARFS, LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND FANCY SILK TIES, FANCY NECKWEAR, INCLUDING THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. COMPLETE STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY BONNET RIBBONS.

VERY ATTRACTIVE AND LARGE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ENGLISH AND OUR OWN MAKE, NECKWEAR, TIES, SCARFS, SCARF PINS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SUSPENDERS, BUTTONS, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. GREAT REDUCTIONS AND DECIDED BARGAINS IN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, FIRST-CLASS UNDERWEAR, IN ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, AND SIZES, TO REDUCE STOCK.

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF MADE UP LACE ARTICLES, SATIN GLOVE, JEWEL, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WITH LACE COVERS TO MATCH, IN SINGLE PIECES AND SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS COLLARS AND CUFFS, INCLUDING NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS, JUST OPENED. LACE FICHUS, JABOTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, REAL DUCHESS TORCHON, POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY, AND OTHER SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENTS ARE REPLETE WITH AN UNUSUALLY FINE ASSORTMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED LUPIN KID GLOVES, GANT DE SUEDE, OUR NEW PARIS KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLORS, AND ANY NUMBER OF BUTTONS. LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FUR TOP, REAL CASTOR, CLOTH AND PLUSH LINED GLOVES IN ALL QUALITIES. NEW PARIS FILET MITS, WRISTLETS, LADIES' AND CHILD'S LEGGINGS.

WITH SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER ARTICLES WELL WORTHY THE EARLY ATTENTION OF LADIES DESIRING CHOICE AND USEFUL GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT PRICES IN CONFORMITY TO THE TIMES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-ST.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY, accustomed to best society, unerring in grammar and all English branches, offers ladies private tuition; purest pronunciation, and most fashionable manners assured; perfect angular caligraphy; French and German if required; undeniable references. M., Station D.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS BY A person willing to take the whole care of one or two children; speaks French and English fluently; country preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY, TEACHING THOROughly English, music, French, (acquired in Paris,) desires pupils; own residence or theirs. Address Mrs. WILMOT, No. 119 West 11th-st.

TO THOSE WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—Correspondence conducted; private lessons in English and music at the residence of the pupil or at No. 232 West 11th-st. Miss GALE.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation; in private families or at residence; terms moderate. Mlle. GEBY, No. 456 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

SPECIAL SALE OF

BLACK SILKS.

WE HAVE JUST MADE

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF OUR STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST RELIABLE PRODUCTIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, AND OFFER THEM AT THE

Lowest Prices Ever Known.

A FINE BLACK DRESS SILK at $1. REDUCED from $1 50 per yard.
AN ELEGANT BLACK SILK at $1 25. REDUCED from $1 75 per yard.
A SUPERIOR CACHEMIRE FINISH BLACK SILK at $1 50 PER YARD. REDUCED from $2.
AN EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILK, SATIN FINISH, at $1 75 PER YARD. REDUCED from $2 50.
A SUPERB QUALITY, EXTRA HEAVY AND FINE FINISH, at $2. USUALLY SOLD at $3.

EACH PIECE OF THE ABOVE GOODS WAS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE BEST RETAIL TRADE, AND WILL BE FOUND ON EXAMINATION TO BE GREATLY SUPERIOR TO THE ODDS AND ENDS OF WHOLESALE STOCK AND AUCTION LOTS USUALLY OFFERED CHEAP.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

No. 48 East 14th-st.

G. BUNOUT, ARTIST LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, has just received the latest style of coiffures for the Winter. Sole Importer of the Parisian hair nets, much superior to any made in America. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

MME. DUVALE, NO. 129 WEST 29TH-ST. Just received from Paris a great assortment of the latest styles, such as evening dresses, walking dresses, jackets, &c.; will make at very reasonable prices; special attention given to any order.

DRY GOODS

KINZEY'S

HOLIDAY GOODS.
PRICES WAY DOWN.

Japanese Goods, Boxes, Cabinets, Vases, Trays, Cups and Saucers, Tricks, and Toys, 5c. to $50. KINZEY

Bankrupt Book Publishers' Stock less than half price. KINZEY

25c. Books 5c. and 10c. each. 50c. and 75c. Books at 20c. and 25c. KINZEY

$1 and $1 50 Books at 50c. $2 to $5 Books 75c. to $1 25. KINZEY

Photographs and Chromos 5c. and 10c. Panel Pictures 10c. to 25c. KINZEY

Dressed Dolls 10c. to $20. Wax Dolls 10c. to $25. KINZEY

China Dolls from 5c. up. China Dolls, with Hair, 15c. up. KINZEY

Dolls' Outfits very low. Closing all our French Dolls. KINZEY

Toys, prices way down; the Basement full of Toys. KINZEY

China Cups and Saucers, 10c. up. Large Boxes of Toys, 25c. KINZEY

Parian Statuettes, 25c. to $10. Bohemian and China Goods. KINZEY

Russia Leather Goods, 25c. up. Dressing-cases, $1 50 up. KINZEY

Furnished Work-boxes, 50c. up. Writing-desks, 31c. up. KINZEY

Boxes of Paper and Envelopes, 12c. up. Bon Bon Boxes, 5c. up. KINZEY

Work and Fancy Baskets, 25c. up. Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, 25c. up. KINZEY

2,000 Albums, from auction, 25c. up. Large lot of Bronzes, half price. KINZEY

Vienna Gilt Goods, 25c. up. All our fine Fancy Pieces half price. KINZEY

Large stock of Swiss Carvings, Closing out very low. KINZEY

Boxes of Perfumery very low. Perfumeries and Toilet Articles. KINZEY

Porte-monnaies, Card Cases, and Bags. Necklaces and Jewelry, very low. KINZEY

In order to close stock of Holiday Goods, they have been Reduced more than half price. KINZEY

Several counters in the basement Devoted to 5c. and 10c. articles. KINZEY

Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, &c., &c. KINZEY

Entire cases of French, Vienna, and English Fancy Goods, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1. KINZEY

China Tea Sets. Sets of Furniture, and Games, reduced. KINZEY

Opening 20 case Japanese and French goods, to be sold low. KINZEY

WM. KINZEY,
NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.
NO. 267 6TH-AV., CORNER 17TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Will offer on Monday, Dec. 10,

A CHOICE STOCK OF

LACE GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents,

CONSISTING OF

DUCHESSE, POINT GAUZE,

AND

VALENCIENNES LACES, HDK'FS, SETTS, BARBES,

AND

SCARFS.

BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and FRENCH LACES, BARBES, and SCARFS, together with the latest novelties in made-up LACE GOODS in Duchesse and Valenciennes HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARETTES, SCARFS, JABOTS, and TIES, LADIES' and GENTS' HEMMED and HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, printed and embroidered in combination colors, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, &c.

ALSO EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS,

CREPE LISSE, RUFFLINGS, ANTIQUE, Nottingham and Applique TIDIES, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

Holiday Presents. Holiday Presents.

15,000 DRESS PATTERNS in addition to last week's immense stock; also, a great VARIETY OF CLOTH REMNANTS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN CLOAKS, SUITS, AND SHAWLS.
Do not fail to call and examine the following useful HOLIDAY GIFTS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:
18 and 20 yard lengths of 25c. and 37½c. DRESS GOODS marked down to $3 and $3 50 a pattern.
20 and 22 yard lengths of 50c. and 62½c. DRESS GOODS marked down to $6 and $7 50 a pattern.
22 and 25 yard lengths of 75c. and $1 DRESS GOODS marked down to $10 and $15 a pattern.

DRESS PATTERNS OF BLACK SILKS.
20 and 24 yard lengths of VERY HEAVY DRESS SILKS for $21 and $26 a pattern.
20 and 24 yard lengths of CASHMERE FINISHED DRESS SILKS for $30 and $35 a pattern.
20 and 24 yard lengths of SUBLIME QUALITY DRESS SILKS for $40 and $45 a pattern.

Beaver and Matelasse Cloth Cloaks, Manufactured specially for the

Holiday Presents.

300 very long BEAVER CLOAKS at $4; formerly sold for $7 50 each.
250 MATELASSE CLOAKS at $7 50; formerly sold for $12 each.
400 CLOAKS TRIMMED WITH SILK VELVET, $10 each; formerly sold for $16 each.
325 Cloaks at $15; formerly sold for $22 each.
100 Extra Finished MATELASSE CLOAKS at $25; formerly sold for $37 each.

EVERY LADY

SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE THIS GREAT OFFERING IN CLOAKS. SUCH LOW PRICES WERE NEVER QUOTED BEFORE.

SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
500 BROCHE AND PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS at $10 and $15; formerly sold for $8 each more.
400 BROCHE AND PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS at $20 and $25 each; formerly sold for $10 each more.
1,000 SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS from $2 to $8 each.

Cloth and Cassimere Remnants.

1,000 REMNANTS OF CASSIMERE in 2½ and 3½ yard lengths, $1 50 and $2 a pattern.
650 REMNANTS OF BEAVER AND MATELASSE CLOTHS, from our manufacturing department, in 2, 2½, and 3½ yard lengths, at $2 50, $3 50, and $5 a pattern.
CALL AND EXAMINE THIS LINE OF CLOTH REMNANTS. THEY ARE THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.

Waller & McSorley,
245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen streets, New-York

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GREETING OF

SANTA CLAUS

MERRY CHRISTMAS,
HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
(WHEN THEY COME.)

BASEMENT.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

HORSES, CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, CHINA SETS, CHAIRS, TABLES, COWS, BLEATING SHEEP, LAMPS, LIONS, ELEPHANTS, AND 150 OTHER MOVING FIGURES.

MUSICAL BOXES, INSTRUMENTS, DRUMS, GAMES, &c. 10,000 OTHER VARIETIES.

EVERYTHING THAT EVERYBODY ADVERTISES, AND A GREAT MANY OTHER THINGS THAT OTHERS HAVEN'T GOT AND CAN NOT GET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FIRST FLOOR.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THIS COUNTER IS A CURIOSITY. EXAMINE. LEATHER GOODS—SACHELS, FROM 45c. up. POCKET-BOOKS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., UP TO FINEST GOODS.
DRESSING-CASES, CIGAR AND CARD CASES, PORTFOLIOS, ALBUMS.
JEWELRY, (Solid Gold,) GARNET JEWELRY, LADIES' COMBS, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, FANCY COMBS AND BRUSHES.

WENCK'S PERFUMERIES.

(Quality unrivaled.)

OTHER MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY PERFUMERY. VARIETY IN BOXES at 20c., 23c., 30c., 40c., 50c., to $10.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

FOR SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, FOOT RESTS, &c.

SECOND FLOOR---HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

ABOUT 400 DIFFERENT STYLES, FROM 5 CENTS TO $20.

SPECIAL PRICES TO SABBATH-SCHOOLS AND FAIRS.

THIRD FLOOR, HOLIDAY GOODS.

OUR PRICES ARE FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

COME EARLY. YOU WILL BE BETTER SATISFIED.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK DURING THE WEEK.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

R. H. Macy & Co.,

TOYS TOYS TOYS

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FRAUD PRACTICED IN THE MARKETS.

Market supplies of all descriptions are abundant, and prices for most kinds are stationary. Meats, butter, cheese, eggs, salt and smoked meats and fish, flour, and all other staple articles of food are selling at the rates current last week. Poultry is cheaper. Turkeys sell at 15 cents to 18 cents per pound for good to choice; young chickens at 15 cents to 16 cents; full-grown chickens at 12 cents to 14 cents; ducks at 15 cents to 16 cents; geese at 14 cents to 15 cents, and inferior qualities of poultry of all kinds at 12 cents. Game is a little higher, and grouse, wild ducks, and rabbits are quite scarce. The prices ruling in Washington Market yesterday for the principal varieties were as follows: Grouse, per pair, $1 15 to $1 25; partridges, per pair, good to choice, 90 cents to $1, and inferior, 60 cents to 75 cents; quail, per dozen, $2 25 to $2 50; hares, per pair, 50 cents to 75 cents; rabbits, per pair, 50 cents to 60 cents; wild ducks, per pair, canvas back, $3 75 to $4; red head, $1 50 to $1 75; mallard, $1. Fresh venison is a few cents higher per pound, and such as has been on hand for some time is very chean.

Fresh blue-fish from North Carolina are expected to-morrow—the first that have been received from that point. At present there are no fresh in market, the demand being supplied with frozen. Halibut are from 2 cents to 3 cents lower per pound, and fresh mackerel are higher, selling at 18 cents to 25 cents per pound, according to quality. Bass are unusually scarce for this season of the year, and sell at 28 cents to 30 cents per pound.

It may be well to warn housekeepers that dishonest dealers practice a petty fraud in the sale of Irish potatoes, which may be guarded against if proper caution is exercised by buyers. A variety of potato known as the Chili White, which is similar in appearance, is frequently palmed off for the Peach-blow. It is much inferior to the latter, being watery and "soggy" when boiled, while the Peach-blow, when of good quality, is always dry and mealy. Inferior potatoes of other kinds are also sometimes sold to unsuspecting people for Peach-blows. The Early Rose, which is a good potato for family use, is different in shape from nearly all other kinds of potatoes, and it is not easy to dispose of a spurious article for the genuine. The prices ruling for single barrels of the leading kinds of vegetables are as follows: Irish potatoes per barrel, Peachblows, $2 50; Early Rose, $2 25; Peerless, $2; turnips, per barrel, $1 25; red onions, per barrel, $2; yellow, $2 25, and white, $2 50; cabbages, per dozen, 25 cents to 40 cents, according to size; pumpkins, 25 cents to 75 cents per dozen, according to quality; squash, per barrel, $1 50.

Apples of good to very choice quality are dearer, selling at $3 to $4 50 per barrel in Washington Market. By forming the acquaintance of reputable dealers in the markets, vegetables and fruits, when bought by the barrel, will be sent to residences free of charge for expressage. There is a good supply of oranges, grapes, and bananas.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

ENGLISH PORK PIES.—An old English woman taught me how to make pork pies. The ingredients for five pies are: seven pounds of pork from the back of a pig, seven pounds of flour, one quart of water, and a pound and a half of lard; cut the meat in small pieces, carefully removing all the fat; season with salt and pepper, and put on ice till the next day; break all the bones and place them with the fat in a pan over a stove with a little water; let them simmer all day; then remove the juice and place in a cold place to jelly. To make the paste, place the lard and water in a pan on the stove and let them boil a few minutes; then pour slowly in the flour, (which must first have a little salt mixed through it,) and stir with a spoon till cool enough to mix with your hands; be careful not to use more than the quantity of water, as the paste must be stiff; put in a cool place for five or six hours; then mold with your hands into the proper shape; put in meat and jelly and place a small piece of paste on top; cook for one hour.—L. B.

ENGLISH RAISED PORK PIES.—Take lean pork cut into small pieces: season well with pepper, salt, and a little sage; mix your flour with melted lard, using neither water nor butter; when the dough is worked into a proper consistency to roll out, take a round preserving pot, familiarly known in England as a gallipot, and mold the paste on the outside; remove the pot when the paste is quite cold; place in your meat; cover with paste; decorate the top and sides if desired with cut figures or flowers, or both; glaze with the white of an egg and bake in conformity with the size of the pie.—TIE ELLIOT.

RAISED PORK PIE. II.—Make a hole in the centre of a pound of flour on your pastry-board, in which put a half ounce of salt, half a pound of fresh butter or clarified dripping, and enough water to form a stiff paste; mix it well together; now wipe and butter the interior of a pie-mold, roll out the paste a quarter of an inch thick, and with it line the interior of the mold. Take some slices of fresh pork and some slices of bacon or ham, cut them into small pieces, season them well with spices and sweet herbs, put them into the mold in layers with some minced onions, chopped parsley, mushrooms, and shallot, and a sprinkling of pepper and salt between each layer, and moisten with good gravy or soup-stock. In finishing, pile up the filling toward the middle an inch higher than at the sides, leaving the latter a half-inch below the top of the mold and crust; cover with puff paste, well pressed to the sides, making a hole in the middle of the lid; glaze with yolk of egg, and bake about two hours; when baked, raise the lid and pour in to fill all spaces some well-flavored soup-stock in which you have dissolved a little gelatine in the proportion of half an ounce to a pint of stock. Replace the cover, let cool, then remove the mold, and serve cold. The cover may be made of the same paste as the mold.—CALIFORNIA.

SAUSAGES.—Six pounds of lean fresh pork, half as much fat; grind the meal, fat and lean, in a sausage-mill, or use a chopping-knife; then mix in with your hands 12 teaspoonfuls powdered sage, six of black pepper, six of salt, two of powdered mace, 2 of powdered cloves, one of grated nutmeg; pack down in stone jars; pour melted lard on top, or pack them in narrow bags of stout muslin, and, when filled, dip in melted lard, and hang up in a cellar.—MOLLIE.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—Two pounds of lean beef, two pounds of veal, two pounds of pork, two pounds of fat salt pork; chop or grind up fine; then season with 10 teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, four pounds of marjoram, parsley, savory, and thyme mixed, two teaspoonfuls of cayenne pepper and two teaspoonfuls of black pepper, one pound of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one minced onion, tablespoonful of salt; stuff into beef-skins, tie these up, prick each in a number of places so the steam can escape; put into hot water, then heat slowly to boiling; cook slowly for one hour, take them from the water, and put to dry in the sun upon clean hay or straw; rub the bolognas with oil or melted butter; hang in a cool, dry cellar; if they are to be kept long, rub also pepper on the outside; wipe off before sending to table; cut in slices and garnish with sliced lemon.—MOLLIE.

CABBAGE PUDDING.—One-fourth of a head of cabbage, one-half loaf of baker's bread, one quart of milk, four eggs, butter, salt, and pepper; boil the cabbage until thoroughly done, then chop it very fine; break the bread into fine crumbs; place alternate layers of the cabbage and bread-crumbs in a dish, seasoning every other layer generously with butter, salt, and pepper; finish off with a layer of bread-crumbs; scald the milk; beat the eggs well, add them to the milk, and then pour carefully over the pudding. Bake until a light brown; half an hour should suffice. This method of preparing cabbage renders it as delicate as cauliflower.—G. S.

PIE CRUST.—One cupful lard, three cupfuls sifted flour, three-fourths cupful very cold water, a little salt; rub the lard and flour together, when thoroughly mixed, add the water, dropping it slowly.—G. S.

PLAIN PASTRY.—One quart of sifted flour, one-half pound of good lard chopped up very fine with the flour, chop it in with a chopping-knife until it is as fine as it is possible to make it; wet it with one small teacupful ice cold water; this will make a stiff dough; make the dough into shape, roll it out thin, spread good butter over it, fold up butter side in, and roll it out thin again, repeat the folding and rolling until one-half pound of good butter is used up.—MOLLIE.

RYE BREAD.—Set a sponge over night, with one cupful yeast, six potatoes boiled and mashed fine, with three cupfuls wheat flour, one pint warm water, two tablespoonfuls lard, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, beat up well and set aside to rise; in the morning mix with one quart warm milk, one tablespoonful salt, one cupful Indian meal, and enough rye flour to make it into a pliable dough, kneed well, and let it rise from five to six hours, then work over again; divide into loaves, putting these into well-greased deep pans; this second rising should last an hour; if your ovens are in good condition, one hour should bake the above quantity of bread.—MOLLIE.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—Soften one ounce of isinglass (or gelatine) by soaking it in cold water for a few minutes; then drain and boil it slowly in one pint of milk in a farina kettle or pan standing in hot water; add one-quarter of a pound of sugar and a very small pinch of salt; when the whole is quite dissolved pour into a bowl, in which you have the well-beaten yolks of eight eggs, pouring a very little at a time and beating constantly; return it to the fire, and stir until it begins to thicken and is just ready to boil. (If allowed to boil it is ruined.) Remove it from the fire and whisk it until cool with a Dover egg-beater. Then add the whites of two eggs whisked to a stiff froth, and one pint of stiffly whipped cream, two tablespoonfuls of orange flower water, and two of sherry wine. Line closely the sides only of a charlotte russe mold with lady fingers or long, narrow, and thin slices of rather stale sponge cake, pour the above mixture into it and stand on ice until the moment of serving.—CALIFORNIA.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

GREEN TOMATO PRESERVES.—Seven pounds small green tomatoes, piercing each one with a fork; seven pounds sugar, one ounce ginger-root, one ounce mace, four lemons; make the syrup, allowing one cup of water to given amount of sugar; boil tomatoes in the syrup till clear; skim them out, and lay on dishes to cool before putting them in jars; boil syrup until thick, and pour over them.—MRS. J. J. C.

SWEET-PICKLE TOMATOES.—Slice and stand in salt and water night and day; take out and drain carefully; two quarts of vinegar, five pounds of brown sugar, to one peck of tomatoes; cinnamon, allspice, and cloves to taste; boil all together until they look clear.—MRS. J. J. C.

MARTYNO PICKLE.—As you pick them, place in brine made of rock-salt, strong enough to bear an egg; leave them eight days; then put in plain vinegar. For 300 pickles: take one gallon vinegar to two pounds of brown sugar; cover the top of the vinegar with cloves and allspice, equal parts of each; heat boiling hot, and pour over the martynoes.—MRS. J. J. C.

ONIONS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—Cover two quarts of white onions with soft water; stew them to a jelly, strain through a cloth or fine sieve; weigh the liquid and add an equal weight of dark brown sugar, (the commoner the better;) simmer all together until it is of the consistency of molasses. Dose—A tablespoonful three times a day. If it causes no pain, more should be taken.—BEATRICE.

DRYNESS OF THROAT.—A remedy for dryness of throat will be found in a small piece of muriate of ammonia, about 10 or 15 grains every two hours. Use the best quality, and allow it to dissolve slowly in the mouth.—DR. S.

POTASH FOR FAT PEOPLE.—In regard to my communication directing the use of potash for reducing a person's fat, it was the solution of potash known as liquor potassi, and not the hydrate. The dose is 15 drops in two tablespoonfuls of water, taken three times a day, a half hour after meals. It will not injure the health or produce any unpleasant effects.—DR. S.

PRESCRIPTION FOR THE CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.—Capt. Vine Hall's receipt for the cure of drunkenness is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drams; spirit of nutmeg, 1 dram. It is to be taken once a day, and will not harm an excitable and delicate system. It acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed "toddy," while it prevents the physical and mental prostration that sometimes follows a sudden attempt at total abstinence.—CARLOS.

TO POLISH SHELL COMBS.—Take a chamois skin, put a teaspoonful of sperm-oil in the centre and add rotten stone, as much as the oil will take up. Polish your comb, or other shell work, with the rotten stone and oil and finish with dry rotten stone, using the dry part of the chamois. Never wash your chamois; keep it for polishing; it will last for years. In delicate machinery, fine locks, jewelry, &c., never use oil without testing, for oil, or other vegetable oils, nothing but the best sperm; all others are drying oils, and instead of lubricating leaves a gum that will soon ruin a machine or lock.—SUSANNAH.

VARIOUS COLORS FOR GRASSES.—To whiten grasses—Place them in a cone over burning sulphur. To color red—Take carmine, ¼ ounce; Liquor ammonia, ½ ounce; water, ¼ pint. To color blue—Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid, neutralized with whiting. To color yellow—Solution of turmeric in spirits of wine. To color violet—Archil, and above blue. To color lilac—Archil in boiling water. To color green—Dye first light blue, by diluting the blue with one-half water, and then use the yellow. Dye the grasses by dipping them into these solutions. Colors may be brightened by first dipping into water containing cream of tartar, and drying.—C. M.

CANARY BIRDS.—To keep insects off of birds, put the least bit of kerosene-oil under each wing—say as much as remains on your little finger after you have let the drop fall off. Do this every 10 days until all are removed. Clean the cage well every day; scour it in hot water; use borax and but little soap. Mate this bird early in the last of February or first of March.—MOLLIE.

MATING CANARY BIRDS.—From the 14th of February to the middle of May. Mating fever strongest in April.—C. B.

KEEPING INSECTS FROM BIRDS.—Scald the cage with hot water, if not brass; replace your bird therein; at night cover the cage with white flannel: in the morning scald the flannel. In one week you will be rid of them.—C. B.

TO CLEAR A CELLAR OF FLIES.—Close up a cellar as nearly air-tight as possible, and burn two or three pounds of brimstone; keep closed for 24 hours, and then open everything; use ventilators; from this time on centre of room, and not on wooden floor.—DR. S.

TO CLEANSE A DOG FROM FLEAS.—Use carbolic soap.—SUSANNAH.

BLACK INK.—Take six ounces of bruised galls, macerate them for 14 days in a menstruum of six gills of soft water and two gills of vinegar; at the end of that time filter and express, or, better still, pour off the liquid, put the saturated galls in a perforating tube and run the cleansed liquid through when this has concluded add an ounce and a half of powdered sulphate of iron, (green vitrol,) and allow it to stand exposed to the air for 24 hours; then add two ounces of powdered gum arabic and a half ounce of powdered rock-candy; when these have dissolved perfectly let the bottle be shaken freely, and the ink will be ready for use by adding a half ounce of white sugar to a quart of the ink it will be first-class copying ink.—CALIFORNIA.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make and cook in the most approved manner codfish cakes or balls.

A receipt for green-turtle soup.

Full particulars for making bean porridge—the kind that is better after standing in the pot just nine days.

A receipt for making the famous English plum pudding.

A receipt for making cauliflower and farina pie, (soup.)

How to make oyster sauce.

A hint about English bread sauce.

How to keep sweet potatoes from rotting.

What can be done to prevent cider in a barrel from turning sour?

Would like to know if there is any way to wash white ribbon without being stiff.

A reliable receipt for washing and ironing white pongee or Indian silk, so that it will keep its color and texture without the threads separating.

BURGLARS IN BROOKLYN.

HOW MR. FRANK SWIFT'S HOUSE WAS ROBBED —PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF THE THIEVES —OTHER BURGLARS ARRESTED.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Frank Swift, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, residing corner of Bedford and Willoughby avenues, in that city, was aroused from sleep by hearing footsteps in his bedroom. Thinking it was his son, Mr. Swift called the latter by name. Receiving no answer, Mr. Swift jumped out of bed and ran to the door, just in time to see the form of a man disappear quickly down the stairs. The thief had obtained an entrance to the house by forcing open one of the back basement windows. He gained the window before Mr. Swift could catch him. Without losing a moment the pursuer ran to the front door and got round the corner in time to see the burglar on top of the fence. The thief called out that he would die at 12 M. if Mr. Swift came closer. Nothing daunted, picked up a stone and advanced on the thief who dropped back into the yard and running along under the fences reached the street a good distance from where Mr. Swift stood. The cries for help attracted the attention of several officers. The burglar ran right into the arms of Officer Devlin, of the Ninth Precinct, while the latter was hastening toward Mr. Swift's house. At the Police station the prisoner gave his name as Thomas Smith. He was recognized as an old offender, who recently got out of prison. In his possession was found Mrs. Swift's gold watch and $5 which he stole from Mr. Swift's vest-pocket. He had on Mr. George Swift's overcoat, which he took from a rack in the hall. The prisoner was taken before Justice Semler, yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

Soon after Officer Devlin had gone back on post he met Mr. James A. Metz, of No. 474 Franklin-avenue, who pointed out two men whom he said were burglars. Mr. Metz was aroused from sleep by hearing a noise in his front parlor. By the time he got down sta rs two men were leaving the house. He gave no alarm, but quietly followed them until he met officer Devlin. Devlin succeeded in capturing both of the burglars. They gave their names as John Stutzla, of No. 110 Manger-street, and Samuel Stutzla, of No. 102 Willoughby-street. In their possession were found two dress-coats, an overcoat, umbrella, and pair of gloves, which Mr. Metz identified as his property. The men had effected an entrance by forcing open the front parlor window. They were committed for examination by Justice Semler.

THE TYNG CONTEMPT CASE.

Morris Tyng, for his brother, Thomas M. Tyng, (both lawyers, and sons of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng,) appeared before Justice Dykeman, at the Supreme Court, yesterday, at White Plains, and asked for a stay of execution of the Justice's order against the latter for contempt, till an appeal could be taken therein to the General Term. This was denied, but an order for resettlement in the divorce case in which the contempt arose—Mary L. Simmonds against Edward Simmonds—was granted, and this concession, it is understood, puts the case in such shape that it may be carried on to the General Term, and in the meanwhile application will be made to another Justice, probably Justice Davis, for a stay of execution on the writ for contempt, which imposes a fine of $2,000, to be paid to the plaintiff within 10 days after the service of the order upon T. M. Tyng, or by imprisonment on default, not to exceed six months. The contempt adjudged against T. M. Tyng was that he, as lawyer of the defendant, permitted him to convey certain property to Mrs. Tyng, wife of the lawyer, which the Court had forbidden Simmonds to part with until he had secured payment of alimony to his wife.

INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.

On Friday night last Edward Howard, a junk dealer, doing business at No. 530 Warren-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Conners, of the Tenth Precinct, on a charge of having, on the morning of Thursday, the 6th inst., set fire to the grocery store and dwelling of William McDermott, No. 538 Warren-street. The fire was extinguished before any damage had been done. It appears that McDermott and Howard had a quarrel, the night previous, and when they parted they were not on the best of terms with each other. Detective Conners was placed upon the case by Capt. Campbell, and when he visited Howard he found bed clothing belonging to McDermott in his junk shop. Howard was brought before Justice Bloom yesterday, and through Patrick Keady, his counsel, pleaded not guilty. The case was then adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Karl Klein, commanding the Separate Troop Cavalry, has just received the discharge papers for Second Lieut. Edward Müller.

Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, and staff received their pay for riot duty in July last at the "Rendezvous" last Thursday evening.

First Lieut. George W. Kerahaw, of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, denies the rumor that he had resigned, and states that he has no intention of resigning.

Capt. R. A. Meyenborg, of Major-Gen. Dakin's staff, Second Division, Brooklyn, was "surprised" by a party of his military friends last Monday evening, and a pleasant social reunion was enjoyed.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Blauvelt, commanding the Seventh Brigade, Nyack, has detailed Sergt. Andrew J. McCarten and Andrew Bridgeman, of the First Separate Troop, Division Standard-bearer, and Orderly, respectively.

At the annual meeting of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, last Monday evening, the following civil officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Thomas H. Cullen; Vice-President, J. M. Noonan; Secretaries, W. T. Baird and L. H. Platt, and Treasurer, Theodore Bolrath, Jr.

Second Lieut. Edwin A. Leaycraft, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has received his discharge. Col. Richard Vose, commanding this regiment, applied to Gen. Vilmar for leave of absence of five days, which the latter was obliged to refuse, as a division order was out requiring the presence of Col. Vose.

The Washington Grey Cavalry held a drill last Tuesday night, at which 45 men were present. After a few movements had been gone through with, Capt. Baker turned over the command to Second Lieut. Harrison, who continued the instruction throughout the evening. After the drill the prizes won by marksmen at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day were awarded to the winners.

The returns of the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Twenty-Second Regiment have just been forwarded to the General Inspector, showing that 520 officers and men have practiced at Creedmoor during the past season, of which 73 qualified as "marksmen." The number of parades made by this command during the past year, including rifle practice at Creedmoor, was 24. The annual meeting of the Veteran Corps of this command has been adjourned to next Thursday evening, at the armory.

The list of marksmen in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has just been published in orders, showing that 121 officers and men are entitled to "Marksmen's" badges. The highest score recorded during the season was made by Corp. D. C. Pinney—45 out of a possible 50 points. A warrant has been granted to First Sergt. Henry T. Bragg, Jr., of Company B. Henry C. Eldridge and Albert G. Sisson, of Company A, have been detailed as markers.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, states that the reason the reports of the past season's rifle practice have not yet been forwarded to Albany is that his Inspector of Rifle Practice, Major Charles E. Orvis, is too much engrossed with his new position of "Bank Examiner" to attend to his military duties. The reports of the several regiments have been passed in excepting that of the Ninth Regiment. The reports were all required to be in by Nov. 20, but that of the Seventy-first Regiment was not received until last Thursday.

At First Division head-quarters, the acceptance has been received of the resignations of Capt. John Kennedy, Jr., Eighth Regiment, and First Lieut. Thomas L. Miller, Twenty-second Regiment. A commission has been received for Capt. Louis B. Rader, Commissary of Subsistence, Seventh Regiment. Returns have been received of the election of Capt. James S. Treacy, and Second Lieut. James J. Fogarty, Company G, Eighth Regiment. The parade returns for the uniform and regimental fund of Battery K, artillery, are based upon the average number of 70 men, and of the Washington Grey Cavalry, on a basis of 52 men.

Special orders have been published from General Head-quarters, as follows: "Col. John Ward, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, having served in the grade of Colonel for the continuous period of 10 years and over, he is hereby, at his own request, and in conformity to the provisions of section 103 of the Military Code, placed on the supernumerary list, and retired from active service and command. In thus retiring Col. Ward, the Commander-in-Chief cannot refrain from expressing his extreme regret that the National Guard must lose the services of so excellent an officer, and one who has served in almost every position from that of private to Colonel during nearly 20 years."

The annual meeting of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, was held last Monday evening. Corp. H. C. Duval, the Secretary of the company, said he thought it would be a good time to "drop both the pen and the sword," and applied for, and received, his discharge from Capt. Casey. Private James S. Pyle, of the same company, was promoted Corporal, and elected Secretary of the company, and Henry C. Swords was chosen Treasurer. Capt. Casey appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Finance—W. A. Bloodgood, Frank Dana, and W. B. Meeker, Jr.; Armory—E. R. Young, P. Wisner, and W. N. Bangs; Discipline—Lieut. Thompson, J. W. Kilbreth, J. S. Kloss, G. F. Merchant, and H. C. Swords; Uniforms—A. Delafield, John Harper, and E. T. Blodgett.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James A. McLeer commanding, drilled in its new armory for the first time last Thursday evening. As Col. McLeer had directed that spectators should not be allowed to be present, there were none but members of the regiment and a few city officials in the room. Line was formed with eight companies of twelve files front, and a drill in the manual and battalion movements constituted the exercises, which terminated with a dress parade. The regiment will drill again next Tuesday evening. The annual reception of the drum corps of this command will take place at the Institute, in Washington street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 21. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Thomas R. Ford, President; John Milligan, Vice-President; George W. Carlin, Treasurer; L. Gleason, Secretary, and F. G. Jones, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment was held at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant-Colonel, in the place of Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger, who recently resigned and entered the Eleventh Regiment. There were two candidates in the field, Major Herman L. Timken and Capt. Henry Gimpel. The latter was the successful candidate. Lieut.-Col. Gimpel has served continuously in the Fifth Regiment since the year 1864, filling reasectively the grades of musician, Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and Captain, and has always merited the satisfaction of his superior officers. Major Timken accepted his defeat with good grace and stated that the rumors which had been circulated to the effect that he would resign if he were not elected Lieutenant-Colonel" were utterly without foundation, and that he intended to perform his duty in the future, as he hoped he had done in the past, to the satisfaction of his superiors.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions have received commissions during the past month: Third Brigade Staff, Capt. Joseph L. Berckwich, Commissary of Subsistence; Battery K, First Division, Second Lieut. George Hamann; Eighth Regiment, Major Richard V. Young, Capt. John D. McLean, First Lieut. Frank Losee, and Second Lieut. John R. Giler; Eleventh Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger, Major Richard Fabrig, Capt. Louis Schlamp, and Second Lieut. Franz Uechele; Thirteenth Regimant, Major Charles A. Olcott, Surgeon; Forty-seventh Regiment, First Lieut. Andrew H. Kelly, Commissary of Subsistence; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. William De La Lacy Cash, Stephen P. Ryan, First Lieut. Michael White, and Second Lieut. James J. Ward; Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Edwin J. Murfin; and Second Lieut. Edward W. Rochaw. Brevet Commissions have also been issued to Capt. Alfred A. Doughty, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Capt. Frederick A. Baldwin, Thirteenth Regiment, increasing them to the grade of Major. During the same period discharges have been granted to the following officers: Second Brigade, Major Joseph Koch, Judge Advocate, and Capt. Louis Berndt, ordnance officer; Thirteenth Regiment, Major William R. Syme; Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Willard T. Allen, and Second Lieut. R. G. Williams; Seventh Regiment, Capt. Francis W. Houghton, Commissary of Subsistence.

Arrangements have been made to constitute the "Militaire Bouffe," which will be given by the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, next Thursday evening, at its armory, Flatbush-avenue and Hanson-place, a brilliant success. The affair is entirely in the hands of the rank and file, even to the band, which will furnish music for the dress parade and review. The concert and dancing music, however, will be given by the regular band of the regiment. The proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to a fund for defraying the expenses of the regiment upon a proposed trip next Summer to Providence, R. I., or Baltimore. One proposition in this connection is to be absent three nights and two days, spending the nights on the water by chartering a steamer for the purpose. It has been decided not to assess members over $5 per capita, and thus ensure a large attendance. The right and left wings of this command were drilled on Tuesday and Thursday evenings respectively, the first of the season. A drill of the regiment in dress uniform, entirely for purposes of instruction, will take place on the 20th inst. The friends of the regiment have been invited to be present on that occasion, and will be entertained in the company rooms at the conclusion of the drill in the manner observed last Winter on similar occasions, after non-commissioned officers' drills. These drills will be held in every third week during the season, as a means of rallying the supporters of the regiment. The mode of instruction will, however, be in detail, and drills will not be considered as "exhibition affairs."

The commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Wilson commanding, are under orders to assemble at the armory in undress uniform on Monday, the 17th inst., at 8 P. M. The regiment, with the exception of its band, is under orders to parade in fatigue uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal as follows: Companies A, B, G, and H on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18; Companies E, F, I, and K on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19. The Board of Officers of this command held their annual dinner at the regimental armory last Friday evening. Among the guests present was ex-Lieut.-Col. S. V. R. Cruger. After the dinner the several commandants of companies read resolutions, which had been unanimously adopted by their companies, requesting Lieut.-Col. Cruger to accept the position of Colonel of the regiment. Col. Cruger, after explaining his reasons for resigning the position of Lieutenant-Colonel some time ago, decided to accept the position. The election will be formally held at the regimental armory next Friday evening. Two new companies are being recruited to take the vacant letters "C" and "D." At a meeting of the drum-corps of this command last Saturday evening, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: John Carr, Second Sergeant; Robert Devlin, First Corporal, and George Ruhland, Second Corporal.

The general and field officers of the First Division met at the "Rendezvous," in West Thirteenth-street last Monday evening, for theoretical instruction and drill by Major-Gen. Shaler. Seven of the division staff officers were present, with Gen. Ward, First Brigade; Gen. Vilmar, Second Brigade, and Gen. Varian, Third Brigade, besides representatives from the field officers of every regiment in the division. An hour and a half were consumed in theoretical instruction in the evolutions of a division, after which the General Regulations were taken up, and particular attention was paid to the encampment duties. The armory question was next discussed. Gen. Shaler said that the Mayor and Controller were in favor of building new armories upon City property, and that they had expressed the belief that new buildings could be erected at an expense not exceeding the amount now paid annually for the rental of armories. Col. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine, to wait upon the City authorities and consult with them on the armory question. Gen. Vilmar moved an amendment that the committee consist of five, which was lost; but subsequently a similar motion by Col. Spencer was carried, and the following officers were appointed: Gen. J. M. Varian, Third Brigade; Gen. W. G. Ward, First Brigade; Gen. Frederick Vilmar, Second Brigade; Col. Charles S. Spencer, Fifth Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment.

COURT NOTES.

George Liss, of No. 146 First-avenue, and George Sohl, of First-avenue and Tenth-street, were each held in $300 bail yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court on the charge of exposing for sale oleomargarine in tubs which were not branded according to law.

Patrick Ford, a dissolute printer, who lives at No. 367 Pearl-street, drank a portion of a pint of kerosene, yesterday, thinking that it was whisky. He was taken by an officer to the Tombs, where it was found necessary to revive him with the agency of a stomach-pump. Later in the day he "took the pledge" before Justice Duffy, and was discharged.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference to James M. Ledwith of the divorce suit of John A. Apelt against Fredericka Apelt. The parties to the action were married on Nov. 1, 1866. On Sept. 19 of the present year, Mr. Apelt says his wife left him, and went to live with one George Kash, in Brooklyn.

William Brown, aged 21, of No. 100 Christopher-street, the notorious sneak-thief, whose arrest and operations have been already described in THE TIMES, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing from Philippe Guelphe, of No. 128 West Houston-street, on the 10th of last September, a gold watch and chain worth $36, and $155 in money.

The Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court was adjourned yesterday by Judge Benedict to Tuesday morning, when the Grand Jury is to make presentments and be discharged, and sentence is to be passed upon E. A. Durham for fraudulently withholding payment of pension claims, William Brown for passing counterfeit money, and Joseph English for negotiating an altered registered $1,000 United States bond.

Chief-Justice Shea, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order requiring Peter Weigel and Hyman Skenkheim and their attorney, H. H. Lowenthal, to show cause to-morrow why they should not be punished for contempt of court, and why judgments had in favor of Weigel and Skenkheim should not be vacated. The order was made on the application of S. M. Ehrlich, who says the three men were instrumental in getting bogus judgments against a man named Charles Infield, against whose property Mr. Ehrlich, as counsel for one Jacob Harris, had obtained an attachment.

Neil Conway and John Bowen appeared at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday. Patrick McCann, of No. 564 Third-avenue, dealer in dry goods, was the complainant. He stated that on Friday evening the prisoners entered his store, and producing a piece of silk, asked him to buy it, adding that they would sell it at a sacrifice. Mr. McCann, after looking at the silk, came to the conclusion that it was part of a roll which had been stolen from him on Sept. 24. He sent for an officer and had the men arrested. Conway is a variety actor. His companion, Bowen, gave his occupation as "bar-tender." Justice Murray remanded them for examination.

Miss Josie Coburn, aged 12 years, residing at No. 330 East Forty-eighth-street, who is said to be the daughter of the prize-fighter, "Mike" Coburn, appeared in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, as complainant against Cornelius McAuliffe, an old man, living at No. 640 East Ninth-street. She charged that while she was walking through Second-avenue, near Twelfth-street, early yesterday morning, she was accosted by McAuliffe, who insulted her, and when she fled pursued her, seized her arm, and threatened to injure her. She freed herself finally, and alarmed Officer Gleason, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who arrested McAuliffe. The latter was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

John Hanley, aged 20, of No. 43 Carmine-street, a driver, on the 20th ult. stole from George B. Deane, of No. 432 West Thirteenth-street, a package containing some priestly vestments and clothing worth $70, the property of Rev. Henry Howlett. A short time afterward he said to Ignatius Duger, of No. 498 Greenwich-street, that he would procure the return of the stolen vestments for a reward of $50. This proposition directed suspicion to him, and he was arrested by Officer O'Neil, of the Ninth Precinct. He confessed his guilt, was taken yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Edmund A. Buchanan, of No. 136 Christopher-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of his wife, Emma, of No. 233 West Twenty-sixth-street, for desertion. It was shown that the couple had been married 12 years, and had two children; that Edmund was in receipt of $1,200 a year salary as salesman; that two years ago he deserted his wife and children, and had contributed but $20 toward their support since that time; that Mrs. Buchanan had since the desertion of her husband been dependent upon her brother for the support of herself and children, and that she and they were now likely to be thrown upon the charity of the City. Edmund was committed, in default of a bond of $1,000, to pay $10 a week to his wife.

THE LEWIS WILL CASE.

In a report of the Lewis will case published in THE TIMES of Nov. 4, a statement was made reflecting on the character of Mrs. Lewis and one of her witnesses, Mr. G. F. Schmidt. The allegations in question have no foundation in fact, and this statement is made in justice to the parties concerned.

THE SILK-SMUGGLING CASES.

The suits of the United States against the National Line steamers Denmark and England, in which the confiscation of the vessels is sought on account of the alleged smuggling of silks on board of them, are on the Admiralty calendar for the January term of the United States District Court, but, owing to the large number of cases on the calendar, it is thought they will not be reached. Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman is to appear for the Government, and Bradbury C. Chetwood and ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, for the steam-ship company. The Government claim is that the steam-ships are liable to condemnation for the loading of goods without a permit, with the guilty knowledge of a responsible officer of the company.

A FUGITIVE CLERK.

The Central Office detectives are looking for Thomas Clark, a young man recently in the employ of the Sone and Fleming Manufacturing Company at No. 126 Pearl-street, and who is charged with forging a check or draft for $1,600. The case was reported at the Central Office by Mr. Louis V. Bone, the President of the company, and it was placed in the hands of Detective Dorsey, who has been searching for the fugitive ever since. Mr. Sone yesterday refused to give a TIMES reporter any information in regard to the forgery, but merely said that the company was secured from any loss resulting from the operations of their fugitive clerk.

THE KELLY MURDER CASE.

Michael Kelly, second mate of the American ship Marianne Notlebohm, who was to have been sent to this City from St. Thomas to be tried for the murder of Thomas C. Whitney, the master of the vessel, has arrived at Baltimore, the vessel on which he was sent having put in there on account of stress of weather, and he is to be tried there for the crime, the papers in the case having been sent on by Commissioner Shields.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hud.	49⅜	300 N.Y. C. & H.	108⅜
100 do.	49½	600 do.	108⅜
100 do.	49⅝	100 do.	108⅜
400 do.	49⅞	100 do.	106¼
400 West. Union	77⅜	100 North-west.	34⅜
200 do.	77¼	100 do.	34⅝
200 do.	77⅜	100 North-w. pf.	65⅝
100 C., C., & I.	34	100 St. Paul	35⅝
15 do.	34⅛	200 do.	b3. 35⅜
100 Mich. Cent.	58¼	200 do.	35¼
200 do.	58⅛	300 St. Paul pf.	70⅝
100 do.	s3. 58	300 do.	70⅝
200 do.	58	800 D., L. & W.	51
200 do.	57⅝	100 do.	51⅛
300 do.	57⅛	400 do.	51

ELEGANT ENGLISH.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Some of the readers of these articles I know, and many more I suspect, have the notion that their main purpose is to teach people to speak elegant English; or I should rather say to help or to lead, or, more elegantly, to induce people so to speak. For to presume to *teach* any one English, or to impart to him any knowledge in regard to it, no matter how much more ignorant he may be than you are, is, I find, an offense to be resented even with rudeness. But there could not be a greater mistake than that which I have mentioned. Among my prayers as to deliverance from the little miseries of life is that I may be defended from elegant speaking. Indeed, elegance of any kind has become rather oppressive. One of the curses of the day is that everybody wishes to be elegant—elegant meaning fine, showy, and expensive; the exceptions being a few people who are content to live their lives according to their own standards of comfort, happiness, and beauty, quite indifferent to the admiration, the envy, or even the criticism of others. Elegance in language, however, although it is rather a modern affectation, is not so much sought after now as it was in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. Then language seems to have been regarded as something to be thought of and valued for itself, apart from the thoughts that it conveyed. The "language" of a book or a play or a sermon was spoken of with praise or dispraise; and what was meant was not the use of words, or the construction of the sentences as to sense and rhythm, but the words themselves. I remember meeting in my early youth, in the lobby of a theatre where a new comedy had just been produced, an aged actor of the old school, very polished in manner and somewhat demonstrative in his courtesy. He asked me what I thought of the new play. I replied that I thought it very dull, that the situations were forced, and the characters of the personages unnatural. "Well, yes," he replied, "I'm inclined to think you're right; but the language is very elegant; that ought to save it." I remember being puzzled to know what he could mean by the language being elegant, and to divine why elegant language should save a dull, unnatural play from being damned. I found out that he meant that it was full of fine words, put together in such a way that they had an effect on the ear, and perhaps on the mind, analogous to that produced on the eye by fine clothes and fine furniture. I afterward remarked this same admiration of words by themselves in other persons of his period, and found traces of it in books.

In this respect there has been a reaction. During the past generation it was healthy and tended to simplicity of speech, and to a disregard, even in poetry, for any other consideration than the clear and strong utterance of thought. Of late, however, it has gone too far, and has brought slang into use, even in good society, and has led also to an abbreviated style of speech and of writing, which is almost as bad as slang, and, in some cases, much worse. Deliberate elegance in language is now the sign either of an extreme of pedantry and affectation, or more generally, of inferior social and intellectual culture. I know of a woman who was engaged to render some chance assistance in a household, who informed her employer that "she and her chil'n had ben awful sick; but they went into the country and they resuscitated dreadful." The good woman meant that they soon got well; but not content with simple language that would have satisfied Sir Philip Sidney, or Shakespeare, or Lord Bacon, or Goldsmith, or Thackeray, she strove after elegance in speech, with the disastrous result above recorded. And once being rusticated for some offense against college discipline, I fell among some people in the rural part of eastern Pennsylvania who were so very elegant in their language that they never spoke of helping you to anything at table, but of assisting you to it, and one day, my hostess asking me if she should "assist me to some sass," I, taken rather suddenly by this dispensation of elegance, fell into such a fit of unseemly laughter that all the excuses and explanations that I could contrive did not quite atone for my involuntary lapse from good manners, and there was a constraint at that table until I was recalled within the influence of mingled classics and college slang.

It is to be observed that those who are at pains to speak elegantly always choose a longer in place of a shorter word—one of Latin or Greek, instead of one of purely English origin. They also avoid idioms, those family traits of language, and—when they are sufficiently instructed—they are solicitous as to their grammar, and talk in sentences that have an air of being uttered to be parsed. Prigs and pedants generally speak in elegant language. For this they are not altogether in fault. The habit is a survival of the school-teaching of the last generation and of the generation before the last. Indeed, elegant English may be said to have come into vogue in the latter part of the last century. It was one of the results of the refining influence (much needed) of the Queen Anne school of essayists, supplemented by the tendency to inflation, ("making little fishes talk like whales,") imparted to the English language by Dr. Johnson. True, there were the Euphuists of the Elizabethan era and other affectors of elegant speech, some of whom Shakespeare has satirized, but these were very few in number, and formed a small class apart by themselves. The Euphuists were almost a sect or a school, and it was not until about a hundred years ago that elegance of language became a common affectation.

In illustration of this part of my subject, I cite some counsels and cautions from a book of great merit published about 50 years ago in Boston—*The English Teacher, or Private Learner's Guide*, which is by Isaac Alger, Jr., A. M., who designates himself, further, as "Teacher of Youth." He has a chapter on purity of style, which he well defines as consisting in the use of such words and such constructions as belong to the idiom of the language which we speak. But when he comes to particulars, we, or I at least, cannot so readily agree with him, for he says that all such words and phrases as the following should be avoided: "Quoth he," "erewhile," "I wist not," "behest," and "self-same." Now, the first three of these would sound affected in common talk or in a newspaper or a magazine article, for they have passed out of our every-day English, but there is no better English than they are, and in poetry or a certain kind of narrative, they may be used with effect, and are so used by the best writers; while "self-same" is in commonest use by the best speakers as well as writers, and expresses in two English syllables an idea for which we have no other word than the four-syllabled Romance word "identical," which some people, but hardly the best speakers and writers, may regard as the more elegant. He teaches the youth of his time, also, that they should not say "It *irks* me to see" so and so, but "I *am wearied* with seeing," &c. Such elegance as this is to be avoided by whoever wishes to write or to speak words that will be felt. There is no purer English than "it irks me," which means something more than, I am wearied. No good speaker of English would hesitate to use the former, even colloquially. In the next chapter, "On Propriety," the youth are told that they should avoid "low expressions," such as "hurlburly," "topsy-turvy," "carrying favor," and "dancing attendance." These, however, are picturesque and suggestive phrases, which may be used with effect in the proper place, (a limitation which applies to all words,) and which would not be shunned except by sickly squeamishness. In the sentence, "Meantime, the Britons, left to shift for themselves, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defense," the phrase, left to shift for themselves, is condemned as "rather low" and too familiar to be proper in a grave treatise. Here is squeamishness again. "Shift," as used in this sentence, expresses what no other English word or even phrase will quite express, and is in place even in the gravest historical composition. Macaulay would not have hesitated a moment about using it, nor would Ruskin now hesitate, nor even those more fastidious and less forcible and picturesque writers, Sir Arthur Helps and Matthew Arnold.

I cannot do better than to contrast some other phrases which offended Mr. Alger with the more elegant ones which he would substitute for them.

I had *as lief* do it myself as persuade another to do it.	I *would as readily* do it myself as persuade another to do it.
He is not a *whit* better than those whom he so liberally condemns.	He is not *in any degree* better than those whom he so liberally condemns.
He *stands* upon security, and will not liberate him until it be obtained.	He *insists* upon security and will not liberate him, &c.
The meaning of the phrase, as I *take* it, is very different from the common acceptation.	The meaning of the phrase, *as I understand* it, is very different, &c.
He might have perceived with *half an eye* the difficulties to which his conduct exposed him.	He might have perceived *by a transient view* the difficulties, &c.
This performance is *much at one with the other.*	This performance is *of the same value as the other.*

Now, in every one of these examples, the amendment for elegance sake enfeebles the sentence. There is no better English than "as lief," or "a whit," and as to "stands upon security," it means exactly what is meant by "insists upon security," and expresses it more tersely and graphically. *Falstaff's* tailor was to have sent him two and twenty yards of satin, but the fat knight says that he and the rest of his craft "stand upon security." In the change of "I take it" to "I understand it," there is not, as to the mere words, any enfeebling of this phrase; but "I take it" corresponds to "acceptation" much better than "understand" does. It is amusing to see the elegant critic shrink from the simple English "I take," and submit without a murmur to the Romance "accept." To those who misapprehend it, the phrase "half an eye" may carry an unpleasant, or, at least, a grotesque suggestion; but at the worst how much better it is than such weak elegance as a "transient view!" "Half an eye," however, does not suppose that a person's eye is to be cut in two, and that he is to see as well with one-half as with the whole, as a boy says he can lick another with one hand, or, if very valiant, with two fingers. An eye is a glance, a look; and half an eye is merely the slightest possible glance. "Much at one" is not only a good bit of idiomatic English, but it means what "of the same value as" does not mean. It expresses sameness or close correspondence much more tersely than the substituted phrase does; which, indeed, does not express that thought at all; for two performances might be of the same value and yet be quite unlike.

I cite these few instances of the taste of half a century ago as examples of the sort of elegance which it is always well to avoid. In general, eschew elegance; and if you are not a practical writer and familiar with the best literature of the language, whenever you have written anything that seems to you particularly elegant, for that very reason strike it out, or, at least, rewrite it in the simplest and homeliest language that will express your thought. Even men of sense and culture are apt to be misled into absurdity by a sounding phrase. Here I find a distinguished clergyman saying of another digtinguished clergyman, deceased: "His habits were rather retired, and the periphery of his life was the circumference of his affections." I cannot but think this a very weak and inflated way of saying, or trying to say, that the end of the man's life was love. True, the phrase is an imitation of one used by Sir Thomas Browne; but Sir Thomas Browne is, like Carlyle, a writer to be enjoyed but not to be imitated. Horace Greeley, in the earlier part of his career, wrote direct, vigorous English; but toward the end of his life he was beguiled by vanity, born of fame, into pretentiousness and elegance, so that once he even wrote, "Whoever chooses to impel animals along a road." Think of a pig-driver impelling the squealing pork. A few years ago there was a great outbreak of elegance in the use of *mal*. Bad conduct was called mal-conduct, and we read in the newspapers, and in the resolutions passed at public meetings, of officers being "found guilty of corrupt, arbitrary, and mal conduct in office. It was used with an air, as if it meant something very terrible indeed, and as if the person using it was extinguishing the offender by a phrase of elegant form and dreadful import. But it was merely a half ignorant half affected imitation of the old phrase, "malversation in office," which is almost technical. Those who used it only made themselves ridiculous. Luckily they suspected this after awhile, and the phrase has dropped into oblivion. The very last instance of elegance in language that I have heard of is "saloon parlor." I first heard it—not used, but spoken of—only a few weeks ago, and I did not suppose that any other person had ever used it but a pretentious woman, who had passed rapidly not only from poverty, but from the coarsest life, to the enjoyment of wealth and such elegance as mere wealth can bring, and who, throwing open the door of a great gilded, painted, over-furnished room in a new house which she was showing off to a visitor, said, with a flourish, "And this is the saloon-parlor." But within a few days I received a house-furnisher's advertisement in which the necessary articles for a "saloon-parlor" are enumerated. I suppose that what is meant is what in English is called a drawing-room; a name which is quite sufficient for the use of an English Duchess or a Queen. This new name is worth a passing notice because of its illustration of the pretentious vulgarity into which the aspiration for elegance is apt to lead too many aspirants. "Parlor," meaning a room for conversation, is a good word; "drawing-room," a room into which people withdraw themselves from dinner, is not quite so good, but still is good enough; but "saloon" has no proper application to a room in an English or American dwelling-house; and the combination of it with "parlor" makes as bad and offensive a phrase as could well be concocted.

What I have said on this subject merely gives warning, by illustration, against a tendency which is likely to manifest itself in those who deliberately undertake to better their English, and against which they need to be warned. Better make slips in grammar or in spelling now then than to affect elegance of language; far better than misuse it in the way in which, for example, "predicate" and "transpire" are misused so often. As I have before said, they who speak the best English are they who take no thought as to their speech, either in the words they use, the pronunciation, or the construction of their sentences. The mastery of their mother tongue has come to them from association, from social and intellectual training, and from an acquaintance with the writings of the best authors. For this way of learning to speak and write English well there is no substitute; but intelligent endeavor can do much in later years to supply the lack of these advantages in early life. But the same end must be obtained by substantially the same means. You may learn a science by dint of persevering application; you cannot so learn to speak and write your mother tongue. If you hear poor English and read poor English, you will speak poor English and write poor English.

In closing this series of articles, I must express my regret that I have been diverted by outside influences from making them exactly what I intended they should be. This defect I shall endeavor to remedy in the preparation of them for the press in book form.

MERCANTILE CANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the usually excellent criticisms of Mr. White in THE TIMES with great satisfaction, because his ideas are at least new and interesting, and generally I find something to approve of. But I must ask permission to enter a protest against his criticism of some technical words in his article in the issue of Nov. 25. Perhaps because they are connected with my occupation, they do not strike me as exceptional; on the contrary as they are a regular and legitimate outgrowth of the language, there is no good reason for their disuse. Limited to the proper occasions, no other words so well express the ideas, as I propose to show.

"*Covered into the Treasury*"—Is a phrase expressive of the transfer of an unexpended balance of an appropriation back into the Treasury and the final balancing and canceling of the account. The phrase was originally "Covering (the item, in a balance-sheet,) by a transfer of the amount into the Treasury." The "covering" being a legitimate use of the word, as "the appropriation covers the cost," *i. e.*, balances and cancels each the other; or, the profits of the business cover the expenses. The intermediate words of the phrase, "by a transfer of the amount" being eliminated as redundant, the word cover in this use really includes the idea of transfer.

"*Rules High or Low.*"—Is the derivation of this verb from, "as a rule," any different from "averages" from on an average, or of many other verbs similarly derived in our language? The phrase, "as a rule," applies to the general average price during a period, for a single article as well as for a class of articles, to the last of which Mr. White would seem to limit it. "As a rule" gold was lower this year than last, though sometimes it may have been higher than it was at some time of last year.

"*Line of Goods.*"—In the goods of most dealers are placed, in cases on the floor, or in pieces on the counters *in lines*, graded from coarsest up to finest qualities, I fail to see why we may not speak of each as a "line of cassimeres," "prints," "cambrics," "flannels," &c., as properly as we do of a line of carriages, trees, posts, men, &c., when these stand in line. The word is not used for a miscellaneous collection of goods, or if ever so, it is misapplied.

"*Closed Out*"—Is as old as the English speech. To close or end a sermon, negotiation, dispute, the day, the season, the year, has nothing of cant or novelty about it. "Out," in the sense of utterly, is of frequent use, and the two words simply mean, in the connection mentioned—and very properly used, too—that the stock of goods is to be "completely ended" by repeated sales.

"*Collect.*"—Is it not a hypercriticism to object to such use of this word as "go and *collect* that bill"? While the primary use of collect is to gather together, it has derived meanings, one of which Webster gives as "to demand and receive."

"*Ales, Wines, Teas, Woolens, Silks.*"—Mr. White's reference to the "waters of Judea," (or rather of Israel,) is unfortunate. If he had opened his Bible instead of quoting from memory, and examined at the beginning, reading on to find his quotation, he need have read only the first chapter of Genesis to see the use of waters in a plural sense, as the "waters called He seas," "fill the waters in the seas," &c. Surely there is very narrow ground for an objector to the plural form of the nouns given on. While our scientific books are full of such terms as "earths," "salts," "ores," "gases," &c., traders, and even oystermen, may follow, at a distance, in their footsteps. And, O teacher, what do *you* mean by "Government bonds or securities" in lieu of "Governments," that Wall-street people buy and sell? Ought you not, properly, to say "United States Government bonds"? It is well to keep us in the road: but do not require us to have the wheels in the rut all the time. TERRY.

THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS — ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR A SECOND BENCH SHOW OF DOGS NEXT MAY.

The annual meeting of the Westminster Kennel Club, on Friday evening, was one of great importance to the club, and productive of plans of public interest. The main business of the evening was a revision of the organization to adapt it to the requirements of the future, according to the experience of the past. The prominent character of the gentlemen constituting the club will be seen from the following list of the officers chosen for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Alexander S. Webb; Vice-President, C. De Bois Wagstaff; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. William S. Webb; Board of Directors—Col. Legrand B. Cannon, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, C. De Bois Wagstaff, William M. Tileston, H. Walter Webb, William F. Morgan, Dr. W. S. Webb, George De Forest Grant, Frederick Barnard; Managers of the Bench Show—William M. Tileston, (Chairman,) Dr. William S. Webb, C. De B. Wagstaff, H. Walter Webb, George De F. Grant.

The club has established permanent kennels at Passaic, N. J., which is in the midst of a region filled with game and surrounded by delightful scenery. The kennels contain a collection of highly-bred pointers unrivaled on this continent. These are the property of the club. At the head is "Sensation," a famous stud-pointer, winner of many prizes, and considered the hands-omest dog of his breed in America. There are also seven or eight brood bitches, including the celebrated "Miranda III.," by Whitehouse's "Macgregor," lately sent to the club by Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, and a number of highly prized puppies by "Sensation," out of "Whisky," "Flirt," "Daisy," and other well-known animals. In addition to the club's score or so of pointers, the kennels contain the splendid mastiffs of Mr. Lennox Belknap, the sheep-dogs of Mr. William F. Morgan, the Gordon setters of Messrs. Tileston, Webb, and others. This convenience is made possible by a rule of the club providing quarters where members may have their dogs boarded and trained at a reasonable price, and with the assurance of good care. The club-house is an ancient mansion furnished with every convenience, and containing a notable library of sporting and canine literature, while the kennels are constructed after the most approved pattern, and are models of order and neatness.

One of the objects of the club is the exhibition of highly-bred dogs, and the consequent encouragement of efforts to improve the various breeds under the club's auspices that the magnificent show was held at Gilmore's Garden last Spring, and at the meeting on Friday evening arrangements were perfected for a second show next Spring. For this purpose Gilmore's Garden has been engaged, and the show will be held from the 16th to the 19th of May, 1878. It is intended that this shall eclipse the last. Accommodations will be provided for 2,000 dogs, and about $6,000 in gold coin will be distributed as awards. Some of the most celebrated English breeders will exhibit their best animals, and some of the judges appointed by the English Kennel Club to judge at the Crystal Palace show, in London, will be invited to be present for the same purpose. The show in this City last Spring has led to similar exhibitions in Boston and Philadelphia, and arrangements are on foot for others at St. Louis and Baltimore, to precede that to be given in this City. Both of these shows will be managed by the kennel clubs or sportsmen's associations of recognized standing. The Westminster Club is desirous of encouraging such enterprises, but regards as of evil influence shows gotten up by irresponsible persons who go about the country for the purpose, and have no object in view beyond money-making.

Several dogs were brought from England last Spring were sold here, and did much to improve the character of their various breeds in this country. The magnificent St. Bernards brought by Mr. Macdona are examples. The dog "Mungo" was sold to Mr. Lester Wallack for $500, but was so unfortunate as to die from acute pneumonia a week afterward. His mate, "Nevra," became the property of Mr. Le Roy Z. Collins, of Lancaster, Mass., and, having been bred to a dog previously imported from Mr. Macdona, this breed of St. Bernards may now be said to be rooted in the United States. Mr. Macdona also brought over a brace of fine setters. One of them, "Ranger II.," sired by the noted field-trial winner, "Ranger," was sold to Mr. Donner, of this City, while the other went to the kennel of Mr. Brown, of Pittsburg. The champion prize pointer, "Snapshot," is another valuable dog that remains on this side of the ocean. It was exhibited by Mr. Lloyd Price, of Bala, Wales, and was purchased by Mr. William M. Tileston, the manager of the show.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate during the past week: Wills Proved—Joseph H. Ridabock, Rachel Aldrick, Henry S. Ayres, Jane E. Bunker, Augustus Barker, Harriet M. Hicock, James Patterson, and Abraham Salter, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Johann Haltz, Lavinia Donaldson, William Cooke, William Mowbray, Henry Watts, George Hinck, and Hugh Devlin, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Edward Porter were granted to Cornelia L. Porter, of Charles W. Lothrop, Victor Egger, of Alice Tracy Wilmerding to Emma L. Wilmerding, of Theodore Wenzel and Robert E. Wenzel to Della Wenzel, all of the County of Kings.

THE RIVAL MEDICAL MEN.

CLOSE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

A FEW LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD—BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION DISCUSSED—HAHNEMANN'S DOGMAS AND HOW THEY ARE OBSERVED BY HIS FOLLOWERS—THE OLD SCHOOL AND THE NEW CONTRASTED.

Below will be found a few letters from correspondents who have not yet had an opportunity to give their views on the homeopathic controversy. Want of space compels us to omit several letters from correspondents who have already been heard on this subject. Considering the crowded state of our columns, and the fact that the points in dispute have been pretty well ventilated, we must close the controversy with these latest contributions to it.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE OLD SCHOOL.

THE REGULAR PRACTITIONERS MORE LEARNED THAN THE IRREGULARS—HAHNEMANN'S DOGMAS DISSECTED—HOMEOPATHY ON THE WANE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long wished for an opportunity to ventilate my views on homeopathy in such a respectable journal as yours, where my readers would be mostly an intelligent laity and not professionals, but doubted the wisdom of it, since it is very hard to do so without being misunderstood. The recent articles in THE TIMES, however, between the regulars and the homeopaths (irregulars) make the way clear for me to do so, provided you will kindly allow me the use of some of your valuable space.

I will address my remarks first to the laity, because they are the most interested; next to the regulars, (homeopaths,) they being more deeply interested than the regulars, to whom I will speak last, as they are least interested in the antagonism of the "new school," and I trust I may succeed in not saying anything offensive to any one of my readers, as it is my desire to state facts, but not disagreeably. It may be well to remind the laity that during the past 2,000 years we have had: Naturalism, empiricism, eclecticism, humoralism, solidism, chemicism, mechanicism, neuropathology, stimulism, phlogisticism, pyrexism, vitalism cellular-pathology, and Prof. Hartshorne, from whose essentials of medicine this arrangement is taken, says: "I leave out the Thomsonian extravaganza of Thermalism and the Hahnemannic-homeopathism; as however serious may have been their detrimental effect upon the welfare of the public at large, they have scarcely influenced the progress or present status of medical science, either for good or evil." We have also had expectancy, nihilism, hydropathy, electropathy, mesmerism, clairvoyance, &c., averaging about one theory for every century, but all along there has always been a conservative element in the profession of medicine, *i. e.*, the regulars—wedded to no dogma, knowing medicine to be not a science but a scientific art, ready to take advantage of any discoveries for the benefit of their patients, and always willing to test theories which may lead to good results.

The regular school of medicine contains the most learned men of the profession, and receives recognition at the hands of the scientists. The irregular school, bound down to a dogma, occupies no such position, and so long as they follow Hahnemann's teachings they are dogmatists, and when they deviate they wander on the borders of charlatanry, and enter its limits to the same extent as they depart from their teacher; for then they become only professed followers, but are not in fact, and, therefore, seek patronage with false colors. It is not necessary for such men to be deficient intellectually, and to deny that the "new school" contains able men would not be the truth. The new school can be divided into three classes:

First—Pure dogmatists, the blind followers of Hahnemann. A dogmatic physician is a very dangerous character, and one to be withheld from the sick-room.

Second—Those who differ partly, and follow Hahnemann partly. This class of men are unsafe, because they practice what they do not preach, and what other has a hard name for such a class.

Third—Those who care nothing about the system, but claim to practice it, being biased by reasons peculiar to themselves, one of which is, they imagine it pays best!—surmising that the wealthy are favorable to the treatment; and I fear this class has more members than the other two classes. The phraseology used to describe the two schools is not intended to be offensive, but strictly descriptive.

Which class of men are intellectually more capable of attending to your health? The verdict is with you and you are the suffers according to your selection. My homeopathic friends may think I am harsh, but they know full well that a surgeon's hand during an operation must not tremble, and in stating facts there should be no hesitation in putting them in exactly the light they are seen by the narrator. I will quote from Sydenham, gentlemen of the irregular school, to show where your success comes from. He said: "To imagine that nature always needs the aid of art is an error, and an unlearned error too." When nature needs no aid then is the time to use your infinitesimal doses; in the same way as the regular physician prescribes a *placebo*; some of your school most probably know this, while others less intelligent verily believe they assist nature by such doses.

Very recently a patient of mine was attacked by a violent colic; the nearest physician, a homeopath, was sent for, and when I arrived on the scene I found he had administered four sugar-coated pills containing one-fourth grain of opium each; tincture capsicum in full doses; mustard plaster to abdomen, and warm applications to the feet; all preceded by about two ounces of brandy. He evidently considered that to see whether the infinitesimal dose, or *placebo*, was not called for, and where the dogma of *similia* should be deserted, for under the heading of colic, neither Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics* or Johnson's *Homeopathic Therapeutic Key* indicate any such treatment as he used, and he evidently acted with the best intentions.

How many of those who follow Hahnemann implicitly rise to distinction? How many, who have only received homeopathic instruction, become famous? Compare their number with the number of satellites in the "new school" who have had instruction at some time from regular sources, and one will find nearly every star of the "new school" has been at sometime an old school student, counting from Hahnemann down to the present time. One of the homeopathic remedies for hay asthma, according to *Johnson's Key*, is a necklace of amber beads worn around the neck; according to this every child who wears such an ornament in health should have the symptoms of hay asthma. Dr. Skinner, a proselyte, says he cured a woman of a severe chronic disease with one dose of the millionth dilution of tincture of sulphur. Will or can any one figure up this powerful dose? Hughes says: "Put five grains sulphur, purified, to 100 drops best alcohol, let the mixture stand 24 hours, and then decant the clear liquid into another bottle, and this is kept under the name of tincture of sulphur." Now, raise these 100 drops to the millionth potency by adding 99 times the volume of liquid on each three, 1,000,000 times, and what will be the immense quantity on hand for use? What will be the cost to do such a thing? And what will be the time consumed to do it? But, perhaps, only one drop of this valuable tincture of sulphur is used and the other 999 drops of such valuable medicine is thrown away. What immense waste! Raise this one drop of mother tincture to the millionth potency, and what man living can answer as to the strength of five drops of the mixture. Such an assertion needs no comment, as Dr. Skinner's, it speaks for itself and condemns homeopathy.

Within my experience the writer tested homeopathic practice, willing to adopt the practice if encouraged by successful results, but all of his trials were failures, and nothing akin to success was met except in cases where a *placebo* was indicated, or where the experiment was bolstered by regular treatment.

Hahnemann says in his *Organon*, page 17: "Homeopathy sheds not a drop of blood, administers no emetics, purgatives, laxatives, or diaphoretics, drives off no internal affections by external means, prescribes no warm baths nor medicated clysters, applies no Spanish flies nor mustard plasters, no setons, creates no ptyalism, but gives with its own hand its own preparations of simple uncompounded medicines which it is accurately acquainted with; never subdues pain by opium," &c. Is there a single reputable homeopathic physician in New-York City who can assert over his own signature in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he has always practiced according to the above quotation? Hahnemann classifies all homeopathic physicians who do not follow his teaching as "bastard homeopathists," and attributes their departure to "ignorance of the doctrine, laziness, contempt for suffering humanity, and ridiculous conceit, a base love of gain, and other dishonorable motives."

Gentlemen of the new school, if you stick to your master, Hahnemann, you will soon be useless, and to infuse life in your practice you must borrow constantly from the regular school. Come forward and give up the name and dogma of homeopathy, and become regular physicians, for then you can practice to the best of your knowledge and judgment, and not remain hemmed in by a dogma, or, in order to be effective, prove renegade to the teachings of the founder of your school.

Prof. Wood in his *Therapeutics*, page 15, says: "The childish absurdity of treating symptoms by any such law as *similia* or *dissimilia*, is at once apparent. Symptoms are merely the surface play of disease, and the rational therapeutist always seeks out their hidden meaning." By subscribing to such sentiments homeopaths can remove the bars they have placed on themselves and enjoy the dignities, honors, and success enjoyed by the "old school."

What is the duty of the regular school? Remove all obstacles possible, indorse any plan that will place regular medical works and journals into the hands of our deluded friends, and in time the distinctions between the opposing schools will rapidly disappear. Before this century expires homeopathy as a "school" will only be known as a thing of the past. When traveling in Germany, Austria, Italy, and France, the writer never heard any one speak of homeopathy to advocate it, and I do not doubt it in the least that the followers of Hahnemann are fewer at the present time on the Continent than ever before.

The only evidence I had of homeopathy in London was the placards all over the city in large letters: "Homeopathic advice and medicine, one shilling," giving also addresses of the learned gentlemen who valued their advice and medicine so highly, and only since my return to this country, by reading homeopathic journals, have I found out that the "new school" has many shining lights (!) in England and all over the Continent.

The reason why the "new school" receives more encouragement in this country is because our people are fond of novel theories and experiments, and because the laws are not stringent, there being scores of practitioners here in this City who either have no diplomas or use bogus ones. Then if the standard of medical scholarship, (especially in the "new school" colleges,) was higher, and all the colleges should insist on a higher standard, there would be a decrease in the number of graduates, but immense in the new schools, compared to what would occur in the regular schools. And if any one thinks I am too partial to the old schools, let any unprejudiced party visit one college of each school, observe the morale of the students of each institution, and give a candid opinion. There would hardly be a doubt in whose favor the opinion would be pronounced. All the old school need do additional to what has been said is to avoid discussion, (especially before the laity,) so as not to put the new school on their pride, and in course of time our friends of the other side will gradually glize into regular practice, and to all intents and purposes be regulars, through their pride may withhold their confession. From the experience of the new school, with their infinitesimal doses, the regulars can learn the valuable lesson that medicine is rarely needed; and it is a test of a good physician for him to know when to prescribe and when not, and when he does to give as small doses as will answer, pleasantly compounded.

With many thanks for the space allowed me, with the kindliest feelings toward all physicians who are trying to alleviate sufferings of humanity, whether regulars or irregulars, I conclude with the words of Celsus: "Medicine ought to be rational; but to draw its methods from the evident cause, all the obscure being removed, not from the attention of the artist, but from the practice of the art." D. B. C.

THE EVILS OF LOCAL TREATMENT.

AN ANSWER TO "H. G. P."—LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES UNNECESSARY AND HIGHLY INJURIOUS — HAHNEMANN'S TEACHINGS THE HOMEOPATHIC LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The original object of the discussion on homeopathy in England and in this country was to ascertain which were true homeopaths, the followers of Hahnemann, or those physicians of whom Dr. Wyld is the representative, and who wish to dispense with the name of homeopath, having already dispensed with the practice; and as the discussion seemed to drift from these differences into a comparison between homeopathy and the common school, I took occasion to define homeopathy in its principles and practice, and my definition was substantially the teachings of Hahnemann, who, being the founder of the system of healing known as homeopathy, would be the most proper person to refer to as authority on the subject. I now address your correspondent "H. G. P.," who takes exceptions to the statement concerning the exclusion of local treatment in the diseases named, and refers to the *British Homeopathic Pharmacopeia*, its indorsement of the "British Homeopathic Society," and "Dr. Richard Hughes."

These, and all others, are authority only when they agree with the teachings of Hahnemann, and no true homeopath regards their opinion otherwise. As Hahnemann discountenanced the use of local treatment in non-surgical cases, as being unnecessary and injurious, it is, therefore, not homeopathic. Injuries and surgical cases are not diseases, and Hahnemann did not object to the use of arnica for contusions, calendula in incised wounds, and hypericum in lacerations, and yet it is doubtful if remedies so applied are as prompt and satisfactory in their action as when given internally in a high potency. Local treatment is unnecessary, for internal treatment brings better results. Local treatment is injurious, for instead of curing—the condition for which it is applied—it drives the morbific force or dynamis into the weaker part of the organism, or to that part for which it has the most affinity, or into a latent state on the nerve centres, there to wait for another opportunity to come to the surface. This is dangerous, and often results in incurable complications.

It does not cure; it only palliates and secures a temporary relief, to be followed by a more terrible aggravation. Every time sick Nature tries to make him see and understand, by showing the effects of the morbific force that is eating away his life, the localist "goes for it" with instruments, liniments, injections, lotions, opodeldocs, narcotics, cauterics, hypodermic injections, and drives the diseased dynamis from one place to another, till the last poor Nature, wearied with her endeavors to rid herself of her disease, in a curative direction, sends it where his external applications are powerless to palliate, and the patient dies of Bright's disease, caused by his obstructive and destructive treatment. The literature of all the schools teaches this either by precept or example. Who does not know that repercussed eruptions of the scalp are driven to the brain; that suppressed piles are followed by bronchial or pulmonary troubles; that syphilis, cured by salves and cauterics, lies latent 18 years, to reappear in the throat and posterior nares; that a simple gonorrhea, cured by a few injections, again is seen as chronic catarrh, or chronic rheumatism, to descend to children's children. Who ever heard of a permanent cure by local treatment in diseases of females, and who has not heard of hundreds, bankrupt in health and means, as was the woman in the Bible, who curse the day they ever went to a specialist?

A distinguished artist of this State was attacked with gout in his great toe; the pain was entirely relieved by the application of fine salt, but he woke the next morning "stone blind," and never again saw the light. These are not coincidences, they are sequences, as sure to follow as night follows day. Do you wonder that, believing and knowing these things by innumerable evidence, I, the true homeopath abhors local treatment? True, his patients are not profitable, as they do not stay sick "worth a cent," but the aim of the true healer is to cure the patient, not work him as a gold mine.

You refer to the "liberal views of Hughes and the majority of homeopathic physicians." But a homeopathist who is not following the law and the precepts of Hahnemann would be like a lawyer who ignores the Code and the Commentaries.

To ignore the law—which, being a law of nature, never fails under any circumstances, is immutable and universal—would be like an astronomer who would ignore the laws discovered by Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Tycho Brahe, and Newton. Under these superior pointed accurately to the position of a planet yet undiscovered. Under the law of *similia* Hahnemann discovered and eliminated homeopathy, and his marvelous success in healing the sick can only be possible to those who believe in the law, and practice in strict accordance therewith it and with its teachings. To practice in obedience to a law may be called "bigoted, narrow, and antiquated;" but it is for the people, who are the parties in interest, to decide whether they will have a practice which is under a fixed law, and is successful in a degree circumscribed only by the acquirements of the physician, or that practice which has "no theory capable of universal application," and knows "no universal law of cure," has no fixed principles as a guide, but vibrates wildly between *similia* and *contrarii*, trusting neither, believing neither, giving cathartics to cure constipation, and constipating and counteracting purgative morphia for sleeplessness, and producing a profounder sleeplessnes, subcutaneous injections to relieve acute pains, and making them chronic, experimenting on the patient by trying this and trying that, till death closes the scene, and the mourning friends are assured that nothing had been left undone," and, if you add, "to get them out of the world," the assurance would be true.

You say, "a house divided against itself" is well exemplified by contrasting the views of "S. S." and the minority of homeopaths with the liberal views of Hughes and the majority of homeopathic physicians in this City." We have a law of cure and a teacher who was a living illustration of the truth of that law, and by comparing the views of the minority, and Hughes and the majority, with that law and the teachings of Hahnemann, it will require but little discernment to discover which are true, consistent homeopaths, and that being decided this discussion ends. S. S.

MEDICAL TOLERANCE AND COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is J. C. P. fully aware of the sweeping inferences which may be drawn from his disclosures of the alliances which exist between similarity and difference? If similarly acting drugs do cure disease, not in virtue of their similarity, but of their difference, still they cure, and lay people wish to be cured, whatever the explanation may be that doctors require or delight in. It is very evident that the regular school has the greatest amount of truth and reason on its side, while the homeopathists have the little end of the horn, as is very natural and proper, and to which the infinitesimalists should not object. It may all be true that Hahnemann was a mercenary, bigoted, and pedantic man, who hammered out his gold, not his borax, into very thin leaf. Still, as the regular school takes truth from all sources, even from old women, Indians, Chinese, and botanic doctors, why not accept the little which may be squeezed out of homeopathy? Hahnemann came upon the field in the old speculative times of Brown, Stahl, Mesmer, and Swedenborg; but they and he are all dead and buried, although their memories are still kept alive by small bands of earnest and honest sectarians. Let the dead bury their dead. It is well known that from three-quarters to seven-eighths of the homeopaths care very little practically about Hahnemann and his mystical views, for they give good round doses of so-called homeopathic medicines and a great many allopathic remedies, including chloral, the bromides, salicylic and carbolic acids, morphine, lots of quinine, purgative pills, calomel now and then, nitrate of amyle, plenty of arsenicum and tartar emetic, called stibium, and hundreds of other allopathic medicines. These men are not mere homeopaths, but more or less educated, and more or less honest, practical medical men, who are in a false position to their profession and to the public. There is some truth in hydropathy; a little in Thompsonianism; some in calomelism. Theories, or rather hypotheses, have given rise to numberless modes and systems of practice in medicine. All these are more wrong than right, and should be discarded as worse than useless, even the best of them, if relied upon exclusively. There is error across error in every extreme mode of practice, because it necessarily excludes valuable facts. The only proper method of treatment is that which simply takes real facts from whatever quarter they may come, whether they belong to any system or not, and uses them in the cure of disease. WORTHINGTON.

THE HOMEOPATHIC ENIGMA SOLVED.

THE LATTER-DAY HOMEOPATHIC AND THE REGULAR PRACTICE ALIKE IN ESSENTIAL PARTICULARS—HAHNEMANN'S METHODS IGNORED BY SO-CALLED HOMEOPATHS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The co-existence, and apparently the co-equal success of two systems of medical practice which profess to be directly antagonistic, may puzzle those who cannot look behind the scenes. The solution of the enigma can very likely be found in the fact that however much the theories of the homeopathic and regular practitioners may differ, their respective methods of actual practice do not differ in any essential particular. While it is true that if the original Hahnemannic theory were strictly followed by the modern homeopathic practitioners, their practice would differ widely from that of the regular, it is no less true that the two methods of practice have so

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MALES.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Swede,) with first-class City references, in a pri-vate family. Address P. M., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROAD-WAY.—(NO OFFICE FEES.) First-class gardener; thoroughly competent. Excellent servants supplied here.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, NO. 495 6TH-AV.—Families will find always on hand well-recom-mended servants; terms low.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERSTAND farming and care of stock, and willing to make him-self generally useful. Address, stating qualifications and wages, F., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WAITER; (WHITE, FIRST CLASS;) best reference. Address J. W., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 212 WEST 39TH-ST., FACING CEN-TRAL PARK.

Superb 25-foot extension dwelling.

ALSO,

No. 3 East 62d-st., elegant medium size, cabinet finish; perfect order. Bargains.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE,

A 25-FOOT CORNER LOT on 5th-av., above 42d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST 11TH-ST.—CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD. —Fine large residence, 30 feet wide; lot 50 feet wide in rear; handsome dining-room and library exten-sion.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

A SUPERBLY-LOCATED PARK-AVENUE well-built magnificently-decorated full-size corner house for sale reasonably. Particulars at 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement stone house on Lexington-av., near 63d-st.; 20x55x80; in good order; desirable opportunity to pur-chase low. FREDERICK S. MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE, No. 345 East 55th-st., for sale or to let. Bowery Fire Insurance, No. 124 Bowery. JOHN A. DELANOY.

ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av., entrance to the Park, for sale at a sacrifice. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone residence, No. 307 West 45th-st., for sale, price $11,000; must be sold at once; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to owner on the premises.

SUPERIOR CORNER HOUSE, 299 MADISON-AV. —Also, beautiful, medium size, corner house, Madison-av., below 57th-st., (extremely cheap.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick; complete order; lot 20 by 100 feet; near Broadway and Central Park; $12,000. Address EXEC-UTOR, Station G.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000—HALF CASH—BUYS FINE TENE-ment; 17 rooms, besides store; perfect order; lot 50x100 feet; near depot, Elizabethport, N. J.; fine chance for a grocer; other houses; see circulars. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IOWA AND WISCONSIN SELECTED land; 1,920 acres, surrounded by improved farms; partly cultivated; cabin houses with 80 acres shall have easy terms; price, $10 per acre; call and see maps. J. R. DYE, No. 61 West 42d-st.

NICE HOMES.—BY INSTALLMENTS; PRICES: $1,050, $1,700, $2,900, $3,300; good locations; Elizabethport, N. J.; only 30 minutes from New-York. See circulars. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Henry Barnett, deceased, the follow-ing desirable property:

No. 43 ELDRIDGE-STREET—The three-story and base-ment brick house; also, brick building, rear; lot 25x100.

No. 34 NORFOLK-STREET—The frame house, with lot, between Hester and Grand sts.; lot 25x50.

Terms liberal. Title perfect. For maps and particu-lars apply to the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, base-ment, rear.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION FRIDAY, DEC. 14,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(Receiver's sale, under foreclosure,)

No. 17 Beach-st., between West Broadway and Varick-st., substantial five-story and basement brick tenement, covering lot 20x59.1. HAWKINS & COTHREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 10 Wall-st.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

We have still on our book a few desirable houses, which we are prepared to rent to unexceptionable tenants at very low rates. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN EX-ceedingly desirable private brick stable and apart-ments; recent improvement; rent only $450. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

TO RENT.—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, well-ventilated, English basement house, No. 34 East 31st-st.; in perfect order; hot-water furnace; open fire-places; Fourth-Avenue cars and Madison-Avenue stages at either end of the block. Apply on the premises.

A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room, front, second floor, to let for light house-keep-ing; price, $5 per week. Call at No. 453 8th-av., second floor.

A PARTMENT BUILDING, NO. 126-130 East 24TH-ST.—Tenant leaving the City desires to sub-let a fine apartment, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience.

ONE OF THE NICEST FURNISHED FIRST flats in the City to let; 14th-st. Address H. R., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CARLTON—TWO PLATS—NO. 124 WEST 36TH-ST.—Eastlake mantels, mirrors, cornices; heated; janitor. BAER, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FRENCH FLAT TO LET—MODERN IMPROVE-ments. Call at south-west corner 8th-av. and 47th-st.; inquire Kempner.

HOUSE TO LET, CHEAP—CORNER OF LEX-ington-av. and 91st-st.; 8 rooms in perfect order; rent, $400 per year.

SMALL BRICK HOUSES, MODERN IMPROVE-ments, to let, 8th-av., 125th and 126th sts. Inquire at No. 14 White-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LEASE. —Broadway, Murray, Church, Broome, Greene, and other streets. FRED. S. MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,

VIA THE

FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS } ..... $5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

4:30 P.M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNER, G. P. A.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms se-cured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 20, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, } SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illi-nois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Ex-change National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated; and that the in-terest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 252, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclu-sive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,212 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,251, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,363, 1,363, 1,369, 1,372, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,883, 1,911, 1,913, 1,920 to 1,926, inclusive; 1,960 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,150, 2,190, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,525, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 290, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,108, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,362, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,623, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,227, 2,277. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $840 24; 87, $537 64; 109, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $729 40; 282, $858 30; 371, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $786 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $867 64; 483, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,169 04; 669, $996 44; 688, $870 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647 28; 728, $660 88; $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $691 10; 933, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 2,304, $729 40; 2,405, $953 52; 1,448 $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,883, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914 $958 80; 1,957, $817 84; 1,981, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,146, $1,291 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211 $689; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,805 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, } SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 21st to the 31st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE

7 prct. First Mortgage Renewal Bonds

INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

This issue simply renews without increasing an old mortgage debt. This Company pays 7 per cent. in dividends annually on its stock. For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

MR. HICKLING, WHO HAS DONE A LARGE banking and brokerage business for many years at No. 72 Broadway, New-York, now provides stocks in small lots to suit,

AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 62 BROADWAY and No. 21 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

1-16] COMMISSIONS, 25 SHARES 1 PER CENT. MARGIN. [1-16

Every one is delighted with Mr. Hickling's system, and as he is fully responsible no fear is felt of losing money. Over 300 people called yesterday, but no boys are ever allowed to speculate.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1877.

NOTICE.—THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS BANK having this day been reduced six thousand shares, the stockholders are hereby notified that on the 10th day of January next new certificates will be issued and pay-ment made for the canceled shares. The transfer-books will be closed on the 10th inst., except for the transfer of fractional shares. By order JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; loans bought; Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LON-DON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1877. Polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will close on the evening of the 15th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 28th

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this bank, No. 11 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-rectors held this day, PETER V. KING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this company.

E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this bank, for the election of 11 Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH (8th) DAY OF JANUARY, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY OF COLO-RADO have declared their regular quarterly divi-dend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, (2½ per cent.,) payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the com-pany. Transfer-books will close on the 12th inst. and open on the 17th inst. H. S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this company falling due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 4 Broad-st., New-York City, on and after that date.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, President and Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1877.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company close Dec. 11, 1877, re-open Jan. 2, 1878, when the semi-annual interest will be paid. FRED'K. H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK McINTYRE and FRANCIS H. TOBIAS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Patrick McIntyre and Francis H. Tobias, lately trading as McIntyre and Tobias, at the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York. In said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the credit-ors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the said City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of December, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bank-ruptcy was issued against the estate of MARGARET E. KOLLO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery or any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV. (MURRAY HILL.)—PARTIES RE-quiring exceptionally elegant apartments for the Winter, consisting of parlor and other rooms, private bath, &c., with private table if desired, can secure them on extremely reasonable terms by addressing IMMEDI-ATE, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 38TH STS.—Elegant parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room; third floor, front; with or without private table; large second-floor single room for gentleman; heated; hot and cold water; reference. Address M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, in a very desirable location, near 5th-av., would like one gentleman of refinement as a boarder, who can pay a fair price for a cheerful, comfortable home. Address L. H., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with or without private table; house thoroughly first-class; those wishing superior ac-commodations only need apply; references.

Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS—WITH A private French family, Protestant, with privilege of practicing the language; references. Address COM-FORT, Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PLEASANT HOME IN PRIVATE AMER-ican family, with two nice parlors, closets, water, and every convenience and comfort, very reasonable; one person preferred. No. 275 West 22d-st.

FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET to one or two gentlemen, or man and wife, with or without board, in a small private family. Call at No. 453 8th-av., second floor.

NO. 254 WEST 34TH-ST.—MRS. JAMES BIRD-sall's. Two handsome second-story rooms, front and rear, connecting, with suberior board, and immediate possession; reference required.

THREE ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, comprising whole second floor, to let, with or with-out board; house heated, all conveniences; family pri-vate; terms reasonable No. 209 East 50th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, NEAR 11TH-ST.—Desirable parlor floor, also rooms on third floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 30 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor rooms on second and fourth floors, gen-tlemen or families, with board; price moderate; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED suites for families and single rooms for ladies or gen-tlemen: home comforts, with hotel conveniences; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NOS. 51-53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADI-SON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms; private table if required; also, pleasant rooms for gentle-men; house, table, &c., strictly first-class.

SIXTEENTH-ST., NO. 135 EAST.—DESIRA-ble suite of rooms on parlor floor; also other rooms; with board; to families or gentlemen; references ex-changed.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—An elegant second floor, en suite or divided, single rooms for gentlemen; house refurnished; all conven-iences; excellent table; moderate rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH good board, a back parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; grate fire; terms, $18 per week. No. 155 West 36th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Pleasant rooms to let with board; house and loca-tion strictly first-class.

NO. 33 FIFTH-AV.

Sunny front suite; superior board; also, sunny double room; one front single room: terms moderate.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—A SUITE, SECOND floor, or separate, with board; or on third. No. 58 West 19th-st.; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 100, EAST, CORNER 4TH-AV.—Rooms to rent with board. Ref-erences required.

NO. 248 WEST 55TH-ST.—ELEGANT FRONT basement back room, with board; near Elevated and Broadway railroads; private family; terms very low.

NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—NEWLY-FUR-nished room, southern exposure; first-class table; very moderate terms; references.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH-ST.—A HANDSOME SEC-ond floor room, southern exposure, unexpectedly va-cated, at reasonable terms, with excellent table.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, handsome room, second floor, private bath; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 51 WEST.—Elegant double room, with board, suitable for gentle-man and wife or two gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR, bedroom, and dressing-room, third floor front, with or without private table; references.

ROOMS EN SU

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

The house of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 357 and 659 Broadway, is one of the very small number in this City which stand in the first rank as makers and dealers in furniture. There are only two or three such firms in New-York; and to say the truth, there is not room for more. The number of persons who, to a taste sufficiently cultivated to appreciate, add the sufficiency of means to buy only the very best kind of household furniture, is necessarily comparatively small. It must be noted, however, that the prices which used to be paid without a murmur for first-class goods two years ago, cannot be obtained now. Reductions have had to be made ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. Luckily, it has been possible to do this without ruin to the manufacturer, for there is no longer the heavy premium on gold to be calculated in the cost, and labor has been very much cheaper than it used to be. In such a trade as that of Solomon & Sons these are most important items, since so large an amount of their work is handmade and so much of the material used is imported. In looking over their stock, and particularly that class of goods which is in active demand in the holiday season, one is struck with the very low prices at which they are sold this year. For instance, an exquisitely-finished cabinet of ebony, 4½ feet in height, inlaid with ivory, with beautiful marquetrie work in the panels, was marked at $40. Two years ago it would have been $60 at least. Some pretty wall-brackets of ebony and ivory, very artistic in design, and showing the most careful workmanship, could be bought for $25 the pair; ladies' standing writing-desks and cabinets, easels, and the like articles, all in the latest designs and of the best material and workmanship, are sold at equally low figures. Such things make the best sort of presents, for they possess the qualities of beauty and usefulness, which latter is not common with the mass of fancy goods usually intended for holiday presents. An active trade is now being done in the materiel called "raw silk," which is now all the rage for window curtains. Every variety of this fabric, the best of the kind in the market, is on exhibit at Solomon & Sons', and it really seems unnecessary to add that there is every style of furniture which fashion and taste have called for.

Woman's Beauty.

Every lady ought to know that LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" is a combination of wholesome elements capable of imparting a natural and exquisitely beautiful complexion. Try it. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

LAME BACK.

For a lame and painful back, BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is positively the best known remedy. It acts at once, soothes and relieves pain immediately. It was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary porous plaster. It is recommended by physicians everywhere. Ask your physician if it is not the best plaster in the world.—*Advertisement.*

Great Reductions

IN

EVERY DEPARTMENT

LORD & TAYLOR

WISHING TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL STOCK, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR

New Goods for the Holidays,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1877,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces POPLIN ALPACA, 18c., formerly 25c.
125 pieces ALL WOOL SERGE, 33c., formerly 40c.
125 pieces DAMASSE, at 20c., formerly 25c.
100 pieces PLAIN DRESS GOODS, 25c., formerly 31c.
150 pieces ALL WOOL CASHMERE, at 50c., formerly 75c.
75 pieces ALL WOOL PLAID, 50c., formerly 75c.
100 pieces BOURETTES, at 31c., formerly 50c.

SILKS.

125 pieces PLAIN SILKS, all colors, at $1, formerly $1 50.
150 pieces HEAVIER, at $1 25, formerly $1 75.
75 pieces PLAIN BLACK SILK, at $1 25, formerly $1 85.
75 pieces EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILK, at $1 50, formerly $2.
60 pieces EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILK, at $2, formerly $3.

SHAWLS.

120 PLAIN LONG SHAWLS, $4 50, formerly $5 50.
100 FANCY LONG SHAWLS, $4 50, formerly $5 50.
125 PLAIN SQUARE SHAWLS, at $2, formerly $3.
130 FANCY SQUARE SHAWLS, at $2, formerly $3.
100 HEAVY WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS, at $4 50, formerly $6.
150 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, $8, formerly $11.
100 BROCHE DOUBLE SHAWLS, $12, formerly $15.

LADIES' SUITS.

75 ELEGANT STREET COSTUMES at $12, formerly $14.
100 COLORED CASHMERE SUITS, trimmed with silk, at $12 50, formerly $15.
125 COLORED DAMASSE SUITS $6 50, formerly $8 50.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS at $6 50, formerly $8 50.
150 BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $10, formerly $12 50.

Children's Suits.

75 CLOTH PRINCESS DRESSES at $1 88, formerly $2 25.
75 CLOTH POLONAISE at $3 50, formerly $4 50.
50 ELEGANT STUFF SUITS at $1 50, formerly $2 50.
50 ELEGANT BOURETTE SUITS, trimmed with braid, at $3, formerly $4.
50 ELEGANT SUITS, trimmed with fancy braid, at $5, formerly $6 50.

CLOAKS.

100 ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SACQUES at $2 50, formerly $4.
100 MOSCOW BEAVER SACQUES at $3, formerly $5.
150 BEAVER SACQUES, galloon and silk trimming, $4 50, formerly $6.
200 BEAVER SACQUES, silk and velvet trimming, at $8, formerly $10.
600 MATALASSE SACQUES, galloon silk or velvet trimming, at $8 to $20, formerly $10 to $30.
500 SILK MATALASSE SACQUES, richly trimmed, from $35 to $100.
ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE IN VELVET AND SILK FURLINED SACQUES AT MODERATE PRICES.

MISSES' CLOAKS.

THIS STOCK IS REPLETE WITH THE MOST BECOMING GARMENTS IN ALL THE ABOVE GOODS, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

☞ THEIR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT IS ABLY CONDUCTED, AND A PERFECT FIT IS GUARANTEED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE, AND 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST., N. Y.

HOLIDAY SEASON.

WE OFFER AT RETAIL, AT VERY LOW PRICES, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 Broadway.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY AT HUMPHREY'S, No. 109 Fulton-st., and No. 562 Broadway, just above 17th-st.

EHRICHS'

NOS. 287 to 295 EIGHTH-AVENUE, bet. 24th and 25th sts.

FIVE IMMENSE BUILDINGS

Crowded on every floor with SEASONABLE GOODS, marked at PRICES WHICH SURPRISE even our regular customers. THE PRICE OF EVERY ARTICLE HAS BEEN REDUCED. We offer only reliable goods. Do not buy elsewhere before paying us a visit of examination.

You can depend on one assurance, nothing is misrepresented in our advertisements. Every article will be found even better than advertised.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. COME AND SEE.

DO NOT POSTPONE YOUR PURCHASES UNTIL NEXT WEEK. Buy this week, if it is possible. Come in the morning if you can. Although we can accommodate and serve nearly THREE THOUSAND CUSTOMERS at the same time, yet we sometimes find it difficult to give everybody PROPER ATTENTION. So come this week, and come early in the day. YOU CAN SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY GOODS, AND WE WILL SAVE THEM FOR YOU UNTIL WANTED.

LADIES LIVING IN THE CITY will bear in mind that the Eighth-Avenue Cars pass our door, and that the Twenty-third-street Cars and Twenty-third-Street Stage Line will bring you conveniently to within one block of our establishment. LADIES ARRIVING AT GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., should take Fourth-Avenue Cars to 23d-st., and there connect with Twenty-third-Street Cars to 8th-avenue.

LADIES LIVING IN BROOKLYN can reach our establishment conveniently from Fulton Ferry by taking Bleecker-street Cars to 23d-street and 9th-avenue; from South Ferry by Twenty-third-Street Stages to 8th-avenue and 23d-street; from Grand-Street Ferry by green cars to Broadway and 23d-street, connecting with Twenty-third-Street Cars to 8th-avenue.

LADIES FROM GREEN POINT should take Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry, connecting with Twenty-third-Street Cars to 8th-avenue.

LADIES FROM HOBOKEN, crossing Christopher Street Ferry, can, by a short walk, take the Eighth-Avenue cars to our door.

LADIES FROM JERSEY CITY, crossing Desbrosses-Stret Ferry, can take the Eighth-Avenue cars corner Canal and Hudson, only a short distance from the ferry; crossing Twenty-third-street Ferry, take the Twenty-Third-street cars to 8th-avenue.



The largest assortment ever exhibited, all exclusively our own importation, and including many novelties not to be found elsewhere.

"THE TIMES" of Thursday last remarked, "EHRICH & CO. display novelties in Toys which can be seen at no other establishment in the City."

EVERYTHING TO DELIGHT THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

PRINTING PRESSES, from 50c. to $5 each.
MAGIC LANTERNS, from 35c. to $8 each.
SOLDIERED SETS complete at 98c., worth full $1 50.
GUNS, SWORDS, Caps, Epaulettes, Drums, Trumpets, &c., &c.
PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRES, with figures complete, at 98c., $1 50, $2, and upward.
TOOL CHESTS, best quality, at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50 and upward.
GAMES, PUZZLES, JUGGLERS' TRICKS, SLEIGHS, WAGONS, &c., &c.
KINDERGARTEN TOYS, BOX TOYS, LEAD SOLDIERS, CUBE GAMES, STABLES, GROCERY STORES, HORSES, all ANIMALS, &c., &c.

A WHOLE BUILDING DEVOTED TO HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large assortment of INGENIOUS MECHANICAL TOYS, both imported and domestic, at lower prices than ever offered before.

Great variety of TOYS, especially adapted for SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, FAIRS, &c.

TOY MERCHANTS supplied at less than the downtown wholesale prices.

DOLLS.

NO BABY SHOW CAN COMPETE WITH IT.

EVERY STYLE FROM 5 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
CHINA DOLLS at 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and up.
WAX DOLLS, at 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and up.
FINER WAX DOLLS, at 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., $1.
INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLLS, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1 and up.
FRENCH DOLLS, with movable heads.
FINEST WAX DOLLS, with movable heads.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED DRESSED DOLLS in over 100 different costumes.
BOY DOLLS, LONDON RAG DOLLS, BABY DOLLS, &c.; DOLL BODIES, DOLL HEADS, DOLL ARMS, DOLL WIGS, DOLL CLOTHING, SHAWLS, HATS, HOODS, LACE CAPS, DOLL KID GLOVES, SHOES, FANS, DOLL JEWELRY, CHATELAINES, WATCHES, PARASOLS, DOLL SILK and COTTON STOCKINGS, DOLL SHOES, DOLL SKATES, DOLL TOILET SETS—anything and everything suitable for a Doll's comfort and convenience. DOLL HOUSES, PARLORS, FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

COME AND SEE OUR MARVELOUS FRENCH TOYS.

**THE PROUD PEACOCK,
THE SAUCY ORGAN-GRINDER, WITH MONKEY,
THE CHARMING WALTZERS,
THE ITALIAN HARPIST,
THE PRETTY NURSE,
&c., &c.,**

all with wonderful mechanical action, and to be found at no other establishment in the United States.

CHILDREN'S STRONG CHAIRS at 29c., worth 50c.
WALNUT BUREAUS at 40c., worth 75c.
TEA SETS in PEWTER, CHINA, and SILVER-PLATED WARE from 10c. to $12.
Rich assortment of CHRISTMAS-TREE ORNAMENTS, CANDY BOXES, &c.
MUSICAL AND REVOLVING CHRISTMAS-TREE HOLDERS, a decided novelty.
WHITMAN'S BEST CANDIES AT THE CANDY COUNTER.



SEAL SACQUES.

We have, the past week, made a sweeping purchase of EVERY REAL SEAL SACQUE of one of the best and largest manufacturers, and are so enabled to offer them at the following wonderful prices:

REAL SEAL SACQUES at $37 50, worth fully $60.
REAL SEAL SACQUES at $42 50, worth fully $70.
REAL SEAL SACQUES at $55, worth fully $75.
REAL SEAL SACQUES, full 32 inches long, at $60, $65, $67 50, $70, and $75, the cheapest, worth full $100.
REAL SEAL SACQUES at $80, $85, $90, $95, and $100, all fully 40 per cent. under value.
Magnificent SEALSKIN SACQUES at $120, $135, and $150.

LET NO LADY BUY A SEALSKIN SACQUE BEFORE EXAMINING THE QUALITY AND PRICES OF OUR SACQUES. ONLY RELIABLE FURS SOLD.

NO MISREPRESENTATIONS ALLOWED AT OUR COUNTERS.

GREAT SALE OF REAL SEAL MUFFS.

300 REAL SEAL MUFFS, all good quality, perfectly lined and richly trimmed, at $5 75, $6 25, $7, $8, $10, and $12.
REAL SEAL SETS, muff and long boas, at $15, $18, $20, $23, $26, $30, $35, and upward.
REAL MINK MUFFS, four stripes, at $8 50, $9, $10 50, $12, $15, and up.
REAL MINK SETS, MUFF AND BOA, at $13, $15, $16 50, $18, $20, $22 50, $25, $30, $35, $40, and up.
BLACK RUSSIAN FOX SETS at $3 90, $5, and $6 75.
IMITATION SEAL SETS at $3 82, $4 50, and $5 25.
BLACK FRENCH LYNX MUFFS at $2 35, $3 50, $4.
300 IMITATION MINK MUFFS at $1 40.
IMITATION MINK SETS, satin lined, extra, at $3 75.
SQUIRREL PLATES for FUR LININGS at $5, $5 50, $10, $12, $14.
SQUIRREL FUR CLOAK LININGS, cut, shaped, and ready to SEW ON CIRCULARS, hood and all, very finest quality at $36, worth fully $60.
SILK CIRCULARS, fur lined, finest quality, magnificently trimmed, 51 inches deep, at $92 50, worth fully $125; 54 inches deep at $100, worth fully $140.
CHILDREN'S FURS, 1,000 styles, from 45c. upward.
MISSES' REAL SEAL, CHINCHILLA, and ERMINE FURS at lowest prices.
Large variety of REAL SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
One lot of BLACK FUR TRIMMINGS at 50c. a yard, cannot be purchased elsewhere under $1 25 per yard.
One lot BLACK CONEY TRIMMINGS, at 15c. yard.

REPAIRING FURS A SPECIALTY.

Ladies' Underwear.

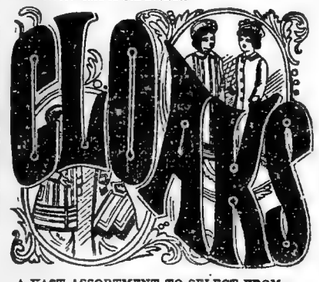
Our Great 95c. Sale Continued.

OUR FINEST FRENCH UNDERCLOTHING ALL REDUCED.

BEAUTIFUL HAND-EMBROIDERED SACQUE CHEMISES at $1 11 and $1 25.
EXTRA FINE TUCKED AND HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISES at $1 35.
RICHEST HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISES, over 30 different designs; would be cheap at $2 75, reduced to $1 95.
Striking reduction in
INFANTS' WEAR, CORSETS, &c., &c.

GLOVES.

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE, FOR LADY, GENTLEMAN, OR CHILD. OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.



A VAST ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.
ALL OF GOOD MATERIALS; PERFECT IN SHAPE AND FINISH. ALL ENORMOUSLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
HANDSOME CLOAKS reduced to $4 50, $5 50, $7 50.
ELEGANT CLOAKS reduced to $7 95 and $8 50.
RICH CLOAKS reduced to $10, $12, and $15.
EXTRA FINE MATELASSE CLOAKS reduced to $18, $20, and $25.
Same garments sold formerly from $30 to $40.
EVERY SUIT in our establishment is offered at less than the cost of the materials. Ladies who desire to purchase desirable garments at unusual prices should not neglect this opportunity.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

MANY NOVELTIES TO BE FOUND AT NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

ELEGANT WORK-BOXES in Ebony, Russia Leather, and Crystal.
RICH JEWEL CASKETS, Paris made, in Leather, Pearl, and Crystal.
WRITING-DESKS for ladies and gentlemen, inlaid with pearl, silver, and mosaic work.
FINE ASSORTMENT of LADIES' WORK-BASKETS, plain or furnished.
FINE ALBUMS at 98c., worth $1 50.
Extra large and FINE ALBUMS from $1 50 upward.
Fine EASEL ALBUMS at 88c.; worth $1 50.
Larger size at $1 75; worth fully $2 50.
RICHER STYLES at $2, $2 50, $3 50, $4, and upward.
DRESSING-CASES, CIGAR-CASES, CIGAR-STANDS, ASH-TRAYS, INK-STANDS, FANCY PEN-WIPERS, FINE POCKET-BOOKS, POCKET DIARIES, CARD-CASES, POCKET NECESSARIES, &c., &c.
PERFUME STANDS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
SEWING CASES, THIMBLE CASES, MUSIC BOXES, &c.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS, complete, at 95c.; worth $1 50.
FINE GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, with beveled glass tops, at $1 48; worth $2 50.
EXTRA FINE GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at $2, $2 50, $3 50, $4, and upward.
Large sample line of FINE BONBONNIERES at moderate prices.

We will offer on MONDAY
100 DOZEN PLUSH AND CHENILLE HAT SCARFS AT 82c., reduced from $1 50. Every conceivable color. We will sell only 100 dozen at the price.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL LACE AND SILK COLLARETTES, BOWS, JABOTS, BIBS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
Novelties in LADIES' COIFFURES and BREAKFAST CAPS, LACE TOILET SETS, AND BUREAU COVERS, SATIN PIN-CUSHIONS, LACE APRONS, &c.
ELEGANT HAND-EMBROIDERED LOT TIES, reduced from $1 40 to 75c.
PRETTY HAND-EMBROIDERED LOT TIES, reduced from $1 25 to 75c.
CREPE LISSE SILK-EMBROIDERED TIES, from 50c. to 25c.
EXQUISITE SILK BOWS, reduced from 31c. to 17c.
STYLISH SILK BOWS, LACE TRIMMED, reduced from 50c. to 33c.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. SPECIAL ORDERS MADE UP IN ONE HOUR'S NOTICE.

REDUCTIONS in the prices of our DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, MERINO UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, JEWELRY, AND COUNTLESS FANCY NOTIONS.

EHRICH & CO.,

EIGHTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.,

HAVE IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON

RICH, RARE, AND ELEGANT

ORIENTAL NOVELTIES,

CONSISTING OF

TEKEEAN,
TIFLIS,
SMYRNA,
PERSIAN,
TURKISH, AND
INDIAN

Rugs and Carpets,

ALL OF WHICH

They Will Offer at Remarkably

LOW PRICES.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

B. L. Solomon & Sons,

Parlor Furniture,
Cabinets,
Easels,
Pedestals,
Tables,
Book Cases,
Fancy Chairs,
Curtains of the new style Raw Silks.

Prices in accordance with the times.

657 and 659 BROADWAY.
Opposite Bond Street.

FURS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

The Only Fur House in this City

WHO RECEIVED AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD AND DIPLOMA

FOR

SEAL SACQUES,
FANCY FURS,
ROBES, &c.

OUR PRICES THIS SEASON ARE

25 PER CENT. LOWER

THAN LAST YEAR.

449 BROADWAY AND 26 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.



HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, Smokers' Articles, &c.; Amber and Ivory Goods, Back Combs, Brushes, Walking Canes, &c., at the Manufactory of F. J. KALDENBERG, No. 125 Fulton-st., near Nassau.

Branch Stores: No. 6 Astor House, Broadway, No. 71 Nassau-st., corner John.

HOLIDAY DRESS PATTERNS.

Large additions will be made to this stock on MONDAY, DEC. 10, of NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS

Suitable for Christmas Presents.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

New Year's Gifts.

SEAL SACQUES, CLOAKS, and SETS,
and other FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE FURS,
PARIS-MADE EVENING, CARRIAGE, and STREET COSTUMES,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
ELEGANTLY-EMB'D, LACE-TRIMMED, and FANCY COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, choicely mounted in GOLD, SILVER, IVORY, and fancy designs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LADIES IN SEARCH OF FITTING AND APPROPRIATE PRESENTS FOR THEIR FAMILES AND FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS CHOICE AND ELEGANT OBJECTS SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON,
WE HAVE MADE A GENERAL REDUCTION OF FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
ON OUR STOCKS OF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, PLUSHES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. LACES, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. UNDERWEAR, WORK-BOXES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WRITING-DESKS, DRESSING-CASES, FANS, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. POCKET-BOOKS, WALLETS, SACHELS,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. BAGS, BELTS, ALBUMS, BRONZES, DOLLS, PERFUMERY, PAPER, &c., &c.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st.,
UNION-SQUARE.

DELICIOUS!

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

BREAKFAST

COCOA

(IN TINS.)

This article meets all the requirements of a FOOD for DYSPEPTICS, being so delicate as not to disagree with the most sensitive, while for the HEALTHY it is a delightful beverage. It is the most ECONOMICAL preparation of Cocoa for consumers, as well as the most DELICIOUS.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

VANILLA CHOCOLATES

are said by CONNOISSEURS to excel all others in richness and

EXQUISITE FLAVOR!!

PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, and many others have these goods for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH-AV & 22d-ST.,

INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

Upholstery Department,

TO WHICH THEY HAVE RECENTLY ADDED MANY

NEW AND RICH DESIGNS

IN

LACE CURTAINS,

GUIPURE, AND SATIN BED-SPREADS AND SHAMS,

RAW SILK TAPESTRIES,

BROCATELLES DAMASKS,

Satins, Coteline Plushes,

JUTES, IN ALL COLORS.

BEDS AND BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

where you can get the best articles for the least money.

PACHTMANN & MOELICH,

No. 363 Canal-st., New-York,

are SELLING WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARES at prices never before reached.

A NEW STOCK OF CLOCKS AND BRONZES at lowest possible prices.

Our friends will confer a favor by sending their orders for diamond work and hair jewelry early as possible, so as to prevent disappointment during holiday week.

J. & C. JOHNSTON

Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE HAD CONSIGNED TO THEM BY A FRENCH SILK IMPORTER HIS WHOLE STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS,

CONSISTING OF

700 PIECES,

WHICH HE HAS AUTHORIZED THEM TO SELL AT

RETAIL.

THE PRICES WILL AVERAGE FROM 25c. TO $1 50 A YARD LESS THAN THE LIKE GOODS WERE EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY ARE THE PRODUCTION OF THE

MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS

OF

LYONS, FRANCE.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.

Their patrons and the public are invited to the sale, which offers to them so many unprecedented advantages in the way of

RARE BARGAINS

That the firm feel warranted in stating that a similar opportunity has never before been offered to the public.

J. & C. Johnston,

Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

OF

FURNITURE

TO REDUCE STOCK PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1878, WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FINE FURNITURE.

For instance:
Handsome Shaving-stands, $3 50 and upward.
Foot Rests, $1 50 and upward.
Elegant Work Table, $6 and upward.
Ladies' Desks, inclosed, Queen Anne style, $10 and upward.
Comfortable Easy Chairs, Bamboo, black and gilt, $3 50 and upward.
Easels, $6 and upward.
Music-stands, black and gilt, $4.
And a very large stock of every kind of Cabinet Ware, Draperies, Mirrors, &c., at equally low prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Stores, 104, 106, and 103 West 14th-st.,

Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

HEIDSIECK & CO.,

DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE.

Vintage 1874.

THE PIONEER of the GENUINE FINE DRY WINES.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING WINE MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

35 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS

THONET BROTHERS

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Austrian Bent Wood FURNITURE.

808 BROADWAY. 808

UNRIVALLED IN
DURABILITY,
ELEGANCE,
ELASTICITY,
SUPERIOR LIGHTNESS,
VARIETY OF STYLES.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HAZELTON PIANO

"The Finest in the World."

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES

"At Great Bargains for Cash."

Pianos sold on easy terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Send for our Catalogue and Price List.

HAZELTON BROS.,
Warerooms, Nos. 34 and 36 University-place, New-York

CALL AND SEE THE

HOLIDAY EXHIBITION

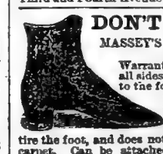
AT

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Third and Fourth Avenue cars stop in front of the store.



DON'T FAIL TO USE

MASSEY'S REVOLVING SHOE HEEL PROTECTOR.

Warranted to wear the heel evenly on all sides, maintaining an upright tread to the foot, and avoiding uneven wear of the sole and upper. It doubles the durability of Shoes and Boots, saves expense of reheeling, is *noiseless*, does not tire the foot, and does not slip. No nails to wear the carpet. Can be attached by any one. Twelve sizes made, suitable for all Shoes and Boots. Samples, with tool and directions for applying, sent post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. N. B.—In ordering, send width of heel for proper size. Address

MASSEY REVOLVING SHOE HEEL CO.,
No. 824 Broadway, New-York.

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CERTIFICATE:

"**This is to certify** *that the piano-fortes of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, comprising Concert and Parlor Grand, Square and Upright, exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876,* **presented the greatest totality of excellent qualities** *and novelty of construction, and in all points of excellence they received our* **highest average of points,** *and accordingly our unanimous opinion concedes to Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS'* **Highest degree of excellence in all their styles.**'"

Signed:

WILLIAM THOMSON,	HENRY K. OLIVER,
E. LEVASSEUR,	GEORGE P. BRISTOW,
ED. FAVRE PERRET,	JAMES C. WATSON,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,	JOSEPH HENRY,
J. E. HILGARD,	F. A. P. BARNARD.

The examining Judges further certify that the STEINWAY piano-fortes were rated far above all other competing exhibits in each and every style, and reached a

GRAND TOTAL AVERAGE OF

95 1-2 out of a possible 96!!

One New-York piano-maker having not only published the Judges' signatures attached to an altered report, but also dishonestly advertised that he had received an average of 95 out of a possible 96, the examining Judges certify that he reached an average of 90¾ only, ranking but THIRD on Square pianos, and FOURTH on Parlor Grands.

The above certificates can be seen at our warerooms.

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"*For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos, as also* **highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos;** *largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also most disposition of the strings and construction and bearing of the metal frame.*"

The Report then minutely describes and emphatically indorses the six principal patented improvements which have rendered the Steinway the

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The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

REBEL DESIGNS ON THE TREASURY.

THE INSIDIOUS CHARACTER OF THE BILL OF MR. WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA—THE BURDEN OF PROOF OF DISLOYALTY OF CLAIMANTS THROWN ON THE GOVERNMENT—HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DISALLOWED CLAIMS VIRTUALLY ADMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Attention was directed in THE TIMES' dispatches of Friday last to an insidious effort that is being made by Democratic members of Congress to remove some of the safeguards thrown around the Treasury to protect it against the indiscriminate attacks of that class of Southern claimants who allege that they sustained heavy damages for property destroyed or taken by the Army without compensation during the rebellion. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, last week attempted to have passed a resolution in the House taking a large number of these claims from the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, where they are suspended for lack of sufficient evidence to establish their character as proper claims against the Government, and refer them to a select committee, with authority to report a bill that will remove them from the departments where they are now suspended and send them to some other tribunal for adjudication. This movement, it seems, is only a part of the general plan directed to break down barriers erected by law to protect the Treasury. Under existing law every claimant for damages growing out of the operations of the armies during the rebellion is required to prove his loyalty to the United States as a condition precedent to the consideration of his claims. The necessity for, and justice of, this provision of law will be readily recognized. There were undoubtedly many Union men in the South who suffered heavily during the rebellion, but all such were made so conspicuous by their loyalty that they experience little difficulty in establishing their steadfast adherence and fealty to the United States. It is just and prudent to require citizens of Southern States presenting claims for war damages to submit proof of their loyalty, because the presumption is that all the citizens of those States were engaged, directly or indirectly, in rebellion against the Federal Government. Strict as has been the application of this principle, it is believed that, by means of forged papers and false oaths, many claims have been awarded by the Court of Claims, and by some executive departments of the Government, to persons who were engaged in rebellion against the Government. It is now proposed to repeal the law requiring proof of loyalty as a condition precedent to the consideration of war claims, and, by reversing the principle of the existing law, declare that every man who presents a claim of this character shall be presumed to have been loyal, and unless the Government shall be able to show otherwise his bill of damages must be allowed. Mr. Wilson, the author of the resolution referred to last week in these dispatches, is also the author of this proposition. Mr. Wilson has put his proposition into a bill, and given it a title which conceals its real character and purpose. This bill is numbered 1,749, and is entitled "A bill to define the meaning of certain legal terms." After defining what shall be the meaning of the terms "loyalty" and "loyal citizen" as employed in the laws of the United States, the bill concludes thus: "And that the loyalty of each citizen shall be presumed until his or her disloyalty shall be affirmatively proven." The effect of such a law would be to open the Treasury to almost every Southern man who sustained any loss during the rebellion, no matter what may have been his conduct or feelings toward the Government of the United States. It would throw the entire burden of proof on the Government, and, considering the feeling among Southern people on this subject, every one knows that it would be a legal impossibility for the Government, in a majority of cases, to overcome the presumption which Mr. Wilson's bill would establish in favor of claimants. No matter how actively engaged in the rebellion a claimant for damages may have been, his neighbors would not volunteer to furnish evidence for the United States, first, because they might be claimants themselves, and second, because, even if they were disposed to testify in favor of the Government the fear of bodily injury would deter them from so doing. A people who will maltreat and murder inoffensive people for political purposes, would not hesitate to visit the same punishment upon those who would give testimony that would exclude them from the benefits which Mr. Wilson intends to extend by his bill. Mr. Wilson's bill would revive and make good nearly all the claims rejected by the Claims Commission, and would compel the Government to pay several hundred million dollars of claims. The title to his bill is a misnomer. It should read: "A bill to require the Government of the United States to pay all claims for damages sustained during the rebellion."

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER GUARD.

SENSATIONAL STORIES OF THREATENED WAR DISPOSED OF—DIAZ'S GOOD FAITH UNDOUBTED—THE TROOPS RECENTLY ORDERED TO TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Great surprise is expressed in official circles at the sensational dispatches being telegraphed from Washington with reference to the relations between this Government and that of Mexico. The fact is, there is now a better state of feeling toward Mexico than at any previous time since the border troubles began. President Hayes and the Cabinet are unanimously of opinion that Diaz is in earnest in his efforts to avoid all cause for difficulty with this Government, and that he is doing all that he possibly can to suppress lawlessness on the Rio Grande. Ample evidence of the sincerity of Diaz was furnished by Señor Zamacona, and laid before the Cabinet at its meeting on Friday last, and this evidence is corroborated by that of military officers serving in Texas. The agents of Lerdo are very active in their efforts to defeat the recognition of Diaz by this Government, and it is believed the sensational dispatches now being furnished from Washington are in Lerdo's interest. Comment has been made on the movement of the Twentieth Infantry to the Rio Grande, and the fact that officers were advised not to take their families along has been construed to mean that active service is anticipated. The Twentieth Infantry has been ordered to Texas because of the necessity for additional force there, and not because of any change in the situation. Gen. Ord explained to the President that marauding can only be prevented by maintaining a guard along the entire Rio Grande border. At present troops are stationed along that river at intervals of 150 miles or more. It is now proposed to send additional troops, so that these stations may be increased and their distance reduced to one day's march from each other. As the troops recently directed to Texas will be required to live in tents until barracks can be erected, officers of such troops were very properly advised not to take their families.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DANGER.

EXPOSURE TO DESTRUCTION BY FIRE—INSECURE CONDITION OF THE ROOMS FOR RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS IN THE CAPITOL—GEN. BUTLER'S BILL TO ESTABLISH AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Butler's bill to provide for the protection of public records and property against loss and damage by fire provides: "That in all buildings containing public property or public records of the Government of the United States, the head of the department having control of such building is hereby authorized to put up and use an automatic signal telegraph of such improved kind and description, adopted and now in public use, as is fitted and adapted to transmit signals of fire by means of unusual degree of heat." The second section authorizes a commission, to be composed of the Commissioner of Patents, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to examine such automatic signal telegraph systems as may be submitted by the owners and agents thereof, and select such a one as is best adapted for the purpose of the earliest transmission by signal of the occurrence of fire, and to certify to the heads of the several departments of the Government such system of signals as may be approved by them. The passage of this bill might answer very well to give notice of the presence of an "unusual degree of heat," but what is most urgently needed is a law that will make the occurrence of fire in public buildings comparatively impossible. The disastrous conflagration at the Interior Department last Summer served to direct public attention to the utter insecurity of public property and records, and appeals have been made to Congress to make a law that will remove the danger now threatening every public building in Washington, including the Capitol. Telegraphic signals, such as are proposed by Gen. Butler's bill, would, no doubt, have transmitted early information of the presence of an unusual degree of heat in the loft of the Interior Department Building, but the disaster would have happened all the same. There is really more urgency for prompt action in this direction than is suspected by Congressmen. The Capitol building is stored with tons of paper, crowded into inaccessible rooms and narrow passages, and should a fire ever break out in any of those places, it is impossible to foresee the extent of the damage that would follow. The document-room of the House is a tinder-box that may produce a conflagration any day. It is located in the rear of the hall of the old House of Representatives, adjoining the Congressional library, and in close proximity to the dome. It is filled with defective flues, and during a considerable portion of the Winter wood fires are maintained in open fire-places in the very midst of papers that are constantly being moved about in a loose manner by the attendants. Should a fire occur in any of the rooms devoted to the storage and distribution of books and documents, it would be impossible to check it before great damage would be done. An architect who has recently examined the House document-room expresses the belief that should a fire originate there, not only the Congressional library but the very dome of the Capitol might be destroyed. The dome, as is well known, is constructed of iron, and the effect of intense heat upon its supports would cause them to twist and warp to an extent that might cause the dome to topple over. What should be done at once by Congress is to remove the combustible matter from the Capitol and other public buildings, and introduce such improvements and alterations in those places used for storage as will make it impossible for any great damage to be done should fire occur. Scientific appliances to communicate the location and intensity of heat would be very well in their way, but it would be vastly better to remove the tons of combustibles that may be found in all the public buildings, and make such alterations and improvements as will render them secure against damage or loss to any considerable extent. To illustrate the ignorance existing as to the condition of the Capitol, it is stated that a few days ago it was proposed to place iron shelves against the semi-circular wall of the old House of Representatives in that way provide for the safety of a very large quantity of documents. The proposal being called to the attention of Architect Clark, he replied that the very wall itself against which it was suggested to place the shelves was nothing but laths and plaster. Mr. Clark does not think a fire would disturb the dome, but admits that among the possibilities of a great fire in the Capitol would be its destruction.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

DIVISION OF THE WORK AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—THE DRAFTING A TARIFF ACT ASSIGNED TO MR. WOOD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee of the House on Ways and Means, appointed some time ago to consider the Tariff and Revenue bills referred to the committee, has met and divided its labors so as to give each of the five members a share. It will be remembered that the sub-committee consists of Mr. Wood, Chairman, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Burchard, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Tucker. In the arrangement of labor the lot of drawing the Tariff bill fell to Mr. Wood, who is applying himself with great industry to that work. The bill, when drawn, will of course have to be considered by the sub-committee, though they will doubtless give it only a formal examination, and then it will be brought before the full committee for final action. The committee will go over each paragraph of the bill, line by line, and what will happen to the original draft before it is ready for presentation to the House is a matter of the utmost uncertainty. Mr. Wood's draft of the bill will undoubtedly be a harmonious and well-digested tariff act, designed to improve existing law without too violent changes. It is not probable that the bill will be presented to the full committee until near the end of January, though the sub-committee will remain in Washington most of the time during the recess and endeavor to complete the draft as soon as possible. So far as can be learned all the principal topics of the tariff discussion are yet held in abeyance, to be decided as the work upon the bill advances in accordance with the spirit which will guide the final arrangement of the whole tariff schedule. It is not now probable that any bill will be submitted to the House or to the full committee based upon any wild or speculative theories, but, on the other hand, a practical and useful measure is rather to be expected.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

CASE OF COL. FRENCH, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE—THE CHARGES REGARDED AS FRIVOLOUS—MR. STEPHENS' TEXAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—TO-DAY'S SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Republican Senate caucus to dispose of the question of electing a new Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate is expected to meet to-morrow. The committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. French in the caucus of Friday met yesterday, and it is understood that the charges were so frivolous and the evidence so flimsy that no report can be made by the committee which will disturb Mr. French. In respect to the charge that he has appointed Democrats, it is admitted that six are upon the rolls, but three of them are messengers for Democratic committee rooms. When the Senate gave the Democrats these rooms, three or four years ago, by the consent of all they were allowed to have Democrats for messengers. The statement that Mr. Barnum had a man on the rolls who was doing nothing is pronounced false. Mr. Barnum has no one appointed on his recommendation. The opponents of Mr. French, however, are rather numerous, and the result of the caucus may perhaps be regarded as uncertain, since both parties claim to have a majority. It is said by the opponents of Mr. French that the investigation will have no effect on the action of the caucus, but that a new Sergeant-at-Arms will surely be chosen.

The Texas-Pacific Railroad bill introduced by Mr. Stephens cuts down the rates of subsidy per mile hitherto asked for by Mr. Scott, and cuts off the branches from Government aid which were intended to connect the road with several points on the Mississippi River. The bill is, no doubt, a great improvement upon those heretofore considered, but if a subsidy is to be allowed under any circumstances there must be a much greater reduction per mile in the bonds on which the Government is to pay interest. The Railroad Committee can find out by inquiry that $25,000 per mile for the easiest portion of the road is at least double the sum required in its construction. It is a matter of experience, fully proved within the last two years, that in the level country of Western Texas a road-bed can be made and laid with steel rails at a cost not much exceeding $10,000 per mile. The strictly difficult or mountainous part of the road is not extremely costly, but, perhaps, for 150 to 200 miles, the sum of $35,000 per mile may be expended.

Mr. Thurman, Mr. Christiancy, and Mr. McDonald, composing a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, have in charge the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and were at work upon it on Saturday. Mr. Thurman is anxious to have the bill completed and reported to the Senate at the earliest possible date, in order that an attempt may be successfully made to secure its complete consideration.

It is expected that the Eustis case will be taken up and disposed of in the Senate to-morrow, and it is announced that Mr. Matthews will call up his resolution upon the silver question. It is expected that every Senator who will vote for any silver proposition whatever, will vote for this resolution, since it is of no binding force, and will not in any way affect existing law. If a vote is reached it will undoubtedly show the very fullest strength of the silver men, and the list of yeas may include those who would not vote for a specific provision of law which should carry out the spirit of the resolution.

THE MONETARY QUESTION.

MEETING OF ADVOCATES OF THE SILVER AND ANTI-RESUMPTION BILLS TO FORM AN ORGANIZATION TO FURTHER THESE MEASURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A meeting of the advocates of the remonetization of silver and of the repeal of the Resumption act, was held last night in one of the committee-rooms at the Capitol. The purpose of the meeting was to effect an organization for the dissemination of appeals and arguments in favor of their peculiar theories, and had in view, also, the establishing of an organization for the remonetization of silver, and the repeal of the Resumption act. About 30 persons were present in all, among whom were Senator Jones of Nevada, Messrs. Kelley of Pennsylvania, Ewing of Ohio, Buckner and Bland of Missouri; Oliver of Iowa, and other members of the House. In addition to these, there were present Z. S. Smith, of Kentucky; John G. Drew, of New-Jersey; W. P. Groom, editor of the *Mercantile Journal*, New-York; Frederick Stanton and Thomas J. Durant, of the District of Columbia, and Edward Daniels, of Richmond, Va. It was determined to make an effort to effect a national organization, and for this purpose a committee was appointed to invite a gentleman from each State having representatives in Congress who favor the remonetization of silver and repeal of resumption. The committee thus selected will constitute a general committee, and will appoint such other business committees as may be determined upon. Those present at this meeting disclaim that any organization of a political character, intended to antagonize existing parties, is contemplated. Their efforts will be directed solely to secure the passage by Congress of the two measures spoken of.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

VIEWS OF THE ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE—THE PROJECT OF AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Samoan Ambassador and Mr. Colmesnil, his counsel, have had several interviews with the Secretary of State in regard to the negotiation of a treaty of friendship and commerce. Mr. Colmesnil says that, in case no treaty should be negotiated, the result would be the same as in the case of Fiji a few years ago, namely, English annexation. Samoa has asked England for a protectorate, but has been refused. Sir Arthur Gordon told those who made the application that he did not understand the word "protectorate," and advised them to go home, think over the matter, and conclude to give England the control of Samoa. He would then negotiate with them. Mr. Colmesnil says the result of the annexation of Fiji has been disastrous to the natives and to the planters. When the Fiji people were independent, they solicited the United States, as the Samoans now do, for a treaty of some kind whereby they could be protected from foreign aggression. The United States listened, but did not respond. After repeated failures, the King of Fiji, (Cacambow,) concluded to give the islands to England, and for this he was granted a life pension of $15,000, but none of his people received any compensation whatever. Ever since the annexation English soldiers have been continually employed in subjecting the mountaineers, who, having no love for the white man except when he was cooked, rebelled against the new Government. The Government has a labor inspector who hires out prisoners taken in war to planters at from £3 to £4 a year, while others are required to labor on the roads and public works. Besides, large numbers of natives from neighboring islands, the Solomon group principally, are brought over to Fiji, and hired out by the Government, or under Government supervision for two or five years at £3 or £4 a year—American money, $15 or $20. The contractors clothe and feed them in an indifferent way.

Mr. Colmesnil says the English want to acquire Samoa in the same manner as they did Fiji, and have offered very liberal terms to the Samoans with that view, but they will never consent so long as they hope for protection by the United States. They are a more intelligent and a much superior class of natives than the Fijians, and they understand the principle of self-government too well to tamely surrender themselves to British rule.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

LETTER OF MR. PINCHBACK TO GOV. NICHOLLS WITHDRAWING HIS CREDENTIALS—REVIEW OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ELECTION—CRITICISM OF THE SENATE IN SEATING GOV. KELLOGG WITH A WEAKER CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following is the letter of P. B. S. Pinchback to Gov. Nicholls announcing his retirement from the contest for a seat in the United States Senate as Senator from Louisiana:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1877.

To his Excellency Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: On the 14th day of January, 1873, I was elected by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1873, and my credentials, duly signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached, were presented to the Senate of the United States. On the 13th of January, 1875, and pending the action of the United States Senate on the credentials of 1873, to cover what might be deemed any irregularity in the first action, the General Assembly of Louisiana re-elected me Senator as though in case of a vacancy, and my second credentials, duly signed by the Executive and attested by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached, were presented to the Senate. In February of 1876 the Senate passed on my credentials of 1873, and, by a vote of 29 to 31, resolved "that P. B. S. Pinchback be not seated Senator from Louisiana for the term of six years from March 4, 1873, leaving, nevertheless, the credentials of 1875 still before the Senate, and the title created by the election of that year undetermined. My defeat in my first contest was referable to the votes of certain Republican Senators, and on the alleged ground that the Returning Board that gave certificates to the members of the General Assembly of 1873 was unconstitutional, and the Legislature organized thereon illegal. With the credentials of 1875 still pending before the Senate, and inferring from the action of the Senators above referred to, relative to the powers and decisions of the Electoral Commission, and more recently from their seating William Pitt Kellogg, that the opinions of these gentlemen as to the constitutional powers of the Returning Board in the matter of creating a Legislature had undergone a change, I determined to make a second contest for my seat in the Senate. A majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, including three Republican members, have, however, reported that James B. Eustis is lawfully entitled to a seat in the United States Senate for the unexpired term for which I was elected. Not willing under the circumstances to continue this contest, and by a seemingly factious opposition to embarrass Mr. Eustis and deprive the State of her due representation, I now, respectfully, tender to you, as chief Executive of Louisiana, my resignation. I deem it proper in this connection, as a matter of justice to myself and my friends, to direct attention to the exceptional action had in my case, especially as the same appears in contrast with the prompt and partisan support of Gov. Kellogg. I admit that there were irregularities attaching to the constitution of the General Assembly of 1873 of such a character as to put in question, to some extent, the legal status of said General Assembly. Its members bore credentials from a returning board whose legal character was determined and recognized by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, but from the opposition of Gov. Warmoth, the custodian of the returns of the election, they were unable to obtain possession of said returns, and their action in making the canvass and promulgation of votes was to some extent based upon statements and certificates of votes furnished by the United States Supervisors and other secondary evidence. Necessarily, their decisions were to some extent conjectural and uncertain, but the best the necessities of the case allowed; and the Legislature thus declared was authorized under the Constitution to cure and determine any defects that might exist in the title of its membership. This body actually existed for its constitutional term of two years, enacted the legislation that governed the State for that period, and was deemed of sufficient validity to canvass and declare the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; and the executive officers were not only recognized by the judiciary of the State and by the President of the United States, but exercised their functions within the State for the full term of their office. Supplementing these considerations by the further fact that Louisiana was largely Republican in its masses, I believe that, as Senator-elect, I not only represented the popular will of the State, but possessed a title substantially legal and valid; yet, I submitted to the decision of the Senate on the assumption that honorable Senators were not only honest in the grave constitutional objections that they raised, but were so far acting from conviction as would authorize the expectation of consistency of conduct when a similar case should be presented for their consideration.

Now, I find, when Gov. Kellogg presents a claim essentially like my own, but weaker, that the gentlemen who so earnestly combatted my claim promptly, and without hesitation, admit and defend his. The Packard Legislature, so-called, derived its credentials from the legal Returning Board; and said board, unlike that of 1873, could be specific and definite in its promulgation of the election, but, as a matter of fact, not from lack of knowledge, but of choice, excluded men who had received a majority of the votes cast, as appeared from the official returns before them, and seated in my stead, to destroy a quorum in each house. They thus, by the practical disfranchisement of the citizens, created a Legislature which could not exist except by the defeat of the popular will. The Assembly of 1873 may have inadvertently, and by the entered ignorance of the only tribunal competent to act in the premises, had men in it not entitled to set therein; but the Packard Assembly, in its Senate and in its House, held members in sufficient numbers to have broken the quorum in each, who were put there to the knowledge of the Returning Board, not only without having received a majority of votes, but to the exclusion of other men who were well understood to have been elected. This Assembly passed away in a few weeks, without leaving behind it, as the evidence of its existence, a single living statute. An election by such a body is certified to by Gov. Packard, whose title was as baseless, and whose tenure of office was as uncertain as his General Assembly, makes prima facie, and on its merits, the case of Gov. Kellogg. It taxes both my credulity and charity to concede either sincerity or consistency to Republican Senators, who so earnestly opposed my claim from 1873 to 1876, and so promptly and solidly supported the new Senator from Louisiana. In withdrawing from this contest, I cannot refrain from expressing my heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Senate who have consistently and bravely sustained me in my efforts to secure my rights and representation to the State and people of Louisiana. I have the honor, Sir, to be, your most obedient servant,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1877.

Gen. Harlan will arrive here from Kentucky in time to take the oath of office and occupy his seat as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Last night about 9 o'clock, as Mr. F. A. Seely, chief clerk of the Patent Office, was passing along Massachusetts-avenue, near Second-street, east, only a short distance from the Capitol, he was approached from behind by a highwayman, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch, his pocket-book, and other valuables. Mr. Seely, though badly hurt, is not seriously injured.

A bill to extend the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers engaged in suppressing the rebellion is now being considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Under the present law the time for presenting such claims was limited to June 30, 1874. The bill now under consideration proposes to extend the time to June 30, 1879.

Letters patent for aerial signals have just been granted to Mrs. Martha J. Coston, of this city. These signals are the invention of her son, Lieut. H. H. Coston, of the Marine Corps, and are an improvement on the present mode of using the Coston night signals, which were invented by her father. The original Coston signals consist of a combination of colored fires displayed from a fixed location, and serving to telegraph orders with unmistakable certainty. The invention of Lieut. Coston connects the original Coston signals with aerial signals, ignited by the action of the hammer or piercing-pin of a gun or other fire-arm, and burned and shown in the air. They can be seen from a great distance, and when sent off do not reveal the locality from which they are transmitted.

The Postmaster-General has written a letter with reference to the remailing of "hotel letters," in which he says: "Under a uniform ruling of the Post Office Department the right to forward letters by mail to a second destination without additional postage applies only to such letters as have not left the custody of the postal officials. When a letter-carrier calls at a hotel with letters for parties who have given the proprietor instructions to forward their mail to another address, the proprietor should at once redirect such letters and return them to the carrier, in which case they may be forwarded without additional charge; but if the carrier is allowed to leave them at the hotel, or if they are taken out of his presence, they are regarded as having been legally delivered, and cannot again be mailed without prepayment anew of at least one full rate of postage (3 cents) by stamps affixed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

MEETING OF CONSTITUTIONALIST SENATORS—A SUGGESTION THAT M. DUFAURE REQUEST ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO FORM A CABINET—DANGERS OF DISSOLUTION—PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Paris *Soir* reports that at a meeting of the Constitutionalist Senators held to-day, (Sunday,) M. Batbie laid great stress on the loyalty and good intentions of President MacMahon, and asked his colleagues to lend him their assistance in forming a Cabinet. MM. Bocher and Ste. Croix pointed out the dangers of a dissolution and the necessity of returning to Parliamentary government. Another speaker proposed inviting M. Dufaure to request Marshal MacMahon to grant him another interview with the object of renewing the negotiations for the formation of a Dufaure Cabinet. This idea seemed to make a favorable impression on the meeting, and even on M. Batbie, who warmly eulogized M. Dufaure. Reuter's Paris dispatch, however, declares that a majority of the Constitutionalists favor a second dissolution. The Republican papers are exceedingly violent.

The *Bien Public* declares that the Chamber of Deputies would reply to a second dissolution by impeaching President MacMahon for high treason. The *Temps* declares that the Left generally believe the failure of M. Dufaure's negotiations was part of a preconcerted plan.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "Assuming the *Soir's* account of Sunday's meeting of the Constitutionalists to be correct it is unlikely that M. Dufaure would comply with the request of his colleagues. On Saturday President MacMahon repeatedly said he intended a fresh dissolution, and it was expected that the new Ministry would ask the Senate's consent thereto on Monday or Tuesday.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says very few believe that M. Batbie will be able to form a Ministry, and even he, at the meeting on Sunday, said he thought dissolution was perilous, and he was not in favor of it.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF TURKEY.

SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS ABOUT TIRNOVA—THE THREE EMPERORS AND THE PEACE QUESTION — THE CZAR — OPERATIONS AGAINST ERZEROUM POSTPONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—Intelligence has been received from Elena that operations between that place and Tirnova are suspended because of bad weather. Great preparations are being made to defend Elena in case the Russians attempt to recapture it.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Semi-officials papers deny that the three imperial powers have recently been conferring together in relation to terms of peace.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the Czar has given notice of his intention to return to St. Petersburg between Dec. 23 and Jan. 5.

A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says the inhabitants of Scutari and the Albanian chiefs have telegraphed to Constantinople for aid against the Montenegrins, declaring that if the request is disregarded they will solicit the protection of Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Kars contains the following: "Operations against Erzeroum may be postponed for a fortnight. No attempt will probably be made to establish a strict blockade on account of the inclemency of the weather, but it is supposed communication with Trebizond will shortly be cut, as a Russian division is marching in that direction."

A *Times'* correspondent at Pera states that intelligence has been received there that Suleiman Pasha passed through Rasgrad on Friday en route for Rustchuk.

THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

EASTERLY WINDS ON THE ATLANTIC IMPEDING VESSELS—ARRIVAL OUT OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Steamers recently arrived at Queenstown report that they have been somewhat retarded by easterly winds such as would also delay the City of Berlin if she was proceeding under sail.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York, Dec. 1, arrived off Roche's Point at 4 o'clock this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN—THE POPE'S CONDITION—PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Daily News'* Rome dispatch reports that within the past few days all Italian political and military authorities have received instructions calculated to insure the free and undisturbed meeting of the Conclave.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that although newspaper reports concerning the Pope's health are more favorable, private advices indicate that his condition is growing worse. He lies helpless, and, although his mind is clear, he endures great suffering, from which he is expecting and even hoping for speedy release.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: "It is reported that Prince Bismarck has renewed his request to be relieved of office." The postponement of Prince Bismarck's return to Berlin has caused many surmises. Some allege that fresh disagreements have arisen between him and the Emperor relative to home policy.

A special to the *Times* from Calcutta says a small frontier war is threatened on the north-east. It has been decided to send an expedition to punish the Naga tribe for making raids.

The *Times* states that the steamer Bothnia took out $500,000 in specie.

THE ORDER OF ELKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 9.—The Grand Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, held its annual communication here to-day. The result of the election of grand officers was as follows: Exalted Grand Ruler, Frank Girard, of New-York; Esteemed Leading Grand Knight, George R. Maguire, of Philadelphia; Esteemed Loyal Grand Knight, Charles L. Davies, of Chicago; Esteemed Grand Secretary, A. Thayer, of Cincinnati; Grand Secretary, Henry P. O'Neill, of New-York; Grand Treasurer, Charles T. White, of New-York; Trustees—Charles Kean, of Louisville; William E. Lex of Philadelphia; Antonio Pastor, of New-York; Eugene Kernan, of Baltimore; Frank Moran, of Philadelphia. Grand Tyler, Charles Kean, of Louisville; Grand Marshal Edmund B. Price, of New-York; Grand Chaplain, Louis C. Waehner, of New-York. The proceedings were agreeably terminated by a banquet given to the Grand Lodge by Philadelphia Lodge No. 2.

CONDITION OF MR. BOWLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9.—Mr. Samuel Bowles has been more comfortable during the past two days than for any equal period since his attack of illness, although he is a little less easy this evening. He is much emaciated, having lost 20 pounds during the past week. He continues to take nourishment at short intervals with some relish, though the assimilative powers of the digestive tract are not sufficient to arrest the progress of weakness. He dozes much, but when conscious seems in a happy mental state.

THE OLD TELEGRAPH MINES.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 9.—Eleven cases were brought in the United States District Court here on Saturday against Liberty E. Holden, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and four corporation defendants, by stockholders residing in Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit and Kalamazoo, Mich., involving the title and product of a group of valuable mines in Bingham, Utah Territory, known as the Old Telegraph Mines. It is stated that Holden has realized from the working of these mines during the last 18 months over $1,000,000. The action brought to rescind the pretended purchases of the stock of Eastern stockholders by Holden, while acting as General Manager of the companies, are based on alleged suppression of knowledge of the fact that the mines were largely productive, and the further fact of this misappropriation of large sums of money. It is claimed that the nominal sums of money paid to the stockholders on alleged purchases of their stock belonged to them as dividends. These cases attract general attention. Judge Schaeffer last evening granted a temporary injunction, and the hearing for the appointment of a Receiver is set down for Dec. 27.

CRIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS WITH A PISTOL—A YOUNG GIRL SHOT DEAD—FIGHT BETWEEN TWO IRISHMEN WITH KNIVES—PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 9.—This evening a homicide occurred here which has the appearance of accident. Pauline Stricker, a very fine-looking girl, whose parents reside in Pittsburg, but who has been temporarily residing at No. 412 McIlwain-street, in the southern part of this city, was shot and killed by a young man named Henry Russell, who had been paying her a visit. Russell and a man named Myers called at the house early in the afternoon. Myers, who was intoxicated, had a revolver in his pocket, which he had been flourishing, and about 6:30 Russell took it away from him, fearing he might do some injury. Russell says that he was engaged in drawing the loads from the chambers when Pauline Stricker, who had prepared to go to church and was about descending the stairs, came near him. The pistol was discharged, and the ball entered Pauline's left breast, piercing the heart. She exclaimed, "I'm shot," and then fell dead. Russell delivered himself up to the authorities, while Myers resisted the officers. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but it was useless.

Added to the list of Sunday crime is a duel fought this afternoon by two Irishmen named James McCloskey and Lewis Burke, who reside in the upper section of the city. The men quarreled about some trivial matter, and then fought it out with knives. As a result they cut each other severely, and it is probable they will die, as the report received from the Episcopal Hospital, to which place they were removed, is to the effect that their condition is precarious. With an early morning prize fight the record of crimes here to-day has ended.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses and insurance on Saturday night's fire in Louisville, Ky., could not be ascertained until to-day. The damage to all but Cochrane & Fulton is light; their loss will be heavy. The prevention of the spread of the fire was very remarkable, and was accomplished by cutting through a heavy wall with axes and so flooding the building with water as to stop even whisky from burning. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in McDermit & Looker's furniture establishment, No. 845 Broad-street, Newark, and only the promptness of the Fire Department saved the building and contents from entire destruction. As it is, the loss will be upward of $5,000. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

A fire on Saturday night in Lewiston, Me., originating in a stable in the rear of the Henderson building, on Lisbon-street, extended to the latter, which was destroyed, together with two stores adjoining. Total loss, $12,000 to $15,000; insured.

A fire occurred last evening on the fifth floor of No. 5 Leonard-street, occupied by Beckstein Brothers, pork packers, caused by an overheated boiler. Loss on stock, $2,000; on the building, $1,000; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest from the Middle Atlantic to the East Gulf States; it has fallen, from the South-west to the North-west and lakes, with easterly to southerly winds, and is lowest probably in Minnesota and Southern Wisconsin; it has also fallen in Washington Territory and Oregon with rain. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, with clear weather and northerly or westerly winds, continued nearly stationary in the Gulf States with clear weather and north to east winds, and risen from Tennessee to the North-west and upper lakes, with southerly to westerly winds and clear, or partly cloudy, weather. Rainy weather is now reported from South-western Texas. The Ohio River has fallen 24 inches at Pittsburg and risen 28 at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, after a temporary rise in the former, south-west to south-east winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather are probable.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary to falling barometer, variable winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy, or cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather, except in the last district partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rains or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling, barometer, cold westerly winds, backing to warmer south-west or south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the canal regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, the temperature will generally continue above freezing on Monday night.

The display of cautionary signals will be discontinued at the lake stations, excepting Milwaukee and Grand Haven, on and after the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	34°	32°	3:30 P. M.	40°	37°
6 A. M.	26°	31°	6 P. M.	42°	32°
9 A. M.	17°	33°	9 P. M.	40°	32°
12 M.	36°	12 P. M.		38°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....32°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....17°

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9.—An active movement in the cause of temperance has been in progress in this city for several weeks past, meetings being held during the week and on the Sabbath. Three meetings were held this afternoon and evening, all of which were numerously attended. It is stated that from 12,000 to 14,000 persons have signed the pledge of total abstinence since the inauguration of the present movement, which is conducted under the joint auspices of the several temperance bodies of the city and State. Prominent among the leaders are William Daniel, representing the State Temperance Alliance; Col. Hoy, of the Reformed Men's Club, and Andrew J. Bowen, a journalist, of the Typographical Temperance Legion.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—A fire last night destroyed several cottages and brewery stables. It was started by Henry Croomes, a negro, who threw a coal-oil lamp at his m

theatre altogether, although informed at the box-office that seats immediately in the rear, in every way as good, could be supplied at $1 each. The cheap seats were the worst paying part of the house, and the experiences of the family circle showed that it was not high prices which kept people from the theatre. They always found it more difficult to dispose of cheap seats than high-priced ones; why, then, should they reduce prices? The fact is, he said, a certain class of people would not visit the theatre at all if they could not get the best seats; they would fancy cheap seats were of no value. He did not believe it was either the so-called apathy of the public or the prices demanded for admission that kept people from patronizing some of the theatres, but the inability of the managers to place good entertainments before them. His experience was, that when attractions were provided, the public patronized them, no matter what price was demanded. They had had a very successful season so far, and from the manner in which seats for the new piece had been sought he could not think the public were very anxious for low prices. If managers did not cater to the public taste, and give them novelties continually, of course the public would grow apathetic, and the fault would not lie with the public, but with the managers. Not speaking at all of the theatre which he represented, he would illustrate his argument by pointing to the large houses drawn by the Union-Square Theatre, by Sothern in his popular pieces, and by "Rosedale" at the Grand Opera-house. Conceding that it was necessary to give a first-class entertainment in order to draw houses, how could expenses be paid if prices of admission were reduced? It took at least $500 a night to run a first-class theatre, and, when authors' fees were included $600 or $700, while the expenses of houses running high-priced stars often reached $1,100 or $1,200 per night. Artists' salaries were as exorbitant as ever, expenses were as high as in former years, and one indispensable item of outlay still remained at the high figure reached during the war. It actually costs more this season to put a play on the boards than it did last year, and the tendency seemed to be upward, if anything. In former times, when $400 was counted a good house, a profit could be made even at low prices; but theatre-goers at the present day were not satisfied with the outlay which was once considered amply sufficient. They must have not only good plays, but costly costumes, rich furniture, rare pictures and bronzes, luxurious carpets, exquisite drapery, and handsome scenery, and all these appurtenances cost heavily. The fact was, the play-going public had been educated up to luxurious habits, and would not now patronize theatres unless the plays were richly set. Another matter which had run up the expenses of theatres enormously was the recently-introduced habit of offering stock actors exorbitant salaries in order to secure their services. The fault of having houses poorly patronized, he repeated, did not lie with the public, but with the managers, and was in no way influenced by the prices paid for admission. Everybody knew that there was a large class of people who wanted the best entertainment they could find, and were willing to pay for it—people who would not go to any theatre at which the price of admission should be reduced. A good many managers made a mistake in forcing on the people plays and actors which they supposed were still potent to "draw," instead of placing novelties before them, and substituting others as soon as the attraction began to wear off. In conclusion, Mr. Moss said that, in view of what he had experienced, he saw no reason why Wallack's Theatre should think of reducing its prices. Mr. Moss added, in response to a further question, that the views of Mr. Lester Wallack on the subject were entirely in accord with his own.

OPINIONS OF MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK.

Mr. Sheridan Shook, one of the managers of the Union-Square Theatre, said: "It would be simply impossible for the management of our theatre to reduce the price of our choice seats while expenses are so high. Artists receive higher salaries now than they did during the war, and other expenses also are heavier. Plays must be mounted in the best manner in order to please the public, and the outlay in placing popular pieces on the stage nowadays is very great. Our theatre is small, and we find no difficulty in filling every one of our highest-priced seats. We engage the best artists in the profession, produce the strongest plays we can find, and the public appreciate our efforts. Sometimes we have a few spare seats in the $1 portion of the house, but I don't know that a reduction in the price of those seats would reach any class which does not patronize the theatre at the present prices. It would only be an experiment. But the price of the $1 50 seats cannot be reduced while we pay such high salaries. No first-class entertainments can be given at lower rates. It costs too much to place plays on the stage. The scenery, furniture, and appointments must be faultless, and the costumes costly, or the public will be dissatisfied. "I think Mr. Lester Wallack made a mistake in playing to 50-cent houses at the Grand Opera-house," continued Mr. Shook, "giving people there for 50 cents what they would have to pay $1 for at Wallack's Theatre. A first-class entertainment by a first-class company cannot be given to the public at lower rates than those now charged. The fact is, the managers make very little profit. After the high salaries and heavy expenses have been paid little remains for the managers.

MR. HENRY C. JARRETT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Henry C. Jarrett looked thoughtful when the article was mentioned to him, and gave vent to a loud "Humph!" After a few moments he recovered from his abstraction and said: "I don't know what to say on the subject. We have not been in business this season, perhaps very fortunately for us, and I am, therefore, not so competent to speak as I otherwise would be. From all I can hear, however, there has been a very great depression in theatrical affairs. Messrs. Shook & Palmer tell me they have made no money this season. Mr. Wallack says the same. None of the theatres have been paying except perhaps the Park, which, being a small house and under light expenses, and having a popular star, has naturally been more successful in making profits. The Brooklyn Theatre fire was the principal cause of this, although the general business depression has, of course, had something to do with it. But I think all that is about over now, and that business is going to get better all around. We have done nothing, as I said, except a few ventures in the West and that with Heller in Boston. We advertised extensively and drew good houses, and of course made money. We did not care to renew our lease of Booth's Theatre for several reasons. Booth's is a very expensive theatre to run. You have to keep a steam engine going night and day all the year round to pump the water out of the cellar. Then there is a stipulation in the lease for two night watchmen and two day watchmen to patrol the building. The stage requires a large force to work it, and the rent is very heavy. We thought it better to let some other manager, like Daly, take it, and nire from him for such terms as we wanted—a week or two weeks at a time—paying him a percentage of our profits. We have thus, from all I can learn, saved ourselves from loss, and what we have done has turned out profitable. I am inclined to think that the remedy proposed by THE TIMES would not do now. It will be many years before Americans can be brought to accepting graded seats. My experience has always been that the high-priced seats sold first. I have found as a rule that where I would sell 1,000 $1 50 admissions, equal to $1,500, the sales of 50-cent admissions would average only 250 or 300, and of 25-cent admissions only 100 to 150. It is a singular fact, but it is nevertheless true. And one-fourth the high-priced seats would be purchased from ticket speculators at an advance of 50 cents each. The proportion of 50-cent admissions will average but 10 per cent. of the receipts, and that of 25-cent admissions but 5 per cent. I have always been an advocate of high prices. It is the people of means who patronize the theatres, and they do not care what price they pay. I am told that the Grand Opera-house and Niblo's Garden have succeeded in filling their houses by issuing complimentary passes, and then charging for seats. That plan may pay temporarily, but it would never do for Wallack's, or the Union Square, or theatres of that class. Besides, it is wrong in principle. I have found that if a man once gets a free admission to a theatre, he never afterward wants to pay. On opening nights we are always anxious to have an overflowing house. We have often on such occasions given free passes to persons in return for the privilege of allowing us to exhibit advertising pictures in their show-windows. It was a sure thing that subsequently, on the presentation of a new piece, we would receive applications from all those persons for passes, generally accompanied by an inquiry whether we had not other pictures to exhibit. No; I don't think Americans are ready to purchase inferior seats because they can be had cheaply. Not that they are really inferior seats. In Booth's Theatre, for example, one seat is, for all practical purposes, as good as another in the lower part of the house, including the lower gallery. It is the idea of grades—the assumption of inferiority—that would not go down with our people. In England, where such things are practiced, the parquet is called the pit, and the price of admission is only a shilling, although it is, as you know, the best part of the house. The English people have their grades or classes outside of the theatre which they recognize, but American ears will not put up with any such system. Then, a feature of the English theatre is the boxes like those in the Academy of Music and the Fifth-Avenue. I know that these are not popular with American theatre-goers. I do not like them myself. American notions are very different from English notions, and it will take a long time to reconcile the former to anything which savors of an imitation of the latter. I really think that something novel (and really good, if well advertised, would pay to-day. Provide something good and let the people know you have it, and they will flock to see it. It was the pieces that cost as most that always paid best. "Henry V.," "Sardanapalus," "Julius Cæsar," and Charlotte Cushman were the four attractions out of which we made money at Booth's. Nothing else paid. Yet our expenses to produce each of those were enormous. But I repeat, we have been, you might say, out of business this season, and perhaps, on that account I am not competent to speak."

"Mr. Jarrett, do you mean to say that the Brooklyn Theatre fire is mainly responsible for the falling off in theatrical business this season?"

"Yes, Sir; I do."

"More than the general business depression?"

"Decidedly. After the fire many persons made a resolution never to enter a theatre again, and they have not broken it yet. But I believe we are beginning to get over that, and business will be better after this. I see, by the way, that Lydia Thompson is going back to England. I understand she is very much disgusted. We paid her one-half the net receipts, after deducting expenses, and her share, seven weeks in succession, was $5,000 a week. I don't suppose she took in that much altogether this time."

WHAT JOHN BROUGHAM THINKS.

Mr. John Brougham was found in his lodgings, on Irving-place, and when the reporter of THE TIMES entered, he lay upon a sofa at the opposite side of the room from the door. He held out his hand somewhat feebly, as he is yet far from strong, and is only slowly regaining his health. He had read the editorial article in THE TIMES, and was ready to talk about it. He said: "The managers will never combine to do any such thing. There is not one manager that would dare to take the initiative in bringing about a general reduction of prices. It is very true that theatres have not been so well patronized this season as they have been in some former seasons, but the reason is not the scale of prices. We have been depending here for entertainment upon the French writers, and this season they have given us nothing that draws public attention and engages public interest so deeply as many of their previous productions have done. There will never be any difficulty about getting the prices, or filling the seats of theatres at current charges, if the managers will only furnish entertainment that is attractive. New-York theatre-goers have always been willing to be pleased, and ready to pay whatever was charged for the pleasure they received, if the pleasure was only worth the money. It would be a suicidal policy for any one manager—Mr. Wallack, for instance—to say he would establish a new scale of prices, because business is temporarily poor. The public would immediately look for a change in the quality of performances, in the make-up of the company, in the rank of the actors employed, and it is easy to see that the standard of the house would immediately be considered lower than it had been. Nowhere in the world are plays better presented than at Wallack's Theatre, and it is not the fault of the house that business is not all that its manager could desire. There has been a good deal of talk about the crowded houses which Mr. Wallack has drawn to the Grand Opera-house, where he played in "Rosedale" at a general charge for admission of 50 cents. That was very well so far as it went. But the company was by no means such a company as Mr. Wallack would permit to support him in his own theatre, or that the public would choose to pay more to see him with. Why, the pay of the whole company that supported him would scarcely be equal to that of the salary of one of his leading ladies or gentlemen in the Broadway house. It might be possible and well to consider the matter of grading the prices of seats, but I am not prepared to offer any suggestion on that point. We have all sorts of theatres, and the prices vary in them according to the quality of the performances given. Business is generally dull, and the theatrical people are trying to pull through the general depression with the rest of the business world. I do not expect to see any change in the direction suggested, as I said before, because the managers of the leading theatres can never be induced to combine in such a movement, and it would be risking too much for any one theatre of reputation to set itself up as a standard in the matter of prices; there would be every fear that in setting up the standard of cheapness it had lowered the standard of excellence."

VIEWS OF MR. JOSH HART.

Mr. Josh Hart, Manager of the Eagle Theatre, when interrogated on the advisability of reducing the prices of admission to theatres, in order to induce the public to patronize them more liberally, said that, while he would be willing to do anything which would conduce to the general good, he did not think the remedy lay in reducing prices. He did not believe that it was the price which kept people from the theatres. His experience showed that high-priced seats were purchased in far greater proportions than low-priced ones, and he did not believe if any theatre reduced its prices it would attract a dozen additional people to the performance. The truth of the matter was that there were now in the City half-a-dozen superfluous theatres, which had grown up in the unhealthy and extravagant period during and since the war. The public had had a surfeit of entertainments during the past 10 years, and would not now patronize any but the very best class of amusements. A reduction of prices would, of course, affect the "variety theatres," which depended mainly on the working classes for their support; but he did not believe it would have any effect on legitimate entertainments. People who wish to see a good entertainment will attend theatres no matter what the price of admission may be. A good attraction is sure to draw, as had been amply verified by the crowds which had flocked to the Grand Opera-house to see Lester Wallack. He had no doubt that had the prices of that house been higher than they were it would not have made the slightest difference in the numbers which visited it. In his own theatre the cheaper seats were excellent—equal in every way to the high-priced seats. Yet the majority of theatre-goers preferred to pay the highest prices and get the best seats. It was impossible, too, to reduce prices while expenses remained so high. It took $2,800 per week to defray the expenses of a legitimate theatre with a good company, whereas if the expenses did not exceed $2,000, managers could afford to be liberal with their patrons. The salaries demanded by first-class artists were exorbitant, contingent expenses were very heavy, and, in order to place good entertainments before the public the present prices should be maintained. He believed that if the managers placed novelties constantly before the public they would have no reason to complain of apathy. Theatre-goers were always looking for new attractions, and unless their tastes were catered to they could not be expected to patronize the theatre. He believed that a first-class entertainment would always draw first-class houses, no matter what the price of admission might be.

VIEWS OF MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Mr. Augustin Daly, who has just returned home after traveling through the country with Mr. Joseph Jefferson, was visited by a TIMES reporter last evening, at his residence, No. 134 West Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. Daly said that in his opinion the wisdom of cutting down prices in first-class theatres was questionable. If a reduction of 33 per cent. on the rates of admission was made—the reduction which was proposed by some managers—it would not be at all certain that the receipts of the theatres would be materially increased. It would be necessary to fill the houses to make them pay, and the people might not come after all. With the present rates, if the attractions were sufficiently strong, a certain amount of money could be relied upon. More, he thought, depended upon the character of the entertainment offered than upon any reduction of prices. Besides, Mr. Daly said, rents were as high now for theatres as they were before the panic, salaries were no lower, and advertising and printing cost just as much. THE TIMES' rates for advertising were fair and reasonable, and managers could afford to pay them. The system of advertising by means of bill-boards, posters, &c., was ruinously extravagant. The bill-posters, in plying their vocation, would paste the bill of one entertainment over that of another, and thereby render useless the expenditure of hundreds of dollars. He was in favor of using only the newspapers as an advertising medium, leaving play-goers to rely wholly upon them for information as to what was going on at the theatres. When managers adopted this rule they would save a great deal of money.

MR. JAMES C. DUFF'S VIEWS.

Mr. James C. Duff, the manager of the Broadway Theatre, does not think that to lower the prices of admission to the theatres would increase the business. A decrease in prices, in Mr. Duff's opinion, is an evidence of weakness which the public quickly appreciates. He believes with Mr. Boucicault that no manager ever gained success by lowering his prices, and that no manager ever failed because of an increase of prices. That the theatrical business is dull this year, Mr. Duff admits. He thinks that business troubles have weaned people from the play-houses. There are no such attractions upon the stage now as there were a few seasons ago, he thinks, when famous spectacles were crowding Niblo's Garden and some of the other theatres, and Mr. Daly's and Mr. Wallack's companies were playing comedies. The present season has been remarkably dull, Mr. Duff says. Nothing has really paid except "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's Theatre; and the bulk of the audiences there was made up of country people attracted by Mr. Jefferson's name. New-York people supported the play very feebly. Mr. Daly opened the Fifth-Avenue Theatre with a new play and a brilliant company; one would have thought that mere curiosity would have caused people to go and see it; nobody knew that it was a bad play; yet on the first night the house was not half full. It might have been expected that a new play by Dion Boucicault, played by a strong company, would have attracted people for a month at least; but it did not. Pieces which would have run 100 nights three years ago now only draw paying audiences for a week or so. Rents are high, and salaries of actors are twice as high as they were when the theatres were most prosperous. Mr. Duff thinks that the salaries of actors should be reduced; but how to reduce them is the question. Mr. Daly, said Mr. Duff, was the first manager to pay high salaries. He was the first also to attempt to reduce them. When he spoke to one of his artists on that point the reply was: "I'll go to the Union-Square Theatre." As long as one theatre pays high salaries to the actors the others must. As long as one charges the present rates of admission the others must. Mr. Duff is not prepared to say whether he would join with the other managers in reducing prices; he thinks such co-operation, however, impossible. He thinks that there has been too much speculation in theatrical matters. People have undertaken to manage theatres because they have thought it a profitable business. If the theatres of this City were all in charge of experienced, legitimate managers the theatrical business would be the better for it.

MR. W. E. DEVERNA'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. E. Deverna, the business partner of Mr. W. J. Fleming in the management of Niblo's Theatre, was visited by a TIMES reporter last evening at his residence in Fourteenth-street, near Second-avenue. Mr. Deverna's father, William S., was manager of the old Chatham-Street Theatre, and he has himself been actively engaged in the theatrical profession in this City for 32 years. Mr. Deverna while advocating reduced prices of admission to the theatres, thought that the failure of managers to make money was due to other causes than the high rates prevailing. For more than four years the system of giving free admission to the theatres had been growing. Free tickets were given to persons who permitted bill-boards to be placed in front of their stores and houses, and to those who permitted the displaying of pictures and programmes in their windows. A first-class theatre would distribute 2,000 pictures say, and for the privilege of hanging these up in store windows 4,000 free tickets were issued weekly. In addition to this, 2,000 "bill-hangers" (small bills in frames) were hung up in public places. For the privilege of hanging up these bill-hangers where they could be seen by the public, every week, 4,000 more free tickets were issued. The price for a season ticket six years ago was from $75 to $100 to a Broadway theatre. Now a season ticket could be bought from persons having bill-boards before their houses, to whom season tickets had been given, for the sum of $5. Niblo's Theatre has 280 bill-boards in the streets of the City, and some of the theatres have 300 or more. The only theatre in the City that has taken in its large bill-boards is the Park, which has smaller ones and more expensive, which are placed before store doors, and taken in at night by the proprietors. For these bill-boards six tickets a month are given out, making 1,800 in all. The press receive all the free tickets called for, and about 100 a week are sent to the newspaper offices. Thus admission is given free to a City theatre to 25,800 persons every month, and all of them are entitled to seats. For other privileges, and in the "papering of houses," Mr. Deverna said it had been estimated that the total number of free tickets issued monthly amounced to 127,000. The managers, he thought, ought to combine and put a stop entirely to dead-headism. He had, however, to say in defense of the system adopted by the management of Niblo's in the issuance of free tickets some week after its opening, that it was rendered necessary by the exigencies of the occasion, the theatre having been long closed, and the public having learned to go to other places of amusement. He was heartily in favor of a reduction of rates, and believed that such a measure was wise, notwithstanding what some managers might say. The management of Niblo's, which had reduced its rates to $1 for reserved seats, would go further, for when they produced, as was intended, in a few weeks, the "Duke's Motto," the price of admission would be 50 cents, and no reserved seats, as in the days of William Niblo. The only reason that such a reduction had not been made before was the fear that the public might regard the theatre as second-class. He was satisfied, however, that they would not in the long run, as the attractions would be as good as those of any other theatre in the City.

MR. HARRIGAN ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Edward Harrigan, of Harrigan & Hart, proprietors of the Theatre Comique, was in a good-humored, communicative mood when seen by THE TIMES' reporter last evening, and spoke warmly in commendation of the tone adopted by THE TIMES. He said he was in the habit of reading the paper, and had consequently read the article addressed to theatrical managers. The best answer he thought he could give was that the prices at the Comique had come down. They had made up their minds to reduce prices at the beginning of the season, but had waited for the holiday time, now begun, to carry the reduction into effect. The prices had been lowered last Monday night, and with excellent results. The design thus carried out pays very well as the other, and has attracted to the theatre numbers of patrons who had not been there for months. The prices had been lowered to 75 cents for orchestra and 50 cents for the parquet seats. Seats in the balcony cost 35 cents each, excepting in the front row, where the seats are 50 cents. Gallery seats are sold for 15 cents each. By reducing the price of seats, without lowering the character of the entertainment, Mr. Harrigan said he has found that they are able to do better than according to the old scale, and he thought other managers would also find it out. "There is one good thing about the reduction," said Mr. Harrigan, lowering his voice and talking very earnestly, "it stops deadheadism. That is your real, solid dead-head, and you can put it to him: 'Our prices are cheap; we can give you a good seat for 35 cents.' This is a good way to stop dead-heading. One great trouble with very many theatres has been that they have a good deal of 'paper.' In variety theatres, he said, there is a difficulty in getting hold of the names of performers which is not met with in other theatres. Real talent of the variety kind is rare. For example, there are only eight first-class serio-comic vocalists, and they can command from $75 to $80 per week. Of negro comedians, who can play through a season to a Broadway audience, there are six, three of whom are such men as John Wild, John Hart, "Billy" Barry, Luke Schoolcraft, and "Billy" Gray. The remainder will do for a week or two. The Theatre Comique and Tony Pastor's get the best talent in the market, and have to pay for it. Besides these theatres, there is one first-class variety theatre in Baltimore, one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, one in Cincinnati, and one in St. Louis, and then you are at the end of them. Mr. Harrigan said he believes the variety theatres have been playing to more "money" than the "regular" theatres this season. One reason for this lies in the fact that the vaudeville bills are changed weekly, while in the "regular" theatres they have been having long "runs." In conclusion, Mr. Harrigan said the Comique had been the first established Broadway theatre to lower its prices.

MR. TONY PASTOR'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Tony Pastor, seated in a cozy room in his house on West Seventeenth-street, with his feet on a brass fender, and a bright fire gleaming before him, and his English pug, Minnie, seated gravely beside him, talked freely to a TIMES reporter about the theatrical season. As far as his theatre was concerned, he said that he had nothing to complain of; business had been good since the beginning. Prices were low there, he said, and were graded, the best seats in the house selling for $1. He did not think that to lower the prices would make business any better. The variety theatres had suffered somewhat from the many concert saloons on the east side of the City which had recently come into existence. Salaries of actors generally, and of the specialty performers who play at the variety theatres in particular, Mr. Pastor thought were too high, but he could suggest no way to reduce them. He did not think that prices of admission to English theatres were, as a general thing, lower than those in this country, but actors were paid lower salaries abroad. An actor who received $20 a week in London received $50 in New-York. The prices for good seats in London theatres ranged from 75 cents to $1 75. "I do not think," continued Mr. Pastor, "that if Mr. Wallack, for instance, should lower his prices he would get any more patronage. I do not think that it would be advisable for any manager to decrease his prices so much that it would need a crowded house every night to pay his expenses; for to get a crowded house every night would be impossible. There is a theatre in this City for which tickets are given away on the horse cars, and they give a good show there; but they don't get a crowded house every night."

AN OLD GAME REVIVED.

A young man called at the residence of Matthew Low, No. 68 Second-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, and attempted to play an old trick on Mrs. Low for the purpose of obtaining a suit of clothes. He told Mrs. Low that he was an employe of the Hamilton Ferry, and that he had called to get a suit of dry clothes for her husband, who had fallen into the river in attempting to land from the ferry-boat. Mrs. Low, with more coolness and caution than most women would have possessed under similar circumstances, asked the fellow why her husband did not send her a note. The young man said that Mr. Low was too much chilled by exposure to the cold air, after falling into the water, to be able to write. She then asked him to describe her husband, and his efforts to do so at once convinced her that he had never seen Mr. Low. She then told him to go and bring her husband home in a coach, promising to pay for the coach, and also to compensate him for his trouble. The young man took his departure, and that was the last Mrs. Low has seen of him; but her husband returned home from business at the proper time, and Mrs. Low was greatly pleased, though not at all surprised, to learn that he had not been in the water.

SUICIDE OF A GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.

Christopher Cull, aged 32, of No. 14 Carmine-street, committed suicide between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night by swallowing a dose of strychnine, dying almost instantly. Despondency at his destitution was the cause. He had been employed at No. 147 Fulton-street as a gold and silver plater. Some weeks he would earn from $2 to $5, and some weeks nothing. He frequently complained to his wife of the small wages he got, and said that half the time he did not get paid for what he did. His health for a long time had been bad. He came home on Saturday night apparently in good humor, and spoke cheerfully to Mrs. Cull. Suddenly his wife saw him go into the sitting-room from the kitchen and take a drink from a tumbler. Although Mrs. Cull had frequently talked of suicide, he had seemed so cheerful during the evening that Mrs. Cull did not suspect anything wrong when he drained the glass. After taking the fatal dose, Cull walked over and put the tumbler upon the mantelpiece, and then fell to the floor dead. Deceased was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and leaves a wife and three children, the eldest not being yet 6 years old.

THE STEAMER ESTELLE.

A QUEER CRAFT DESCRIBED.

WHY SHE IS GUARDED BY A REVENUE-CUTTER—HER SUSPICIOUSLY STRANGE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS—THE BELIEF THAT SHE IS A CUBAN FILIBUSTER SEEMINGLY CONFIRMED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BRISTOL, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 8, 1877.

The officers of the revenue steamer Samuel Dexter, now in this harbor, guarding the alleged Cuban vessel Estelle, in common with the Treasury Department, are confident that this craft is not all right as far as her "mission" is concerned, and they are amused at the letter sent to the Secretary of State by a certain law firm of New-York City. The internal arrangements of the Estelle are the main cause of suspicion, so far as "yachting" is concerned, and a brief description of said arrangements will show conclusively that she has been built in a manner which would excite suspicion, and more especially when her owners do not divulge her real "mission." She is single-decked, the inside of her hull, or below, being divided into five compartments. Commencing forward there are three parts or divisions before the bulk-head is reached. The fourth division contains the boiler and machinery, the after hold being in the fifth division. All these compartments are sealed up to the deck with light stuff and the floor boards rest upon the keelson, fore and aft. A nautical individual would term the first compartment the forecastle or place of abode for the sailors. It is very plain, without either berths or hooks to hang hammocks upon. Along each side are what a landsman would call "box-seats," but which are called by sailors "mess-lockers." Compartment No. 2 is called the forward cabin, and contains two berths on a side in its forward part, which might be objected to by any individual who had Aldermanic aspirations. Overhead and along the full length of the cabin are mysterious little spaces, the use of which, oven if the craft is to be used as a "yacht," is a mystery to everybody in this quiet New-England seaport. Both of these compartments are separately entered from the deck by means of scuttles and booby hatches, constructed for very small men, it being unusually narrow, and nobody could possibly be accommodated on board weighing over 125 pounds, without being proportionately elongated. Compartment No. 3 is what one would probably call the fore hold, were it not for such it is fitted up. It is built very plainly, and should the owner of the vessel be compelled to ship a large sailor, this would be the only place to keep him. The hatchway to the hold is only four feet square and is fitted with a heavy hatch-cover, an article never seen on a modern "yacht." These arrangement show that she will be ready for a head sea at any time. The boiler and engine rooms comprise the next compartment. The boiler is a patent coil, one of the most wonderful inventions ever perfected. The engine is simplicity itself, which indicates that it will be found useful under almost any circumstances. The fourth compartment, or after hold, terminates the arrangements which are to be found below deck. It is plain and simple, access being found by a hidden hatchway underneath an oil-cloth at the after end of the cabin proper. This hold is large, extending from the after partition to the engine-room and thence to the stern of the vessel.

On deck, the after cabin and galley with the upper part of the boiler and engine, constitute the contents of the deck-house. The galley is painfully plain and unusually small, and one is at a loss to know how the cook can manage the culinary department successfully in such limited quarters. The only steering wheel is aft, and thus the deck-house obstructs the wheelman's view ahead, which fact would indicate a purpose of some kind. It is thought that the deck-house, should occasion require, could be moved out of the way, and thus make ample room for several pivot-guns, but the gunners could count upon a good wetting, as the craft is very sharp, which accounts for her great speed, namely, 18 knots per hour. The absence of a pilot-house causes considerable comment. Fore and aft there is a strong iron frame, which is supposed to be for the support of an awning. The cabin on deck is a very slender affair, so slender indeed that an ordinary individual with a heavy pair of boots, could kick away every bulkhead, berth and locker, and in fact could make a clean sweep of all the internal arrangements fore and aft.

The Dexter is anchored right in front of the Estelle, and every movement on or about her is scrutinized, not only with the naked eye, but also with glasses, and she is not likely to escape unless she should manage to get up steam without letting those on board of the cutter see the smoke from her stack. Should she get the least advantage the cutter would have to make a stern chase, as the cutter could not possibly make more than 9 or 10 knots per hour—one half the speed of the Estelle. The Collector, under instructions from Washington, refuses to grant the Estelle her clearances papers until the certificate for her peculiar boiler is granted by the Government Inspectors, and as the latter officials say that no certificate can be granted, the Collector seems to be justified without any particular orders from Washington in taking the course which he has. The Boiler Inspectors claim that the builder of the boiler, Mr. Herreshoff, the blind boat-builder, has defied the law in making the boiler, which is now in the Estelle, he being notified some time ago that he would be refused a certificate for all boilers over the size necessary for a vessel of 25 tons burden, and as the Estelle can carry 84 tons, it will be seen that he has gone contrary to the official's orders. Mr. Herreshoff is a very determined man, and he was confident that he could secure a certificate whenever he asked for one. He has, therefore, learned that he cannot do as he pleases. Even if the Government recalls the cutter, the Estelle cannot, from present indications, secure either her boiler certificate or her clearance documents, for without the former it is impossible to obtain the latter. It is impossible to predict what the result of her detention may be. Some are of the opinion that a law suit will be instituted against the Government. One thing, however, is certain, that the suspicious craft will not leave this harbor until the Government is satisfied that she is destined for a legitimate business.

TROUBLE IN A METHODIST CHURCH.

THE SOCIETY AT SAUGERTIES—A CONFERENCE APPOINTMENT WHO WAS LIKED AND DISLIKED—SECESSION OF PART OF THE CONGREGATION—A CLERGYMAN UNDER INVESTIGATION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A trouble which is creating considerable feeling in the Methodist Church came up for settlement at the Newburg District Conference, held in St. John's Church, this city, this week, Bishop Peck presiding. The scene of the trouble is located at Saugerties, Ulster County, about 35 miles north of this place, and the alleged offender is Rev. Charles O. Hanmer, a resident of this city. From the statements made it seems that the primary cause of the trouble was the detailing by the Conference of Rev. Mr. Clarke, a former Pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newburg, to Saugerties. This act, it seems, gave considerable dissatisfaction to a large number of members of the regular church at Saugerties, who determined to get rid of Mr. Clarke. A plan was agreed upon, and at the next Conference a delegation of the dissatisfied worshipers presented themselves and finally succeeded in having Mr. Clarke removed to another place. This worked upon the friends and admirers of the clergyman to such an extent that they too determined upon aggressive measures, and the result was he was again returned to the Ulster County pastorate. Then followed another persistent counter-move on the part of the reverend gentleman's opponents, and, it is said, upon the representations made to the Bishop, that official decided that Mr. Clarke should again return to the church assigned him by Conference. Then came Rev. Mr. Macomber, who was sent to take Mr. Clarke's place. Mr. Macomber is said to be a vivacious, plucky clergyman, with opinions which he does not hesitate to express either publicly or privately. Whether the seceders from the regular church sent for Rev. Charles O. Hanmer before or after the advent of Rev. Mr. Macomber is not known, but he was sent for, and from that time to the present, about 18 months in all, he has preached to large congregations. Rev. Mr. Macomber, being Pastor of the regular church, of course took sides with Mr. Clarke's friends, the "regulars," and the feeling that has since been engendered can be well imagined. The seceders rented the Town Hall, and their preacher, Rev. Mr. Hanmer, who is a young man, has drawn so much larger congregations than assembled at Rev. Mr. Macomber's regular church that the vexation of both Pastor and congregation of the latter is reported to be great.

The case came up before the Conference for discussion and settlement, and took up a good deal of time. When first introduced it was sent to a committee of which Rev. Mr. Osbon was made Chairman. The committee sat apart at evening session, and received documentary evidence from the officers of the regular church of Saugerties as to the offense with which Mr. Hanmer stood charged. Mr. Hanmer appeared before the committee, but refused to give any evidence, and rested his case on his demand for a trial. The committee, through their Chairman, then made a report to the Conference, which was decisive and severe against Mr. Hanmer, and recommending that he be ordered to desist from preaching to the seceders. Rev. Mr Osbon also stated that Mr. Hanmer had displayed great stubbornness and obstinacy before the committee, and that he directly charged the Presiding Elder of the district, and the deceased pastor of the church at Saugerties, Rev. Mr. Macomber, with being the cause of all the trouble at that place. The report of the committee created some stir, and as soon as it had been received, and the committee discharged Rev. Dr. L. H. King, of St. John's, Newburgh, asked the Bishop what the Conference could do with a man charged with the offense mentioned. The Bishop replied that the offender could be ordered to stop preaching, or could be tried for breaking the rules of the church. A member of the committee—Rev. Mr. Penny—then moved that Mr. Hanmer be ordered to desist from preaching to the Saugerties charge. This opened an animated debate. Dr. a King said that Mr. Hanmer had as much right to preach to the seceders as he had to preach to a Presbyterian congregation, and that the Discipline allowed a Methodist Minister to preach in the pulpit of other denominations. Rev. Mr. Lamont, of Newburg, also defended Mr. Hanmer. The Pastor of the regular church at Saugerties then addressed the Conference. He said the trouble at Saugerties was caused by Rev. Mr. Hanmer being able to say that he was a Minister in good standing with his Conference, and that, if Mr. Penny's resolution ordering him to give up preaching to the seceders was passed, it would take that prop from under Hanmer, and there would then be an end to the trouble. Mr. Hanmer, he said, was fastened on his church for a year, but if that gentleman was ordered to stop preaching most of the seceders would leave him and come back to the regular church. Several ministers were opposed to censuring Mr. Hanmer until he had a fair trial. Among the number was Rev. Dr. Hare, of Newburg, who moved as a substitute for Mr. Penny's resolution, that the District Conference meet in Rondout on Wednesday, Dec. 19, for the purpose of trying Rev. Mr. Hanmer and attending to unfinished business, and that in the interval Mr. Hanmer be requested not to preach to the seceders. The effect of the substitute seemed to meet with anything but the approval of Mr. Macomber, as he remarked that its passage would be the death-blow to Methodism in Saugerties. The substitute was passed, however, by a rising vote of 23 to 6. Rev. Mr. Hanmer has no fear of unfavorable results at the trial. He is rather anxious to have it take place, and feels very confident that he will not be disturbed.

OWNERS OF LAND IN EUROPE.

The grand total of 1,153,816 so-called landowners for the three countries is reduced to most modest proportions by omitting all owners below one acre, who are, with rare exceptions, owners of houses, or even lessees of houses only, for the return includes as proprietors all those who hold under leases of over sixty years. From the total of 301,378 entries of proprietors above one acre great reductions must again be made, and after deducting owners of house property, duplicate entries, holders of glebe lands, and corporate bodies and charities, the most liberal estimate cannot put the number of landowners at more than 200,000, of which the owners in England are less than 170,000, of Ireland 20,000, and Scotland under 10,000. It is interesting to compare this state of things with that of other countries. According to M. De Lavergne, of 7,600,000 heads of families in France, 5,500,000 are owners of land, two-thirds of whom cultivate their own lands. In Switzerland, of 550,000 heads of families, 465,000 are possessed of landed property. In Belgium, M. De Laveleye states, of 4,100,000 inhabitants, 1,124,000 are owners of land. The numbers, he says, appear to be excessive. In Sweden, of 850,000 families, 200,000 are land-owners. In the United States, of 7,200,000 heads of families, 2,600,000 own and farm their own lands. In England, of 4,400,000 heads of families, only 170,000, or 1 out of 26, is an owner of land. In Ireland, a purely agricultural country, and a country of small peasant holdings, only one family in four out of every 52 is an owner of land; and in Scotland the disproportion is still greater, for only one family in 84 is endowed with land.

THE DUTY OF JURIES.

Judge McManama talked thus plainly and sensibly to the Grand Jury of Franklin County, Ky.: "It is a fact that you all well know that crime in Kentucky is on the increase, as, in fact, it is almost everywhere. Pick up any newspaper and read of outrages that are becoming fearfully common over the whole country. Wherever this state of crime exists—wherever it is on the increase—I can attribute it to no other cause than that the juries of the country fail in the discharge of their duties. If the Grand Jury would indict parties that deserve indictment, a different state of morals, and certainly a different state of crime, would exist. Juries are too much given to the idea that they must give the man on trial the benefit of every trivial circumstance—his position in society, his being an old neighbor, his high character in the community, and the first thing that this jury does is to ascertain how much of this testimony can we overlook in order to justify ourselves before the law and before the people. If that is the motive or notion of this jury, it would be better for the court that they would adjourn until another Grand Jury should come. It is my duty to render to you the law—to instruct you as to what the law is when you come to the trial of a case, and it is for this jury to make up the guilt or the innocence of the person arraigned before the bar of this court; and when justice is not always done by the decision of one of these juries, it is always found that these jurymen are the first to cry out against the courts of the country. I confess, and I confess it with shame and very reluctantly, that trials by juries in this country are almost becoming mockeries of justice."

AN OLD ELM DESTROYED.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Saturday says: "When the lot at the corner of Elm and Orange streets, formerly the property of Charles Atwater, was purchased by Mr. Joseph Parker, a large elm-tree which had been standing on it was cut down. This elm was an old landmark, having been planted by Rev. Joseph Noyes, who succeeded, in 1716, Rev. James Pierpont as Pastor of this Church, and continued to be Pastor for 42 years. He died in 1761. He lived in a large two-story house standing on the north side of Elm-street, and where Orange-street now passes—that street not existing then. The house was known as the Governor Eaton house. At each front corner of his yard he planted an elm, and he and Theophilus Eaton, just cut down, had defied the law in making the boiler, which is now in the Estelle, he being notified some time ago that he would be refused a certificate for all boilers over the size necessary for a vessel of 25 tons burden, and as the Estelle can carry 84 tons, it will be seen that he has gone contrary to the official's orders. Mr. Herreshoff is a very determined man, and he was confident that he could secure a certificate whenever he asked for one. He has, therefore, learned that he cannot do as he pleases. Even if the Government recalls the cutter, the Estelle cannot, from present indications, secure either her boiler certificate or her clearance documents, for without the former it is imposs

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE IRELAND OF TO-DAY.

NEW IRELAND. By A. M. SULLIVAN, Member of Parliament for Louth. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

No one who does not purposely blind himself to the facts of the case can fail to see the interest of this volume and the singular importance of the movement which it represents. It means nothing short of the organized entrance into English politics of a new force—the Irish Party. In one way or another Ireland has been allowed a share in the British Government for many years, but it is only recently that her population has acquired anything like equal rights with the natives of England and Scotland. Now not only the small freeholders of the Emerald Isle are enabled to make their wishes tell in Parliament, but the great masses of Irishmen who have been driven out of the mother island by oppressive laws, by the famine, and by the conflicts arising from religious aggression and fears of aggression, are at last able to make their votes tell wherever they have settled in England. A gradual, and, in all probability, most fortunate interchange of inhabitants has been going on between England and Ireland, although the causes which led to it appeared to be unmixedly evil. England has supplied Ireland with factors, merchants, and farmers, while agitations arising from many complicated causes have driven Irishmen over into England to stock factories with artisans, and give to farming lands the much necessary day laborers. The same miserable conflicts and oppressions drove Irishmen by the hundred thousand to the United States, until now their power here is felt with every election, and their influence for good or bad has become a serious question for politicians who have the real good of the country at heart. Hence, this book is of fully as vivid an interest to Americans and Canadians as to English people. It gives some idea of what is actually going on in English politics, and although the information proceeds from an Irish representative in Parliament, who does not try to conceal his sympathies for Ireland, yet there is no evidence in the book that he is of the extreme stamp, an agitator, or a reckless person. It contains just the kind of information about Irish grievances, Irish vices, and Irish aims which Americans ought to know in order to make an impartial estimate of a large fraction of their fellow-countrymen.

As an example of the contradictory qualities of Irish character Mr. Sullivan mentions the peasantry of Tipperary. Physically one of the finest peoples in the world, they have strong characteristics, strangely mixed vices and virtues. They are hot and passionate, brave and high-spirited, deadly in their vengeance, generous, hospitable, ready to repay kindness with kindness, hate with hate, violence with violence. When not under the influence of passion they are one of the most peaceable, orderly, and moral populations in the Empire. There seems to be hardly any middle character in Tipperary assizes. The calendar is either a blank as to serious offenses, or is black with crimes that tell how lightly human life is valued where revenge reduces men to savagery. The audacity and daring of the peasantry in attacks made to procure arms and ammunition during the troubles of 1848 were truly marvelous. In the Parish of Boherlahan they publicly erected a barricade across the mail-coach road in order to rob, not the mail-bag, but the arms of the mail-guard. The fact that the coach was known to have a dragoon escort, so far from deterring them, only offered a greater inducement, for the dragoons carried sabres and carbines. Two of the peasantry, a man named Lahy and another named Ryan, were told off the night before to encounter the dragoons, while two others attacked the coach. At the first volley one of the dragoons fell dead. The other fled. The coach-guards made more resolute defense, but eventually all the guns and pistols in the coach, 11 stand of arms, were handed over. The servant boy who, with his comrades, would go in turn by night to rob other houses of arms, would resolutely defend his master's residence against his companions, on the ground that it was "not fair" to approach a door intrusted to his care. Mr. Sullivan thinks that on no Irish topic are truthful and independent writing and speaking more rare than on agrarian crime. In many cases the outrages on the part of the peasants were so fearful that no one dared to speak a word in condemnation of the causes which led to them. On the other hand, the provocation was so monstrous that if one execrated the crime as it deserved to be he was supposed to be callously indifferent to the greed, the heartlessness that caused it. Thirty, twenty years, even a shorter time ago, Irishmen stood arrayed in one or other of two hostile camps, that of the landlords, in apparent approval of merciless evictions, or that of the tenants, in apparent sympathy with red-handed murder.

What eviction was to the Irish peasant can hardly be estimated by people who have the roving instinct in their blood. As a rule, his farm has been to him and his forefathers for generations a fixed and cherished home. Every bush and brake, every shrub and tree, every meadow-path and grassy knoll, has some association for him which is, as it were, a part of his existence. Whatever there is on or above the surface of the earth in the shape of house, or office, or steading, of fence or road, of gate or stile, has been created by the tenant's hand. An Irish eviction therefore is a scene to try the sternest nature. Says Mr. Sullivan: I know Sheriff's who have protested to me that odious as were the duties they had to perform at an execution on the public scaffold, far more painful to their feelings were those which fell to their lot in carrying out an eviction where, as in the case of the "clearances," the houses had to be leveled. In rain, hail, or snow, out the inmate must get. The bed-ridden grandsire, the infant in his cradle, the sick, aged, and dying must be thrust forth. The Catholic Bishop of Meath states that on one day 700 human beings were driven from their homes. There was not a shilling of rent due on the estate except by one man. The Sheriff's assistants demolished the homes of honest and industrious men until they came to two dwellings where typhus fever had broken out. They begged the agent to spare their houses a little longer; but he was inexorable, and insisted that they should come down. "The wailing of women, the speechless agony of men, the screams, the terror, the consternation of children, wrung tears of grief from all who saw them. I saw the officers and men of a large Police force, who were obliged to attend on the occasion, cry like children." To such an extent was this demolition of houses carried that a certain kind of skill was acquired in the work, and after a while the whole posse—Sheriff, sub-Sheriff, agent, bailiffs, and attendant policemen—came to be designated the "Crowbar Brigade," a name of evil memory, at mention of which to this day many a peasant's heart will chill in Ireland. Indeed, a Catholic landlord in Tipperary, named Scully, invented a machine for the cheaper and more expeditious unroofing of tenants' homes, for hand labor was too slow in the work of house-leveling. Mr. Sullivan draws a sad picture of the fate of these dispossessed peasants. Cold and hunger finally drove them to beg, borrow, or steal a passage to England or America, where they arrived in masses, penniless, sometimes scarcely able to speak English, ignorant and clownish. Where they landed they inevitably herded together, making a distinct colony or "quarter" in the streets and sometimes localities of the city. At home in their native valleys poverty was free from horrors that mingled with it in the squalid lanes and alleys of large towns. The children of these wretched emigrants grew up amid terrible contamination. The Police Court records soon began to show an array of Celtic names. The "low Irish" grew to be a scorn in the community around them; and they, repaying scorn with hatred, became the Arabs of the place. When, 20 years ago, Mr. Sullivan investigated the condition of the laboring Irish in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Boston, and New-York, these were the discoveries he made. He knew, although Englishmen and Americans could not, that the unfortunates were of better and nobler material than the strangers around them imagined; that they were the victims of circumstances. He saw and deplored their vices and failings, and perceived that their native Irish virtues, their simple, kindly, generous nature, had almost totally disappeared in the cruel transplantation. He cannot tell Americans any news about that phase of Irish immigration, but it is well to find a book which accounts logically for the bane of New-York politics, and gives a hope that it is a mere question of time to transform the ignorant Celtic immigrant into a good, law-abiding citizen.

New Ireland is very naturally the outcome of a great number of events besides the extension of the suffrage to a wider circle of voters. Mr. Sullivan goes to work at the roots of the present condition of affairs by describing the efforts at popular education made during the last 50 years. After some remarks on the loss to Ireland of her hardy fishing population, which used to supply the Navy of Great Britain with her best sailors, and noticing the high standard of morality that prevailed among the peasantry, he devotes a chapter to the schoolmaster. Here religious questions at once intrude. The conflict between Catholics and Protestants is reviewed in an impartial spirit. In Dublin a Protestant society established a school under the compromise "Board," and kept to the rules against religious instruction, but lured the ragged little Papists to Sunday-school by a breakfast or lunch. The Catholics set up another school directly opposite. They had an oratory and crucifix in an alcove in the school-room, but at the nominal hour of opening school they drew a sliding door across the alcove, and thus evaded the law and outwitted the Protestants. Little Papists took to getting breakfast with the Protestants and then cutting across the street to the sisters; whereupon the wily Protestants changed the breakfast hour to 3 P. M., *after school*. With such amusing anecdotes and others still better, Mr. Sullivan knows how to lend picturesqueness to a book which in some hands might prove dry reading. With his bright way of dealing with everything, however, the book reads like a novel. A very interesting chapter is given to O'Connell, "the Irish agitator," and the events which he controlled. Next, we have the origin at first hand of the temperance movement, the life of Father Matthew, whom Mr. Sullivan knew personally. Father Matthew was a Welshman, and his energy, self-sacrifice, and personal "magnetism" carried out into the rest of Ireland, into England, and into the world those principles of abstention from liquor which had first been broached by a small knot of Quakers in the town of Cork. Following on the triumphs of the Welsh Friar comes a chapter on the horrors of the Irish famine and the beginning of the party which definitely claimed the title of "Young Ireland." Through the abortive rebellion of 1848, the evictions spoken of above, the Incumbered Estates act, and other agitations, Mr. Sullivan draws on to the appearance of the Fenians, whose movements created so much concern in this country, and many of whose leaders still live in the United States. Noticeable is the author's estimate of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He is evidently a Protestant, but nowhere does he indulge in any harsh expressions against them. They seem to have exerted a uniformly conservative influence on the Irish, and during the famine their self-sacrifice and heroic labors bound the people even more closely to them than before. Yet Mr. Sullivan claims that with the spread of intelligence, with education, their formerly boundless power over the Irish is passing away. That power, while it lasted, appears to have been exerted with comparative moderation, but it is a thing of the past. In summing up the present situation, he speaks of the losses Ireland has sustained, but has also a word for her gains. The old, reckless, good-humored shiftlessness and light-heartedness are gone, but there is good evidence of material progress, and an increase in forethought and thrift. If for no other reason, this book may be heartily recommended for the light it throws on Fenianism and on that Irish party in Parliament to which Mr. Sullivan belongs.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. Essays on Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks. By CLARENCE COOK. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1878

Chance readers of *Scribner's Monthly* who, attracted by the handsome illustrations, have looked over the papers of Mr. Clarence Cook on "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks," may easily have passed by the higher aim which has actuated the writer. It remains for them to see the collected and revised series in book form, and to read Mr. Cook's charming and sensible preface and introduction, before they fully appreciate that his purpose is something much more elevated—spiritual, if the word be allowed—than might be expected in essays on humble articles of a household. He has successfully avoided the one pitfall of riding a hobby, and escaped also that other and much more perilous snare, dogmatism. But he has done something beyond avoiding these common errors, for we find that in *The House Beautiful* he talks on the higher æsthetics from a frank Journal of Actuaries. Edited by G. E. Currie. Vol. XVIII., January to December, 1877. New-York: Gilbert E. Currie. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 256 pages.

—*Scribner's Monthly*. An Illustrated Magazine for the People. Conducted by J. G. Holland. Vols. XIII. and XIV. From November, 1876, to October. 1877. New-York: Scribner & Co. Crown 8vo, cloth.

—*Baby Days*. A Selection of Songs, Stories, and Pictures for Very Little Folks. With an Introduction by the Editor of *St. Nicholas*; 300 Illustrations. New-York: Scribner & Co. Crown 8vo, extra linen, 189 pages.

—*The Khédive's Egypt; or, The Old House of Bondage Under New Masters*. By Edwin de Leon, ex-Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. 12mo, cloth, 435 pages.

—*Brighter than the Sun; or, Christ the Light of the World*. A Life of our Lord for the young. By J. R. Macduff, D. D. With illustrations by A. Rowan. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878. Royal 8vo, extra linen, 433 pages.

—*Our Trip to Blunderland*. By Jean Jambon. With 60 Illustrations by Charles Doyle. Second edition. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1877. 8vo, extra linen, 231 pages.

THE TURF AND THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. G. W. Latham, an English gentleman, speaking a few days since at a meeting in Warrington in the course of some remarks on "Purchase in the Church," said: "I will tell you a story of what happened to myself the other day. I was staying in a remote part of England, and to beguile the time away we rode over to see the country races, though the horses were not such very high-class ones as in other places, and perhaps the gentlemen jockeys who rode them were not the most perfect of gentlemen. The face of one of these gentlemen unmistakably bore the signs of a great deal of late hours, billiards, and brandy-and-water. The gentleman in question rode with a great deal of spirit, and after the race was decided and won another gentleman came up and said, 'Poor Mr. So-and-so, he is going to give up racing after this year.' I innocently assumed that his constitution had been shattered by such a mode of living, but judge of my surprise when I heard that the reason assigned for such step was that a family living was about to be vacant worth £700 a year, therefore he was going to be ordained. (Laughter and applause.) I dare say he will make a very good clergyman; I see no reason why he should not be as good as a great many of his brethren; but what struck me was the matter-of-fact way in which the gentleman spoke of the matter. He did not see the fact that before a man is ordained he ought to have a sacred calling, have a desire to do good, and feel something beyond the mere idea of making a living out of it; and the gentleman seemed to think that it was only natural that, after a man had lived a loose and idle life, there was no objection to his being ordained and taking the charge of the souls of the parish."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT DUBLIN — ORIGINAL THOUGHT AND INTELLECTUAL GREATNESS IN AMERICA — THE ILLUSTRIOUS GLADSTONE.

Among the speakers at the opening meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society, Dublin, on the 14th of November last, was Lord Randolph Churchill, a younger son of the Duke of Marlborough and son-in-law of Leonard Jerome, Esq., of this City. We quote the following from his speech as printed in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of Nov. 15: "I pass on to notice a remark which rather struck me during the address, in which the Auditor alluded to America, and what he called speculative thinkers. He argued that democracy tended to mediocrity of talent. Now, being connected as I happen to be with America by the closest ties—indeed, those ties upon which the learned Attorney-General dwelt with such evident pleasure—by my marriage—[laughter]—I cannot refrain from pointing out to the Auditor with great deference that a country which has produced such men as Longfellow, Prescott, Motley, and Lincoln cannot be said to be wanting in talent which is above mediocrity. [Applause.] If I had the time or the courage to pursue before so critical an audience that argument, and to oppose the theory that democracy tended to mediocrity, I cannot help thinking that I might possibly be able to point out to the Auditor in a perfectly friendly manner that his premises were perhaps somewhat superficial and his conclusions a little hasty. [Laughter and applause.] I am going to bring before the knowledge of the society some events which may make the year 1877 remarkable in the history of Ireland. In the early part of this year there was a change in the *personnel* of the Irish Government. Nobody can say whether that change was merely a formality or whether it was something widely different—who can say? I, Sir, cannot. [Laughter.] In the next place, the year 1877 was remarkable for an increased activity—might I call it a volcanic uneasiness?—in the attitude of the National Parliamentary party. [Applause.] In the next place, the year 1877 was remarkable for the visit to Ireland of one of Great Britain's most illustrious statemen and orators—in deference to the Auditor I call him one of our most profound thinkers. [Applause.] In the fourth place, the year 1877 is remarkable in the history of Irish literature by the production of a book which, as it is most attractively written, cannot fail to be very widely read, which gives a most dramatic account of the events of the last 40 years in this country. [Applause.] The style of that book is simple and easy, its arguments are forcible, though temperate, and the account that it gives of the changes that have come over this island and its population during the last 40 years are painted with an artistic hand."

BEE PASTURES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The bee-pastures of Southern California are very extensive. Most of the mountain-land is utterly unfitted for agriculture. What vegetation grows on it is not relished by cattle, sheep, or goats, unless in case of extreme drought, when live stock will eat it to save themselves from starvation. But this vegetation is very productive of food for bees. Bee-farms now dot the waste lands of these counties everywhere where flowering plants grow, and a sufficient quantity of water flows for the bees to make their wax. The value of the products of these bee-farms makes a respectable showing in the returns of California's income. It seems, however, that the industry has its drawbacks. By our Southern California exchanges, we learn that the San Bernardino bee-keepers propose to memorialize the incoming Legislature 'for the passage of a law to prevent the spread of foul brood among bees, and for the protection of bee-pastures in the mountain ranges.' Without knowing the merits of the proposed memorial, we may venture to say that whatever is conducive to the welfare of the industry should receive due consideration."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A York and Lancaster Rose. By Annie Keary. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*The American Bookseller* for Christmas. New-York: The American News Company. Pamphlet.

—*Week-day Evening Addresses*. Delivered in Manchester. By Alexander Maclaren, D. D. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*Thoreau: His Life and Aims*. A Study. By H. A. Page. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 16mo, cloth, 234 pages.

—*Lessing*. By James Sime. In two volumes. With portraits. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 327 and 358 pages.

—*The Story of Creation*. By S. M. Campbell, D. D., author of *Across the Desert*. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages.

—*The Knowledge of Mary*. By Rev. J. de Concilio, Pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Jersey City. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1878.

—*The Cuckoo Clock*. By Ennis Graham, author of *Carrots*. Illustrated by Walter Crane. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. 12mo, linen, 242 pages.

—*All Around a Palette*. By Lizzie W. Champney, author of *Bourbon Lilies, &c*. Illustrated by J. Wells Champney. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1878.

—*A New Style in Architecture*. By A. F. Oakey. Read before the American Institute of Architects, Boston. Buffalo, N. Y.: Oakey & Bloor. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*A Modern Minister*. With illustrations. "The Cheveley Novels." In two volumes. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Volume I. 8vo, paper, 166 pages.

Transcendentalism. With Preludes on Current Events. By Joseph Cook. Boston Monday Lectures. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878. 12mo, cloth, 305 pages.

—*The Budget*. A Picture and Story Book for Boys and Girls. Edited by Uncle Herbert. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. Large 12mo, colored boards, 368 pages.

—*Only a Cat; or the Autobiography of Tom Blackman*. By Mrs. H. B. Paull, author of *Trevor Court, &c*. New-York: T. Whittaker. 1878. Square 12mo, cloth, chromatic picture.

—*Art Decoration Applied to Furniture*. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Royal 8vo, extra cloth, 237 pages, tinted.

—*God in Christ*. Three Discourses, Delivered at New-Haven, Cambridge, and Andover. By Horace Bushnell. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 356 pages.

—*The American Life Assurance Magazine and*

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 6,655 bales; gross, 8,300 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,464 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; last evening, 2,800 bales; stock, 245,511 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.@11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; net receipts, 4,072 bales; exports, coastwise, 567 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 80,328 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,230 bales; gross, 4,273 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,734 bales; sales, 2,579 bales; stock, 98,334 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 3,155 bales; gross, 3,192 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 368 bales; stock, 88,258 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅞c. Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; net receipts, 1,050 bales; exports to France, 3,623 bales; coastwise, 351 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,624 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,051 bales; sales, 670 bales; stock, 34,982 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Wool: The demand continues fair, with no material change; but there is a firmer feeling for all grades, particularly X and Medium Fleeces, the stocks of which have become considerably reduced. Spring California is sold up pretty close. Fall California is arriving; exports, and accumulating, but a larger portion of this Wool is very undesirable, and only better grades meet with a ready sale. It is believed that prices generally are as low now as they are likely to be until next year's clip is available. Sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, X, XX, and above, 44c.@47c.; Michigan, 39c.@41c.; Fine Wisconsin, 40c.; Delaine and Combing, 50c.@55c.; Coarse and Unwashed Delaine, 37½c.@40c.; Super, 37½c.@40c.; Fine Unwashed, 35c.@44c.; Spring California, 18c.@35c.; Fall do., 14c.@27½c. The total sales of Domestic for the week were 1,247,300 lb.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Rosin firm at $1 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard, $2 15 for Yellow Dip, and $2 15 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 80.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 8.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅜	400	North-w. pf		65⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. 1st	109	100	do		65¼
9,000 L. S. 2d, R	96⅞	400	do		65
20 Nassau Bank	90	500	do	b3.	65
200 N. Y. C. & H	106⅝	300	St. Paul		53⅜
100 do	106⅜	200	St. Paul pf		70⅝
400 Del. & Hud	51¼	200	do		70¾
100 do	51⅜	800	Lake Shore		59⅜
100 do	51⅝	1400	do		59⅞
200 do	51¾	700	do		59⅝
400 do	52	100	do	s3.	59⅝
200 do	51⅝	800	do		59⅝
78 do	51⅝	900	do	b3.	59¾
300 do	51⅜	1500	do		59¾
100 do	51⅝	100	H. & St. Jo		11¾
100 do	51⅜	400	D., L. & W		51⅜
50 West. Union	77¼	200	do	b3.	51¼
100 do	b4. 77	200	do		51¼
500 do	77	200	do	s3.	51¼
300 do	s3. 76⅞	100	do		51⅜
600 do	76⅞	200	do		51⅜
400 do	b3. 77	800	do		51⅝
100 Pacific Mail	21⅝	400	do		51⅝
100 Mich. Central	s60	100	do		51⅝
10 do	59⅛	500	do		51⅝
400 do	58¾	20	do		51¼
100 do	58⅜	1100	do		51⅜
100 do	58⅝	100	do		51⅝
100 C., C. & I	82⅞	500	do	s3.	51⅜
100 do	82½	200	do		51⅜
300 North-west	34⅞	100	Mor. & Es		78¼
100 do	34¾	40	do		78
200 Han. & St. J. pf	26¼				

MONDAY, Dec. 10—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a loss of $2,101,100 in legal tenders, due, it is supposed, to the transmission of currency to the South and South-west. The changes in the other items are a decrease of $49,200 in deposits and an increase of $671,000 in specie, $148,600 in loans, and $98,000 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $1,417,800 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $8,245,625 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 8, 1876.
Loans	$238,429,600	$238,578,200	$256,691,000
Specie	18,324,000	18,995,000	22,923,400
Legal t'rs	40,579,800	38,478,700	36,373,900
Net Deps.	196,961,500	196,912,300	204,850,800
Circul'n	18,110,300	18,208,300	15,032,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$18,324,000	$18,995,000	Inc. $671,000
Legal ten.	40,579,800	38,478,700	Dec. 2,101,100
Total res	$58,903,800	$57,473,700	Dec. $1,430,100
Resv. required agt. deposits.	49,240,375	49,228,075	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	9,663,425	8,245,625	Dec. $1,417,800

The Money market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and call borrowers were supplied at 4 @5 ℘ cent. on pledge of Government bonds, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Exceptional transactions were made at 3@7 ℘ cent., gold, the advance in rates having been brought about by the sharp fluctuations in values on the Stock Exchange. The banks anticipate liberal shipments of currency to the South-west in connection with hog-packing in the early future. As usual, toward the close of the year, preparations are making for settlements, but it is quite probable that these will be effected without disturbance to the money market, business during the last half of the year having been conducted on a very conservative basis. The supply of prime mercantile paper continues light, and the sales have been on the basis of 5½ to 7 ℘ cent., while choice names passed as low as 5 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for British Consols early in the week, with a subsequent decline, the closing prices being the lowest quoted for some time past. United States bonds were generally strong, but in the final dealings some weakness was manifested in most of the issues dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. American railway shares were steady. The Bank of England gained £306,000 for the week ending last Wednesday. No change was made in the bank rate of discount, which remains 4 ℘ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak and lower. The easier rates for money, and the advance in United States bonds at London early in the week, which checked the movement of these securities to this country, caused a reduction in rates from $4 82 and $4 85 to $4 81 and $4 84 for 60-day and demand bills, respectively. Actual business was done as low as $4 80½ and $4 83½. Late in the week rates were advanced to $4 81½ and $4 85, with sales at $4 80¾@$4 81, and $4 84¼@$4 84½.

The Gold speculation was weak and lower early in the week, and the price fell of to 102½, the decline being attributed to the feeling of confidence inspired by the attitude assumed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the financial question. Subsequently the market advanced on the supposition that the action of the Senate with regard to the Silver bill was favorable to the schemes of the inflationists, and the price rose to 102⅞, with a reaction to 102¾, at which the closing transactions were effected. The rates in gold loans ranged from 1 to 6 ℘ cent for carrying.

The Government bond market exhibited strength at the opening, and prices advanced ⅛ to ⅝ ℘ cent. Subsequently there was a decline of ½@1 ℘ cent. in new 1865s and 1867s on the renewal of funding operations, the syndicate having subscribed for $10,000,000 4 ℘ cents., against which the Treasury on Thursday issued a call for an equal amount of new 1865s. At the close the market was firm in tone. Railroad mortgages were less active than usual, and prices generally declined slightly, doubtless owing to realizations. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated were a marked exception, advancing to 34. In State bonds Tennessees declined from 47½ to 41, on a belief that the proposition submitted by the bondholders to the Legislature to scale the debt would not be acceptable to that body. The other issues were also affected to some extent by this understanding, and yielded slightly in sympathy with Tennessees.

The stock speculation in the early dealings exhibited a tendency toward improvement and higher prices were recorded, but subsequently the reported embarrassment of the National Trust Company and considerable sales of stock, said to be for the account of the California speculator, caused a feeling of depression, under which the entire market displayed a temporary weakness. Lake Shore, Western Union, and the coal stocks figured prominently in the dealings. Toward the close of the week the coal stocks were very active, and advanced sharply, a rise in Delaware and Hudson Canal to 52 being particularly noticeable. The improvement in these stocks was due to an advance in the price of coal and reports that the companies were about to form a combination, with a view to limiting production. The general market was irregular in the final dealings.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 9, 1876.
American Gold	102⅞	102⅛	107⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	107	106⅛	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109⅜	108⅜	114⅜
New-York Central	107⅛	105¼	102¾
Hock Island	100⅞	99⅞	98½
Pacific Mail	22	20⅝	23⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅛	33⅝	19⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	71⅜	68⅞	52⅜
Lake Shore	63⅛	59⅛	56½
Chicago & North-western	36⅛	33	35½
Chicago & North-west. pf	66⅜	64⅜	55½
Western Union	79⅜	76⅜	71⅝
Union Pacific	67½	67	58⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	51⅜	47⅜	71¼
New-Jersey Central	14	13⅜	34½
Del. & Hudson Canal	52	45½	70⅜
Morris & Essex	78½	75½	93⅞
Panama	125	125	126
Erie	10⅛	9⅜	8½
Ohio & Mississippi	9¼	8⅞	5½
Harlem	140½	140½	138

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 9, '76.
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12½	12⅛	12⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	28¼	26¼	26¼
Michigan Central	60	56¾	43¾
Illinois Central	72⅝	71¾	66¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—DEC. 8.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	107⅛	106¾	106⅝	106¾
Harlem			144	147
Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
Lake Shore	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59¾
Wabash	15¼	15	15	15½
North-western	34⅞	34⅝	s84⅞	85
North-western pref	65⅝	65¼	64⅞	65⅛
Rock Island			100⅜	100½
Fort Wayne			92	93
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35½	35	35¼	35⅜
Mil. and St. Paul pref	70⅞	70¼	70⅜	70¾
Pittsburg			77½	78
Del., Lack. and West	51⅜	50⅜	51⅜	51½
New-Jersey Central			13¾	14½
Del. and Hud. Canal	52	49⅜	51½	51¾
Morris and Essex	78¼	77½	78	78½
Michigan Central	58¼	56⅜	59	59¼
Illinois Central			72⅜	73¼
Union Pacific	67½	67¼	67¼	67½
C., C., C. & I	34	32½	32	32¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy			101¾	102
Chicago & Alton			77	78
Chicago & Alton pref			101½	102
C., C. & Ind. Central	3	3½	3¼	3¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅞	11½	11⅝	12
Han. and St. Jo. pref	26¾	26½	26¼	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅜	8¾	8	8
Panama				126
Western Union	77¼	76⅞	77	77⅛
A. & P. Telegraph			23	23½
Pacific Mail	21¾	21⅝	21½	21¾
Quicksilver	16½	16⅛	16¼	17
Quicksilver pref			31½	34
Adams Express			97½	98
Wells, Fargo & Co			86½	87
American Express			51½	52
United States Express			46⅜	

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,738,497
Corresponding week last year	3,862,598
Since Jan. 1 this year	302,861,674
Corresponding period last year	295,487,968
Gold Dec. 8, 1877	1024
Gold Dec. 9, 1876	107⅜

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,869,561
Corresponding week last year	6,934,616
Since Jan. 1 this year	273,934,453
Corresponding period last year	253,528,078

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$99,588
Corresponding week last year	462,132
Since Jan. 1 this year	31,347,876
Corresponding period last year	42,640,862

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,338,246
Corresponding week last year	1,285,164
Since Jan. 1 this year	91,526,372
Corresponding period last year	94,488,745

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,174,114
Corresponding week last year	311,152
Since Jan. 1 this year	51,453,897
Corresponding period last year	58,589,527

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. 1877.	1876.
A. Top. & S. Fé	M'h of Nov. $335,500	$225,793
At. & Great West.	M'h of Sept. 377,409	342,767
Eur. C. R. & N.	M'h of Nov. 138,985	94,998
Cairo & St. Louis	3d w'k Nov. 4,578	3,051
Central Pacific	M'h of Nov. 1,597,000	1,675,532
Chicago & Alton	M'h of Nov. 392,846	367,898
Chic. B'rl. & Quincy	M'h of Sept. 1,363,310	1,242,122
C., M. & St. Paul	M'h of Nov. 892,000	765,230
Chic., & N. W., &c.	M'h of Oct. 1,598,776	1,542,051
Chic. R. I. & Pacific	M'h of Sept. 798,277	662,940
Clev. Mt. V. & D., &c.	3d w'k Nov. 8,357	7,032
D. & R. Grande	3d wk. Nov. 19,536	9,954
G. H. & S. Anto	M'h of Sept. 110,372	116,248
Grand Trunk	W. ed. N. 24. 201,244	180,963
Great West.	W. ed. N. 23. 87,071	73,359
Han. & St. Jos	3d w'k Nov. 43,000	36,240
Han. & Tex. Cen.	M'h. of Oct. 361,649	377,940
Ill. C. (Ill. line)	M'h of Oct. 588,367	526,247
Ill. C. (I. & D lines)	M'h of Sept. 191,239	127,698
Ind. Bl. & W.	3d w'k Nov. 22,119	24,790
Int. & Gt. Nor	3d w'k Nov. 41,089	50,537
Kansas Pacific	M'h of Nov. 350,418	283,691
L., Cin. & Lex	M'h of Sept. 110,245

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WON AT LAST—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—INGOMAR—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque)—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WEADE'S HALL.—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE—Morning and afternoon.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND BAZAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the New-England and Middle States, falling barometer, after a temporary rise in the former, south-west to south-east winds, and warmer clear, or partly cloudy weather are probable.

The presumption that claimants for damages sustained at the hands of the Union Army during the war for the suppression of the rebellion were disloyal is based on a well-established principle of law, and one which has been sustained by the highest courts. While the people of the South were citizens of the United States, and subject to all the obligations imposed by the Constitution and the laws, they were, in consequence of the attitude of the *de facto* Governments under which they lived, residents of a hostile country. The United States could not be held liable for injury caused to their property unless they were personally faithful to the National Government, and that they were so is an assumption contrary to the whole current of facts at that time. To pass a law declaring that the presumption of claimants' disloyalty, which has so long prevailed, and which is so strictly consistent with justice and reason, shall be reversed, is equivalent to enacting that the Government shall pay for nearly all damage which was done by the national armies in the South. It is not encouraging to see a proposition of this kind made in Congress at this time. The Democrats have the House in their hands; they are, to say the least, as strong as the Republicans in the Senate, and they confidently expect to control all branches of the Government in a short time. When that comes about the country has every reason to expect that a very serious raid will be organized on the Treasury, and only too much reason to fear that it will be successful.

In this connection it cannot be amiss to direct attention again to the solid front presented by the Southern Democrats in both branches of Congress in favor of the measures which are intended to break down the national credit. The South has not the same motive for helping repudiation that the West has. It is not so heavily in debt, and it is not so hopelessly infatuated with the delusion of paper money, because it has very recently had the most convincing experience of the evil and danger of that kind of false currency. But there is in that section a feeling, of which it would be folly to deny the strength—a feeling of deep-seated prejudice against the National Government, and an unrefined longing to see its credit suffer some of the disgrace which fell upon the Confederate Government. The South would have a good deal of intense satisfaction in seeing the men who lent money to crush the rebellion fail in getting their pay. This sentiment is not, in some regards, as bad as the insane desire for repudiation which a portion of the West entertains, but it is a very formidable one, with which the nation must make its account.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has taken up the question of tariff reform in earnest, and it is very probable that its sub-committee will, in the course of a month or so, present a project of some degree of completeness, embodying corrections for the more obvious and injurious faults in the present law. But it is to be hoped that the country will not be too much excreised at the prospect of tariff changes. There is hardly a possibility, and certainly no presumable probability, that anything in that direction will be accomplished at this session. However simple the line which the Ways and Means Committee may adopt, or however few and well-warranted the changes they may propose, the present Congress is not likely to reform the tariff. It has neither the intelligence, the sincerity, nor the courage for that much-needed task. It was not chosen for any such purpose, and it cares little or nothing for the interests involved or the men who represent them. It is largely a Congress for Buncombe, and the prejudices of that important constituency will receive far more attention than the necessities of American commerce or enterprise.

An interesting series of opinions from the prominent managers in regard to the advisability of reducing the prices of a portion of the better seats in our theatres will be found in our columns this morning. It will be seen that they are, with more or less distinctness, opposed to the proposition. The managers must, of course, be supposed to know their own business best, and it is upon their shoulders that the loss from any mistake must fall. But we venture to suggest that the argument which some of them draw from the success, at present prices, of distinguished players, is not conclusive. What we want in New-York is not only success for "stars" but a steady and generous support for good stock companies, who can give us a pretty continuous series of good plays, not requiring the abilities of great actors, but capable, nevertheless, of yielding genuine enjoyment. It may be that the education of the taste of the public in theatrical matters is not sufficiently advanced to make such support possible; but, whatever may be the case in regard to the public taste, the present rate of charges is an important obstacle to success. It may be added, too, that the practice of allowing or employing "speculators," which still prevails in greater or less degree, is much in the way of forming such a *clientèle* for the theatre as we have indicated.

A Washington dispatch to THE TIMES says that much surprise is expressed in the capital at the sensational dispatches published by some of the newspapers concerning the condition of affairs on the Mexican border. Certainly, the relations between the United States and Mexico are cordial; and there is a manifest desire on both sides to keep the peace. But, according to a few inflamed imaginations, we are on the verge of war, and the troops sent to preserve order are really belligerent forces. It is suggested that this distorted view of the facts is produced in the interest of LERDO. Perhaps this is so; but we have observed that the newspapers most addicted to the "war news" from the border are invariably warm supporters of the Texas-Pacific Railroad job. This may be merely an accidental coincidence or newspaper enterprise. Now, as the *World* has beautifully said, "Newspaper enterprise is a very good thing, but, like most good things, it has its limits."

THE TEXAS-PACIFIC IN CONGRESS.

The managers of the Texas-Pacific Railroad have hitherto asked for a governmental guarantee on bonds not exceeding fifty millions in the aggregate, and they have insisted that this amount is required for the construction and equipment of the road from Fort Worth to San Diego. As these figures imply an average expenditure of $35,000 per mile for the whole distance, and as fully two-thirds of it could be built and equipped for less than half the sum, the enormity of the job has from the first been apparent. Col. SCOTT now proposes to be content with a trifle less than forty millions. The bill introduced in the House by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, seems to fix the maximum of aid at $38,750,000, but loopholes are provided through which additions may be received that will swell the amount indefinitely. One of these contemplates the extension of the line eastward from Shreveport to the Mississippi, the cost of which is not even estimated, and the amount of the guarantee on account thereof is suspiciously open. It may be safely assumed that this extension, coupled with the vagueness that exists on other points, will in effect bring back very nearly the entire fifty millions originally sought. On that amount, for fifty years, the Government—if Mr. STEPHENS' bill pass—will pay 5 per cent. interest,—say, two millions and a half yearly, or a total, at simple interest only, of $125,000,000. During the time over which the obligation is to extend, the Government will, in fact, pay in gold coin about three times what the road to be built and equipped will actually cost. So much for the modesty of Col. SCOTT'S new proposition.

But, perhaps, Col. SCOTT offers larger and better security than before? There is not a semblance of change in this respect. The company already owns and operates 480 miles of finished road, main track and sidings, but it carefully excepts this property from the operation of the projected mortgage. It keeps what it has got, and offers the Government no other security than (1) the lands donated to the road by the Government and the State of Texas, and (2) the property to be created by the money of the Government. The earnings on account of governmental transportation are, indeed, to be set aside as a contribution to the sinking fund, but as the sums derived from this source will almost certainly fall short of the yearly increasing loss of the Government on its interest account, the item may be fairly ignored. There is, too, another extraordinary device for creating the idea that the Government is in some way secured. It is to be allowed to keep a certain proportion of its own bonds and to sell them to provide the means of paying interest as it becomes due. In other words, to save the guarantor from loss, he will be permitted to retain a percentage of the proceeds of the loan which only his indorsement renders negotiable. Preposterous as this pretension is, it is simply a refinement of the other parts of the scheme, so far as it relates to the protection of the Government against loss. The thirteen millions of acres which have been granted as a bonus to induce capitalists to build the road are of very uncertain value. Common report treats a large part of them as worthless for any purpose. The fact that the managers of the road cannot sell the good lands in Texas except at unremunerative prices, and cannot borrow money on the security of the lands beyond Texas at any price, seems to be conclusive as against the reliance which the Government is required to place upon them. Something might be said in regard to the absurdity of begging lands from the Government and then begging the Government to loan money upon the security of its own gift; but we prefer to take the simple fact that the landed security which the jobbers offer to the Government is a security upon which private capitalists will not advance money. What more is needed to prove that this provision of the pending bill is, for the purpose declared, a delusion if not a fraud?

Very little consideration is needed to show that the second form of security—the mortgage upon the road to be built, and its equipment—partakes of the same general character. It is not a security upon which the cautious private capitalist would invest his money. When a railroad company goes into the market, in ordinary circumstances, as a borrower, it has a slender chance of success unless it can exhibit an actual cash investment on the part of its stockholders. When the railroad mania was at its height, this precaution was often overlooked. Nowadays it is applied rigorously. A reasonably good first mortgage loan must be shown to be not in excess of the stock capital already embarked in the enterprise. Only thus can the mortgagee acquire security apart from that which the expenditure of his own money affords. What is the proposal in regard to the Texas-Pacific? Its capital stock, as per the last balance-sheet is below seven millions and a half, which is supposed to be in the completed portion of the road. More than eleven millions have been raised by way of mortgage upon this portion, and there are land grant and other bonds outstanding amounting to $7,339,805 more. This section of the road being evidently mortgaged to its full value, and there being no intention on the part of the stockholders to put in another dollar, we cannot wonder at the inability of the managers to raise further means in the open market. They therefore ask the Government to indorse between forty and fifty millions' worth of bonds, and to assume the payment of $125,000,000 on account of them, upon a security which no association of capitalists would for a moment entertain. Taking the most favorable view, and assuming that during the period over which the transaction is to extend the managers of the road may contrive, by the sale of lands and the application of the surplus earnings, to repay the Government its interest advances, and to meet the capital obligation at maturity, the state of the case would be this: The stockholders would become the actual owners of a property built with Government money, without having, at any time, taken upon themselves the slightest liability. The Government would, in short, give to the company a property costing, say, fifty millions, subject to no conditions whatever. But does any sane man believe that the earnings of a road yet to be built, and one-third of which will traverse an irreclaimable desert, will, together with the proceeds of land sales, enable the company to reimburse the Government to the extent of $125,000,000, and to pay $50,000,000 to the bondholders into the bargain? Simply to state the question is to prove the folly of the proposition upon which the whole scheme rests. If the bill pass, the tax-payers must make up their minds to a loss which cannot be less than a hundred millions and may be much more, for the benefit of a scheme which, if it had any corresponding intrinsic merit, would not require Government aid at all.

There are various other contingencies that should be looked at carefully, and which may entail heavy burdens, altogether separate from those at which we have glanced. The eastward extension, across Louisiana, to the Mississippi, is a sop to the Louisiana delegation in Congress, whose constituents are clamorous for access to a Pacific route but prudently refuse to contribute anything toward it out of their own pockets. To secure the requisite Congressional help, other branches may have to be constructed. Mr. LOUSE'S bill, introduced simultaneously with Mr. STEPHENS', provides for branches to St. Louis, Vicksburg, and Memphis, as well as New-Orleans, and each of these cities will be relied upon to extend to the general scheme the support it wants. We see, then, only the initial points of a gigantic scheme of plunder, for the benefit of a private corporation, and for the promotion of certain sectional interests. It would be indefensible on its merits under any conceivable circumstances. Its success at a time when, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government will have hard work to make ends meet and "any increase in any branch of public expenditure" is undesirable, would be unjust to the tax-payers and prejudicial to the nation's credit.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT.

It might well be supposed that the attention of Congressmen would be arrested by the general chorus of satisfaction which comes from all parts of the country when a long holiday recess is agreed upon. From Dec. 15, 1877, to Jan. 10, 1878, there will be no sitting of Congress. There will be in that time no attempt to turn the financial policy of the Government upside down, and none to abolish the Army and Navy, none to recall the Ministers and Consuls of the United States in foreign countries. For nearly a month, then, we shall have rest from the continual alarms which we endure while Congress is in session. Everybody feels this, and everybody says it with genuine satisfaction. Even if it should happen that action on the silver scheme should be postponed by the recess, the friends of that measure would undoubtedly realize that their present disappointment would be compensated by a deliverance from the fears of other things which might happen. There is always some foolish or radical measure held over our heads, and an adjournment invariably brings a blessed feeling of relief to every citizen who watches the course of Congress with any sort of personal or patriotic interest. For a season, at least, the Senate will not try to get ahead of the President, and the House of the Senate, in governing the Republic.

Certainly, the world is governed too much. And when it happens that any part of the world is governed by a Congress largely made up of untrained legislators, as now, the "too-muchness" is direfully apparent. It is this perpetual tinkering things which makes Congress so much of a nuisance. Nothing is settled while Congress is in session. The business interests of the country are rudely disturbed and shaken, so that business men do not know from one day to another what may happen. It is not so much that Congress actually does accomplish measures which change values, as that it threatens to, which unsettles things. It is the uncertainty that kills. If the business of the country could be let alone for a while it might be better. Men would, at least, know what to depend upon for a long period; as it is now, what is apparently fixed is likely to be unfixed at any day. The crudest and most unscientific legislative inventions are daily brought forward in either branch of Congress, though the House has the credit of originating most of these. Fortunately, a vast majority of bills introduced fall still-born, and are swept out with other rubbish when the day of dissolution comes. But every day, somewhere in the Republic, some industrial or commercial interest responds with distress to some preposterous proposition introduced in Congress. When financial measures are under discussion, notably those relating to taxation and the tariff, nearly every industry in the country is kept in a quiver of excitement by the thoughtless experiments of Congressmen. It is like a child's playing with the delicate mechanism of a clock. It is great fun for the child, but the machinery suffers disaster.

The trouble seems to be that Congressmen are anxious to glorify their office. They must do something to prove their official existence. They make laws. How small a bulk would our Revised Statutes occupy if only that which is necessary for our government were left. Yet Congress goes on, not only adding to the useless lumber, but creating a daily loss by its continual agitations. A majority of the members of the House, especially the new members, (and the new members are always in the majority,) consider it necessary to distinguish themselves. They burn with a desire to surprise the country with a brand-new legislative project. How difficult it is to suggest any practicable legislation which shall be valuable as well as novel is seen in our Presidential Messages. Opinions on current topics are well enough, but when Presidents come to those "recommendations" which the Constitution permits them to make to Congress, they show their poverty of resource. One President has thought it worth while to incumber his annual Message with a fantastic theory of national canals and water-ways, and a proposition to tax church property. Another, as if at his wits' end for a novel suggestion to Congress, has recommended a great National University, to be planted in the City of Washington. But the President of the United States, from his peculiar position, is able to discover the great popular needs in legislation, if there be any. The fact that he finds it difficult even to make a practicable suggestion, ought to give pause to those raw legislators who are everlastingly tinkering at the laws of the Republic.

Congress, at its special session, passed only two bills. There was a disposition to murmur at this sluggishness. It would have been better for the country, however, if there had been fewer bills. It would be better for the country if a little of their self-conceit were taken out of some of the Congressmen who are perpetually drawing up schemes of law. Some Congressmen propose that the diplomatic service be abolished, and that when we have occasion to send a plenipotentiary to a foreign court we go out West and lasso one. It may be that diplomatic agents are as useless as this suggestion would imply. But if Congressmen generally had a more convincing sense of their own uselessness, the country would not only be governed less, but much better, than it is now.

THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Public documents, to the mind of the average Congressman, are simply perquisites. Like the franking privilege and the penknives furnished from the stationery-room of the Clerk's office, public documents represent to him one of the few honors and dignities of his station. Most Congressmen are in "a state of mind" between their desire to be in harmony with public opinion, and their determination to get all they can out of their office. Just now, the proposition to put a fixed price on certain public documents has caused a small panic among those Congressmen who regularly distribute all the official publications they are entitled to by law, and all they can beg of their fellow-members and the official custodians of the documents. The report of the *Polaris* expedition seems to furnish an example of the propriety of putting a fixed price on a publication issued by the Government. The report is of scientific interest, though thousands of intelligent persons, destitute of scientific knowledge, will read it with profit and pleasure. The number already ordered to be printed will supply the usual ordinary demand made by Congressmen. But, as an extraordinary supply will be required, it is proposed to print what are called "additional copies." The usual number being absorbed, another edition, called for by Congressmen or their constituents, is known as "additional."

Now, in this particular case, which so well illustrates the general practice, the demand for additional copies of the report does not come from a class of persons to whom the document is necessary for general enlightenment. Like the reports on the transit of Venus, and the charts of observations at the Naval Observatory, the narrative of the *Polaris* expedition is chiefly sought for by scientific men. It is proposed, therefore, that the additional copies be sold at a price which shall cover the cost of their production. It is not pretended that people who really want the work cannot pay for it; and there is no reason why it should be brought out and given away by our paternal Government. Indeed, we might go further and say that there is no reason why any public document should be given away. But right here the Congressional perquisite comes into view, and a howl of indignation from the backwoods statesman, who helps to keep himself in place by a judicious distribution of documents and garden seeds, will give us pause. It is a perquisite, and the Congressman who enjoys and uses it will give us a thousand excellent reasons why it should not be abolished. He will tell us that the dissemination of popular and scientific knowledge by means of the Government printing-press is one of the first duties of statesmanship; that the palladium of our liberties rests on Patent Office Reports, circulated through the mails free of charge, and abundantly illustrated with wood engravings. In like manner, it used to be said that the franking privilege enabled the legislator in the National Capital to keep himself in close relations with his constituents. And the legislator at the National Capital sent home his week's washing, marked "Pub. Doc.," for the enlightenment of his constituents, to the disgust of Washington laundresses, who were wronged to the extent of "$1 50 a dozen, including small pieces."

The frugal Congressman who had his washing done under the franking privilege has his legitimate successor in the statesman who cannot think of relinquishing his perquisites in the distribution of public documents. It is not because he likes to help educate the people that he clings so tenaciously to Patent Office and Agricultural Bureau Reports. But these valuable documents serve as a means of communication between him and his constituents. They cost him nothing and they are received with a certain proud gratification by the distant citizen. The citizen shows them to his neighbors, speaks well of "our Representative," sets the books upon his sitting-room mantel-piece, and that is the end of them. Pictures, of course, give another value to public documents in families where there are children. CYRUS ALDRICH, a Representative from Minnesota some years ago, once received a letter from a home supporter who wanted a supply of "documents with pieters, colored ones about Indians preferred." And it is very likely that many other Congressmen could tell of similar applications from constituents who exhibited as much discrimination and taste as the honest Minnesotian who preferred colored pictures in his.

Public documents, in which term we include all the publications ordered by Congress, are not placed where they will do the most good. Congressmen distribute them among their supporters without much discrimination. Tons of them find their way to the paper-mill, and it usually happens that men who need the publications cannot get them for love or money. If these books, so far as they exceed the demand of the Government libraries, are worth anything to anybody, they are worth their cost price. If they can only be distributed gratuitously, they are not worth printing. It is a great shame to waste a million dollars a year on printing and binding books which do nobody any real service. The vulgar passion for official perquisites sustains a practice which will not bear an investigation. And the annual waste goes on because Congressmen are interested in maintaining an abuse which gives them a small selfish advantage. If additional copies of the *Polaris* report are published, let them be paid for by the men who want them. If people do not want them enough to pay for the cost of printing and binding, there is no demand for them. And when we get to the right method of conducting the public business, the gratuitous distribution of public documents will be largely curtailed.

NOVEL HORTICULTURE.

Elder EVANS is the chief apostle of the Shakers—a sect whose leading articles of faith are the duty of shaking and of selling garden-seeds. The Shakers also believe in maple sugar and practice apple-sauce, though these two doctrines are not expressly mentioned in their written creed. As they, like the Quakers, are non-resistants, and advocates of universal peace, they wisely abstain from marriage. Were it not for the fact that the sun-bonnets of their women have a most depressing effect,—in some cases causing the beholder to feel that he does not want to live any longer in a world where such bonnets are liable to occur,—the Shakers might be regarded as a harmless collection of drab lunatics.

Elder EVANS has departed from the ways of his predecessors, by becoming an inventor. He has invented a method of combining Shakers and trees which promises excellent results. When a Shaker dies and is buried, Elder EVANS plants a tree over him, and that tree, as it gradually absorbs the deceased Shaker, puts on drab leaves and bears apples, pears, or peaches, as the case may be, characterized by a sort of neutral flavor which is recognized as peculiarly Shakerian. The ingenious Elder has now a large orchard full of dead brothers and sisters, under whose shade he walks on Summer afternoons, and whose fruit he tastes on Winter evenings. Occasionally a sister preserves her original tartness when transformed into apples, and it is said that one young Shakeress who died four years ago is extensively sold in the shape of canned peaches of unusual sweetness; but as a rule, the dead Shaker of either sex is too tasteless for apple-sauce or preserves, and is ground up for cider.

It is evident that Elder EVANS' method of modifying the character of fruit-trees is capable of very wide application, and that when persons of strongly marked character are planted, instead of colorless Shakers, valuable results may obtained. There are many men for whom no use has ever been hitherto suggested who might prove of inestimable value to the scientific farmer. There, is Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, for example, Were Mr. MATTHEWS to be crossed with a Winter squash, we should have a vegetable which, though perhaps less nourishing than the ordinary squash, would be much softer and more nearly resembling custard. There also, is Mr. DAVID DAVIS. If we should plant him in a cabbage field, the resulting Davis-cabbage would doubtless be of enormous size and of a beautiful changeable color when viewed in the sunlight.

Enterprising nurserymen and kitchen-gardeners, should they adopt the new system of horticulture, would be constantly in the market bidding high prices for eminent "remains" wherewith to experiment. Gen. BUTLER—not the Administration Senator, but the Massachusetts Representative—would be eagerly sought after by the cultivators of horse-radish, into which he could unquestionably infuse a sharpness and acridity far surpassing that of the present variety. The "Sweet Singer of Michigan," if planted early in the Spring—and the earlier the better—in a hot-bed sown with lettuce-seed, would infallibly give us a variety of lettuce greener and more tender than anything now on earth. Possibly, Timothy Titcomb would be deemed useful as an element of the ideal turnip of the future, but his true sphere is probably the flower-garden. He should be planted now, when he is in his prime, in a bed of daisies, and we could thus confidently expect a crop of dazzling simplicity and unequaled absence of perfume. What gorgeous sunflowers might be raised from Mr. CONKLING, and what superbly tart gooseberries might be produced by an intermixture with Gail Hamilton we can only imagine. If there is any desire for a variety of red, blue, and yellow morning-glory, with extraordinary abilities for climbing the highest walls and thrusting itself into the most private windows, let the astute florist keep a close watch upon Mr. TALMAGE, and plant him at the earliest possible moment, and if there is a market for peonies of extra size and unprecedented redness, it may be ultimately supplied with a new Beecher-peony.

Though Elder EVANS only combines one Shaker with each tree, there is no good reason for such a limited application of the principle. If he should take say one-fourth of Mr. HAYES and three-fourths of WADE HAMPTON, and plant this mixture under a blackberry bush, he might produce a unique variety of fruit, which, if called the conciliation berry, would perhaps prove very popular among the class of people who might happen to like it. The sweetness of Mr. HAYES and the vigor of Mr. HAMPTON could hardly fail to be found in the new fruit, and the fruit would have a flavor peculiarly its own, though whether it would prove wholesome or not, experience alone could decide. In like manner, a combination of PATTERSON and CONOVER might be used to develop a new variety of monkshood which would be a valuable addition to the list of poisons now found in the *materia medica*.

Of course, success in the cultivation of hybrid plants could not be expected at the very start. We should have to ascertain by experiment where to plant statesmen, where to sow authors, and where to set out brokers and insurance agents. We should have to learn precisely the proportions in which men and vegetables can be most profitably combined, and to what extent combinations of two or three kinds of people could be planted in connection with any specified vegetable or flower. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt of the vast importance of the project suggested by Elder EVANS, and now that Mr. MATTHEWS and other unnecessary persons are apprised how to make themselves useful, may we not hope that they will hasten to put themselves at the service of earnest horticulturists, and so win, for once, the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen?

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

For some time past there has been a growing desire among some of the enterprising men of the South to secure for that section a portion, at least, of the shipping trade between this country and foreign ports. The people of New-Orleans seem to have gone into the matter in earnest, and the announcement just made that the Illinois Central Railroad has made arrangements to take consignments of grain and hog products to Europe by way of the Crescent City is a fair warning to New-York and other Eastern ports that they must bestir themselves if they desire to hold the large portion of this trade which they have so long enjoyed. But it is not only the European dealings in Western products that the merchants and capitalists of New-Orleans are trying to control. With an enterprise and energy which might well be imitated in this part of the Union, they are also making a determined effort, not only to control, but to build up the trade between this country, Mexico, and South America. And just why the trade mentioned has so long been neglected by the merchants, producers, and manufacturers of the East and West is a matter not easy of explanation. There certainly can be no doubt as to the fact that Brazil and the other countries of South America present a wide and rich field for exploration by the commercial men of the United States, and yet for some cause, not yet fully determined, they continue to neglect this great opportunity, and allow England and France to monopolize a large and profitable business which rightfully belongs to them.

How extensive this trade is will be better understood when it is stated that as early as 1874 the value of the coffee export from Brazil exceeded $60,000,000, the cotton export was valued at $13,000,000, sugar $95,000,000, hides $6,500,000, rubber $5,750,000, and tobacco $3,000,000. The latest figures which have been officially made public show that the value of the exports of the Empire has increased nearly 300 per cent. in thirty years. The average annual imports of Brazil amount to $110,000,000, of which sum England receives more than 51 per cent., France 20 per cent., Portugal 5 per cent., and the United States only 4 per cent. In other words, Brazil on an average buys each year from England goods valued at nearly $55,000,000, from France $22,000,000 worth, from Portugal $5,000,000, and from the United States not more than $4,000,000. Seventeen steamers make regular monthly trips from European ports to Brazil, while only one or two in the interest of mercantile houses run irregularly from the United States. And yet Rio is 600 miles nearer to New-York than to Liverpool, the distance to Pernambuco is 400 miles less, and to Mavaos and Para 1,380 miles less.

A glance at the statistics of our trade with the South American countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will still further show how far we are behind other nations in this matter. The following table is compiled from the last report of the Bureau of Statistics, and can be relied upon in every particular:

	Exports from U. S., 1876.	Imports into U. S., 1876.
Argentine Republic	$1,519,190	$3,602,736
Brazil	7,253,218	45,453,173
Centr'l American States	938,102	1,819,120
Chili	2,157,752	755,222
French West Indies and French Guiana	1,486,925	1,857,668
British West Indies and Honduras	8,197,042	3,479,291
British Guiana	1,750,452	1,172,119
Hayti	4,732,724	3,076,199
Mexico	4,706,778	12,505,753
Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	873,546	697,172
Peru	1,176,922	1,440,973
San Domingo	695,859	405,363
Cuba	13,746,058	58,747,688
Porto Rico	2,099,076	4,303,824
United States of Colombia	3,943,442	5,497,646
Uruguay	1,126,123	1,804,552
Venezuela	3,424,278	5,875,715
Total	$59,830,487	$152,966,314

For the same year, on the other hand, England sold to the following countries goods valued at the amounts set opposite their names: Guiana, $5,091,846; Brazil, $38,249,453; Argentine Republic, $15,620,143; Chili, $13,372,094; Colombia, $12,870,952; Spanish West Indies, $9,257,768; Uruguay, $6,124,038; Mexico, $5,624,613, and Peru, $7,983,261. Most of the large total which these sums go to make up was expended in the purchase of cotton cloths and other manufactured goods, all of which are made in this country of at least equal quality with those shipped from England. Because of the much shorter distance over which it would be necessary to transport them, and for other reasons, they could be placed in the South American markets at a smaller cost than those produced in England, and unless all signs fail, American manufacturers, agents, and merchants have only to make these facts apparent to secure at least a fair share of the trade which naturally belongs to them.

But to do this requires energetic and persistent effort, and, it may be, a large expenditure, without any prospect of an immediate return. There can be no doubt, however, that the gain which would surely come in the end would amply repay any sacrifice which might have to be made in the beginning. Strange as it may seem, New-Orleans is the first important port of entry in the country to wake up to these facts, and already her merchants and rich men are seeking to make combinations with the West whereby they hope to control the South American trade with the United States, and so build up the fallen fortunes of the once prosperous Crescent City. Nor are they waiting, as usual, for Government aid. In this instance at least they have ceased to talk about subsidies, and have set on foot a number of projects looking to the establishment of steam-ship lines to be run at the expense of themselves and the Western capitalists whom they are trying to interest with them. What the result of the movement will be remains to be seen. If it has no other good result, however, it should at least have the effect of convincing the moneyed men of New-York that they have lain on their oars long enough. In these days the American city that does not go forward is pretty sure to fall behind. Progress can only be secured by constant, energetic, and enterprising effort.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two Kentucky sisters and their brother were married on the same day last week.

Chief Engineer Granger at last pronounces the Hoosac Tunnel and approaches complete.

The Legislature of California met on the 3d inst. It is strongly Democratic and will elect a United States Senator.

Frank McKean, of Nashua, is said to be the favorite of the New-Hampshire Democracy as their candidate for Governor.

President Potter, of Union College, and his wife will give weekly receptions to the students during a part of the Winter term.

The members of the girls' high school in Bangor, Me., have held a prayer-meeting on every Thursday afternoon for the past six years.

Somebody asserts that all of the ships of the Navy which have been lost, with great destruction of life, in the past decade were named after tribes of Indians.

Official returns from all but two counties in Mississippi give J. M. Stone, Democrat, for Governor, 96,454 votes, and 1,168 scattering votes against him.

Orders have been received in Jackson, Miss., to sell all the Government property at the barracks in that place at public auction, and the local Democratic paper infers from this that the troops have gone away to stay.

Hon. John M. Harlan was tendered a dinner by the members of the Louisville Bar prior to his departure for Washington to take his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, but was compelled to decline the compliment.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky suggestively says: "It is rumored that the young white lady, Miss Jessie Bly, who was baptized last Sunday by the colored minister, will be led to the altar by one of the colored brothers. Amen."

Full returns are not yet in of the vote on the proposed constitutional amendments in Mississippi. The amendment providing biennial sessions of the Legislature is certainly carried, and the amendment to abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor is probably defeated.

The late Rev. Daniel Austin, of Kittery, Me., by his will remembered his many personal friends by small gifts, and bequeathed $7,000 to Harvard College, $5,000 to Antioch College, $5,000 to Austin Academy, and $100 to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that it has occasion to know that Mr. Tilden withdrew from a business enterprise in which he was interested, with a declaration that he proposed to devote the next year, or as long as it should take, to the maintenance of his claim to the Presidency.

To quiet certain rumors the Adrian (Mich.) *Times* says it has authority for the statement that so far as Senator Christiancy, of that State is concerned, no vacancy will occur in the United States Senate by resignation, and that there is not a word of truth in his appointment to a Judgeship or anything else.

At the September election the people of Maine rejected the amendment to their constitution requiring the payment of poll-tax by voters, by a vote of 20,530 yeas to 25,242 nays. The amendment prohibiting towns from contracting debts to a greater extent than 5 per cent. of their valuation was ratified by a vote of 39,300 yeas to 5,882 nays.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says that there is talk of a new coal combination, but it does not think it probable that it can be effected. Mr. Gowen's plan, it says, is for either a committee or a single agent to take all the coal, pool it, and make account to each company for its share of the proceeds, the companies to bind themselves by agreement secured by collaterals to a strict observance of their contract.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* is attempting to bull-doze the negroes again. Referring to the coming city election it says: "The defeat of the Democratic ticket by the colored people will rekindle angry feelings that are fast dying out. The old color line will be re-established. The whites will be pitted squarely against the blacks. Does any colored man doubt the result of such a contest, the State Government, in every department, being controlled by Democrats?"

Ex-Gov. Rufus P. Bullock returned to Atlanta, Ga., last week, to stand his trial for the "cheating and swindling" alleged to have been committed by him while he was Governor. The case is to be called up to-morrow, but the *Constitution* says that there is some doubt expressed as to whether it will reach a jury, as it is understood the defense have objections to urge that will, if sustained by the court, leave the State without grounds for prosecution and discharge the defendant.

The official canvass of the vote in Wisconsin for Governor shows the following results: William E. Smith, Republican, 78,759; James A. Mallory, Democrat, 70,486; Edward P. Allis, Greenback, 26,216; Colin M. Campbell, Socialist, 2,176; J. C. Hall, Prohibitionist, 399; scattering, 86; total, 178,122. The plurality of Mr. Smith is 8,273. The Green backers are said to have drawn about equally from the Republicans and the Democrats, but the Democratic candidates ran on a Greenback platform.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

THOUGHTS FOR THE HOUR.

SENATORS WHO RETURN NO MORE—OLIVER PERRY MORTON — NEW MEN — IS THE PARTY TO LIVE OR DIE?—DOUGH-FACES AND CONCILIATORS—THE OLD-FASHIONED FAITH.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1877.

The opening of the Forty-fifth Congress, as witnessed from the upper chamber, lacked for me the impressiveness of similar occasions in years gone by. It hardly seemed an occasion—the Senate simply slipping from one session into another, like an old canal packet passing through a lock. You scarcely knew when it was done. Yet "the first Monday in December" grows every year a sadder, if not a greater, day to me; for, more and more, I miss the strong faces, the imperious voices, the large vital presence, of the noble old leaders, "gone hence, to be here no more." Now, toward the seat of Oliver P. Morton we look with solemn remembrance and regret, as for the two sessions past we have looked toward that of Charles Sumner. Comparatively few here knew Mr. Morton well enough to know that for all his strong, fearless, defiant nature, with all his mighty, indomitable will, which, like some fierce royal creature at bay, awed back even death for so long, he was a man to be faithfully and enthusiastically loved. Even in my slight acquaintance with him I came to know that sunny side of his character across which neither ambition, nor political strife, nor personal animosities, nor disappointment, nor suffering ever cast a lasting shadow. I remember him as he was during the early part of the war, at his home in Indianapolis, when his great heart was alternately fired with enthusiasm for the heroic deeds of the soldiers of his State and melted with tender pity for the wounded and for the sorrowing mothers, widows and children of the fallen. I most pleasantly remember him as, years later, I saw him daily, on one of his journeys across the continent, accompanied by his family and a party of friends. I had full opportunity to note his charming social qualities and his close and dear and most happy domestic relations. With his little son especially he was on terms of the most intimate and jolly good understanding and good fellowship. A much abused and maligned man, on all sides, and through all his public career, he yet kept the core of his nature sweet and wholesome. A sturdy partisan, giving and receiving heavy blows in honest, open fight, he was never petty nor malignant, nor even pugnacious, for the sake of strife. It was contest, not contention; he was combative, not quarrelsome. Never did the man seem so great to me as during the days and nights of stormy legislation toward the close of last Winter; even in that tiresome period when the Senate did little else than play like a pendulum between the north and south wings of the Capitol, in obedience to the mandate of the House, that proved so like the Maker in Scripture who says "to one servant, 'go,' and he goeth; to another, 'come,' and he cometh." Mr. Morton was compelled to be borne back and forth in his chair, but even then, and perhaps more than ever, there was something grand and regnant about him. In the chair of the paralytic, the same mind, untouched by blight, the bold, triumphant will, sat enthroned. With death already clutching at his feet, with cold, benumbing hands, that pallid face was set with unflinching resolve, while the undimmed fire of faith and purpose gleamed in his great dark eyes. In Alexander H. Stephens we have a like instance of tenacious and astonishing vitality—but "with a difference." The venerable valetudinarian of the House seems to hang on to the skirts of life with a clutch of senile obstinacy which nothing can relax, but in the muscular torso and massive head of Morton, life seemed to intrench itself against death, resisting to the last desperate extremity the slow siege of the destroyer. I suppose they will eulogize him soon in the Senate. But what need? His simple absence, his chair, most vacant when occupied, are more solemn and even more depressing than any eulogy of the set and soulless sort usually delivered in that Chamber. Besides, there are but few Republicans in that body worthy to praise him. Faithless and unbelieving as to the great principles of the Republican Party—the broad humanity, that spirit of impartial justice which has been its soul, its breath of life, "the only name whereby it can yet be saved"—too many of them have, by their time-service, their apostasy, their political cant and hypocrisy, helped to make it possible for the place of the great war Governor to be filled by a Knight of the Golden Circle.

So dazed and discouraged have I felt at the mad bent toward *felo de se* and *hari-kari* of some of our Republican leaders and rulers that I followed the late struggle for supremacy in the Senate with but a languid interest. I was, of course, grieved to see our once strong and proud majority reduced to such a strait, writhing in what appeared to be its mortal agony. At times its violent struggles seemed to me as unseemly as useless, and I felt like expostulating with it somewhat after the manner of a certain affectionate wife, who said to her good man as he was deceasing uncommonly hard, "Well, Joshua, you needn't thrash round so and tear the sheets if you are dying." To me there was something sadly significant in the announcement made by a neighbor's colored servant on the morning after the famous gas-light session, "The *doom* was lighted up all night."

As it is, would not an honorable death have been preferable to the sort of death-in-life henceforth, or for an uncertain period, to be led by the Republican power in the Senate—at the mercy of traitors and cowards in its own decimated ranks? We cannot joy in our Kellogg, bought as he is at the price of the admission of Butler. Wade Hampton's new Senator is a handsome man—"high toned and chivalric" and of heroic lineage—but to many eyes the hand he held up when he took the oath was red with a spot that would not "out" under the washing of profuse oratorical floods. All the tears and oaths of Patterson cannot sweeten that patrician hand from the smell of the base, black blood of Hamburg. I suppose it is possible that this man is innocent of the brutal crime charged against him—that is, if you make no account of a black "cloud of witnesses," and some people don't—but it is certain that his innocence has not been proved, that a majority of, at least, the Republican Party believe him guilty, fully deserving his ghastly sobriquet; and his being sent to the United States Senate while thus unexonerated, so far from being a conciliatory measure, was a defiance to the moral sense of the North, an outrage on the fundamental principles of republicanism. Is this a specimen act of the good behavior and right feeling of the South, over which our President rejoices, and which a distinguished Northern clergyman in his Thanksgiving discourse eulogizes to the utmost stretch of his magnificent vocabulary? Said the great preacher, speaking amid "loud and prolonged applause:"

"So long as the South polluted the fountain of justice and sought to poison the conscience of the North I denounced them fearlessly and on every opportunity, but now my heart turns to them with zeal and admiration. I love them; their noble conduct since the war more, infinitely more, than wipes out everything that happened before."

Everything that happened before the war includes, of course, all the horrors of the slave-trade, African and inter-State, slave auctions, slave hunts, scourgings, branding, burning, and other crimes and cruelties. See *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Again he says:

"No men on the face of the earth ever carried themselves better or more nobly. When ruin was their portion, and their fortunes were poured into the open maw of war, they rose to a nobility that was sublime."

Are the gallant exploits of the Kuklux, the elegant diversions of the bull-dozers, the massacres of South Carolina and of Mississippi, crowned by the unspeakable atrocity of the Chisolm murders, a part of this sublime "nobility?" I do not mean to be hard, I pray not to be uncharitable, but for my soul I cannot see what the South, anywhere, have done for conciliation and reparation, or their own rehabilitation more than they were compelled to do by the bitter results of failure, the hard fortunes of war, the wide-spread ruin they brought upon themselves in their deliberate attempt to ruin the Republic; while I do see and know that ever since the Confederates of certain sections, roused from the first stupor of defeat, humiliation and dread, and began to look about them for the means of getting even with their conquerors, (if that be an allowable term,) they have kept society in a horrible turmoil by a system of terrorism and assassination, now being softly shaded off into social ostracism, disfranchisement, and political prosecutions. Probably the eloquent divine would lay all these ugly things to the awful carpet-bagger. That political *bête noir* has broad shoulders—he is going down hill—he can carry not only all his own sins, however monstrous, but the sins of his neighbors, the sins of us all.

I know that even Republicans of the improved evangelical sort are inclined "to take the children's bread and cast it to the"—Democrats—to strew roses over Confederate ashes, and let the graves of Union soldiers run to thistles. I know that Andersonville and Appomattox are words not to be mentioned to ears polite, that it has become popular and politic to eulogize the South—who never, never return the compliment—and that it is done in the same old terms of homage and adulation familiar to my ears a quarter of a century ago. Then those who used those terms were called "dough-faces," now they are dubbed "conciliators." Old "South-side Adams" would be in the fashion now. I know I ought not to marvel at hearing of a *ci divant* anti-slavery apostle making his tabernacle ring and rock to such words as as I have quoted above. The occasion was to him a national love-feast. I do marvel, however, that he did not find it in his heart to pay a little tribute of honest praise, (as he was going back to the by-gones,) to the Republican Federal Government of a decade or so ago, for its clemency toward its conquered enemies—a matchless magnanimity which amazed the world. A distinguished French journalist once said to me, "Your Government, by its easy terms with the Southern rebels, has put a premium upon treason." Our eminent preacher in that same popular sermon declared that he should "shed no tears" for the fall of the Republican Party. It may be those precious drops will not be called for. Republicanism may take a new lease of life, may leap up, like *Conn*, the Shaughraun, among its mourners and enemies as full of fun and fight as ever. Let us not be premature in giving it up, to be laid out by ex-Confederates and "waked" by reformers. Said brave Sam Bowles, the other day, to the despairing friends at his bedside, "I am not going just yet; you are too great a hurry." Let us not, moreover, be in haste to "make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness," which, of course, to all good Republicans means Democracy. Surely, men of character and intelligence become partisans from moral convictions as well as from taste and social affinities. A true man should espouse his party "for better, for worse;" this giving up and giving way in troublous times—this playing "fast and loose" seems to me a sort of political free-loveism. In fact, I cannot see why even a clergyman cannot be as loyal to his political as to his religious creed. Suppose on Christmas morning some great preacher should arise and say: "The Christian religion, my friends, undoubtedly did a great work in its early ages. It brought civilization through sundry and serious perils, and was a great comfort to the martyrs; but alas! it has become sadly degenerate and corrupt. Its great issues are dead. Its line of saints and martyrs has run out. Miracles have with it become a lost art. It has not fulfilled the large promises made by its founders. 'Peace on earth and good to men' do not prevail to a very satisfactory extent. Wars, murders, robberies, forgeries, and perjuries abound. In fact, though in theory it is still a beautiful system, in practice it is pretty thoroughly played out. Let us not weep for it, my brethren; but cut loose from its delusions and abominations, and take a new departure. Let us try materialism for a while. There is something positive about that; or suppose we give the religion of Mohammed a show. The Koran is a great book and the Turks are a great people."

I own I am old fashioned enough to believe that Abraham Lincoln, in issuing the emancipation proclamation, performed the grandest work of the century, and the most beneficent, even if we grant it has resulted in the material ruin of thousands of brave Southern gentlemen, and the destruction by want, or violence, of thousands of poor freedmen. I believe that Republicanism has nobly supplemented that grand, good work through countless ways and means—by legislation, education, religion, literature, and art. Northern political adventurers may have depressed a class—Northern teachers and missionaries have elevated a race. Negro misrule has been but a temporary evil—negro education must be a lasting benefit to both races. In a late paper I find an account of a Sunday evening reception accorded by the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany to the "Jubilee Singers" of Fisk University, and of the profound impression made by those sweet-voiced men and women in their wonderfully uplifting, yet pathetic hymns—wild, mournful melodies that once sounded through the valley of the shadow of bondage like the night-wind through a forest of pines. What made it possible for these dark minstrels of freedom to go singing over the world, in great temples and palaces, through scenes of triumph and liberation? What has made the noble university for which they labor and kindred institutions at the North possible but Republican legislation, inspired by that soul of humanity which, for all its sins, and under all its hypocrisies, I believe the party still possesses a principle of life never claimed by that arrogant organization in whose "dominance" we are exhorted to "meekly acquiesce"—the party of retrogression, who cry for "the Constitution as it was," and invariably spell negro with two "g's."

The President's report of the workings of his gracious Southern policy seems even to many Administration Republicans here rather deeply rose-tinted, and his gratulation a little premature. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and though this pudding, set all smoking to before holiday revelers, gives out aromatic odors of reconciliation, and burns blue with inspiring promises of better times, there are those who sniff unwholesome ingredients, and suspect "death in the pot" in which it was boiled. As for the great civil service system, for which approbation and appropriation are asked, I am forced to believe that the majority of people here, both in and out of the departments, consider it something so impracticable as to be practically impossible—under our form of government. As for me, I am inclined to say of it as the good old Yankee lady said of the dogma of "total depravity:" "I think it's a very good doctrine, if only well lived up to."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

VALUABLE TROTTING STOCK BURNED TO DEATH.

A barn owned by Peter R. Ackerman, on the Hackensack River, opposite Hackensack, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and a stallion named Hyperion, with a record of 2:27, valued at about $20,000; one brood mare, with foal, valued at more than $1,000; six valuable young horses, one mule, one blooded bull, a number of pigs, and a considerable quantity of hay and grain were burned. There was no insurance on the stock and but a small amount on the barn. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE HOLY TRINITY BAZAR.

The grand bazar for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Trinity will open this evening at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth-street. The great drill-room has been elegantly decorated for the occasion, and great taste has been displayed in the designs employed to make the different tables which surround the room attractive. In the centre of the hall an elaborate floral display will be a conspicuous feature, while at the "Country Store" goods of all kinds will be offered as cheaply as they can be purchased elsewhere. The refreshment-room is in able hands, and the *cuisine* is so perfect that elaborate dinners for large parties can be prepared at very short notice. The music will be supplied by Bernstein's military band and orchestra. The doors will be open this evening at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the bazar will be formally opened by his Honor Mayor Ely. Short addresses will be delivered by the Mayor, by Judge John R. Brady, and by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The bazar will be open every day this week from noon until 10 P. M.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Capt. William A. Martin, a veteran of the Florida and Mexican wars and of the rebellion, died on Saturday at his residence, No. 230 Chrystie-street. He was born in this City, and entered the Sixth United States Infantry in 1839, serving in "C" Company with Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, who was then Second Lieutenant. He served continuously for 15 years, and was repeatedly mentioned in orders for conspicuous bravery on the battle-field. He was wounded in four different engagements during the rebellion. He will be buried from the Chapel of St. Augustine, Houston-street, near the Bowery, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be escorted by the Association of Mexican Veterans and Riker Post Grand Army Republic.

THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

GALLERIES IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK.

PERMANENT PAINTINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—CARE TAKEN OF WORKS OF ART—OLD GERMAN AND DUTCH ARTISTS—WALEN, WOHLGEMUTH, THE VAN EYCKS, AND CRANACHS.

Accomodations for exhibiting pictures which have lost their early brightness are but little better in the Metropolitan Museum, on Fourteenth-street, than in the galleries of the Historical Society, on Second-avenue. The rooms of the old Douglass House are more spacious and have the merit of higher ceilings, but they are very dark, notwithstanding the alterations made expressly for the purpose of securing plenty of diffused light, in order that the remotest corners of old pictures might be seen. On a very cloudy or rainy day there is little use in visiting the museum for the sake of the pictures. With the Bryan collection at the Historical, the case is exactly reversed; a brilliant sunlight is not half so favorable to a good view of effects as a moderately cloudy day. Not only does one lose half the beauty of color and atmosphere in many of the best pictures, but the deplorable condition of the paintings, their scars and bald spots, and the other natural effects of the continued neglect to which they have been exposed, become painfully evident. The sun brings out all the wrinkles, just as in a photograph it deals remorselessly with the ravages time has made on the face of a beautiful human being.

The first impression made by the pictures in Fourteenth-street is their good condition. They have been carefully preserved and judiciously restored—not renovated, but restored. Some restorers who pretend to the name will not confine themselves to filling up gaps and assisting tenderly at the toilet of an old picture; they boldly paint over large spaces of the original, until we get as a result more of their own crude color and handling than the work of the old master. Intrusion of such stupid egotism on the part of a restorer is a sure sign that he is a botcher. The pictures at the Metropolitan are remarkable in having escaped the botcher. They are in fine condition, and for the most part bear on their faces the signs of genuineness. Moreover, they attest in other ways the care that has been taken with them. The managers of the museum have not been content with an elaborate and instructive catalogue which, after mentioning the authorities who vouch for the genuineness of the pictures in general, gives the pedigree of each painting and sometimes a little account of the painter. They have also carried out a system too often omitted in galleries in Europe, which consists in labeling each picture legibly with the name of the artist, the date of his birth and death, and the school of art to which he belonged. In this way the collection is made practically instructive to the most careless visitor. Some such name as "Jan Josef Horemans, the Younger," may be hard enough to remember, and indeed, in this case may be forgotten without any great loss, but the combined impression of name, school, and style of painting will remain in the mind after these particulars have passed from the memory. It will at least prepare people to judge more understandingly—not as experts, but as amateurs—of the collections of Europe.

The collection, taken as a whole, inclines more to the Dutch schools than the Italian. There are Italian paintings here, but they do reach back into the history of art like the collections of Jarvis at Yale College and Bryan at the Historical Society. The latter collection is also very full of Dutch and South German work, a natural result of the course of art in those countries, as compared with Italy. To generalize broadly, Dutchmen have not only painted less valuable pictures, in respect to size and elevation of the sentiments expressed in paint, but they seem to have painted many more. Their national perseverance and laboriousness made them cover a vast number of canvases, although it may be allowed us to doubt whether they rose to such high ideals as the Italians. The greater number of pictures and, speaking in averages, the less demand for them, have contributed, naturally enough, to their presence in this country. Surprising Americans have picked them up here and there, until the number now to be seen in this country is more than respectable.

Among the most curious ancient pictures in the Metropolitan are two wings of an altar-piece, which are hidden away below the stairs leading down from the room containing the Di Cesnola collection to that of Castellani. They are large pictures of an undoubted South German type, representing legends from the lives of the saints. Their preservation is remarkably good, and their coloring is odd but by no means disagreeable. The artist who did them, if he was anything more than a very high type of artistic artisan, evidently had been taught to look at forms in regard to their outer edges rather than as broad masses of color. The effect is somewhat the same as if those illustrations often used for the fictitious literature of to-day were to be colored between the thick bounding lines of each figure. The outlines are the chief point—color is used merely to fill up the spaces. In action these pictures are as bizarre as in style of painting. The saints, heathen, executioners, &c., occupy what some English wag dubbed "Anglo-Saxon attitudes" during the recent revival of mediæval church architecture in that land. A saint has been decapitated, and his head, after falling neatly in the centre of a plate, blinks at the spectator with no little humor. A King, with crown and sceptre, is evidently the villain of the story, while his courtiers and priests are equally ill-used by the painter in the expressions he has given them. The colors are rather disagreeably crude and the action violent.

One of the very few Italians represented here is Paris Bordone, a pupil of Titian, to whom is attributed a portrait of a young Count, a Sforza of Milan. It is supposed to have been painted before he came to Venice and adopted Titian as master. The lovely coloring for which his later pictures are celebrated will not be found in this specimen, but as a portrait it is very attractive for its expression. Bordone was by birth a Trevisan, and died in Venice, where he had done so much to beautify the walls of its palaces.

STEINWAY & SONS.

It seems like attempting to gild refined gold to say anything in praise of Messrs. Steinway's pianos. There is no State in the Union in which they are not known; there are very few towns of any size in the majority of the States in which one or more of their pianos cannot be found, and the agencies of this famous house are now established in all the large towns of Europe, the Canadas, and South America. Not advertising their goods, but the intrinsic merits of the splendid instruments they make, have spread their fame thus widely, and caused Steinway pianos to be called for from every part of the civilized world. That these statements are not exaggerated any person may prove to his own satisfaction by merely glancing at the cards attached to such instruments as have been sold and await in the large show-rooms of the firm the care of the finishers and packers. These cards contain nothing more than the address which is to be written on the inside of the packing-case. A few days ago, on making a tour of the premises, the first article which caught the eye of the visitor was one showing that the piano it was attached to was to go to Chili. It was a splendid instrument, a "Centennial grand," the best of Steinway's make, and, it may be added, the highest in price. Next there was one marked for Chicago, two for London, one for Berlin, two for New-Orleans, and one for Boston. These were the sales of the morning. In the tuning-room, the little drawer in which the card orders were placed showed an accumulation of business which, in the enormous extent of territory it covered, was simply amazing. This room, in fact, or the work done in it, is made necessary chiefly by reason of the varied climates to which the pianos are sent. When a purchaser orders one and tells where it is to go, the tuning experts—for such they may be called—are informed of its destination, and according to the known temperature of the locality they regulate the action of the instrument. A piano going to Maine and one going to New Orleans will require precisely opposite treatment at their hands; so, too, will one going to a damp and another to a dry climate. For the English trade, which is yearly growing larger, the Messrs. Steinway construct a special class of instruments, having many peculiar features, but they are mainly in the cabinet work upon them. The English have a partiality for the beautiful, light and variegated walnut wood, which can only be obtained from the forests of the Caucasus. Large quantities of this wood have been imported, but the price makes it extremely difficult to obtain supplies now. The Steinway piano was very slow in making its way into France, and it was chiefly owing to the celebrated Gustav Doré, who is an enthusiastic musical amateur, that they were first favorably recommended to the cultivated circles of Paris. Once attention was drawn to them their merits were sufficient to build up a demand for them. The German trade is quite active, and the South American trade is almost exclusively in the hands of Messrs. Steinway, probably for the reason that upon their instruments alone the climate has no injurious effect. Besides the retuning and regulation to which the piano is subjected after its sale, it is passed into the hands of the finishers, who minutely inspect every part of the case, give it any additional touches it may require, and then, when everything has been done that care and highest skill can do, the perfect instrument is turned over to a corps of trained packers, who box it up so that it may be transported to any part of the world without injury. Messrs. Steinway's factory turns out 10 pianos per day—one for each working hour; yet so great has been the press of business lately that they were, three days ago, still behind their orders, and the packers were working every night. Perhaps it might not be supposed that pianos were called for as holiday presents; but such is the case. A great many of the best instruments they sell now are intended for presents. Nothing has been said in this article in praise of the pianos which Messrs. Steinway make, for the ample reason that it would be an unnecessary waste of space. Nothing could be said here which is not known on the subject.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRESTIDIGITATION AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

A sleight of hand entertainment of considerable attractiveness was given at the Théâtre Français last evening by Signor E. Di Cavanenghi. This gentleman is apparently an Italian, but he speaks English with sufficient fluency to make himself understood, and his tendency to drop into French and to anglicize Italian idioms is rather amusing than otherwise. His tricks, yesterday, were not of startling novelty, but they were performed with wonderful dexterity and ease. His feats with cards showed a particularly thorough mastery of sleight of hand, and the transformation of an Italian flag into the flag of any nation asked for by the audience was capitally managed. Signor Di Cavanenghi will supply other proofs of his skill to-night, and admirers of legerdemain will do well to keep the fact in mind.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Mackaye's new comedy, called "Won at Last," will be made known at Wallack's Theatre, this evening.

Mr. Heller will to-night give the first of his prestidigitatorial entertainments, with the co-operation of Miss Heller, at the new Fifth-Avenue Hall, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Broadway.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Tamberlik is singing at the Paris Italiens.

Mlle. Marimon has reappeared at Her Majesty's Theatre in London.

Mme. Titiens' stage wardrobe and jewels have been bought by Mlle. Marie Roze.

The great Sax collection is to be sold at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, Dec. 4, 5, and 6.

The historical series of operas commenced at Cassel, Oct. 21, with Glück's "Iphigenia."

At last accounts Miss Neilson was delighting the play-goers of Glasgow in "As You Like it."

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has in hand, by order from the French Government, a bust of Félicien David.

A report has found currency that the celebrated tenor Gayarre has just died of pneumonia in Madrid.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $1 from H. B. Iber for the disabled minister.

Rev. T. J. Ducey delivered a lecture upon "Society Under the Rule of the Catholic Church," at Chickering Hall, last evening.

The annual reception of the Mutual Knights Templar Association, will be held at Ferrero's Hall, Fourteenth-street, next Thursday evening.

An amateur "Olde Folkes' Concert" was given in Harlem a few evenings ago for the benefit of Grace Church, now in course of erection on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

The annual report of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum places the receipts for the year at $12,660; expenditures, $15,062 58, showing an excess in the expenditures of $2,402 58.

James Munro last night struck Annie Wilson, of No. 228 Wooster-street, on the head with a pitcher inflicting severe scalp wound. He was locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the baby show will take place this evening at Steinway Hall. A musical entertainment is included in the programme for the evening.

Sophia Davis, 18 months old, whose parents reside at No. 197 Stanton-street, died yesterday morning from the effects of scalds received a few days ago by a tea-pot containing boiling water falling upon her.

John Heuffer, aged 40, was found last night by the Police of the Thirty-second Precinct helplessly sick on the corner of Two Hundredth-street and Tenth-avenue, and sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

George Davis, who has no place of residence, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, fell overboard at Pier 44, East River. He was rescued by Officer English, and after being properly attended to, was locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

Catharine Fitzpatrick, said to be 100 years old, died last evening in Bellevue Hospital, 12 hours after admittance. She had been found in a dying condition, utterly destitute and suffering from want, in a dilapidated shanty at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River.

The section of chemistry of the New-York Academy of Sciences will hold a meeting at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., this evening, at 8 o'clock. Papers will be read by Prof. S. F. Peckham, of Minneapolis; President Henry Morton, and Prof. Albert R. Leeds.

About 11:30 yesterday morning, while Thomas McAdams, of No. 388 West Twenty-ninth-street, was driving a horse attached to a light wagon down Eighth-avenue, the horse took fright on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and ran away, the wagon being upset, throwing out McAdams, but fortunately only injuring him slightly.

Charles Rutter, of No. 18 Roosevelt-street, and Stephen O'Brien, of No. 26 Mulberry-street, had a quarrel last evening in Chatham-street, near Mott. Both drew knives, and O'Brien stabbed Rutter in the side, inflicting a slight wound, and Rutter seriously stabbed O Brien in the side. Both were sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

During the Winter season, when the range at Creedmoor is closed, the riflemen keep up their practice by shooting at short distances in galleries. To add zest to this sport three handsome gold badges were recently offered by Mr. J. S Conlin as prizes, and the third competition for the trophies will take place at No. 1,222 Broadway, this evening.

Lizzie Martin and Hattie Dooley were each committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a $250 gold watch and chain from Edmund T. Blainey, of No. 166 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, on last Thursday night at No. 133 Greene-street. Mr. Blainey recovered his watch.

William S. Graves and George H. Sauty were accused at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, of obtaining a case of surgical instruments from Messrs. George Tieman & Co., and some drugs from Messrs. McKesson & Robbons on the strength of forged orders signed with the name of Dr. H. F. Carpenter, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. Both men pleaded guilty and were held for trial.

The success which attended the receptions of the Young Men's Christian Association last Winter has stimulated their projectors to render similar entertainments popular during the present season. At the reception this evening, Herr Schlam, a prestidigitateur, will perform some of his feats, and music will be furnished by Carl Lanzer, violinist, Charles Lowe, Jr., xylophonist, and August Yung, Jr., pianist.

John Gibbons, of Wheeling, West Va., recently arrived in this City on his way to Liverpool. On the route from Washington he formed the acquaintance of a man named Holmes, with whom he went to a cheap boarding-house on arriving here. On awaking the following morning he discovered that Holmes, who occupied the same room, had left the house with his trunk and a passage ticket issued by the White Star Line. Holmes was arrested on Saturday, and was committed at the Tombs yesterday by Justice Duffy.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Dougherty, aged 72 years, died suddenly at her residence, No. 569 Gates-avenue, yesterday. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

An unoccupied house corner of Cheever-place and Harrison-street was entered by thieves some time last week and robbed of $20 worth of lead pipe.

"The Summerfield Bazaar" will be held in the Sunday-school room of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, on Greene, near Washington avenue, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, from 5 to 10 P. M. Flowers and a large variety of goods will be displayed, and music will be furnished by the Athenian Orchestra.

Officer Field, of the First Precinct, heard a noise in the lot corner of Smith and Schermerhorn streets, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and upon investigation found the rear window of Otto Kampe's lager-beer saloon, No. 64 Smith-street, open, and $20 worth of cigars and liquor missing. The thieves escaped through an alley leading into State-street.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Malachi, on Van Sicklen-avenue, near Atlantic, East New-York, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, was dedicated to divine service yesterday by Bishop Loughlin, in accordance with the ritual of that Church. A mission, under the auspices of the order known as the Redemptorist Fathers, was also opened at the same times.

Veritt Sherman, a sailor on board the schooner Elida, lying in the bay at the foot of Van Brunt-street, was arrested at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with shooting Charles F. Meady, also a sailor on the same vessel, in the back, with a musket loaded with buckshot. The shooting is said to have been purely accidental. Young Meady, whose injuries are slight, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Sergt. Gill, of the Eleventh Precinct, and Officer O'Rorke, of the Third Precinct, yesterday attempted to arrest Joseph Russell, of No. 4 Garnett-street, and John McNally, of No. 74 Jefferson-street, who were creating a disturbance, while under the influence of liquor, in Jacob Hohe's oyster saloon, corner of Hamilton-avenue and President-street. The officers started for the station-house, but their prisoners became very ugly and assaulted their captors. A few raps on the head with their clubs brought the fractious citizens to terms, and by the time they reached the station-house it became necessary to engage the services of a surgeon to dress their wounds, after which they were taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.

The three-masted schooner Joshua Grindle, of this City, which arrived in Baltimore on Saturday, from St. Jago, lost all of her crew except Lincoln Merrill and the Captain, W. A. Freethy, by yellow fever. The mate, G. G. Gaspar, and Maurice Olman, a seaman, died before the vessel left St. Jago, on Nov. 9. Four days afterward William Twergy, a seaman, died; the next day the steward, A. P. Custer, died, and on the day following Augustus Twergy died. They were all buried at sea. On the 16th of November, when off San Domingo, the brig Romance was sighted. Capt. Craig, of the brig, rendered Capt. Freethy what assistance he could, and sent four negro sailors from the Romance to man the Grindle.

CIGAR-MAKING ON LONG ISLAND.

An incident in connection with the great strike of the cigar-makers in New-York is the establishment of a number of new manufactories in Queens and Suffolk Counties. At Breslau and other places in Suffolk about a dozen factories or branch factories have gone into operation, and in Queens the production of cigars has been largely increased, especially in Long Island City and the towns of Newtown and Jamaica. The internal revenue returns from this source will thus be largely increased on Long Island.

THE VIOLENT ASSAULT ON MR. OOTHOUT.

Mr. Oothout, of the firm of Oothout, Davenport & Tracy, who was assaulted and robbed in his foundry, at the corner of Eleventh and Grove streets, Jersey City, Saturday, was visited on Saturday night, and again yesterday, by Capt. Hugh J. Mullany, at the place in New-York to which he was removed. The Captain found him unconscious. The physicians had forbidden any one to see him, and it is feared he cannot survive his injuries. Mr. Tracy, one of his partners, yesterday left word at the Second Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, that Mr. Oothout was subject to fits, and the Police have built on this statement a theory that the injured man may have fallen while in one of these paroxysms, and received his injuries by striking his head against his desk, and that some one in the shop, who saw him fall, took advantage of the opportunity to rob him. It has been learned from Mr. Oothout, in one of his conscious moments, that, while he was engaged at his desk, some one entered the room, passed behind him, and removed from the side of one of the doors a key hanging there; and all that occurred afterward is a blank in his mind. The robbery occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but for some reason the Police was not informed of it until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. That lapse of time made the discovery of any clues a task of greater difficulty than it would have been had the matter been promptly reported. The Police have, however, secured sufficient clues to make them hopeful of the ultimate capture of the thief.

THE WEATHER AT SEA MODERATING.

The report of the steam-ship Celtic, which arrived in port yesterday, would seem to indicate that the stormy weather that prevailed on the sea during the latter part of October and November has considerably moderated. The First Officer of the Celtic stated that the voyage, as a general thing, had been an unusually mild one for the present season, and that the vessel encountered little rough weather during the entire trip and experienced nothing like the heavy seas and stiff gales that it met with during November. The only weather that had a taste of wintry violence was that encountered on Thursday last, when a gale sprang up from the north-east and blew with considerable vigor for about eight hours. The vessel left Liverpool on Nov. 29, the same time as the City of Richmond, and arrived at Quarantine at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having made the voyage in 10 days.

The steam-ship Mercedita, which arrived in port yesterday from Nova Scotia, reports somewhat rougher weather during her voyage. She left Halifax at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., with the wind blowing stiffly, and the weather stormy. The weather continued thus, with slight variations, until the 6th, when it increased in violence, and the vessel encountered some very heavy seas, which caused her to labor considerably. The seas and gales abated considerably in their violence after the 7th, however, and during the last two days of the trip the weather was quite moderate.

FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9.—The Methodist Freedman's Aid Society began its tenth annual meeting in this city to-night. Addresses were made by Chancellor E. O. Haven, of Syracuse, and Rev. Dr. Rush, of Delaware. The meeting will close to-morrow night.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

IT IS much better to take proper care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using properly Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, than to run any risk of developing a fatal pulmonary affection. This well-known curative is equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK OYSTERS.—Maltby's Delicious. 10 cents a pound. 41 Harrison, and 76 Cortlandt-st., near the ferry. —*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases of ulcer, and destroys the offensive odor. For external application alone. In the diseases of the kidneys and bladder, it gives instantaneous relief. For sale by all prominent druggists. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, CORBAN & CO., No. 8 College-place.

Brown's Household Panacea and Family LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, dysentery, toothache, sore throat, bilious colic, cholera, colds, burns, and all kindred maladies, and is the strongest liniment in the market.

The Hour and Minute that your Vault, Safe, or store is open and closed during the week, and all irregularities in opening or closing is reported weekly by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, Central Office system. Main office, No. 518 Broadway.

No Very Faces Are Made

By the pulmonary or nervous sufferer who takes PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt-st.

Buy Your Hats from Earke, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

MARRIED.

CALLAHAN—DENT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Melville Boyd, Mr. JAMES CALLAHAN to Miss SARAH E. DENT, both of Brooklyn.

DRAPER—DANA.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on the 5th inst., by Rev. A. B. Hart, DR. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, of this City, to RUTH, daughter of Charles A. Dana, Esq.

KINS—ARKLAY.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Philips Brooks, FREDERICK GORE KING, of New-York, to JESSIE, eldest daughter of Patrick Arklay, Esq.

PUTTER—HOPKART.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 121 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans, La., by Right Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, and Rev. Dr. Leacock officiating, JAMES BROWN PUTTER, of New-York, to MARY CORA, eldest daughter of David Urquhart, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, at her late residence, No. 128 East 41-st., Mrs. MARY ANN ALLEN, of London, England.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

AMES.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 7, GUSTAVE AMES, late of Rochester, aged 44 years.

BEBUS.—Sunday, Dec. 9, at his residence, No. 224 West 21st-st., aged 74 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIGELOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 7, MARTHA, widow of the late Richard Bigelow, of this City.

Relatives and fri

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Hides, No.	270
B. W. Flour, pks.	397	Hides, bales	150
Beans, bbls.	607	Hops, bales	1,739
Broom-corn, bales.	53	Leather, sides	16,751
Cotton, bales	4,193	Resin, bbls.	384
Cut-seed-cake, bags	589	Pitch, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	169	Oil, bbls.	58
Copper, cakes	162	Oil-cake, pks.	491
Dried Fruit, pks.	110	Oil, Lard, bbls.	116
Eggs, pks.	567	Pork, bbls.	515
Flour, bbls.	21,146	Beef, pks.	151
Corn-meal, bags	220	Cut-meats, pks.	2,876
Wheat, bushels	79,120	Lard, tcs.	1,456
Corn, bushels	35,408	Lard, kegs	48
Oats, bushels	26,460	Butter, pks.	3,704
Rye, bushels	1,154	Cheese, pks.	9,311
Malt, bushels	4,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	217
Barley, bushels	26,000	Rice, tcs.	54
Peas, bushels	4,000	Spelter, pcs.	521
Oat-meal, bbls.	384	Starch, pks.	100
Flax-seed, bags	973	Tallow, pks.	471
Grease, bbls.	139	Tobacco, hhds.	71
Grass-seed, bags	50	Tobacco, pks.	30
Hemp, bales	15	Whisky, bbls.	439

COFFEE—Held firmly, but inactive.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at about steady prices. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 4?8 bales, (of which 188 bales were on last evening,) including 423 bales to spinners and —— bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active, but at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,300 bales, (of which 12,700 bales were on last evening and 51,600 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.52c.; January, 11.58c.@11.59c.; February, 11.71c.@11.72c.; March, 11.83c.; April, 11.94c.@11.95c.; May, 12.04c.@12.05c.; June, 12.15c.@12.16c.; July, 12.20c.@12.21c.; August at 12.21c.@12.23c., showing a decline of 4?7 points, closing quiet and steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,193 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10	10	10⅛	10⅛
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ordy	10⅞	11	11	11
Low Middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mdg.	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mdg.	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	Middling	11 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of shipping grades of State and Western were offering supplies very freely, and generally claiming an advance of 10c.@15c. ? bbl., thus checking operations, though very good inquiry was noted for suitable grades, for the English and West India markets, for the latter chiefly favorite brands of City Mill product. The home-trade call was fair, and really desirable lots of the several grades were quoted somewhat steady, the poorer qualities continuing irregular and not in favor with purchasers. Good to choice Superfine and No. 2 held more confidently, on a reduced offering, and wanted, in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,200 bbls. at unsettled prices, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@$6 50, (of which 600 bbls. unsound Indiana Extra at $5;) Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 75; inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $3?9 @$4 50, mainly at $3 70@$4 25 for poor to choice Winter and $3 25@$4 10 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35, mostly at $5@$5 20; inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 65, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; good to very choice do. at $5 65@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 35 @$6 50 for good to choice, (and up to $6 60 for fancy,) entirely at $6 35@$6 40; do., for South America, $6 15@$7 75 for fair to very fancy: do., for English markets, at $5 55@$5 60; do., Family Extras, $6 75 @$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 60@$5 65; good to choice do. at $5 65@$6, and other grades within our previous range. Included in the reported sales were 11,400 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 3,100 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 3,100 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 1,950 bbls. for export, chiefly at $5 65@$6;) 2,900 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 1,000 bbls. for export at $6 25@$6 35;) 1,360 bbls. do. Patent do., $6 35@$6 50 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,350 bbls. for export at $5 75@$6 75;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,090 bbls. Superfine, 1,150 bbls. No. 2, and 850 bbls. Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates. Southern Flour sold to the extent of 2,250 bbls., in lots, partly for export, at full prices. Rye Flour steady on sales of 575 bbls., chiefly Superfine. Corn-meal unchanged; 750 bbls. sold, including 400 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 25. Corn-grits in bags in demand; coarse City, $1 15@$1 18 ? 100 lb. Buckwheat Flour quoted weaker within the range of $2 30@$2 75 for poor to very choice, on a slow movement.

GRAIN—Wheat was in quite active request, in good part on speculative account, but to a fair extent also for shipment and milling purposes, and was again quoted decidedly stronger on very moderate offerings. The actual dealings for early delivery indicated further advance of 1c.@2c. ? bushel, leaving off buoyantly. In the option line, though the bidding was more animated, and ruled generally higher, the transactions as reported were comparatively limited, the extreme prices claimed impeding negotiations. Sales have been reported today of 224,000 bushels, (of which about 150,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 9,200 bushels White Canada, in bond, at $1 47@$1 49, (8,000 bushels at $1 49;) 2,000 bushels Red Canada, in bond, at $1 44; 7,000 bushels choice Red and Amber State at $1 48; 7,500 bushels White State at $1 57; 12,000 bushels Extra White Western, for export, at $1 57; 16,000 bushels No. 1 White, to arrive, at $1 50?; 6,000 bushels New-York No. 1 Red at $1 48; 4,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 35; 4,000 bushels Red Western, ungraded, at $1 42, in store; 12,400 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, for milling, at $1 38; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth Spring, to arrive, for milling, at $1 38; 5,000 Wisconsin Club, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 35, closing at $1 35 bid; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30; 35,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 33@$1 34, closing at $1 34 bid and $1 35 asked; 3,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, December, at $1 34; 40,000 bushels do., January, at $1 34?@$1 33?; 18,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 30 ? bushel. The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 45 bid, and $1 48 asked; do., January, at $1 45?@$1 50; do., February, at $1 47?@$1 52. And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 34@$1 34?; January, at $1 35?@$1 36?; February at $1 36?@$1 37. And No. 2 Northwest Spring, December option, at $1 34?@$1 36?; do., January, $1 35?@$1 37?; do., February, at $1 36?@$1 37 ? bushel. Corn has been in less active request, and, though ruling somewhat stronger during the day, at the close was quoted a trifle weaker on rather freer offerings. Export and home trade inquiry less urgent. Sales have been reported of 268,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 212,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 65c.@65?c., chiefly at 65?c., do., in store, 32,000 bushels, at 64?c., New-York No. 2, December, 24,000 bushels, at 65?c.; do., January, 8,000 bushels, at 66¼c., closing at 65?c. bid, and 66?c. asked; steamer Mixed, 2,000 bushels new, at 62?c., and about 20,000 bushels old at 63?c.@63¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 8,000 bushels, at 63?c.; do., January, 8,000 bushels, at 62?c., closing at 61¾c. bid, and 62c. asked; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 62c., closing at 61¼c. bid, and 62c. asked; (about 27,000 bushels Yellow Jersey and Delaware at 58c.@61c.).....At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 63¼c.@63¾c.; January at 61?c.@62c.; February at 61c.@62c.; New-York No. 2, December, closing at 65?c.@65¾c.; do., January, at 65?c.@66?c.; do., February, at 65?c.@67c.....Rye quoted stronger on a better demand, chiefly for export. No. 1 Western, boat-loads, quoted at 76c.@77c.; No. 2 do. at 73c.@75c., afloat, (a boat-load sold at 74c.;) prime State, 77c. bid..... Barley has been less active but firm; export demand fair. Sales reported of 24,500 bushels two-rowed State at 72c.@76½c.; 27,000 bushels four-rowed State at 80c.@85c.; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Canada, in bond, at 74c.; 5,000 bushels ungraded Canada, in bond, at 78c., and three boat-loads of choice No. 1 Canada at 97c. Malt dull. Barley firm but quiet; 10,000 bushels sold to-day at 60c.....Malt and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been again quoted about ½c. ? bushel higher, on a fairly active business, partly speculative. Sales have been reported of 86,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 9,100 bushels, at 39?c.@40c.; New-York No. 3 White, 8,400 bushels, at 38?c.@39c.; New-York No. 2, 1,400 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 3, 5,000 bushels, at 38c.; Mixed Western, 20,000 bushels, at 34½c.; White Western, 9,500 bushels, at 40c.@43c.; No. 2 Chicago, 29,000 bushels, at 40¾c.; White State, 7,000 bushels, at 40c.@42c.; Mixed State, 45,000 bushels, at 39c.@40c., closing at 40c.....Rye in moderate request, and without further important changes in value; 40-lb. sold mainly at $1?@$1 50; other grades within the previous range.....Hay and Straw continues in moderate demand at steady rates.....Seeds quiet; unchanged.

HIDES—Have been fairly active at firm rates. The week's receipts have been 21,114 Hides. Sales, 44,-105 Hides and 1,150 Sides, including 20,000 Hides according to Pickard & Andresen, 3,000 Dry Montevideo, 21?c. lb., at 22?c. gold, 4 months, usual selection; 300 Dry Rio Grande Ox, seconds, 24 lb., private terms; 12,-000 Dry Bogota, 23 lb., at 21c.@21½c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 7,950 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 18?c.@19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,335 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 lb., 765 Dry Puerto Cabello, 22 to 25 lb., 500 Dry Maracaibo, 24 lb., 300 Dry Caracas, 23 lb., and 275 Dry Payta, 24 lb., on private terms; 12,109 Dry Texas and Western, 24 to 26 lb., part at 20c., currency, cash; 660 Wet-salted Texas, 65 lb., 340 Wet-salted Chili, 55 to 60 lb., 1,500 Wet-salted Salina Cow, 45 to 50 lb., on private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60 lb., at 10c., currency, cash; and 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 2?5 lb., on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 108,600 Hides and 131 balesdo., against 12,300 Hides and 28 balesdo. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 900 bbls. sold at 30c.@ 44c. Other kinds partially neglected.

NAVAL STORES—Resin more active; quoted weaker; 3,000 bbls. good Strained sold at $1 70.....Of Spirits Turpentine 360 bbls. reported sold, at 33?c., closing at 33¾c.@34c. Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Held rather more firmly, and tone at last, but no important dealings have occurred in Refined or Crude, for local delivery. At the Petroleum Exchange, 20,000 bbls. United sold at $1 84?@$1 85 regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active for early delivery, opening stronger, but closing weaker..... Sales reported of 350 bbls., new, at $13 75 for inspected, and $13 50 for uninspected; and 155 bbls. old at $13 25. Other kinds neglected and nominally unchanged. For forward delivery here, Western Mess in more demand; December option quoted nominal; January, $13 35; February, $13 45; March, $13 60. Sales reported of 1,100 bbls. March at $13 40@$13 45.....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request, with City quoted at 5?c. @5?c.; fancy Pigs at 6½c.....Cut-meats quiet at unchanged figures. Sales include 7,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8?c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range. Also 450 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders, part at 5?c., but mainly to arrive, on private terms.....Bacon sold to the extent of 30 bxs. City Long Clear at 7c., 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for January, at 6?c., and 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for January, at 7c.....Also, 1,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for February, at 7?c., delivered, and closing with higher rates asked.....Western Steam Lard has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, opening stronger, influenced by the limited offerings for early delivery, but closing weaker, under less favorable advices from Chicago.....Of this, 1,200 tcs. for early delivery, sales have been reported of 640 tcs. prime new at $8 57?@$8 62½; 1,200 tcs., to arrive, at $8 55@$8 57½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard quite active, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close at $8 52½; January, $8 50; February, $8 60; March, $8 70.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,000 tcs., December, at $8 50@$8 57½; 4,250 tcs., January, at $8 50@$8 58; 2,250 tcs., February, at $8 60@$8 65; 1,000 tcs., March, at $8 70@$8 72½.....City Steam and Kettle in more demand, quoted at the close at $8 50 bales, 100 tcs. at $8 50, and No. 1, quoted at the close at $8 25. Refined Lard in better demand, and for the Continent quoted for early delivery, at the close, at $8 90@$9 05; choice do., for the West Indies, at $9, with sales reported of 200 tcs., for the West Indies, at $9, and 750 tcs. for the Continent at $8 95.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted as before, on a moderate inquiry.....Rice in less demand, and quoted easier in price; quoted at 5?6?@7 62½ for prime City, with sales reported of 35,000 lb. at 6?@7 50 @7 62½, as to quality.....Steamine dull, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 6?@6?c.

at $8 75@$8 85; sales, 25 tcs. Western, to arrive, at $8 75.....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, sales reported of 200 bbls., December, at 55c.@55?c.; and 900 bbls., January, at 53c.....Western Oil-cake, in bags, offered at $34 50.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive at unchanged prices. .....Receipts, 17 bales; sales, 3,000 ? Central American on private terms.....Goat have been in light demand at steady rates.....Receipts, 89 bales; sales, 50 bales Curacoa, 20 bales Mexican, 24 bales Puerto Cabello, 5 bales Rio Hache, and 36 bales Payta on private terms.....Of 9? quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 32?c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 28c.; Honduras, 32?c.; Central American, 27?c.@30c.; Angostura, 26c. .....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47c.@48c.; Matamoros, 47c.@48c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 46c.@47?c.; Payta, 44c. @46c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, ? skin, 55c.; Patna, 37?c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair request at rather firmer rates, with sales reported of 600 hhds. and 150 bags Centrifugal at 7?c.@8?c.; 250 bags Central American at 6?c.; and 116 hhds. low fair Refining Cuba at 7c.....We quote on the basis of 7c.@7?c. for fair to good Refining Cuba.....Refined in moderate demand at steadier rates.

TEAS—Of Green, 1,450 half-chests sold on private terms; market quiet.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 10; sales, 150 bbls. at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—A rather firmer, though not active, market was reported to-day. Room for Grain in good request, and quoted stronger.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 11,000 bushels Wheat, at 7?d. ? bushel; and by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton, part at 9-32d. ? lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat, of which 8,000 bushels, to fill up, at 7?d.; and 16,000 bushels at 8d. ? bushel, (the closing rate;) 1,500 cases Canned Goods on private terms, quoted at 25s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 35s.; small lots of Cheese at 40s. ? ton; 350 bbls. Apples at 4s. ? bbl.; and, recently, 2,300 bags Oat-meal, on private terms, (with considerable shipments of Cotton, by sail and steam, partly of through freight, rumored, but without reliable particulars.) And from the West, by steam, of through freights, 6,000 to 7,000 pks. Lard and Bacon, within the previous ranges. Also, to British bark, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (option of London,) reported as a recent contract, on private terms.....For London, by sail, (cargo for a Norwegian ship, 1,116 tons, placed on the berth,) 24,-000 bushels Grain at 5s. 3d. ? quarter, and about 6,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ? bbl.; and, by steam, 450 bales Hops on the basis of ?d. ? lb., direct shipment.....For Marseilles, by sail, under lots of general cargo, including Provisions, on the basis of ?c. ? lb. for Provisions.....For Genoa, a British ship, 674 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 35s., and an Italian bark, 483tons, hence, with do., at 35s. ? hhd., (the latter vessel with option of Leghorn or Naples.).....For Alexandria, a German bark, 279 tons, hence, with Refined Petroleum, (about 400 bbls. and cases as remainder of cargo,) at 5s. and 90c.....For Melbourne, an American ship, 1,611 tons, (to arrive soon,) hence, with general cargo at current rates.....For Havana, an American schooner, 371 tons, hence, with Stone and Hay, reported at $2,100. The Havana steamers have made important contracts for general cargo, including Lard, Bacon, Potatoes, &c., for early shipment at full market rates.....For Cienfuegos, an American brig, 348 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo at current rates, including Shooks and Heads at 50c.....For Cienfuegos, and back north of Hatteras, two American schooners, 245 and 283 tons, reported on the basis of $3 50@ $3 75 for Sugar.....For Caibarien, a schooner, 339 tons, with Machinery, &c., from Philadelphia, reported at $2,900.....For Bermuda, a British brig, 139 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....For Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, an American brig, 316 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,600.....For Barbados, an American brig, 508 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; an American schooner, 185 tons, hence, with do., at $1,300; an American brig, 370 tons, with do., from Boston, reported at $800, (and latter vessel back with salt from Turk's Island at 8c. ? bushel,) and a schooner with Lumber from Mobile Bay at $8 50.....For Charleston and Savannah, nominal rates in fair request, for the Phosphate trade, on the basis of $1 75 from the port of New-York.....For Boston, a schooner, with Cotton, from Charleston, at ?c. ? ft.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 75; and several schooners, with Coal, from Baltimore and Georgetown, at $1 85@$1 90.....For Providence or Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $8 50.....Tonnage for the Ice trade in light demand at irregular figures.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 8, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd sold the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 21.4 by 75, No. 345 7th-av., east side, 49.5 feet north of 29th-st., for $14,000, to Conrad Muller, plaintiff in the legal action. A. J. Bleecker & Son, at a Trustees' sale, disposed of a plot of land, 64.11 by 100.6 by 54 by 99.11, on West 142d-st., north-east corner of New-av., for $2,000, to Alfred Roe and Henry Meigs, Trustees.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 8, was $331,338, as against 313,997, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 10.

By Peter F. Meyer, Executor's sale to close the estate of Henry Barnett, deceased, of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 43 Eldridge-st., west side, between Canal and Hester sts.; also, the frame house, with lot 25 by 50 by 30 by 50, No. 34 Norfolk-st., east side, between Hester and Grand sts.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 78th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the block of land bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story frame stores and dwelling-house, with lots, each 18 by 72.8, Nos. 24 and 26 Oak-st., north side, 83 feet east of New-Chambers and Roosevelt sts.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store, with lot 24 by 51.10 by 19 by 12 by 19 by 51.10, No. 5 Duane-st., north side, 25.1 feet west of Rose-st. Also, similar sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 135 East 109th-st., north side, 347.6 feet east of 4th-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Hardie, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame store and dwelling-house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot 21.2 by 87.5, No. 12 Watts-st., north side, between Sullivan and Varick sts.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. Trautman, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame and two-story brick stables, and one-story frame dwelling-house, with lot of land 50 by 60 by by 50.2 by 50.4, Nos. 323 to 327 West 16th-st., north side, 275 feet west of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 71st-st., north side, 198 feet east of Avenue A. Also, public auction sale of the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 23.4 by 100, No. 145 Hudson-av., north-east corner of Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 64, on 10th-av., west side, running through to Broadway, 75.11 feet north of 100th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale to close the estate of Mrs. E. A. Francis, deceased, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 148 Dean-st., south side, 150 feet east of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nevin W. Butler, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 125, on West 14th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 92, on West 18th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 6th-av. Also similar sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a one-story frame house, with plot of land 100.5 by 98, on Avenue A, south-east corner 71st-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot, 20 by 75, No. 793 2d-av., west side, 60.3 feet south of 43d-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 7th-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., south side, 475 feet west of 7th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of two lots 25 by 87.6, on Arthur-st., east side, 100 feet north of Jacob-st.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot 22 by 117.6 on West 23d-st., north side, 294 feet east of 10th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and basement house, with lot 25 by 95.9, No. 436 West 40th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 10th-av.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Flanders, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick store, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 230 East 112th-st., south side, 195 feet west of 2d-av.

By Williams & Davis, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 54.4 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 11th-av. Also, two three-story frame stores, with plot of land 34.11 by 100.5, on West 65th-st., south side, about 200 feet west of 11th-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Ritzema De Grore, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 337 West 50th-st., north side, 405.10 feet west of 8th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 242 East 75th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 29 East 132d-st., 80 feet west of Madison-av.

Friday, Dec. 14.

By David M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 87.6, on Orchard-st., east side, 100 feet south of Hester-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Wilson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 68.11 by 20 by 69.1, No. 17 Beach-st., north side, 60 feet west of St. John-alley.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24 by 96, No. 308 Henry-street, south side, 263.3 feet east of Scammel-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with plot of land 37.6 by 105.5, No. 43 West 54th-st., north side, 475 feet west of 5th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliott Sanford, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 171 East 80th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 3d-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry H. Man, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 76.4 by 40 by 50 by 76.6 by 90.4, on 9th-av., west side, 25.10 feet south of 54th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.8 by ——, on Avenue A, south-east corner of 105th-st., extending to high-water mark on Harlem River; also, land under water, opposite the above.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick stores and tenement-houses with lot, each 25 by 100, Nos. 829 and 831 11th-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 57th-st.

By Bankwell Hilker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling-house with two lots, together in size 51.1 by 100, No. 1,405 2d-av., north-west corner of 73d-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, 20 by 99.11, No. 33 West 125th-st., north side, 370 feet west of 5th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot, No. 345 7th-av., s. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 29th-st.; lot 21.4x75.....$14,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 plot of land, w. 142d-st., n. e. corner of New-av., 64.11x100.6x54x99.11.....$2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 7.

127th-st., s. s., 233.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x 99.11; Mary B. Bates to David Stevens..... $7,500

1st-av., e. s., 86 ft. n. of 16th-st., 20x94; S. Cardwell, Jr., and wife, to S. Cardwell..... 6,500

2d-av., w. s., 98.1 ft. n. of 38th-st., 16.8x80; Jacob H. Valentine and wife to S. V. Bagley.. nom.

125th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x100.6; Mary E. Ewing to Charlotte Giles..... 6,000

84th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x204.4; E. Kilpatrick and wife to William H. Scott.... 13,000

8th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of ——, 75x102.2; S. Cardwell, Jr., to S. Cardwell..... 6,000

28th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9; Annie Grubin to M. Lee..... 8,500

17th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 33.4x92; L. Herran to F. S. Tallmadge..... ----

Delancey-st., No. 281; E. M. Willett to F. de P. Foster..... nom.

Madison-st., s. s., 192.11 ft. e. of ——, 23.6x 95.3; L. G. Weller and husband to F. L. Degener..... nom.

8th-st., No. ——, 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x102.2; B. C. Chetwood, Referee to Germania Life Insurance Company..... 7,500

86th-st., s. s., 122 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x102.2; same to same..... 7,500

18th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x54; R. Smith to J. Pulverman..... nom.

18th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x54; Jacob Pulverman to Cora A. Smith..... nom.

Delancey-st., s. s., 33.4 ft. w. of Cannon-st.; F. De P. Foster to E. M. Willett..... ----

Madison-av., s. e. corner 75th-st., 28.8x100; United States Life Insurance Co. to H. Taylor.

Madison-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77; J. J. Townsend, Referee, to Mary McGay..... 16,000

Avenue C, w. s., 46.3 ft. s. of 10th-st., 23x88; J. T. Van Rensselaer, Referee, to Eagle Fire Insurance Company..... 12,000

Fulton-av. and 203d-st., 100x102.2; W. E. Wyatt, Referee, to Seamen's Bank..... 10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE, No. 345 East 59th-st., for sale or to let. Bowery Fire Insurance, No. 124 Bowery. JOHN A. DELANOY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Henry Barnett, deceased, the following desirable property:

No. 43 ELDRIDGE-STREET—The three-story and basement brick house; also, brick building, rear; lot 25x100.

No. 34 NORFOLK-STREET—The frame house, with lot, between Hester and Grand sts.; lot 25x50.

Terms liberal. Title perfect. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement, rear.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 205 WEST 25TH, TENTER-faded; sunny, elegant; janitor; play-ground. Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location: oriel windows; all modern improvements.

A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, front, second floor, to let for light house-keeping; price, $5 per week. Call at No. 453 8th-av., second floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—VALUABLE SPACE, ABOUT 90x60 feet, on third story of Bible House, 4th-av. and 9th-st. sides, hitherto occupied as part of American Bible Society's bindery; accessible from 4th-av., 9th-st., and Astor-place entrances; the room may be rented as it is to one tenant, and with steam power, if desired, or it may be partitioned and fitted up for meeting rooms and offices to suit tenants. Apply at Treasurer's Office, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot in the rear on Desbrosses-st., five-story warehouse 44x85, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY building, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LAND WANTED WHERE THE same has been sold for taxes, Michigan preferred. Also, Florida land. Store property near the City Hall wanted in exchange for a magnificent residence at Stamford, Conn. Land and land suits throughout the country attended to in every particular for owners and heirs. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, No. 241 Broadway.

CARPETS, &C.

EXHIBITION AND PRIVATE SALE OF PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS.

THE MOST ELEGANT COLLECTION EVER RECEIVED.

Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. have now on exhibition at their branch store, Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d-st., Kurtz Building, a direct consignment of Persian, Geordez, Ouchak, Kurdistan, and Egyptian Rugs and Carpets, all sizes, colors, and qualities, and which they offer at private sale during this week.

FINE ARTS.

FREE EXHIBITION. THE OLYPHANT COLLECTION OF 103 PAINTINGS BY 67 AMERICAN ARTISTS, At the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, And to continue every day and evening until they are SOLD AT AUCTION AT CHICKERING HALL, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18 and 19. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. The arrangements are under the direction of Samuel P. Avery, No. 86 5th-av., to whom orders to purchase, and other communications may be addressed. Catalogues sent by mail.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S Private Dancing Academy, No. 7 West 32d-st., two doors from 5th-av.

AT MR. TRENOR'S New Academy of Dancing, Broadway and 23d-st., lessons every day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART, NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE instructs ladies and gentlemen in class and private lessons. Amateur dramatic associations trained in acting and stage business. From the celeb

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Dec. 26
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Jan. 2

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California.....Dec. 15, noon. | Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.
Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 15, noon. | Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.

NO STEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to CELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Tuesday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $25; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
GELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all parts in England. First cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

————FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).

Greece, Sat., Dec. 15, 12 M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M.

————FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, N., 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TREDELLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, POTZOLZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier (new) No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST., EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and negotiated at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKES.....Saturday, Dec. 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) TIMMERMANN.Dec. 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK..Wednesday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKES.....Sat., Dec. 8

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Dec. 13.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sandberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. Steam-ships from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., calling at St. Augustine, every alternate Tuesday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Saturday previous.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4:30, 5, 6, 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 12:15 A. M., daily.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

5:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 9:00 A. M., 2:30, and 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:10, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's hair Shawls, Silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, Chains, &c. Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF MORRISANIA

Depositors of this bank are requested to meet in the banking-house, Morrisania, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Should the weather prove stormy, this meeting will be postponed until Wednesday, the 12th inst., at same place and hour. Those whose pass-books have not been balanced will please bring them to this meeting. WILLIAM J. BEST, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS WANTED.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, first.
Cairo, Arkansas and Texas, first.
Cairo and Fulton, first.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, first.
Evansville and Crawfordsville, first.
Flint and Pere Marquette Land Grant, first and consolid'd.
Houston and Texas Central, first.
Indianapolis Central, second, 10s.
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw 8s.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, first and second.
Kalamazoo, A. and Grand Rapids 8s.
Kansas Pacific, all issues.
Lake Superior and Mississippi, first.
New-Haven, D. and Willimantic, first.
New-Orleans, M. and Chattanooga 8s.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 bonds and stock.
Peoria and Rock Island, first.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain, first, Arkansas Branch.
Southern Minnesota 8s.
Sioux City and St. Paul 8s.
South Side of Long Island.
Stonington and Erie Junction, first.

SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.

BUY AND SELL AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH, OR ON TIME.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE

7 prct. First Mortgage Renewal Bonds

INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

This issue simply renews without increasing an old mortgage debt. This Company pays 7 per cent. in dividends annually on its stock.

For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.

J. TILLINGHAST, President.

WANTED,

MONTGOMERY AND EUFALA BONDS,
BURLINGTON AND CEDAR RAPIDS, OLD BONDS,
ALSO SCRIP OF NEW BONDS,
by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders carefully himself; stocks and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 26 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM R. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7892
9	1043	2315	3279	4214	5417	6439	7898
13	1052	2317	3280	4216	5420	6439	7907
14	1058	2321	3281	4216	5421	6442	7909
15	1055	2323	3282	4217	5426	6446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4217	5427	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3286	4226	5438	6449	7914
21	1058	2343	3289	4228	5439	6451	7915
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7916
29	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4233	5443	6457	7918
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	6461	7919
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	6462	7931
43	1067	2357	3310	4237	5446	6466	7932
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1069	2362	3316	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1073	2366	3317	4261	5451	6469	7926
49	1075	2367	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1100	2373	3320	4264	5453	6472	7929
52	1110	2374	3328	4265	5454	6474	7932
53	1111	2375	3332	4266	5458	6475	7933
57	1112	2376	3333	4267	5460	6476	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
62	1114	2379	3342	4271	5481	6478	7954
63	1116	2394	3343	4272	5482	6479	7955
64	1115	2396	3343	4273	5483	6483	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
69	1120	2401	3346	4275	5488	6484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2408	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1134	2408	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1135	2409	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
86	1136	2410	3352	4283	5505	6494	7964
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2412	3357	4288	5520	6512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6522	7969
90	1161	2414	3363	4290	5530	6523	7971
91	1165	2416	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	6526	7978
97	1197	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2428	3370	4318	5534	6535	7990
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2433	3407	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7988
103	1196	2438	3419	4360	5540	6615	7984
106	1206	2439	3423	4336	5552	6622	7986
107	1209	2440	3424	4337	5555	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1212	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
115	1216	2445	3429	4341	5561	6631	7998
116	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
122	1247	2451	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5576	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1228	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8006
134	1230	2458	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2459	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
140	1230	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1240	2464	3443	4359	5586	6658	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
147	1246	2468	3451	4363	5611	6674	8052
148	1248	2481	3479	4366	5614	6678	8053
149	1249	2482	3480	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3481	4372	5616	6682	8055
153	1253	2484	3482	4373	5617	6683	8056
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2488	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4379	5621	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3509	4382	6625	6695	8062
164	1275	2496	3514	4384	5626	6696	8065
165	1278	2496	3518	4388	5630	6697	8069
170	1279	2498	3519	4389	5631	6701	8072
176	1284	2501	3521	4390	5638	6705	8073
177	1303	2512	3523	4395	5636	6706	8074
178	1313	2523	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1314	2524	3534	4397	5640	6708	8084
186	1316	2526	3535	4401	5640	6726	8088
187	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
188	1319	2529	3538	4405	5644	6728	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4406	5645	6730	8092
202	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
203	1324	2533	3557	4414	5648	6738	8094
208	1325	2534	3558	4415	5652	6747	8095
209	1326	2535	3559	4416	5653	6748	8096
212	1327	2536	3561	4417	5654	6752	8097
213	1328	2537	3562	4418	5661	6757	8098
224	1329	2538	3563	4419	5665	6758	8100
225	1333	2539	3570	4420	5668	6759	8102
227	1336	2540	3571	4421	5685	6760	8107
230	1337	2541	3572	4428	5689	6761	8108
231	1338	2542	3573	4438	5691	6762	8109
232	1342	2543	3574	4439	5692	6768	8110
234	1344	2544	3575	4440	5693	6768	8111
236	1345	2545	3576	4442	5699	6772	8112
240	1346	2546	3577	4443	5700	6773	8113
241	1350	2547	3579	4446	5711	6783	8120
242	1355	2549	3582	4473	5712	6795	8121
245	1360	2550	3583	4479	5713	6798	8122
246	1364	2574	3584	4483	5714	6809	8123
249	1365	2575	3585	4484	5715	6810	8124
250	1366	2576	3587	4490	5717	6811	8128
252	1367	2577	3588	4491	5718	6812	8131
253	1368	2578	3589	4492	5719	6813	8132
253	1395	2579	3596	4496	5720	6828	8142
253	1396	2580	3604	4497	5723	6830	8143
254	1102	2582	3606	4498	5726	6835	8144
255	1115	2583	3608	4499	5727	6838	8145
259	1416	2584	3617	4500	5732	6843	8149
260	1417	2585	3618	4505	5733	6848	8150
261	1418	2588	3619	4508	5734	6849	8153
262	1419	2587	3623	4509	5735	6850	8154
263	1420	2588	3623	4514	5736	6885	8158
266	1426	2589	3624	4516	5737	6888	8157
267	1427	2591	3626	4517	5772	6889	8158
275	1428	2600	3634	4518	5773	6892	8159
277	1429	2601	3635	4549	5774	6898	8160
278	1431	2602	3639	4550	5775	6899	8162
279	1432	2612	3642	4551	5776	6903	8164
280	1433	2613	3643	4553	5777	6904	8165
283	1443	2614	3644	4557	5778	6905	8169
284	1444	2615	3645	4558	5779	6909	8171
285	1445	2618	3646	4562	5780	6910	8172
290	1446	2617	3647	4563	5784	6911	8173
294	1447	2618	3648	4569	5795	6912	8174
300	1502	2619	3649	4570	5796	6913	8175
311	1503	2621	3651	4577	5797	6914	8177
313	1505	2622	3652	4578	5798	6915	8178
318	1507	2626	3653	4589	5801	6921	8181
319	1520	2627	3656	4581	5802	6923	8183
320	1521	2628	3662	4584	5804	6929	8183
330	1522	2629	3668	4585	5805	6930	8184
331	1551	2631	3671	4598	5806	6951	8185
332	1554	2632	3672	4601	5807	6952	8186
336	1556	2633	3674	4600	5808	6959	8187
337	1557	2634	3675	4602	5809	6960	8188
338	1559	2635	3676	4613	5822	6961	8198
340	1584	2636	3679	4614

THE EXCISE LAW CONFLICT.

HOW SUNDAY WAS OBSERVED.

A NOTABLE ABSENCE OF DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN THE STREETS—FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX ADDITIONAL ARRESTS MADE—A BUSY DAY AT THE POLICE COURTS—HOW MAYOR ELY PROPOSES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

The Excise law as it came from the hands of the Legislature of 1857 prevailed in this City yesterday, by the help of the Police, more completely than it has ever before since that much berated statute received the approval of the chief magistrate of the State. The efforts which have been made in recent years to secure the enforcement of the Sunday law have always been regarded in the light of an official joke. The Police saw men come and go where it was plain enough to all the senses that liquors were consumed, and yet they stood by and did not raise a finger. If strong drinks were sold or bought yesterday "to be drunk on the premises," they were procured with a degree of research and a sense of danger of personal inconvenience that made the occupation adventurous. The number of callers at side doors was small, and the number of side doors that were locked was very large. The streets were so free from drunken men that the fact was commented upon by the street-car conductors and drivers, who have excellent opportunities for observing the effect of easy liquor selling on Sunday. The records of the Police courts told the story of the crisis in a very interesting manner. In place of the usual throng of men and women who come before the Police magistrates, there were arraigned hundreds of liquor-dealers, who had persisted in selling on imperfect licenses, or in selling liquor stronger than that "set down in the bond." The vigilance of the Police was increased rather than relaxed, every officer being warned that the burden of responsibility lay upon his shoulders to carry out instructions from Head-quarters to the letter. A night there were a few places where the lights shining through ground-glass partitions or over transom-windows bore evidence that all was not right within; but the doors were carefully guarded, and no clink of glasses was allowed to reach the street.

It is pro able that the situation will undergo a change before the week is out. The old Montgomeries colonial charter vested in the Mayor the power of granting licenses to persons who, in his discretion, were proper ones to be accorded the privilege. This charter was examined by Mayor Ely on Saturday, and he came to the conclusion that the charter of 1873 repealed all previous Excise laws, and re-enacted Section 25 of the Montgomerie charter. To ascertain the exact state of the case, Mayor Ely requested Corporation Counsel Whitney to take the matter into consideration. He did so, and will to-day render a decision. If Mayor Ely finds that he is invested with the power of granting licenses, he will immediately issue one to some dealer and make a test case. If the courts sustain him he will probably go on and issue licenses, and he supposes that it will then be necessary that all licenses shall be renewed before liquors can be sold at all. Mayor Ely believes that as soon as the Legislature meets it will pass a law which will settle the whole matter, as he did not see how any body of sensible men would refuse to do so. He thought the situation a good one, and that it was really testing the law, and would illustrate the importance of carrying out entirely a bad law, in order that the people might understand how necessary it was to have something better.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

It is no exaggeration to state that at least one-third of the saloons were entirely closed, and that the traffic in the others was limited to the friends and acquaintances of the proprietors and their bar-tenders. The spectacle of a man staggering along the streets or lying on the sidewalk in a drunken stupor was a rare sight. The Police returns submitted at the Police courts in the forenoon did not include the customary records of Sunday morning murders and other crimes resulting from indiscriminate indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, and the duties of the presiding magistrates would have been very light if they had not been called upon to dispose of the large number of unlicensed liquor dealers arraigned before them. The Police, acting under the instructions of their superior officers, continued their vigilance throughout the day and evening, making numerous arrests, notwithstanding the pretty general compliance with the law on the part of discreet dealers. In detecting breaches of the statute, the officers of some of the precincts did so by following customers into saloons through the side doorways and arresting the bar-tenders while in the act of preparing drinks. Others, attired in ordinary civilian dress, went about trying the doors, and walking in when finding them unlocked. These strategic movements, however, were not usually successful. The entrances were for the most part well guarded by sentinels who admitted only persons known to them and their employers. The "pitcher business" was suspended in all the stores, but bottles which could be conveniently concealed in capacious pockets were invariably filled for the accommodation of people desiring to take ale, beer, and liquor to their homes. A few lager-beer brewers had the temerity to fill growlers carried by women and children. In the Bowery beer-gardens, which were filled with the usual assemblages, the only beverages dispensed were weiss-beer and other temperance drinks. The receipts were small, for there were few requests to "fill 'em up again." As THE TIMES reporter was passing through Houston-street, in the neighborhood of Police Head-quarters, late in the afternoon, a red-nosed individual was vainly endeavoring to gain an entrance to a corner "gin-mill." An urchin living near by walked up to him with a knowing look, and whispered, "Kick hard, Mister." The red-nosed man, entering the suggestion, vigorously kicked the hall door. It was cautiously opened by a tow-headed German boy, who, failing to recognize the applicant for admission, unceremoniously banged the door in his face. The traffic in nearly one-half of the West Side liquor-saloons was entirely suspended, a condition of things due to a great extent to the incarceration of about 160 of the proprietors and bar-tenders during Saturday night and yesterday forenoon. Eighty-three of 100 men arrested yesterday were remanded to the station-houses by Justice Morgan, who found it physically impossible to make a disposition of their cases. Those who were released on furnishing bail did not attempt a repetition of the offense.

The bars of all the leading hotels were closed, but liquors were, nevertheless, sold in several of them. At the Fifth-Avenue, St. Nicholas, Grand Central, Hoffman House, the Grand, Windsor, Union-Square, Coleman House, and the Gilsey only the guests had their orders attended to. "Bar closed" was the legend on a scrap of paper pinned to the door of the St. James bar. A youth seated at the entrance directed inquirers to the reading-room, where groups of men were all day supplied with unlimited quantities of their favorite beverages. The rotunda of the Astor House was gloomy and deserted. A colored man stationed in the vestibule directed thirsty men "one flight up, first door to the left." In the second-class hotels down town, liquors were sold at the bars. The feeling among the ordinary dealers yesterday toward the Police and the Excise Commissioners was intensely bitter. A number of the west-side dealers assembled in the afternoon in a saloon at No. 234 Seventh-avenue for the purpose of holding an indignation meeting, and to organize into a protective association. Owing to a fear of Police interference, the proceedings were adjourned to Thursday afternoon next.

SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS.

Disgusted, astonished, apologetic, defiant, meek, and business-like liquor-dealers were arraigned at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, the disposition of their cases occupying nearly four hours. The majority of the arrests were upon charges of violating the Sunday law, and several of the offenders were able to show licenses for the sale of beer and liquors. Many of the arrests, too, were made under circumstances which caused Justice Otterbourg to express a very decided opinion that they were simply outrageous. One of the cases, which elicited that opinion, was that of Max Schal, the keeper of the saloon No. 62 East Broadway. The evidence showed that Schal was sitting in a back room adjoining the saloon, which he used for family purposes, early yesterday morning, playing cards with two friends, and that a few glasses of beer were on the table, which he and his friends were leisurely quaffing. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no liquor exhibited for sale at the bar in the saloon, and that the company mentioned was merely a social one, a Police officer entered the premises without a warrant and broke up the company by the summary arrest of their host, his only excuse for his arbitrary action being that the saloon was open in defiance of the Sunday law. Upon hearing this statement the magistrate tore up the complaint, and, exclaiming heatedly, "if a citizen cannot entertain his friends because it happens to be Sunday, then it would seem that he has no rights whatever in the eyes of the Police Commissioners," at once discharged the prisoner. An equally interesting case, wherein a defiant dealer figured, was also disposed of shortly afterward. The dealer in question was Michael J. Lane, who does business at No. 31 Monroe-street. Late on Saturday night, the officer who arrested him passed the saloon and warned Lane's wife, who was then in charge, that the store would have to be closed promptly at 1 A. M. This warning was repeated subsequently, and Lane, who assumed control of the place some time later, was also personally informed by the officer that the store must be closed on time. Passing the place later on he found it, so he said, still brightly illuminated, and going to Lane told him that "he wanted no more fooling," and ordered him to shut up the establishment at once. Lane then turned down the lights, but they were again burning brightly when the officer once more passed the saloon. The officer was about to remonstrate with Lane for this evident disregard of his orders, when the latter, having as the officer claimed, first allowed his friends to leave the bar-room by a side exit, threw open the door, and, waving his hand toward the empty bar-room, dared the officer to arrest him. The challenge was accepted at once and the dealer was promptly taken into custody. In court, Lane declared that he had been a member of the Police force for some years and was familiar with the difficulties policemen had to contend with in the discharge of their duties, and disclaimed any intention of desiring to defy the officer. As the officer could not swear to having seen liquor sold in the saloon, and as it was evident that he had made the arrest from pique, excited by what he thought was extreme discourtesy on Lane's part, the prisoner was discharged. Among the 34 dealers who were required to give bail for trial were James Goumande, the partner of the notorious Owney Geoghehan, George Stark, of No. 317 Fifth-street, and Charles Pirang, of No. 454 East Ninth-street. The two latter were gentlemen, the disposition of whose cases Excise Commissioner Murphy made personal efforts to expedite, asking the magistrate, as a favor, to keep court open after hours, to accept their bail, in order that they might not be subjected to imprisonment until this morning.

Justice Otterbourg reopened Essex Market Court at 8 P. M. for the hearing of Excise cases. Ninety-four dealers arrested after the termination of the morning session were arraigned before him, and 13 of them were discharged, the officers being unable to prove that they sold liquors. The remaining 81 were paroled until 10 A. M. to-day. Pending the disposition of the cases the court-room was densely crowded, and great excitement prevailed among the prisoners and their friends.

Justice Morgan was on the bench at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, and remained there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The returns for his district (the Second) showed 52 arrests for violations of the Excise law up to 6 o'clock A. M. During the day 100 additional arrests for the same offense were reported to the Justice, and he was asked to hear the cases and accept bail in them in order that the prisoners might be set at liberty. He released 17 of the day prisoners on bail, because it was shown that they were unable to endure confinement. The 83 remaining prisoners arrested during the day were remanded to the station-houses until to-day. Of the 69 excise cases disposed of, 2 were discharged, and 67 prisoners were each held for trial in $100 bail. Not one of these had a license, and all of them claimed to hold receipts. Harry Hill's barkeeper, the barkeeper of the Union-Place Hotel, and ex-Assemblyman Christopher Johnson's barkeeper were among those put under bail. In fact, a large number of the arrests were of barkeepers, the saloon proprietors shrewdly leaving the management of their places in the hands of employes during the raids. The arrests made yesterday showed that the liquor men were resorting to all manner of "dodges" in order to run their places without getting caught. A number of them had made little slides in their doors, similar to those in use in gambling saloons, for the purpose of discovering who applied for admittance at the bolted entrances. In this way the Police, unless well disguised, were kept out of such places. Mrs. Lena Mader, of No. 568 Ninth-avenue, when brought before the court, admitted that her saloon was open, but claimed that she had only the back door open. She was held. A German woman chased a policeman, who tried to arrest her, out of her place with a large club, and closed the door. Justice Morgan, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that the statistics of the present raid were pregnant with suggestions to the temperance people. He said that on Friday he disposed of 177 cases of violations of the Excise law; on Saturday of 69, and yesterday of 69, making 315 cases altogether; that not one of all these prisoners had a license, but was knowingly violating the law, and still every one of them, except about a dozen, had not the slightest difficulty in readily furnishing bondsmen who were real estate owners. Justice Morgan thought that this fact alone showed more plainly than anything else the tremendous influence held in this City by the liquor interest. "And," said he, "if it be urged that those arrested during the present raids represent the lower classes of liquor dealers who have not personal influence enough to procure licenses, then that fact only makes the other fact of their local influence still more phenomenal."

In the lobby of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning there was a very extended and exciting debate between a representative of the liquor interest and a temperance man. The liquor man made the following rather extraordinary statement: "The liquor dealers could have secured all the legislation they wanted last Winter if they had chosen to pay what was demanded for it. But the demands of the law-makers were exorbitant, and were refused. What is the result? We have a new Legislature. They know that unless the liquor interest is aroused they will starve at Albany this session, so far as pap goes. So they have gone to work, and have got a Governor with whom they have managed the Excise Commissioners so that they have weakened on the receipt question; they have manipulated the courts so as to get decisions that receipts from the Excise Board do not entitle the holders to sell; they have frightened the Excise Board into shifting their responsibility on to the shoulders of the Police Department, and have, finally, by all this manœuvring, compelled the Police to make the present raids, and arrest hundreds, if not thousands of saloon-keepers. Why? Because they believe that the liquor interest will have to organize, go to Albany and spend $250,000 or more for legislation, and these legislators will have then a chance to divide. That's the whole secret of this excitement." The temperance man didn't have much to say in answer, but what he did say made his opponent very angry. He said that the liquor sellers were a mean set, anyhow; that most of them hadn't a chance for ever getting a license, and took advantage of the law compelling the Excise Board to accept applications and give applicants receipts for the necessary installments to sell gin during the whole year, at the end of it withdrawing their applications, getting their money back, and beginning the next year over again with the same old programme, thus defeating the City every year of license fees and doing business without paying any business tax. He thought that all of them ought to be punished for sharp practice besides for selling without license. He intimated that if this class of "frauds" had money enough to spend $250,000 at Albany it wouldn't be a bad idea to arrest them occasionally and get fines from them for the support of the courts, prisons, and lunatic asylums, which were run principally for the benefit of their victims. At this stage of the debate a fight was imminent, and was only prevented by the prompt dispatch of a posse of Police to disperse the meeting.

Seventy-three prisoners, arrested for violating the Excise law, were arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Fifty-nine of this number were arrested on Saturday night, and the remainder on Sunday morning. Of those who were arrested on Saturday night, 16 were discharged, as were all those who were arrested on Sunday morning. This was owing to the fact that Justice Murray, before holding a prisoner, required the officer who made the arrest to swear that what he had seen sold was beer or liquor. When an officer could not fulfill this requirement the liquor-dealer was invariably discharged.

Sixty liquor-dealers arrested during Saturday night were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. All, excepting Archibald White, of No. 17 Hubert-street, and William Wilman, of No. 4 Varick-street, who were paroled, were held in $100 bail.

Ten liquor-dealers, arraigned for violation of the Excise law, were each held in $100 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, in the Harlem Police Court, Justice Kasmire, presiding.

THE POSITION OF THE POLICE.

Inspector Dilks said to a TIMES reporter last night that no abatement need be expected in the action of the Police in regard to arrests for violations of the Excise law. He further said that perhaps the members of the Excise Board had been deceived in relation to the actual condition of the enforcement of the law by their inspectors, and intimated that if these inspectors were sworn officers instead of official appointees, several of them would be indicted, sufficient reasons existing against them. The Inspector further said that those Police Justices who treat receipts as giving power to sell liquor, after the recent opinion of Judge Davis in the matter, place themselves in a very awkward, if not perilous position, and one that contains the possibility of impeachment, if not indictment. The Captains must see that the violators of the Excise law are arrested; they cannot ignore their duty in the premises—they dare not, no matter how disagreeable it may be. The matter is not left to their discretion; they are under strict instructions as to what the law is and what their duty is, and they are placed under a surveillance so rigid that they dare not neglect their work. Inspector Dilks believes that there are between 6,000 and 7,000 persons at present selling liquor without license in this City, the majority of them incapable in every way of ever procuring a license, and yet carrying on the liquor business in its worst and most dangerous form without paying a tax. They do the same business as the "shebeens" of Ireland and Scotland; evade the law, deal out dregs and poisons, and sow the seeds of nearly all the violence perpetrated in the City. The present attempt to suppress these shebeens ought to drive them out of the business; the Police hope it will, for they cause the largest part of Police work. The Inspector says that when the Metropolitan Police Department was in existence and the Metropolitan Excise law in force, the Police collected in New-York City alone $1,250,000 in one year from liquor licenses. He thinks that an interest which can pay that amount per annum for the privilege of conducting its business ought to be powerful enough to secure legislation liberal, wise, and stringent enough to place the liquor trade upon a proper basis and within judicious restraints. Such legislation would annihilate the business of the shebeens, greatly diminish violent crimes, and perhaps satisfy the temperance folks. Until the law is changed the Police will continue its present work.

THE ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

The following is the total number of arrests made by the Police for violations of the Excise law between 6 o'clock A. M. and 11 o'clock P. M. yesterday:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
First	6	Seventeenth	31
Fourth	30	Eighteenth	13
Fifth	14	Nineteenth	35
Seventh	27	Nineteenth, (Sub.)	1
Eighth	30	Twentieth	20
Ninth	21	Twenty-first	29
Tenth	25	Twenty-second	25
Eleventh	24	Twenty-third	24
Twelfth	20	Twenty-seventh	2
Thirteenth	22	Twenty-ninth	22
Fourteenth	21	Thirty-third	7
Fifteenth	55	Thirty-fourth	1
Sixteenth	33		
Total	536		

DEVLIN & CO.

One of the oldest and best-known clothing-houses in this City is that of Devlin & Co. Their two large stores at the corner of Broadway and Warren-street, and Broadway and Grand-street, respectively, are establishments as familiar to the general public as Stewart's stores. The general movement of the clothing business has been up town, but Devlin & Co. remain in their old locations and retain their old trade. It is what is called a down-town trade—one that requires good work and fair dealing to hold, but pays well and promptly the firm which holds it. No customer of this house has to complain that he has not been fairly treated and had the full worth of his money. A circumstance may be mentioned here illustrative of the honest dealing which characterizes the firm. Some time ago a large purchase was made by it of a lot of cloth which in appearance and finish appeared to be all that it was recommended as being. It was cheap, attractive in look, and seemed substantial. Very speedily, however, it was discovered that it deteriorated after receipts. Many dull, reddish hue after a little exposure. As soon as this disagreeable discovery was made, the sales-books were searched to find the name and address of every person who had bought any article made of it, and to this person was sent a lithograph letter stating the facts, and offering to supply goods to the same amount as the amount of the purchase. It took a great deal of patient labor, and cost much money to do it, but nearly every suit was called in. The remainder of the unused cloth was shipped off to an auction store and sold for anything it would bring. Such a fact speaks volumes for the fair dealing of this firm. Special inducements are offered to purchasers now, by the manufacture of the goods

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OSMAN PASHA'S SURRENDER

RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF PLEVNA.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF THE TURKS TO BREAK THROUGH TOWARD WIDDIN—A HARD BATTLE ON THE 9TH—OSMAN PASHA WOUNDED—THE TURKS DYING OF COLD AND HUNGER.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatches:

"BUCHAREST, Monday, Dec. 10.

After a severe engagement yesterday before Plevna Osman Pasha, who was wounded, surrendered unconditionally."

"The Turks in Plevna were dying of hunger and cold.

"There is great joy here. Bucharest is covered with flags."

"BUCHAREST, Dec. 10—9:40 P. M.—Plevna is now in the hands of the Russo-Roumanian Armies."

The *Agence Russe* makes the following announcement:

"Osman Pasha attempted to break through in the direction of Widdin. He was attacked in front and rear, and was compelled to lay down his arms after a glorious struggle, in which he was seriously wounded. All with one voice praise his conduct."

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times* urges that the moment has now arrived when mediation between Russia and Turkey is possible, and it is to be hoped that the British Government will use all efforts to that effect.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED BY OSMAN AND HIS ARMY—THE TOWN OCCUPIED AND STRONGLY FORTIFIED—DESPERATE ATTEMPTS OF THE RUSSIANS TO CAPTURE THE PLACE—ITS FINAL INVESTMENT AND ITS FALL.

Before the day when Osman Pasha's advance guard accidentally entered Plevna, the place was never heard of outside its own immediate neighborhood. The town, up to July 18, was entirely without artificial defenses. It is about 27 miles south-south-west of Nikopolis and five miles east of the Vid, one of the largest tributaries which descend from the northern slopes of the Balkans to the Danube. At the outbreak of the war Plevna had a population of about 17,000, the greatest number of whom were Bulgarians and Mussulmans, with a mixture of Circassians, Jews, and gypsies. Soon after the commencement of hostilities the town became a refuge for a large number of fugitives from Nikopolis, Sistova, and other places in Bulgaria. Almost simultaneously with the passage of the Balkans occurred the successful assault on Nikopolis. This place was taken July 16 by the Ninth Corps, commanded by Gen. Krüdener. The garrison did not run away, as at Tirnova and in the Schipka Pass, but fought desperately and only yielded when overpowered by numbers. Nikopolis was bravely defended and gallantly won; but it is one of the singularities of war that this victory, one of the most important of the whole campaign, was gained by the very General who was held responsible for two of the most disastrous disasters at Plevna. Osman Pasha had heavy reinforcements within one day's march of Nikopolis when it fell. He had had ample time to send them to that stronghold, but with characteristic Turkish indolence he delayed his march until it was too late to aid the garrison. Not knowing what else to do, Osman and his troops wandered off toward the south and arrived near Plevna just in time to win a battle. There was nothing premeditated in this movement; it was simply sheer good luck on the part of the Turk.

Scarcely had Gen. Krüdener's troops breathing time after the capture of Nikopolis, when they were ordered to occupy Plevna. Major-Gen. Schilder-Schuldner was sent with a brigade of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, to take possession of the town which had been occupied by a considerable force of the enemy. The cavalry marched through the place entirely unmolested, and the main body followed in column without throwing out skirmishers, or even taking any of the usual precautions observed in an enemy's country, and suddenly stumbled upon Osman's army. Three-fourths of the Russian brigade fell in the sharp engagement which followed, and the first Turkish success of the campaign was recorded. It is well to note the incidents of this first Turkish victory, for upon it hang the lives of over 50,000 men. First, there was a Turkish blunder in not having the reinforcements intended for Nikopolis at their destination in time to be of use. Then they wandered off to Plevna because there was no other place to go. Then a Russian General marched his men into a trap, and the Turks scored a decided success. Fortunately for the Turkish cause, Osman was quick to seize the advantage he had secured by chance, and, marching up his main body, he occupied Plevna with 50,000 men. This was on the 18th of July. Following their traditional tactics, the Turks, as soon as they took possession of the town, began to use the spade. Fortifications were erected, and strong earthworks and stronger redoubts were thrown up. The first place thus fortified was the Convent of St. Nestor, a building with massive stone walls, situated about half way between Plevna and Grivitza, and in which the head-quarters of Osman were in the first instance established. On the 20th of July the Russian Commander-in-chief committed his first great blunder by ordering Krüdener to attack Plevna. The Russian General had but 26,000 men, and he protested against the order; but the message came back, short and decisive, to attack immediately, coupling the order with the assertion that there were only 27,000 Turks in the Plevna lines. Everybody knows what followed. The Russians were swept away in thousands by the Turkish fire. Three days afterward, Major Risa Bey, of the staff, was directed by Gen. Osman to prepare a scheme for fortifying the whole of the heights surrounding the town, and especially the Grivitza Hill, upon which the Russian batteries had come into action during the attack just alluded to. By the 30th of July, when the second attack was made by Gen. Schildner-Schuldner upon Osman, many of the works thus designed were completed, and among them notably the celebrated Grivitza redoubt, afterward taken and held by the Roumanians.

In the latter part of August the main body of the Roumanian Army crossed the Danube and went to the assistance of the Russians. On the night of the 6th of September the allied Armies of Russia and Roumania moved up their artillery and supporting infantry within cannon shot of the Turkish redoubt at Plevna, and on the morning of the 7th the cannonade commenced. It is useless to repeat the details of the assault upon the Moslem lines which followed. In brief, thousands on thousands of wounded men were uselessly sacrificed to illustrate the utter incapacity of the Russian commander. It had been intended to await the arrival of the Imperial Guard before beginning another attack upon Plevna, but it occurred to the Russian chiefs that if they waited they would be thrown into another campaign. Then followed a spasmodic fit of energy, but instead of bringing together a force sufficient for the purpose, Gen. Zotoff on the 11th of September was sent to make the attack with 6,500 bayonets, where 100,000 at least were required. It was a forlorn hope only, and it was only the unexpected valor of the Roumanians, the bravery of the Russians, and the dash and generalship of Skobeleff that ever made the result doubtful for a moment. It was during this great battle that the Grivitza redoubt was captured by the Roumanians. On the 20th of September the Turks made a desperate attempt to recapture it, but were driven back with great slaughter.

Gen. Todleben, the great Russian engineer, who planned the defenses of Sebastopol, arrived at the front early in September, and was at once directed to assume control of the siege operations. About Sept. 22 an event occurred which stands out boldly as one of the greatest of the campaign. This was the arrival in Plevna of a large convoy of provisions and 2,000 fresh troops, under the command of Chefket Pasha. These troops and the fresh supply of ammunition enabled Osman to resist the besieging forces many additional weeks. The rest of the month and the greater part of October brought advantage to neither army. But on Oct. 21 the Russians achieved a decided victory. On that day, after a desperate engagement of 10 hours, Gen. Gourkho, who commanded the Imperial Guard, captured a strong position southwest of Plevna, and at once stationed himself on the Sophia road. This engagement resulted in the capture of a Pasha, his Chief of Staff, many other Turkish officers, about 3,000 infantry, an entire regiment of cavalry, four guns, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. This was the beginning of a preconcerted plan to shut Osman up in Plevna. By the end of October the investment of the place was completed. The town was surrounded by a series of works as strong as those the Germans placed around Paris. A field telegraph was established, and on this thin wire was suspended the whole strategic plan of the Russian commander. Early in November efforts had been begun by Mehemet Ali to do something for the relief of Osman and his army. At one time it looked as if this force, advancing from Sopha, would succeed in breaking the lines of investment, but nothing of the sort occurred. By the middle of November large numbers of deserters from Plevna began to arrive inside the Russian lines, and related gloomy stories of the position of affairs inside the beleaguered city. They stated that Osman's soldiers were only getting three-quarters of a pound of bread daily and a bit of meat twice a week. Meanwhile, Mehemet Ali continued to complete his arrangements for relieving Plevna. The events which have occurred since then are still fresh in the minds of our readers.

The allied force investing Plevna consisted, according to the latest accounts, in round numbers of 125,000 men. The proportion of artillery attached to the army was unusually large, the total number of field and siege guns available being said to be 600. The length of the investing line was between 30 and 40 miles. There are between 20 and 25 closed redoubts on the Moslem line, with innumerable rifle trenches, batteries, and covered ways. The allied lines gradually advanced nearer and nearer to those of the Turks, and with each advance a new line of intrenchment was constructed, so that finally all the intervening spaces between the first and the last allied lines were bristling with parapets. There was no place on the line, however, where close siege operations were carried on excepting at the Grivitza redoubt, where the Roumanians had sapped up to the neighboring Turkish earthwork. The lines were within close rifle range at other parts of the circumvallation, and the gradual exhaustion of Osman's supplies was awaited. Osman's formidable works, skillfully constructed and gallantly held for many weary months, could not stave off the pressure of famine, and finally a longer resistance was impossible.

POSITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

MEETING OF THE DUAL LEGISLATURE—SECRET MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATES—SPEECH OF COUNT ANDRASSY—AUSTRIA NOT ACTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF GERMANY.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The Hungarian and Austrian Delegations are sitting here to regulate the common affairs of the dual monarchy for 1878. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation held a secret sitting yesterday, at which Count Andrassy was present. According to the Pesther *Correspondenz* Count Andrassy protested against the explanations of his foreign policy given by so-called semi-official organs. He said: "Another factor besides treaties must be considered in connection with the relations between the European powers, namely, the force which alone could make treaties valid." As to the allegations concerning the triple alliance, he said Austria was the arbiter of her own destinies. No European State could more securely count upon obtaining recognition of its reasonable and just demands. He declared himself strongly opposed to the idea that in compliance with external prejudices the Christian populations of Turkey must be continued under Turkish misrule. He denied that Austria was acting under the influence of Germany, and declared that no power in Europe could undertake a settlement of the Eastern question without the co-operation of Austria-Hungary.

OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF SULEIMAN PASHA—THE SERVIAN FORCES—THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

BOGOT, Dec. 9.—To 3 o'clock this afternoon the situation was unchanged. The Russians occupy Slataritza and Jakowitza, the Turks confronting them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—Suleiman Pasha has returned to Ahmedli, on the Tirnova road.

The report that Servian troops had crossed the frontier into Turkey originated from the confusion of boundaries caused by the destruction of landmarks after the Turko-Servian war in 1876.

The Egyptian contingent in the Turkish Army will be shortly increased by 12,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and four batteries.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The *Political Correspondence* states that negotiations are pending between Servia and the Russian Head-quarters relative to a Servian plan of operations. Servia will place 84 battalions in the field. The outbreak of war on Servia's part is now only a question of days. An emeute, originating through Communistic and Conservative intrigues, occurred yesterday in the Servian camp at Kragujevatz. A Cabinet Council was held and resolved to take energetic measures. Troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The tow-boat Bee, belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, struck a rock at Moccasin Springs, 15 miles above Cape Girardeau, last night, and sunk in 13 feet of water. Her tow of four well-laden barges for New-Orleans was cut loose and saved. The tow-boat, which will probably be a total loss, is valued at $20,000 and is insured.

QUEBEC, Dec. 10.—A cable dispatch received from London to-day states that the ship Waterloo, which left Quebec Oct. 26, has not been heard of since.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 10.—The brigantine G. M. Jones, from New-York for Halifax, has been run down at sea. All hands except one seaman were drowned. No particulars have been received.

A CLAIM AGAINST MONTREAL DISMISSED.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Dec. 10.—The Privy Council of England has dismissed the claim of the heirs of Halle against this city for $245,000, the amount granted by the Superior Court here above the award of the Commissioners for land taken for Mount Royal Cemetery.

THE HURON DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk reported at 9.05 o'clock this morning: "The patrolman from Station No. 5 reports finding the body of a large white man, with navy-blue pantaloons, no shirt, no marks, and without a head, skin all off, and burying him three miles south of that station."

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Union League to-night the fifteenth annual report was presented. It defends the President's Southern policy, commends his effort to enforce civil service rules, and condemns the action of those who oppose him in the latter course.

HEAVY FAILURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—John G. Hodge & Co., wholesale stationers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are $280,000 and their assets $240,000. Only $17,000 of the debts are secured. Most of the creditors reside in the East.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BONAPARTIST SENATORS DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACT OF MAY 16—PROSPECT OF A DISSOLUTION—THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET—THE BUDGET.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Bonapartist Senators held a meeting yesterday evening. Several speakers pointed out that the events of the 16th of May last were accomplished without their concurrence, and that they would not participate in carrying out a similar policy under the same conditions. The *Constitutionnel* believes that, not only the Bonapartists, but the Royalist Senators, will demand substantial guarantees before consenting to vote a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Assemblée Nationale* states that all the Ministerial combinations announced are merely conjectural. The manner in which the Government shall meet the Chamber's refusal to vote the Budget now occupies the attention of the Executive before all other matters.

A corrected account of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier's interview with President MacMahon shows that the latter said that not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet acceptable to the majority of the Chamber, he would constitute one to suit the majority of the Senate. If the Senate refused to accept it he would resign rather than renew negotiations with M. Dufaure. The Duke said he had been sent in the name of the Constitutionalists to make a last appeal to the Marshal to save the country from extreme measures. He was in despair at the rejection of the appeal and trembled to think of the frightful responsibility the Marshal assumed. The *Temps* says the Constitutionalists are much irritated at President MacMahon's rejection of their appeal.

It is asserted that the new Ministry will not take part in the debates in the Chamber, but will demand its dissolution at the end of the month. Although it is reported that the new Ministry is constituted, it is not expected that it will be gazetted to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "Now, as a month ago, the aim pursued, and which has never been abandoned, is a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, but this time dissolution will be complicated by a fiscal coup d'état. No amount of haste can procure the voting of the budget before the 1st of January, and even if the Chamber is asked to vote it, which is not certain, it will be no wonder should it reply by an absolute refusal. In making a dissolution in these circumstances the Government proposes to supply, somehow or other, the absence of the budget, and whatever that measure be, it must set at defiance the constitution, and belong to the category of coups d'état. Among those who are contemplating this solution there are some for whom it has a particular attraction. They think the nation, at length losing patience, will furnish them some plausible pretext for one of those acts of repression in the doing of which liberties perish and dictatorships arise from the blood-stained soil. Others think that the Marshal, gradually lured down the slippery descent of illegality, will wind up by going to extremities and allowing his authority over the Army to be employed for fresh violences against the national will, which will give over France, passive and conquered, to the arbitrary will of a single man. Dissolution and legality can no longer be connected. But of the hypothesis from among which one is reduced to select, it is impossible to decide which is the most likely or what is the final plan entertained. It is, however, evident that the hour of peace has not yet struck for France, and every day brings additional dangers."

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "In consequence of the irritation caused by President MacMahon's cure reception of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier of the majority of the Constitutionalists whom M. Batbie have asked to join his Cabinet have refused, and at 6 o'clock this evening the failure of his attempt to form a Cabinet seemed beyond doubt, although partisans of the resistance policy maintained that the Cabinet would be gazetted to-morrow. An article in the Legitimist organ, the *Union*, insists that the Royalist Senators, before being asked to vote for a second dissolution, ought to be informed to what it is intended to lead. This is attracting much attention. It is believed that the article was inspired by a letter from the Compte de Chambord, who has protested against the Legitimists supporting a policy which could only lead to an attempt to restore the Empire. To frustrate the plans of those who wish to represent them as ruining France by refusing to vote the budget it is said the Left propose to vote a twelfth of the taxes, declaring at the same time that they intend thereby to insure the regular progress of affairs without, however, providing for the salaries of politicians who resist the will of the nation."

SAFETY OF THE CITY OF BERLIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AT QUEENSTOWN—A BROKEN SHAFT AND HEAD WINDS THE CAUSE OF THE LONG PASSAGE—ALL WELL ON BOARD—LOG OF THE STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10—3 P. M.—The Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, from New-York, Nov. 24, for Liverpool, has just passed here on her way to the latter port. All well. On the 30th of November, when two days from Queenstown, her shaft broke. The steamer made little or no way under sail, owing to easterly gales. On Saturday night she spoke the steamer City of New-York, of the same line, from New-York, Nov. 28, for Liverpool, and was by her taken in tow yesterday morning.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamer City of Berlin's mails were landed at Roche's Point. The steamer City of Chester will sail from Liverpool on Thursday next for New-York in place of the City of Berlin, which was appointed to sail on that date.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The log of the steam-ship City of Berlin says the breaking of her shaft caused but a momentary panic. The steamer made little progress on the first two days after the accident, owing to contrary winds. Her best day was Dec. 6, when she made 160 miles. On the 8th the White Star steamer Germanic came alongside and offered assistance, which was declined. The City of New-York was spoken at 6 the same evening. She stood by all night, and when it was sufficiently light passed two hawsers aboard. The sea was so heavy off the Dauntrock light-ship that the mails and a few passengers who wished to land, including Messrs. Plunkett and Rigby, had to be lowered aboard a tender by ropes from the yardarm.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

THE COMING MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN—THE CUBAN INSURGENT PRESIDENT—SAILING DAYS OF LIVERPOOL STEAMERS CHANGED—DEATH OF A CARLIST GENERAL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Times'* Madrid dispatch says: "All newspapers, including the Opposition, approve of King Alfonso's marriage with the Duke de Montpensier's daughter Mercedes, and extol the good qualities and beauty of the future Queen. All the foreign courts have also expressed their approval." The same dispatches state that Señor Estrada, the captured President of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz, and has been conducted a prisoner to the fortress at Barcelona.

The steamers of the Williams and Guion Line will in future sail from Liverpool on Saturdays, and from Queenstown on Sundays, instead of on Wednesdays and Thursdays, as heretofore. The sailing day from New-York will be the same as at present, viz., every Tuesday.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Carlist General, Lizarraga, died here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The strike of puddlers in two large iron works of Sheffield, which has lasted six weeks, and during which time many trade outrages have been committed, ended yesterday, the men consenting to a reduction of wages.

MR. WELSH, MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION BY THE AUTHORITIES OF LIVERPOOL AND THE COMMERCIAL BODIES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Mr. John Welsh, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Great Britain, who is a passenger on the steamer Adriatic, which passed Roche's Point this morning and is due here to-morrow morning, has consented to remain here 24 hours. The Dock Board tender will take out Mr. Fairchild, the United States Consul here, and others to meet him at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Government has ordered a salute to be fired from the fort. The Mayor will receive and welcome the new Minister on the landing-stage, and subsequently entertain him at luncheon in the Town Hall. While there the Chamber of Commerce will present an address of welcome to Mr. Welsh.

MURDER TRIALS AT HARTFORD.

ACQUITTAL OF E. N. IVES, CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER—A JUSTIFIABLE ACT—THE WETHERSFIELD PRISON MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 10.—The trial of Elias N. Ives, charged with killing John Maguire, at West Hartford, June 12 last, was concluded in the Superior Court here this afternoon, after a session of four days, and resulted in his acquittal. Maguire was shot dead on the night of June 12. It appears the homicide surrendered himself to the authorities of the town. He was examined on the charge of murder, and committed without bonds for trial at the September term of the court. The Grand Jury declined to bring in a true bill on the charge of murder, and the indictment was changed to manslaughter. Counsel showed on the trial that the killing was done in self-defense, Maguire having frequently threatened to murder Ives, who had supplanted him in the affection and employ of Mrs. Mary Bissell, of West Hartford. He had also threatened to kill Mrs. Bissel, and she had employed Ives and a negro named Smith to protect her. On the night of the homicide Maguire was prowling about the premises armed with a revolver, and was shot by Ives while approaching the house. The acquittal of Ives seems to give general satisfaction.

The trial of the Wethersfield Prison murderers, William Hamlin and John Allen, for killing the night guardsman, Shipman, in September, will commence next Monday. S. F. Jones, of Hartford, who has been counsel for Ives, will defend Allen, and William L. Eaton, son of Senator Eaton, has been retained as Hamlin's counsel.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING—MARY R., LITTLE SIS, AND ST. MARTIN THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The first race to-day was for the Howard Stakes, for 2-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added, one mile, and was won by Mary R. by half a head, Captain Fred Rice second, and Momentum third, beating Duncan F. Kenner, Bonnie Barrouge, Jim Bell, Ambuscade, and Wayfarer. Time—1:49½. Pools were sold on the track at the following rates: Duncan F. Kenner, $25; Mary R., $20: Captain Fred Rice, $13; Ambuscade and Wayfarer, $12 each; the field, $10.

The second race, for a consolation purse of $250, one mile, was won by Little Sis by two lengths, Belle Isle second, and Belle Barkley third, beating Vermont and Miss Tilton. Time—1:48¼. The pools on the track were as follows: Belle Isle, $25; Vermont, $25: Belle Barkley, $5: the field, $6. The French mutual pools on Little Sis paid $129 40.

The third race for a club purse of $800, four mile heats, was won by St. Martin in two straight heats, Tenpin second. Time—8:13½; 8:40. The pools sold on the track as follows: St. Martin, $100; Tenpin, $10. The track was in fair condition, the weather was pleasant, but the attendance was light. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Howard Stakes for 2-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay; $500 added; the winner of the Slocomb Stakes to carry 7 pounds extra; one mile.

Cottrell's ch. f. Mary R., by Daniel Boone, Maggie G... 1
Spencer and Brien's b. c. Captain Fred Rice, by Rebel, dam by Rupert..... 2
A. K. Richards' b. c. Momentum, by War Dance, dam imp. Fleeting Moments..... 3
Duncan F. Kenner, Bonnie Barrouge, Jim Bell, Ambuscade, and Wayfarer ran.

Time, 1:49½.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Purse, $250; one mile.

Elmore & Co.'s b. f. Little Sis, 3 years, by Frogtown, dam by imp. Yorkshire..... 1
Bowen & Co.'s b. f. Belle Isle, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Asteroid..... 2
Lilly's b. f. Belle Barkley, 4 years, by Phaeton, dam by Capsola..... 3
Vermont and Miss Tilton also started.

Time—1:48¼.

THIRD RACE—Club purse, $800; four-mile heats:

Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, 5 years, by Phaeton, dam by Tokay..... 1 1
Montgomery's ch. c. Tenpin, 4 years, by Pilgrim, dam by Lunatic..... 2 2

Time—8:13½; 8:40.

BODY-SNATCHERS AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—As two gentlemen were passing through Lake View Cemetery in this city, yesterday afternoon, they discovered that a newly-made grave had been opened, and that the head and shoulders of the corpse of an old lady protruded above the ground, bent over the edge of the grave, with the face half buried in the loose dirt which had been thrown up. The body-snatchers had opened the grave at the head, and, digging down and around the coffin, had sawed away the wood from just below the shoulders, and fastening a hook in the mouth had drawn the body out of the coffin and nearly out of the grave, when, it is surmised, the earth must have caved in, and so wedged the body that it could not be got out. They must have struggled hard to remove their horrible plunder even then, for a terrible gash extending from the mouth across one cheek showed where the hook had slipped and torn and mangled the corpse. The men must have either been frightened or discouraged then, as they did not attempt to dig away the earth that had caved in. The Police found a shovel, and the saw which had been used in opening the coffin. The body was that of Mrs. Lear Williams, 68 years of age, and who recently had a tumor weighing 80 pounds removed from her person. She is supposed to have died from the effects of the operation. Mrs. Williams died in Massillon, Ohio, and her remains were brought on and interred here on Friday last. A plain gold ring, which was on her finger, is missing, which would go to show that the work was done by professionals. It is rumored that Mrs. Williams was suffering from another tumor at the time of her death, and that this proved an incentive for the violation of the grave. A young man who was passing through the cemetery Saturday night says he saw two men run away from the direction of this spot, and thinks they were then frightened from their work.

METHODIST FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 10.—At the anniversary of the Methodist Freedman's Aid Society, held here to-night, the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Rust, of Cincinnati, stated that the society has five chartered universities in the South, three theological schools, one medical school, and 12 other educational institutions, containing in all 3,170 pupils. The disbursements of the year have been $70,400, an increase of $12,000 over last year. The present value of the real estate is $220,000, and the debt is $15,000. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Matlock, of Delaware, Chancellor E. O. Haven, of Syracuse, and Rev. J. J. Lansing, of Georgia. The last-named denounced President Hayes' policy toward the South, but neither of the others agreed with him.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday:

Currency	$6,240,871
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	9,806,002
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	38,335,000
Coin, (including $31,735,000 coin certificates)	133,358,335
Outstanding legal tenders	351,340,288

TILSONBURG, Ontario, Dec. 10.—Theresa Colins died here on Friday under suspicious circumstances. A post-mortem examination proved that she died from the effects of abortion. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of John Lutz, her seducer; Mrs. Lutz and Mrs. Colins. Miss Colins was from Ohio and had been visiting Lutz's parents for several months.

WASHINGTON.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON MR. MATTHEWS' RESOLUTION—THE SILVER BILL TO COME UP TO-DAY AS THE SPECIAL ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Stanley Matthews called up his resolution on the Silver question to-day, and made a long speech in its support. He rested the support of the resolution on the legal quibble that coin meant gold and silver, and that the silver dollar was legally a sufficient dollar to pay the bonds of the Government. The greenback dollar, which is worth considerably more than the silver dollar, he disposed of by the statement that it was not a dollar, but simply a promise to pay a dollar. The speech was not very attractive or closely listened to, except by a portion of the Senate specially interested in the subject. There were very few persons in the galleries, the greater number of spectators having gone out after the admission of Eustis. No attempt was made to secure a vote on the resolution, but Mr. Conkling moved to amend so as to make it a joint instead of a concurrent resolution. This would require the President's signature, which the resolution is intended to avoid. Mr. Edmunds made a sharp reply to Matthews' long speech, and Mr. Thurman spoke briefly in support of Mr. Matthews' position. A motion to adjourn the Senate was then made and carried by a majority of 2, the Senators being indisposed to continue the day's session in order to prolong the discussion of the Silver question.

The Silver bill is made the special order for to-morrow, and will be brought up in charge of Senator Allison. The plans of the silver men are said to be laid to secure the passage of the bill before the recess by forcing the Senate to sit in night session in order the sooner to wear out the expected opposition of the minority. The advocates of the bill will not occupy any time in discussion beyond the speech in which Mr. Allison will advocate the passage of the bill. Mr. Jones is not quite certain whether he will be able to content himself in silence, but says if he speaks it will only be against the adoption of any amendments, and he predicts the passage of the House bill unamended by a two-thirds vote.

PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMITTEE.

THE VACANT CHAIRMANSHIP IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—THE PROJECT TO CHANGE THE RULES—MR. MORRISON'S BREAK WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND HOPES OF SUCCESSION TO THE PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Chairmanship of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads is not yet determined. The efforts to pass a rule which will enable Speaker Randall to appoint a new Chairman in place of Mr. Potter will not probably succeed, since it would overturn the well-established usage of the House, which is founded upon parliamentary law. The committee has an undoubted right to elect a Chairman, but even its membership is not full. There is some talk that Mr. Morrison will take the Chairmanship. Morrison stands next to Throckmorton on the committee, and Throckmorton has manifested a disposition to decline the Chairmanship. Mr. Morrison is rather anxious, according to reports, to secure it. He says that he does not desire to take the Chairmanship by appointment or election in the committee, but that if he had been appointed Chairman in the first place he would have accepted the position, and he would accept now, if it should fall to him by regular succession in the committee. Mr. Randall undoubtedly desires to have an opponent of the subsidy at the head of the committee, and Mr. Throckmorton may decline to serve as Chairman. Such, at least, is one of the possibilities that is talked about. Mr. Morrison is in need of the Chairmanship of some committee because of the difficulties he has encountered, and the course he has pursued in the Committee on Public Lands. There was a difficulty about the appointment of Clerk to the committee, of which some publication has been made, and Mr. Morrison was very angry because a majority of the committee determined to elect a clerk, and, against his wishes, chose the same clerk that had been with the committee for several years. Mr. Morrison at once declined the Chairmanship, and proposed to take his seat at the foot of the committee table, and when the committee determined to elect him Chairman in regular course, he is said to have grown more angry, and to have declared that he would never meet with the committee again. The Railroad Committee being without a Chairman, the situation seems rather favorable for Mr. Morrison to take the position. Practically it is not important whether the Chairman of the committee is opposed to the subsidy or in favor of it. The only difference is that if the Chairman opposes the bill that is recommended its management in the House will fall to some member of the majority of the committee, and the Chairman of the committee will be the leader of the opposition. The committee has been called to meet to-morrow, and it is proposed by some of the members to proceed with the business before the committee, as if they were not without a Chairman. There may be, however, some developments in the meeting as to the disposition of the committee with respect to its organization.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON COPPER AND WOOL—EUSTIS, OF LOUISIANA, ADMITTED TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE—GOULD AND HUNTINGTON AGAIN IN WASHINGTON ON RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. Willis, of New-York, for the repeal of the duties on copper and wool. His opinion in respect to a duty on these two articles is that it discourages trade with several foreign countries, particularly with Chili, in the article of copper, and with Australia in wool. The bill will be considered in connection with the general subject of the tariff by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate to-day took up the case of Eustis, of Louisiana, and after a brief discussion, in which the report of the majority of the committee in his favor was opposed by Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, the resolution admitting Eustis was voted upon and adopted by 49 yeas to 8 nays. The Senators voting nay were Messrs. Allison, Cameron of Wisconsin, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, McMillan, Morrill, and Sanders. Messrs. Conkling, Blaine, Edmunds, Davis of Illinois, and some other prominent Senators withheld their votes. Mr. Eustis was sworn in, was afterward introduced to several Senators, and was appointed a member of two committees in place of two Democrats who resigned their positions to make room for him. The Senate is now full, and contains 76 members. It has not been full but for short periods since the beginning of the war. This is the first time the Senate has had a full membership since March 3, 1873, when Senator Kellogg retired. The admission of Colorado into the Union brings two additional Senators, so that the body now contains the largest membership it ever had.

Jay Gould, Mr. Huntington, and the other railroad men are again in Washington, their business being partly connected with the resolutions calling on the President for information, which were adopted in both houses, and partly with the work of the Committee on the Judiciary, which is now considering the Thurman bill. There are to be two or three more hearings of the railroad men during the week, both in the departments and in Congress. The Union Pacific people are to be allowed to explain to the executive department having the resolution in charge what the views of the company are in respect to the legal impediments to securing the fulfillment of their charter.

The House Judiciary Committee expect to take action at to-morrow's meeting upon Gen. Butler's resolution concerning the case of Congressman Smalls. A prominent member of the committee says they will probably report that Congress has no constitutional right to interfere with the proceedings of the South Carolina court in the matter.

The President to-day sent to the House a message, inclosing a copy of the report of a commission appointed by him to examine the several public buildings and determine the nature and extent of their security against conflagration, and the measures necessary to be taken to guard the buildings and their contents from destruction or damage by fire. The President says: "The records of the Government constitute a most remarkable collection for the country, whether we consider their pecuniary value or their historical importance; and it becomes my duty to call your attention to the means suggested for securing these valuable archives, as well as the buildings in which they are stored."

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE CAUSE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES—SPEECHES BY MESSRS. HEWITT, COX, WOOD, AND STEPHENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Mexican question came up incidentally in the House to-day during the consideration of Fernando Wood's resolution providing for the distribution of the subjects included in the President's annual Message among the standing committees. Mr. Wood's resolution referred that portion of the Message which relates to Mexico to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, using the language usually employed upon such occasions. Mr. Hewitt proposed an amendment directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take into consideration the best means of removing the causes of differences between the two countries, and also to inquire into the best means of enlarging our commercial relations with Mexico, with power to report at any time. Mr. Hewitt called attention to the language of the Message touching our relations with Mexico, in which the President says the continuance of border troubles exposes the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. He believed our relations with Mexico were of so delicate a character, as indicated by the Message, that the two countries are liable to be involved in war, and he thought it was the duty of the House to take such steps as would tend to assist in the amicable settlement of all pending difficulties.

Mr. Cox supported Mr. Hewitt's amendment. He believed there was imminent danger of a collision between the American and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, and that the entire Mexican question was more serious than is generally believed. He took occasion to condemn the Administration for not recognizing the Diaz Government. Mr. Stephens also supported the Hewitt amendment and created quite a sensation by making a pretty long speech. Mr. Stephens occupies a rolling chair on which a small desk is fastened, and which he propels about the arena in front of the Clerk's desk. As he proceeded with his remarks, members left their seats and crowded the arena, until Mr. Stephens was entirely surrounded by attentive listeners. It was a novel spectacle to see this famous invalid rocking himself to and fro and speaking from the centre of the ring of spectators, his thin shrill voice ringing out with a clearness and distinctness that enabled him to be heard all over the hall. Mr. Stephens believed the President had no desire to precipitate a war with Mexico, and that he would be pleased to have the advice and assistance of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in removing the causes that produce pending troubles. Mr. Wood did not believe there was the slightest danger of war between Mexico and the United States. He had no objection to Mr. Hewitt's amendment, and in order to allay the fears of members he accepted it as a part of his resolution. Mr. Wood's resolution was adopted as thus amended.

The Secretary of War was before the Committee on Military Affairs again to-day. He said that the order to Gen. Ord to pursue Mexican raiders across the Rio Grande on a fresh trail was based principally on the information given in the report of Lieut.-Col. Shafter heretofore published, and, being asked what authority the War Department had to make such an order, he cited the order given to Col. Robert E. Lee in 1860 to follow Mexican depredators into Mexico if necessary, and that given by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1817, to Gen. Gaines to pursue the Seminole Indians into Spanish territory, which order was vigorously carried out by Gen. Gaines' successor, Gen. Andrew Jackson. Capt. Clous, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, testified briefly, confirming the current statement that several large ranches in Tex

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

A TEST CASE BEFORE THE COURT.

ARGUMENT BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE DAVIS ON THE LEGALITY OF THE ARRESTS MADE—A CLAIM THAT THE ONLY REMEDY IS BY A CIVIL SUIT.

A large number of saloon keepers and others interested in the present situation of excise matters were present before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning to listen to the expected argument in the habeas corpus and certiorari proceeding, brought by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, as counsel for the Brewers' Association, in behalf of Augustus William Troch, the barkeeper of Carl Ordemann, who was arrested for violation of the License law, and was committed by Police Justice Smith. The interest in the case for the time far eclipsed that felt or manifested in regard to Dr. Lambert, whose trial was just about to proceed. Judge Brady being unable to hear the excise case, sent it before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, where a long argument was had, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appearing for Troch, and Assistant District Attorney Bell representing the prosecution.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said that Troch had been arrested and committed for selling liquor without a license, as an inn, tavern, or hotel keeper. The facts as they appeared on the return to the writ of certiorari were these: Troch was in the employ of Carl Ordemann, the proprietor of the lodging-house and saloon at No. 203 South-street, the house containing 22 rooms and beds. Ordemann had applied for a license as an innkeeper on June 5, 1877. He had paid $75 to the Excise Commissioners, and had obtained an official receipt for the same. They had told him that he would receive notice as soon as his license was ready. He had applied three times for the license, and had on each occasion received similar notice. The money is still retained by the Commissioners. These facts, the counsel contended, showed there was no intent on Ordemann's part to evade the law, and showed that his application had been a bona fide one. The question involved in the case was as to the authority of the Police to arrest, or of the magistrate to commit, for this offense. The immunity for the arrest and commitment, if there be any, is found in section 16 of the act of 1857. By its terms it is made the duty of every Sheriff, policeman, &c., to arrest all persons found actually engaged in the commission of any offense in violation of the act, and to carry such persons before some magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of the law. There is no pretense here that the policeman who arrested Troch, had a warrant as the arrest is justifiable, if at all, under the provisions of the section referred to. The offense charged against the relator Troch is in no sense, the counsel insisted, a criminal offense under the law, and no criminal remedy is provided for the offense charged. Criminal remedies, such as arrests, commitments, &c., are given only for some act punishable at common law or by statute law, with imprisonment or fine as a crime. This is not offense. The violation of the Excise law in such thing as a license for selling liquor under the common law. It is exclusively a statutory Police regulation. The statute in question, section 14, provides only for the payment of $50, as a forfeiture, for the commission of the act charged against the relator. The counsel cited from the statute and similar ones to show that "forfeiture" applied only to civil remedies, and "fine" to criminal ones. He claimed that the only remedy given in the statute is an action for a recovery in a civil proceeding, and gave numerous illustrations and citations in support of the claim. The forfeiture in the present case could be recovered in a civil suit brought by the Excise Commissioners, or if they failed to do so any person within 10 days after could bring such a suit in their behalf. The prisoner must be discharged from arrest. He had shown good faith, and had done everything he could to comply with the law. It was clear that his application for a license had not been refused, because the Commissioners retain his money. He had been justified, *ex necessitate*, in continuing to sell liquors, after having done all he could to procure a license. If, however, the court came to the conclusion that the criminal remedy is a proper one, it should find that Ordemann had complied with the spirit of the law, and that the receipt is a license sufficient to shield the man from the penalty of the law. That excuse, any taint of criminal intent, which is a necessary ingredient in crime. The court would not hold that this provision of law was an artful and cunning trap to catch the unwary and subject them to criminal punishment, when they have been led along in doing what they have done by the officers appointed for the execution of the law.

Mr. Bell, in response, said that the question of good or bad faith does not enter into the case. The only question is one of law. The prisoner, having been charged with an offense created by section 13 of the statute, has or has not an answer which in law entitles him to his discharge. The point is whether that section creates or defines a criminal offense for which this person can be held to bail. That question, the counsel claimed, had been disposed of by the Court of Appeals in the case of Foote against The People, where it was held that this was a misdemeanor, the penalty for which after conviction is a fine of $250 or imprisonment for one year, being the penalty provided by the Revised Statutes in cases of misdemeanor in which some special penalty had not been provided. Foote had been convicted of selling liquor in quantities less than five gallons at a time and he was charged with a violation of section 13 of the act of 1857. The Court of Appeals held that a violation of section 13 is a misdemeanor and may be proceeded against by indictment.

In reply Mr. Dittenhoefer said he had not overlooked the case of Foote, and that upon an examination of that case it will be found that the case started with the assumption that the offense was an indictable one, and the decisions which it seems to follow have the characteristics of new legislation rather than those of mere definitions. They seem to strain the law to reach the end. He hoped the court would treat the question presented as an original one, and find an excuse for it in the fact that the decisions referred to were made under the thirteenth section of the act of 1857, while this commitment is under the fourteenth section. If, however, it should be held to be law he was sure the court would consider the circumstances of the case and would hold that the receipts are licenses sufficient to shield persons acting under them from criminal prosecution.

Chief-Justice Davis adjourned the habeas until to-morrow, and the Assistant District Attorney will put in a brief to-day.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL VIEW OF THE LAW.

Judge Gildersleeve yesterday swore in the December Grand Jury for the Court of General Sessions. John H. Abeel, of No. 127 Second-avenue, was selected as Foreman. The other members are Lewis P. Childs, Daniel M. Devoe, Thomas C. Sloane, Joseph Welrle, William A. Mead, James Talcott, Benjamin H. Day, Harvey B. Lane, John B. Marie, Lazarus Rosenfeld, Gustav A. Scholez, Benjamin Fairchild, Clarence Van Zandt, Washington Wheelright, Charles C. Peck, Jacob D. T. Hersey, Edgar Wright, Solomon B. Wilson, Jonathan Fowler, Henry A. Van Ness, Walter A. Yates, Daniel Walbridge, George Starr, and Jacob Sulzbacher. After directing the attention of the Grand Jury to the several violations of law as set forth in the statute, his Honor made a special charge in relation to the existing muddle in Excise matters. He said that as the subject of the Excise law had interested all citizens of late, and the matter had been before the Grand Jury of her Court of Over and Terminer, he thought it his duty to address them briefly on the subject. From the large number of complaints of violations of the Excise law which had been brought before the Police magistrates recently, he judged they would have considerable work under that statute during the present term. In considering these cases, they should bear in mind that the really guilty man was the man who intentionally violated the law. It might come to their knowledge, from the evidence of the witnesses before them, that a large number of those arrested had in their possession receipts obtained from the Commissioners of Excise. They should carefully examine into all the circumstances attending the procuring of these receipts, and see how far, if at all, the persons so paying money were justified in thinking that those receipts protected them. If the dealers were told that these receipts were not licenses, and could not protect them in the sale of liquor, then it would be for the Grand Jury to say whether it was or was not a violation of law. But if among them were many intelligent and conscientious dealers, who, from time to time, paid their money to the Excise Commissioners, obtained receipts, and went on with their business, assuming—whether right or wrong—that they had a quasi permission to sell; if they found such to be the case it would be difficult for them to determine whether they willfully violated the law. It would be well for them also to consider such cases as this: B, who is a conscientious dealer, sees that his neighbor A sells liquor unmolested for months on the strength of a receipt from the Board of Excise, and thinks it reasonable that he also should obtain a similar receipt. It would be for them to say whether B was justified in selling on a receipt, seeing that it had apparently protected A. It was his sincere desire, as it would be theirs, to see the Excise law as rigidly enforced as any other on the statute-book; but, like every law, in order to be wholesome, and command respect and observance, it should be administered evenly at all times and to all persons, and not by spasmodic efforts.

MAYOR ELY'S VIEWS.

Mayor Ely received a large number of persons yesterday, the majority of whom called upon him in relation to the Excise question. One of them, Mr. Emil Hollender, informed him that he was going to take out a beer license and abandon the selling of liquors for the present. He asked the Mayor how long he thought the present condition of things would last. The Mayor replied that it might last until the middle of January next, and by that time the Legislature would probably settle the matter. Ex-Gov. Hoffman also called upon the Mayor, and, after consulting with him for some time, expressed the opinion that he had no power to issue Excise licenses. Subsequently two lawyers, Messrs. McCarthy and Childs, applied to the Mayor to issue to their clients licenses in pursuance of the authority conferred by the Montgomery charter, so as to make a test case for the courts to pass upon. The Mayor replied that the Corporation Counsel, to whom he had submitted the question, had sent him a brief communication, stating that on a cursory examination of the subject he thought that he [the Mayor] had no authority in the matter, but that he would make a careful examination of the law bearing upon the subject. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien also had an interview with the Mayor on the subject. He said that the business of the saloon-keepers had been stopped by the Police, although the Excise Board had received money from them for licenses, and they were unable to pay their rents. Mayor Ely said he thought that the Police Justices should permit arrested persons to go on their own recognizances, without exacting bail from them, in cases where it was exceedingly questionable whether any legal offense had been committed by them.

LIQUOR-DEALERS IN COURT.

There was practically no change yesterday in the aspect of the liquor troubles. Those dealers who have no license were compelled to keep their doors closed, to be opened only when the face of a regular customer was recognized. In the Police Courts 330 cases of violations of the Excise law were disposed of, Jefferson Market contributing 213 of these, the Tombs 14, Essex Market 25, Fifty-seventh-Street 16, and the Harlem Court 12. They were all discharged on bail, with the exception of three men at Jefferson Market, who were remanded, not being able to procure bail. In the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, Justice Wandell rebuked Officer Donohue, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for illegally arresting Anthony Langdorf, of No. 922 Second-avenue, there being no evidence to show that liquor was sold when the arrest was made.

The following liquor-dealers were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for selling liquor without license: William Dugan, No. 114 Roosevelt-street; George Ker, No. 119 Roosevelt-street; John Murphy, No. 334 Water-street, and William Walsh, No. 117 Centre Market. The accused were arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, and each held for trial in $300 bail.

ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION.

The following table shows the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct for the 24 hours ending at 6 A. M. yesterday, as compared with the same period on the 3d inst.:

Precincts.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	Precincts.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.
First	3	2	Eighteenth	4	2
Fourth	11	8	Nineteenth	2	5
Fifth	4	1	Nineteenth, sub.	0	1
Seventh	2	7	Twentieth	4	4
Eighth	6	9	Twenty-first	2	5
Ninth	1	2	Twenty-second	1	2
Tenth	5	6	Twenty-third	1	6
Eleventh	5	3	Twenty-seventh	6	1
Twelfth	1	0	Twenty-ninth	2	3
Thirteenth	3	0	Third District Police Court	0	1
Fourteenth	11	4	Mounted Squad	1	0
Sixteenth	2	5	Special Service Squad	1	0
Seventeenth	3	1			
Total		81			82

From the above table it will be seen that the closing of liquor saloons and the arrest of their proprietors have had no effect in diminishing arrests arising from the excessive use of liquor.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

The following table shows the number of arrests for violations of the Excise law made from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. yesterday:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
First	12	Eighteenth	7
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	10
Fifth	3	Twentieth	0
Seventh	6	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	6	Twenty-second	4
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	1
Tenth	4	Twenty-seventh	3
Eleventh	14	Twenty-ninth	1
Twelfth	3	Thirtieth	0
Thirteenth	16	Thirty-first	7
Fourteenth	15	Thirty-second	1
Fifteenth	2	Thirty-third	1
Sixteenth	2	Thirty-fourth	1
Seventeenth	6	Thirty-fifth	1
Total			151

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President Ray in the chair. The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of official misconduct preferred by Dr. J. C. Hutchinson and others against Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Department of Police and Excise, made their report, completely exonerating the General.

The report was adopted, all the Aldermen concurring except Alderman Black, the defeated candidate who was urged by Boss McLaughlin for the position of President of the board in the beginning of this year, and who is said to be the Boss' candidate for President of the next board.

The only other business of interest transacted was in relation to the reduction of salaries. Alderman Duane offered a resolution reducing the pay of Police Captains, Sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen as follows: Captains from $2,000 to $1,800; Sergeants, $1,500 to $1,350, and roundsmen and patrolmen from $1,100 to $1,000. The resolution, which was to go into effect on the 1st of January, also provided that patrolmen appointed after that date should receive but $800 a year for the first year of their service. After some debate the matter was referred to the Law Committee. A like reference was made of a resolution offered by the same Alderman reducing the pay of the firemen from $1,000 to $900. Prefacing a resolution with the remark that he wished to be consistent, Alderman Duane moved that the salaries of the Aldermen be reduced from $1,400 to $800. Alderman Burnett, of the First Ward, who is the only lawyer on the board, said that he thought the resolution was not only unjust, but it was also in conflict with the charter. Should the resolution pass, and admitting that it was legal, the spectacle would be presented next year of certain Aldermen drawing $1,000 and others performing the same duties for $800. Alderman Fleck was in favor of the proposed reduction. Alderman Kane was of opinion that the resolutions were not practical and were put before the board to produce newspaper effect. Alderman Duane was indignant at the imputation conveyed in Alderman Kane's remarks. He was, he said, in sober earnest. Alderman Ray, President of the board, moved an amendment to the effect that the Aldermanic salary be abolished altogether. He said that the salary was a curse. It cost every Alderman more than $1,000 for his legetimate election expenses, but because he was known to receive a salary he had to pay out during the year twice and sometimes three times that amount. He thought that the honor was sufficient, and that if the salary was abolished a class of men would be obtained who could afford to devote the greater part of their time to the city's business. Aldermen Fritz and Arnold also advocated the abolition of salary. After some further debate the matter was referred to the Law Committee in conjunction with the Corporation Counsel, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board.

THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, which has been closed for the past year for repairs, was thrown open last evening for the inspection of the public, and was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom expressed themselves well pleased with the neat and tasteful appearance of the interior of the edifice. The title to the church property was a subject of litigation for 14 years in the courts, and was finally decided in favor of the Trustees of the Madison-Avenue Church. In October, 1862, the church having been completed, and being then heavily in debt, and the Trustees of the Oliver-Street Baptist Church being desirous of removing up town, an arrangement was entered into by a small minority, both of the corporators and members of the Madison-Avenue Church and of the Oliver-Street Church, by which a deed was executed to the latter body of the church property belonging to the former. No consideration for the transfer, without consideration, for the purpose of uniting the two churches, and not a sale of the property, and on this ground the matter was subsequently brought into the courts and the transfer set aside. The Trustees have expended about $12,000 in redecorating and refitting the church, under the supervision of Mr. Henry Erbin, its original builder. It is the intention of the Trustees to open the church for public worship as soon as they have secured the services of a Pastor.

THE CENTRAL OF NEW-JERSEY.

One of the most prominent banking houses down town has employed a well-known firm of Wall-street lawyers to draw up the necessary papers in a suit to foreclose the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. A member of the firm said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "We hold on deposit a large amount of New-Jersey Central consolidated bonds, on which we have advanced money. The owners are not satisfied with the manner in which Receiver Lathrop has been treating them. They charge that he has been paying the interest on the first mortgage, which amounts to $5,000,000, regularly, and that he has used the surplus to reduce the floating debt, leaving the interest on the consolidated mortgage, which amounts to $20,000,000, in default for a year and a half. They say that the Receiver was appointed by the floating debt interest; that the Stockholders' Committee are carrying everything with a high hand, and that the Bondholders' Committee are placed in a position where they are helpless. They therefore desire to take independent action to secure their rights. In their behalf I have placed the matter in the hands of lawyers who are now drawing up the papers."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE NEW POLICY.

Henry N. Smith, of the late firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., of Black Friday notoriety, and William L. Scott, President of the Canada Southern Railroad Company, were admitted members of the Stock Exchange yesterday in pursuance of the new policy, detailed recently in THE TIMES, when the rates of commission were raised to outsiders and lowered to members, of bringing all speculators under the rules of the Exchange regardless of everything but financial ability, and at the same time reducing the active membership. It is claimed that the new policy has worked very well thus far. Mr. Meeker, the Montreal millionaire, was admitted a member last week, he having, like Smith and Scott, previously purchased the seat of a "two-dollar" member. Mr. Smith was blackballed recently, but was induced to try again on representations that another vote would be more favorable. It is said that Jay Gould's turn will come next.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION EXPELLED—TESTIMONIAL RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO GEN. WOODWARD—DISCUSSING THE BY-LAWS.

A special meeting of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, in the chair. The board went into a Committee of the Whole, and Hon. D. W. Judd took the chair, to continue the investigation of the charges against Gen. F. F. Millen of disobedience of the orders of theSuperintendent of the range at Creedmoor. Capt. P. Kerr, a member of the Irish-American Rifle Club, was the first witness. He testified that Gen. Millen was sitting, not lying, on the mat at the time of the altercation between the latter and the Superintendent, and the witness did not see Gen. Millen point his gun toward the target. Capt. S. F. Kneeland, of the same club, said he was present at the disturbance, and "was quite positive that Gen. Millen did not lie down to shoot." On cross-examination by Judge Stanton the witness said he saw Gen. Millen sit down on a mat and lay his gun across his legs, "as if he intended to hold his position." The time occupied in the altercation was "possibly five minutes." Col. Wingate took the stand and stated the different conversations he had held with Gen. Millen in pursuance of an investigation of the charges against him, after which a statement was read of an interview between the Assistant Secretary and Dr. M. M. Maltby, in which the latter asserted that Gen. Millen assumed the position usually occupied by a man previous to shooting, and he believed that the General had his gun loaded. This concluded the testimony, and the board went into executive session, when a resolution was adopted providing that as Gen. Millen had been guilty of "misconduct upon the range," and that as that misconduct had been likely to endanger the welfare and character of the association, his membership was forfeited.

The board then adjourned to a parlor in the Astor House, where a code of resolutions was presented to Inspector-General Woodward, who was one of the original incorporators of the Association. The resolutions provide that:

Whereas, Gen. John B. Woodward was one of the incorporators of the National Rifle Association, and has since that date been an active and valuable official, filling the positions of Treasurer, Vice-President, Chairman of the Finance and Range Committees, and Chief Executive Officer, at important prize meetings, and thus doing much toward the encouragement of rifle-shooting as a popular and gentlemanly out-door pastime among the American people; therefore,

Resolved, That in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Major-Gen. John B. Woodward to the National Rifle Association in carrying out its objects and in promoting its interests, its Directors, both officially and individually, take great pleasure in conveying to him their sincere and grateful thanks.

Major-Gen. Shaler, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made the presentation speech, reiterating the sentiments expressed in the resolutions, and concluding by pledging the health of Gen. Woodward in a glass of wine. The toast being drank, Gen. Woodward responded, saying that he was unable to express the feelings of gratification which he felt at the receipt of so valuable a testimonial. He would cherish it on account of the signatures of the Board of Directors which were appended to the resolutions. He could not but feel that he was unworthy of such praise, and that the most he could claim for himself was that, during the Spring and Fall prize-meetings at Creedmoor, he had endeavored to do his best toward contributing to their success. The resolutions were in illuminated text, and surrounded by a gilt and ebony frame 4 feet by 3 in dimensions.

After a collation the board returned to its headquarters when the subject of the legality of the by-laws was discussed at length. Judge Gildersleeve, Chairman of the committee, made a majority report that the by-laws adopted by the incorporators of the association were legal and binding in their effect, while Judge Stanton made a minority report, in which he claimed that the Board of Directors only possessed the right to adopt by-laws, and that the by-laws heretofore governing the association were illegal. Gen. Shaler thought that the opinions of both branches of the committee were worthy of attention, and offered a resolution providing that the by-laws were legal and adopted. Judge Stanton proposed as an amendment that a copy of the amendment to the by-laws be submitted to the board at the next meeting for its action, and that all future amendments be referred to the board. Judge Gildersleeve called attention to the fact that it was not legal. Both the substitute and amendment were carried, and the board adjourned.

THE ECKHARDT MURDER TRIAL.

Henry Eckhardt, who is charged with murdering his wife by throwing her from a window of their residence in West Hoboken during the night of Aug. 17, was placed on trial yesterday, the State being represented by Prosecutor Garretson, while ex-Senator Winfield and W. H. Daly appeared for the defense. Eckhardt, when placed in the dock, appeared cool and free from all nervous excitement, though he was rather pale. A jury was secured without difficulty from the panel, and the case proceeded. The first witness was Frederick Pressler, who testified merely as to the location of the house, the measurement of the apartments, and the fact that there were several beams running across the alleyway to the adjoining building, upon which being placed a saloon the window Eckhardt is supposed to have thrown his wife out of. Philopena Durringer testified that she lived in the house with Eckhardt and his wife, occupying apartments directly beneath theirs; heard them quarreling about 12 o'clock on the night of the murder, but could not understand what they said, though she had heard a bogus officer about there, and heard Mrs. Eckhardt crying; then all was still for about a quarter of an hour, when she heard a scream and a sound as of some one falling to the floor; Eckhardt then came down stairs and tried the front door of her rooms; she heard nothing after that until she heard Mrs. Eckhardt crying "Father, Father!" she then looked out of the window and saw Mrs. Eckhardt lying on the ground in the alleyway; she called her husband and they went down into the yard; deceased was lying on the ground bleeding and moaning "Father;" witness asked her how she came there, but she made no answer; the husband of witness lifted her in his arms and carried her up stairs; witness went with him; Eckhardt was lying on the floor apparently in a drunken sleep; she called him and told him about his wife, and he replied, "She can go to ——;" he then went to his wife and asked her what had happened to her, and she answered, "Father, you will see." On cross-examination witness said that Mrs. Eckhardt lay directly under the window of her bedroom; Eckhardt's clothing was not disarranged, and Mrs. Eckhardt's dress was not torn, though her basque was open in front; when Eckhardt went to the bed where his wife was lying, she put her arm around his neck and kissed him.

INQUESTS ON FIVE SUICIDES.

Coroner Woltman concluded inquests in five cases yesterday, in which verdicts of suicide were rendered by the juries. They were those of (1) Edward A. Manice, aged 39, of No. 40 Fifth-avenue, the rich retired lawyer, who, on the 4th inst., driven to desperation by a long and terrible affliction of malarial fever, in a moment of mental aberration, shot himself through the head, dying instantly, while alone in the law office of his brother, William D. F. Manice, at No. 46 Pine-street; (2) G. G. F. Schmitz, aged 21, of No. 181 Sixth-avenue, the young jeweler, who took a dose of cyanide of potassium on the night of the 3d inst., because his sweetheart, Dora Beck, refused to allow him to write a letter for her to a friend; (3) Mrs. Catherine Wildes, aged 35, of No. 7 White's-alley, in the rear of No. 214 West Eighteenth-street, who, because of destitution, took a dose of laudanum after inducing her only child, Caroline, aged 9, to also swallow some of the poison, from the effects of which the child recovered; (4) The unknown woman, aged 30, who, on Saturday, the 3d inst., under the name of "Mrs. Pillsbury, New-York," engaged a room at the National Hotel on Cortlandt-street, until Monday, and was found in bed dead on Monday, with a bottle of laudanum lying beside her; (5) and of John Kildea, aged 63, of No. 27 West Fourth-street, who was separated from his wife, and on the evening of the 7th inst. went to her residence at No. 30 Horatio-street for the purpose of killing her, failing in which, he killed himself almost instantly by cutting his throat with a razor from ear to ear.

THE STOCK-BROKERS' LATEST TROUBLE.

The recently established "bucket-shops," or blackboard exchanges, where stock-gambling on margins from 1 per cent. upward and in sums as low as $5 is allowed, have increased so rapidly and have been doing such a large business as to cause great annoyance to the smaller class of brokers on the New-York Stock Exchange, who naturally suspect them of drawing away a goodly proportion of their ligitimate customers. There are 29 of these institutions in full blast and 55 applications have been filed for stock instruments by persons who intend to start similar establishments. The brokers have been endeavoring to devise some plan to break up these places, but as they are as much within the law as the Stock Exchange itself nothing has been done. A few weeks ago two well-known operators, who control Panama Railroad stock, which is not on sale, had a bogus offer quoted on the tape at 125, and then had the genuine price (140) printed. In the interval they went to two of the bucket-shops and bought Panama on the strength of the spurious quotation, realizing $2,500 each from the trick. But this did not close the concern. Yesterday morning the Committee on Arrangements of the Exchange decided to try the experiment of allowing each one of the active stocks to be quoted only once in 10 minutes, and then running them all off in bunches. Later in the day the additional precaution was taken of reporting the sales backward, with the bidding and asking quotations at the end, so that the market appeared to be weak when it was really strong, and vice versa. This was intended to embarrass the "bucket-shops" which rely on the quotations for the transaction of their business. It succeeded only partly, as the proprietors of the obnoxious institutions allowed their customers to buy or sell at the latest quotation for a minute or two after it came out. In one or two instances the "bucket-shops" were caught as much as 1/2 to 3/8 at a turn, but the principal annoyance fell upon the brokers themselves, whose customers have been in the habit of depending on the stock telegraph tape for their knowledge of the market. The business of the Exchange was greatly restricted in consequence.

THE ASSETS OF A BROKEN BANK.

RECEIVER BEST'S REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF MORRISANIA.

Mr. William J. Best, the Receiver of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, has made the following report to the depositors:

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
MORRISANIA, Dec. 10, 1877.

To the Depositors:

My object in calling you together is two-fold. First, to lay before you a statement of the affairs of your bank, and second, to learn your views as to the disposition that should be made of the assets. In July last I took possession of the bank. Its cash then amounted to only $351 98, and it owed $34,000 to sundry secured creditors, including two of its own Trustees. The sum named had been borrowed at different times by the officers to meet current disbursements, its payment being guaranteed by the pledge of town bonds and bonds and mortgages. Previous to my taking possession the Trustees referred to had collected from the bonds and mortgages, which they held as collateral, a few hundred dollars in excess of their own loans and interest thereon. This surplus they handed to me, together with the balance of the securities in their hands. From these sources I have realized sufficient to cancel $19,000 more of this indebtedness, thus releasing $19,750 of bonds. Of the $34,000 there remains unpaid only $5,000, which can be settled at any time by the sale of an equivalent amount of bonds; but as they carry the same rate of interest as the loan nothing would be gained by the sale. Hence I deem it wise to let the matter rest until the amount can be collected from bonds and mortgages.

When the bank failed it owed its depositors about $230,000, which, with the $54,000 already mentioned, made the total liabilities, say $284,000. The securities pledged for the $54,000 were worth more than that sum and could be released only by its payment in full. This done, there will remain for the depositors the following:

Town of East Chester bonds	$12,500
Town of Westchester bonds	9,250
Town of Morrisania bonds	3,000
Town of Mamaroneck bonds	1,000
Town of New-Rochelle bonds	500
Morrisania Steam-boat Company bonds	1,000
Bonds and mortgages—full value, $75,000; estimated at	60,000
The banking-house—alleged cost, $16,495 11; estimated at	20,000
Three small dwelling-houses purchased at foreclosure sales—cost, $8,300 37; appraised at	6,500
Cost and interest accrued, about	4,000
Total estimated value of assets	$117,750

In addition to the above I have $41,000 of the bonds of the town of Southfield, Staten Island. These bonds were purchased in 1872-3, and have little or no value. With unpaid interest they now represent upward of $52,000. I also hold railroad bonds amounting to $147,500, the present market value of which is about $2,500. Upon these securities the officers of the bank in 1873 loaned $90,500, which with past due interest, now amounts to upward of $115,000. Add to this the probable loss on the Southfield town bonds, and you get $167,000. This I shall endeavor to recover from those of the Trustees who voted in favor of the purchase of these bonds and of making the loan on the railroad securities, both acts being in direct violation of the charter of the bank, and of the laws in relation to savings banks. The Trustees will not, of course, make good any portion of this loss until they are compelled by law. Therefore, at an early day I purpose to apply to the Supreme Court for an order authorizing me to sell those securities and to sue the Trustees, the majority of whom are, I am informed, able to respond to any judgment that may be obtained against them for deficiency. If the court should sustain my claim, I expect to recover an amount which, with the present assets, would enable me to pay you from 60 to 90 cents on each dollar of your deposits. I shall spare no efforts to obtain for you every dollar possible. By careful arrangement the assets will realize enough to pay 50 cents on the dollar. If you desire it I shall at once place in the market for sale all the real estate, and instruct my counsel to foreclose the mortgages. In that case you must take upon yourselves the responsibility of forced sales and the losses resulting therefrom. To make the loss as small as possible, my judgment suggests to me the nursing of these assets until Spring, when better prices are likely to be obtained.

Most of you are probably aware that in December, 1875, the Trustees agreed to advance upward of $50,000 to make good a deficiency which they then admitted. Some of them now claim that this was a loan and not a gift. Upon this theory those who gave mortgages have refused to pay them, and are now defending the foreclosure suits begun thereon. Their defense is briefly: "No consideration," which I regret to say seems to have coincided with the late counsel of the bank, and the very person who had charge of these mortgages in 1875. Should the court decide in their favor, the available assets would be reduced more than $50,000, leaving to the depositors less than 30 per cent. of their claims, but this contingency is too remote to cause you any anxiety.

Regarding the sale of the real estate and the disposition of the mortgages, I shall, as far as practicable, gladly carry out any suggestions you may offer, as in all things, I desire to act in accordance with your views and for your best interests.

THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH BAZAR.

The bazar for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Trinity was opened last evening at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The drill-room, which has been beautifully embellished for the fair, is occupied by 10 tables, in which a miscellaneous assortment of articles, both useful and ornamental, is temptingly exposed for sale. The most prominent is the "Country Store," which retails groceries at the market prices. There are several handsomely-decorated bric-à-bric stands; a well-appointed restaurant; an art gallery, containing some paintings of rare merit; a stand for dolls, presided over by a chubby Goody Two-shoes; a unique "grab," consisting of the head of a good-natured giant, into whose expansive mouth visitors are permitted, in consideration of a dime, to thrust their hands and draw out mysterious treasures. One of the principal features of the bazar is the publication in its interest of a bright little journal called the *Bazar Bugle*, edited by Mr. James A. Taber, and published by Mr. William H. Mucklow. The opening exercises last evening consisted of brief religious addresses by Mayor Ely and Judge John R. Brady, and an appropriate response from Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Bernstein's Orchestra furnished pleasing music during the evening. The various tables are in charge of the following ladies: Table No. 1—Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Layton, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Warner. No. 2—Mrs. Suiton, Mrs. Macy. No. 3—Mrs. Tyng, Mrs. J. Pickard, Mrs. S. W. Torrey, Miss Taber, Miss Alice Hall, Miss Walcott. No. 4—Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Duggin, Mrs. Hunting, Mrs. Meeks, Mrs. S. E. Bogardus, Mrs. E. Z. Laurence, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Martin. Miss Goodwin, Miss Hall, Miss Pope, Miss Matthews. No. 5—Mrs. F. M. Kelley, Mrs. Southworth, Miss Butterfield, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Van Saun, Miss Marston. No. 6—Miss Burkam, Mrs. Buell, Miss Warren, and Bible Class. No. 7—Mrs. Adon Smith, Jr., Mrs. C. V. Smith, Mrs. Everdell, Miss H. L. Smith, Miss Everdell. No. 8—Mrs. Charles Oakley, Mrs. J. Corlies Lawrence, Mrs. D. L. Riker, Mrs. George H. Peabody, Mrs. R. C. Buchan. Miss Maclay. No. 9—Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Yardley, Mrs. Cady, Miss Coggeshall, Miss Post, Miss Hallett. No. 10—Mrs. J. J. Potter, Mrs. B. F. Beekman, Mrs. A. Churchill, Miss Heyl, Miss Houghton.

SHORT RANGE MARKSMANSHIP.

The third competition for the "Marksmen's" badges took place at Conlin's gallery last evening. There were 15 entries, and the conditions were seven shots at each of the distances of 200 and 300 yards, off hand. There were four badges offered as prizes, the first going to the marksman making the highest score; the second to the one making three points less; the third to the man making five points less; and the last to the marksman making eight points under the highest score. The highest attainable number was 70 points, and the winners were as follows: P. Fenning, 67; M. L. Riggs, 63; S. W. Sibley, 62; A. C. Wartele, 59.

A new club was recently formed, under the title of the New-York Rifle Club. Mr. C. E. Blydenburgh, of the American Team, was chosen Captain, and showed his appreciation of the honor by presenting to the club a handsome gold badge, for which the first competition will be held next Thursday night. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 200 and 300 yards; position, standing; two sighting and ten scoring shots at each range; Creedmoor rules to govern. A pistol match will be contested during the same evening at 12 paces; two targets will be used, at each of which 10 shots will be fired.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As the express train from East New-York was nearing Grand-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, an unknown woman, aged 50, started to walk across the track without noticing its approach. The flagman shouted to her to come back, and James Dolan, a lad of 17, of No. 785 Dean-street, jumped to her rescue. Before he could draw her out of danger the locomotive struck them and threw them to one side of the track. The woman was found to have been killed almost instantly, while the boy was dying of his injuries. The police arrested James Rothwell, the conductor of the train, and James Delaney, the engineer, both of whom were held to await the action of Coroner Simms. Up to a late hour the dead woman had not been identified.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Charlotte Taussig, suits, of No. 484 Broadway, to Gustav Hoffman; William F. Mosely and Preston B. Moody, firm of Mosely & Moody, collar manufacturers, of No. 34 Howard-street, and of Nos. 222 to 232 West Twenty-sixth-street, to Frederick Lewis; Joseph McEwen and Nathaniel McEwen, firm of J. & N. McEwen, bangings, of No. 519 West Thirty-second-street, to Ezekial Y. Bell, and Henry V. Mandeville and Hiram Sigler, firm of Mandeville & Sigler, builders, of No. 394 First-avenue, to George W. Nash.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....Dec. 10.

SUMMARY.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report a proper form of government for the District. The resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections last week, declaring J. B. Eustis entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from Jan. 12, 1876, for the term ending March 3, 1879, was called up, and after a brief discussion was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Eustis was then sworn in. The resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the bonds in silver was discussed all the afternoon. Mr. Morrill moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, as it involved a question of law. Pending the discussion a motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of yeas 30, nays 28.

On the question of the distribution of the President's Message a discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, specially directing the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the affairs on the Rio Grande, and recommending the consideration of such means as will prevent the possibility of war, and continue the maintenance of peace between the United States and Mexico. The tone of the speeches was uniformly pacific, except that of Mr. Mills. Mr. Hewitt's amendment was adopted and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, said it had been his intention to offer resolutions in respect to the memory and public services of his late colleague, Mr. Morton, before the Christmas holidays, but, upon consultation with other Senators and various members of the other House, he had concluded not to present such resolutions until after the recess. He therefore gave notice that he would submit them on the 17th day of January next.

COLONIAL CHARTERS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, summitted a concurrent resolution to print the colonial charters and State Constitutions authorized to be compiled by a late resolution of the Senate. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.] In submitting the res

LAW REPORTS.

TYPICAL RING PROSECUTIONS.

SWEENY PAYS THE LAST INSTALLMENT OF THE COMPROMISE MONEY—HE STARTS ANEW AS A LAWYER—THE SUIT AGAINST CONNOLLY.

The last steps in the great farce which has been dignified with the title of "the prosecution of Peter B. Sweeny" were taken by Mr. Peckham, as the representative of the Attorney-General, yesterday. The action against Sweeny was for the recovery of $7,000,000 and interest. A compromise was, however, effected by which Sweeny, while deploring the evil consequences of "his brother's misdeeds," agreed to give the prosecution $400,000 in full settlement. Notes were given for the amount. The last note, one for $100,000, fell due and was paid yesterday. Application was then made to Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a stipulation signed by the counsel for the prosecution, for an order vacating the attachments and canceling the notices of lis pendens, filed against Sweeny's property in this, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties. The Chief-Justice subscribed the order, "entered by consent," thereby showing the assent of the parties to the action. After the order was entered, transfers of Sweeny's property were made to Jay Gould and the other purchasers at the sales recently had. The most important of the items of real estate consisted of the plot, 200 by 175 feet, situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. The money to pay the amount of the compromise was obtained from the sale of Sweeny's real estate. It is said that before being sold, as stated, the property had been unsuccessfully offered to the Astor estate. Judge Hilton, and other important purchasers of real estate. Sweeny's friends claim that he has given up all his property, and is now a poor man. He intends to start afresh in the practice of the law, and, it is said, has been retained in some important suits in this city and in Philadelphia. His recent visit to the latter city, so his friends say, was in regard to some legal business intrusted to his care.

Transcripts of the judgment for over $8,500,000 against Richard B. Connolly have been filed with the County Clerks of Rockland, Kings, Richmond, Dutchess, Saratoga, and Westchester Counties, in order that the judgment may operate as a bar to the disposal of any property owned by Connolly in those counties, and also for the purpose of issuing executions on the judgment. Mr. Peckham, when questioned by a TIMES reporter yesterday said he did not know of Connolly's having any property in the counties mentioned, and that no attachments had been obtained against property belonging to Connolly in those counties. Propositions for a settlement with Connolly, it is said, have been made by the latter, but without success. Four hundred thousand dollars were offered as a basis of settlement, but the offer, as stated, was declined as inadequate.

MATRIMONIAL MISERIES.

SIX DIVORCE SUITS YESTERDAY—HOW A LAWYER CAME NEAR LOSING HIS FEES—CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES MADE.

A large number of divorce cases were before the courts in one aspect or another yesterday. Among them was that brought by Ellen O'Gorman against Henry O'Gorman, in which Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, ordered a reference to Frank A. Ransom. The action is for a limited divorce or separation, on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruelty. The parties to the suit were married on Dec. 8, 1871. Mrs. O'Gorman in her complaint, says her husband has been an habitual drunkard since June 13, 1872. He struck her, called her vile names, she says, and she was obliged to leave him in May, 1873. She went to live at her mother's house, but returned to her husband again on his promising to treat her better. He kept his promise for eight months, and then began a course of brutal treatment. She left him six times. It seems, according to her story, on Saturday night was the time usually chosen by him for his brutality. In March last she says she had him arrested for assaulting her, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months by the Court of Special Sessions. The parties have three children.

O'Gorman put in no defense to the action.

Another, and in some respects a similar suit, was that of John Coughlin against his wife, Annie Coughlin, though here the charges of cruelty were on both sides. The case was made the subject of a decision by Judge Van Hoesen yesterday. The parties were married on Aug. 15, 1870. Coughlin on Nov. 6 last began a suit for a limited divorce, charging his wife with striking him and using abusive epithets toward him. She employed an attorney, and put in an answer denying the charges made against her, and accusing her husband of having beaten her, threatened her life with a carving-knife, &c. She applied to the court for alimony and counsel fee. Her husband just then became reconciled to her, and obtained her consent to a discontinuance of the suit. When her attorney brought on his motion for alimony and a counsel fee, he was met by the husband's counsel with the consent to the discontinuance signed by the wife. Judge Van Hoesen held that the suit could not be discontinued without leave of the court. He awarded the wife's counsel $25 as a counsel fee.

Emma R. Johnson has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from her husband, Richard L. Johnson, on the ground of the latter's alleged adultery. The parties were married on Oct. 7, 1868. The case was sent to a Referee, who reported in favor of Mrs. Johnson. Judge Van Hoesen yesterday sent the report back to the Referee for further proofs as to service of the papers, &c.

Judge Van Hoesen yesterday directed Joseph Muncknoff to pay his wife, Sophie, $25 as a fee for her counsel in the suit she has begun against him for an absolute divorce. The cases of Matilda Morris against Robert C. Morris for an absolute divorce, and of Mary Leicht against Rudolph Leicht for a limited divorce, were submitted to the same Judge yesterday.

AN AGED SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Thomas W. Dunn, a gray-haired respectable looking old sinner, who says he is 70 years of age, and lives at No. 5 Dominick-street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the Court of General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. It appeared that a grocer named Michael Moloney had on storage on Ninth-avenue a carriage and set of harness, the property of a Mrs. Palmer, valued at $275. On June 1 Dunn called on Moloney and told him he wished to purchase the property, stating that he was a Director of the Union Bank in Wall-street, boarded at the Windsor Hotel when in the City, had a country seat at Newburg, on the Hudson, and was worth over $100,000. He gave references which appeared to be satisfactory, and said he wished the property shipped immediately to Newburg. Deceived by the appearances and representations of his visitor, Moloney closed the bargain, and accepted Dunn's note for $275 at 30 days. It was subsequently ascertained that Dunn sent the carriage to Johnson's auction-rooms, at No. 25 East Thirteenth-street, to be disposed of, obtaining an advance of $100. The carriage was sold for $163, and the remaining $66 were paid to another person, on Dunn's order. The swindle was discovered soon afterward, and Dunn was arrested. The case was fully proved by Mr. Russell, and the jury promptly convicted the aged criminal, and Recorder Hackett sent him to State Prison for three years. Dunn is an old offender, who has several times been in the clutches of the law, but has managed heretofore to escape. His wife, who was with him in court, is also known to the Police.

DROWNING OF A SCHOONER'S CAPTAIN.

Oliver Davis was, a few years since, the Captain of the schooner Transit, which carried freight between Newburg, on the Hudson, and Fall River, Mass. On Aug. 30, 1875, the schooner was run into and sunk by the steamer Eleanora, of the Maine Steam-ship Company. Davis was drowned. His widow and Administratrix, Martha Jane Davis, brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband, alleging that the accident, by which the latter met his death, was occasioned by the negligence of the company's servants. The company, in answer, claimed that the accident was due entirely to the negligence, improper conduct, and lack of skill on the part of Capt. Davis and his crew. The company recently applied for leave to set up, by way of supplemental answer, the decree of the United States District Court for this district, in the case of the plaintiff and owners of the schooner against the Maine Steam-ship Company, by which it was determined that both parties were at fault in producing the collision. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted the motion.

ALL ABOUT A CHILD'S CUSTODY.

Mrs. Matilda Grotwohl has brought a habeas corpus proceeding in the Supreme Court to recover possession of one of her children—a boy 6 years old—who is retained by his father, Charles K. Grotwohl. Mr. and Mrs. Grotwohl, it seems, were married about 15 years ago, and have several children. During the past four or five years it is said that Mrs. Grotwohl has manifested an aversion toward her husband, and has incensed the latter by going to concerts and other entertainments with a doctor, who is a widower. No charge of unfaithfulness is, however, made against Mrs. Grotwohl. She does not wish to live with her husband, though she is willing to reside in the same house. He left her a short time ago, taking the boy with him. The hearing in the case was adjourned yesterday until Thursday by Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Leo Goldmark appears for Mrs. Grotwohl, and J. P. Solomon for her husband.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The following proceedings were recorded in Court of Appeals to-day: No. 223—Knapp vs. Anderson; argument resumed and concluded. No. 175—Dunn vs. Hornbeck; argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant; Moses Ely for respondent. No. 225—Hughes vs. Vermont Mining Company; argued by John Flanders, for appellant; Moses Ely for respondent. No. 226—Wooster vs. Forty-second-Street Railroad Company; argued by Moses Ely for appellant; C. H. Winfield for respondent. No. 132—Leonard vs. Reynold; submitted. No. 224—Brown vs. Kiefer; submitted. No. 236—Knolls vs. Barnhart; argued by Charles McLaughlin for appellant; W. Woodbury for respondent. Case still on.

Following is the motion calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 11: No. 38—Hermance vs. Supervisor of Ulster County. No. 285—Stewart vs. McCool. The general calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 11, embraces Nos. 172, 237, 190, 65, 159, 195, 230, and 146.

COURT NOTES.

Julien Soule, formerly an agent in Philadelphia of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, was arrested yesterday, and sent to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of bail, in an suit brought against him in this City by the company to recover $1,500, which, it is alleged, he was short in his accounts.

B. J. Bernhardt, a Grand-street storekeeper, was sent to jail yesterday, in default of $800 bail, in a suit instituted against him by Aaron & Alexander, of Baltimore, and White-street, to recover payment for $500 worth of goods which they allege he obtained on credit on false representations.

Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of J. Watts De Peyster against Henry R. Beekman and others. The action was brought to remove Mr. Beekman as trustee under a marriage settlement, and to declare the trust thereby created to be invalid. Judge Van Vorst sustained a demurrer and dismissed the complaint.

Eberhard Wiegand, the German Councilor of War of the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, whose extradition is sought on the charge that he embezzled 20,000 florins, was remanded yesterday by Commissioner Osborn to await the action of the German Government; but his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, obtained writs of habeas corpus and certiorari from Judge Blatchford to have the proceedings before the Commissioner reviewed.

In April last Samuel Thompson, a colored coachman, was married to Rosa Reed, by Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, of Harlem. Two years before he had been married to his lawful wife, Caroline, by Rev. Mr. Birch, and she was living when the second marriage was contracted. The bigamous Samuel was arrested and pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett sent him to the State Prison for three years.

Edward A. Chambers was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining from the Post Office a letter containing a draft for $500, drawn in favor of Waugh, Holmes & Co., which had been sent from the First National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., to the Park National Bank of this City, by falsely representing himself as one of the firm in whose favor the draft was drawn. He was held for examination by Commissioner Shields in default of $1,000 bail.

Robert Bentley, the book-keeper, of No. 4 Delancey-street, who obtained some relief tickets from Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby by presenting a forged letter of Rev. Dr. Mix, of Orange, N. J., representing the bearer to be a member of the First Presbyterian Church and an honest Christian in need of employment, pleaded guilty, in General Sessions yesterday, on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell. Recorder Hackett remanded the pious swindler for sentence.

The trial of the suit of John Brennan against Henry Goodstein, heretofore reported in THE TIMES, was begun before Judge Donohue and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. The suit is to recover about $24,000, the value of jewelry stolen from the plaintiff, who is a Philadelphia jeweler, in the Spring of 1874. The plaintiff claims that the property, after having been stolen, found its way to the possession of Goodstein, who sold it. Goodstein denies this. The case is still on.

Daniel J. Murphy, a painter, living at No. 70 New Chambers-street, was tried by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in Part I., of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for having caused the death of Michael Cahill with a brickbat, in a drunken quarrel on July 15, last. Mr. William F. Kintzing contended that the killing was done in self-defense, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Murphy to one year in the State Prison.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

James P. Kilbreth, a stockholder in the Quicksilver Mining Company, has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, to have the company enjoined from making any payments of interest upon the alleged pretended interfered stock issued by it, or from recognizing any of its holders as entitled to any greater rights or larger share of the earnings than the holders of the ordinary stock of the company; that, if necessary, to protect these latter holders, the holders of the preferred stock may be compelled to account for all profits made by them, and be compelled to surrender their certificates for cancelation, and that, in lieu thereof, there may be issued to them other certificates of like character of the ordinary stock.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

The matter of the application by Mrs. Mary Alicia La Bau, one of the daughters of Commodore Vanderbilt, for an advance of $20,000 out of her interest in her father's estate, to defray the expenses of her contest of his will, was called for hearing yesterday by Surrogate Calvin, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Sutherland Tenney appeared for Mrs. La Bau, and Mr. Henry L. Clinton for Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. Counsel on both sides were ready to proceed with the case, owing to the heavy calendar of cases for hearing, argument on the application went over to 1 o'clock on next Thursday afternoon, when it will have a preference over other cases.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

William Dietriechson, formerly a photographer in Philadelphia, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination on charges of manufacturing and selling counterfeit 25 and 10-cent coins, a number of which, poorly executed, with the material and implements for manufacturing them, were found in his rooms at No. 314 East Thirty-second-street. Dietriechson's wife, who was also arrested, was discharged on her own recognizance, and a man who had been employed by Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, to act with Detectives Bissert, Dyer, and Robinson in working up the case, and to whom Dietriechson sold some of the coin, was held as a witness.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Justice Davis.

Hancox vs. Hancox.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Kinzey vs. Kinzey.—Not a case for bill of particulars. Motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of Bibby.—These consents are not proved or acknowledged. Let this also be done before any order is entered and the order will be granted.

Fogel vs. Eybel.—It is not at all likely that the deed was executed and delivered by defendants except upon an agreement of settlement of the suit. The motion should be granted without costs.

Chapman vs. Covenhoven et al.—There is nothing to show what amount of money is deposited nor what security, if any, was given by the general guardian on her appointment, and nothing from which the court can determine whether it is duty to require further security, &c. See rule 77, which this court cannot wholly disregard.

Conyo, Jr. vs. Taylor et al.—Motion to continue injunction order denied with $10 costs of opposing cause, and injunction dissolved. See memorandum.

Tillkamp vs. Goodchild et al.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Phillips vs. O'Donohue.—The report of the Referee is confirmed, so far as it declared that the claims therein referred to were not liens upon the surplus moneys. I am unwilling, on this motion, to make an order that the Chamberlain pay the surplus moneys into the Surrogate's Court. The question whether such an order should be made can be brought up on a direct motion for that purpose.

In the matter of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company.—The proceedings of the Commissioners are regular on their face, but I should be inclined to send the report back on the question of what is to be included from doing so by the decision heretofore made. (See R. & G. Valley R. R. Co. vs. Beckwith, 10 How., 168; Matter N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co., 21 How., 43.) The compensation awarded by the Commissioners is not so grossly inadequate as to authorize me to interfere under the decision in 64 N. Y., p. 60. Report confirmed.

Shields vs. Stone.—The motion to remove this cause into the Circuit Court of the United States must be denied, for the reason that while it appears that the parties are non-residents of different States, it does not appear that they were residents of different States at the time of the commencement of the action. (Peckner vs. the Phœnix Ins. Co., 65 N. Y., 195.) I cannot entertain the amended petition, which was submitted after the motion had been argued. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case case, I am inclined to allow the defendant 10 days further time to make such motion as he may be advised; $10 costs to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bainbridge vs. Bernes.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Cameron vs. Frost et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ward vs. Rogers, White vs. Drake.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer. Opinion.

Major vs. Geery et al.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

De Peyster vs. Beekman et al.—See opinion.

Bell, &c., vs. Steele.—Order signed.

Clegg vs. Akens.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer. Opinion.

Clegg vs. American Newspaper Union.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on terms. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Wharton vs. Wharton.—Motion denied. (Kemp vs. Kemp, 59 N. Y., p. 212.)

Morris et al. vs. Welsh.—Surety sufficient.

McShane et al. vs. Ahren.—Order appointing Francis A. Marden Receiver, &c.

Durant vs. Cunningham.—Motion granted.

Jordan, &c., vs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.—Motion denied without costs.

Novelty Iron Works vs. Lyman.—The parties in whose behalf the Receiver was appointed and the defendant herein should consent, or proceedings be begun on which they should have motion.

Fanning vs. Weaver et al.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Balmore vs. Sexton et al.—Reference ordered.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Barnes.—Ordered on day calendar for 13th December.

Orders Granted.—Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Corp et al.; The National Trust Company vs. Corp et al.; Bentley vs. Cutting, &c.; Devlin, &c., vs. Cutting, &c.; In the matter of Blumenthal; In the matter of Maguire.

By Judge Speir.

Striker vs. Shipman.—Judgment signed.

Schlamovitz et al. vs. Walker.—Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Examination Must Proceed.—Wittis vs. Stomfits; Simonson vs. Marks. See memorandum.

In the matter of Levy, &c.—Bond approved.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Ehrlich.—Broderick cannot be accepted as surety. See memorandum.

Wehle vs. Richter.—Defendant allowed to amend his answer on payment of costs. See memorandum.

In the matter of Frank.—Application denied. See memorandum.

Wetzel vs. Scheer.—Reference ordered to inquire terms on which order of substitution to be made. See memorandum.

Memorandum for Counsel.—Josbas vs. Bennett; Wise vs. Wengel.

Johnson vs. Johnson.—Case sent back to Referee for further proofs. See memorandum.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Order appointed.

Cary vs. Cary.—Leave is given to sue the Receiver.

See Memorandum.—In the matter of De Vournsey; Coughlin vs. Coughlin.

Munkwitz vs. Munkhoff.—Counsel fee allowed; alimony pendente lite not allowed because cause is set down for trial at an early day. See memorandum.

Whiteman vs. Davis.—An allowance of 5 per cent. granted to defendant Davis. See memorandum.

Wonderly vs. Brown.—Watch and chain not exempt, and must be applied to the payment of the judgment.

In the matter of Bristow.—Application granted.

Lorenz vs. Butler.—Application granted and writ of inquiry ordered.

Lippman vs. Anderson.—Denied.

O'Gorman vs. O'Gorman.—Reference ordered.

Appenzellar vs. Kane vs. Plumer; McCann vs. Hausconn; in the matter of Levy.

Doyle vs. McGuire.—Motion denied conditionally.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Robertson vs. Stillings.—Defendant's exception to Referee's report.

Parker vs. Bassett.—Ballable attachment allowed in $1,000.

Motions granted for short calendar.—Schenck vs. Bachman: Jager vs. the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company; Heewood vs. Bauer; De Witt vs. Simons; Stirling vs. Collins.

Walter vs. Wolfson.—Motion denied, without costs.

Schrienkeisen vs. Baker.—Order for examination dismissed.

Cole vs. King.—Referred to Charles H. Peabody.

Ash vs. Light.—Motion for commission granted.

Tompkins vs. Randolph.—Order of Dec. 7 vacated.

By Judge Sinnott.

McNulty, Receiver, vs. Meyer.—Case settled.

Motions denied.—Hartt vs. McDonnell; Licklenstein vs. Silkenson.

By Judge Alker.

Wheeler vs. Hudnut.—Case settled and filed.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions denied.—Hamburger vs. Leopold; Brown vs. McCarthy.

Curley vs. Marden.—Judgment for defendant. Prepare findings.

Phyle vs. Taylor.—Order signed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos. 72, 93, 97, 98, 99, 105, 106, 113, 129, 141, 142, 146, 161, 172, 179, 197, 202, 211, 222, 225, 244.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 619, 631, 516, 527, 559, 618, 660, 497, 592, 592, 593, 594, 599, 603, 601, 278, 647, 534, 578, 239, 595, 613.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2808, 1832, 1792, 814, 1131, 494, 604, 1222, 1363, 957½, 786, 414, 1969, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 141, 948, 1143, 2031, 505½, 793, 1355, 1182, 1727, 187, 1219, 2700, 2539, 2540, 966, 2545, 1882, 1678, 1422, 1½, 2697, 2704, 2032, 106.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1200, 1148, 965, 1780, 2036, 581, 1197, 1880, 997, 984, 2238, 1201, 1220, 1240, 953, 1228, 619, 1772, 2034, 1206, 1199, 324, 852.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1179, 884, 1181, 969, 990, 1026, 1115, 1118, 1448, 191, 1140, 2017, 1673, 1800, 1628, 1834, 1647, 1122, 377, 384, 980, 1052, 503, 1318, 1329, 934.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Demurrer—No. 32. Issue of Fact—Nos. 81, 37, 14, 15, 24, 27, 36, 38, 76, 11, 21.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. 287, 257, 430, 627, 359, 217, 500, 335, 501, 157, 600, 343, 499, 176, 212.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis C. J.

Nos. 146, 728, 531; 478, 715, 752, 485, 143, 144, 354, 384, 317, 367, 340, 748.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 663, 735, 632, 601, 631, 452, 694, 864, 124, 744, 461, 689, 206, 402, 603.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1963, 1182, 836, 1366, 1200, 2067, 264, 1103, 1226, 1401, 727, 1125, 2347, 1120, 752.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 438, 761, 2346, 835, 1160, 229, 1354, 1350½, 1407, 1157.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 2317, 3788, 3842, 1987, 3763, 2469, 2385, 2125, 2352, 2355, 2394, 2399, 3837, 3936, 3793, 2462, 3768, 2357, 2510, 2611.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. 2173, 3878, 2441, 2372, 2373, 2635, 1860½, 2427, 1619, 2450, 2203, 2161, 2506, 2507, 2509.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 2051, 2182, 3780, 2178, 2491, 810, 2235½, 2499, 2180, 1926, 2613, 2514, 2515, 2517, 2519.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 28, 1877.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

George Kochendorfer, felonious assault and battery.	James Fitzgerald, grand larceny.
Jeremiah Keneally, felonious assault and battery.	George Smith, forgery.
James Clifford, felonious assault and battery.	William P. Roberts, false pretense.
Michael Brew, felonious assault and battery.	George H. Smith, false pretense.
Samuel Joseph, rape.	Edward Sullivan, larceny from the person.
Lewis Henrieks, burglary.	Frank Chapman, assault and battery.
John Mulhall, grand larceny.	George H. Tyler, cruelty to children.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Donnelly, felonious assault and battery.	George Green, felonious assault and battery.
John Rose, felonious assault and battery.	Daniel Bater, adulterating milk.
William Hassett, burglary.	Herman Nathen, forgery.
Herman Thompson, grand larceny.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Thomas S. Lambert, perjury.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—To-day the Utica Board of Trade met for the last time this season. Some 4,000 lbs. were offered; 2,000 lbs. were sold on commission, and the balance were sold at 10½c.@11¾c. for extremes, 11¾c. for leading factories, and 11¼c. for average. The Utica *Herald*'s summary of the season's trade at this market is as follows: Offerings, 268,500 lbs.; sales, 210,713 lbs., of which 60,677 lbs. were sold on commission at average extremes of 10 8-9c.@12c.; average leading price, 11 5-9c.; general average of the season, 11 2-3c.; total pounds sold, 12,221,984; value of Cheese sold, $1,425,877. The Cheese handled on this market, and the Cheese sold in this section on the prices of this board accrescente in value fully $3,000,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Del. & Hud.	51⅝	
200	do.	52¼	
100	do.	52⅜	
100	do.	52	
68	do.	51⅞	
400	do.	52	
100	do.	51½	
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	23¾	
800	West. Union.	76⅞	
1000	do.	77	
200	do.	77⅛	
100	N. Y. C. & H.	106⅝	
38	do.	106⅝	
100	do.	b3. 106¾	
100	Rock Island.	100¾	
200	Erie Rail.	9⅝	
200	do.	9⅛	
200	do.	9⅜	
100	O. & Miss.	8⅜	
600	Mor. & Es.	34¾	
100	do.	c. 34⅞	
700	Lake Shore.	59½	
2200	do.	59⅜	
3000	do.	59⅝	
800	do.	59⅝	
1600	do.	59⅝	
700	do.	59½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	107⅝	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 F., '65 N.	103⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	106½	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	109⅜	
1,500	do.	b.c. 109⅜	
8,000	do.	11.109⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107⅛	
1,000	do.	b.c. 107⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	La. 7s, con.	86¼	
5,000	do.	86	
9,000	T. 6s, old.	s3. 42	
2,000	T. 6s, n.	42	
8,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	42	
5,000	D. C. 3.65s.	b.c. 75½	
4,000	C., B. & Q.	7s, 108	
3,000	do.	112½	
3,000	C., B. & Q.	5s, s.f. 90¼	
2,000	do.	90	
15,000	N. J. C. 1st con.	66	
3,000	N. J. Cent.	b.c. 95	
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	113½	
15,000	L. & W. B. con.	34	
10,000	do.	33½	
5,000	Erie 2d.	100	
6,000	N. W. C. C. G.	91⅝	
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, con.	85¾	
3,000	L. S. 2d con.	97	
1,000	N. Y. & Har.	127	
7,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	106¾	
1,000	N. Y. C. & H.	107	
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	91⅜	
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	105½	
9,000	T. & W. 1st,	100	
	1 coupon.	101	
10,000	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.,	88⅝	
	2 mat. coup.	77½	
5,000	N. Y. E. 1st.	71	
5,000	L. & W. B. c. b.	34	
2,000	H. R. 2d, s.f.	114	
	10 Am. Ex. Bank.	105¼	
100	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 51	
50	do.	51	
100	do.	50⅝	
100	do.	50⅜	
100	do.	50⅝	
300	Quicksilver.	b.c. 17½	
	50 Adams Ex.	b.c. 97¾	
200	West. Union.	b.c. 76⅝	
50	do.	76⅝	
200	do.	76⅝	
100	do.	76½	
13	do.	76¾	
1000	do.	76⅝	
300	Pacific Mail.	b.c. 21½	
500	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 106½	
100	C. & P. gd.	b.c. 77¼	
200	Phil. & R.	b.c. 34¾	
100	C. & N. W. of.	b.c. 64½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000	Mil. & St. P.	90	
	M. & M. D.	98	
20,000	L. & W. B. con.	34	
100	Del. & Hud.	51	
100	Mariposa.	3	
100	Mariposa pf.	4	
100	A. & P. Tel.	23	
	do.	22¾	
3500	West Un.	76⅞	
425	do.	76⅝	
100	do.	s3. 76½	
1100	do.	76½	
100	Pacific Mail.	21½	
38	N. Y. C. & H.	106¾	
500	do.	b3. 106½	
200	do.	106½	
600	do.	s3. 106⅝	
100	do.	c. 106½	
100	do.	106½	
600	Erie Railway.	9⅜	
100	do.	b3. 9½	
400	do.	9⅝	
100	do.	b3. 9⅝	
800	Mich. Cent.	55¼	
300	do.	s3. 55¾	
100	do.	55¾	
200	do.	55½	
100	do.	55⅜	
100	C., C. & I.	31⅞	
100	O. & Miss.	s3. 8⅝	
500	Lake Shore.	59⅝	
1500	do.	59⅝	
400	do.	59⅝	
100	do.	59⅝	
200	do.	59⅝	
100	do.	59⅝	
100	do.	59⅝	
200	do.	59⅝	
100	do.	59⅝	
100	do.	59⅝	
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WON AT LAST—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque)—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

MEADE'S HALL.—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE—Morning and afternoon.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, falling and stationary, followed by a temporary rise in the barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clearer, or partly cloudy weather are probable, except in the northern portions, light rains or snow.

Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS is a very remarkable person. He undertook, in the Senate yesterday, to defend his resolution in favor of paying the public debt in silver dollars of 412½ grains, not on grounds of expediency or prudence, but because it was the right thing to do. In this connection Mr. MATTHEWS "used 'right' in its legal, moral, and equitable sense," and boldly maintained that "the restoration of the silver dollar would not be in violation of the declaration of public honor, public justice, or public equity." Mr. MATTHEWS insists that when "coin" was mentioned in the act of 1869 it was intended to designate silver as well as gold dollars, and that before the act of 1873 silver dollars were receivable for Customs duties and were pledged for the payment of interest on the public debt. He argues likewise, that in the Coinage act of 1873 "the United States, as one of the parties to a contract, could not, of its own motion, change the contract." He omits to mention, however, that during the forty years preceding the passage of that act, the annual coinage of silver dollars had been only $160,000, and that as Controller KNOX shows, "the coin did not pass into circulation, but was chiefly used as a convenient portion of silver in the laboratory of the metallurgist, or was hoarded as an object of curiosity." He omits, also, to quote one of the grounds of the demonetization scheme, which was first drafted in 1869, and was thus referred to by Secretary BOUTWELL in 1872: "As the depreciation of silver [which had then begun] is likely to continue, it is impossible to issue coin redeemable in gold without ultimate loss to the Government; for when the difference becomes considerable, the holders will present the silver for redemption, and leave it on the hands of the Government, to be disposed of subsequently at a loss."

As Mr. MATTHEWS scornfully asks: "What have we to do with abroad?" and as he lays great stress on the fact that all our commercial distress at home proves that "everything but gold has depreciated," he ought to be accessible to arguments which were drawn from the self-interest of the United States at the time when silver was demonetized. But a man who thinks that the trouble is with the yardstick when the cloth has shrunk, and who believes that a question affecting the integrity of the country can be disposed of according to the methods of the shyster and the demagogue, is probably impervious to all argument. Before his championship of "suppressed repudiation," the country had rather more than enough of Mr. MATTHEWS; after his speech of yesterday, the majority of Republicans would be prepared to welcome even a PENDLETON in exchange for a Senator who merely helps to lower the character of the party with which he is associated, and usually deserts it at the moment when his services are most needed.

The admission of Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, to a seat in the United States Senate was a foregone conclusion, and will occasion neither surprise nor comment. During the very exhaustive debates which were had on the subject two years ago the late Senator MORTON held from the first that the rejection of the claims of Mr. PINCHBACK must necessarily result in the seating of EUSTIS. The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections having concurred in this view, he was admitted yesterday without extended debate. The Senate is now full for the first time since the resignation of Mr. KELLOGG in 1873. Mr. EUSTIS' term will expire March 4, 1879.

The looseness of our Judicial system when applied to the punishment of men guilty of breaches of trust was turned to good account by the counsel of ROBERT L. CASE yesterday. Judge BRADY having decided adversely the motion for a stay of execution, Judge DYKMAN, of Westchester, was again found ready to grant it. Judge BRADY very properly remarked that if the exercise of Judicial discretion in such a matter were made to depend on caprice instead of the dictates of duty, the administration of criminal justice would be deprived of its chief elements—promptitude of arrest and trial, and certainty in the consequences. Whatever be the motives of Judge DYKMAN'S course, it has precisely the effect indicated by Judge BRADY, and it affords a very emphatic reminder of the necessity of so amending the rules of our Judicial procedure as to render impossible the interference of the Judges of one district with the decisions of those of another.

The *City of Berlin* is safe, having been taken in tow by another steamer of the same line after being deprived of the use of her machinery by the breaking of a shaft. The disabled steamer was unable, owing to the easterly winds, to make much headway under sail, and was thus left comparatively helpless for eight days, till she spoke the *City of New-York* on Saturday night. About the only lesson that can profitably be drawn from the fortunate recovery of the *Berlin* is that the policy is an exceedingly wise one which dictates the adherence to a course across the Atlantic which can, at any point, be marked with tolerable accuracy on the chart, and that the vessels of our leading steam-ship lines are sufficiently well provided against the fatal issue of accidents in mid-ocean to render extremely unwise any premature speculations about their fate when temporarily delayed.

This morning's dispatches from Paris go to show that the late efforts to bring about an understanding between the Marshal and the majority in the Chamber of Deputies have come to nothing, and there are not wanting signs that they were part of a plan which was meant to mislead the country and to put the Chamber apparently in the wrong. If this was the end sought, it will not be reached, for the people of France, more than at any time in many years, have a very clear notion of what is going on at their capital, and of who are their real friends and who, under the mask of friendship, are trying to betray them and to rob them of their rights. It is now stated in the Republican papers that Marshal MACMAHON has said to the Duke D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER that a Cabinet is formed, and that there can be no question of compromise or conciliation. This is probably true, and lends strength to the view that the see-saw of negotiations with Messrs. DUFAURE and BATBIE was but a trick to throw dust in the eyes of the public. But the next move must bring the Marshal face to face with the question of providing means for carrying on the Government. This can only be done by submission to the demands of the country or by a *coup d'état*, and these are the alternatives from which he must, within a few days at most, make his choice.

Without seeking to touch the merits of a case which is still under consideration, it may be remarked that the very able argument of ex-Judge DITTENHOEFER in defense of the arrested bar-keeper TROCH throws some new light on the special plea put forward by the Excise Commissioners to justify their vacillation and delay in the performance of their duty. Their statement was that the persons engaged in selling liquor merely on the faith of a receipt for the deposit required to accompany the application for a license could have learned, after a reasonable interval, whether their application were granted, and in the event of a refusal could have had their money back. But it seems that TROCH'S employer had made his deposit as early as last June, had been told that notice would be sent him when his license was ready, and had been put off at three successive times by a similar assurance. If, as appears to be conceded, there are many cases like this one, the proper subjects for arrest are not the liquor-dealers, but the Excise Commissioners.

FUNDING AND READJUSTING.

The Southern idea of funding is to compel the holders of State obligations to surrender them at one-fourth or one-third of their nominal par value, and to accept in exchange bonds running over a long period and yielding a low rate of interest. The *modus operandi* is simple and almost infallible. In the beginning it is merely a non-payment of interest. Then, doubts as to the validity of the obligations are suggested. The suggestion expands into a distinct threat of repudiation. The bondholders are by this time alarmed. They discover that they are powerless as against the authority of the State. Some amiable friend steps forward with a proposition for funding the debt, and many of the bondholders meekly acquiesce. Without pausing to consider that a community which refuses to submit to the inconvenience of taxation for the payment of one debt ought not to be relied upon to fulfill any promise it may make respecting the payment of the same debt in a different shape, they declare a willingness to accept forty or sixty cents, payable thirty or fifty years hence, in full settlement of the hundred cents due now. Here is the opportunity the repudiating State has desired. Its creditors are on their knees before it, and their humble entreaties are insolently spurned. "Why fund to-day at sixty cents, when by refusing to pay interest and talking of repudiation the bonds may be driven down to thirty cents?"—is the inquiry propounded by the local legislators. "Why think of paying at all?" would be quite as just a question. The Tennesseeans keep both questions before them, and are more likely to reply affirmatively to one or the other than to the proposition which the Governor has indorsed. What the Legislature will do in the end is unimportant except to the bondholders. The State has decided that it will not pay its debts in full. It is able to pay every dollar it owes, but, doggedly and with a deliberate preference for rascality, it concentrates its energies upon an effort to squeeze out of its creditors whatever terms will suit it best. A large part of its debt will be wiped out as with a sponge, promises to pay the remainder will be issued with a flourish of trumpets, and Tennessee will consider itself aggrieved when honest men the world over refuse to recognize it as an honorable State or a State that can be safely trusted to pay any part of its debts.

Arkansas has not made up its mind except upon one point. It is resolved to shake off a large portion of its indebtedness. The precise amount to be repudiated and the conditions of the funding which is to be applied to all not repudiated, are at present open questions. An official report of the State Board of Finance gives us a glimpse of the programme which finds most favor among the people. What is called the undisputed debt amounts to a little less than four millions. The disputed debt—or, more correctly speaking, the debt which, on one pretense or another, the State means to repudiate—is not less than $11,474,501, say in round figures eleven millions and a half. According to every principle of equity, one part of the debt is as good as the other. The State has had the benefit of the whole amount; it is morally liable for every dollar of it; but it has Democratic Judges and lawmakers who pick flaws in the enactments in virtue of which the money was borrowed when the State was Republican; and it is fixed in its purpose not to pay the eleven millions and a half. But it objects to be designated as a repudiating State. It contemplates funding, not repudiation. And the Board of Finance has hit upon an ingenious plan of so utilizing the funding process as to absorb the repudiated obligations. This is the device: Four millions of thirty-five-years bonds are to be issued to redeem the obligations which the State is good enough to acknowledge. But the favored creditors are to be required to pick up in the market the eleven millions and a half of repudiated bonds, and to surrender them, without charge, to the State, as a bonus, or inducement for the recognition of the bonds which are to be exchanged for the new issue. Let it not be said that we are misrepresenting the noble State of Arkansas by imputing to it a scheme too infamous and absurd to be credible. The official document is before us, and here is its explanation of the offer: "Upon payment of what we confess to be due, our creditors will make the State a present of the remainder, be that remainder, either in part or in whole, legal or illegal, just or unjust, binding or void." The net result, in figures, will be, that every holder of a recognized $1,000 bond, before receiving the new bond for $1,000, must make an absolute gift to the State of $2,868 of the unredeemed indebtedness. Such is the Arkansas idea of funding, and the distinguished financiers who present it solace themselves and their fellow-citizens with the reflection that the transaction "will remove every ground of reproach against the State, and will give her as good standing as that of any State in the Union." This being the Arkansas faith in the efficacy of funding, the judgment that really will be rendered will probably occasion as much indignation as surprise.

But funding is not necessarily a finality in the work of repudiation. The consistent leveler would favor a resort to confiscation as often as inequalities appear; and the repudiating State which has robbed its creditors once has little compunction about robbing a second time, if the debt still be inconvenient. Only different terms are employed. In the first instance "funding" is the word; in the second, "readjustment." The second is now the all-pervading topic in Virginia. The State disgraced itself with a certain kind of bad faith when it funded its debt. It has allowed its interest to fall into long arrears, refuses to levy taxes to meet its obligations, and has sent to both branches of its Legislature a majority committed to the policy of readjustment. Now, readjustment in the sense current in Virginia is equivalent to repudiation. The contract entered into with the creditors under the funding measure is to be violated, and they are to be compelled to submit to any terms of readjustment which the State may choose to dictate. The Governor pleads for good faith, but he is going out of office, and the new Legislature is decidedly against the views he enunciates. It was elected on a readjustment platform, and the people are notifying their Representatives that they will be held to a strict reckoning. The creditors have a Judicial decision in their favor, and at the first glance the Constitution might seem to guarantee the enforcement of the pending arrangement as it stands. But the State will not pay its interest; the debt rapidly accumulates, and the readjusters plainly tell the bondholders that they must yield or lose all. As for the constitutional guarantee, it is but a bagatelle. "The people of Virginia," says a Richmond paper of yesterday, "have only to call a convention and substitute for the present mode of raising taxes another and entirely different one, which would render the coupons, and the bonds too, under the Funding Act, utterly worthless." So the logic of repudiation runs. Funding and readjustment, as the South understands the terms, are but different phases of the same thing.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Another Southern State has held an election, yet there is no evidence of that "split" in the Democratic Party which the country was assured would be the result of "the policy of pacification" inaugurated by the National Administration. The recent contest in Georgia was an exclusively Democratic affair—a family party, so to speak. The Republican organization, which has one hundred and ten thousand votes in the State, had no candidates in the field, and, as a party, did not cast one ballot. The Old Line Whigs, who were recently so much talked of by STANLEY MATTHEWS and other statesmen of the same class, did not make their appearance, and "the liberal-minded men of the South," who were to throw off the yoke of party, have still to be heard from. Yet there was much bitterness of feeling manifested regarding the result. This was particularly the case in relation to the question of removing the State capital. The legislative Ring, which favored its retention in Atlanta, and which was led by the notorious "BOB" TOOMBS, was successful in spite of the most untiring and acrimonious opposition on the part of the people of Macon, Savannah, and other places that voted for its removal to Milledgeville. In Macon the contest was particularly bitter, and if we are to believe the reports of the local Democratic organs, the occupation of the bull-dozing element is not yet entirely gone. Indeed, it is a significant fact that these journals now freely comment upon the lawlessness of the class named—a class the very existence of which they were in the past at all times ready to dispute.

For instance, the Atlanta *Constitution*, a good authority on all subjects pertaining to the Georgia Democracy, and a paper which has never lost an opportunity to denounce as false every report of political outrages upon Republicans that have reached the Northern press, now that its own ox is gored, is the first to make public some of the disgraceful acts of the lawless element in its party. So we are told with much indignation by the journal in question that "a venomous, spiteful, and slanderous assault was made upon Atlanta." Macon seems to have been the centre in which this attack originated, and, according to the trustworthy Democratic witness already quoted, some of the methods employed there to defeat the Atlanta Ring were worthy of the best days of that period when the freedmen attempted to exercise the right of citizenship. In several instances gentlemen who were opposed to changing the capital to Milledgeville were forcibly prevented from going to the polls. A well known Democratic resident of Atlanta, who was in Macon on the day of election, publishes a card in the local paper, in which he states that an idiot and a Newfoundland dog were given Atlanta ballots, and with them were driven to one of the polling places, where they were greeted with the jeers and curses of the crowd. A gentleman who insisted upon his right to vote any ticket he pleased, was informed significantly that he would be "settled with" before the night was over. Further than this, the same witness states that he saw wagon-loads of negroes prevented from coming near the polls, while others were made drunk with bad whisky and then taken out into the country and made to vote "early and often" for Milledgeville. All of which was done in the name of the great Southern Democracy, "the party of moral ideas, of progress, and reform."

The Legislature which was chosen at this parody upon an election will be almost as unanimous a body as that of Mississippi, which contains but three Republicans. It is true that there was a successful independent movement in several districts, but the gentlemen who led it lost no opportunity to declare their allegiance to the Democracy or to denounce "the Radicals." In many of the counties what may with propriety be called a free fight was indulged in, but it was always a Democratic fight. Both sides carried the "last ditch" banner. It is a remarkable fact, however, that, in spite of all these entertaining little family jars, not a single Republican candidate appeared to contend with the warring Democracy. The negroes appear to have concurred in the opinion that "the color line must be broken down." To this end they contributed their share by staying away from the polls, unless forced to them by their white employers.

The new Constitution, which was ratified by a very large majority, is, all things considered, a very respectable instrument. Some of its provisions are really excellent, but the whole is sadly marred by the provisions regarding the State debt. The article on that subject renews and emphasizes the scandalous act of repudiation which has disgraced the name of Georgia in the money markets of this and other countries. With shameless hypocrisy, provision is made for payment of the interest on a certain class of securities, held largely in the South, but by the same act the repudiation of bonds equally as valid, but which were issued by a Republican Government and bought by the people of the North, is sanctioned by the organic law of the Commonwealth. The records of no Southern State are blurred by a more barefaced act of legalized robbery.

A GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Plevna has been surrendered to the Russian besiegers. This event carries with it not only the loss of an important strategic point, but what is of more consequence, the surrender of OSMAN Pasha and his army. No longer GHAZI the Victorious—the redoubtable Turkish General gives up his sword at last. He has fought a good fight, has made a stubborn resistance, and has been forced to open Plevna to the Russians, after being left to contend against war and famine alone. The columns of the Russian invaders—extended from the Danube to Tirnova, almost to the Balkans—and divided the armies of OSMAN and SULEIMAN Pashas. It might be supposed that the Russian line was thin in some places. It was thought that SULEIMAN Pasha, by a rapid movement, would break through this line and take the enemy by surprise. Everything depended upon dash, rapidity, energy. There was nothing of this manifested in the conduct of the forces which had the famous quadrilateral in their rear, and which were in turn headed in the direction of Tirnova and Jakowitz. Either the opposing forces were too strong, or the prevailing apathy which seems to have blighted the military policy of the Turks lately has prevented any spirited movement on the part of SULEIMAN Pasha's army. Meantime, OSMAN Pasha, shut up in Plevna by TODLEBEN'S double line of siege works, was slowly succumbing to starvation. Not only was the Turkish Army in Bulgaria divided beyond remedy, but one important portion of it was bound with a ligature, which was certainly though gradually being tightened with a fatal grasp. It is not easy to understand why OSMAN Pasha's line of retreat and supply was not more vigorously defended. The defense of Plevna concentrated a great force, which is now surrendered to the enemy. Yet that defensive army was allowed to be isolated until, outside relief being cut off, its surrender was merely a question of time.

The next point of strategical value, in the advance upon Constantinople, is Adrianople. The Russians leave behind them the great fortified camps of Shumla and Rustchuk, to say nothing of more remote points. The Czarewitch is reported to have an army of about 90,000 between the Danube and Tirnova, of which fully one-third are concentrated at the town just named. The force liberated by the surrender of Plevna will speedily be ready for aggressive operations in another direction; and we may look for additional reverses to the Turks in the Western Balkans, where MEHEMET ALI may at any time be obliged to defend himself against a Servian contingent. No serious attempt has lately been made against Sophia, but it is supposed that only a weak defense of that place would now be made, for it does not seem possible that a considerable force could be left there, since the Russians have lately been permitted to capture several important points in the immediate vicinity of the place. Practically, the better part of the Turkish Army in Bulgaria, an army somewhat overestimated to number 240,000 men, is shut up in the quadrilateral east of the Russian line, which extends from the Danube almost due south to the passes of the Balkans. The destruction of OSMAN Pasha hastens the inevitable end of the war. The Turkish situation in Armenia is critical. It is impossible to believe that Erzeromm can long hold out; but, whatever may happen there, we must look out for the most momentous military events in European Turkey.

Already we have abundant premonitions of the great disturbance which an adjustment of the terms of peace must create. The fall of Plevna has been anticipated. As long ago as Nov. 29 it was reported, although "with reserve," that OSMAN Pasha had opened negotiations for surrender, and that the Russians were hurrying forward supplies for the starving garrison and populace of the town. Something of a tone of panic pervades the British press, and men are beginning to inquire who shall settle the terms of peace. It is a curious commentary on the condition of English opinion that some of the London conservative journals admit that it is possible that terms of peace may be settled independently of England. Of course, it is immediately added that the interference of Great Britain in the adjustment of this problem will only depend on her willingness or ability, and not on the choice of the Russian Government. The Russians, on the other hand, have manifested an arbitrary disposition, with each successive victory. Russian demands are certain to be preposterous in the estimation of the friends of Turkey. The Black Sea to be a Russian lake, the Dardanelles open to Russian navigation, Kars and Batoum to be Russian possessions, and Bulgaria made independent of Turkey—these are some of the possible results of the war, if Russian opinion is to be accepted as final. The three Northern Empires, Russia, Austria, and Germany, will undoubtedly decide upon the composition of the council which is to fix the terms upon which the war shall conclude. Whether England or other European powers will have influential voice in the council, cannot now be surmised. It is certain, however, that there will speedily be such another prolonged diplomatic struggle as that which marked the beginning of this war, and which was renewed when the invaders forced the Balkans. That struggle will come, even though the Russians should halt before they reach Constantinople.

A NEW COAL COMBINATION.

We give in another column the principal features of Mr. GOWEN'S plan for a combination between the various anthracite coal companies. It will be read with interest, not only as likely to affect an important group of shares on the Stock Exchange and an important article of consumption, both domestic and industrial, but as being another experiment in that general line of corporate management for which the President of the Reading Railroad is noted. It has long been a favorite idea of Mr. GOWEN that the price and profits of coal could be regulated to a great extent by the action of the producers, instead of being left to the changing tendencies of uncontrolled supply and demand. It will be remembered that several years since he undertook an enterprise of this kind on his own behalf, or rather on behalf of the combination of capitalists whom he represents, and who place the greatest confidence in his skill and energy. At that time he essayed the task of controlling the trade in the coal of the region tapped by the Reading Railroad Company at every stage in its course, from the galleries of the mines to the grates of the consumers. He obtained by purchase and by lease substantially absolute direction of the production of the region referred to; he transported it over his own lines; he sold it at tide-water at wholesale; he organized in Philadelphia a great system of retail distribution, and he undertook to establish similar arrangements at various points in the coal-consuming sections of the country. His theory was that concentration of capital and management enabled business to be done at less expense, and that consumers could rely on the desire of the central organization to extend their trade to keep prices as low as they would be under the influence of competition.

He now proposes to apply this same principle, in a somewhat different form, to the anthracite coal trade. His plan includes a Board of Control, made up of representatives from each of the seven mining or transportation companies mainly interested in the trade, which shall have the power to fix the total production for the year, the production for each month, and the minimum price of coal for each month, from April to Winter. To give effect to the decisions of the Board of Control, they are to have placed in their hands a fund, contributed by each company in proportion to its production, from which the board may draw at the expense of those who violate the agreement and pay over to those who observe it.

It will be noticed that this last feature constitutes the essential difference between the combination now proposed and that which recently failed so signally. The former arrangement was, as the lawyers say, without "sanction"; that is, there was no defined penalty attached to its violation. There is no doubt that this was a fatal omission. The mere obligation of good faith was not a sufficient barrier against the pressure of necessity and temptation. If report did not greatly misrepresent him, Mr. GOWEN himself was unable to resist this pressure, and the rupture of the former combination was fairly attributed to his course. If that were true, it would seem that his present proposition to put up a gage of strict observance of contract might both make a new combination easier and make it more likely to last.

The problem which will present itself to the new combination will be by no means a simple one. In theory a group of powerful corporations controlling practically all the production of an article of prime necessity, for which there is no sufficient substitute, might very readily regulate the price, within reasonable limits, by regulating production. But into this theory there force themselves certain ugly facts, which cannot be ignored, and which may not always be subject to control. The principal one of these is the heavy burden of debt under which some of the corporations rest. In acquiring their present property, either by the purchase or lease of mines and of lines of transportation, some of these companies have created an interest-charge which will prove a very serious tax upon their business at anything like current rates. This charge must be met, and it can only be met by the sale of coal. If the restriction of production will secure prices that will enable the companies to pay their interest, (leaving dividends for the present out of the question,) the combination may last. But if restriction prove in vain for this essential purpose, no penalty which the companies can agree to will prevent a break in the arrangement. The controlling element in the problem, therefore, is the strength of the demand for coal. Restriction will only produce profit if the demand is sufficient to force consumers to pay the determined prices. If general business revives, if manufacturing and transportation require sufficient fuel, and if general ease leads to an increase of domestic consumption, then, if the companies hold together, the Board of Control may get prices which will make the production and carrying of coal profitable. But it is a grave question whether this will be the case. Under the stimulus of the extremely low prices of the year just closed, the increase of consumption of coal has been less than 7 per cent., and though it is conceded that it is now selling at less than its cost, this margin does not seem to be a very firm basis on which to rest an attempt to force an advance of prices.

ANOTHER GREAT EXPLORER.

No one can accuse THE TIMES of any want of appreciation of the splendid achievements of Mr. STANLEY. Nevertheless, the explorations made by that gallant traveler have just been surpassed by those of another and still more intrepid American explorer. The account of the travels of Mr. HENRY M. FIELD in the hitherto totally unknown regions of Egypt, India, and Japan must place him at the very head of all explorers, from the time of HANNO down to the present day. COLUMBUS and MAGELHAEN, or DE SOTO and STANLEY were all very well in their way, but compared with Mr. FIELD they sink into insignificance. Others had sailed upon the sea before COLUMBUS, and STANLEY was by no means the first man who ever marched on foot through a hot country; but Mr. FIELD is the very first man who ever traveled by railroad and steam-boat, or who ever penetrated to Cairo or Calcutta.

Boldly going on board a novel variety of vessel called a steamer at Constantinople, Mr. FIELD started upon the wild and terrible journey, the story of which he has just laid before the public. In course of time, the steamer landed him in Egypt, a country situated in the north-eastern part of Africa. After a brief stay at a port on the coast called Alexandria, the intrepid explorer availed himself of a railway train—a method of travel with which no American or European is yet acquainted—and striking into the interior reached the important City of Cairo. Being the first white man who ever saw this city, he felt the importance of describing it fully and minutely, and it is impossible to estimate the value of the historical and topographical account of Cairo. Within a few miles of Cairo are the Pyramids. These are buildings of peculiar shape and enormous size, constructed wholly of stone. They are among Mr. FIELD'S most important discoveries, and his account of them will infallibly create an immense excitement. He not only climbed to the top of the highest pyramid—a feat hitherto unparalleled—but he actually penetrated into its interior. In his description of these remarkable buildings he quotes largely from a hitherto unknown writer—probably a native Egyptian—called PIAZZI SMYTH; and we thus owe to him not only the discovery of the Pyramids, but the discovery of PIAZZI SMYTH'S marvelous manuscript.

Mr. FIELD also informs us that there is a river in Egypt called the Nile, and that many of the people do not wear enough clothing. He suffered a great deal in the course of his explorations from the paucity of clothes among the natives, and it is really extraordinary that a man could see so many people with so few clothes and live to tell the marvelous tale.

From Egypt Mr. FIELD went by means of a steamer—and it could be wished that he had explained more fully what a steamer is—to Bombay, a city situated in India. It was very hot on the steamer, and a good many people did not wear much clothing. India was the second great country discovered by the heroic traveler, and his description of its cities and people has all the charm of a romance. Here Mr. FIELD suffered some more from the inexcusable neglect of the natives—and especially the female natives—in the matter of clothing. He distinctly mentions having seen the ankles of a Bombay belle. Fortunately, he survived this terrific spectacle, but the strain upon his feelings must have been tremendous. As in Egypt, people travel in India by railway, and it is to be hoped that at some future day Mr. FIELD will give us a description of a railway. He traveled from Bombay to another city called Calcutta by railway, and to judge from his account, it must be an easy method of traveling. A mere description of India would have been sufficiently novel, but Mr. FIELD, like a truly conscientious explorer, gives us an account of Indian history—including a strange insurrection known as the Sepoy rebellion—which is positively startling.

From India the traveler went by steamer to China, and thence to Japan. The natives of each of these countries—either because they were not notified of the traveler's approach or because their clothes were principally in the wash, or because of their depravity—failed to put on clothes enough to satisfy Mr. FIELD. But that indomitable man never faltered in his great undertaking. Having discovered China and Japan, he was determined to bring the knowledge of their existence to his fellow-countrymen, no matter what suffering he might undergo. He informs us that China is a large country, with a wall on one side of it, and that Japan is inhabited by the Japanese. Of course, these are not all the facts of which he informs us, but they are just mentioned here as specimens of the astonishing discoveries which he made. From Japan he sailed for San Francisco in still another steamer, but, as usual, fails to give us a clear idea of what a steamer is.

Mr. FIELD'S modesty is as conspicuous as his boldness and energy. He nowhere mentions that he is the first white man who ever visited Egypt, India, China, and Japan. There can be no doubt, however, that he is the first and only man who ever described those astonishing countries. It is this that gives his book its unique value. Of its truthfulness there can be no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced man. Of course, wicked skeptics will claim that Mr. FIELD is an imitator of JULES VERNE, and that the story of his travels is an ingenious romance. They will disbelieve in the existence of such strange affairs as railways and steam-boats, and will insist that if Egypt and India exist, they would have been discovered and mentioned by some previous explorer. Mr. FIELD can afford to despise such shallow skepticism. The splendor of his achievements cannot be dimmed by envy or malice. His work will prove of incalculable value to science, and his sufferings—in the matter of the natives who did not wear enough clothes—will command the sympathy of all humane men. Now that he has shown the way, other explorers will probably follow in his footsteps, and Cairo and Calcutta will become as well known as Zanzibar and Ujiji. Something, however, ought to be done about the shortcomings of the natives in point of clothes, or else some traveler of less boldness and fortitude than Mr. FIELD will sustain a shock which will prove fatal. It is understood that the Governments of England and Germany are about to testify their admiration of Mr. FIELD by presenting him with medals and things of that kind, and our Government ought not to be behind-hand in recognizing the discoverer of Egypt, India, China, and Japan, the brave traveler by railway and steam-boat, the dauntless hero whom no paucity of clothing could permanently appall as the foremost explorer of this or any age. He must, however, write a supplementary volume describing the steamer and the railway. To describe the Pyramids, and at the same time to neglect to tell us anything definite concerning the steamer and the railway, shows a failure to estimate the relative importance of things. Still, we must remember that he had seen a great many people with very few clothes, and his mind may have temporarily lost its balance.

THE TENNESSEE STATE DEBT.

PROBABLE REJECTION OF THE PROPOSED 60 CENTS COMPROMISE—DISCUSSING THE MATTER IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—It is generally understood that the prima facie abandonment of the field by Judge McKennon, Attorney of the Funding Association of the United States, annuls the force of the propositions made by the association through him. The chances are exceedingly favorable for a rejection of the proposed 60 cents compromise, and with these propositions out of the way the General Assembly must necessarily adjourn unless proposals for settlement at a less rate than 60 cents are made, provided the minority report of the Judiciary Committee, allowing such propositions to be entertained, is adopted. Contrary to expectation, the minority report was not adopted to-day, although the entire session of the House was spent in discussing its merits. The general impression being that an assistance of the 60 cents compromise would precipitate repudiation. That figure being considered too high. 50 cents is thought to be the right sum, and the debt will doubtless be settled on that basis. There are two bills before the Senate to adjust the debt at 50 cents, with 4 per cent. interest, payable annually, and action will be taken upon them to-morrow. There is much likelihood of such a bill passing both branches almost unanimously. Nineteen out of the 20 Republicans favor a settlement of the State debt on the best terms possible, and if the 60 cents is rejected will vote for 50. Further propositions from State creditors are expected.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—In the Senate to-day a joint resolution was introduced providing for a joint committee of both houses to report such measures as will secure a speedy conference between the commonwealth and its bondholders, with a view to securing such an adjustment of the public debt as will bring payment of the entire interest within the resources of the State, derived from taxation, and do equal justice to all classes of bondholders. A motion to postpone consideration of the resolution indefinitely was unanimously voted down. A substitute, covering a series of resolutions, was then introduced opposing increased taxation, favoring the development and protection of the present system of public education, a reduction of the expenses of the State Government, a readjustment of the State debt and payment of the interest thereon on terms not dictated by the creditors of the State, but in accordance with the will of the people; opposing the operation of the Funding act of 1871, expressing a determination to pay creditors all that the diminished resources of the State will justify, and repelling the idea of repudiation. Both these propositions were tabled and ordered printed.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The flag of the American Exchange was at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of Mr. Nathaniel D. Hare, one of the most prominent butter, cheese, and egg merchants in the City. Mr. Hare was born in Albany, Dec. 14, 1824, and removed with his parents, early in childhood, to Esperance, Schoharie County, where his remains will be conveyed after the funeral services at his late residence in Jersey City to-morrow afternoon. About 1850 he came to this City and embarked in the grocery business, from which he shortly withdrew to fill an important position in the State Banking Department at Albany. After 11 years' service he accepted an appointment as Bond Teller of the First National Bank of this City. In 1866 he resigned and became a member of the firm of De La Vergne, Swan & Hare, changed in 1868 to De La Vergne & Hare, and in 1876 to N. D. Hare & Co. Mr. Hare was in ill health for some time past. On Monday morning last he received a stroke of paralysis which terminated fatally. He leaves two daughters. On the announcement of his death yesterday business was immediately suspended on the American Exchange and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions and make suitable arrangements for attending the funeral in a body.

Commodore Abel S. Hetfield died at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, aged 76 years. He came of Revolutionary stock, and in early years was much associated with the late Commodore Vanderbilt, with whom he was always on intimate terms. He ran, for a number of years, a freight line between Elizabeth and New-York by boats, and acquired considerable property. He never knew a day's sickness until Thursday last, when he was attacked with pneumonia.

A MINING CONSPIRACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10.—In the Police Court to-day the examination of John Leighton, a New-York stock operator, in connection with the pool in the stock of the Exchequer Mining Company, was concluded, and the prisoner held in $6,000 bail to answer the charge of conspiracy. He was also held to answer three charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, bail on each charge being fixed at $3,000. C. E. Brooks and Charles Bernard, co-defendants in the conspiracy case, were also held to answer in $3,000 bail each. In default of bail the prisoners were all locked up.

NEW RAILROAD TO CORNING.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The first regular passenger train from New-York via the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway, with drawing-room and sleeping cars attached, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. The citizens of Corning and vicinity celebrated the event with music, the ringing of bells, and firing of cannon. Speeches were made by several citizens, and replied to by Gen. Magee and J. H. Rutter on the part of the company.

THE SUSPECTED STEAMER ESTELLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—In reply to Mr. Herreshoff's request for permission to take the suspected steamer Estelle to New-York, the Collector at Bristol has received a dispatch from the Treasury Department, which says: "The Department considers it inexpedient to comply with Mr. Herreshoff's request. Mr. Herreshoff, the builder, is now in Washington. The cutter has dropped in nearer the Estelle, whether under orders or not is not known."

LAKE NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The schooner Monitor, with staves from Green Bay, and the propeller Jarvis Lord, recently aground in the Detroit River, with grain from Chicago, arrived to-day. The Jarvis Lord is the last grain vessel reported afloat for Buffalo. The schooner Lilly Hamilton cleared for Port Colborne, and the tug Winslow for Detroit, to-day.

SEQUEL TO THE BABY SHOW.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

STORMY BUT AMUSING SCENES AROUND STEINWAY HALL—THE MANAGER OF THE LATE EXHIBITION WAYLAID BY IRATE MOTHERS—HIS FLIGHT AND THEIR MARCH TO A STATION-HOUSE—UPROAR AFTER THE AWARDS.

The baby show, which a fortnight ago opened in a blaze of glory and a storm of popular enthusiasm, ended last night in a fizzle and a storm of feminine indignation. The popular interest seemed to have vanished with the close of the exhibition, for Steinway Hall held last evening only about 100 spectators, in addition to the successful competitors and the band which played for their delectation. If the popular interest thus waned, however, the same could not be said of some of the mothers, who, with their children, had formed part of the attractions of of the late "show." As early as 7 o'clock a band of them, carrying their little ones in their arms, applied to the box-office for admission to the gallery. Their applications being refused they marched in fierce array to B. W. Hitchcock, the manager, who told them unceremoniously to "get out." The words had scarcely been spoken, when a storm of indignation broke over the head of their indiscreet author. Surrounding him, the indignant women clutched their children wildly, and poured forth their grievances in a continuous clamor, all speaking at once in treble tones, and all denouncing the injustice to which they had been subjected. When they consented to exhibit their children they had been promised that each mother would receive something, but now, not only did they not get a prize, but they had not received a cent for their two weeks' attendance at Midget Hall and were roundly refused even the privilege of watching the distribution of prizes from the gallery. This was the tenor of their complaint, and to escape it Mr. Hitchcock appealed to some Police officers who were standing near by, and then turning, fled up the stairs into the body of the hall. When he had gone the officers endeavored by soothing remonstrances to restore the ruffled tempers of the irate mothers, but their efforts at pacification, though meant in the best spirit, were futile. The mothers held their place with a determination before which the officers seemed actually to quail, and, rocking their infants in their arms, repeated their grievances over again, with sundry additions, to the sympathizing people who gathered about them. When this had continued for a time, a consultation was held, which resulted in their expressing a unanimous intention to have the managers of the show arrested for swindling, and then, with the design of carrying the intention into execution, they formed into line, and, followed by a crowd of curious passers-by, marched into the Police station in East Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue.

While this scene of tumult was being enacted without, the 100 auditors and the successful competitors within were entertained with music by the orchestra, a cornet solo by Mr. John A. Mitthauer, a solo by Miss Nettie Balmer, and a seemingly endless protestation of a disgusted Greenpoint husband whose wife had been unsuccessful in her competition for the prize to the prettiest mother. This individual began his remarks early in the evening, and during every lull in the music his voice was heard repeating his grievance in a heated tone to somebody whom he had "button-holed," and who evidently did not wish to listen to him, in the following strain: "Well, this is a pretty sort of thing, anyhow! No. 161 ought to have got that prize. She was ahead on Friday, and everybody said she would win She would have got the prize if the count had been fair." The music, singing, and protestations stopped for a time, however, as the bald head of Mr. Hitchcock appeared at the door opening upon the platform, and was followed by his body. He bowed, said that he would have liked to have seen a larger audience present, and then went on to speak of the show. It had been a great success as far as popular interest was concerned. Thirty thousand persons had been to see it. Nobody had been hurt in all this crowd, and no sickness had occurred. The ventilation had been good, notwithstanding the statements of the press to the contrary. To avoid discontent the unsuccessful mothers were not admitted to the distribution. In conclusion, he said that he wished to have it understood that previous to the opening of the show none of the successful competitors were known either to himself or his employes. He then read the following list of awards:

Mrs. Watts, No. 555 Grand-street handsomest mother, first week, premium, gold watch; Mrs. W. H. Homer, No. 243 Henry-street, handsomest mother, second week, premium, gold watch; Mrs. W. R. Roberts, No. 170 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, heavy-weight baby, first week, gold necklace; Mrs. M. Sonne, heavy-weight baby, second week, gold necklace: Mrs. Green, No. 210 Third-street, light-weight baby, first week, diamond ring; Mrs. Agnes Filder, No. 45 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, light-weight baby, second week, diamond ring; Mrs. Philip Brammer, No. 64 North Broadstreet, Elizabeth, triplets, first week, $250; Mrs. Rachel Pinkiestein, No. 15 Elizabeth-street, triplets, second week, $200; Mrs. Anna Edwards, twins, first and second week, $50; Mrs. Bartlett, No. 215 Collier-street, Greenpoint, prettiest baby, first week, $10; Mrs. Julia Schmer, No. 8 East Third-street, prettiest baby, second week, $10; Mr. Miller, No. 411 Fifty-seventh-street, novelty, baby born after its mother's death, $20; Mrs. Elizabeth Kean, No. 339 West Thirty-seventh-street, girl with white hair and pink eyes, $20; Mrs. Stanley, No. 107 Warren-place, aged 16 years, youngest mother, $10; Mrs. De Voe, No. 170 Bleecker-street, baby born with teeth, $10. Premiums of $10 were also awarded to Mrs. C. Watts, for the prettiest 2-year-old child; to Mrs. Braisted, No. 35 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and Mrs. M. Wagner, of No. 48 Seventh-street, for the prettiest 3-year-old children; to Mrs. John Corsaine, of No. 21 Greenwich-avenue, and Mrs. Jones, of No. 1863 First-street, Brooklyn, for the prettiest 4-year-old children; to Mrs. J. Tomcade, No. 404 Sixth-avenue, and Mrs. Eliza McKean, for the prettiest 5-year-old children.

The prizes having been distributed, Mr. Hitchcock bowed curtly once more, and an orchestra played a grand march from "Le Prophete," and the audience dispersed into the street, to find the storming mothers returned from the station-house, and waiting, amid an uproarious crowd of laughing bystanders, and the irrepressible Greenpoint husband asserting, in tones that were audible even above the combined din of the women, that No. 161 should have had that prize. "I'll expose Hitchcock in Philadelphia." A great crowd had by this time gathered around the front of the hall, and was every moment being increased by pedestrians who were attracted to the scene. As the crowd increased, so, too, did the impatience of the women, who, to the great amusement of the onlookers, cried out that Mr. Hitchcock ought to be exhibited in the "cat show;" that he had cheated them; that they would sue him. One, more stentorian than the rest, raised a roar of laughter by exclaiming: "Oh! if he'd only come down here. Wouldn't I pull his hair, though." It soon became evident that Mr. Hitchcock, duly mindful of his previous experience with the enraged mothers, and, it may be, also fearful for the safety of his hair, had very discreetly retreated from the hall by a back door, and thus evaded another explosion of their wrath. After a while the lights were all turned out, and nothing was left for the defeated females but to retire, which they did in an extremely bad temper.

THE INSURANCE TRIALS.

JUDGE BRADY REFUSES A STAY FOR CASE, BUT IT IS GRANTED BY JUDGE DYKMAN—DR. LAMBERT'S TRIAL CONTINUED—JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, after discovering that the stay of execution granted by Judge Dykman on Friday in regard to Robert L. Case had been vacated, announced that he had decided adversely to the request for a stay. Mr. Sullivan, of counsel for Case, on hearing this decision asked that the bill of exceptions in the case might be taken, and be produced before a Justice of another district in support of a similar application. He submitted an order, which he proposed should be made, directing the clerk of the court to produce the case and bill of exceptions before any Judge the counsel for Mr. Case might direct. Assistant District Attorney Rollins objected to having the bill of exceptions taken off the files of the court and brought elsewhere. The original bill was covered with interlineations and corrections, and there would be therefore the greatest impropriety in having it carried off. Ample time had been given Mr. Case's counsel to prepare a copy. Mr. Sullivan said an application for a stay could not be made on a certified copy. Judge Brady then settled the difficulty by granting the order. The Judge, in his written opinion denying the stay, says: "The cases relating to applications for a stay are a unity. If a reasonable doubt be entertained of the correctness of the rulings at the trial, it would become the duty of the Justice, doubtless, to grant it. If, on the other hand, he should entertain no doubt on the subject presented for consideration, it would be his duty to deny the stay. The exercise of discretion, viewed from the legal standpoint, is the discharge of duty, and not the indulgence of caprice." If it were otherwise, he says, a stay would be a matter of right, "and the administration of criminal justice deprived of its chief elements—promptitude of arrest and trial and certainty in the consequences." He also says he entertains no doubt of the correctness of Chief-Justice Davis' rulings.

As was expected, however, Judge Dykman granted the coveted stay of execution yesterday afternoon, and Case is therefore not to be sent to State Prison at present, but is to be kept in the Tombs pending the decision of his case on appeal.

The trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The cross-examination of Deputy-Superintendent McCall was resumed by Mr. Barnes, and was pursued with great minuteness. To the manner of conducting it the District Attorney several times objected, saying that the points upon which Mr. Barnes was seeking to throw light were of no consequence. Mr. Barnes argued that it was desirable to show that the company's reports, so far from having been corruptly made out, had been properly presented, and showed that the company was entirely solvent. The Judge reminded him that it was possible a company might be solvent and yet a President swear falsely to an annual report and thus commit perjury. The testimony was wearisome to the jurors, who did not appear to hear half that was said, and at 1 o'clock one of them informed the Judge that he would be unable to sit longer and hoped an adjournment would be had until to-day. Judge Brady said that he had intended to hold the court until 5 o'clock, and that he was very desirous of concluding the case, but reluctantly adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday Judge Gildersleeve called attention to the grave offenses committed by dishonest officials in institutions of trust, and said, although he did not know that they would be called upon to inquire into these matters, it was not improbable that such would be the case. Inquiries had recently been made, and it had been found that persons who were supposed to be above reproach, and in whom the most implicit confidence had been placed, had turned out dishonest, and would, no doubt, receive their just punishment. Although he would like to believe that such acts were confined to few persons, he could not close his eyes to the fact that many had not yet been unearthed. In dealing with such cases they should do their duty fearlessly, uninfluenced by the wealth, influence, or magnitude of the institutions concerned, according to their oaths. With the consequences they had nothing to do.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A new play, from the pen of Mr. James Steele Mackaye, entitled, "Won at Last," was represented for the first time at Wallack's Theatre, yesterday evening. Its rehearsal was commenced at 8 o'clock and was brought to a close at midnight. "Won at Last" is a comedy-drama, divided into five acts and enlisting the services of a dozen personages. Its story is tolerably simple. *John Fleming*, a *blasé* man of the world, marries *Grace Loring*, an innocent and loving woman. After the nuptial ceremony has been performed, *Grace* discovers that her husband has carried on a *liaison* with a French adventuress, and, furthermore, that there is—or appears to be—too little affection in his nature for aught but misery to result from the match. She thereupon determines to be his wife in name only. *Fleming* accepts the situation and gradually becomes enamored of *Grace*. He would regain his hold upon her easily enough were it not for the denunciations of the adventuress and the sudden return of a former suitor, *William Tracey* by name. Maddened at the thought of *Fleming's* infidelity, *Grace* all but yields to *Tracey's* importunities. The husband, however, comes forward at the nick of time, and a catastrophe is averted. In the subsequent proceedings *Fleming*, convinced that his wife no longer loves him and never will do so, tries to kill himself. But *Tracey* saves his life, and stands aside generously to allow *Grace* and her husband to come together in obedience to the dictates of their hearts. These not uninteresting events are treated with varying skill. The first act of "Won at Last" is unquestionably the best, and the third is next in excellence of construction, but the continual interruption of the action by trite episodes, the repeated occurrence of puerile transactions, and the thoroughly vapid, hackneyed, and pointless dialogue interfere sadly with the equable enjoyment of the piece essential to its durable success. For the staleness of many of the situations in Mr. Mackaye's work some allowance may be made. As the world grows older, the truth of Solomon's saying becomes more and more apparent, and if the author of "Won at Last" reminds the spectator that he has read "La Joie fait Peur" by his illustration of the manner in which the tidings of *Tracey's* resurrection is broken to his aged father, and if the triumph and ultimate annihilation of the rascally Frenchwoman—not to deal with less prominent matters—are by no means fresh, this can hardly be written of with much harshness The dullness of the language is a more serious defect in a play intended for a theatre ranking with Mr. Wallack's house, and the disagreeable suggestiveness and downright vulgarity of some of Mr. Mackaye's lines—we refer especially to the allusions to insects in the second act—are inexcusable. The attention awakened by the position of the wife throughout the five acts of the pieces constitutes its strongest claim to success. The interest, indeed, is to be looked for wholly in the serious portions of "Won at Last," for Mr. Mackaye's "comedy" writing is beneath contempt. Those parts of the drama, last night, were listened to with respect, and some of them were loudly applauded. A representation of considerable merit did much for the work. Although Mr. Montague is wanting in what the French call the authority required by *John Fleming*, he acted with a sober dignity and a suggestion of force both discreet and effective. Miss Coghlan threw pathos and fire into *Grace*, and Mr. John Gilbert—with the assistance of more than his usual allowance of mild expletives—did all that could be done with *Professor Tracey*, while Mr. Eben Plympton, who embodied *William Tracey*, was resplendently effervescent. Miss Gabrielle du Sauld supplied a very lively and withal quite natural sketch of the adventuress, who uses French expressions—such as "la belle France"—which one must go to England or remain in the United States to hear, and the remaining characters were allotted to Messrs. Floyd, Holland, and Shannon and to Mme. Ponisi and Mrs. Sefton. The piece is sumptuously set, and the impression of its performance, yesterday, is to be recorded as favorable, the audience having summoned the artists and author before the curtain several times during the evening.

MR. HELLER'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. Robert Heller is back again among his hosts of old friends, and with abundant promise of new marvels. The realization of this promise lies, however, a week or two in the future, and, for the present, Mr. Heller is content to amuse and delight his audiences with knotty problems of prestidigitation which wondering New-York has already witnessed night after night, but failed to unravel. Indeed, Mr. Heller laughingly puts it that the far-reaching ken of inquisitorial Boston has also failed to penetrate his devices. It is in the Fifth-Avenue Hall, in Twenty-fourth-street, on the site of the old Fifth-Avenue Theatre, that Mr. Heller on this occasion dispenses his mysteries, charms with his music, and entertains with his witty and pleasant discourse. Of course his sister, Miss Heller, furnishes, as heretofore, a portion of the entertainment which is most potent in starting defective theories among the innumerable people who would like to know how it is done. The hall is as pretty and bijou-like a place as need be, and last night, at the opening, was filled by as select an audience as could well be gathered at any public entertainment. Mr. Stanley Dust was at his old post of business manager, and his courteous ways were reflected in the ready and considerate offices of all the attendants in the pretty little theatre. Mr. Heller was, naturally, as effective as of yore. Laughter and applause greeted his unfailing dexterity, and as he rattled along in that delightfully rollicking way of his, his auditors and he were in excellent *rapport*. His *bons mots*, whether arising spontaneously out of the occasion, or hammered out with true preparedness on a mental anvil were always charmingly apposite, and his punning took the audience by storm, by reason of its very audacity. The wonder portion of his programme, which has been seen before, was executed without a flaw or blemish, and then he told his story, in his own inimitable way, of his adventures in an English village, and how he came to illustrate in music the storm and the sunshine and the rain, and the pealing of the village church bells, and the singing of the "Old Hundredth" by the drenched and frightened villagers. And having first told the story in words, he translated it into music, and gave a very full measure of pleasure to the audience by his fine execution on the piano-forte. Then Miss Heller's clairvoyance renewed old wondering, and the entertainment was brought to a conclusion with a scene illustrative of, and designed as well to puncture, spiritual conjuring. Mr. Heller has many wonders in preparation, and his season will probably run into the Summer months.

BRIEF MENTION.

The matinée musicale in which Señor Gonzalo Nunez, pianist, is to have his first hearing in this City, takes place at Steinway Hall, to-day.

Mme. Helena Modjeska arrived from San Francisco yesterday. She is sojourning at the Clarendon Hotel, and last night attended the representation at Wallack's Theatre.

A SAMPLE OF DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The trial of ex-Treasurer Stone, of Covington, Ky., for defalcation, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It was not denied that Stone stole over $12,000 of the City's money, but a technical defect in the indictment proved for him a sufficient defense. It is not apprehended that he will be put to any further trouble on account of the matter. He is the third of a series of rascally officials who have relieved the city Treasury of large sums, and not one of them has been punished. Stone was elected on a Democratic reform ticket to stay the tide of plunder. A negro in the same city charged with murder has been convicted without difficulty, and will be hanged soon.

THE LOUISVILLE FIRE.

THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $175,000—LIST OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES INTERESTED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—The losses by the fire at Cochrane & Fulton's whisky warehouse will approximate $175,000. The insurance on Cochrane & Fulton's stock is as follows: Franklin, of Philadelphia, $7,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $7,500; Star, of New-York, $5,000; Queen, of Liverpool, $12,500; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $8,000; Glenn's Falls, N. Y., $2,500; Howard, of New-York, $5,000; Western, of Louisville, $5,000; London Assurance, $2,500; Underwriters' Agency, of New-York, $2,500; Citizens', of New-York, $5,000; Imperial and Northern, $10,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; German-American, of New-York, $5,000; Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Niagara, of New-York, $5,000; Union, of Louisville, $5,000; Guardian, of England, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Home, of Columbus, $2,500; Girard, Philadelphia, $2,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $2,500; Lancashire, England, $6,000—total, $140,000. The building occupied by Cochrane & Fulton, and owned by W. H. Fosdick, was totally destroyed. Insurance as follows: Imperial, $3,000; Queen, Liverpool, $6,000; Danforth Agency, $6,000. The stock in Bremaker, Moore & Co.'s paper warehouse is damaged to an amount unknown; insured for $26,500 in the Continental of New-York, Phœnix of Brooklyn, Commercial Union of London, and Pennsylvania of Philadelphia. A warehouse owned by the Boerd estate is damaged to the amount of $3,000; insured in the Commercial Union of London, Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, and Liverpool, London, and Globe.

LAWLESSNESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES" BELIEVED TO BE AT WORK AGAIN—A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—RECENT HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 10.—A mysterious affair, which looks very much like a revival of the peculiar work of the Mollie Maguires, occurred near Minersville last evening. Just after dark, as William Fell, a miner employed at the Thomaston Colliery, was on his way to work, he was stopped by two men, who stepped from the side of the road and presented a revolver at his head. They then scanned his face closely, when one of them exclaimed: "Halloo, you're not the man; get out of here, quick now." Half an hour afterward two officers of the Coal and Iron Police passed the spot, but saw nothing suspicious, nor has anything further been heard of the men. Much excitement and alarm prevail in the community, not a little aggravated by the uncertainties as to who "the right man" may be. The approach of cold weather has brought with it the revival of a class of crimes from which the region has long been happily free. Highway robberies are becoming numerous. Last Thursday night Thomas Keeler, a Pottsville merchant, was shot at and robbed of $65. Saturday night the family of Mahonoy City, six miles of this place, and about 11 o'clock this morning William A. Schoener, a dry goods merchant, of Mahonoy City, was attacked on the road between that place and Orwigsburg by two men who came out of the bushes beside the road and fired several shots at him. Mr. Schoener's horse became frightened, ran away, and carried him out of reach of danger.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS.

About 22 years ago the senior member of the firm of Edward Ridley & Sons began business in a little store, on the site of the present establishment, in Grand-street, with a small stock of dry goods and a smaller capital. Since that date the humble store has increased by successive enlargements, until it now covers nearly half the block, having a front on Grand-street represented by the numbers 309, 311, and 311½; and another on Allen-street, extending from the number 58 to 70. Each successive enlargement was made absolutely necessary by the increasing trade of the firm, and it is only a question of time, and a short time at that, when a further enlargement of the premises will have to be made. Space is economized to the utmost now, especially during the holiday season, but there is a limit to compressibility, and it will soon be reached. Some idea of the large and varied trade done by this firm, may be gained from a glance at their *Catalogue and Price List* for this Fall and Winter. It is a substantial pamphlet of 156 pages, illustrated, well printed, and crammed with useful information very carefully arranged. Of course, at this particular time the great demand is for holiday goods, more especially toy toys of all descriptions and dolls. The stock of these which has been laid in and will be open for sale on and after the 1st of January is enormous. To say nothing of what is displayed on the floors where customers come, there is an upper floor filled to the ceiling with goods in packages, from which supplies are constantly drawn to refill the show-cases below. Purchasers in fairs and churches can lay their articles aside to this distinct department, where they may make their selection and arrange prices without disturbance from the crowd always to be found in the retail department. The dolls are the main feature of the holiday trade. Their number is legion, their variety infinite, and they are to be seen in show-case after show-case, whole rows of them, are filled with dolls and with doll furnishings. A very popular sort of doll, and the latest style of the article, is made of white kid, with waxen head and bust. They are of French make, and show the artistic skill which always distinguishes French work. Some are without joints; but the better kind, and those most in demand, are ingeniously constructed so that they may be made to assume almost as many postures as the human body. Every limb is jointed, and the doll can stand or sit, and place its arms in any position. Then there are all varieties of the crying doll, and that which can talk and shake its head; wax dolls, china dolls, papier mache dolls, rag dolls, wooden dolls, and every other kind. Equally large and varied is the stock of doll furnishings, as toilet sets, traveling cases, houses, dress materials, &c. In other departments of the store, are found mechanical toys of many kinds, chief among which is a new velocipede wagon, which a boy may drive at a speed of eight miles an hour; a large stock of every variety of woodenware, also porcelain, china, and glass-ware, silver-plated goods, wooden-ware, iron-ware, leather goods, books, albums, &c., is on hand. The main floor of the building is devoted to the standard trade of the firm—that in dry goods. It includes all branches, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings, laces, silks, millinery, house furnishings, dress goods, cloaks, suits, white goods, &c. It is interesting to note how heavy a demand for some one particular article will sometimes spring up. During one day in the last holiday season there were 1,700 silk handkerchiefs sold at one counter, and 700 at another, making the sale for the day of this one article 2,400. It is clear that Ridley's is a popular house with the east side people.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM-SHIP OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 10.—The steamship Oregon, of the Oregon and Portland Line, which stuck on the ways on Saturday last, was successfully launched this afternoon at the yard of John Roach & Son, Chester, Penn. The weather was cool. The tugs were compelled to pull for some 10 minutes before they could release the steamer. At last they succeeded, and at 3:20 she slid into water. The new vessel was christened by Miss Carrie Henderson, of New-York. Among those present were Mr. W. H. Starbuck, of New-York, Agent of the line, and Mr. J. C. Henderson, Superintendent of Construction. By the 15th of July next two more vessels are to be completed, which will be of 3,000 tons burden. The Oregon will sail from New-York Jan. 15.

PROSPEROUS OHIO RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 10.—From inquiries made at the offices of various railroads centring here, it was ascertained that the season has been very prosperous. The men are all paid up to date, which is unprecedented. Mr. P. D. Cooper, General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, said that the season had been one of steady though small profits. The freight margins were small, but a large amount of business was done. The strike was of benefit to this road, as no trouble was experienced with its men, and much business from other roads was thrown into its hands. The rolling stock is in good repair, and the Chief Engineer has been able to discharge a large number of men from work on the track.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—In the State Senate to-day a concurrent resolution was adopted requesting the California Congressional delegation to support the Anti-Chinese bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Shelley, of Alabama.

—D. Appleton & Co. have published in quiet but handsome style the series of descriptions of notable exhibits at the Centennial Exposition which appeared in whole or part in the pages of the *Art Journal*. The book is a quarto, printed in clear open type, and full of illustrations, which will serve as reminiscences of the great fair.

THE SEQUEL TO A WEDDING.

"UNCLE DICK'S" SUIT FOR EXPENSES.

ELLA MORGAN'S MARRIAGE TO THE SON OF GOV. BEVERIDGE, OF ILLINOIS—HER UNCLE SUING HER GRANDMOTHER FOR THE COST OF THE BRIDE'S OUTFIT—THE ALLEGED AGREEMENT.

From our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Monday, Dec. 10, 1877.

The people of Dutchess and Ulster Counties, in New-York, and friends of the parties in Chicago, Bloomington, and other places in Illinois, are watching with interest for the result of the suit of Richard P. Morgan against Mary Rutzer. The plaintiff sues for money paid for the wedding outfit of the defendant's grandchild. Mary Rutzer, the defendant, is the widow of John H. Rutzer, who was for many years proprietor of the widely-known Poughkeepsie Hotel, at Poughkeepsie. He left two children, William and Mary. The latter married Richard P. Morgan, and moved to Bloomington, Ill. The former also married, and two daughters were born to them, one named Ella and the other Lillie. Ellen grew up, and when she was 18 years of age went to Bloomington to reside with Mary and her husband, and while there became acquainted with Philo Beveridge, son of the Governor of Illinois, and an engagement of marriage followed; later on she came East with her uncle, Richard Morgan, and the two stopped at Kingston, where Mrs. Mary Rutzer, Ella's grandmother, resides and owns a house; the three talked over matters connected with the coming marriage of Ella, and afterward left for New-York to purchase the wedding trousseau, Mr. Morgan leaving them in New-York and proceeding to Boston. The Rutzers had credit at Stewart's, but at this particular time, because of the "Black Friday" disasters, all credit accounts at that establishment were closed, and the Rutzers were unable to make any purchases, and awaited the return of Mr. Morgan from Boston. When he arrived the situation was made known to him and he advanced the money, Mrs. Rutzer giving him her note. Subsequently complainant sued defendant for the money thus advanced, and the case was sent before Rufus H. King, of Catskill, as Referee. The plaintiff has already testified, and included in his testimony is the following: "It was the wedding outfit for Ella Rutzer that the defendant wished to buy; I proposed to her that inasmuch as she had contemplated spending about $2,000 for her granddaughter's outfit, that I would take her note for $1,000, and the additional amount that might be expended could be settled after the purchases had been made; with that understanding I took her note; I was to pay for the entertainment of the guests, and did, and she was to find the trousseau; the total amount which I paid was $1,684, which I rendered an account of to the defendant afterward, and then I found another item which brought it up to about $1,700; this left the amount over and above the note $600 or $700; there was cash advanced to Ella to purchase articles; at the time of her marriage she was living at my house at Bloomington; she was the niece of my wife, and had resided with me a little over four years preceding her marriage; it was there she became engaged to Philo Beveridge."

In showing how he negotiated Mrs. Rutzer's note, complainant testified: "I took it to J. W. Elssefer, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., and gave him my note for $1,000 and two $1,000 bonds of Kankakee County, Ill., and the note of Mrs. Rutzer as collateral security to my own note, and thus obtained the money to the extent of $1,000 to purchase the trousseau; the residue of the expenditure I made was by furnishing money to Miss Ella to purchase with, and giving her credit to purchase on my account at Bloomington and Chicago, and I subsequently paid these bills; all the purchases were made in October, 1873; I understood from Mrs. Rutzer and John H. Rutzer that they had always, for 30 years, dealt largely at Stewart's on credit; Miss Ella's marriage occurred Dec. 18, 1873, at Bloomington; I never received any compensation for her board while she was with me, and for a considerable portion of the time I advanced money for her clothing on the legacy she was to receive, about $1,600; the legacy was $2,000; it was paid her about a year before she was married, when she paid me, and the balance she set apart for herself; the legacy came from John H. Rutzer, her grandfather; Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, and J. W. Elssefer, of Red Hook, were the Executors; the legacy was paid by check drawn by Judge Joseph F. Barnard; I think that Ella became acquainted with Mr. Beveridge while on a train of cars on the way to Springfield, Ill.; my impression is that John H. Rutzer left property worth, about $25,000; by my wife received $13,550, the widow $12,600, Ella $2,000, her sister $1,000, and the rest went to William Rutzer. Plaintiff further testified that Ella referred young Beveridge to him when the offer of marriage was made; he recited candidly to young Beveridge the unhappy condition of Ella's parents, when Beveridge said that he wanted nothing but Ella, and soon after the engagement of marriage was made. There were about 900 invitations to the wedding sent out, and about 600 persons witnessed the nuptial ceremonies; the reception and entertainment occurred after the private residence of Mr. Morgan, in Bloomington, and the Ashley House at that place was also thrown open for guests. The plaintiff presents a huge mass of receipted bills in evidence, which show on what a scale all of the arrangements for the wedding were conducted. Among the items for the wedding outfit which plaintiff claims defendant must pay for, are flannels, ribbons, button gloves, embroideries, laces, buckles and belting, muslins, handkerchiefs, insertions, tape, needles, quilts, towels, napkins, blankets, cuffs, linens, yarns of blue silk, yellow silk, green silk, brown, and black velvets, steel buttons, silk suits, diagonal suits, &c. Among other items still charged along are the following, which are offered in evidence:

Use of Ashley House on wedding day	$200 00
Cream and oysters	154 90
Bouquet and flowers	145 67
Silver wedding present	172 50
Livery bill	60 00
Sheeting for covered way at church and hotel	17 80
Making of wedding-dress	75 00
Music	197 00
Confectionery	11 56
Brown silk suit	65 00
Flowers for dress and bonnets	100 00
Mme. Doll's (dress-maker) bill	500 00
2 one slippers	3 00
Bunch of curls	5 00
Bill of Gossage & Co	484 71
Case of silver spoons and forks	217 00

A commission was sent to Bloomington to take Ella's testimony. She testified she was present when plaintiff and defendant talked about her wedding outfit, and it was decided that she could not get along with less than $2,800, and she had about $800 of her own; she said plaintiff proposed to pay for the wedding entertainment, and he would be happy to do so, and defendant was to pay for the outfit or trousseau. To show that Ella believes that the plaintiff, "Uncle Dick" as she terms him, is right, the following correspondence is attached:

GRAND RAPIDS ARCH ELEVATED RAILWAY, RICHARD P. MORGAN PATENTEE. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 17, 1874.

MY DEAR ELLA: This is purely a business letter. When we were at your grandmother's last Fall arranging for your wedding outfit, your grandmother said you should have a handsome trousseau, and that if I would defray the expense of the wedding she would expend from $2,000 to $2,500 on your outfit. Mr. Kuhne's in New-York, finding herself unable to obtain the necessary credit at Stewart's, the monetary panic being at its height, she gave me her note for $1,000 for discount, and authorized me to expend for her on your account, in addition to the proceeds of the note, a sum which should make the aggregate $2,000. If your recollection clearly coincides with this statement please sign the certificate beneath, but not otherwise, and oblige your affectionate uncle.

RICHARD P. MORGAN.

To Mrs. Philo J. Beveridge.

The foregoing statement is correct.

JULY 18, 1874. ELLA M. BEVERIDGE.

In addition to signing to the correctness of the above, Ella wrote back as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. EVANSTOWN, Ill., July 18, 1874.

MY DEAR UNCLE DICK: Am just in receipt of your letter, which I return signed, for I do most distinctly remember it to be the arrangement. I am sincerely sorry, my good uncle, that you should have been caused so much trouble and anxiety on my account, and that my father should be the cause of my cheating you out of what justly belongs to you. It seems too cruel. How I wish there was some way I could assist you, but my hands seem tied, and I can only hope and pray for brighter days. With my love for all the dear ones at home, believe me, now and forever, devotedly your child,

ELLA M. BEVERIDGE.

The next hearing in the case is put down for Dec. 26, when Ella's grandmother will testify. She claims that she simply lent plaintiff her note.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY QUESTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, ex-Congressman E. O. Stanard offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Senator from Colorado, has introduced in the United States Senate, and Hon. T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, has introduced in the House of Representatives the following resolution. [Here follows the preamble and resolution referred to, regarding the Union Pacific Railroad.] And,

Whereas, Faithful compliance by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches with the conditions of its charter, and the several acts of Congress amendatory thereto, requiring an equal pro rata of charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and relief from the present unequal and unlawful discrimination against a part of the country is of the greatest interest and importance to the people of Missouri and the Valley of the Mississippi, and to the commerce of St. Louis; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, that the Senators and members of Congress from Missouri be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to give their prompt and active support to every measure in Congress having, for its purpose a complete and immediate enforcement of the rights of all the people under the laws creating and authorizing aid to the Union Pacific Railroad and branches.

THE OLYPHANT COLLECTION.

INTERESTING VIEW OF AMERICAN ART TEN YEARS AGO.

The large South Room of the Academy of Design has been reserved during the Loan Exhibition in support of the Society of Decorative Art, and is now hung with the collection of Mr. Robert M. Olyphant. This collection is exceptionally interesting as an exhibit of the artistic force of New-York some 10 or 15 years ago. Many of the painters here represented are still living and doing good work, but they have all changed more or less, for good or bad, in their style. A number have passed away, and their work has now the benefit of that exhancement of values which usually sets in when no more canvases can issue from a studio, and when the gradually narrowing circle of pictures ceases to supply the demand. Henry Peters Gray is such a name, and another is Kensett. Of Gray's "Judgment of Paris," here to be seen, it may be said that it shows how thoroughly good a workman he was. The coloring and arrangement of this picture is manifestly a result of careful and discriminating study of the old Italians, especially of Titian and Tintoretto. But the deceased painter has not only caught, to a surprising degree, the difficult art of painting really beautiful human beings, but his methods of laying on the paint are thoroughly consonant with those old masters. He has refined a little with the thinness of paint, instead of relying for depth on solid masses of oils. This picture is dated 1861, from which one may infer that Mr. Gray's later work was no bettter than, if as good as, that of 17 years ago.

Kensett may be seen here in a great many moods—sunsets, autumns, twilights, winters, and marines. In the latter he seems to have been weakest, but many of the smallest canvases of this collection show how much poetic feeling for nature he possessed. Edwin White, of Albany, is another of the departed band. His "Old Woman Sewing" (No. 10) and "Sacred Lesson," (No. 158,) have numerous points of excellence. No. 153 is called "Prayer of Faith," and may be considered as successful a religious picture as any. It expresses the comfort of religion to the humble without making of the subject a "pose." An old woman is kneeling in an attic before a chair, with face turned from the spectator. The "Sacred Lesson," painted in 1856, is remarkable for the fine solid drawing, and the figure of the old teacher. A number of George H. Boughton's early pictures are here; two are apparently studies of young people taken in France, (No. 77, "Bashful, yet Fond," and No. 54, "Repose,") while another is the well-known "Hester Prynne" of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, in which we find the beginning of that long-featured face which Boughton still indulges himself in. The child is fine for the expression of wonder at the avoidance every one shows to the marked woman, her mother. Cropsey, Church, Hubbard Eastman, Johnson, Haseltine, Staigg, and Durand—these are the names that used to fill the old catalogues at the Academy of Design. Several of W. P. W. Dana's marines are here, and young work by Hennessy, now of London. Mr. Gifford may be found in plenty, and of him there is to be seen the picture of an encampment of the Seventh Regiment during the war. Going still further back, there is Thomas Cole, a painter with a most laudably bold turn of mind. His is "The Hurricane," No. 64. Cole's "Iconoclast" appears once more in this company, and a solid landscape by George Inness, who, it is to be hoped, will be long before joining the other two. John F. Weir's peculiar illustration of Drake's *Culprit Fay* shows its elfin court bathed in the rays of a large moon, and Homer Martin is represented by a "Lake Scene, Autumn" done in his earlier manner. Vedder has a Campagna scene called by the artist "Desolation," and E. L. Henry has work after his skillful and crisp style in No. 20, "Sunday Morning." Tiffay and Colman have pictures, and it is pleasant to find a canvas by Hicks, (No. 144, "Unexpected Result,") which deserves praise. This gallery will be sold at auction by Robert Somerville, at Chickering Hall, on the evenings of Dec. 18 and 19.

DEFENSE OF ALICE OATES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10.—At the opening of her engagement here to-night, Alice Oates made a speech to the audience, during which she requested the public to suspend judgment in her case until she could be heard in the courts, where she would at least have shown to her that mercy which the newspapers had denied to her.

REDUCTION IN MINERS' WAGES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 10.—A 10 per cent reduction in the wages of miners goes into

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkts.	16	Tar, bbls.	51
B. E. Peas, bags.	38	Oil, bbls.	115
B. W. Flour, pks.	44	Oil-cake, pks.	3,649
Beans, bbls.	88	Oil, Lard, bbls.	65
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Oil, Lubr., bbls.	284
Broom-corn, bales.	44	Pea-nuts, bags.	773
Cotton, bales.	7,601	Pecans, pks.	3
Cot.-seed-cake, bags	192	Pork, pks.	2,119
Copper, bbls.	439	Beef, pks.	193
Dried Fruit, pks.	297	Cut-meats, pks.	5,587
Eggs, pks.	611	Lard, tcs.	5,874
Flour, bbls.	29,847	Lard, kgs.	375
Corn-meal, bags.	269	Butter, pks.	4,105
Wheat, bushels.	70,000	Cheese, pks.	9,617
Corn, bushels.	40,040	Dressed Hogs, No.	422
Oats, bushels.	63,240	Rice, tcs.	165
Malt, bushels.	2,600	Rice-chaff, bags.	59
Barley, bushels.	34,500	Sugar, hhds.	9
Peas, bushels.	2,800	Spelter, pcs.	617
Oat-meal, bags.	2,580	Skins, bales.	4
Flax-seed, bags.	415	Starch, pks.	1,539
Grass-seed, bags.	87	Stearine, pks.	139
Hides, No.	154	Tallow, pks.	586
Hides, bales.	103	Tow, bales.	40
Hops, bales.	244	Tea, pks.	31
Lead, pigs.	340	Tobacco, hhds.	172
Leather, sides.	9,704	Tobacco, pks.	532
Moss, bales.	10	Whisky, bbls.	684
Spirits Turp., bbls.	781	Wool, bales.	33
Resin, bbls.	1,929		

COFFEE.—Generally inactive, but held firmly.... Sales include 1,000 bags Rio per Helen Miller, on private terms; 2,000 bags per Laland, at New-Orleans, at 18¼c., and 1,100 bags per Francis Jane, at Baltimore, on private terms; also, 400 bags Maracaibo and 600 bags Savanilla on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, and quoted weaker though not lower....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 583 bales, (of which 245 were on Saturday evening,) limiting 257 bales to shippers. 328 bales to spinners, and — bales to speculators....And to forward delivery, business has been on a restricted scale, at lower figures.... Sales have been reported since our last of 42,100 bales, (of which 8,000 bales were on Saturday evening and 34,100 bales to-day,) with 5,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. December closing at 11.47c.@ 11.48c.; January, 11.56c.; February, 11.66c.; March, 11.76c.@11.77c.; April, 11.87c.@11.88c.; May, 11.98c@12c.; June, 12.09c.@12.10c.; July, 12.12c.@12.14c.; August & 12.17c.@12.19c., showing a decline of 4@8 points, closing barely steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 7,001 bales, and at the shipping ports 47,969 bales, against 40,703 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 70,753 bales, against 62,600 bales same last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 1,752,308 bales, against 2,099,748 bales in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the ports, 14,177 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; to France, 3,622 bales; to the Channel, bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 723,931 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 81,789 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10⅛
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord'y	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mid'g	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid'g	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅜	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Fair	13	13	13⅛	13⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	Middling	11 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was fairly active to-day. The inquiry for shipping Extras was good on a firm basis as to values, but the light offerings and stronger views of holders impeded operations. City Mills Extras were in moderate request, chiefly for the West Indies, and quoted up about 10c. ₱ bbl., with yet higher rates claimed at the close. Minnesota and Winter Wheat Extras were dealt in to a respectable aggregate, in good part for home use, the actual business, as reported, indicating, however, no important change in prices. Superfine and No. 2 Flour actively sought after, and the better qualities were again quoted a trifle firmer, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,100 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@$6 50; Sour Flour at $3 50 @$3 75; inferior to very poor Superfine, No. 2 and Extra, $3 80@$4 50, mainly at $3 50@$4 25 for poor to choice Winter and $3 25@$4 10 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$5 35, mostly at $5@$5 25, (of which 1,100 bbls. for shipment, mainly at $5@$5 10;) inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 45@ $5 70, mainly at $5 60@$5 65, (2,000 bbls. Standard went at $5 60; good to choice do. at $5 70@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 35@ $6 60 for good to choice, (and $6 75 to $7 for fancy,) chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; do., for South America, $6 85@$7 75 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, at $5 60@$5 70; do., Family Extras, $7@ $8, the latter for fancy; inferior to very choice to good shipping Extra Western, $5 45@$5 70, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; good to choice do. at $5 75@$6; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, spring Wheat stock, $5 65@$7 25, mainly at $6@$7; inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $5 70@$7 50, chiefly at $6@$7; poor to very choice White Wheat do. at $6@$8, chiefly at $6 25@$7 50, (some fancy brands ruling as high as $8 50;) fair to choice Extra Genesee at $6@$7 25; very poor to very choice Minnesota clear Extras at $5 50@$6 75, do. straight Extras at $6@$6 75, mainly at $6 75@7 50 for fair to strictly choice, with small lots of fancy at $7 05@$7 75, (extreme rates,) Minnesota Patent Extras, very poor to very choice, at $7 25@9 75, mainly fair to strictly choice at $8 25@9, with very fancy up to $10; Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $7 25@$10, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $8 25@$9 25. Included in the reported sales were 8,900 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 4,100 bbls. City Mills Extras,) 4,000 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 3,350 bbls. for export, chiefly at $5 10@$5 60; 2,350 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 1,100 bbls. for export at $5 85@$6;) 1,070 bbls. do. 4,150 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 850 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,650 bbls. Superfine, 1,350 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Rye and mixed Flour, at prices indicated above.... Southern Flour has been in fair request, quoted firm on lighter offerings.... Sales have been reported of 1,550 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at $6 50@$7 50 for very good to strictly choice shipping Extras, (chiefly at $6 85@$7 50,) and $7 25@$8 25 for very fancy and very choice Trade and Family Extras, with fancy brands, including Patent Extras, up to $8 75@$9.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $3 65@ $4 35 for poor to very fancy State; $3 60@$4 10 for Superfine Pennsylvania and Western, and $2 50@$3 25 for poor to about choice fine.... Sales have been reported of 580 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $3 85@$4 25 for superfine State.... Corn-meal has been inactive within the range of from $2 60@$3 for common to very choice Yellow Western, $2 75@$3 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine.... Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 65@$3, and 100 bbls. White do. at $3.... Corn-meal, in bags, has been lightly dealt in, within the range of $1 08@$1 50 for coarse to strictly fancy 100 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, in consumers' lots, on the basis of $1 15@$1 18 for City Mills, and $1 10@$1 13 for country product.... Oat-meal has been selling rather more freely, but wholly in a jobbing way, within the range of from $5 75@$6 75 for poor to fair to very choice ₱ bbl., some fancy held at higher figures. Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, with State quoted at $2 20@$2 75 for poor to strictly fancy, mostly on the basis of $2 40@$2 55 for State ₱ 100 lbs.... Buckwheat scarce and quiet; a car-load reported sold at 63c. ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request for prompt delivery, chiefly for export and local milling account, at a further sharp advance—in the instance of Spring grades of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing strong on very moderate offerings, in the option line the dealings have been comparatively limited, checked, in part, by the extreme prices asked.... Sales have been reported of 349,000 bushels, (of which about 228,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 15,000 bushels White State at $1 57@$1 58; 38,000 bushels New-York Extra White, to arrive and here, at $1 56@$1 59; 4,000 bushels Amber State at $1 48, (3 boat-loads, near the close, at $1 50;) 1,200 bushels New-York No. 1 White at $1 50; 1,800 bushels ungraded Red Western at $1 43½@$1 45; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, strictly choice, at $1 40, (of which 8,000 bushels to arrive;) 64,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 36@$1 36½, closing at $1 36½; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and New-York No. 2 Spring, at $1 34½@$1 34¾; 24,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, December options, at $1 34¼@ $1 34⅝; 72,000 bushels No. 1 White, at $1 50; 1,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, January, at $1 36¼; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Sheboygan Spring at $1 34½ ₱ bushel.... The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 44 bid, and $1 47 asked; do., January, at $1 46@ $1 49; do., February, at $1 46@$1 51; May (which option was called to-day for the first time under the recent resolution) at $1 49@$1 50.... And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 32@$1 33; do., January at $1 35¼@$1 35¾; February at $1 36@$1 36½; May at $1 34@$1 40.... And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 35½@$1 37; do., January, $1 36@$1 38; do., February, at $1 35@$1 40; do., May, at $1 34@$1 42 ₱ bushel.... A moderately active movement has been reported in Corn at firmer prices for No. 2 in store, but otherwise irregular, and at the close rather weak and quiet.... Sales have been reported of 262,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 174,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 65½c. do., in store, 65¾c. at the close; 50,000 bushels latter rate for the strictly prime; New-York No. 2, December, 40,000 bushels, at 65½c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 62c.; steamer Mixed, old, at 63½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 16,000 bushels, at 63c.@63¼c.; do., January, 16,000 bushels, at 62c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 61¾c.; No. 3, new crop, at 59½c.@60c.; Low Mixed at 64½c.; White Western, 8,000 bushels, for export, at 65c.; Yellow Jersey and Delaware at 59c.@62½c.; White Southern on private terms.... At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 62½c.@63½c.; January at 61¾c.@ 62¼c.; February at 61c.@62c.; do., May, at 57¾c.@60c. And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 63½c.@64c.; do., January, at 65¾c.@66¼c.; do., February, at 65½c.@ 67½c.; do., May, at 60½c.@63c.... Rye has been in moderate request, chiefly for export, at firm prices.... No. 1 Western, boat-loads, quoted at 86@87c.; No. 2 do. at 73c.@75c., afloat; prime State, 77c.@78c., afloat.... Barley has been in fair demand, mainly for export, at firm prices.... Sales reported of 36,000 bushels two-rowed State at 73c.@75c.; 4,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1....Feed Barley in good demand at 60c. but held higher.... Barley-malt has been moderately sought after at former rates, including Canada at $1 05@$1 20, cash and time, for fair to fancy; 1,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at 75c., cash; 1,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at 86c., cash.... Canada Peas, in bond, inactive; quoted at 86c.; a car-load of Michigan sold at 85c.... Oats have been fairly active at rather firmer prices.... Sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 2,800 bushels, at 40c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 39c.@ 39½c.; New-York No. 2, 3,500 bushels at 39½c.; Mixed Western, 13,500 bushels, at 38½c.@40c.; White Western, 7,700 bushels, at 39c.@44c.; No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bushels, at 40c.; White State, 18,000 bushels, at 39c.@ 44c., chiefly at 42c.@44c.; Mixed State, 7,200 bushels, at 39½c., and 7,000 bushels at 40c.... The moderate movement has been noted in Feed as about previous prices, with 40-lb. quoted at $18@$18 50, (with inferior lots quoted as low as $17;) 80-lb. at $17 50@$18 50; 100-lb. at $19 (90@$20; Wheat at $22@$24. Rye Feed at $18@$20, as to quality.... The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,844,982 bushels Wheat, 1,723,229 bushels Corn, 309,077 bushels Rye, 894,787 bushels Barley, 358,949 bushels Malt, 1,879,052 bushels Oats, and 6,558 bushels Peas.... The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,986,534 bushels, as against 5,090,435 bushels last Monday, 9,290,246 bushels Dec. 11, 1876, and 8,439,706 bushels Dec. 13, 1875.... Stock of Grain afloat here reported as 3,601,462 bushels, including 1,212,704 bushels Wheat, 416,927 bushels Corn, 43,315 bushels Rye, 1,225,913 bushels Barley, 598,703 bushels Oats, 18,500 bushels Peas, and 85,400 bushels Malt.

MILK—The contract prices paid to producers for a supply of Milk is 4c.@5c. ₱ quart, receivers paying the railroad freight, which is 1½c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 800 bbls. new crop at 30c.@48c. Other kinds dull within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after, and quoted rather firmer, on the basis of $1 65@ $1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 20@$2 87½ for No. 1, and $3 12½@$4 50 for Pale to Window Glass ₱ 280 lb.... A limited demand noted for Tar, within the range of $2 20@$2 87½ ₱ bbl.... City Fish dull at $3 12½@$3 25 ₱ bbl.... Spirits of Turpentine has been in less request, with prompt delivery quoted at the close at 33½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Refined in more demand and quoted stronger in price, with December deliveries at the close at 13¼c.; sales, 12,000 bbls. at 13¼c.... Refined, in cases, in less request; quoted at 16¾c.@17c. for standard brands; early delivery.... Crude quiet; quoted at Sc. in bulk, and 10¾c. in shipping order.... Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for December delivery, quoted at 13½c.... And at Baltimore, Refined, for November, quoted at 13¼c.... At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 30,000 bbls. United, $1 83¾@$1 91¼, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery, but closing weaker.... Sales reported of 200 bbls. old at $13 12½, with new quoted at $13 62½ for inspected, and $13 37½ for uninspected. ....Other kinds dull and nominal.... And for forward delivery here, Western Mess inactive; December option quoted $13 25@$13 35; January, $13 25@$13 30; February, $13 25@$13 35; March, $13 35, with no sales reported.... Dressed Hogs continue in less request, with City quoted at 7½c.@8c.; fancy Pigs at 8½c. A car-load of Western sold at 5 9-16c.... Cut-meats have been in better demand at somewhat stronger figures.... Sales include 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.; 9 lb. at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range. Also 40 lbs. Clear Bellies, part at 7½c. Western Dry-salted Shoulders quoted at 5½c.; but quiet.... We quote City Pickled Shoulders in bulk, at 5½c.; Pickled Hams at 10¼c.@ 10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¾c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.@12¾c.... Bacon continues in fair demand, with Western Long Clear quoted, for prompt delivery, at 8¼c., City do. at 7¾c.... And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short, together, at $3 20@$6 25.... Sales 850 bxs. December option, at $6 20@$6 22½.... Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, but weaker under unfavorable foreign advices. Sales of Western, mainly for early delivery, sales have been reported of 650 tcs. prime new at $6 50@$6 52½, closing at $6 47½; 500 tcs. to arrive, at $6 40, and 50 tcs. off grade at $6 37½. And at the West, 500 tcs. for private terms.... And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard moderately active, with Western Steam, December option quoted here at the close down to $6 42½@$6 45; January, $6 42½.... Refined Lard in fair demand, with sales reported at $8 65.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 750 tcs., December, at $6 45@$6 47½; 1,000 tcs., January, at $6 45@$6 50; 1,750 tcs., February, at $6 52½@$6 60; and 1,500 tcs., March, at $6 65 @$6 67½.... City Steam and Kettle in fair demand, quoted at the close at $8 40, bid. Sales, 60 tcs. at $8 40. ....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $8 12½@$8 25.... Refined Lard quiet, and for the Continent quoted dull early delivery, at the close, at $8 80@$8 90; choice do. for the West Indies, at $9, with sales reported of 1,150 tcs., for the West Indies, on private terms.... Beef has been in fair request, with sales reported of 300 bbls. Barbadoes, mainly at $14 50 for Packed; $13@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $13@$12 50 for Plain Mess.... Tierce Beef quoted thus: Philadelphia Extra India Mess at $23 50@$24, and City do., $23@$23 50. Beef Hams inactive, with Western quoted at $16 50 for choice Summer-cured.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without change of moment.... Tallow quiet, and about as before; quoted at $7 50@— for prime Country, with choice reported at 60,000 lb. at $7 50@$7 56¼, as to quality. Oleostearine in moderate request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $8 75 @$8 80. City at $8 75@$8 87½ sales, 80 tcs. choice Western at $8 80. And 100 tcs. Candles' delivery, at $11 11¼@$11 11¾, January; $11 12½@$11 12¾, February. Corn active, firm, and higher; 44½c. cash; 42½c. January; 42½c. February. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 25¼c. cash; 25¾c. January. Rye fairly active and a shade higher; $12 10@$12 12½, January; $12 27½@$12 30, February. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Flour firm, unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat strong, and 1c. higher for Spring sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 26. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 1,000 bushels old No. 2 at 48c.; 1,600 bushels prime new at 50c. Oats in light inquiry and unchanged. Rye inactive. Barley firmer; sales, 40,000 bushels Canada at 75c.@85c. 300 bushels prime Oil at 90c. Highwines steady; sales of 50 bbls. at $1 09½@$1 10¼. Other articles unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged quoted, Wheat at 12c.; Corn at 11½c.; Oats at 7c. Receipts and shipments, 12,000 bushels Flour; 7,800 bbls.; Wheat, 30,400 bushels; Corn, 37,600 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels; Barley, 7,600 bushels. Shipments—Sail, Flour, 4,640 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 5,200 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Total Grain in store in elevators and afloat in the creek—Wheat, 1,059,840 bushels; Corn, 651,195 bushels; Oats, 98,327 bushels; Barley, 373,363 bushels; Rye, 40,269 bushels; Malt, 90,065 bushels; estimated Malt in store in houses, 250,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; Superfine, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble do., $5@$6; high grades, $6@$7. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c.; White, 56c. Oats quiet but firm at 40c. Corn-meal dull and nominal. Rye dull; prime, $1 62½@$1 70. Pork firm at $13. Lard scarce and firm; Refined, tierces, 8½c., keg, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and firm at 12½c.@13½c.; small, 14c.@ 14½c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 5½c. loose; 5¼c.@5⅝c. packed. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6½c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, Louisiana, 90c.@$1 02½; Western, $1 05@ $1 09. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 16¾c.@19½c. Sugar active and firm; common to good, 4¼c.@5c.; fair to fully fair, 5¼c.@7c.; prime to choice, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 7¼c.@7¾c. Molasses in fair demand, 20c. to 25c.; fair, 27c.@28c.; prime to choice, 32c.@41c. Rice quiet at 5c.@ 6¼c. Bran quiet but firm at 80c. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, $4 94 for the bank. Gold, 102¾@103.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—Wheat dull: Amber Michigan, spot, $1 31¼; seller January, $1 33; seller February, $1 35; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 2 do., spot, $1 29¾; seller December, $1 29½; seller January, $1 31½; rejected Red Winter, $1 03. Corn quiet; High Mixed, new, 47¼c.; No. 2, spot, 50½c.; do., new, 46¾c.; No. 2 White, 51c.; Rejected, 48½c.; new, 45c.; damaged, 45½c.; new, 40¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29c. Rejected, 26½c. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $5 10; No. 2, $4 70. Timothy—$4 30 bid and asked. Receipts—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. At the close, Wheat active, firm, and higher; 1½c. January; 11¼@11⅝ January; 11¾@1 12¼@1 12⅝, February. Corn active, firm, and higher; 44½c. cash; 42½c. January; 42½c. February. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 25¼c. cash; 25¾c. January. Rye fairly active and a shade higher; $12 10@$12 12½, January; $12 27½@$12 30, February. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Flour firm, unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat strong, and 1c. higher for Spring sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 26. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 1,000 bushels old No. 2 at 48c.; 1,600 bushels prime new at 50c. Oats in light inquiry and unchanged. Rye inactive. Barley firmer; sales, 40,000 bushels Canada at 75c.@85c. 300 bushels prime Oil at 90c. Highwines steady; sales of 50 bbls. at $1 09½@$1 10¼. Other articles unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged quoted, Wheat at 12c.; Corn at 11½c.; Oats at 7c. Receipts and shipments, 12,000 bushels Flour; 7,800 bbls.; Wheat, 30,400 bushels; Corn, 37,600 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels; Barley, 7,600 bushels. Shipments—Sail, Flour, 4,640 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 5,200 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Total Grain in store in elevators and afloat in the creek—Wheat, 1,059,840 bushels; Corn, 651,195 bushels; Oats, 98,327 bushels; Barley, 373,363 bushels; Rye, 40,269 bushels; Malt, 90,065 bushels; estimated Malt in store in houses, 250,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; Superfine, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble do., $5@$6; high grades, $6@$7. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c.; White, 56c. Oats quiet but firm at 40c. Corn-meal dull and nominal. Rye dull; prime, $1 62½@$1 70. Pork firm at $13. Lard scarce and firm; Refined, tierces, 8½c., keg, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and firm at 12½c.@13½c.; small, 14c.@ 14½c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 5½c. loose; 5¼c.@5⅝c. packed. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6½c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, Louisiana, 90c.@$1 02½; Western, $1 05@ $1 09. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 16¾c.@19½c. Sugar active and firm; common to good, 4¼c.@5c.; fair to fully fair, 5¼c.@7c.; prime to choice, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 7¼c.@7¾c. Molasses in fair demand, 20c. to 25c.; fair, 27c.@28c.; prime to choice, 32c.@41c. Rice quiet at 5c.@ 6¼c. Bran quiet but firm at 80c. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, $4 94 for the bank. Gold, 102¾@103.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—Wheat dull: Amber Michigan, spot, $1 31¼; seller January, $1 33; seller February, $1 35; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 2 do., spot, $1 29¾; seller December, $1 29½; seller January, $1 31½; rejected Red Winter, $1 03. Corn quiet; High Mixed, new, 47¼c.; No. 2, spot, 50½c.; do., new, 46¾c.; No. 2 White, 51c.; Rejected, 48½c.; new, 45c.; damaged, 45½c.; new, 40¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29c. Rejected, 26½c. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $5 10; No. 2, $4 70. Timothy—$4 30 bid and asked. Receipts—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. At the close, Wheat active, firm, and higher; 1½c. January; 11¼@11⅝ January; 11¾@1 12¼@1 12⅝, February. Corn active, firm, and higher; 44½c. cash; 42½c. January; 42½c. February. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 25¼c. cash; 25¾c. January. Rye fairly active and a shade higher; $12 10@$12 12½, January; $12 27½@$12 30, February. Lard steady and unchanged.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, the very desirable houses No. 34 East 31st-st.; hot water, furnace, open fire places; possessing every requisite for comfort. Apply on the premises.

ONLY $175 A MONTH FOR THE WINTER.—Twenty-first-street, between 5th and 6th av., fully-furnished brown-stone dwelling. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

CARLTON—TWO FLATS—NO. 124 WEST 36TH-ST.—Eastlake mantels, mirrors, cornices; heated; janitor. BAEE, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE NO. 136 WEST 15TH-ST.; very convenient and cosy; far ahead of any flats. Apply at No. 135 West 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIRD-AVENUE—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN C. EVERINGHIM agst. EDWARD W. VANDERBILT, Administrator of Oliver Vanderbilt, deceased, and also individually; Sarah L. Vanderbilt, James O. Vanderbilt, Elizabeth Vanderbilt, Richard Morris, Executor of Catharine Ann Vanderbilt, and Margaret E. Armstrong. —In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of April, 1876, the undersigned, George W. Messerole, Referee in this action, under the direction of Franklin A. Paddock, Referee named in said judgment or decree, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph Maguire, Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 30th day of June, 1865, made by Rutherford Stuyvesant to Oliver Vanderbilt, of all the premises hereinafter described for the full end and term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of August, 1865, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of two hundred and twelve 50-100 dollars in half yearly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1869, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the 18th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follow:, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south-easterly side of the Third Avenue, distant forty-three feet north-easterly from Sixteenth-street, and running thence south-easterly and on a line parallel with the said street sixty feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue eighteen feet; thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with the said street sixty feet to the Third-avenue, and thence north-eastwardly along the said avenue eighteen feet to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 3d, 1807, and which said lot is now known and distinguished on a map entitled map of residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant by the number 344; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, numbers, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years vet to come, and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Oliver Vanderbilt, in, to, or out of the said premises, or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the apnurtenances, and also the said two indentures of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said two indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated November 19th, 1877. GEO. W. MERCER, Receiver. FRANKLIN A. PADDOCK, Referee.

D. & T. McMAHON, Pltf's Atty's, 229 Broadway. n27-1aw6w-Tu.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—VALUABLE SPACE, ABOUT 90x60 feet, on third story of Bible House, 4th-av. and 9th-st. sides, hitherto occupied as part of American Bible Society's bindery; accessible from 4th-av., 9th-st., and Astor-place entrances; the room may be rented as it is to some tenant, and with steam power, if desired, or it may be partitioned and fitted up for meeting rooms and offices to suit tenants. Apply at Treasurer's Office, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—NOS. 238 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot in the rear on Desbrosses-st., five-story warehouse 44x85, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for light goods. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LAND WANTED WHERE THE same has been sold for taxes, Michigan preferred. Also, Florida land. Store property near the City Hall wanted in exchange for a magnificent residence at Stamford, Conn. Land and land suits throughout the country attended to in every particular for owners and heirs. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, No. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—NEAR A STATION, ON THE HUDSON or Harlem Railroad, within 25 miles of Forty-second-street Depot, 10 or 20 acres of wood land in exchange for city property, paying over $10 per cent. Address ALVIN J. JOHNSON, Post Office Box No. 2,857, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY IN DESTITUTE CIRCUMSTANCES desires employment to enable her to live. Address "Anxious," Box No. 208 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c. BY A COMPETENT young girl as child's nurse and to do up stairs work; wages $8. Apply at No. 402 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; would go as waitress: understands salads and dressing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 56th-st., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND BE useful.—By a young woman; City or country; good city reference. Call at No. 508 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A RE-spectable Scotch Protestant girl, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., furniture store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant young girl, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; references. Call at No. 279 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; best City references from last place. Address P. D., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO DO FINE WASH-ing.—By a competent person; good City reference. Address C. O. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family, or as kitchen-maid; best City reference. Address E. O., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; City or country; neat and willing; would like to go a good distance out of the City; reference. Call as No. 105 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 411 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED CHAMber-maid, or go as waitress or nurse. Inquire at No. 583 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND take care of children; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 313 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPEC

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA..WED., Dec. 26
ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 2

Cabin passage $80, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10

First cabin, $75 and $70. According to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.

apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA'S
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....Dec. 15, noon. | Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.
Ethiopia ..Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 15, noon. | Anatia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
KOSTEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 | WERRA.....Sat., Dec. 29
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 54 N. R.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom. Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
GELERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $50, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
AUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. | No. 67 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON (Victoria Docks), direct.
Greece, Sat., Dec. 15, 12 M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's pier, foot of No. 42 North River, from Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, PORTOZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, ast. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 52 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., Savannah, Ga. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River, for SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods in general free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and shipped at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE.....Friday, Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Jan. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, Dec. 13.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Sundberg, Thursday, Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 10 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878, Steam-ships from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., calling at St. Augustine, every alternate Tuesday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Saturday previous.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tobyhanna, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

Express, 10:20 to 10:25, inclusive; 11:17, 2:53, 5:49, 2:53, 2:56 to 2:59, inclusive. Bonds for $500 each of the following numbers, viz: 80, 209, 212, 222, 258, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 698, 711, 725, 746, 856, 867, 919, 925, 1,130, 1,135, 1,154, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,443, 1,806, 1,813, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,322, 2,328 No. 2,328, 2,329. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,338, 1,340, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,582, inclusive; 1,592, 1,621, 2,022, 2,276, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $440 24; 87, $537 64; 103, $917 60; 164, $720 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $720 40; 292, $3,858 80; 373, $831 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 484, $867 64; 486, $958 80; 520, $720 40; 666, $1,160 04; 669, $1,034 14; 688, $878 40; 727, $883 52; 712, $853 80; 723, $647; 729, $575 28; 728, $965 88; 747, $888 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $891 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $720 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $720; 1,409, $933 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $720 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,883, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,947, $917 60; 1,981, $1,150; 2,019, $720 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600. 2,590, $1,505 66.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Springfield, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

MR. HICKLING, WHO HAS DONE A LARGE banking and brokerage business for many years at No. 72 Broadway, New-York, now provides stocks in small lots to suit.

AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 62 BROADWAY and No. 21 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

1-16] COMMISSIONS, 25 SHARES [1-16
1 PER CENT. MARGIN.

Every one is delighted with Mr. Hickling's system, and as he is fully responsible no fear is felt of losing money. Over 300 people called yesterday, but no boys are ever allowed to speculate.

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Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on
THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.
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$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

CALIFORNIA & OTHER MINING STOCKS.
We buy and sell Mining Stocks
at the SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
and NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,
or elsewhere. Orders executed by us daily on commission.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
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Established 26 years.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ICE CREAM.
HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To Churches, festivals, fairs, and large family orders, 25c. PER QUART.
Charlotte Russe and Jelly, fresh, rich, and delicious. Price below all others. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, $1 PER GALLON, to parties and families.
No. 12 Bible House, and No. 623 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.
H H OOO L H DDDD A Y Y
H H O O L H D D A A Y Y
H H O O L H D D AAAAA Y
HHHH O O L H D D A A Y
H H O O L H D D A A Y
H H O O L H D D A A Y
H H OOO LLLL H DDDD A A Y

PRESENTS
JUST RECEIVED

a large and magnificent assortment of elegant HOLIDAY GOODS in REAL TORTOISE SHELL, IVORY, and JET FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN; also a choice assortment of rich Fans, Pocket-books, &c., ALL at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Repairing neatly done.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The finest stock ever exhibited, for which gold and silver medals were awarded on the other hair.

The MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, unsurpassed for elegance and durability, dressed in twenty different styles of the latest fashions. Made of all long hair, it can be arranged with the greatest of ease; $6 each and upward.

Ladies buying one will be taught free of charge how to arrange the same. Also the largest stock of SWITCHES, CURLS, FINGERPUFFS, INVISIBLE FRONTS for young and old, in handsome designs, retailed at lowest wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

Finest quality, genuine colors, lower than any other house in the country.

INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS

for the front hair, the largest and best made, 20c. each, $2 per dozen.

Combings made up in the most approved manner, roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange.

ADVICE

of how to arrange the hair most becomingly is given by a French artist

FREE OF CHARGE,

and hair arranged artistically on the premises, or at ladies' residences.

A complete assortment of the choicest

BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY,
OR CREME BLANCHE,

A specialty; $1 per box.

F. COUDRAY'S AURORA or GOLDEN FLUID, for bleaching any dark color of hair a fine golden blonde, $1 50 and $3 50 per bottle.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.
L. SHAW'S HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAR,
No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., three doors from Macy's, N. Y.

PARISIAN DRESSES AND CLOAKS,
DESIGNED and MANUFACTURED by
PINGAT, WORTH, PASQUIER,
CANIVET, TAINTURIER, JORDAN AUBREY,
And OTHER DISTINGUISHED FRENCH MODISTES,
In QUALITY and STYLE UNSURPASSED.
Are NOW OFFERED at PRICES
Much Below Cost of Importation,
PRESENTING INDUCEMENTS to THOSE DESIRING ELEGANT COSTUMES

For the Holidays At Real Bargains.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.
PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Springfield, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated, and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 65, inclusive; 100, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 183, 193, 213, 232, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 658, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 676, 681, 682, 709, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,038, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,480 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,892, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,936, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,150, 2,190, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,410, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,525, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 258, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 698, 711, 725, 746, 856, 867, 919, 925, 1,130, 1,135, 1,154, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,443, 1,806, 1,813, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,322, 2,328 No. 2,328, 2,329. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,338, 1,340, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,582, inclusive; 1,592, 1,621, 2,022, 2,276, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $440 24; 87, $537 64; 103, $917 60; 164, $720 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $720 40; 292, $3,858 80; 373, $831 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 484, $867 64; 486, $958 80; 520, $720 40; 666, $1,160 04; 669, $1,034 14; 688, $878 40; 727, $883 52; 712, $853 80; 723, $647; 729, $575 28; 728, $965 88; 747, $888 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $891 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $720 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $720; 1,409, $933 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $720 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,883, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,947, $917 60; 1,981, $1,150; 2,019, $720 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600. 2,590, $1,505 66.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Springfield, Nov. 24, 1877.

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MR. HICKLING, WHO HAS DONE A LARGE banking and brokerage business for many years at No. 72 Broadway, New-York, now provides stocks in small lots to suit.

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1 PER CENT. MARGIN.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY COUPONS.—Coupons from bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, known as "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division," maturing Dec. 1, 1877—being coupon No. 23—will be paid on presentation at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.

ONE-HALF OF THE AMOUNT of each coupon which matured Nov. 1, 1877—being coupon No. 17—from bonds of this company, known as the DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, will be paid on 10th January next at the same bank.

C. S. GREELEY,
H. VILLARD, } Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and Fifty cents ($1 50) per share, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th day of December to the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO have declared their regular quarterly dividend of TWENTY CENTS PER SHARE, (2½ per cent.,) payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on the 12th inst. and open on the 17th inst. H. S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1877.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF PEORIA, Ill., outstanding, due Dec. 1, instant, will be paid on presentation at this bank. N. AMERMAN, Cashier

WINTER RESORTS.
MAGNOLIA, FLA.

C. T. JONES, of the Elberon, N. J., and formerly of the Hoffman House and St. James, New-York, has taken the hotel at Magnolia, Fla., on the St. Johns River. Refers to Mr. Lewis B. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.
A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S New Academy of Dancing Broadway and 53d-st., lessons every day and evening.

DRY GOODS.
E. RIDLEY & SONS
Grand and Allen sts., New-York.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GREETING
OF
SANTA CLAUS.
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
HAPPY NEW YEAR,
(WHEN THEY COME.)
BASEMENT.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EVERYTHING THAT EVERYBODY
ADVERTISES, WORTH ADVERTISING, AND A GREAT MANY OTHER THINGS THAT OTHERS HAVEN'T GOT AND CAN'T GET.
FIRST FLOOR.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, LEATHER SACHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CIGAR CASES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, FANS

ADMISSION TO THEATRES.

SHOULD THE PRICES BE REDUCED?

WHAT THOSE WHO ATTEND THE THEATRE THINK ABOUT IT—SMALL PROFITS MAKE MEN RICH—AMUSEMENT FOR THE PEOPLE MUST BE WITHIN THEIR REACH—A FEW WHO REGARD PRICES AS LOW ENOUGH.

The question of reducing prices of admission to the theatres has excited considerable comment among theatre-goers since its discussion was opened in THE TIMES. The principal managers, in opposing such reduction, take a different view of the subject from that of a large portion of the public which patronizes the theatres, as represented by a number of interviews given below. The common opinion among men who help form the audiences seems to be that a reduction would insure a larger and steadier patronage; that it would open theatre doors to many people of moderate incomes, who have now to find their amusement in less expensive but less satisfactory ways; and that a combination of managers against paying extravagant salaries to their principal actors would enable them to put down the admission without any risk:

Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON sprang up from his chair in the Assay Office, and began walking nervously about the office, swinging his arms vigorously to emphasize what he said. He burst out, "I am heartily in favor of THE TIMES' proposition. In 1839, just in the middle of the business depression caused by the panic of 1837, Billy Mitchell brought to this country the Seguin troupe. It was one of the best companies that ever appeared here. He took the National Theatre, and it was set on fire, and the actors lost everything they had. Mitchell then hired the Olympic, charged 12½ cents for the pit, and 25 cents for the boxes, and made a little fortune. The house was full every night. Let me give you a little photograph story. Two years ago I had some photographs taken by one of the best artists in this city. For 100 I was charging $12 for imperials, and $8 for cartes de visite, and had had but four or five sittings a day. I advised him to reduce his price to $6 for imperials and $3 for cartes. He didn't want to do it at first, but one day he said to me, 'I think your advice is good and I'm going to try it.' I said to him, 'Advertise, advertise largely. Let the people know what you are doing, and if you don't win I'll pay the damages.' Two weeks ago I asked him how the plan was succeeding. He took me through his rooms. They were full. He said: 'This is the way they are all the time now. I had nearly 10,000 sittings last year—from 40 to 50 a day, where I formerly had but 4 or 5.' I tell you times demand lower prices, and the theatre that makes a reduction first makes an 'eleven strike' and knocks the boy down. People can't afford to pay what they once did. Times ain't as they were during the war. Everything is coming down, and theatre tickets have got to follow suit. Now that gold is 102 it is not right to think what was charged when gold was 250. Real estate has shrunk over 25 per cent. in value, bank stock is not paying as it used to, nor is anything else. The difficulty is that the theatrical managers don't encourage people to come and see their plays. Of course, it is the high-priced seats that are sold first. The low-priced seats, as at present managed, are worth nothing at all, and poor people who go to the theatre might as well throw their money away."

A prominent physician, who objected, for professional reasons, to the use of his name, was emphatically in favor of the reduction of prices at the theatres. The whole system of ticket selling had become to him so offensive that it was only now and then, to please a friend visiting the City, that he would go to the theatres at all. A dollar would be ample for a reserved seat, and many of the best people now stay away from the theatres rather than submit to the shameful outrage of the "speculator," working in combination with the manager to swindle fair-minded lovers of the theatre out of their money. He thought that nothing would cure this evil of speculation in theatre tickets but a determined refusal of the public never to buy tickets unless they could have an equal opportunity with all buyers at the box office. "How is it now?" said he. "Why, all the best seats are sent out to the hotel offices, where they are bought up by guests, transient visitors, who are too eager to wait or to refuse to pay an advanced rate, or by the rash and foolish people who have little and spend all for amusement. The hotel offices sell their tickets at $2, and the managers get $1 75 for them. I go to the theatre to buy a seat, and am informed by an impertinent, supercilious fellow in the box office that I cannot have any seats, as they are all taken. As I turn to go away I am pulled by the sleeve, and there stands a man with a bundle of first-class seats, which he will sell to me for $2. I have denounced these men as swindlers, and will not, as many of my friends have joined with me in agreeing, patronize them. If the managers wish to reduce their expenses, let them do away with the present system of employing foreign fops at exorbitant prices to misrepresent us on the stage, while they deprive respectable actors of a living and keep the seats of the theatres empty." The Doctor considered that the performances offered were unworthy of patronage, and that this had much to do with the abandonment of theatres by old patrons."

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome was found in a cheerful and communicative mood after his dinner in the New-York Hotel. Settling himself comfortably upon a cushioned settee, he said he did not think it would be advisable for the theatrical managers to divide the seats in their houses into more grades than at present. He believed the people would not be pleased by such an arrangement. It was his experience that the highest-priced seats in a theatre, excepting the boxes, are the most readily sold. It is a matter of pride with our theatre-goers to occupy the seats that are inaicated by their price to be the best. For instance, years ago, in the time of the old Park Theatre, that portion of the house which is now considered the best was called the pit, and was allotted to the auditors who paid least for admission. As soon as its advantages were discovered the front portion was railed off and seats in it were sold higher than in any other part of the house. The demand for seats there increased, and from time to time the railing was moved back. The theatrical managers were willing to keep the higher-priced seats within a small space, but the public compelled them to increase that space. Mr. Jerome thought that our theatrical manages are neither pig-headed nor grasping. He believed that they recognized that it would be a good thing to reduce prices of admission to their theatres, but were unable to reduce them on account of their heavy expenses. Before the managers can lessen their prices, the charges that are imposed upon them for actors, for stage adornments, &c., must be lessened.

Mr. CLARK BELL, of the law firm of Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, said it was a question which the managers of all the theatres ought to take into serious consideration, because it was one which was of vast importance, not only to the managers, but to their patrons. Lester Wallack had gone over to the Grand Opera-house and made money at reduced rates of admission. Mr. Bell said he looked in at the same house on Monday night of last week, on the opening night of the engagement of Miss Regina Dace, and he was astonished at the immense crowd. He had never seen such a crowd in any theatre in this City since the grand ovation tendered to Charlotte Cushman on the occasion of her retirement from the stage, at Booth's Theatre. Before the war the prices of admission to all the theatres, and even to the opera were very much lower than they are now. One dollar for a reserved seat to the opera was then considered an exorbitant price. The advance to present rates was made during the war, when money was plenty, times were flush, and gold was at an enormous premium. But times are changed. We are now living in an era of extreme financial and business depression, money is not so plenty as it used to be, gold is down almost to par, and there seems to be no good reason why managers of theatres should not take into serious consideration the subject of reducing the prices of admission to something like a level with the times.

Mr. Daniel M. Bixby was very willing to say what he thought about the prices ruling at theatres, and he thought they were decidedly too high. "A dollar is enough for a reserved seat, and if the managers don't reduce their charges they will all fail one of these dull days." He thought that there was a combined effort on the part of the managers to hide the fact that the war was over and that prices for entertainment should not be greater now than they were before the rise in all prices that was caused by inflation. If the managers complain that their plays cost much more, it is easy for them to do as other business men have done—reduce their expenses to conform somewhat to the financial situation. "It's absurd to go to the managers to find out what shall be a just price of admission to their houses, as they will never consider them too high, even after they have gouged their patrons out of the extra quarter of a dollar which they obtain by combining with the ticket speculators. No, a dollar is enough for a reserved seat, and the managers cannot too soon admit the fact, and offer some inducement to the people who have abandoned the theatre, as being too expensive, to once more indulge frequently in the pleasure which they now enjoy much less frequently than they formerly did."

Mr. DANIEL DREW was yesterday sitting at a table in the bar-room of the St. James Hotel when he was approached by a reporter of THE TIMES and asked for his opinion about the propriety of reducing charges for theatrical performances. Mr. Drew did not at first comprehend the purport of the inquiry, and eyed the reporter as if he suspected a joke. When the idea finally dawned upon him his eyes brightened, and he looked up with an amiable glance. "Oh, I don't know anything about the theatres nowadays, and can't say anything on that subject. Why, its 20 years since I was in a theatre. I don't even know what they charge. I rather guess you'll have to let me off on this matter, for I really haven't an opinion."

TAX Commissioner GEORGE H. ANDREWS said that he had not been in a theatre for 40 years, and consequently could not be regarded as a judge of theatrical affairs. He had been surprised to hear that the theatres had attracted any audiences at all during the recent years of financial embarrassment. He supposed that the people needed relaxation, and that they would be glad to get it at a smaller expense. He saw no reason why the prices of amusement should not be reduced as well as other prices.

Police Commissioner JOEL B. ERHARDT thought that the reduction of rates of admission to the theatres was only a question of time. When the managers tired of empty houses they would lower the price of seats. As a matter of fact, rents were lower now than during the war times, not higher, as some of the managers had said. In regard to the actors' salaries, there was no reason why they should not be reduced. If the managers of New-York would unite and refuse to pay such exorbitant rates to stars, country managers would soon follow their example. A young man whose salary was $35 a week a few years ago had hard work to make $25 now. He could not afford to pay a whole day's earnings to take a lady to the theatre. If he could get a good seat at a lower price he would take it. Commissioner Erhardt believed a larger scale of prices would be acceptable to American playgoers, and that, if New-York managers would adopt the English plan of admitting people to the theatres at half price after the first half of the performance, they would lose nothing by it.

Mayor ELY said: "I think that if prices were reduced, say one-half, without diminishing the quality of the entertainment, it would, of course, bring larger audiences. As I have only been inside a theatre once during the present calendar year, and on that occasion I was admitted on a complimentary ticket, I don't think it becomes me to criticise the entertainment. On the occasion to which I refer I saw Mary Anderson in the "Lady of Lyons," and I was greatly pleased at her performance. As to the expenses of the theatres, that is a matter on which I am not competent to speak. The theatres have to pay for licenses, and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents have control over that matter under a State law, and they receive the money. I have heard no complaint from any place as to the excessiveness of the license fee charged, except from the proprietors of the Aquarium, and I think they should be relieved, but I find that the law will not permit it.

Recorder HACKETT said that as far as his experience in theatrical matters went, he did not think managers could give a first-class entertainment at lower prices than were now charged. Actors were paid higher salaries now than they had ever been, and plays were put upon the stage in a more costly fashion. The costumes and settings were very expensive, and managers were subjected to a very heavy outlay. He did not know of any person who objected to paying good prices for good entertainments, knowing the expense incurred in getting them up. He had paid $2 a seat for an entertainment a few days since, and thought the money well spent. His opinion was that if the public wished good entertainments they should be willing to support them.

Dr. CHARLES PHELPS thought that the matter was one upon which he was not so competent as a theatrical manager to express an opinion. He thought that the managers were the best judges of their own affairs, and that, although it seemed to a layman more desirable to have full houses at lower prices than to continue the present rates and have many vacant seats, yet he did not wish to question the wisdom of the managers' course.

STEPHEN FISKE'S OPINION.

Mr. Fiske laughed and said: "I read the article in Sunday's TIMES, and also the interviews with managers—with managers that have been and with managers that want to be. They all appear to be comfortable and satisfied; they all have crowded houses, and they are all making from $350 to $1,000 a day. So I don't see why I should depart from what seems to be the established policy of the theatrical profession. I, too am comfortable and well satisfied, and I have no reforms of any kind to propose. These rich managers, these retired managers, and these prosperous managers, who are all wealthy and all satisfied, ought to do something for the public which has enriched them so liberally; but for myself, who look upon theatrical management as a plain business transaction and try to give the patrons of my theatre the worth of their money, I haven't yet heard any grumbling and I have no grumbles to make. The prices of my theatre are already graded. Practically, a gentleman can come into the theatre for whatever price he pleases. He may show himself and his party by taking a private box and paying $15 for it. He may enjoy the play with his party in a Parisian box at a cost of $10. He may save the trouble of going up stairs by sitting in the orchestra seats for $1 50. He may have what I consider the best seats in the house—in the balcony—for $1. He can have a reserved seat in the family-circle for 75 cents, or he may have admission to the family circle, where he will meet quite as good people as himself, for 50 cents. The talk about lowering the prices of a theatre reducing the establishment to second or third class is, from my point of view, absurd. The public judge a theatre, not by its prices but by its attractions, and so long as a house gives first-class entertainments it never can rank as a second-class theatre. If I thought that my prices were keeping my patrons away from the theatre, I should lower them at once without consultation or combination with any other house; but by strict attention to business, by spending my money on the stage, and not on outside attractions, I have managed to get along very nicely, and I think I see those good times coming which have been so long predicted, in which I, too, shall be making from $300 to $1,000 a day. In which case I hereby promise that after one year of such days I will end all controversy about prices, so far as the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is concerned, by throwing it open for a month free to the generous public.

THE VIEWS OF A FAMILY MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit one who is exceedingly fond of theatre-going to write a few lines on this subject. It is simple folly for managers of theatres to assert that people do not care so much as to cost of admission as they do for quality of play. As one of the people in fair circumstances, I know such position to be false. We like good plays, and we like fair prices. We fail to find any reason for war prices at the theatres, when in all other wants we have had great reductions. As a proof of this, why, with possibly the trifling exceptions of Sothern and Jefferson, can you find so many vacant seats any night?

The managers say the "salaries are too high." This is primarily their business. However, they may rest assured that if they do not find some means to reduce admissions they will all go into bankruptcy. Now, permit me to state my case—the case of thousands: I am a married man, have a wife and children; we all like to go to the theatre, and we have always had the best seats, and will not go if we cannot get them. In the good old times when $10-bills were plenty I had no hesitation in paying $7 50 for five seats. The money is now an object; consequently, we rarely go, and, when we do go, we go but once—formerly several times—to the same play. A few words more as to a plan to meet the public wants, and I have done.

For single admission let the price remain $1 50; for two let the price be $2 50; for three, $3 50; for five, $5, or in some such ratio. By this plan a young man may take his lady or a father his family; all will be satisfied, and the managers will have better houses and more profits. A plan similar to this was inaugurated at the recent exhibition of the American Institute, and proved a great success. In issuing such tickets all the coupons must be attached to one admission ticket for the party, only to be detached by the doorkeeper, which system would drive the speculators to some other business, for these tickets they could not afford to deal in. It will be admitted that the times have not improved since the Fall of 1876; yet due to this change of system by the managers of the exhibition, the balance of account this year as compared to the last is the comfortable sum of $20,000. Prices have fallen, and will fall—all but theatrical managers admit it; and foolish indeed is the man who fails to meet the situation and direct his efforts accordingly. EQUITY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1877.

COME DOWN TO A DOLLAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports that you published in Monday's edition of THE TIMES of the managers of the theatres in this City have attracted much attention. If the managers had reflected they would have discovered the weakness of their position. "The theatre is a luxury." Yes; and in hard times curtailment commences by cutting off expenses in that line. Luxuries are the first to come down in prices. Why should actors demand the same wages that they received years ago? If a dress costs $125, as Mr. Boucicault asserts, did it not cost double that price six years ago? If it costs $5,000 for new scenery, would it not have cost $8,000 in 1872? Will not a salary of $50 per week now go as far as $75 or $100 in inflated times? Are not $100 much more to the manager than $150 used to be as a nightly profit? Do not your programmes, orchestra, ushers, &c., cost you much less now than formerly? If the managers would take your advice and reduce the price, say of orchestra chairs from $1 50 to $1, and other seats in proportion, they would soon realize that theatres would receive such a benefit as they have not had for years. There is no reason why this luxury should be the only one that should not suit its prices to the times. I have not attended the theatre this Winter simply because times are hard and tickets are too high. THEATRE.

TWO DOLLARS THE REAL PRICE FOR GOOD SEATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The basis of all the arguments of the managers in the interviews with them published in your enterprising paper of to-day is that $1 50 is the price for the best seats, and they are always sold—in fact, sell better than cheaper ones. But they do not say—what New-Yorkers have commenced to find out in the past year—that it is impossible to obtain at their theatres, on any evening, the desirable seats in the house for $1 50, from the fact that speculators, by day and night, stand at their theatres with all of these seats in their possession, the price of which is $2 each. And from the intimacy of speculators and treasurers, is it not a proper deduction that the prices for the best seats in New-York theatres are $2, instead of $1 50? MALVOLIO.

THE NEW COAL COMBINATION.

FORM OF AGREEMENT TO BE CONSIDERED AT THURSDAY'S MEETING—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY TO JOIN—THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

It has already been reported in THE TIMES that the six great coal companies have agreed to meet in this City on Thursday next for the purpose of endeavoring to form a new combination similar to that which was in operation two or three years ago. On Saturday last the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has hitherto refused to join in a combination, held a meeting, as a result of which President Scott has promised to attend the conference on Thursday. Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, has consulted with the representatives of the other companies, and has prepared a form of agreement founded on their joint views for the consideration of the meeting.

It is in substance as follows: The combination shall be for three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880. A Board of Control shall be established, composed of one representative of each of the following companies: Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central of New-Jersey, Delaware and Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Pennsylvania Coal, and Pennsylvania Railroad. The board shall have a President and Treasurer, and shall meet monthly or oftener if necessary. Each member shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the percentage allotted to his company of the joint production of coal. The percentage is to be determined at Thursday's meeting. It being understood that all qualities and sizes of anthracite coal, including buckwheat and pea coal, shall be included, except coal dirt and culm; and also that all coal used for raising steam and heating at coal mines and breakers, or any anthracite coal shipped and consigned to the Pacific coast, or to any foreign country other than the Dominion of Canada or the West India Islands, may be deducted, but in all cases a proper statement of all such foreign shipments, with name of vessel carrying the cargo, date and amount of bill of lading, and port of consignment, shall be made to the Board of Control from time to time. In all cases except where expressly provided otherwise, that company upon whose line the coal either leaves the breaker, or whose line the coal first reaches in transit, shall be charged with and become responsible for such coal, and each company shall be considered in this connection as the owner and responsible for any of the branch or auxiliary lines, whether of railroad or canal, which may be owned, controlled, or operated by it, or which may belong to its system of railways or canals. At the beginning of each year the entire production of that year shall be agreed upon, but the Board of Control may increase or curtail the quantity to be produced in any month according to the demands of the market. Each company shall pay weekly into a designated bank to the credit of the Board of Control 40 cents for each ton of its quota as a fund, out of which penalties incurred by such company shall be payable, but every month any surplus remaining above $15,000 for each 10 cents, for each company's yearly quota shall be paid back, and at the end of each year the total surpluses remaining shall be repaid to the several companies in cash. The business year shall begin Jan. 1 and close Dec. 31. Each company shall furnish full weekly and monthly statements of tonnages, with such detail as may be required by the Board of Control. The penalty for overproduction, payable at the end of each month, shall be $1 25 per ton of excess. This will be given pro rata to companies which may fall behind their quota. Any deficiency in the penalty fund must be made up immediately by the delinquent company. The tonnage of coal shall be divided into competitive and local. The former shall include all coal, except that to the foreign countries and the Pacific coast, which reaches the Hudson River or New-York Bay, or which passes out of the Capes of the Delaware or through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the minimum prices for all such competitive tonnage shall be established monthly by the Board of Control, beginning in each year with the month of April, and gradually advancing in price until Winter, it being understood that no decrease of price shall be made after the month of December until the following April; provided, however, that for manufacturers season contracts may be taken at fixed prices for the year, to be established by the Board of Control at the beginning of each season. For sales of competitive tonnage no higher commission shall be paid to agents than 10 cents per ton, but upon all local tonnage each company to have the right to establish such prices as it pleases. The Board of Control shall have no power to order absolute suspensions of mining except in the months of December, January, February, and March, and then only by a vote of at least 65 out of the 100.

If the above plan is approved, it is recommended that entire suspension of mining take place from Dec. 24, 1877, to Jan. 12, 1878, inclusive; from Jan. 27 to Feb. 16, inclusive, and from March 4 to March 23, inclusive. The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the five days ending Nov. 30, and closing the coal year for the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads, compared with their respective amounts for the previous coal year:

	Week.	1877.	1876.	Increase.
Reading R. R.	167,659	7,255,317	5,595,206	1,660,110
Schuyl. Nav.	28,592	814,036	660,564	153,471
Leh. Valley	75,194	4,093,194	3,782,000	411,194
D., L. & West.	80,144	2,908,198	1,999,599	8,598
Shamokin	12,407	723,275	516,710	206,565
Central N. J.	76,005	2,869,877	2,502,510	67,367
Un'd R. R. N. J.		961,746	808,170	153,576
Penn. Coal	24,498	957,148	1,007,829	*50,681
Del. & Hudson.	75,51	1,69-9,761	1,827,78-	*138,121
Hun. & B. Top.	7,187	296,187	277,988	18,184
Penn. R. R.	24,436	1,252,25	1,161,195	86,303
Clearfield, Pa	23,15-	1,274,52	1,117,925	156,598

*Decrease.

The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 18,789,033 tons against 17,593,219 for the same period last year, an increase of 195,814 tons. The total amount of bituminous mined for the year is 3,339,018 tons, against 3,420,238 tons for corresponding period last year, a decrease of 81,220 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the coal year is 22,128,051 tons, against 21,013,457 tons to same date last year, an increase of 1,114,594 tons.

The Delaware and Hudson Company have withdrawn their circular quotations, and advanced the price of coal 50 cents per ton. The officials of the company say they have sold sufficient coal for the present month. The Pennsylvania Coal Company are selling no coal at present. The Philadelphia and Reading Company have advanced prices 50 cents per ton, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 30 to 40 cents per ton from last prices.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

The celebrated Meriden Britannia Company have now two stores in this City, one at No. 550 Broadway, the other—their new one—at No. 46 East Fourteenth-street, (Union-square.) The work of this company enjoys a reputation second to none. Dealers who buy of them for selling again invariably recommend their goods with the assurance that "we keep nothing but the work of the Meriden Company." It is chiefly due to the efforts of this company that electro-plated ware has become so popular. In superb workmanship, artistic design, and good wearing qualities, the electro-plated goods manufactured by this corporation are all that the most fastidious could desire; and it has the great advantage, too, of not being a temptation to thieves. The owner of the finest and most costly service of electro-plated ware made, can go to bed with the sweet consciousness that no thief will trouble himself to carry it off; for your thief cares for little else than the solid metal article, which he can put into his melting pot and thus destroy all chances of identification. To people, however, who are not in the burglar profession, the electro-plated ware of the Meriden Company is all-sufficient. Everything that art and skill of the highest kind can do to improve it is done. It derives its chief value from this source. It is the artistic workmanship which is the one costly thing about it, and no one who looks over the many beautiful specimens of work exhibited at the stores of this company but feels some pride at the high degree of excellence which American manufacture has attained. The silver-plated table-ware, the magnificent epergnes, centre-pieces, dishes and covers, the spoons, forks and cutlery, the thousand and one little adjuncts to a well-set table, as salt-cellars, castors, napkin-rings, knife-rests, &c., which are displayed here, cannot be matched at the same cost anywhere in this country or in Europe. Labor-saving machinery has had its effect in this trade as in so many others, in enabling the manufacturer to turn out as good an article at a lower price than his European rival. Whatever the Meriden Britannia Company does, it does well; and the purchaser of their wares knows when he buys that he is getting something which is exactly what it pretends to be. There is no sham work, or even poor work. What he is willing to pay for that he can have, and he will always get the full value of the purchase money.

MR. BONNER'S FRIGHTENED HORSES.

A valuable team of trotters belonging to Mr. Robert Bonner, and driven by one of his sons, became frightened while passing through Central Park, and dashed off at a fearful pace. When near the gate at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue the team collided with a wagon driven by a Mr. Allen. Both wagons were badly damaged, but neither of the occupants was injured. Mr. Bonner's horses were stopped at Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue by Patrolman Hall, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The horses, which are valued at $15,000, were not injured.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bank Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of Albany, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull and J. N. Thacher, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

D. Thomas Vail, of Troy, and William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge W. L. Learned, of the New-York Supreme Court, and Henry Crawford, of Chicago, are at the St. James Hotel.

United States District Attorney Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y.; ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $4,830,-796.

We have received "a widow's mite," $5, for a disabled clergyman and wife.

The members of the Cotton Exchange voted yesterday, by a large majority, to observe the day before Christmas and the day before New Year's as holidays.

George C. Lynch, aged 18, of No. 316 Hart-street, Brooklyn, was severely injured by being caught in some machinery while at work at No. 694 Broadway, yesterday.

A case containing 2,000 cigars, from the steam-ship Pommerania, from Hamburg, was sent to the seizure-room of the Custom-house yesterday, on account of irregularities.

A meeting of the American Athletic Club, for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business, will be held to-morrow evening at No. 306 Fourth-avenue.

A lodge of sorrow will be held in the Grand Lodge-room, Masonic Temple, this evening at 8 o'clock, by Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M. The ceremonies will be most impressive.

A lecture on the "Poetry of the Future," written by Mr. George Edgar Montgommery, will be delivered on Friday evening next before the Manhattan Liberal Club, at Science Hall, in Eighth-street.

The New-York Academy of the Useful Arts will hold a meeting this evening at the Cooper Union. A paper on "New Processes for the Manufacture of Iron," will be read by William H. St. John.

The fifth anniversary of the Chapel of the Puritans, in West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, will be celebrated by a fair and general entertainments on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the present week.

The bark Pekin, Capt. Hardy, which sailed from this port loaded with grain for Cardiff on Oct. 29, is now 43 days out, and no tidings have been received from her. Pendergast Brothers & Co., her agents, say that they are not alarmed about her.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held a secret meeting yesterday and adjourned until to-day. Vice-President Green said that they were considering a subject altogether different from the question of declaring a dividend, but what it was he would not tell.

Two illuminated lectures by Prof. P. W. Barnard, will be delivered in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, Fortieth-street, near Lexington-avenue, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, respectively. The first is entitled "Around the World in 90 Minutes," and the second "Sight Seeing in Italy."

Frank Ferguson, the well-known horse dealer, has purchased Garvey Walker's black mare May Bird for $10,000. May Bird has a record of 2:19¼ to harness. It is said by the "shrewd ones" that she has been purchased as a road horse for Robert Bonner to make up a team to beat the celebrated team of William H. Vanderbilt.

The Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs have received communications from the owners of the buildings occupied by the Eighth and Ninth regiments, declining to accept the rents offered for them, and they are to be notified by the committee that no advance will be made, and that they should send in their final answers to-morrow at noon.

An application was made by Mr. Bennett, of Washington, to Mayor Ely yesterday, to have Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson purchased by the City. It was made for the State of Tennessee, the price being $30,000. Mr. Bennett, however, stated that it could be purchased at half that sum. The Mayor referred him to the Park Commissioners.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Mr. Francis Copentt, who died under such singular circumstances on the 5th inst. at the Chesterfield Hotel, No. 208 Fifth-avenue. The verdict rendered was that deceased "came to his death by suffocation, the result of stupor caused by inhalation of a compound containing chloroform, administered by himself for the purpose of relieving an erysipelatous inflammation of the face."

Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree this evening, at Kane Lodge-rooms, on which occasion R. W. Robert T. Hoy will preside. He will be assisted in the work by R. W. Mortimer C. Addoms, Isaac H. Brown, William V. King, John C. Boak, Charles S. Arthur, Isaac Teichman, and Gregory Satterle. R. W. James E. Morrison, it is expected, will give the historical part of the decree. An attractive programme has been prepared by W. Brother Godchaud.

At the close of Rev. Mr. Corning's lectures on Art, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, Rev. Dr. Bellows offered a series of resolutions which were seconded by Rev. Dr. Bevan, and unanimously adopted, reciting that the audiences who have listened to Mr. Corning's lectures have felt themselves highly favored in being the first to gather in the fruits of his studies, and recommending his lectures to other communities as worthy of the respect and admiration of all who desire to learn the history of art.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception at their rooms in Association Hall last evening. Every seat was occupied, and many persons were unable to gain admission, the house being crowded. The programme consisted of the performance of a number of interesting tricks in magic, by Herr Schlaam; a violin solo, "The Bird on the Tree," by Mr. Carl Lanzer, with an encore; a cornophone solo, by Herr Schlaam, and a zylophone solo by Mr. Charles Lowe, Jr. Mr. August Yung, Jr., presided at the piano.

A meeting of tradesmen was held last night at No. 10 Stanton-street, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Union. The objects of the meeting were to take measures to aid the cigar-makers who are now on strike, and to urge those present to form trades-unions in connection with their respective trades. Mr. John Fortune presided, and delivered a short address, and asked that a liberal collection be made for the cigar strikers. Between the donations from the representatives of the various trades-unions present and the general subscriptions over $500 were collected for the strikers. Resolutions were then passed supporting the strikers, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Farjeon is to read this evening at Dr. Cuyler's church, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Nursery.

George E. Jeannot, of the firm of Jeannot Brothers, whose watch-case factory is in State-street, is missing. He left the factory about a week ago, and has not since been heard from. He is 33 years of age, weighs 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches in height, has dark complexion, brown eyes, chin whiskers, moustache, and black hair sprinkled with gray, and wears a silver badge with his name engraved on it, and a gold badge of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Thirty disabled policemen, whose injuries have been received while performing Police duty, were, by order of the Commissioners, examined by the Police Surgeons yesterday. The object of the examination is to detail for special duty the disabled men, and place the young, healthy officers, who have secured easy positions by political influence, on patrol duty. Such veterans as John Beatty, who was shot by a rough a year ago, after nearly 20 years' faithful service; De La Hunt, one of whose arms was fractured in the riots of 1863; Rogers, and others, will probably obtain the preferred positions.

George Abrahams, alias "Cale" Gunnion, alias Charles Jones, one of the most expert burglars in the country, was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for eight years by Judge Moore. John C. Melton, who was arrested with Abrahams for breaking into a butcher store in Greenpoint, was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. The court-room was crowded with thieves while the men were being sentenced, and as the officers feared an attempt at rescue, Judge Moore ordered that the doors of the court be closed and that no person be allowed to pass out except the prisoners and the officers having them in charge. Abrahams was at one time arrested on suspicion of being the Nathan murderer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Andrew McFall has presented a petition to the Yonkers Board of Aldermen complaining of what he calls the "criminal conduct of the Mayor and Aldermen Shonnan, Morse, and Hicks."

Mr. Nelson H. Baker, the Democratic District Attorney elect for Westchester County, who resides at Sing Sing, has resigned the office of Justice of the Peace, which he had held for a number of years.

The December term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced at White Plains yesterday, Justice Calvin E. Pratt, of the Supreme Court, presiding. The civil calendar contains 112 causes for trial.

Rev. James Alderman, Methodist, of Albany, has been appointed to fill the vacant Chaplaincy of Sing Sing Prison, but will not enter upon the discharge of the duties till April next. Meanwhile, at the request of Warden Clark, Sing Sing village clergymen will officiate in turn on Sundays.

The investigation of the frauds in the New-Rochelle Savings Bank is not yet concluded, nor are the pass-books in; but the committee of the depositors and the committee of the Trustees, acting jointly, have determined that the following figures show Humphrey's defalcations for the past five years, according to comparisons of pass-books and ledgers so far made: 1873, $20; 1874, $1,090; 1875, $121 88; 1876, $3,268 75; 1877, $6,427 85; total, $10,928 48. The number of pass-books out is unknown, but it is believed there are but few. The last hundred of those examined have not disclosed an aggregate steal of more than $500. The smallest steal was $10, and the largest $2,500. Humphrey said in his letter to Trustee Lambden that his frauds amounted to $12,000, and that they began at the time he lost a house by fire a few years ago. That was in 1874. Humphrey bought a house uninsured and permitted it to stand so, and in a short time it was burned down. At the time it was said that his loss was about $1,000. The $20 deficiency in 1873, is is conceded, is not a fraud but an error in the account. There is a rumor in New-Rochelle that Humphrey has been seen in New-York City recently.

NEW-JERSEY.

A New-York ice company have erected some very large ice-houses at Greenwood Lake.

The wife of W. P. McGregor, a well-known insurance and real estate agent in Paterson, died in that city Sunday evening from septæmia, a kind of slow blood poisoning, a few days after giving birth to twins, who are yet living.

The Orange people, who live along the line of what is known as the Orange Branch of the Montclair Road, complain that Receiver Hobart does not run the cars over the branch. It is said that it will not pay the company to give any attention to the Orange business.

Patrick Sinon was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for stealing 101 sheep-skins, valued at $126 25, which had been intrusted to him for delivery to a party in New-York who had purchased the skins at the abottoir. Sinon sold the skins to a third party on his own account.

There is nothing new in the Oothout, Tracy & Davenport robbery at Jersey City, Mr. Oothout still remaining unconscious, and the Police being unable to get the slightest clue to work upon. Why the parties should have kept the matter from the Police from 12:30 until 5 o'clock Saturday has not been explained.

A Newark Police officer yesterday morning found three boys seated at a bonfire, in a vacant lot in South Broad-street, making a meagre breakfast on 13 loaves of bread. He marched them to the station-house, where the confessed that they had stolen the bread from F. W. Ryan's store, No. 308 Mulberry-street, where it had been left by a baker before the store was open. They gave their names and ages as Valentine Geppner, 17; Henry C. Weber, 18, and Joseph Gerger, 15. The two former were sent to the Penitentiary for 90 days each, and the latter will go to the City Home.

THE CRESCENT AND CROSS BALL.

The grand ball of the Society of the Crescent and the Cross, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the wounded of both the Russian and Turkish Armies, will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. The tickets, which are fine specimens of the engraver's art, are printed on large, folded cards, on the front of each of which is a scroll in red, surrounding a crescent and a cross, and containing the legend, "The wounded should have the protection of both symbols." Beneath this device, in black, is the announcement of the ball and its object. On the back is a list of the officers of the Society of the Crescent and the Cross, while inside are the names of the managers of the ball, nearly 500 in number, and comprising the leading ladies and gentlemen of New-York society. The price of the tickets is $5 each, and it is expected by the projectors of the affair that the proceeds will constitute a handsome offering to the Muscovites and Moslems now suffering from wounds received in the recent sanguinary conflicts in European and Asiatic Turkey.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—A little son of Mr. Coonean, of St. Joseph-st., was burned to death today, his clothes catching fire while playing with matches.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10.—Inspectors of the Life-saving Stations of the Third District have arrived to drill the crews and see that the stations are fully equipped for Winter service.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

If BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is not the best plaster in the world. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. Benas, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Bickford, A. Bornholz, C. Dooley, John H. Fay, B. C. Jarvis, William Johnson, Mrs. Keens and child, Dr. Arthur Z. Kolner, W. W. Lecompte, Jose Rodriguez, M. Rodriguez, Mrs. M. A. Stray, E. J. Wigg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets..11:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook.11:40	Gov. Island.12:29	Hell Gate....1:51

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 10.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, DEC. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Eleanora, Johnson Portland, J. F. Ames: Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.: Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia, James

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8190. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS—ADVERSE REPORT ON THE NOMINEES FOR COLLECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICER MADE—NO ACTION BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Committee on Commerce had a meeting to-day, at which all the members were present except Senators Ransom and Dennis. The latter left his vote with the committee, so that the roll-call shows only the absence of Mr. Ransom, who is sick. Mr. Conkling brought up the nominations for Collector and Naval Officer of New-York and laid them before the committee, making a brief statement of the circumstances, which are pretty well known to the public. Mr. Spencer moved that the nominations be reported to the Senate with a recommendation that they be rejected. On this motion there was some discussion, in which the two Democratic members, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Randolph, took no part. The yeas and nays being called on Mr. Spencer's resolution, it was carried by the affirmative votes of Messrs. Conkling, Spencer, Patterson, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, and Dennis. Gordon and Randolph voted against the motion. Mr. Dennis, who voted with the Republicans, is a Democrat. Afterward there was a brief executive session of the Senate at which these nominations were reported adversely, according to the action of the committee, and were placed upon the calendar of executive business. The ground upon which the committee voted to reject the nominations was that Secretary Sherman had refused to give any information why Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell were suspended, and therefore the Senate, acting blindly upon the matter, would do an injustice to those gentlemen, and would attach to their names a disgrace without knowing why. It will be seen that the whole question of the duty of the Executive in respect to communicating information and reasons for making appointments and removals will be brought before the Senate for discussion, and may lead to a prolonged debate in continuation of that which began in the extra session. It may be, on the other hand, and is partly promised, that the nominations will be acted upon without much debate between this and the adjournment on Saturday. It is clear that Mr. Conkling feels certain of his ability to secure the rejection of Roosevelt and Prince by the Senate, else he would have resorted to means which are within his power of preventing the Senate from acting upon them. He might have delayed them until after the recess, or until the end of the session; but it is evident that he is now prepared to enter upon the contest to secure their rejection. Of course, the same reason would prevent the confirmation of any other officers the President might nominate, so that it now appears probable that Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cornell will retain their offices to the end of their term of appointment. Mr. Merritt was reported favorably to the Senate for Surveyor of the Port, in the place of Gen. Sharpe, whose term has expired, and will no doubt be speedily confirmed. It is stated by a member of the Cabinet that no nomination will be made for the Collectorship at New-Orleans until the New-York cases have been disposed of. If this is true, it would indicate that the President is equally anxious with Mr. Conkling to have the New-York matter decided in some way and placed among the things settled and determined.

After the executive session to-day the Democratic Senators met in caucus to consider what should be their course of action with reference to the New-York nominations. The discussion developed the fact that Senators Thurman, Eaton, Vorhees, Dennis, Garland, and Armstrong will vote with Mr. Conkling to reject the nominations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Prince.

THE SILVER DOLLAR QUESTION.

THE MATTHEWS RESOLUTION AND THE BLAND BILL—CONFIDENCE OF THE INFLATIONISTS IN THE PASSAGE OF BOTH BEFORE THE RECESS—THE ACTION YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Silver bill did not get before the Senate to-day, since the resolution of Stanley Matthews came up as unfinished business, and, contrary to expectations, the silver men generally voted to continue its discussion, and left the Silver bill to follow action upon Matthews' resolution. An earnest attempt was made by Mr. Allison to have the Silver bill taken up, but Mr. Jones even voted against it, the roll-call standing 42 to 18. After this vote was taken there was little difficulty in securing an executive session and afterward an adjournment. It was stated that the resolution would be further discussed to-morrow, and that several Senators desired to speak upon it, and no effort was made to press the vote this afternoon. The movement of the silver men is inexplicable. Since it is their desire to secure the passage of the Silver bill this week, of course every day spent upon the resolution of Mr. Matthews reduces, by so much, the time in which they can debate and act upon the Silver bill, and, moreover, sessions like to-day's permit the anti-silver men to reserve their strength for effective opposition and delaying tactics, if they desire to prevent a vote before the holidays. It seems to have been determined, however, that Matthews' resolution shall be passed first, and this renders the prospects of the silver legislation more uncertain than before. The silver men claim that they are able to secure, before Saturday, the passage of the Matthews' resolution and the Silver bill, and their action in voting to continue the former would indicate that they are extremely confident of their strength. The discussion itself has been of no value thus far, but it is probable that some strong speeches will be made before the final vote upon the Silver bill is reached, though the opponents of that bill may not think best to dispose of their ammunition in attacking the useless expressions of opinion which Mr. Matthews seeks to obtain from both Houses.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE CABINET—NO DECISION ON RECOGNIZING DIAZ—THE PROTECTION OF THE RIO GRANDE BORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Mexican question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but no conclusion was reached touching the recognition of the Diaz Government. The Senatorial reports being printed in some newspapers were alluded to, and the opinion of members of Cabinet is that these stories originate with persons who are interested in promoting war, and who are desirous of preventing the recognition of Diaz. No apprehensions are entertained by the President and Cabinet that there will be any disturbance of our present friendly relations with the Mexican Governments.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today received an oral statement from Gen. Ord and letters from the Secretary of War and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan in regard to the necessity of making permanent provision for the protection of the Texas frontier by the establishment of military posts, &c. The committee, after a brief discussion of the matter, authorized Mr. Maxey to report a bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of suitable posts on the Rio Grande, to be located at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War has nothing new to present regarding affairs on the Rio Grande. It is not probable that any troops will be ordered to Texas at present in addition to those designated in recent orders for duty in that department, but the companies from Minnesota, Carlisle Barracks, and other points, that have been ordered to this section will be likely to have reinforcements from the recruiting stations, as may be required.

There is news at Army Head-quarters from Lieut. Bullis and the party with him. They are safe, and have made one or two captures of Indian raiders.

RAILROAD LOBBYING IN CONGRESS.

MR. HEWITT ADDED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE PACIFIC ROAD—MR. THOMAS SCOTT'S DESIRES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Speaker Randall, just before adjournment of the House this afternoon, appointed Mr. Hewitt a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hewitt will take his place at the foot of the committee, and Mr. Throckmorton is at its head, and, on the whole, is likely to remain there. He continues to talk of not wanting to be Chairman, but has made no definite proposal looking to a withdrawal. Mr. Morrison says Mr. Throckmorton cannot cease to be Chairman unless he retires altogether from the committee. His retirement would please Mr. Morrison very much, as he would thus become Chairman in due course, and the committee would be weakened as a subsidy organization. The committee met to-day, Mr. Throckmorton acting as Chairman, and a motion was made to distribute the business before the committee, but it was laid aside because of Mr. Randall's intimations privately made that he would appoint a member of the committee to-day, so that it would be full to-morrow. There is a report among some of the opponents of Mr. Thomas Scott that the real purpose of the committee when it met to-day was to appoint a sub-committee favorable to Mr. Scott's desires, and that this purpose was defeated, not by any open demonstration but, by the peculiar influences which operate in such cases, and that the contest outside the committee is still very strong to secure such an organization as will interfere with Mr. Scott's programme. Of course, the representatives of the other railroads who are here are engaged in the effort to defeat Mr. Scott. On the other hand, it is denied from inside the committee that any pressure was felt or perceived, and it is stated that the distribution of business was delayed until to-morrow simply on the ground that the committee would then have a complete membership. It is pretty clear that the railroad lobbying in behalf of all the interests will result in nothing before the holidays, except that some point may be secured in preliminary skirmishing, as it were, for the grand battle which is to be fought when Congress again comes together.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

PROJECT FOR THE RESTORATION OF OUR TRADE WITH BRAZIL AND OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES—ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING DIRECT COMMUNICATION BY STEAM-SHIP LINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A committee, consisting of Messrs. Lorin Blodget, George Burnham, C. J. Harrah, and W. C. Allison, representing the manufacturers and merchants of Philadelphia, appeared to-day before the House Committee on Commerce to urge some action on the part of Congress to establish direct communication with Brazil, with a view of promoting American mercantile interests in South America. These gentlemen urge that the establishment of semi-monthly communication by steam-ships with Brazil will enable us to obtain a very large proportion of the commerce of South American countries that is now enjoyed almost exclusively by European countries, and they recommend that the Postmaster-General be given authority to contract with first-class steam-ships for carrying the mails to Rio Janeiro at the rate of $100,000 per annum. These gentlemen think two lines of steam-ships could be established and maintained with South America with this assistance to each of them for postal service. They represented to the committee that all attempts to respond to the suggestions of renewed business relations with South America, are met at the outset by such peculiar embarrassments and frequent losses as to bear heavily against anything less than such complete organization as would be requisite to enter a country previously wholly unknown to us. The most complete organizations that we might form are brought into competition with the established trade of England and France, supported by a fleet of the best equipped steamships and by a chain of previously arranged dependent commercial houses, who unite to preserve their own exclusive interests from invasion. There is now no access to the east coast of South America except by way of England and Lisbon, a route three times as long as the open sea furnishes in a direct line from the leading ports of the United States. No mail can be dispatched or received except through that circuitous route, and no passage by steamer can be had to or from Brazil except by going to Liverpool or Southampton. The European mail service to South America numbers about 200 vessels, mostly first-class steam-ships, of from 2,000 to 3,500 tons each, of which number the Pacific Steam Navigation Company controls about 100, supplying the western coast of South America exclusively, from Panama to Terra del Fuego, and extending its service on the east coast to Rio Janeiro and to Liverpool. Another single shipping-house at Liverpool furnishes 55 steamers for the east coast service, extending from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro and the Argentine Republic, while other extensive corporations, English, French, and German, add an equal number to the fleet of east coast steamers, constituting altogether daily European steamer arrivals and departures at Rio Janeiro. Against this powerful array of commercial and postal facilities, wisely and profitably employed in the interests of Europe, we have not one merchant steamer, and we neither send nor receive a single closed mail pouch for either coast of South America. We can now neither send merchandise nor mails, nor can we take personal passage for any point of the west coast below Panama by an American steamer, and unless we go to Liverpool or Southampton for a British mail steamer, we are unable to reach the east coast or even the Windward Islands.

The gentlemen who were before the committee believe that if we could employ the aid of steam-ships, and had the ordinary freedom of the mails, we could make rapid progress toward resuming the place we formerly occupied in the South American trade. Notwithstanding the almost complete absence of steam communication with South America, the United States constitute far the largest market for the produce of those countries, and particularly of Brazil. The importation of coffee from Brazil exceeds 230,000,000 pounds annually, valued at $40,000,000, and against this enormous importation the return of merchandise of all classes is only about $7,000,000 in value. We are now necessary purchasers of about $40,000,000 in value annually in excess of what we can pay to Brazil, under our present system of commercial intercourse. They attribute this to the defect of our system and the absence of steam lines. The Government of Brazil is anxious to increase present commercial relations with the United States, and has recently agreed to pay $100,000 annually to establish steam postal facilities between the two countries. The delegation also referred to the fact that a contract has recently been made with an American company for building a railroad in Brazil, for which $6,000,000 are to be expended for manufactured supplies alone, as an evidence of the favorable opportunity now presented for an effort to establish direct communication. The committee manifested much interest in the scheme, and expressed surprise at the trade statistics presented by the delegation.

THE SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER.

THE ESTELLE CASE IN THE CABINET—DEMAND OF THE OWNERS FOR RELEASE OR PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT—THE CASE AGAINST THE STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The case of the steamer Estelle, now under guard of a revenue cutter at Bristol, R. I., under suspicion that she is intended for filibustering service in the interests of the revolutionists of Cuba, was discussed to-day at the Cabinet meeting. Secretary Evarts presented a letter from a New-York law firm, who are attorneys for the owners of the Estelle, in which they demand that either the steamer shall be furnished clearance papers, or that, if she be further detained, the regular course of law be pursued, so that the owners may meet any accusation brought against them in open court. They disclaim all intention to use the Estelle for unlawful purposes, and deny that she is intended for service in aid of the Cuban revolutionists. The matter was referred to Secretary Evarts. There are two methods by which this question may be settled. One is to seize the Estelle by an order from the President for violation of, or suspected intention to violate, international law and treaty obligations to Spain. The other is to proceed upon an affidavit that she is intended for illegal purposes. The Spanish Minister, at whose request she is detained, has up to this time declined to make such an affidavit, as he has no evidence to sustain it. This action, and that of this Government, has been based entirely upon suspicion that the Estelle is intended for service against Spanish interests in Cuba. The demand made upon the Secretary of State by the owners of the vessel will require action by the Government, and it is probable the question will be speedily decided.

THE WILLIS TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following is a list of articles made free under the Willis Tariff bill, in addition to those free under existing law: All acetates and acids contained in first and second subdivisions of Schedule M, Sundries, section 2,504 Revised Statutes of the United States, excepting tartaric acid, alum and patent alum, ammonia and sulphate and carbonate of ammonia, crude and regulus antimony, asphaltum, asafœtida, balsams used for medicinal purposes, barytes and sulphates of barytes, bees-wax, benzoates, billiard chalk, black of bone, or ivory drop black, manufactures of bladders, brick and fire-brick, and roofing and tiles, bulbous roots, calomel, castor beans or seeds, slack coal or culm, coke, copperas, green vitriol or sulphate of iron, crayons of all kinds, dried pulp; embroideries are put among the materials with which they are manufactured; finishing powders, fish-skins; fire-crackers, grind-stones, all grease, gum, substitute or starch; hat bodies of cotton come under cotton manufactures, and materials of hats come under the same provisions concerning the materials; hatters' plush, the same; hemp-seed and rape-seed; india-rubber articles come under the provisions in the bill, as do india-rubber boots; linseed or flax-seed, mineral and bituminous substances, mineral kermes, osier or willow for basket-making; lastings are provided for in cloth section; ochres, ultramarine, Spanish brown, amber, and Van Dyke brown, &c., are all included in "aniline dyes," which are provided for. Oxide of zinc is included in "aniline dyes;" pitchblende, Frankfort black and Berlin blue are included in "aniline dyes;" hydriodate, iodate, iodide, sal soda and soda-ash, stained glass windows for churches, jute butts.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Henry L. Dodge, to be Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco; Seth P. Remington, Collector of Customs for the District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.; Cyrus H. Baldwin, Collector of Customs for Charleston, S. C.; Isaac H. Moulton, Surveyor of Customs, La Crosse, Wis.; and John Campbell, Surveyor of Customs, Omaha, Neb.

To be Postmasters.—In New-York—Jesse E. Willis, Carthage. Michigan—Samuel C. Fuller, Traverse City; Evan J. Bonine, Niles; George W. Mathews, Paw Paw. Minnesota—Joseph K. Moore, St. Peter; Joseph Bobliter, New-Ulm. Illinois—John R. Cameron, Ottawa; Joseph S. Bauer, Mason City. Louisiana—P. G. Deslonde, Plaquemine. Texas—O. H. Leland, Waco. Ohio—John F. Sexton, Ashtabula. Kentucky—Mrs. S. S. Farrell, Covington. Iowa—A. K. Bailey, Decorah. Wisconsin—Theodore Stewart, De Pere. Kansas—Mrs. Clark L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth. Wyoming Territory—Herman Glofcke, Cheyenne City.

To be Rear-Admiral in the Navy—Commodore Daniel Ammen.

To be First-Lieutenant—Second-Lieut. John Pope, Jr., First Artillery.

To be Second-Lieutenants—Sergt. Theodore Mosher, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry; Second-Lieut. Adam Slaker, First Artillery; Second-Lieut. John V. White, First Artillery; Thomas J. Clay, of Kentucky, Tenth Infantry; E. W. Maxwell, of Massachusetts, Twentieth Infantry; William A. Nichols, of Kansas, Twenty-third Infantry; Stephen O'Connor, of New-York, Twenty-third Infantry.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters.—In New-York—Ira E. Locke, Sandy Hill; W. L. Willett, Newark. Michigan—Edward J. Southworth, Hudson. Indiana—James M. Watts, Delphi: George W. Dunn, Greensburg; J. G. McPheeters, Bloomington; William M. Kendall, Plymouth. Connecticut—John Brown, Willimantic; John W. Hill, Waterbury; Bartlett Bent, Middletown; Charles E. Bristol, Ansonia. Massachusetts—John W. Locke, Wakefield; Francis P. Vincent, Vineyard Grove; John B. Bass, Quincy; Mrs. Harriet A. Foland, North Brookfield; Silas P. Blodgett, Hyde Park; David W. Lowe, Gloucester; William Marland, Andover. Tennessee—Mrs. Isora C. Johnson, Shelbyville. Vermont—Charles H. Mansur, Brattleboro; Jasper H. Orcutt, Northfield. Maine—Henry A. Willis, Thomaston. Arkansas—George Haycock, Pine Bluffs; Jesse L. Cravens, Fayetteville; Isaac W. Carhart, Hot Springs; James T. Watson, Helena.

The nomination of Mr. Hayt to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs was to-day reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The President has withdrawn the various nominations, recently sent to the Senate, of persons appointed under the Tenure of Office act, but not confirmed at the late session, which ignored that law by proposing their permanent appointment as successors each one of himself, "who failed to be confirmed." These nominations are now replaced by others which propose the confirmation of these persons in place of their predecessors to be removed, the suspension of said predecessors having ended with the last session immediately following which they were reinstated. For instance, Alexander Reed was nominated at the late session for confirmation as Postmaster at Toledo in place of Dowling, suspended under Tenure of Office act. The nomination failed of action, and Reed was nominated on the first day of the present session "in place of Alexander Reed, who failed to be confirmed." He is now, however, nominated for the same office "in place of Dowling, to be removed."

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE BILL OF SENATOR DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The bill introduced by Senator Davis, of Illinois, to-day, "to establish a Court of Appeals," in the first section provides that the number of United States Circuit Courts shall be made equal to the whole number of the United States District Courts, and that they shall be held in the respective districts at the same time and place at which the District Courts are held; and when more than one Judge competent to hold Circuit Court is present, each Judge may hold a separate session thereof, the allotment of business to be made by the presiding Judge or Justice. The second section provides that the Circuit Court shall exercise no jurisdiction in cases of appeals or writs of error allowed to be taken, or sued after the 1st day of next September, except in regard to bankruptcy. The bill next provides that in each circuit there shall be established a Court of Appeals, to consist of one Supreme Court Justice assigned to circuit, and of the Circuit Judges thereof, and of one of the District Judges to be designated for a special period by the senior Circuit Judge, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. This court is to take jurisdiction of appeals from any final judgment of any Circuit or District Court within the circuit, involving an amount exceeding $500, and also on other cases where an appeal now lies from the judgments or decrees of such courts, or where the Circuit or District Judge shall certify that the adjudication involves a question of general importance; provided, however, that the appeals must be taken within 90 days, and that in bankruptcy cases no appeal shall be taken unless the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000. The bill also provides that a writ of error, if allowed by a Judge of the Court of Appeals, may be sued out from the final judgment of a Circuit or District Court in any criminal case to a proper Court of Appeals within 90 days after the entry of such judgment; but such writ shall not operate as a stay of proceedings, except in capital cases, unless it is so ordered by the Judge allowing the writ. These Courts of Appeal are to be held at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco; the first term to commence in each instance on the first Tuesday in November, 1878. The decision of this court to be final upon all questions of fact, but a review upon the law may be had upon writ of error or appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where the matter in controversy exceeds $10,000 exclusive of interest and costs, or where the adjudication involves a question upon the construction of the Constitution or a treaty or law of the United States, or where the court shall certify that the adjudication involves a legal question of sufficient importance to require that the final decision thereof should be made by the Supreme Court.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BAD BILLS—CARELESSNESS OF THE COUNTERFEITERS IN REGARD TO THE REGISTER'S NAME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A list of counterfeit national bank notes, arranged on a plan perfected by Receiving Teller Underwood, of the National Bank Redemption Agency, will soon be issued. It is so arranged that any one, without being a judge of money, can readily detect a counterfeit. An examination of an advance copy reveals the following facts: The counterfeiters have so far neglected to pay any attention to the name of the Register on the genuine notes. All the twenties on the Market, Merchants', National, Bank of Commerce, Shoe and Leather, and Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York City, bearing the name of S. E. Chittenden as Register, are counterfeit. The genuine notes on these banks all have the name of S. B. Colby as Register. This is also the case with the twenty on the Oneida National Bank of Utica, N. Y. All the $5 notes of the following banks bearing the name of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit:

First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Chicago, Paxton, Ill., and Northampton, Mass. All the genuine fives on these banks have the name of L. E. Chittenden as Register, with the exception of the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill., on which is printed the name of John Allison as Register. The counterfeit $10 on the Muncie National Bank of Indiana has the names of Allison as Register and Spinner as Treasurer, while all genuine issues have either the name of Colby and Spinner or Allison and New. All tens on the First National Bank of Lockport, N. Y., and the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having the name of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeits. The genuine notes bear the name of L. E. Chittenden.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $125,790 93, and from Customs, $346,102 20.

The President to-day subscribed $100 to the fund of the Morton Monumental Association of Indianapolis.

It is stated that Senator Patterson will go to South Carolina next month to give bail for his appearance at the February term of the court where the proceedings against him are pending.

The President to-day pardoned Meredith G. Morton, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money by the United States Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and sentenced, on March 20, 1874, to imprisonment for five years.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,952,935; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,470,000; coin, including $34,645,500 of coin certificates, $133,710,566; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

A telegram to the Chief of the Secret Service Division from United States Marshal Thrall, at Cincinnati, announces that Rankin, alias John Ogle, who was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting, had escaped. Rankin had already served a seven years' term at Joliet for the same offense, and at its expiration had been tried and convicted on the second offense, for which he stood indicted at the time of his first conviction. He is a brother of the notorious counterfeiter Miles Ogle, now in the Allegheny Penitentiary at Pittsburg.

A resolution of thanks of the District of Columbia School Board was presented to President Hayes yesterday in recognition of the expressions relative to the District which were contained in his annual Message to Congress. The President, in response, said that he thought that the public school of this District should be made models for the entire country to copy. The district was like a city set before a hill, and what was done here in way of education could not be hid; whether the system was bad or good, it would be imitated throughout the country. A special interest should be taken in the schools and an effort made to erect school-houses that would stand foremost in rank on that style of architecture, and models worthy of copying. The General Government should assist in providing means to carry out this object.

A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN IN JAIL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Rev. J. J. Bloomer, Pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church in this city, was committed to jail this afternoon for contempt of the Recorder's Court in refusing to answer a certain question put by the court in reference to a case of alleged bigamy. The clergyman refused to say whether the man complained of by his wife had asked him to marry him. The Pastor stands on the ground of professional confidence, and not church discipline. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, has been applied to by Mr. Bloomer and his friends for advice. The clergyman will remain in jail in comfortable quarters over night.

THE LAST RUSSIAN VICTORY.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE AT PLEVNA.

ATTACK OF THE TURKS ON THE RUSSIAN GRENADIERS' POSITION—FIVE HOURS OF HARD FIGHTING—THE TURKISH FORCES COMPLETELY SURROUNDED—SURRENDER OF OSMAN PASHA TO THE CZAR—40,000 PRISONERS AND 20,000 SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTURED.

BOGOT, Dec. 10.—At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Osman Pasha's entire army attacked the Russian Grenadier Corps holding the line of investment on the left bank of the River Vid, endeavoring to force a passage. The attack was made with desperate energy, and a portion of the Turkish troops did, in fact, penetrate the line of intrenchments and batteries, but all attempts to break through the positions of the Grenadiers were ineffectual. After five hours' severe fighting the Turks were defeated. Osman Pasha was surrounded on all sides, and was compelled to surrender with his whole army. Up to the present time it is impossible to estimate the number of Turkish prisoners or the quantity of war material taken. We only know that everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands. The Russian losses are inconsiderable compared with the results obtained.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—The report current here that Osman Pasha's attempt to break out was caused by a combined Russian and Roumanian assault on his position is purely imaginary. The sortie was solely prompted by the entire failure of provisions. Osman crossed the River Vid, attacked and took Fort Dolny-Etropolje. The Russians and Roumanians were hurried up from Susarla and Bukova. After terrible carnage, Osman attempted to re-enter Plevna, but it had meanwhile been occupied by Roumanians and Russians from Grivitza. Osman, on finding himself thus surrounded, although wounded in the foot, personally conducted the negotiations for a surrender. He expressly announced that he surrendered unconditionally to the Emperor. Simultaneously with the main sortie the Turks made a feint against the Roumanian positions on the right bank of the Vid, but this was feebly conducted, and the Turks in that quarter surrendered almost unresistingly. The whole Turkish artillery train was captured in the immediate neighborhood of Plevna. The Russian and Roumanian armies made a triumphal entry into the town at 3:30 Monday afternoon. The Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Plevna last night.

The Czar, after the surrender of Plevna, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The number of prisoners taken at Plevna is estimated at 40,000, exclusive of 20,000 sick and wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—The fall of Plevna is officially announced here. Mehemet Ali has been removed from his command and replaced by Chakir Pasha.

The Council of State has decided to appoint three Christian Governors of Provinces.

REJOICING AND RUMORS OF PEACE.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG AND BUCHAREST—REPORTS OF TURKISH INTENTION TO SEEK AN ARMISTICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10—Evening.—The news of the fall of Plevna occasions great rejoicing here. The theatres are celebrating the victory by special additions to the usual programmes. Enthusiastic popular demonstrations in honor of the Imperial family and army are made in the streets and public places. Great crowds are assembled cheering and singing the national anthem. The city is partially illuminated.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—A te deum was sung here to-day to celebrate the Russian success at Plevna. Prince Gortschakoff and the Russian and Roumanian authorities were present. The Czar and Prince Gortschakoff will return to St. Petersburg in a week.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The *Political Correspondence* says it has intelligence from Bucharest, according to which the rumors that the Porte intends to take immediate steps for bringing about an armistice or peace negotiations are founded on something more than mere conjecture.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reuter's Bucharest dispatch says it is semi-officially announced that the capture of Plevna will not prevent hostilities from being continued, even though preliminary negotiations for peace should be begun.

INSURANCE COMPANY FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—The Canada Agricultural Insurance Company has gone into liquidation. The insolvency of the President, William Angus, no doubt precipitated this action, which, however, was inevitable, owing to the clamors of the Quebec share holders for winding up the business. Two calls of 10 per cent. each were made within two years, and were found difficult to collect. The policy of the company was to run as long as possible without making calls, and as a consequence, money was raised from private sources. These claims, amounting to $25,000 or $35,000, are now pressing against the company, and in addition there are about $50,000 uncontested claims by insurers not met. The payment of the calls already made will probably cover all the liabilities. Only a small proportion of the second call has, however, been paid. Insurers are said to be secure, although they may be obliged to wait some time.

THE STATE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Gov. Porter to-day sent a Message to the Legislature announcing the receipt of assurances from creditors of the State that they would modify the propositions of arbiters as submitted in his proclamation calling the extra session, so as to make the basis of the settlement of the State debt 50 cents instead of 60. He recommended an adjournment sine die, in order to convene the Legislature in a second extra session, to consider the latter proposition. The Legislature thereupon adjourned sine die at 3:30 P. M., and convened in second extra session at 4 o'clock by proclamation of the Governor, who will send in his Message to-morrow morning in relation to a modified proposition from the State's creditors.

DOUBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—Near Liberty, Ky., on Sunday night last, Thomas Moore and United States Special Bailiff George D. Ellis killed one another. The authorities have been looking for Moore for a year past on an indictment charging him with illicit distilling. Ellis met him by chance on Sunday night, while riding toward Liberty with a man named Dwyer, and called upon him to surrender. Moore replied by firing a bullet through his body. Ellis returned the shot, and Moore disappeared in the bushes. Next morning his body was found frozen stiff in death.

FROM THIS CITY TO SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—The City of Savannah, which left New-York at 4:15 P. M. on Saturday, reached the port of Savannah at 10:20 on Monday night. Her passage to the wharf of the company was a perfect ovation. Hundreds of spectators lined the bluff and the shipping. The steamship officers displayed bunting, and a salvo of 35 guns from Chittaden Artillery, stationed on a prominent point, welcomed the vessel's appearance in the river. A banquet will be given on board on Friday, on the presentation of colors by the Council of the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—The bill to reenact the Usury law passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 73 to 16. This bill passed the Senate last Spring, and has been debated in the House for a week past. It prohibits the collection of interest beyond 7 per cent. per annum, but imposes no additional penalties, and does not interfere with the existence of contracts. Gov. Hampton will approve the measure.

CHICAGO BANK FAILURE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Directors of the German-American Bank decided to-night to suspend payment to-morrow and go into liquidation. Its liabilities to depositors are $65,000; assets $108,000. Stockholders will lose about 50 per cent. The capital stock was $135,000, and the bank has been gradually decreasing its indebtedness for a year.

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A GREAT VICTORY AT BOSTON—THE DEMOCRATS BADLY DEFEATED—THE RESULT IN OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—The result of to-day's city election is almost as surprising as it is satisfactory. Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the candidate of the citizens, has been elected Mayor, over Mr. Prince, the present incumbent, by a majority of 2,150. The Board of Aldermen nominated on the Pierce ticket, and consisting of six Republicans and six Democrats, have also been elected. There is general rejoicing to-night over the defeat of the Democratic power that was slowly but surely intrenching itself in the City Hall. It required the most extraordinary efforts to do this, but the citizens, remembering their victory two years ago and their defeat last year, set to work early in the campaign, and, aided by dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, made a most effective canvass and procured many votes for an honest and economical government. The city press, with one exception, the morning Democratic organ here, went in heartily, and so complete were the arrangements that this noon the Pierce men felt confident of a victory against partisan control in our municipal affairs. Mr. Pierce was a Member of Congress for two terms, and was elected while in the Mayor's chair. He had decided to leave the active field of politics, but was forced to accept a nomination for the Mayoralty by the business men of Boston. Probably no other man in the city could defeat Prince. Both branches of the City Government are in the hands of honest, capable men, and an economical, business administration of affairs is expected. National politics did not in the least enter into the campaign, and the issues were purely local. Municipal elections were also held to-day in other cities in this State. At Salem, Henry K. Oliver, (Rep.,) was elected Mayor by 488 majority over Hon. William D. Northend, (Dem.) At Lowell, J. A. G. Richardson, (Dem.,) was elected Mayor by 78 majority over Charles A. Stott, (Rep.,) the present incumbent. The total vote was over 6,000. This is the first Democratic Mayor in 19 years. At Lynn, Bubier, (Rep.,) was elected Mayor by 605 majority over Blaney, (Dem.) The total vote was 4,121. At Newburyport, Jonathan Smith, Prohibitionist, was elected Mayor by 328 plurality. The total vote was 1,830. The entire Prohibition ticket was elected, two others being in the field. At Worcester, Charles B. Pratt was re-elected Mayor by a vote of 5,052 to 1,298 for William S. Lincoln. Party lines were entirely ignored. The Aldermanic ticket, which was headed by Mr. Pratt, was also elected.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER HURON

THE SEARCH FOR THE BODIES—LABORS OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS AT THE SCENE—FORMER DISASTERS NEAR THE POINT WHERE THE HURON STRUCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following telegram was recently received at the Navy Department from Nag's Head:

Hon. R. W. Thompson:

Everything possible has been done by Lieut.-Commander Green and Mr. Clark, Acting Surgeon Arthurs, and Lieut. Harrington and their men, and most tenderly, thoroughly, and exhaustively have they performed their duties. They deserve all praise. They have worked unceasingly night and day, and Green's plans as to the recovery, burial, and marking of bodies are perfect, and the department and friends of the deceased may rest assured of duty tenderly done. I have been aboard the wreck twice. One body was removed this evening (Saturday) as I left, that of Charles Chapman, Paymaster's yeoman. No more bodies are known to be aboard. Ninety bodies are saved; of these, eight officers and 71 men have been identified; 11 bodies are unknown. I think all has been done that can be done by Lieut. Green's party. The wrecking steamer gang is now in full charge, and can do the rest. The wreck is under water, except a portion of the bow, at low water, and other parts here and there. The pivot-gun is visible, and can be saved. The ship is logged, and the whole starboard side ripped off. The sea is dashing in and over her. THOMAS H. LOOKER.

As a matter of interest in connection with the recent loss of the Huron, it is stated that the Captains of steam-ships in the Southern trade have lately experienced an unusually strong westerly current. Within the past few years many merchant steamers, whose masters had great experence in navigation of our coast, have been wrecked on and in the vicinity of Body Island near the point where the Huron was wrecked. Among the number the steamer Vera Cruz, a side-wheeler, Capt. Mussey, from New-York to Vera Cruz, was totally wrecked on Body Island in 1860; the steamer Eagle, side-wheel, Capt. Green, from New-York to Havana, was lost on Body Island; the Ariadne, Capt. Doane, from New-York to Galveston, was also lost within about two miles of Body Island Light about three years ago; the steamer General Sherman, from New-York, was also wrecked there. The commanders of these vessels are among the most experienced navigators of our coast.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 11.—The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, for itself and all others in like interest not citizens of Vermont, have filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court of Vermont against the Lamoille Valley Railroad Company and others, which is likely to inaugurate another big Vermont railroad war. The defendants are the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and the Essex County Railroad Companies, Luke P. Poland and A. J. Jewett, these roads forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. The bill sets forth that the orator is the owner and holder of $100,000 in first mortgage bonds of these consolidated roads, of which bonds $2,300,000 were issued; that four installments of interest are in arrears, and the companies insolvent; that in April, 1876, said companies being about to fail, certain parties desiring by fraud and device to obtain control, started a scheme of a second joint mortgage of $500,000, which, by agreement of the first mortgage bondholders, was to have preference over their mortgage; that to obtain such agreement they represented said sum would complete the line and en

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW WE RAISED OUR BABY. By a Benedict. With an Introduction by the Author of "Helen's Babies." New-York: DERBY BROTHERS. Pp. 198.

Many years ago Dr. Andrew Combe wrote a most valuable little book on the management of infancy, which was republished in this country by the Appletons, and year by year has found a place in one household and another. It is so good a book that it ought not to be displaced by another—unless, of course, a better book. Dr. Combe's book is so plain and sensible that to take it up is like having a talk with the kindly old Doctor, who both instructs and relieves you. But it is the fashion of the day to put every kind of knowledge into the form of a novel—the diminutive of which may be called a story. Sermons, history, science, and even statistics, appear in the form and dress of the novel. Here is a book, evidently written by a doctor, that tells in a pleasant way how to "raise" a baby. It is cleverly done. The author does not dilute his information by much of a story. Every person introduced is made to contribute to his purpose. Some of the busybodies who frequent the homes where there are new babies will find in this little book that the author holds, "as 'twere, the mirror up to nature." But these pleasantries are subordinated to a desire to make a book that touches the pathos and sorrow, the anxiety and perplexity, the hopes and fears of parents to whom are born children, and which will be a help and guide to them during that period when it is literally true that children are *raised*. It is the period in which most children die, and they die most frequently through the ignorance or neglect of parents. The doctor is called in when the little one is *really sick*, only to tell the parents it is past any skill of doctor or power of medicine. To many households this little book will be as a light shining in a dark place. On the thread of the story is strung suggestion and advice, what to do and how to do it. The period of child life referred to, is above that during which the chief or sole diet is milk. Throughout the book is given line upon line and precept upon precept on this most important subject.

In a book written with so honest and laudable an object, one pardons the slips of grammar, an awkward sentence and a flimsy story. Its one aim is to help young mothers, (and fathers too,) to whom it is cordially commended.

THE ART JOURNAL.

—The list of contributions to this magazine for December comprises exceptionally interesting articles. The department of archæological art is well filled by continuations of the series on ancient Irish art and on the use of animal forms in ornamental art. Llewellyn Jewitt, F. S. A., continues his descriptions of the *fictilia* discovered in cairns and crannogs of the Emerald Isle. Comparisons should be made between these relics and the pottery discovered in mounds and caves of the Western States of this country. F. Edward Hulme, F. S. A., has a sixth chapter on the curious uses of animal shapes in heraldry and architecture. Wood-cuts are given of seals, carved work from churches, and fragments of Egyptian hieroglyphics. As a foil to such antiquarian papers, we have a notice and sketch of the high altar designed by Mr. James Renwick for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral on Fifth-avenue. It is strictly in keeping with the exterior of that large edifice as to general outline, and will be gorgeous with colored marble columns, white marble capitals and bases, bronze gilt open work, life-size statues, angels, crucifixes, "crockets," and finials. The statues are being made by Paul Gulbé, of St. Brieuc, and the marble work by Carimini, of Rome. The floor of the Cathedral is laid with tiles and the wood-work of the pews is of butternut, oiled. The side walls, we learn, "are to be colored in imitation of various marbles, and the interstices of the richly-groined arches of the roof have been painted to resemble Caen stone." Mrs. M. E. W. S. has another notice of interiors of New-York houses, those embalmed this time in wood-cuts being the palatial dwellings of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee and Mr. F. W. Stevens. Reports from abroad give data as to the Fine Arts Exhibition in Derby, England, and the gossip of the Parisian ateliers, Mrs. Lucy Hooper still furnishes the latter, and T. D. Austed, F. R. S., writes a thoughtful page or so from Greece, where he has been noticing the physical characteristics of the land in reference to their influence on art. The works of Andrew MacCallum form the text for a paper on a foreign artist, and American painters are represented by a biography of the artist, George Loring Brown. The steel engravings are from Doré, Landseer, and the sculpture of Thomas Brock. Doré's picture is now in the collection of Daniel Grant, Esq., of Hyde Park, England, and is called "Alms-giving." A Spanish woman stops at the side door of a house in the midst of a miscellaneous crowd of beggars. Beggars and all are posing for their portraits. Landseer is seen in a picture from the Sheepshanks Collection called "Comical Dogs." Two Scotch terriers have been bonneted and capped into a burlesque of humanity. Brock's sculpture represents the late sculptor J. H. Foley, a head and shoulders. The engravers of these three plates are J. Saddler, C. G. Lewis, and G. Stodart. The editors of the *Art Journal* are being annoyed by infringements on the copyright of their magazine in this country. They have arrangements for engraving and copyrighting the steel plates and many of the illustrations of the London *Art Journal*, and claim that the importation and sale of the London magazine in this country is a trespass on their rights. They therefore give notice that persons violating their copyright will hereafter be prosecuted promptly.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

—*Prometheus* is the title of an ambitious poem by S. P. Putnam, published in simple form by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Jove represents the power of Free Will in the Evolution of Life, but Free Will seeking self-aggrandizement. Prometheus stands for Moral Insight; Venus, for Asia; Apollo, for love, reverence, imagination without moral insight.

—Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College, is publishing a work on the *Ferns of North America* through the Naturalists' Agency, of Salem, Mass. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the New-York agents. Part first has 20 quarto pages of text and three fine plates, colored to nature, representing three or four different species of ferns. Each part is published at $1.

—Spenser's *Fairy Queen* has been rendered into prose and condensed for the amusement of children by M. H. Towey. Chatto & Windus are the London publishers of the volume, and Scribner, Welford & Armstrong their New-York agents. The book is a handsome quarto, with broad margins, and highly-decorated covers; illustrations are supplied by W. J. Morgan. Besides wood-cuts in the text, there are six full-page colored pictures by this artist. The frontispiece shows Una and the Red Cross Knight as they travel side by side.

—A very large and magnificent holiday volume has been issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is a translation of a popular German compilation in honor of the national river of Germany. *The Rhine from its Source to the Sea* has been celebrated in print by Karl Stieler, H. Wachenhusen, and F. W. Hackländer, while the artists employed on the volume were numerous. Some of them are Püttner, the two Achenbachs, Baur, Defker, Dies, Franz Keller, Knaus, and others. Stieler describes the Upper Rhine, Lake Constance, Basle, the Breisgau, Strasburg, the Black Forest, the Pfalts or Palatinate, Worms, and Mayence. Wachenhusen takes the Taunus Mountains, Frankfort, the Rheingau, and Coblentz. Hackländer describes "Holy Cologne," Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, and Holland.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have imported an edition of a new London publication, being a translation of a French romance of adventure written by Léon Cahun. *The Blue Banner* describes in the first person the adventures of a Mussulman, a Christian, and a Pagan in the time of the Crusades and Mongol Conquest. The translation is by W. Collett Sandars, and J. Lix furnishes the 78 wood engravings. Cahun is a successful rival of Jules Verne, without being quite so original, and dealing rather more with historical facts than the oddities of geography.

—The twelve magazines issued by Scribner & Co. between November, 1876, and November, 1877, have been bound in two quiet volumes. *Scribner's Monthly* owes its success to no mere chance or to popular whim, but to actual hard work on the part of its editors, together with skill in their profession and taste in the selection of their material. In conducting the magazine, Dr. Holland has a decided talent for divining what is popular, and his editor, Mr. Gilder, has seconded him with peculiar taste and discrimination. The magazine occupies a certain position in popular literature which no other publication fills, none, even, of the other magazines. The success of *Scribner's* does not mean a limitation of the circulation of *Harper's*, for instance; the only effect it has had on really good monthlies has been to raise the standard of contributions a little and add much strength to the department of illustrations. The latter impulse is a good deal due to the labors of Mr. A. W. Drake, who has sought to carry the conscientiousness of good art into that popular feature of a magazine. In the two volumes now completed will be found Clarence Cook's essays on beds and tables, stools and candlesticks, now published in book form under the title of *The House Beautiful*. Here are poems by Stoddard, Harte, R. W. Gilder, Boyesen, Aldrich, Fawcett, and others; Gen. McClellan's Nile notes are here and Dr. Holland's last novel, "Nicholas Minturn." The series of papers on American sports has been a decided hit; it is to be continued during the coming year. A notable feature promised for the ensuing season is a novel by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, the first, it is said, where the scene is entirely on American soil. Scribner & Co. also promise to increase their attractions in regard to the quality of illustrations and text.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*The Story of Avis* and Cook's *Biology* are having a large sale in Chicago.

—Lee & Shepard have some 25 new books promised to be ready before Christmas.

—Principal Tulloch is the author of *Pascal*, the next volume in the "Foreign Classics for English Readers," edited by Mrs. Oliphant.

—*Cherry Ripe*, which has been running as a serial in *Appletons' Journal*, in now published in regular paper novel style by the Messrs. Appleton.

—Van Nostrand issues a new book in his "Science Series," consisting of the *Mechanics of Ventilation*, by George W. Rafter, Civil Engineer.

—Mr. William F. Gill is about to bring out a third edition of his *Life of Edgar Allan Poe*, with some 50 pages of additional matter and many revisions.

—Bishop Huntington, of Central New-York, has just published a volume of sermons, the first which he has printed since he joined the Episcopal Church.

—Thomas Kelly, of this City, has begun the publication, in serial numbers, of a work on *The Lives and Times of Illustrious Representative Irishmen*, by Thomas Clark Luby, A. B.

—The trip across the continent taken by Frank Leslie in such princely style has been recorded in book form by Mrs. Leslie. Carleton & Co. publish her lively sketches of travel, which are profusely illustrated.

—E. & F. N. Spon, No. 446 Broome-street, will shortly publish *Researches in Electric Telephony*. It is the lecture delivered before the Society of Telegraph Engineers, London, by Prof. A. Graham Bell, and makes an 800-page pamphlet, profusely illustrated.

—The Universalist Publishing House, Boston, will have ready during the present month a *Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, D. D.*, by Rev. John G. Adams, D. D., with a portrait of the genial old pioneer of Universalism. It will make a book of about 400 pages.

—Primers and reading-books for very small children are being published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., against the near approach of the holidays. "Uncle Herbert" is the editor of three new books of this kind, being *My Primer*, *My Pet Book*, and *My Own Book*, respectively.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press *The Electoral System of the United States*, by D. A. McKnight, a *Hand-book of Opthalmology*, by Prof. Schweigger, of the University of Berlin, and *Too Rich*, a novel, translated by Mrs. Wistar from the German of Adolph Streckfuss.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., in connection with the Centennial Photographic Company, have issued a series of four portfolios, containing a choice selection of elegant photographs of the exteriors and interiors of the Exhibition Buildings, and of the most striking objects, in groups and separately, of the Exhibition.

—Dr. Henry M. Field has issued his second volume on his travels around the world. The first was called *From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn*, and published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The new volume is from the same presses, a duodecimo, uniform with the others, and is called *From Egypt to Japan*.

—Capt. H. W. Macy, a blind whaling Captain of Nantucket, is the author of a volume of "modified yarns," called *There she Blows! or, The Log of the Arethusa*. The author claims that he has not gone beyond the limits of reality in telling these pleasant stories of marine adventures, so much beloved by half-grown boys and by many who are older.

—James Freeman Clarke has made a selection of sermons preached during the last three years to the Church of the Disciples in Boston. They concern the realities of spiritual life, rather than theories about it. The author affirms that they avoid the obscure regions of thought. The duodecimo is published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and C. T. Dillingham, of New-York.

—The President of the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Buffalo has published a little text-book for book-keeping in primary schools, academies, commercial departments, and business colleges. *Bryant's Common School Book-keeping* embraces single and double entry, and is illustrated with practical business forms taken from houses in actual running order, by way of exercises.

—One hardly knows which to choose, whether the *American Bookseller for Christmas* or the *Illustrated Christmas Number of the Publishers' Weekly*. They are each so good that you can hardly improve them, and furnish answers to ten thousand questions which the readers of books ask and which the booksellers are compelled to answer. They were never so finely gotten up as they are this year.

—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. announce for immediate issue *You and Your Children; Happy Homes and How to Make Them*, by Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the *Life of Our Lord*, in the words of the four Evangelists; the four Gospels arranged in chronological order and interwoven to form a continuous narrative. The latter volume will have an introduction by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor.

—Dr. E. Willis, the author of *Servetus and Calvin*, is an octogenarian, and has only just made his début as a writer. He has two new books in hand. One is a *Life of Harvey*, in which he will demonstrate that Servetus not only discovered the circulation of the blood, but that his statement, sent to the savans, fell into the hands of others, who took the credit to themselves. His other work is the editing of Servetus' *Christianismi Restitutio*, a book never published, but, nevertheless, a volume which Calvin used in making out a case against its author.

THE PERILS OF THE SURF.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

INSPECTING THE RHODE ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND STATIONS—HOW SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS AND CREWS ARE RESCUED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Monday, Dec. 10, 1877.

The traveler who, approaching the Atlantic coast by night at this season of the year, sees a continuous line of lights up and down the shore as far as his vision can reach, has little idea in general of the elaborate arrangements that are made by the Government to save his life, should accident or mismanagement put his vessel in peril. The men attached to the 150 stations of the United States Life-saving Service are continually patrolling the beach, and every night the light of their bright lanterns can be seen in an almost unbroken line, from the uppermost point of Maine to the lowest point of Florida. The harder the storm, the worse the night, the more watchful are they in their vigils; and so well are their duties performed that it would be almost impossible for an unfortunate vessel to be in distress anywhere along the coast without being speedily seen and succored. Every one of the stations is under charge of a competent keeper, but this is not enough for the purposes of the Government, and each year the stations are all visited and rigidly inspected by the Assistant Inspectors of the department—competent officers from the United States Revenue Marine Service. This inspection is made as early in the Winter season as practicable, to get the squads well organized for the coming year. The Inspectors began their work for the current year several weeks ago, and visited the stations of the First and Second Districts, 20 in number, on the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts. On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6, they left New-York to begin the inspection of the Third District stations, on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, four being on the former and 32 on the latter. On this expedition they were accompanied by a TIMES representative, that the many persons who make frequent ocean trips may learn something of the precautions taken for their safety.

The stations of the Rhode Island and Long Island coasts are unusually hard to reach, being situated on almost inaccessible points, many of them where the march of civilization has been halted by thick, heavy undergrowth, by miles and miles of seldom-traveled sand roads, and by the almost total absence of population. The Inspectors, Lieut. Charles F. Shoemaker, Lieut. Thomas D. Walker, and Dr. H. W. Sawtelle, of the Marine Hospital Service, left New-York on Thursday evening in one of the New-London boats, but this place was not reached till the sun was gilding the waters of Narragansett Bay on Friday evening, the route being from New-London to Kingston by rail, and thence to Point Judith, 13 miles, in carriages.

Point Judith is one of the most barren and uninhabitable places on the coast. At least 10 miles from any sign of civilization, save an occasional house, covered, both walls and roof, with split shingles, it is at the junction of Narragansett Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. The neighboring farmers rake out the sea-weed, and leave it lying upon the beach to decay for manure, and the sickening smell floats for miles into the interior, giving the whole of that part of the little State the odor of an apothecary's store-room. The beach is sandy and rocky alternately, and dangerous for the mariner everywhere, requiring many and closely-connected lights, and giving the Life-saving Department frequent chances for exercise. The wind sweeps across it without hindrance, turning the numerous little fresh-water pools into cakes of ice, and driving even the hardy fishermen early into Winter quarters. This was the first station in the district visited by the Inspectors.

The Life-saving Station here is a fair sample of those to be found all along the coast. A two-story frame house, sealed without and within, small, but substantial, with a tall flagstaff projecting from its roof. On the ground floor, with a huge door opening on the sea front, is the boat-room, the largest in the house. Back of this is the living room for the crew, clean, and well warmed by a huge stove. Up stairs are three sleeping-rooms, each containing a dozen iron cots well supplied with plenty of thick blankets. It is just supper-time when the station is reached, and several of the men are absent, this being one of the stations at which the crew are allowed to eat at home. As soon as the Inspectors enter the building one of the men hurries up stairs, and in a minute the staff is covered with flags, a pennant at the top, and under it red and blue flags, being the signal for the immediate assembling of all the men. This soon brings them all to the station, and as soon as the keeper arrives the inspection is begun.

The crew consists of a keeper and six surfmen. They are taught that their duty is not to save life. When they can rescue property from destruction, they are to do it, but nothing is to prevent them from endeavoring, first, to rescue every soul in danger. For this purpose they are first instructed in the method of reviving apparently drowned persons. The seven men, including the keeper, are ranged in line in one of the upper rooms, and Dr. Sawtelle explains to them the method adopted by the department. He selects the most intelligent-looking of the crew and asks him:

"Suppose you should find an apparently drowned person upon the beach, what would you do?"

"First, lay him in a dry place, and that there was any danger of his freezing to death, bring him at once to the station," the man promptly replies:

"If there was no danger of his freezing to death, what would you do next?"

"Clean the sand out of his mouth and throat, and lay him out, face down."

"Well, what next?"

"Then," the surfman explained, "I should make a pillow, either with a log, or heap of sand, or by doubling up my coat, and put it under his stomach. Then press hard on the small of his back for half a minute or so, and by that time the water would all be out of him."

The Doctor explained that half a minute is ample time for getting the water out, and that many people are killed every year by being rolled to death on barrels.

"Then," the man continues, "I should lay him over on his back, with the pillow under the small of his back, and press on his stomach and ribs, letting in the sudden, unpoisoned air, and breathe, if possible. If this failed after half an hour or so, I should get the medicine chest and give him some snuff."

Every station is provided with a case of restoratives, containing two bottles of brandy, two of sherry, a bottle of snuff, one of ammonia, and a preparation of camphor to be used as a styptic on wounds. Also, a box of prepared mustard plasters, a roll of adhesive plaster, a bundle of flannel for rubbing, sponges, bandages, and a number of probangs for cleaning out the mouth and throat. The case was brought into the room that the use of the different articles might be explained. The Doctor explained that the artificial breathing was to be continued after the snuff was put under the subject's nose, so that he would inhale it. If life was not quite extinct, this would probably start the breathing. A little brandy or sherry was then to be administered, the clothes were to be removed, and the body rubbed upward with the hands or with flannel till warmth was restored. Some of the extremities be cold, warm bricks, or bottles of hot water, were to be applied. The clothing about the neck and chest was to be loosened at the start, to give the patient a chance to breathe. This treatment was to be continued for at least two hours, unless the patient improved meanwhile. This process for reviving the apparently drowned is Dr. Sawtelle's improvement of the complicated system heretofore used in life-saving stations.

After this examination was finished the keeper was sent down stairs, to be questioned by the other Inspectors, and while he was gone Dr. Sawtelle gave the six surf-men practical illustrations of the life-reviving system, putting one of the men on the floor for a subject, and going through the entire process. Lieuts. Shoemaker and Walker, down stairs, questioned the keeper closely as to how long he had been employed about the water, the appointment of the men, the efficiency of the apparatus, the discipline of his men, and other matters concerning the management of the station. Although the station seemed clean and in good condition to an onlooker, it did not satisfy the Inspectors, and they gave the keeper an intellectual drubbing, while the men were saving imaginary drowned people up stairs. The examination of the keeper finished, the six surf-men were called down, one at a time, to be questioned. The kind of men employed in the service, and their knowledge of their business, cannot be better illustrated than by giving some of the questions asked of the crew, and the answers given. One man is taken as a sample:

"Numer Four; John Burns! 26 years old; been in the service two years; live a quarter of a mile from the station."

"What is your business?"

"Fisherman and sailor; have been fishing in boats nine years, and in the surf four years; can take a boat out through the surf; can make a long and short splice."

"If the boat should be in danger of broaching to in the surf, would you know what to do?"

"Put my our over the quarter."

"Why do you feather your oar in rowing?"

"So that it will neither catch the wind nor strike the water."

"What is the signal for assembly?"

"The pennant, and the red and blue flags."

In the matter of signals most of the men were deficient; but this is accounted for by its being one of the newest stations on the coast. They all knew, however, that the red flag by day and the red light by night were signals of danger, and that, should a vessel be found ashore at night, a red Coston light always carried by the patrolmen, was to be burned at once to let the sufferers know that aid was at hand. The questions asked of the six men in the crew were many, and in general they were intelligently answered, though from the extreme agitation of the men when questioned by the board, it was evident that they would make much better work at getting a boat out through the surf than at answering puzzling questions.

The station was thoroughly examined and everything inspected. Then the men were ordered out to exercise with the apparatus. The equipments of each life-saving station are the mortar and beach, a lifecar, lines, and hawsers, a mortar for throwing a line over the vessel, and many smaller implements to be used in operating these principal ones. In ordinary cases, when a vessel is discovered ashore, the life-saving men go out to her in their surf-boat and bring her passengers and crew ashore. But there are many times when it would be certain death to the men to venture out through the surf, no matter how strong their boat. Then the life-car is brought into service. The mortar is brought out, a slender but exceedingly strong Italian hemp line is attached to it, and the shot is fired so as to drop the line, if possible, immediately over the vessel's deck. The first time that the mortar and ball were ever used in the United States Life-saving service, the first shot fell short. A second shot was fired, and the ball just cleared the vessel's rail and went through her deck. The line was caught, and more than 200 lives were saved. The crew of the vessel, after the shot is fired, draw in the small line and find a hawser attached to it, with directions painted on a board, in English and French, how to make the hawser fast to the mast, and rig the tackle. A smaller line also goes out with the hawser, by which the life-car is drawn back and forth between the ship and the shore, saving six lives, at every trip. The life-car is nearly air-tight, and is built in the form of a small covered boat, so that should it, by any accident, break from the hawser, its passengers would still be safe. Sometimes it is not necessary to use the life-car, and then an implement known as the "breeches buoy" is sent out. This is something like a pair of short, wide, rubber pantaloons, with a seat or ledge for the occupant to sit on. A cork buoy around the band prevents it from sinking, and the persons on the vessel can soon be drawn ashore. The station at Point Judith is not yet provided with a life-car. Each man, upon going into the surf, whether for business or practice, is required to wear a large but very convenient cork jacket, with which it is impossible for him to sink. The stations are also furnished with several of the Merriman life-saving suits, with which a man can float upon the water for hours without being drowned or even chilled or wet.

The inside and every-day working of a life-saving station is a well-arranged piece of machinery. By day and by night patrols are kept walking up and down the beach, each provided with a Coston light and a lantern. Where no bays or inlets prevent, the patrolman from one station meets the patrolman from the next, so that almost perfect communication is maintained between them. In the house, one man scrubs the floor, another makes the beds, a third takes care of the lanterns, and in the stations where the men do their own hous ekeeping, others take turns at cooking and baking.

This station at Point Judith is No. 35. By the time the party reaches Narragansett Pier, and gets over to Block Island, we will have seen a bill of fare of surf-men's cooking and the excitement and danger of launching a boat in a heavy sea.

THE BANK OF HARRY GENET.

HOW "PRINCE HARRY'S" YORKVILLE SAVINGS BANK WAS RUN—PAYING DIVIDENDS ON A LOSING BUSINESS—MR. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY'S CONNECTION WITH THE CONCERN—AN ALLEGED SURPLUS OF $1 50 RESOLVED INTO A DEFICIT OF $37,000.

Mr. Vedder Van Dyck, the Receiver of the insolvent Yorkville Savings Bank, has made his report to Acting Superintendent Lamb. It is too long to print in full, but the material points are given in the following extracts. Mr. Van Dyck says: I beg to report, for the information of your department, what I have learned about the affairs of the Yorkville Savings Bank of the City of New-York, of which I am Receiver. I have caused a thorough examination of the books and papers of the bank which have come into my hands to be made by Mr. C. H. W. Sibley, professional accountant, and the result of his labors suggests the possibility of assets finally being realized beyond the few fragments I now have. In order to explain the situation it is necessary to narrate more or less of the history of the bank. It was organized under a special charter passed April 27, 1869. Mr. H. W. Genet was elected President, Messrs. John McQuade and Thomas J. Crombie Vice-Presidents, and Mr. John Gillelan Secretary. The usual complement of Trustees was obtained, most of whom continued in office to the end. Among these were the following gentlemen: Lawrence B. Kerr, Jeremiah Feore, William H. Johnson, Peter McGinnis, John S. Masterton, Francis J. Twomey, and Gilbert Palmer. A "first clerk," whose salary was to be determined hereafter, was appointed, and a janitor at a salary of $15 per week. The stationery outfit cost $487, and $1,589 21 were expended in and about fitting up the bank's offices. The Trustees having contributed $2,400, on the 1st day of September, 1869, the doors of the bank were thrown open to the public. When the first dividend was declared on the 1st day of January, 1870, it appears that the expenses of the bank had exceeded its earnings by $509 65. Yet, in addition to the dividend then declared, the Trustees voted "a gratuity" of $500 to the "first clerk," which was presented to him a few weeks thereafter. In the following June, when the bank's deficit had increased to $1,291 55, the "first clerk's" salary was fixed at $1,000 per year from Sept. 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870, and at $2,000 per year thereafter. On June 7, 1870, he was paid his back salary, $800, but it seems that that sum was given to the bank for that purpose by President Genet. At every period of six months during the bank's existence the amount of deficit over earnings is as follows:

Jan. 1, 1870....	$589 65	July 1, 1870....	$1,291 55
Jan. 1, 1871....	1,840 30	July 1, 1871....	4,749 87
Jan. 1, 1872....	5,270 47	July 1, 1872....	7,243 09
Jan. 1, 1873....	7,243 09	July 1, 1873....	11,287 97
Jan. 1, 1874....	12,807 13	July 1, 1874....	14,869 98
Jan. 1, 1875....	16,029 52	July 1, 1875....	17,802 91
Jan. 1, 1876....	14,138 67	July 1, 1876....	15,919 29
Jan. 1, 1877....	17,076 30	July 1, 1877.)..	16,914 83

Notwithstanding these periodical deficits, it seems that regularly as the half years came round the Trustees would resolve to declare what is generally termed in the Secretary's minutes "the usual dividend." There was thus paid as dividends during the bank's existence the sum of $9,096 45. The Trustees during said period appear to have contributed to sustain the bank the sum of $7,895 in cash, besides the safe, which was presented by Mr. Genet, and was carried on the books as an asset of the value of $2,000. [The safe has since been claimed for the estate of McBride Davidson.] President Genet resigned suddenly in December, 1873, leaving behind him to his credit on the books a substantial balance and an interest in a mortgage held by the bank, aggregating together about $17,000. The bank's records about the time of the President's departure are not as satisfactory as might be desired. It does, however, appear that Mr. Genet's apparent credit interest of about $17,000 was appropriated by the Trustees to cover the bank's losses and deficit. Although Mr. Sibley, the accountant, is constrained by the records to count Mr. Genet as a present creditor, I hope to procure satisfactory evidence that this appropriation was warranted in fact, and that consequently Mr. Genet may be omitted from the list of creditors to the great advantage of the other creditors. In order to explain what represents $6,170 of assets in my hands, I must state that on Sept. 30, 1870, the bank purchased 10 $1,000 bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, paying therefor $9,697 26. When three half-yearly installments of interest had been received by the bank the railroad company made default in payment, and thereafter the bonds had little or no market value. They were, however, carried by the bank as assets of the value of $10,000 until Jan. 1, 1876, when your department suggested that some other securities should be substituted therefor. Three of the Trustees promptly acted upon this suggestion. President Lawrence P. Kerr put in $4,000 in cash, (this being in addition to $2,000 which he generously contributed at the same time,) and Vice-Presidents Francis J. Twomey and John McQuade each their bond and mortgage for $4,000. The substitution having been thus made, and the worthless railroad bonds withdrawn, the books of the bank show that this unfortunate investment brought, after all, a profit of $2,500 to the bank, and that the bank's deficit was reduced by that amount.

This profit was based, of course, upon the natural assumption that the bonds and mortgages were good for their face. The property mortgaged by Mr. McQuade is situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, and is unimproved. I am satisfied that the lots are worth not more than $2,000 and I was offered $2,500. As Mr. McQuade has had a balance to his credit in the bank, he has been regularly charged with the accrued interest. In January, 1877, Vice-President Twomey succeeded in getting the Trustees to cancel of record the mortgage he had so given, and to accept in its place another mortgage for the same amount, but on other property. By this arrangement the Vice-President managed to pass off on the bank a mortgage upon property to which he had no valid title. No examination of the titles was made in either instance. Vice-President Twomey, let me add, is not only indebted for accrued interest on his mortgage, but also on account of an overdraft made by him. When he sent in his resignation as Vice-President and Trustee, in the early part of this year, he demanded the return of the bond and mortgage, not because there was any value in them, but because they were, as he claims, merely loaned to the bank temporarily, and were to be returned to him whenever he desired.

Schedule A.—Showing assets and liabilities as stated by Secretary Gillelan as of July 13, 1877, when bank was closed.

Liabilities.

Due special depositors	$2,238 05
Due savings depositors	11,779 38
Total liabilities	$14,014 43

Assets.

Bond and mortgage, John McQuade	$4,000 00	
Bond and mortgage, F. J. Twomey	4,000 00	
Balance M. Graham mortgage in hands of Alexander Thain	500 00	
Safe and furniture	2,550 00	
Cash in Produce Bank	127 55	
Cash in Harlem Bank	242 69	
Overdrafts	650 39	
Interest due on Twomey mortgage	280 00	
Total assets		$14,015 78
Surplus		1 35
		$14,015 78

Schedule B.—Showing assets and liabilities, absolute and contingent, as of Dec. 10, 1877:

Liabilities.

Due special depositors	$8,242 75
Due savings depositors	11,779 38
Due H. W. Genet (contingent)	17,469 10
Due Produce Bank (contingent)	15,667 53
Due for safe (contingent)	2,500 00
Due for rent accrued	400 00
Total	$56,058 76

Assets.

Cash received to date	$2,269 02	
Safe and furniture, estimated at	500 00	
McQuade bond and mortgage	4,000 00	
Twomey bond and mortgage and interest	4,280 00	
Balance Graham mortgage in hands of Alexander Thain	500 00	
Overdrafts	6,874 29	
Cash in Produce Bank	127 55	
Total assets		$18,551 16
Balance representing deficit		$37,507 60

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

HOW THE MATTER NOW STANDS.

DISCUSSING THE MATTER IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—THE TAMMANY MEMBERS CENSURE POLICE COMMISSIONER ERHARDT—CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY'S OPINION AS TO THE RIGHT OF THE MAYOR TO ISSUE LICENSES.

The chamber of the Board of Aldermen was crowded yesterday by liquor-dealers and others interested in the excise question. They had anticipated that the board would take some action on the subject, and they were not disappointed. As soon as the roll of members was called Alderman Tuomey introduced a set of preambles and resolutions referring to section 25 of the Montgomerie Charter, granted in 1730, which declares "that the Mayor of this City for the time being, and no other whatsoever, shall have power to give and grant licenses, annually, under the public seal of said City, to all such persons as he shall think fit to license them, and every of them, to keep a tavern, inn, ordinary, or victualing-house, and to sell wine, brandy, rum, strong waters, cider, beer, ale, or any other sort of excisable or strong liquors, within the City of New-York, or the liberties and precincts thereof, by retail or the small measure." The preambles next state "That it cannot be constitutional, right, or legal to revoke, alter, or modify any of the vested rights thus secured to this Corporation by the Charter of 1730, the act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, in 1732, and by the first Constitution of this State, in 1777, and reiterated in the Constitution of the State of 1821 and 1846, without the consent of the people of this City, at least, being first had and obtained." The closing resolution requests the Mayor to issue one license under the Montgomerie Charter, in order to make a test case, and to issue a proclamation forbidding any other person or persons to sell excisable liquors until a final determination of the rights of the City to issue tavern licenses can be obtained in the courts of this City and State.

Alderman Cowing thought that no one could vote intelligently on such long resolutions just after they were read, and he therefore moved that they be referred to the Committee on Law. The motion, however, was lost. Alderman Simonson made an attempt to have the matter sent to the Corporation Counsel, but it was also defeated. The resolutions were then adopted, all the members voting for them except Mr. Cowing.

Alderman Bryan Reilly next presented resolutions reciting that "the good name of this City has been scandalized and brought into deserved contempt by the course adopted by the Excise and Police Departments," and calling upon the Mayor to remove these officials from office.

Alderman Sheils said that the Excise Commissioners were not at fault in the matter. He contended that the receipts for money from the Excise Board should be respected as licenses by the Police Department. That department was, he said, run by Mr. Erhardt, who had sent out his men in citizens' dress to force entrances into saloons. He moved that Mr. Erhardt's name be substituted in the resolutions for the words "Excise Commissioners," as the latter were not to blame.

Alderman Bryan Reilly replied that it was unmanly to attack Mr. Erhardt in that way. There were other members of the Police Board besides him, and if it were true that he ruled his colleagues it only showed that he was a man of brains.

Alderman Cowing remarked that the Commissioners were engaged in enforcing a law, and therefore it was not proper to ask the Mayor to remove any of them. Alderman Howland also defended the action of the Police Board.

Alderman Morris said that Mr. Erhardt was a fearless, conscientious, and upright official, who had discharged his duties as Police Commissioner faithfully.

Alderman Shiels' motion to strike out the words "Excise Commissioners" and insert Mr. Erhardt's name instead was subsequently adopted—the Tammany members voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative.

Alderman Cole moved that the whole excise question be referred to the Committee on Law, and it was adopted.

The Mayor, when informed of the action of the Aldermen on the excise question, said that he thought he had no power to issue licenses and that he would act in accordance with the advice of the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor subsequently received the following opinion from Mr. Whitney on the subject:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1877.

To Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have examined the question as to your present right to license the sale of liquor in view of the power delegated to the Mayor under the Montgomerie Charter, and, in my opinion, you do not possess the power. There is no doubt in my mind upon the subject, and I therefore advise you that you have no right in the matter being further complicated than it is at present. I will hereafter give you the grounds for my opinion. I am, Sir, yours, very respectfully, W. C. WHITNEY,

Counsel to the Corporation.

ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Nichols offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has become evident that a majority of the citizens are of the opinion that the rigid enforcement of the statute commonly called the Excise law has harassed and oppressed many reputable dealers recognized as conducting a quiet, orderly business, and desirous of complying with the spirit of the law, and

Whereas, The opinion is entertained, almost universally, that such dealers should not suffer as have shown their good faith by duly applying for licenses and depositing the therefor, and who, through no default of theirs, but owing to clerical difficulties encountered by the proper licensing authorities, are likely to be subjected to irregular and unjust penalties; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That interference with such dealers as have made application for licenses, accompanied with the proper deposit of money, but in regard to whose cases no decision has been reached by the Board of Excise, be suspended until such applications have been granted or refused.

Before the above preamble and resolution were put to vote, Commissioner Erhardt offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of the Police Department to see that all laws adjudged constitutional be enforced until repealed.

The vote was taken on the amendment offered by Commissioner Erhardt, and Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt voted in the affirmative. When Mr. Nichols was called upon to vote he desired to withdraw his resolution, and a discussion arose as to his right to withdraw it at that stage of the proceedings. Finaly Mr. Nichols declined to vote, and before the result was announced on Mr. Erhardt's amendment he [Nichols] moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This motion was adopted, Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Erhardt in the negative. This vote tabled the original resolution and the amendment of Commissioner Erhardt. Immediately thereafter Mr. Erhardt offered his resolution as an original motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. D. O'Reilly, a liquor-dealer doing business in Harlem, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday and exhibited a receipt for a license fee which he had paid to the Board of Excise on March 10 last, and for which a license was subsequently issued, but was mislaid in the Excise Department, and he was required a duplicate. The Police Commissioners, to whom the matter was referred, said that the case was one of peculiar hardship, and suggested an application to the civil courts for relief.

Superintendent Walling telegraphed the following order to all the Police Inspectors last evening:

"Licenses issued by the Board of Excise will be respected, and persons holding licenses will not be arrested unless they violate the provisions of said licenses."

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

The wine and spir

funding act of 1870 was passed we made the whole $1,500,000,000 payable in coin of the then standard value. That value was 412½ grains of silver, and 25 8-10 grains of gold to the dollar. This was ordered to be indorsed upon the bonds, and it was so indorsed. The law made the contract, the bond expressed it and gave notice of it. Every bond sold since 1870 was and is payable, by the very terms of the contract, in gold dollars of 25 8-10 grains, or silver dollars of 412½ grains. Those who took the bonds since 1873 have no higher standing than their contract gives them. It is gold and silver, and not gold appreciated by demonetizing silver. That is the very letter of their bond. In conclusion, Mr. Wallace said this resolution should not be passed until after the fullest discussion. It was the duty of Senators to give the country the fullest information on the subject.

THE SILVER BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said: On last Thursday the Senate, by a very large vote, assigned to-day for the consideration of the Silver bill, known as the Bland bill. He hoped the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Matthews] would now consent to allow his resolution to be laid aside, that the Silver bill might be taken up. This whole question could be discussed just as well on the Silver bill. He therefore moved to lay aside the resolution and take up the Silver bill. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 43, as follows:

[Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics, and Independents in small capitals.]

YEAS.			
Allison,	Conkling,	Mitchell,	
Blaine,	Dawes,	Morrill,	
Boreman,	Howe,	Paddock,	
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Patterson,	
Chaffee,	Kellogg,	Rollins,	
CHRISTIANCY,	Kirkwood,	Saunders—18.	
NAYS.			
Bailey,	*Grover,*	*McPherson,*	
Barnum,	*Harris,*	*Matthews,*	
Bayard,	*Hereford,*	*Mazey,*	
Beck	*Hill,*	*Merrimon,*	
Bruce,	Howe,	*Morgan,*	
Cameron of Penn.,	*Ingalls,*	*Pinkney,*	
Cameron of Wis.,	*Johnston,*	*Plumb,*	
Cockrell,	*Jones of Florida,*	*Saulsbury,*	
Coke,	Jones of Nevada,	Spencer.	
DAVIS of Illinois,	*Kernan,*	*Thurman,*	
Davis of W. Va.,	*Lamar,*	*Voorhees,*	
Eaton,	*McCreery,*	Wadleigh,	
Eustis,	*McDonald,*	*Wallace,*	
Garland,	McMillan,	*Whyte*—43.	
Gordon,			

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, said that as this subject was one of much importance, and several Senators desired to speak upon it yet, but could not do so to-day, he moved that the Senate adjourn.

On the request of Mr. Hamlin, he withdrew the motion, and Mr. Hamlin moved for an executive session, which was agreed to: yeas, 34 nays, 26; many of the Senators in favor of the resolution voting for Mr. Hamlin's motion, owing the lateness of the hour.

After a brief executive session, the Senate, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE HURON DISASTER.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, introduced a bill which provided that the naval authorities shall remove the bodies of the officers and men who were lost in the wreck of the Huron for burial in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, and reimbursing the relatives for expenses already incurred in removing bodies from the coast of North Carolina. After the bill was so amended as to include the relatives of the men lost from the wrecking-boat B. & J. Baker, the bill was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Deficiency Appropriation bill, with the recommendation that the House concur in certain of the Senate amendments, and non-concur in others. Mr. Durham explained that when the bill passed the House it appropriated $1,549,000. The Senate had added $1,139,000 to the bill. The House Committee on Appropriations had agreed to recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment appropriating $325,000 for the State Department Building, and non-concurrence in the amendment appropriating $500,000 for the Star Service, (carrying the mails.)

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, intimated a desire to offer some amendments, but subsequently declined, doing so in order not to embarrass the bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate amendments.

The following were concurred in: To pay judgments in favor of P. B. Hawkins and of E. S. Alvord; items for the United States Mint at Denver, Col., and for the Assay Office at Helena, Montana; for adapting ponds in Washington City to the culture of carp for distribution; items to pay certain claims against the Government, and for Congress at Stockholm; appropriating $45,000 for the repair and restoration of patent models.

The following Senate amendments were not concurred in: Increasing the item for contingencies for the Treasury Department from $60,000 to $80,000; appropriating $13,500 for Custom-house Commissioners; appropriating $24,500 for deficiency in the pay of Railway Post Office clerks, &c.; appropriating $6,500 for mileage to new Senators at the called session; appropriating $9,015 for furniture for the Senate; appropriating $5,744 for miscellaneous items for the Senate; appropriating $633 for certain members of the Capitol Police who were discharged; appropriating $5,000 for the Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb and $6,000 for the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children; appropriating $15,000 for the Hot Springs Commission, Arkansas; appropriating $5,000 for the expenses to prepare and publish a new edition of the first volume of the Revised Statutes; appropriating $1,200 for preparing for publication the proceedings of the Electoral Commission; appropriating $5,000 for the preparation of Hall's second Arctic Expedition; appropriating $20,000 for the publication of the official records of the rebellion; appropriating $1,420 for the legislative expenses of Washington Territory; appropriating $16,084 for the payment of claims audited and allowed for the pay, &c., of Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers in Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856. Appropriating $6,004 for pay-ment in front of the Arsenal Grounds in Indianapolis.

The question on the amendment appropriating $500,000 for inland mail transportation on star routes and by steam-boats and all other than railroad routes was taken by yeas and nays, the Committee on Appropriations having recommended non-concurrence. The amendment was concurred in—yeas 143, nays 107.

The question on the amendment to pay expenses of Custom-house Commissioners was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 122, nays 124—so the amendment was not concurred in.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill goes back to the Senate.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

DEFAULTS IN GRAIN CONTRACTS.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday approved the following amendment to Rule 21 of the Grain Rules proposed by the Grain Committee:

"In case any property contracted for future delivery be not delivered at maturity of contract, the purchaser shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Grain of the failure to deliver, and the Committee on Grain shall, at the next call, publicly read such notice and buy in the grain for account of the party directing the purchase, but no unreasonable price shall be paid arising from manipulated or fictitious markets, or unusual detention in transportation. Any legitimate loss resulting to the buyer shall be paid by the party in default, and the grain so bought in shall be a good delivery on defaulted contracts maturing that day."

THE PATERSON SCHOOL DISPUTE ENDED.

Judge Dixon, sitting in Oyer and Terminer, at Paterson, N. J., issued a mandamus, yesterday, compelling the Controller of that city to honor all drafts on him made by the Board of Education, to the full extent of the amount included and certified to in the tax levy at the commencement of the current year. This includes the full amount claimed back on the enrollment of the night schools and drawing schools, which was the ground of the long dispute, though the Judge declares distinctly that the merits of that question cannot be raised by the present Board of Chosen Freeholders, as they cannot do any way what has once been duly appropriated and certified to by the Board of Education. This insures the continuance of the night schools this Winter as heretofore.

MILKMEN'S WATERY WAYS.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector L. F. Brennan, who recently made a descent upon the obnoxious goose-dealers of the east side, and his fellow-officer, Inspector J. McAuley, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with two disgusted milk-dealers, whom they arraigned on a charge of milk adulteration. On Nov. 26, on board one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, the Inspectors had their attention attracted to F. Nienstedt, of No. 26 Willett-street, who, unconscious that any interested eye was upon his movements, removed the covers from the milk cans in his wagon, and cautiously proceeded to take five or six quarts of what the Inspectors allege was water from a separate can, and pour it into the milk. When the boat landed he drove away, but was followed by one of the Inspectors, who, calling a Police officer, arrested him on Washington-street. The other prisoner, whose name is Edward Schiken, of No. 103 Elizabeth-street, was detected by the Inspectors at 4:45 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. standing under a lamp busily engaged in filling his milk-cans with water. Upon hearing the charges the prisoners indignantly protested their innocence, and were held for trial in default of $300 bail each.

BRUTAL FIGHT BETWEEN HACKMEN.

Thomas Morgan, a hackman, of No. 880 Third-avenue, and Bernard Keegan, also a hackman, were arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for fighting on Monday evening in front of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The evidence showed that Morgan attempted to "stand" his hack in front of the hotel, and, being a new comer, was opposed by Keegan, Morgan insisting on "standing" there, a fight occurred, which was brought on by Keegan backing his vehicle into Morgan's. Morgan then struck Keegan with the butt-end of his whip. Keegan resented by knocking Morgan's whip out of his hand and beating him senseless with the stock of his own whip, and afterward attempting to bite one of his fingers off. Morgan was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

WAS THE CERTIFICATION FORGED?

THE SUIT BY AUSTIN BLACK ON A CHECK AGAINST THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK—A VERDICT FOR THE LATTER.

The second trial of the suit of Austin Black against the Continental National Bank, which was begun last month, and which has called into requisition the services of several well-known scientists and other experts, was concluded before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The facts, as disclosed by the testimony, are these: About 11 years ago John Ross was doing business in this City, and had an account with the Continental National Bank and also with the Union Bank. The plaintiff was one of the firm of Black & Spaulding. On April 30, 1866, the latter firm sold to C. C. Park $100,000 in gold, and on the following day, between 9 and 9:30 A. M., Mr. Park sent to Black & Spaulding a notice for the purpose of comparing their purchases. Shortly afterward—between 9:30 and 9:45 A. M.—Black informed Park how he was to receive the gold—a certain sum was to come from a certain source, and $50,000 of the gold was to be delivered by Black & Spaulding themselves to Mr. Park. Ross came into Black & Spaulding's office soon afterward and asked for the delivery of $50,000 of the gold. At 2:15 P. M Ross came into the office of Black & Spaulding, gave them a check on the Continental National Bank for $63,125 currency, and received $30,000 gold, $20,000 gold having been delivered at 10 A. M. Black deposited the check at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, where he kept his account. The check was sent to the Clearing-house on the morning of May 2. It purported to have been certified by A. H. Timpson, Teller of the Continental National Bank, and was delivered to the clerks of the latter, together with the other checks on that bank. It was taken to the bank, and some time during the day its certification was declared to be a forgery. It was returned to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, and the Cashier of the latter paid the amount to the Continental National Bank. A man named Harris, who is a clerk in the latter bank, went to the gold-room, called Black out, and informed him that the check was going to be returned, and that he must look out for himself. That check is the one on which Black's suit was brought, he seeking to recover its amount from the Continental National Bank.

It seems that on the same day on which Ross made the check in suit he deposited in the Continental National Bank two checks, one for $54,000, purporting to have been drawn by Howes & Macy, and certified, and the other, also certified, purporting to have been drawn by Albert Speyers. Two other checks, similar to these, were also deposited by Ross in the Union Bank, and were received on deposit. Ross drew checks against these deposits. The main question involved in the case was whether the certification of the check in suit was forged or genuine. Mr. Timpson, the Teller, positively testified to it as a forgery, and said that it had always been his custom, when certifying checks, to make a memorandum of them in the certification-book. The check in suit had not been so entered. Much expert testimony was given, and magic lantern or stereoscopic experiments were made in the presence of the jury. Magnifying glasses also were furnished the jurors, and the appearance of the check under a microscope of 175 diameters was explained to them.

Judge Van Brunt began his charge to the jury at 11 A. M. yesterday, and spoke for about an hour and a half, referring in his remarks to the salient points of the evidence. He spoke of the testimony of experts as being the most dangerous of any received in a court of justice, but said that such persons are a necessary evil without which the court would not get along. Experts were consulted in counsel, who may be honest on one side or the other and disagree. The influence of circumstances, he thought, impels them to a certain conclusion. He also made some remarks in regard to the identification of signatures or handwriting, and said, for instance, that such an opinion of the genuineness or forgery of a writing at first sight. With them it seems to be a matter of intuition. Some persons can explain their reasons for their opinion on a matter of handwriting and others cannot. The Judge then explained the use of the microscope and the effects in photographing, especially in colors, saying that a little learning in science is a dangerous thing, and pointing out what the jury had been shown was capable of more than one construction. He told the jury that, even if the signature were genuine, the bank would only be liable in case they could show that they placed it and had parted with his money, relying on the certification.

The jury, after having been out for more than two hours, brought in a verdict for the bank. W. W. Goodrich, William Fullerton, and Charles W. Brooke appeared for the plaintiff, and Shearman & Stirling and W. A. Beach for the defendant.

THE SUIT OF DR. WALKER'S WIFE.

Dr. Joseph Walker, the vinegar bitters manufacturer, appeared before Justice Bixby yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court to answer a charge of desertion by his wife, Eliza Jane Walker. Mrs. Walker's complaint alleged that she was married to the Doctor in August, 1868, at San Francisco, Cal.; that both before and since her marriage she has been largely instrumental in creating the business income of her husband, which, she says, has amounted to as much as $100,000 a year; that she lived with the defendant in this City from 1869 until he left her, and since the Fall of 1876, at No. 343 West Fifteenth-street; that since last August the Doctor has warned people not to trust her on his account, and three months ago abandoned her and her children, leaving them to look out for themselves, and contributing nothing to their support, and that she has nothing to live on, and wishes her husband to be brought to account. The Doctor, in defense, made affidavit that he has a suit for divorce pending against Mrs. Walker, and that in four weeks the question of alimony raised by her suit will be decided; that he owns no real estate except a house and lot in Brooklyn and one in Jersey City, both of which are heavily mortgaged; that he is not the proprietor of the vinegar bitters business, but that it is owned by McDonald & Co., of No. 321 Washington-street, who pay him a royalty only; that he has received only $12,000 as royalty from them since the 1st of last January, and, owing to the large expense which Messrs. McDonald & Co. are at present going into for the purpose of extending their business, he does not expect to receive any income from the sale of vinegar bitters for some time to come. The Doctor further says that Mrs. Walker has been a very "expensive luxury" to him, having, together with the lawyers which she had saddled him with, cost him within a very short time over $200,000. "And that's where my fortune's gone," said he. Justice Bixby decided to compel the Doctor to pay Mrs. Walker $20 per week for her support until the decision regarding alimony shall be rendered, and to hold himself r ady to appear before the Justice on the day after the alimony decision is rendered.

UNHAPPY RESULT OF A GERMAN'S ANGER.

A very sad case of assault, which, it is feared, will result in the total blindness of an unfortunate lad, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. The complainant was George Gocker, of No. 189 Third-street, who, when he appeared in court, had his forehead tightly bandaged and his right eye concealed beneath a large layer of cotton batting. Some time ago the boy lost the sight of his left eye by an accident, which also slightly impaired the sight of the other.

Yesterday, while he was playing with some young boys in the back yard of the premises mentioned, some rough boys who infest the neighborhood began to throw stones at the windows of the grocery store kept by Jacob Hans in the front part of the premises. The urchins flew upon seeing the enraged German coming from behind his counter, and when Hans, picking up a piece of coal from a box, came out on the street, the cool boys near him were Gocker and his younger play-fellows. Without stopping in his anger to think what he was doing or whether they were the ones that had annoyed him, he flung the coal at Gocker, who, attracted by the noise of the German's entrance into the hall, had just turned around to see what the matter was. As he did so the coal struck him in the right eye with great force and lacerated the under eyelid terribly, nearly tearing the ball from its socket. The wound bled profusely, but was finally stanched, the doctor in attendance, however, expressing an opinion that the injury would result in the loss of sight. At the court, Hans, who was so nervous from fright that his hands and body shook as he spoke, he was suffering from ague, denied that he had thrown the coal. Many witnesses testified to the contrary, however, and he was compelled to give bail to appear for trial.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

Samuel H. Hurd, the Receiver of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, applied to Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, asking for leave to sue the City of Elizabeth, N. J. In his petition he says that in September, 1875, the bank held mortgages on land in Elizabeth, and that the property was incumbered with a large amount of unpaid assessments. By the charter of the City of Elizabeth such assessments can be paid by the owner either in cash or by giving bonds payable in installments during the succeeding 10 years. The bank, being desirous of securing the right to give such bonds in case it should become the owner of the land under a foreclosure sale, deposited $25,000 with the City Treasurer of Elizabeth on the agreement that so much as the bank might desire should be applied in payment of such assessments on such lands as the bank might buy, the balance to remain on demand. Shortly afterward Mr. Hurd was appointed Receiver of the bank, and made formal demand for the $25,000, and on its payment being refused he petitioned the court for leave to sue. Chief-Justice Davis authorized him to bring suit in the New-Jersey Supreme Court against the City of Elizabeth.

DECISION IN A COLLISION CASE.

William B. Byrnes and others, owners of the barkantine Charles L. Pearson, libeled the steamer Alexandria for having, in the daytime, on the 19th of May, 1876, ran into the Pearson while she was getting under way from her anchorage in Gedney's Channel, in the Lower Bay of New-York, and cut her down to the water's edge, very badly damaging her and her cargo. Judge Blatchford, in his decision, yesterday, said that the evidence showed that the Alexandria was running at 10 knots' speed, and did not reverse her engines until within about 450 feet from the Pearson; that she could not have reversed with safety within 900 feet, and that she had abundant time and opportunity to do so, or to have avoided the Pearson by changing her course, and he, therefore, gives a decree for the libelants, and orders a reference to ascertain and report the amount of damages.

COURT NOTES.

Patrick S. Gilmore's suit against Sheridan Shook, to recover certain receipts of Gilmore's Garden, was discontinued in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

In the suit for attorney's services, brought by James R. Adams against George O. Mulford, the jury in Part II of the Superior Court yesterday brought in a sealed verdict for $250 in favor of the plaintiff.

Samuel Joseph, the butcher who was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, for an attempted assault on a colored domestic in the employ of Col. Wingate, No. 173 Lexington-avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday in General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the brutal fellow to one year in the Penitentiary.

The trial of Henry Eckhardt, for the alleged murder of his wife, at West Hoboken, on the 17th of August last, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer. Dr. William Michel, Constable Francois, Thomas Reynolds, Theodore Yroker, Frederick Siegrist, Mena Fink, and Dr. Converse were the witnesses. The case was not concluded.

Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion for the appointment of a Receiver of the Taylor Ale Company, of Albany, which was sought by Amzi L. Camp, who owns $35,000 worth of the company's stock. Camp claimed that the company's liabilities are largely in excess of its assets, but his statements were denied by the officers of the company.

In the suit of John Brennan against Henry Goodstein, heretofore reported in THE TIMES, the jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday gave the plaintiff a verdict for $122 75. The suit was brought to recover about $24,000 for jewelry stolen from the plaintiff, and which the latter tried to show passed finally, after several transfers, into the possession of the defendant.

Fourth Precinct officers raided, on Monday night, on a disorderly saloon kept by Thomas Roll, at the junction of James-street and New-Bowery, and were committed to prison in default of the payment of a fine of $10 each, and Roll was held on the charge of violating the Excise law. One of the women arrested in his place was committed as a witness for the prosecution.

Ellen A. Fanshaw, of No. 60 East Thirty-fourth-street, on Sunday morning locked her pocket-book, containing $65, in an upper bureau drawer, put the key into a lower drawer, and went to church. Nellie Mullady, a servant, of No. 271 Front-street, Brooklyn, saw the transaction, stole the money during its owner's absence, and decamped. She was arrested Monday evening and was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The community was rid of one annoying swindler yesterday by Recorder Hackett. Hiram Thompson, who is 60 years of age, and says he is a native of Virginia and "an invalid," obtained, during November, by means of a trick, a $400 piano from Louis Ernst and another from Knabe & Co. On being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell, on two indictments for larceny by trick and device, Thompson pleaded guilty. Recorder Hackett took the matter into consideration, and, being convinced of the infirmity into consideration and sentenced him to the mitigated penalty of two years in the State Prison.

In the matter of the specifications of the United States of Mexico, Fourth National Bank of New-York, Thompson Dean, First National Bank of Bristol, Peter Mallen, and Thomas Mallen, creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., filed in the United States District Court, in bankruptcy, in opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt firm, Judge Blatchford held, yesterday, that it would be necessary to amend several specifications and strike others out, in order to have them, as a whole, in legal form. His main exception to Solon B. Thornton's specifications was that they were indefinite and in the alternative.

George H. Smith, formerly a boarding-house keeper, in this City, was called up by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, in charge of having issued forged checks. The accused called a bill at the Grand Union Hotel by giving Mr. William D. Garrettson, a check for $20 on the Pacific Bank, to which he had forged the signature of W. R. Beebe, No. 68 Wall-street. This was not Smith's only offense, he having issued other forged checks to F. Whitlock & Co., Pulitzer, and G. H. Berdan, No. 105 Murray-street. On being arraigned, the accused pleaded guilty to forgery, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for two years.

The oft-reported divorce suit of Rensselaer B. Winchell against Eliza Winchell, which has been before the courts for seven years, was decided by Judge Speir in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. The parties to the action were married in September, 1860, and have one child, a daughter 13 years old. The defendant was charged with having committed adultery with William H. Schooley, who had been her lawyer. The Referee appointed in the suit took testimony and reported that the charges had been proved. Judge Speir thereupon granted a judgment of absolute divorce in favor of Mr Winchell and against the latter's wife. Doran B. Killian represented the plaintiff and Charles S. Spencer the defendant.

The November term of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court was closed yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in the absence of Judge Benedict on account of illness. Mr. Albert B. Herrick, who has recently been placed in charge of the criminal calendar of the court, appeared on behalf of the Government. A number of witnesses, including one named Moses A. Snyder, late Teller of the Exchange National Bank, of this City, for embezzling about $8,000 of the funds of the bank, were presented. Snyder was the Treasurer of a Sunday-school in Jersey City, and some of the memoranda of his embezzlements were found in one of the books of papers relating to his duties as Treasurer of the Sunday-school.

The old case of the United States against George M. Wylie and others, to recover about $60,000 for alleged undervaluation of invoices of sugar, and penalties consequent thereon, is now on for retrial in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford and a jury. The allegations are that the defendants, through the connivance of Custom-house officers, obtained the entry of sugars at this port at less than their market value at ports in the West Indies from which they were imported. This is one of a similar class of cases relating to importations at an undervaluation, and is not included in the class in which sugars, by means of discoloration, are entered at a lower rate of entry than by their real quality they would be obliged to pay under the existing tariff. The trial will probably last several days.

The case of Emil Steffens, a lithographer at No. 199 William-street, is now pending before Commissioner Deuel. He is criminally charged with printing and selling counterfeits of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s labels, used to inclose bottles of their dry Verzenay champagne. Messrs. Benedict and Chapman, witnesses called by the prosecution, have testified to having bought a large number of the labels of Steffens on the evening of the 18th of last August, at No. 73 South Washington-square, and that he had refused to give them a receipt for the money they paid him "because he didn't want to get into the State Prison." A motion made to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the law covering it is unconstitutional, was denied by the Commissioner, who reserved his decision on a second motion to discharge, on the ground that, even if the facts testified to were true, they did not come within the purview of the statute governing the case.

THE KENNEDY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The taking of further testimony in the matter of the habeas corpus issued by Judge Davis to compel Mrs. Kennedy to surrender the custody of her three daughters to their father, Mr. William Kennedy, the undertaker, of Pearl-street, having been referred to Mr. John S. Lawrence, the parties to the suit and their witnesses attended before the Referee yesterday at his office, No. 119 Broadway. Mr. Kennedy was represented by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, and Develin & Miller appeared for Mrs. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy told the story of the abduction of the children by their mother and her disappearance from his house on the same morning. He was examined as to his domestic habits and mode of life, and denied that he was addicted to the use of profane or obscene language; he might have sworn a few times at Mrs. Kennedy but he did not remember. The whole trouble arose from the attention paid by one McHugh, a dry-goods merchant on Broadway, to Mrs. Kennedy. McHugh made her presents of novels, his picture, &c., and accompanied her to church, and paid many visits to the house in the absence of Kennedy. The husband remonstrated with the wife, and a quarrel ensued, the result of which was the abduction of the children and the flight of Mrs. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy does not accuse his wife of adultery, but decidedly objected to her receiving the attentions of McHugh. There is a suit for divorce pending, instituted by Mrs. Kennedy on the ground of cruelty, &c.

LIABILITY OF A BANK TRUSTEE.

The trial of the suit of Samuel H. Hurd as Receiver of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, against David Morgan, which was begun before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday, is possessed of some interest, as it is in great measure a test case. Morgan, it seems, was the Secretary and one of the Trustees of the bank. On Dec. 28, 1872, the Trustees gave a bond to the amount of $100,000, each signing for a different amount, for the purpose of upholding the bank, which was then in straits financially. Morgan signed for $25,000. The bond given to the effect that in case the bank continued in business after January, 1873, the subscribers to the bond would become liable to their respective amounts. At the trial yesterday the bond was proved, the appointment of the Receiver was shown, and it was admitted that the bank had continued to do business after the date mentioned in the bond. The plaintiff then rested. The counsel for the defendant thereupon moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that there had been a lack of consideration for the bond; that the contract was ultra vires, or beyond the powers of the Trustees; that no mutuality was intended in the bond, and that if the bond were given to enable an insolvent corporation to proceed in business it was against public policy, and therefore void. Judge Van Brunt denied the motion, holding in regard to the question of consideration that the seal of the bond imported a consideration, and he could not presume that there was no other consideration besides that. The defense was then opened. The case is still on. Frederick Smyth appears for the Receiver, and Robert Sewell represents the defendant.

SNUBBING AN "EXPECTANT NEPHEW."

Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on an application by Peter B. Ross to reopen an order allowing his aunt, Mrs. Deborah Westerfield, an income from her estate of $1,800 per year, and permitting her to reside in her own house. In his memorandum, which gives the facts of the case, Chief-Justice Davis says: "Mrs. Westerfield is shown to be 80 years of age, and so far diseased by softening of the brain as to have been adjudged a lunatic. She resides in her own house, where she has lived since 1860. The proposition to remove her therefrom because she could live more cheaply elsewhere is preposterous, and cannot be entertained. The committee of her estate has been directed to pay to her husband, who is the committee of her person, the sum of $1,800 annually, to be applied toward her support. This sum does not equal the income from her personal estate. It is objected that she should be supported out of her income; but that income is small, and his answer shows that it is needed and used—in addition to the $1,800—for the comfortable support of them both in their present residence, and that when added to the $1,800 it gives them only about $2,500 for their support. Mrs. Westerfield is entitled to live in the same comfort, and abundance even, to which she has been for years accustomed. The property is her own, and its income wholly belongs to her; and it is the duty of this court to see to it that she is provided with every comfort suitable to her station in life, including all the care and attendance which her unfortunate condition demands. The husband is bound by his marital obligations to do his part toward her maintenance and care; but he does all that can be required when he shows that his income goes into a joint fund for their common support in the manner in which they have been accustomed to live. This application, by an expectant nephew, is an ungracious one, and does not commend itself to the favor of the court. The prayer of his petition should be denied, with costs, to be taxed and paid by the petitioner."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Decisions in the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877: Remittitur amended and motion denied—Allen vs. Judson. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Kinsey vs. Leggett; First National Bank of Buffalo vs. Albergher; First National Bank of Buffalo vs. Wood; Griffin vs. Saloman; Story vs. Saloman; Lawrence vs. Palmer. Order of General Term reversed, and judgment ordered on verdict, with costs—Keeney vs. Home Insurance Company. Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation with costs—King vs. Greenway. Judgment of General Term and decree of Surrogate reversed and cause remitted for further hearing before the Surrogate, with costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate—Chamberlain vs. McKibben. Appeal dismissed with costs—Sixth-Avenue Railroad vs. Albert Edwards' Railroad. Order reversed and motion for vacate order of arrest granted, with costs—Madge vs. Ping.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 388—In re Hermance vs. Supervisors of Ulster County; argued by R. Schoonmaker for appellant, J. M. Van Wagoner for respondent. No. 385—Stout vs. McCabe; argued by A. P. Compton for appellant, Henry H. King for respondent. General Calendar.—No. 236—Knolls vs. Barnhart; argument resumed and concluded. No. 172—The Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. The Memphis, &c., Railroad Company; argued by S. Hand for appellant, S. S. Van Winkle for respondent. No. 237—Faber vs. Belawsky, &c., Railroad; argued by Jacob Van Atta and Isaac S. Newton for appellant, Orlow W. Chapman for respondent; case still on.

The calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 12, is as follows: Nos. 190, 159, 195, 230, 180, 152, 208, 228.

THE DIME CONCERTS IN COURT.

The suit of Walter S. Hill against J. J. Watson, Annie A. Watson, and Henry Cumming was before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for a Receiver of certain funds. Mr. Hill, who is the Manager of the American Lecture Bureau, alleges that J. J. Watson and Cumming are the proprietors of the enterprise known as the Dime Concerts, which have been given in the Cooper Institute. To shield themselves from liability, Mr. Hill says, they put forth Miss Annie A. Watson as the proprietor. Mr. Hill says that Messrs. Cumming and J. J. Watson made a contract with him whereby he was to supply them with "talent" for their entertainments, such as singers, &c., and was to superintend the concerts. For such services he was to receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts for the season. He says he did supply the proper artists, and that he superintended the entertainments. The defendants, he says, have refused to pay him his 10 per cent., and are carrying on the entertainments without his aid. He therefore asks for 10 per cent. on the money already received and for what may be received during the remainder of the season. He applied yesterday for the appointment of a Receiver of the fund, amounting to $2,000, which they now have, and also to take charge of the future receipts during the pendency of the suit. In opposition, J. J. Watson and Mr. Cumming denied that they are proprietors of the venture, and alleged that Miss Watson is the sole proprietor. They also alleged that Hill did not supply the proper kind of talent. Chief-Justice Davis reserved his decision. Charles Strauss appeared for the motion, and J. Worden Gedney in opposition.

NOT A SATISFACTORY EXCHANGE.

A singular case of larceny came before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, in the complaint of Henry Clark, of No. 191½ Forsyth-street, against Patrick Shannon, a man who represented himself to be a peddler, residing at No. 244 Cherry-street. The complainant testified that about 9 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 10, 1875, he was standing behind the bar of the saloon. No. 38 Division-street, with his hand resting upon the counter in such a manner that a heavy gold ring which he wore upon his finger became noticeable as it glittered in the gas-light. Shannon came in while he was thus lounging, and, walking to the counter, noticed the ring, and saying to its owner: "That's a very heavy ring you've got," took it off and examined it. In a few moments he replaced a ring upon Clark's finger, and immediately left the saloon. Shortly after his departure Clark, to his utter astonishment, found that the ring upon his finger was a common brass one that had been substituted for his own. The accused evaded arrest until Monday last, when he was recognized in the street and arrested. At court the prisoner declared that he was not guilty, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail to await trial in the Court of General Sessions.

AN ATTACHMENT VACATED.

The suit of Martin D. Hancox against Joseph W. Hancox, Eliza Hancox, the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, and Jacob Myers, as Assignee of that company, was before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that the plaintiff recently made affidavit before Judge Donohue, stating that the defendant, Joseph W. Hancox, as the President of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, "wrongfully and fraudulently sold the stock of the Venezuela Transportation Company to the defendant, Eliza Hancox, for the nominal sum of $10,000," and shortly afterward sold out the assets of the Venezuela Company for about $104,000, converting the proceeds to his own and to Eliza Hancox's use. He was also accused of having received and converted to his own use about $15,000 of the assets of the New-York and Troy Company. The plaintiff claims to have had a one-seventh interest in the property of the two companies, amounting to about $18,000. In his affidavit, he also alleged that the defendants, Joseph W. and Eliza Hancox, are now residents of the State, and that the former fears his wife will receive $500 in this City. On this affidavit, Judge Donohue issued an attachment against the $500. Chief-Justice Davis yesterday vacated the attachment as having been improvidently granted.

ILL-TREATING THEIR OFFSPRING.

The trial of Rose Kline, of No. 155 Rivington-street, who is charged with cruelly treating her child Samuel, aged 4 years, was begun at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The prosecution was conducted by the council of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is endeavoring to obtain possession of the child on the ground that both his parents are insane. The evidence adduced was to the effect that the mother has been in the habit of beating her offspring in an inhuman manner. The father, a weak-minded tailor, admitted the truth of the allegation, and stated that he did not interfere because he was afraid of his wife, who is physically his superior. In making a motion to have the child assigned to the custody of the society, counsel said that he could bring forward testimony to prove that the parents are insane, and that not long ago they attempted to hang the child in their apartments, but were prevented from accomplishing the deed by neighbors who were attracted to the room by the cries of the little victim. In order to afford the prosecution an opportunity to substantiate these allegations, an adjournment was granted until to-morrow.

THE CONTINENTAL POLICY-HOLDERS.

Referee Dayton, who was, some time since, appointed by Judge Westbrook in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, held a reference yesterday afternoon. The point at issue is between E. J. Moses, counsel for the policy-holders, and Mr. P. J. O'Neill, the Receiver. Mr. Anderson, the former Receiver, was appointed on Oct. 25, 1876; but the company's doors were not closed until Nov. 4. In the meantime about $10,000 was collected by different agents through the country, which by them was ultimately turned over to the Receiver. Mr. Moses claims on behalf of his clients that the premiums thus paid should be refunded.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Bixby vs. Gibbs.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing same.

McCallum vs. Dieudonne.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Townsend vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted.

Lyland vs. Lauldery.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs.

Knox vs. Mackay.—I think this issue cannot be tried in an hour; motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Prentice vs. Gibson.—The motion to strike out is denied; the Receiver should give security for costs in a bond of $300; no costs of this motion.

Compton vs. Smith.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff stipulate to put said cause on calendar to try said issue at the first Special Term at which it is reached in its order, and pay $10 costs of motion.

Young vs. Noel.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs.

Miller vs. Board of Police.—Motion granted and denied, as marked opposite the several paragraphs in the motion order; no costs to either party.

Opdyke vs. Baldwin.—On payment of $10 costs of this motion plaintiff may have leave to order a subpœna, or summons, and pays or tenders fees. Motion for attachment denied, but without costs.

Weekes, Keuth, (deceased.)—Counsel must produce the original papers, and show authority for proceeding without making the representatives parties to the action.

Marshall vs. Miller.—Motion to vacate the order granted. The property, so far as shown to be in this County, is liable to be applied to the debts of the absentee. Property in Kings County cannot be reached on the present execution, and nothing definite is shown as to defendant's having money. It is, at most, the mere surmise of the plaintiff. No costs.

In the Matter of Deborah A. Westerfield.—The prayer of the petition should be denied, with costs to be taxed and paid by the petitioner." See memorandum

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WON AT LAST—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—INGOMAR—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque)—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

SILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

MEADE'S HALL.—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE—Morning and afternoon.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Miss Heller.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, rising barometer, stationary and lower temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather, and north to west winds, except light rain or snow in the northern portion of the first district; and followed in the last two by falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer southerly.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has at length taken definite action on the appointments for the New-York Custom-house. It has recommended the confirmation of Mr. MERRITT as Surveyor, and the rejection of Messrs. ROOSEVELT and PRINCE for the positions of Collector and Naval Officer. The reasons assigned for this action are, that while there is a vacancy in the Surveyorship, there is none in the offices of Collector and Naval Officer, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has failed to assign any good reasons for creating such vacancies. It is assumed that the Senate will sustain the action of the committee, and that Mr. MERRITT will be confirmed as Surveyor, while Messrs. ARTHUR and CORNELL will be permitted to serve out their respective terms. In exchanging Gen. SHARPE for Mr. MERRITT, the public service gains nothing, and the interests of reform still less. However despicable may be the motives of those who have opposed the other two nominations, the retention of Gen. ARTHUR, in default of any sufficient cause for his removal, would be a solid contribution toward some intelligible system of regulating the civil service. As for Mr. A. B. CORNELL, who has just been re-elected a delegate to the Republican Central Committee from the Twentieth District, his open defiance of the civil service order ought to be reason enough for his removal, unless, indeed, that order has gone the way of other admirable theories held by the President on this subject.

Last night's primary elections for the office-bearers of Republican District Associations, and for delegates to the Central Committee, resulted in the introduction of a good deal of new blood into the party organization in this City. The principle of an unbroken tenure of office is still recognized in about a third of the districts; in the rest there are rather more new names than old ones. This process is due to several causes. There is a somewhat spasmodic kind of compliance with the President's civil service order evidenced in the retention of Federal officers in some districts and their exclusion in others; there is a pretty general disposition manifested to keep very pronounced "Hayes Republicans" out of prominent positions in the District Associations; and there is a growing willingness to share at least the honors of office with men who have not hitherto taken a very active part in the business of politics. Like human progress generally, the progress of the Republican organization in this City is of a somewhat lop-sided character, but still it advances.

During the last few months numerous letters have been sent to THE TIMES by inquiring friends in regard to a cutting from THE WEEKLY TIMES of March last, which has been assumed to indicate that we had discussed, with favor, the probability of "a change of the ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land-owners on the one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other." The extract has been made much of by Greenback organs, "labor reform" fanatics, and demagogues generally. The latest comment we have seen comes from a Wisconsin paper, which, after giving some of the sentences referred to, in connection with an extract from the New-York *World*, proceeds to characterize the sentiments quoted as "feelers thrown out for indorsement by the speculating money-sharks in every part of our country." We may assure our friends, once and for all, that the article in THE WEEKLY TIMES did not appear on its editorial page, but in that part of the paper devoted to a free discussion of questions interesting to American agriculturists. The fact that the article was a communication, and not an editorial utterance, might have been more clearly indicated, but its position ought to have been satisfactory enough proof of this, except to those who were looking for an opportunity for misrepresentation.

A number of well-known gentlemen, who appeared in the interests of the Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants, before the House Committee on Commerce yesterday, recited a number of well-established facts regarding the trade of South America and the wide field which Brazil presents for the mercantile enterprise of the United States. To further our commercial interests in that country, it was suggested that the Government grant a subsidy of $100,000 per annum to some first-class steam-ship line for carrying the United States mails from an American port—probably Philadelphia—to Rio Janeiro. It was further stated that the Government of Brazil had agreed to contribute a like sum for a similar service. There can be no question as to the immense importance which better and increased means of communication with South America would be to this country, nor is there any doubt that the greater part of the profitable South American trade belongs naturally to the United States. There is no reason to believe, however, that the granting of Government subsidies will bring about the desired result. If the trade referred to is worth having, it is certainly worth working for. The merchants of New-Orleans seem to be alive to these facts, and with much energy are advocating the establishment, with private means, of a steam-ship line between that place and Brazil. The example is a good one for the rich men of Philadelphia to follow. The necessary $100,000 per annum should not be difficult to obtain in a city that would profit so largely by the enterprise.

The heated struggle of the municipal election in Boston has resulted in the defeat of PRINCE, the present Democratic Mayor of that City, who was a candidate for re-election. PIERCE, the Republican candidate, has a majority of 2,151, in a vote of 47,915. This is a Republican gain of 5,000 since last year, when the Democrats were greatly elated by the success of their party. The contest has been one for honest and economical government, and the extravagance and maladministration of the Democratic officials have been very thoroughly exposed during the canvass. But the Democrats, being in possession, were confident of holding on to the fruits of their last year's victory, and their defeat is, accordingly, a most mortifying one.

CREDIT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"What have we to do with abroad?" contemptuously asks Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS in his advocacy of repudiation on the floor of the Senate. The inquiry has been heard before, but not in the same place. Demagogues of either party have pandered to the passions of the vicious and the prejudices of the ignorant by asserting the right of this country to step outside the pale of civilization and defy the moral sense and the business instincts of the world; but not until now has a member of the Senate outraged the proprieties of that body by appealing to it on a basis of which all but outlaws should be ashamed. "What have we to do with abroad," that we should heed the judgment of other nations as to our mode of settling differences between debtors and creditors? "What have we to do with abroad," that we should consider the contracts entered into by our Government with foreigners or defer to their protest against the legislative sanction of robbery? "What have we to do with abroad," that we should respect its interests, be warned by its remonstrances, or think of the effect produced upon it by our deliberate bad faith? When Mr. MATTHEWS proclaimed the gospel of communism and anarchy to the Ohio crowd, last Summer, the spectacle was sufficiently humiliating. What shall be said now, when a Senator from one of the weathiest States in the Union, a confidential friend of the President, and a leader in the movement for remonetizing silver, gets up in his place in the Senate and asserts that this country recognizes no moral law, discards restraints to which even Turkey is not indifferent, and intends hereafter to conduct its financial transactions without reference to the opinions or rights of others?

Perhaps we ought not to complain that the Ohio Senator boldly pushes to its ultimate result the logic which is in vogue among the promoters of remonetization. Most of them have tried to disguise the consequences of the measure and to reconcile them with the preservation of the nation's credit. They have contended that no loss would fall upon the public creditor, and they have so far paid tribute to foreign opinion as to urge that wrong is not designed. These professions are of course worthless, but at least they have served to indicate a consciousness of the necessity of paying some attention to the claims of foreign holders of our securities, and to the effect of the proposed legislation upon our relations with foreign countries. Mr. MATTHEWS brings back the discussion to first principles, and asserts as unchallengeable the right of the United States to be a law unto themselves in all that involves credit and money. Old-fashioned citizens have been accustomed to believe that the good name of their country was a prize to be cherished at any cost; they have prided themselves upon its progress, its prosperity, its moral principle; they have aimed at making the Republic a model and a light for the guidance and encouragement of other peoples. They have imagined that one of the conditions of national growth is the extension of our commercial intercourse, and they have supposed that as credit is essential to commerce so confidence is essential to credit. The politicians for whom Mr. MATTHEWS speaks deride these notions as too antiquated to suit the youthful West. Their doctrine is that American liberty implies the privilege of paying debts when, how, and in what currency the debtor may choose, or of not paying them at all if that be the more convenient alternative. As for the effete countries of Europe, what have they to do with us or we with them? True, they bought our bonds, but what connection is there between that circumstance and our policy? Of what avail is the glorious privilege of being independent, if we are to be influenced in our dealings by the demands or protests of benighted Britishers, or thrifty Hollanders, or plodding Germans? The buoyant and boundless West spurns as an insult the suggestion that it shall be governed by Old-World notions of honesty or by monarchical precedents in regard to the payment of debts. After all, therefore, Mr. MATTHEWS may have done some service. He has revealed the secret of the remonetization philosophy, and has frankly avowed what others of his school have persistently concealed.

It is possible, nevertheless, that many of those who wildly clamor for the unlimited coinage of silver and its use in the discharge of all obligations, public and private, have not fully considered how the scheme will react upon public and private interests. Not a few cherish the Arkansas idea, that repudiation one day is not incompatible with credit the next. This is the fundamental mistake. The destruction of our credit abroad implies the destruction of credit at home. When the Government, carrying out the law, violates its covenant with the foreign creditor and cheats him by using a debased coinage, credit ends, as well in private as in public affairs. If this be the final result contemplated by the repudiators, we can understand their tactics. Credit is to be regarded as an unmitigated evil, and whatever tends to destroy it is welcome. But are Americans prepared for a universal application of the pay-as-you-go principle? Is there to be no more borrowing or trusting between Government and people, or between man and man? Shall no order be filled that is not accompanied with the cash, and no package transmitted except under the C. O. D. rule? If the supporters of the Bland bill and of Mr. MATTHEWS' resolution have familiarized themselves with this new order of things and are ready to face its consequences, let them say so. Mr. MATTHEWS' interrogatory covers but half of the question. A scornful denial of justice to the foreign creditor is only the beginning. Eventually all creditors must share the same fate. The reign of the repudiator, however, will be brief. Credit will have vanished. The debtor will enjoy no second chance of cheating. Mr. MATTHEWS may then be required to explain to his deluded followers how men with empty pockets and damaged reputations are to be placed upon their feet again. A prophet greater than MATTHEWS will be wanted to lead the nation out of its difficulties.

Will the opponents of repudiation wait in silence until the mischief is actually upon us? Their apathy is inexplicable, except on the supposition that the failure of the bill before the Senate is assured. But we know that failure is not certain. The only open question is, whether the majority in support of the bill will be able to override the President's veto. Even the veto is not certain: it is so regarded by those whose wish is father to the thought, but their ground of hope is at best inferential. To be consistent, the President must supplement the financial paragraphs of his Message with a refusal to sanction a measure which strikes direct at the public credit; but the President has shown himself too undecided in the enforcement of his convictions in other matters to be depended upon implicitly in this instance. In the presence of a danger so great as this, prudence requires that nothing shall be taken for granted. The repudiators are energetic, organized, unscrupulous, and, as Mr. MATTHEWS now proves, defiant. The interests at stake are too vast to be exposed to their attacks without much more vigorous preparations for their defense than have yet become apparent.

CONGRESSIONAL MISCHIEF-MAKING.

It has often been said that the relations between the United States and Mexico are in a delicate position. How long they will remain in so favorable condition as this is quite doubtful. Congress has taken hold of the matter very much as an able-bodied blacksmith might pick up a fine watch. The delicacy will not last long in the hands of such hammerers as those who now control the House of Representatives. Mr. HEWITT takes the flighty view of the case which is eagerly presented by those who wish for war. It does not follow that Mr. HEWITT wishes for war. But he sounds an alarm, and, by his excited manner, helps to bring about the state of things which he says he should deplore. The President's Message declared that the true policy of the United States was a peaceful one, and that everything consistent with national dignity and honor would be done to keep the peace; but, at the same time, the lives and property of our fellow-citizens should be protected. An accredited agent of the Diaz Government has protested that the Mexican Government desires peace, and will not only agree to co-operate in its preservation on the Rio Grande, but will consent, and does consent, to what Mr. HEWITT excitedly calls an invasion of Mexican territory, whenever that becomes necessary for the punishment of raiders from Mexican soil.

All this seems clear enough, and none but a demagogue or a dealer in sensations would venture to say, as many mischievous people have said, that the army sent from the Mexican capital for the suppression of border raids is really sent with belligerent intentions. But Mr. HEWITT assumes all this and more; and, as if in fear that the United States Government is drifting into war with Mexico, he wants the House of Representatives to see what can be done to avert this calamity, "by means of a treaty or otherwise." Since when has it been the business of the House of Representatives to meddle with treaties and discuss the means by which diplomatic negotiations may establish commercial relations and remove causes of war? Treaties must be negotiated by the Executive Department of the Government, and they must be ratified by the Senate in executive session. Mr. HEWITT might as well ask that the House proceed to ballot for a Collector of Customs, or appoint a Minister to a foreign court. Some of Mr. HEWITT'S political associates in the House had the good sense to call him to order, and, at the instance of Mr. GARFIELD, he withdrew his absurd proposition to authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to draw up a treaty with Mexico. But the whole course of his remarks, as well as his amendment to the resolution reported from the Ways and Means Committee, was vicious and mischievous. There was no reason why this firebrand should be thrown about just now; least of all, is it safe, if the condition of affairs is as dangerous as Mr. HEWITT alleges.

Mr. CONKLING, in the Senate, has had his way with a resolution not unlike that which Mr. HEWITT proposed to attach to the House resolution. There is more fitness, however, in Mr. CONKLING'S resolution, as the Senate does have a certain influence in the conclusion of treaties, though it has nothing to do with their negotiation. There is a disposition on the part of the Senate to get into the Executive Department of the Government, just as there is in the House a tendency to meddle with things which do not belong to it. Mr. CONKLING'S Committee of Seven is to have a roving commission, power to send for persons and papers, leave to sit during the recess, and liberty to go to Mexico, if the members choose. This committee may be considered as a sort of diplomatic septemvirate, bearing a flag of truce, and armed with full powers to negotiate a treaty to be subsequently referred to the Senate for ratification. Mr. CONKLING has dexterously "killed two birds with one stone." He has snubbed the Secretary of State, whom he does not love, and has headed off Mr. BLAINE, whom he hates. The Secretary of State, for reasons best known to himself, has hesitated long over a recognition of the Diaz Government. Some men, among whom we may reckon Mr. S. S. Cox, think that this delay has complicated matters. Mr. CONKLING'S diplomatic septemvirate is intended to take the business out of the hands of the State Department forthwith. One of Mr. BLAINE'S hobbies is that the Administration secretly favors the annexation of Mexico. He is not certain, he says, whether this ulterior object is to be reached by teasing and aggravating tactics on the border, by which war shall be precipitated, or by what he calls a Quixotic and sentimental extension of moral support by us toward Mexico. In his speech at Mr. BOWEN'S Woodstock picnic, last Summer, Mr. BLAINE assailed this scarecrow with savage fury and resounding blows. He cannot do this in the Senate. His dear friend CONKLING has shut off his wind.

It may be, as CONKLING and HEWITT would have us believe, that affairs between the United States and Mexico have reached a point so critical as to be beyond the reach of the Executive Department of the Government. It is possible that neither the President of the United States nor the President of Mexico is in earnest when they protest that they want peace, and are zealously trying to keep it. It is even possible, though not likely, that the troops which the Texans have been clamoring for are sent to invade Mexico, and not to protect the border. And we may, under violent pressure, be compelled to admit that Mexico is preparing to repel invasion. But if this is not so, the talk in Congress is impertinent and mischievous.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The remarkable declaration of Count ANDRASSY, made on Monday, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Delegation in Vienna, shows that among diplomats peace was felt to be near, and that not a favorable one to Turkey. As long ago as the end of November the Bucharest dispatches contained rumors of the approaching surrender of OSMAN Pasha, and the requisitions for provisions to supply the necessities of the expected prisoners in the Turkish Army. Recently, also, an article has appeared in the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Journal*, of Berlin, which was supposed throughout Europe to be "inspired" by BISMARCK, asserting that, just as Russia in the Franco-German war had shown her true alliance by never interposing with plans of mediation between the combatants, so it was the duty of Germany now to manifest equal consideration in the Russo-Turkish war. In other words, the paragraph seemed a declaration of absolute neutrality by Germany, even if the Czar's Army, like the German, should dictate terms of peace in the capital of the enemy Now the Hungarian Premier, even before the surrender of Plevna, declares himself "strongly opposed to the idea that, in compliance with external prejudices, the Christian populations of Turkey must be continued under Turkish misrule." This most reasonable declaration is opposed, however, to the passions of the hour. The sympathies of his countrymen are all with the Turks, and the sufferings for ages of the wretched Christians under the barbarous rule of the Pashas is quite lost sight of. This is the more remarkable as Hungary herself had a struggle of centuries with this same power, and knows, by bitter experience, its oppression, and the obstacles it throws before all movements of progress. Count ANDRASSY would not have ventured to go against the current of popular sympathy unless he was sure that the Austrian Government would either not intervene, or would intervene in favor of the Christians.

Many circumstances are now arising to make intervention more probable, or at any rate to render the chances of peace greater. The figure of the "Sick Man" can never again be applicable to Turkey, but as the wounded and dying barbarian approaches his end, there is a gathering of those he has plundered and wronged for generations, to take their revenge and gather their long-coveted plunder. Servia is just about to join in the war—Greece can hardly restrain her people, and puts forth her claims to the different powers for the protection of the Greek race in Thessaly, Epirus, and Constantinople. The scholars of the East of Europe are already drawing up maps of the Europe that is to be—the Roumani-Servian and Bulgarian Confederation, the Montenegrin Confederation, and the new Greek State, with its capital where it was of old, before Turkish invasion, on the Bosphorus.

But how will Russia regard peace? Cultivated and intelligent Russia is, as TOURGENIEFF pictures, like a youth arrived at a self-critical and distrustful period of life—full of humane ideals and fermenting theories. The press of St. Petersburg contains nothing now but criticism of the war, the people, and (so far as law permits) of the Government. The Slavic enthusiasm is ridiculed, and the war is pronounced a gigantic failure. Even the late victories kindle no enthusiasm. Like the tone of TOURGENIEFF'S heroes, that of all the leading magazines and journals is of extreme pessimism. And, as if to show to the world, what a boiling caldron of ideas Russia is, the "Senate" is engaged during this terrible struggle on the Danube, in another struggle—precisely similar to that pictured in that realistic Russian novel, *Les Terres Vierges*—with socialists of all classes who are attempting to undermine Muscovite society with their theories. The investigations and trials have produced the most intense excitement in St. Petersburg. A people in this mental condition cannot desire a long foreign war. The Emperor, too, who has remained in camp or near it, is not the man for war *à outrance*; a sensitive, morbid, honorable, and philanthropic man, who has been tortured at the sights which war has revealed, and disgusted at the public corruption which he could neither overlook nor prevent. To him and to the Russian masses, the victory of Plevna will make peace easy and probable.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

It is difficult for an observer at this distance to understand clearly the motives which impel Marshal MACMAHON to the obstinate resistance that he is making to the will of the country as expressed in the late elections, but it is not at all difficult to appreciate the gravity of the consequences with which his obstinacy threatens France. The best-informed of the French writers are themselves at a loss to consistently explain the Marshal's course. The party which sustained him from May to October is practically disorganized and broken up into jealous and even hostile factions. The Orleanists, who, to their shame, consented to share in the essentially unparliamentary scheme which was introduced by the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in June, are now divided as to the degree of support which they shall give the Marshal, while the most important of their organs and their leaders are begging him to "submit." The Legitimists are silent. The Bonapartists are heaping ridicule on the Marshal's head, and accusing him of weakness, irresolution, and stupidity. In the midst of this confusion, the Marshal, refusing to take a Ministry from the majority, and unable to find any escape from the difficulties with which the refusal to vote the budget threatens him by the help of any Ministry from the minority, is drifting nearer every day to the decisive moment when he must either govern with the Chamber or try to govern without it.

That he can do the latter within the spirit or the letter of the Constitution no one pretends. Power over the supplies is as clearly given to the French Chamber as to our House of Representatives. The initiative rests with the one as with the other. The French President can no more legally collect taxes for the support of the Government, even with the aid of the Senate, than could Mr. HAYES with the sanction of our Senate. To attempt to do so is to commence a revolution, the end of which no one can foresee. Yet in eighteen days the time for which the French appropriations are voted will be at an end, and Marshal MACMAHON must either resign or go entirely outside the path marked for him by the Constitution.

The general impression in France is that MACMAHON has neither the courage nor the ability to attempt a *coup d'état*, and certainly the difficulties in his way are enormous. A movement of that sort must be distinctly in the interest of some one of the three parties which united to sustain him in the electoral campaign; but whichever is chosen, the other two will be instantly estranged, and the President will find himself the leader of only a minority of a minority. If in this position he calls in the aid of the Army, he does not know what response he will receive. He cannot count on his Minister of War; he cannot count on the Army itself. The French Army of to-day is not the facile tool it was in 1851. It embraces representatives of all classes, thanks to the principle of compulsory service adopted from the conqueror in the late war. One of the orators in the Chamber a few weeks since declared that a *coup d'état* would be the signal not for a war in the streets, as formerly, but for a war in the barracks. Again, even if the Marshal could hope for the undivided support of the late coalition and of the Army, he could not repeat the experiment of his late patron, NAPOLEON III. He could not confirm, by a popular vote, his hold on the power he would have snatched. France is overwhelmingly against him, and in favor of a Republic. The late elections showed this, for not only were all those who voted against the official candidates distinctly Republican, but many who voted for them were so as well. The mask had not then fallen, and it seemed quite possible to many to sustain the Marshal without overthrowing the Republic. It is not likely that this vote could be retained for a *plébiscite* following a *coup d' état*.

These are obstacles which it is believed that President MACMAHON will not face, and this is the more probable, because the Bonapartists, the only party which it can be supposed would profit by an overthrow of the Republic, are evidently at cross purposes with him. What, then, does he intend to do? That is the question which is vexing the thoughts and oppressing the hearts of all true patriots in France at this moment, and it is one which they seek in vain to answer. While this is the case, speculations from other sources are useless. Those who desire, as all Americans must, the triumph of order and liberty in France, can but wait impatiently the development of the further trials to which that unfortunate country is subjected, admiring, in the meantime, the firmness and prudence shown by the friends of free government in the Chamber and in the press. A few days must bring a solution of the doubts, if not of the difficulties, which surround the question. It is not pleasant to think that in these few days it lies in the power of a narrow, vain, and foolish man, urged by a bigoted and ambitious wife, to plunge France into all the horrors of civil strife and possibly of foreign war.

MR. SIMPKINS' DOWNFALL.

Man is the only animal that wears short socks. This is not only a more accurate definition than any hitherto devised by scientific persons, but it shows the inferiority of man to all other animals, and ought to have even more effect in humbling our wicked pride than has the famous story of the little girl who was excessively proud of her silk dress until she was told that it was spun, woven, cut out, made up, and trimmed by a loathsome worm.

The great trouble with the short sock is that it will not keep its place. There being nothing whatever to hold it, the force of gravitation necessarily drags it down about the ankle. This causes an amount of misery which is appalling. There is no man who can feel any confidence in his socks. Whether he is walking or sitting, he knows that his socks are slowly but surely slipping down. Garters being out of the question, since the shortness of the sock does not permit a garter to be placed in a position where it will not slip, there is absolutely no remedy for what we may fairly call the giant evil of the age. Pins and mucilage have both been tried by desperate men, but they have both proved useless, and have merely added to the misery of the user. In these circumstances there is nothing left for man to do except to bear the sock in silence, or to boldly cast it aside and adopt the full-grown stocking.

The latter alternative was recently chosen by that eloquent but unfortunate clergyman, Rev. CHARLES SIMPKINS, of Westbridge, Penn. Until the catastrophe which has lately overtaken him, the Church did not possess a more popular and promising young clergyman. He could repeat the opening exhortation all the way from "Dearly beloved" to "forgiveness for the same," without once pausing for breath, and it has been asserted that he could monotone the entire Apostles' Creed while breathing only three times. As he was unmarried, and not yet twenty-seven years old, he was regarded with peculiar reverence by the unmarried ladies of his parish, and he received more annual slippers than any other clergyman in the United States.

Neatness was one of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. SIMPKINS, and there are probably few men who have suffered more keenly from short socks. When walking through the village, he was in continual dread lest his socks should descend into public view, and even while preaching his most eloquent sermons, the perspiration would gather on his brow as he felt one of his socks was gradually slipping down. This wore upon him to that extent that his massive intellect threatened to totter, and on the morning of the eighty-first Sunday after Trinity he deliberately paused, after remarking "here endeth"—and stooped down to repair damages. That night he resolved that vigorous measures must be taken, and he accordingly wrote a confidential letter to his sister's husband, who resided in this City, and inclosed all the necessary measurement. Shortly afterward he received, ostensibly from the husband, but really from the affectionate sister, two dozen pair of Balbriggan hose, together with a pair of scarlet elastics an inch in width, and of precisely the right size.

As soon as Mr. SIMPKINS had learned by repeated experiment how to wear the scarlet appliances, his spirits began to rise. He was no longer a prey to doubt and despair. His stockings firmly kept their place, and he felt that he could even attend a church picnic and climb over a fence without fear of consequences. Accordingly, for the first time during his residence at Westbridge, he consented to attend the Sunday-school picnic of the 21st of October last, and thereby filled with unutterable delight the souls of all the unmarried teachers of the church.

Mr. SIMPKINS, being free from care, entered into the sports of the picnic with great zest, and the children insisted that he, together with their teachers, should take part in a game of blind man's buff. The request was acceded to, and the usual running, laughing, and shrieking followed. It was while Mr. SIMPKINS was fleeing, in company with six excited teachers, from the pursuit of a blindfolded small boy, that he suddenly noticed that one of his elastics had become unclasped and had fallen to the ground. At the same moment it was perceived by the prettiest of the teachers, who made a frantic effort to seize it, but was anticipated by the unhappy clergyman. It was bad enough for him to know that the teacher had discovered his misfortune, but what was his horror and amazement when, with every appearance of anger, she demanded that he should "hand her that" instantly. He was so astonished at her evident desire to make sport of him that he did not deign to answer her, but put the disputed article in his pocket and walked away. Whereupon the teacher burst into tears and informed her confidential friends that Mr. SIMPKINS had had the inconceivable audacity to steal one of her—in fact, her private property.

The scandal spread rapidly and widely, and grew as rapidly as it spread. At the end of half an hour every lady at the picnic had cut the clergyman in the most marked manner. Burning with shame and indignation, he forgot to repair the deficiencies of his toilet, and went home feeling rather more crestfallen than did the prophet DANIEL when he found that the lions would not recognize his existence. It was not until he was on the point of seeking a sleepless pillow that he discovered that both his scarlet elastics were in their proper place, while the one which he had picked up at the picnic lay on his table. The full horror of his situation flashed upon him. The teacher had really dropped a scarlet elastic, and he had seized it under the impression that it was his own.

The utter hopelessness of ever making any satisfactory explanation of the affair was only too apparent. Early the next morning Mr. SIMPKINS fled from Westbridge a ruined man. The fatal articles which had caused his downfall he left behind him, and they teach with mute but powerful eloquence the lesson that we should bear the socks we have, and never dream of flying to stockings, of which we know nothing except by hearsay.

SAVINGS BANKS DISSOLUTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Final decrees of dissolution were granted this afternoon by Justice Osborn in the cases of the Yorkville, Rockland, of Nyack, Abingdon-Square, Bond-Street, and German savings banks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An erroneous account of an accident which happened in Central Park early Monday evening appeared in your paper of this morning. The facts as they occurred are as follows:

As I was quietly driving a double team homeward through Central Park just before dusk, a runaway horse attached to a wagon came rushing up behind me, and before I had time to get out of the way the wagon in which I was riding was upset, and I was thrown to the ground. The horses which I was driving, Astoria and Molsey, started off at a rapid rate, but were fortunately stopped on the avenue, without having been injured. It will thus be seen that they were not at fault at all.

A. A. BONNER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877.

It is very creditable to Mr. Allen—a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt—whose horse ran in to Mr. Bonner's team, that he promptly called on Mr. Bonner and offered to compensate him for any damage his horses had occasioned. Mr. Bonner thanked him, but declined to accept anything, saying that no damage had been done, and, adding, that if there had, he knew it was purely the result of an accident. It seems that the origin of the occurrence was the breaking of an axle-tree of Mr. Allen's wagon.

THE CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned beg to acknowledge through your valuable paper the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the famishing Chinese in the North of China. The entire sum has been transferred by cable and mail to one of the American missionaries for disbursement:

From Mrs. S. Wells Williams	$10 00
Cash	20 00
From N. P. Bailey, No. 11 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York	10 00
Through S. Wells Williams, LL. D	60 00
From Mrs. G. F. Watson, Schuylerville, N. Y	2 00
From Lady	5 00
From C., Huntington, Long Island	20 00
From Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stark, Oneida, N. Y	15 00
From Henry Sturgis Grew, Boston, Mass	25 00
From M. J. A., Princeton, N. J	2 00
From Mr. Merriam, Springfield, Conn	500 00
From E. G., Newport, R. I	20 00
Contributions at Amherst, Mass., through Rev. C. Hartwell	43 00
Through E. B. M. Huntington, Boston, Mass	100 00
From Willis C. Gaylard, through editor *New-York Evangelist*	50
Through S. Wells Williams, LL. D.: Cash, $5; E. Upton, $25	30 00
From T. W. Thompson, Worcester, Mass	40 00
Total	$[illegible]

OLYPHANT.

No. 104 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877.

A QUESTION OF VALUATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mr. Mangam's report of the financial condition of the National Trust Company, he values the third mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at 80, viz: $200,000 at $160,000. Assuming, for argument, the correctness of his valuation, how can the stock be worth par, which he claims, 375 shares $37,500? Is the stock a better security than the bond of the company? Missouri Pacific first and second mortgage bonds, of whose validity of issue there is no question, are selling below par. The third mortgage bonds have no quotation at the Stock Exchange, and until certain suits brought by the old stockholders are decided I think their value, as well as that of the new stock, is problematical.

INDEX.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You took such a kindly interest, through the columns of your paper, in the work undertaken by the Central Presbyterian Church in removing the edifice formerly occupied by Rev. Dr. Hall to their property on Fifty-seventh-street, that I feel impelled to send you the inclosed statement of their successful effort to raise the money to complete the church and remove all debt. You will notice that the labor was undertaken with the aid of Mr. Kimbal, who has done so much for debt-burdened churches, and completed by Messrs. Smith and Jackson, of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of this City:

The Central Presbyterian Church of this City have recently secured their debt of $40,000. Some two years ago this congregation, of which Rev. J. D. Wilson is the Pastor, began the erection of a church and chapel upon Fifty-seventh street, near Broadway. The Trustees, not wishing to incumber the property with another mortgage, ordered work upon the new edifice to cease last Spring. A few weeks ago Mr. Edward Kimbal spoke to the people at a Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, and there was pledged at once $25,000. Last Sabbath, at the advice of Mr. Kimbal, he being absent in Boston, Mr. Roswell Smith and Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, visited the Central Church and told the story of the recent success in debt-paying at their church. Mr. Smith took charge of the meeting, and by 2 o'clock an additional sum of $15,000 had been pledged. In obtaining the entire sum of $40,000, some earnest workers in the church made personal pledges amounting to about $5,000, in raising which sum they shall be glad to receive help from persons outside the church membership. Failing in this they expect to pay the amount themselves. The church occupies an admirable site on Fifty-seventh-street, near Broadway, and when completed will be one of the finest church buildings in the city. Through the kindness of Mrs. John C. Green, $10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees, which, together with the amount now pledged, will enable the Trustees to complete the church and remove all debt.

A. P. M. ROOME

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* informs Senator David Davis that no man can be President who dodges a vote.

The Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition is in debt $275,000. Its total receipts since May 10 have been $107,800.

Union men and soldiers in Chattanooga, Tenn., are contributing money to repair the damage recently done by unknown vandals to the Confederate monument.

John H. Barnes, a member of a traveling dramatic company, accidentally shot himself in the head during a rehearsal at Tuscarora, Nev., recently, and died from the injury.

Virginia papers are discussing the question whether the triumph of the readjusters has killed the "Conservative" Party, and some of them are inclined to take the affirmative.

A brother and sister, who had been separated 37 years, recently met by accident in Charlotte, N. C., where the sister resides. The brother lived not far off, and has frequently visited the place.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* is worrying terribly over the President's nominations in that city, and says that they are an insult to Louisiana. The *Democrat* thinks Louisiana should be conciliated some more.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "In the Consolidated Virginia office yesterday we saw $500,000 worth of silver bricks, and outside sat a beggar. Both were types of Nevada—the latter the more common type."

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* says that a German woman is at work in that city aiding in the digging of a ditch for gas-pipes, and that although she attracts much attention she takes it all as a matter of course, and handles her pick and shovel in as skillful a manner as any of the men.

Ex-Gov. Dingley, of Maine, presents elaborate statistics to show that there is not proportionately one-tenth of the liquor sold and used in that State that there was 40 years ago, and that drunkenness, pauperism, and crimes of violence having their origin in the use of liquor have largely decreased.

Secretary Evarts has written to some naturalized Italian citizens of San Francisco that the Italian Government has hitherto been found indisposed to relinquish its claim to the service in its Army of those Italians who may have been naturalized abroad, but that if any indications of a relaxation in this policy shall appear, they will be taken advantage of by our Government, with a view to the conclusion of a naturalization convention like others between the United States and Italian states.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

WATCHING THE ESTELLE.

ONE OF THE FASTEST VESSELS AFLOAT—AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 11.—The new steamer Estelle is still lying in the river off this place, 20 miles above Newport, closely watched by the revenue cutter Dexter. The ground upon which she is detained is, that her boilers are of an improper and unsafe pattern for so small a boat, being what are known as "coil" boilers, the water going in at the top cold, and being converted into steam by the time it reaches the bottom. The Estelle is a very pretty and shapely craft, and has developed great speed. It was one of the stipulations of the contract that she should be able to make 48 miles in three hours, but on her trial trip, some weeks ago, she made 52 miles in three hours. The Dexter was at this time cruising off the coast; but as soon as the Estelle's extraordinary speed was developed, the cutter was ordered to lie in her immediate vicinity. This is unusual time for a propeller, and there are only one or two cutters in the service that can equal it. The Dexter cannot make more than 9 or 10 miles an hour. Application was made, a short time ago, for permission to make a second trial trip, but it was regarded as a pretext for a chance to escape, as, if the Estelle should get a short start, nothing hereabouts could catch her, and the request was refused. The Dexter lies so close to her that there is only room for both boats to swing.

The Estelle's crew are not permitted to build a fire in her furnaces. A few day ago smoke was discovered coming from her stack, and in less than five minutes a boat's crew from the Dexter was on her deck. It was found, however, that the cook's stove-pipe had an outlet in the smokestack, and his building a fire in the stove occasioned the smoke. The Dexter keeps her fires up constantly, a full boat's crew on watch every night, and two boats lowered for action. She carries two guns, and it would be very hard for the Estelle to escape her. Her cable is buoyed, ready to be slipped at a minute's notice. The Estelle's owners, however, evidently believe an escape to be possible, for the man who was to be her chief engineer, and who lives in Newport, was, it is said, offered $500 last week to run her outside, half to be paid in advance, and the other half as soon as she was free. The offer was declined.

ANNUAL RAILROAD REPORTS.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE LEASED LINES OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the year has been received, examined, and filed at the State Engineer's office. It comprises reports relative to the leased lines which compose that road, that is, the Albany and Susquehanna, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, and the New-York and Canada, showing the expenditures and earnings of the Delaware and Hudson upon these, to which, for convenience, are added herewith the showing by the lessor of each of the same roads:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA.

Cost of road and equipment as expended by the Delaware and Hudson.....$2,995,138 79
As expended by Albany and Susquehanna. 6,702,637 15
Number of passengers during year, 304,901; number of tons of freight, 779,693.

Expenses.

Maintaining road	$234,233 21
Repairs of machinery	119,898 65
Operating road	359,476 51
Rentals	709,164 41
Total	$1,422,743 78

No expenses by the lessor.

Earnings.

From passengers	$283,874 41
From freight	871,874 47
From rents	975 00
From telegraphing	4,385 72
Total	$1,101,126 65

Following are the tables of stock and debts as shown by the lessor:

Capital stock as by charter	$1,400,000 00
Fixed by amendment to lease to Delaware and Hudson at	3,500,000 00
Amount subscribed and paid in	3,500,000 00
Funded debt by last report	5,842,000 00
Funded debt at present	6,045,000 00
Floating debt, present and last report	None.

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.

There were seven persons killed and one injured on the road during the year.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA.

Cost of Road and Equipment.

Expended by the Delaware and Hudson.....$2,428,350 88
Expended by the lessor.....5,798,920 58
Number of passengers during year, 1,130,244; number tons of freight, 554,236.

Expenses.

Maintaining road	$107,407 40
Repairs of machinery	187,525 82
Operating road	919,923 87
Total	$1,214,856 91
Deduct transportation expenses of New-and Canada Railroad	$272,727 34
Which leaves chargeable to Rensselaer and Saratoga	$142,129 57
Rentals	763,272 50
Total expenses	$1,705,402 07

Earnings.

From passengers	$623,866 26
From freight	795,203 90
From other sources	32,631 88
Total	$1,451,762 04

There were 11 persons killed and 3 injured on this road during the year.

Following is the table of stocks and debts as shown by the lessor. No stock by charter is given, as the line is composed of a number of small lines:

Stock subscribed, (all paid in)	$6,854,100 00
Stock paid in, by last report	6,762,000 00
Funded debt, by last and present report	2,000,000 00

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.

NEW-YORK AND CANADA.

Following is the report by the lessor of stock, debts, and cost:

Capital stock, by charter, (all paid in)	$4,000,000 00
Funded debt, (by last and present report)	4,000,000 00
Floating debt, by last report	216,385 73
Floating debt, by present report	262,594 93
Cost of road and equipment	8,263,060 79

Following is the report by the lessee of operations:

Passengers carried during year, 109,825; number of tons of freight, 181,063.

Payments.

For transportation expenses, being 70 per cent. allowed Delaware and Hudson Company for expenses of operating and maintenance	$272,727 34
For interest	247,369 20
Total	$520,096 54

Earnings.

From passengers	$189,995 64
From freight	199,246 44
From other sources	368 37
Total	$389,610 49

FORMING A COAL MONOPOLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—A meeting of Schuylkill coal operators was held this afternoon, at which the form of agreement which has been prepared by President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was considered. The proposition looks to the formation of a compact between the six companies which were in the last year's combination, with the addition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to its membership, and generally provides that a Board of Control, to be composed of one representative for each of the participating companies, (viz., the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companies, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,) shall have the power to enforce the terms of the agreement, which is to control the production of coal by allotting a pr portion to be agreed upon to each company and govern prices. After the paper had been discussed at length, it was referred to a committee with instructions to confer with a conference on the subject with Mr. Gowen. This form of agreement, which, it is said, was in the main first suggested by President E. C. Knight, of the Bound Brook Company, is to be considered to-morrow at a meeting to be held in New-York, when it is expected the Presidents or other representatives of all the companies above named will be present. If the plan is adopted there will probably be a suspension of mining operations ordered throughout the coal regions from the 24th inst. to Jan. 12, 1878, from Jan. 27 to Feb. 16, and from March 4 to March 23.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—The final judgment in this case upon the merits was in favor of the plaintiffs establishing their right, and perpetually enjoining defendants from constructing their proposed elevated railway on Sixth-avenue. By the same order $2,164 99 costs was allowed. An injunction pendent lite had been in force before the giving of final judgment restraining the acts finally enjoined. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the New-York Superior Court July 5, 1877, and gave the necessary security to stay execution for the costs due. Early in November, 1877, while said appeal was pending, the defendants commenced constructing their railway in defiance of the injunction order then in force. The plaintiffs thereupon procured from Judge Speir, at the Special Term, an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt. This order was vacated at the General Term before its return day. The appeal to the Court of Appeals from the order of the General Term presents the question whether the plaintiffs had a right to the usual process of the court by which judicial proceedings, as for contempt, are instituted. The defendants are supposed to confess the contempt but to deny that publisher their appeal to the General Term may can be punished or proceeded against for such contempt. This was the question discussed in the appellate court. The Court of Appeals has dismissed the appeal, with costs.

THE READING RAILROAD.

PRESIDENT GOWEN LAUGHS OVER EX-PRESIDENT SMITH'S STATEMENT—A MATTER FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS TO SETTLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877.

The statement of ex-President Smith, of the Reading Railroad, published this morning, caused great uneasiness among the shareholders of the road. Your correspondent called upon President Gowen, and found him in consultation with Hon. A. E. Borie, one of the Managers, and who was referred to by Mr. Smith in his statement. Mr. Gowen laughed at Mr. Smith's figures and assertions, and said, "The man's crazy." "Umph!" added Mr. Borie; "yes, crazy." The President of the road then continued, and said that all these things had been answered in the annual reports which had been printed from year to year, and that, further, Mr. Smith knew just as well as he [Mr. Gowen] did the condition of the road while he was in the board, and that he does not stick to the truth. Mr. Borie added: "What Mr. Gowen says are my sentiments." According to Mr. Gowan, the matter was sprung at the present time for the purpose of aiding some stock-jobbing schemes, as it is asserted that Third-street brokers have been selling short for a couple of weeks past in anticipation of the report being made public. The Reading's President said it was not a matter for him to settle, but for the stockholders and the bondholders. He was ready to resign at any time, but did not desire to do so while the affairs of the company were in such a muddled condition. The statement had no perceptible effect on the stock market. Reading sold steadily at 16½ to 16⅝. It will be transmitted to Europe, where it is believed it will have great effect on the foreign bondholders of the road, who are numerous, and may probably result in some trouble between the present management and the English stockholders.

AMUSEMENTS.

A NEW PIANIST.

Señor Gonzalo Nunez, a pianist who is understood to have taken his degree in the Paris Conservatoire, but who has dwelt in Mexico for some time, gave a matinée concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday. Equally brilliant, tasteful, and, withal, thoughtful playing has not been listened to in a long while. Señor Nunez performed Chopin's "Andante Spianato, and Polonaise;" Chopin's "Rondo," for two pianos, with Mr. S. B. Mills; an allegro by Hummel; an allegro by Mozart, and a fugue by Bach. In one and all of these pieces he supplied evidence of considerable feeling and a thorough mastery of technique, the influence of which was largely enhanced by freedom from the trammels which so complete a control of mechanism habitually lays upon the executant. It will be pleasant and edifying to hear Señor Nunez again, and if he renders what we may call sentimental music as skillfully as he does sparkling, intricate, and severely elaborate pieces, he will take a high rank among the best-remembered pianists who have visited this country.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

Brahms' new symphony in C, about which so much has of late been written in Germany and in England, will, after all, have its first hearing in this country through the instrumentality of Dr. Damrosch and his orchestra. It will be performed at next Saturday's symphony concert—the second of the new series—to occur, as usual, at Steinway Hall.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

The firm of J. & C. Johnston, of Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street, is a comparatively young one among the large dry goods houses of this City. It has the vigor and energy of youth; and it has, too, the solidity of age, for no firm is in better financial standing. It has stood the shocks which made so many older firms tremble, and every year has brought to it increase of business and wider reputation for fair and honorable dealing. Enterprise and sagacity have been equally conspicuous in the business management; and perhaps the latest evidence of it is in the method by which they have made the Parisian trade their own. No one needs to be told that to import a dress from Paris is a very costly proceeding. It is, of course, a very agreeable thing to a lady to have her dresses direct from the *atelier* of Worth, or Pingot, Heutenaar, or Roderiques, Jordan & Aubrey, Dusuzeau, or Grange & Majestis, but few there are who can afford to habitually expend the extravagant sums which such importations cost. Messrs. Johnston come forward and offer to bear all the cost of importation. They have their buyers in Paris whose duty it is to select and send the best and latest productions of the celebrated artists in dress just mentioned, or, to use the language of these artists, their latest "creations." In each article or dress, a single "model," or it may be two or three, are sent to the firm. These models are not offered for sale; they are put on exhibition. The lady customer can select from them according to her taste and fancy. She orders a duplicate, and it is made to measure in the house. In the main room at the top of the building, from which the private fitting-rooms are partitioned off, whole heaps of these models are living. They get rather rough usage before the season is over and, of course, could only be sold for second-hand clothes, if sold at all; but then it is very seldom that one of them does not pay anywhere from three to ten times its cost of importation. One suit was shown which cost $350 to import, but which had proved one of the most profitable outlays of the season. It struck the popular fancy, and had been duplicated, with slight variation of details, over and over again. In looking over the array of models, one could not fail to notice that Worth's "creations" were distinguished above all others by the severe simplicity of their style. Worth is of English origin, and his work presented a combination of the subdued richness so dear to English taste with the grace and beauty of French fancy. It would be hard to find a garment more queenly in its appearance than the dolman or circular, yet it is only a plain gros grain silk lined with fur. The superb effect is gained by the long flowing folds of the drapery, the dead surface of the material so favorable for producing good effects of light and shade, while the rich fur lining, showing wherever the edge of the garment is turned back, gives a roundness to the folds and prevents those sharp edges appearing in them which always suggest thinness and poorness. This garment was one of Worth's "creations." His suits have the same characteristics, and undoubtedly his work will always be popular with a large class, though some of the makers above mentioned are disputing with him the supremacy of the Parisian trade. It is scarcely necessary to say that Messrs. Johnston turn out a dress upon the model of these Parisian dresses at one-half the cost of the original. If space did not forbid, much might be said of the many other branches of the dry goods business which this excellent house carries on; but, in conclusion, it may be said that the stock in every department is ample, well selected, and very moderate in price.

ROBBERY OF CLOTH ON CANAL-STREET.

The clothing store of Ol ver H. Wilson & Co., at No. 315 Canal-street, was robbed at 5:30 last evening of $1,000 worth of cloth. The front door was burst open and the robbery effected without creating any alarm. Officer Edward Sullivan, of Inspector Murray's force, noticed a one-horse truck, numbered 8,279, standing in Clinton-street, in charge of two boys who acted suspiciously. Sullivan found one of them, William O'Hara, with a roll of cloth on his shoulder. The officer asked where he got it, when the boy threw the cloth upon the truck and ran away. Sullivan caught him, and then took his companion, James Quinn, and the horse and truck to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. Quinn said that while standing on Canal-street a stranger came up to him, put the cloth on the truck, and told him to drive to Cooper Union. When he got there the stranger met another man, and then told him (Quinn) to drive to the corner of Rivington and Clinton streets, and when he got there the two strangers suddenly disappeared. The value of the cloth found on the truck is $500, consisting of five large bundles. It is supposed to be a part of that stolen from Oliver H. Wilson & Co.

THE HOME FOR INTEMPERATE MEN.

The first public meeting in the interest of the New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men was held last evening at Association Hall. It was well attended, among those present being Hon. William E. Dodge, Rev. Drs. Taylor, Rogers, Booth, Burchard, and Rev. Mr. Courtney. About 20 inmates of the institution occupied seats on the platform. Mr. William T. Booth, the President, and Mr. Charles A. Bunting, the Resident Manager of the Home, made interesting statements relative to its origin and progress. The latter gentleman, after explaining the rules governing the management of the institution, said that it was open to all drunkards showing a tendency to reform. In the main, the men who applied for admission had done so with an honest purpose; but, as would be naturally expected, the number included a few impostors. Since the date of its op ning, 96 inebriates had been admitted, for 56 of whom employment had been secured after they left the Home, among the former inmates who gave brief testimony of its beneficence were two brothers named Pullis, who sat with their father, an aged man, on the platform. One of the brothers told how he fell a victim to intemperance 10 years ago, and having forfeited the respect of his relatives and friends, became a disolute wanderer. He heard of the Home through the Young Men's Christian Association, and having been admitted, was saved from a drunkard's grave. The other brother recited a similar experience. When the young men had ceased speaking, their old father arose, and in a voice tremulous with emotion expressed the joy it afforded him to see his sons again leading temperate, Christian lives. A Mr. Charles, the stepson of a prominent Metropolitan clergyman and a commissioned officer in the United States Army during the rebellion, told a very affecting story of his fall and redemption. Messrs. Bloodgood, Pittingham, and Allen, other inmates of the Home, also made brief statements. Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Courtney, and Hon. William E. Dodge delivered eloquent addresses in behalf of the institution, in support of which a collection of over $1,000 was taken up.

NEW WINTER FREIGHT RATES.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE RATES JUST ADOPTED BY THE TRUNE LINES TO THE WEST.

Below will be found a complete list of the new rates of freight to all the principal points in the West just adopted by all the trunk all-rail lines running out of New-York. This is the final Winter arrangement, and is expected to remain without change till the opening of navigation in the Spring. The changes made consist in the reduction of second and third class rates from the old basis of 90 cents and 75 cents per 100 pounds respectively to 80 cents and 60 cents per 100 pounds. The first-class rate remains unchanged, and fourth class is changed only to Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo., where it is 1 cent per 100 pounds lower than before. Compared with former years, except last year, when contracts were made far below the actual cost of transportation, these rates for an all-Winter tariff are low. The rates given below are per 100 pounds:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Buffalo, N. Y.	$ 60	$ 44	$ 33	$ 26
Dunkirk, N. Y.	60	44	33	26
Elmira, N. Y.	60	44	33	26
Jamestown, N. Y.	60	44	33	26
Rochester, N. Y.	65	49	30	24
Corry, Penn.	60	44	33	26
Erie, Penn.	60	44	33	26
Akron, Ohio	65	52	39	30
Ashtabula, Ohio	65	52	39	30
Baldwinsville, Ohio	60	44	33	26
Cleveland, Ohio	65	52	39	30
Chillicothe, Ohio	92	73	55	41
Columbus, Ohio	80	64	48	36
Cincinnati, Ohio	92	73	55	41
Defiance, Ohio	77	62	46	35
Dayton, Ohio	87	70	52	39
Fremont, Ohio	77	62	46	35
Mansfield, Ohio	77	62	46	35
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	80	64	48	36
Newark, Ohio	80	64	48	36
Springfield, Ohio	82	66	49	37
Portsmouth, Ohio	92	73	55	41
Sandusky, Ohio	72	57	43	32
Toledo, Ohio	77	62	46	35
Tiffin, Ohio	77	62	46	35
Urbana, Ohio	82	66	49	37
Washington C. H., O.	87	70	52	39
Galion, Ohio	74	59	44	33
Crestline, Ohio	74	59	44	33
Shelby, Ohio	74	59	44	33
Xenia, Ohio	87	70	52	39
Zanesville, Ohio	77	62	46	35
Piqua, Ohio	92	73	55	41
Crawfordsville, Ind	1 02	82	61	46
Evansville, Ind	1 17	95	72	55
Fort Wayne, Ind	87	69	52	39
Indianapolis, Ind	95	76	57	43
Jeffersonville, Ind	1 10	85	64	48
Lafayette, Ind	98	78	59	44
Logansport, Ind	94	75	56	42
Madison, Ind	1 06	85	64	48
New-Albany, Ind	1 10	89	66	50
South Bend, Ind	94	75	56	42
State Line, Ind	1 00	80	60	45
Terre Haute, Ind	1 05	86	62	48
Richmond, Ind	92	73	53	41
Vincennes, Ind	1 15	92	69	51
Louisville, Ky	1 13	92	71	55
Alton, Ill	1 22	97	73	55
Bloomington, Ill	1 12	90	67	50
Chicago, Ill	1 00	80	60	45
Cairo, Ill	1 28	1 02	77	58
Decatur, Ill	1 15	92	69	52
East St. Louis, Ill	1 22	97	73	55
Jacksonville, Ill	1 20	96	72	54
Joliet, Ill	1 00	80	60	45
Litchfield, Ill	1 22	97	73	55
Peoria, Ill	1 12	90	67	50
Pekin, Ill	1 12	90	67	50
Quincy, Ill	1 27	1 02	78	60
Rock Island, Ill	1 10	1 05	81	62
Springfield, Ill	1 15	92	69	52
State Line, Ill	1 00	80	60	45
Urbana, Ill	1 07	85	64	48
Vincennes, Ill	1 20	1 01	69	55
Wenona, Ill	1 07	85	64	48
Bushkill, Iowa	1 07	85	64	48
Iowa City, Iowa	1 25	1 00	75	60
Muscatine, Iowa	1 38	1 15	88	68
Ottumwa, Iowa	1 48	1 21	94	71
Sioux City, Iowa	2 00	1 50	1 20	90
Hannibal, Mo	1 27	1 02	78	60
Kansas City Mo	1 85	1 50	1 05	75
St. Joseph, Mo	1 85	1 50	1 05	75
St. Louis, Mo	1 27	1 02	78	60
Fond Du Lac, Wis	1 35	1 07	83	63
Green Bay, Wis	1 33	1 08	85	64
La Crosse, Wis	1 70	1 40	1 05	80
Milwaukee, Wis	1 50	1 20	90	65
Oshkosh, Wis	1 43	1 15	89	68
Prairie Du Chien, Wis	1 70	1 40	1 05	80
Portage City, Wis	1 53	1 25	97	77
Racine, Wis	1 68	1 36	65	49
Sheboygan, Wis	1 37	1 10	85	64
Battle Creek, Mich	94	75	58	42
Bay City, Mich	95	76	57	44
Cassopolis, Mich	94	75	56	42
Detroit, Mich	70	56	42	32
East Saginaw, Mich	95	76	57	44
Grand Rapids, Mich	1 00	80	60	45
Grand Haven, Mich	1 00	80	60	45
Hillsdale, Mich	84	67	50	38
Kalamazoo, Mich	94	75	56	42
Lansing, Mich	94	75	56	42
Muskegon, Mich	1 00	80	60	45
Nortawa, Mich	1	78	57	44
Saginaw, Mich	95	76	57	44
Schoolcraft, Mich	92	74	55	42
Minneapolis, Minn	2 00	1 60	1 25	95
Red Wing, Minn	1 90	1 55	1 10	85
Rochester, Minn	2 05	1 70	1 30	95
St. Paul, Minn	2 00	1 60	1 25	95
St. Peter, Minn	2 00	1 70	1 27	95
Wells Valley, Minn	2 00	1 60	1 25	95
Winona, Minn	2 70	1 40	1 05	80
Atchison, Kan	1 85	1 50	1 05	75
Emporia, Kan	2 40	2 00	1 50	1 10
Leavenworth, Kan	2 10	1 70	1 30	88
Topeka, Kan	1 85	1 50	1 05	75
Austin, Texas	2 52	2 02	1 53	1130
Dallas, Texas	2 47	2 12	1 63	1 30
Dennison, Texas	2 47	2 12	1 63	1 30
Galveston, Texas	2 47	1 97	1 53	1 15
Hearne, Texas	2 52	2 02	1 53	1 30
Houston, Texas	2 52	1 97	1 53	1 15
Sherman, Texas	2 47	2 12	1 63	1 30
Waco, Texas	2 52	2 02	1 63	1 30
Lincoln, Neb	2 22	1 85	1 30	95
Omaha, Neb	2 00	1 50	1 10	80
Corinne, Utah	4 98	4 17	3 32	2 57
Ogden, Utah	4 80	4 00	3 20	2 45
Salt Lake City, Utah	5 10	4 30	3 45	2 70
Vicksburg, Miss	2 52	2 02	1 53	1 15
New-Orleans, La	2 46	1 38	1 20	82
Colorado Springs, Col	4 25	3 50	2 80	2 15
Denver, Col	4 25	3 50	2 80	2 15
Greeley, Col	4 25	3 50	2 80	2 15
Pueblo, Col	4 25	3 50	2 80	2 15
Memphis, Tenn	1 16	1 09	95	67
Nashville, Tenn	1 13	1 02	85	61
Mobile, Ala	2 52	2 02	1 53	1 15
Montgomery, Ala	2 47	1 82	1 07	81
Pittsburg, Penn	60	44	33	26
Wheeling, West Va	65	49	38	31
Clarksville, Tenn	1 36	1 21	1 03	74
Little Rock, Ark	1 59	1 47	1 28	95
Sedalia, Mo	1 85	1 50	1 05	75
Hamilton, Canada	64	51	39	29
London, Canada	70	55	42	31
Paris, Canada	67	53	40	30
Sarnia, Canada	77	61	46	34
Toronto, Canada	67	53	40	30
Windsor, Canada	70	50	42	32
Woodstock, Canada	70	55	42	31

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has also reduced its rates on second and third class freight to correspond with the new trunk line tariff, and its rates are now about 10 cents on first class, 8 cents on second class, 5 cents on third class, and 3 cents on fourth class, per 100 pounds, below the all-rail lines. These rates include the marine risk only by special contract.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

There was a large attendance of society people at the residence of Mrs. Julia A. Chase, No. 481 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, to witness the wedding of her daughter, Miss Serena, to Mr. William M. Smallwood. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, at 1:30 P. M., and a reception was held from 2 o'clock until 4 P. M. There were over 700 people present, among whom were the following ladies: Mrs. John Sherwood Mrs. Clarence Seward and the Misses Seward; Mrs. Fanny Thompson, Mrs. David S. Williams, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. Gordon Burnham, Mrs. C. F. Blake, Mrs. Watson E. Case, Mrs. Robert McDonald, Mrs. James C. Delaplaine, Misses Fellowes, (2,) Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Adon Smith, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Southwick. The marriage was celebrated under a huge floral bell of white flowers and orange blossoms, with a tongue of red carnations. The wedding presents were displayed in the front parlor, while richly-spread tables occupied the intermediate apartment, and in the large drawing-room at the rear the newly-married couple received their friends. A reed and string band stationed in an adjoining room supplied music. The bride received a large number of costly gifts, chief among which was a diamond bracelet and diamond ear-rings, from her mother; a pair of gold candlesticks from Miss Cheeseman; another pair from Miss Simpson, and a watch, with diamonds and blue enamel set in its hunting case, from her husband, and sealskin sack from Mrs. Fuller.

CAPTURE OF A HARNESS SWINDLER.

Police Superintendent Breen, of Plainfield, N. J., notified Superintendent Walling yesterday that $1,000 worth of harness and horse blankets had been stolen from a resident of that place by a confidence operator, whose appearance he described and whose arrest he requested. During the day Central Office detectives arrested David Long as the persons wanted by Superintendent Breen. Long was taken to court and remanded to the Central Office for further evidence. Subsequently it was ascertained that the prisoner had been operating on an extensive scale in this City. His plan was to visit various harness establishments, buy a small bill of goods, pay for them by apparently good checks drawn by Superintendent Breen. Long was the balance in change, and then dispose of the goods. In this way he had victimized Moses J. Martin, No. 173 Bowery; John Peyser, No. 226 Grand-street; D. J. Van Speendonk, No. 33 Ridge-street; Mr. Kelly, of Greenwich-street; Mr. Gayson, of Elm-street; Beckenstein & Co., No. 96 Hudson-street; John Hall, No. 8 Jay-street, and several others.

THE BALL SEASON OPENED.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED AT PLEVNA.

BEAUTY AND FASHION FILLING THE ACADEMY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CRESCENT AND CROSS SOCIETY—A SELECT GATHERING, BUT NO CRUSH—NAMES OF THE PERSONS OF DISTINCTION WHO WERE PRESENT—SOME OF THE LADIES' TOILETS.

The Crescent and Cross ball in aid of the wounded of the Russian and Turkish armies brilliantly inaugurated the fashionable season in the Academy of Music last night. There was no crush nor was there any extraordinary display of toilets but the assemblage was very select, and there was all the more opportunity for enjoyment in the absence of a crowd on the dancing platform. Many persons who purchased tickets did not put in an appearance owing, it is surmised, to their fears lest the low price of admission ($5) should result in a miscellaneous gathering. When the ball opened very few persons had arrived, although some were in their seats as early as 9 o'clock, and appearances were very much against a large assemblage, but before midnight the great edifice was comfortably full and the dancers had no more room than they needed to execute their evolutions in. The President and family did not attend as it was alleged they promised. Neither did the "deputation from his Cabinet" nor "members of the diplomatic corps and many officers of the Army and Navy stationed at Washington," but a number of other persons of distinction were present, whose names appear below. The gentlemen greatly outnumbered the ladies. The decorations were very simple. Five large vases of growing flowers—roses and camellias principally, with palms, ivy, smilax, and other trailing vines, stood on pedestals at intervals around the edge of the dancing platform fronting the auditorium. The back of the stage was draped with a curtain painted to represent a mountain lake. In front of this twinkled a crescent and cross outlined in tiny gas-jets. From the division between the stage and auditorium hung the flag of the association—a white ground with a red crescent and cross. The badges of the various committees were simple slips of ribbon emblazoned with similar symbols. There were 24 dances on the programme, only four of which were square, and a similar number of promenades. Lander furnished the music for the former, and Grafulla for the latter. The supper was a novelty for a ball. It consisted of a regular bill of fare, with all the courses served hot. It was gotten up by Sivori under the auspices of the association. The supper-room was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, and the various tables, ornamented with a variety of elaborate *pièces montres*, presented an unusually attractive appearance.

The band played an overture "Morning, Noon, and Night," by Suppé, selections from Verdi's "I due Foscari," and a march "The Crescent and the Cross" by C. C. Smith. Then, at 10:40 o'clock, Lander struck up the first quadrille. The following ladies and gentlemen opened the ball: Mrs. Vail with Mr. James Parker; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt with Mr. Ward Macallister; Mrs. Howland A. Robbins, with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt; Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, with Mr. Arthur Leary; Miss P. Yznaga, with Mr. Brooks; Miss Kernochan, with Mr. Travers; Miss Strong, with Mr. Rogers, and Miss Breese, with Mr. Thorn. There were two double sets on the floor at the time.

THE BOXES.

The following is a list of the occupants of the boxes:

D.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Yznaga, Miss Kernochan, Miss J. Smith.

E.—Mr. H. F. Vail, Miss Vail, Miss J. B. Vail, and the President of the society, Mrs R. M. Vail.

F.—Mrs. C. A. Seward, the Misses Seward, Hon. and Mrs. Clarence A. Seward.

G.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fachert, Mr. P. Fachert, Mr. and Mrs. Voorhies.

H.—Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards.

J.—Mrs. H. B. Pell, Miss Pell.

N.—Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Miss Callander, Miss Gandy, Mrs. H. J. Leavitt.

O.—Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, Mrs. Brockhurst Cutting, Miss Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers Lee.

P.—Mrs. Henry Hilton, the Misses Hilton.

Q.—Mrs. R. W. Remsen, the Misses Remsen, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. George Grant.

R.—Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Hon. J. H. Goodenough, late Consul to Constantinople.

S.—Mr. Henry W. Leroy.

FRONT.

1. Mrs. Julian James, Miss de Lucy; 2. Mrs. John Watson; 3. Mr. David J. King; 4. Countess Pallone, Mrs. Augustus Brown; 5. Mrs. Theodore Moss, the Misses Moss; 6. Mrs. N. L. McCready; 7. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd; 8. Mrs. Shillaber; 9. Mrs. Lester Wallack; 10. Mrs. Penniman, the Misses Penniman; 11. Mrs. Abecassis; 12. Mrs. Frederick Gunther; 13. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jewett, Miss Jewett; 14. Mrs. George Ripley; 15. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock; 16. Mrs. George Strong; 17. Mrs. Ward; 18. Mrs. Hargous, the Misses Hargous; 19. Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, Miss Shattuck; 20. Miss Pond; 21. Mrs. Scott; 22. Mrs. A. Parker; 23. Mrs. D. Colden Murray; 24. Mrs. A. H. Lazar, Miss Lazar; 25. Mrs. Angel; 26. Mrs. C. B. Ferrin, Miss Ferrin; 27. Mrs. Purton; 28. Dr. E. D. Stamford; 29. Mrs. Long; 30. Mrs. Tyson; 31. Mrs. McAlpine.

ARTIST BOXES.

Gounod, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Conger; Verdi, Mrs. George Palmer, Mrs. J. Roosevelt Schuyler, Miss Bessie Marbury; Donizetti, Mrs. F. B. Corlies; Bellini, Mrs. L. J. Brewster; Meyerbeer, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins; Rossini, Mrs. Hendricks; Mozart, Mrs. Amos Cotting. Miss Cotting; Grisi, Mrs. Bradley Martin; La Grange, Mr. Frank W. J. Hurst; Piccolomini, Mr. Henry Vail, Jr., and ladies; Patti, Mrs. J. S. Dickerson; Kellogg, Mrs. J. May Watson, Miss Gurnee; Nilsson, Mrs. T. B. Musgrave; Parepa, Mrs. John McGinnis, Jr.; 60. Mrs. W. H. Lee; 61. Mrs. J. R. Boyd, Miss Brown; 82. Gen. Herron; 83. Mrs. Phippa; 41. Mrs. Alexander Taylor; 44. Mrs. Bittner; 45. Mrs. Del Monte, Miss Adams, Mrs. Walsh; 46. Mrs. Martin; 47. Mr. L. Delmonico; 49. Mrs. C. E. Taber; 55. Mrs. John

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 T. 6s, old	82	100 Cen. of N. J.	14¾
100 Del. & Hud	51½	100 N. Y. C. & H.	106⅞
400 do	52	410 do	107
200 do	51¾	100 do	106⅞
50 do	51⅝	5 do	107⅛
100 do	53	100 North-west	33⅝
200 do	50⅞	100 do	33¾
200 Pacific Mail	21⅝	100 do	34
200 do	21	100 do	34⅛
1500 West Un	77⅛	200 do	34
1800 do	77⅜	600 North-w. pf	64½
1200 do	77⅛	100 do	64⅝
2900 do	77⅜	100 do	64½
3100 do	78⅛	100 C. & R. I.	100½
800 do	78¼	600 D., L. & W.	50⅞
300 do	78⅜	200 do	50¾
500 do	78⅝	200 do	51
100 Erie Railway	9⅜	400 do	50⅞
200 Mich. Cent.	55½	100 do	50⅞
100 do	55¾	200 do	50⅞
900 do	55	400 do	50¾
100 do	55¼	300 do	50¾
100 do	55⅛	100 do	50¾
100 do	55½	100 do	50¾
100 do	55⅝	800 do	50¾
540 do	55⅜	100 do	50¾
500 do	55⅜	100 do	50¾
300 Lake Shore	58⅝	200 do	50¾
1000 do	58⅛	100 do	50½
400 do	58⅜	400 do	50¾
1000 do	58¾	500 do	50¾
200 do	58⅝	500 do	50¾
400 do	59	100 St. Paul	34⅜
1400 do	59⅛	400 do	34½
400 do	59	100 do	34⅝
800 do	59⅛	600 do	34⅜
2600 do	58¾	100 St. Paul pf	70¼
900 do	58⅝	350 do	70⅛
700 do	58⅜	100 do	70¼
500 do	58⅝	100 Ohio & M	8½
900 do	58⅜	20 Mor. & Es	78¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	110⅞
1,000 do	110⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.	103⅜
10,000 do	103⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	106¼
10,000 do	106¼
$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109¾
500 do	109
5,000 do	109¼
500 U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	108⅞
30,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	105⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 La. 7s, con.	85½	100 Pacific M.	21
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	42	100 do	21⅜
2,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s	75	100 do	21½
2,000 do	75¾	100 Harlem	135
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s	114⅜	30 do	145¾
1,000 do	115	100 Mich. Cen.	55⅜
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91⅝	600 do	55⅝
14,000 do	91½	100 do	56¾
4,000 Long Dock, s.3	107½	100 do	56½
1,000 L. S. C. coup. 2d	97½	100 do	56⅝
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	103¼	100 do	56⅜
1,000 do	105½	100 do	56¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87	107½	100 do	56⅜
1,000 Han. Jct. 7s, C.	114	100 do	56¾
1,000 N. Mex. 1st	102½	200 Ind. S. & M. S.	59⅜
8,000 Cen. P. gld	107⅝	100 do	58⅜
16,000 do	108	300 do	58⅜
6,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, g.	85¼	100 do	58¾
San Jo. Br.	85¼	800 do	58⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st	107	1600 do	59
2,000 do	107⅛	3500 do	59¼
3,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	95	2100 do	59⅜
4 coupons	93½	600 do	59⅞
10,000 M., K. & T. c. s. f. assented	52	1600 do	59
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 8s	100⅜	100 do	59
1917	108¾	400 do	59⅞
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	67	216 B., C. R. & N.	16
4,000 D. & H. R. '91	99½	200 Chi. & N. W.	33⅞
3,000 do	99¾	200 do	34¼
20 San. & Pa. As.	98	100 do	34¾
20 Amer. Ex.	56	200 C. & N. W. pf.	64⅛
400 West. Union	77½	200 do	64⅜
200 do	77¾	200 do	64⅝
200 do	77¾	200 do	64⅞
300 do	77¾	200 do	64¾
400 do	77⅝	100 do	65
700 do	77¾	100 do	64⅞
100 do	77⅞	200 do	65
1500 do	77⅞	100 C. & St. P.	34⅝
1800 do	77⅝	600 North-w. pf.	64½
1200 do	77⅞	100 do	64⅝
2900 do	78	5 do	64⅞
3100 do	78⅛	100 C., M. & St. P.	34⅝
800 do	78¼	600 do	34⅜
300 do	78⅜	200 C., M. & St. Paul pf.	70¼
500 do	78⅜	100 do	70⅜
100 do	78⅛	100 do	70⅜
500 do	78	100 do	70½
100 do	78	100 do	70¾
100 At. & P. T.	21½	1100 do	35
32 Amer. Ex.	51½	300 St. Paul pf.	70½
150 N. Y. C. & H.	106⅞	100 do	70¾
100 do	107	200 do	70⅝
2300 do	77⅛	100 do	70¾
70 N. Y. C. & H.	107	100 do	70¾
500 do	107	100 do	70⅝
100 do	106⅞	100 D., L. & W.	50½
200 do	107	100 do	50⅝
300 Del. & H.	50¾	100 do	50⅞
200 do	51	300 do	50⅞
30 do	51⅛	200 do	50⅞
20 do	51¼	400 do	51
100 do	51⅝	100 do	50¾
100 do	50⅝	700 do	50½
600 Erie Rail.	9⅜	100 do	50¾
600 do	9¼	100 Mor. & Es.	78
400 do	9⅜	300 do	78
800 do	9	100 do	77⅞
500 do	8⅞	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	11¾
400 do	8⅝	pf.	23¾
800 do	8⅝	100 H. & St. J.	11¾
700 do	8½	100 Ohio & M.	8¾
150 Cen of N. J.	14	200 do	8¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 T. 6s, n	41⅞	1300 Lake Shore	58¾
2,000 Un. P. s. f.	94⅜	3700 do	58⅞
4,000 D. & H. R. '91	99½	200 do	59
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	85½	200 do	58⅞
30 Del. & Hud.	51¼	400 do	59
300 West. Union	77⅜	200 do	59
100 do	77⅝	200 North-west	34
300 do	77¾	100 North west. pf.	64⅜
500 do	77¾	40 Cen. of N. J.	14¼
2000 do	77⅜	20 do	13¾
300 Erie Rail.	8⅞	100 do	13⅞
400 do	8¾	100 St. Paul	34⅞
700 do	8⅜	300 St. Paul pf.	70¼
1200 do	8	300 Wab. R. Rec.	15
300 do	7⅞	300 D., L. & W.	50⅝
1500 do	7⅞	500 do	50⅜
1000 do	8	200 do	50⅝
300 do	8⅛	100 do	50⅜
700 do	8¾	100 C., B. & Q.	101¼
1000 do	8¾	100 O. & Mis.	8⅜
600 do	8¼	100 Han. & St. J. pf.	25
100 Erie Rail. pf.	23	100 C., C. & I. C.	3⅜
200 Mich. Central	55¼	10 Ft. Wayne	92¼
100 do	55⅞	10 Mor. & Es.	78¼
100 do	56		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:45 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	107½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	106¾
17,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	106¼
10,000 do	106¼
$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109¼
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	108⅝
100,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	105⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 D. C. 3.65s	75¼	200 N. Y. C. & H.	106⅞
4,000 L. & W. B. con.	34½	100 do	106⅞
5,000 Mil. & St. P.	99¾	700 Erie Rail.	8⅝
10 do	99¾	100 do	8½
4,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94	94¼	700 L. S. & M. S.	59
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	85¼	1400 do	58⅞
1,000 P. of Mo. 1st	99¾	2800 do	59¼
5,000 So. Pac. 1st	75	2500 do	58⅜
100 Del. & Hud.	51¼	100 do	59½
20 do	51½	200 C. & N. W.	34
100 do	51⅜	100 do	34⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	22¼	200 C. & N. W. pf.	64¾
75 do	22	100 do	64⅝
200 do	21½	100 do	64¾
300 West. Un.	77⅜	200 do	64¾
1600 do	77½	100 do	64⅞
1300 do	77⅝	100 C., C. & I.	32
250 do	77¾	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf.	70¾
200 do	77⅝	100 do	70⅞
100 do	77¾	100 do	70½
100 do	77¾	56 B., C. R. & N.	16½
600 do	77⅞	100 D., L. & W.	50⅝
100 do	77⅞	300 do	50¾
10 American Ex.	51½	100 do	51
10 Adams Ex.	98½	200 do	51⅜
49 do	98¾	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	93¼
200 Pacific Mail	21⅜	200 Ohio & M.	8⅞
100 C. & F. pf.	23	100 Kansas Pacific	8

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 L. & W. B. con.	34¾	200 North-w. pf.	65
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	95	300 do	65⅛
x coupon	93½	100 do	65¼
1300 West. Union	77⅞	100 do	65¼
100 do	77⅞	200 do	65⅜
100 do	78	400 St. Paul	35¼
100 do	77⅞	200 do	35⅛
100 At. & P. T.	21½	1100 do	35
32 Amer. Ex.	51½	300 St. Paul pf.	70¾
150 N. Y. C. & H.	106⅞	100 do	70¾
100 do	107	200 do	70¾
800 Erie Rail.	8¾	100 do	70⅜
400 do	8¾	400 do	70⅞
200 do	8¾	400 do	70⅝
300 do	8⅞	100 do	70⅝
100 Mich. Cent.	56¼	200 do	71⅛
100 do	56½	30 do	71
400 do	56⅜	100 do	70⅞
200 do	56⅝	100 do	70⅞
100 do	56⅝	100 do	70⅝
100 do	56⅜	100 Wab. R. Rec.	15
100 Ill. Cen.	72½	200 D., L. & W.	51⅜
50 do	72¾	300 do	51
200 Rock Island	103⅜	500 do	50⅞
2200 Lake Shore	59½	200 do	50⅝
2000 do	59⅝	100 Chi. & Alton	78
200 do	59½	100 Morris & Es.	78
500 do	59⅝	500 O. & Mis.	8⅜
8600 do	59¾	100 do	8⅝
100 North-west	34⅛	50 Kan. & Texas	4
200 do	34⅛	100 C., B. & Q.	101½
100 do	34¾	100 Lou. & Nash.	40½
100 do	34⅜		

TUESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day presented few interesting features. The market just now is without decisive tone, and present indications point to the belief that the larger operators are not prepared at the moment to enter upon any important movement. The consequence of this state of affairs is that the fluctuations, while frequent, are, as a rule, confined within narrow limits. Lake Shore and Western Union continue to virtually monopolize the business of the Exchange. Lake Shore, after fluctuating throughout the greater part of the day between 58⅜ and 59⅛, became strong in the final dealings, and, under good buying, rose to 59¾, which was the closing quotation. Western Union was strong at the opening, and advanced from 77¼ to 78⅜, subsequently reacting to 77½, and closing at 77⅞. The Executive Committee have recommended the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ ₱ cent. It is understood that the surplus will not exceed $100,000. No decisive action has been taken in regard to the proposal to pay the stock dividend. The Granger shares were well supported to-day, St. Paul common advancing to 35¼, preferred to 71⅛, North-western common to 34⅜, and the preferred to 65⅜, with a reaction at the close of only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Michigan Central rose to 56⅞, closing at 56⅝. Erie was active and weak, owing to sales based on the foreclosure proceedings, and the price fell off from 9⅜ to 7⅞, with a subsequent recovery to 8¾. The coal shares were rather firmly held on the whole. The bulls in these stocks expect that the renewal of the combination among the coal companies will be followed by higher prices for the stocks; but, in view of the heavy indebtedness of the companies and the exceedingly light demand for coal for manufacturing and other purposes, it is doubtful whether these expectations will be realized. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 50⅞ to 50½, advanced to 51⅛, and reacted to 50⅝. Delaware and Hudson, after declining to 50⅝, rose to and closed at 52. New-Jersey Central declined ½ ₱ cent., to 13¾. Morris and Essex sold at 78@78¼@77¾@77⅞. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined to 21½, and Pacific Mail to 21. The other changes were slight. Express shares were steady and quiet.

The total transactions amounted to 130,160 shares, embracing 53,700 Lake Shore, 36,500 Western Union, 15,200 Erie, 10,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,800 St. Paul, 6,500 North-western, 5,240 Michigan Central, 2,035 New-York Central, and 1,620 Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The Money market worked easier, with 5 and 6 ₱ cent. as the prevailing rates for call loans, some exceptional transactions having taken place early in the day at 7 ₱ cent. No changes were noted in the discount market, prime mercantile paper continuing to be taken at 5 to 7 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅜ discount, selling ¼; Cincinnati, moderate demand, 100 par; Charleston, plentiful, light demand, ⅜@5-16; 3-16 par: St. Louis, par; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜@7-16, bank ¼ discount; Chicago, 50 discount, and Milwaukee, par.

The foreign advices report very slight changes in prices on the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse. The fall of Plevna has not disturbed British Consols, which, after advancing ⅛ ₱ cent. in the early dealings, closed firm at the final quotations of yesterday, namely, 94¼@94⅜ for money, and 95½ for the account. The silver agitation in Congress appears to have no injurious effect on United States bonds in the London market, the various issues having been firm throughout the day, and closing as follows: New 4½s, 105⅛; 1867s, 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 108¾, and new 5s, 107¼. In American railway shares, Erie closed at 9¾ for the common, and 24 for the preferred, New-York Central at 106¼, an improvement of ¼ ₱ cent, and Illinois Central at 72½, a decline of ½ ₱ cent. This is "ticket-day," and to-morrow will be "fortnightly settling day" at the London Stock Exchange. Bar Silver was quoted at 54½d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes declined 2½c., to 106f. 95c., and afterward advanced to 107f. 15c.

The Sterling Exchange market continues strong, and all of the prime drawers were asking $4 82½ for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 81¾@$4 82 and $4 85¼@$4 85½. The strength of the market was generally attributed to the agitation in regard to the silver question. It is conceded that should the Bland bill become a law the effect on the exchange market will be very unsettling.

The gold speculation was tame and rather weaker in tone. The sales were alternately at 103⅛ and 103, the former having been the opening and the latter the closing quotation. The important news from Europe had no perceptible effect on the Gold market, for the reason that affairs in the London market showed comparatively little or no change as compared with yesterday. Cash Gold loaned from 5 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were quiet, and the market presented no special feature. The only changes were in 1865s and 1867s, which were ⅛ ₱ cent. lower. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $130,000. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts advanced 1 ₱ cent., to 67, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated ¾ ₱ cent., to 34¾, and Harlem coupon Firsts ½ ₱ cent., to 118. The other variations were slight. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s sold at 114¾@115, Michigan Central 7s at 105¼@105½, Central Pacifics at 107⅝@107⅞, Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 at 99½@99¾, and Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, at 98½@98¾. State bonds were quiet. Tennessee old advanced to 43, do. new sold at 41⅞, Louisiana Consols at 85½, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 75@75¼.

The exports of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $6,583,197, against $6,662,540 for the corresponding week last year, and $6,540,980 in 1875. The total exports of Produce since Jan. 1 this year were $280,517,650, against $260,191,215 for the same period last year, and $244,914,897 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1877.

Gold receipts	$235,039 81
Gold payments	259,928 72
Gold balance	102,606,144 13
Currency receipts	273,383 96
Currency payments	557,772 59
Currency balance	39,151,937 14
Customs	230,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	103⅛	103
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109⅜	109¼
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 81⅝	$4 81¾@$4 82
New-York Central	106⅞	107
Erie	10¾	10⅜
Pacific Mail	21⅛	21½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34½	35
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	70⅜	70⅜
Lake Shore	58⅞	59¾
Chicago & North-western	34	34⅜
Chicago & North-western pref	64½	65¼
Western Union	77⅞	77⅞
Union Pacific	67⅝	67⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	50⅞	50⅝
New-Jersey Central	14¼	13⅜
Delaware & Hudson Canal	51½	52
Morris & Essex	78	77¾
Panama	125	125
Erie	9¼	8¾
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅝	8⅞
Harlem	145½	145
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11⅜	11¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred	25	25
Michigan Central	55¾	56⅜
Illinois Central	72¼	72½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107⅛	106⅞	2,035
Harlem	145	135	100
Erie	9⅜	7⅞	15,200
Erie preferred	23	23	100
Lake Shore	59¾	58½	53,700
Wabash	15	14¾	800
North-western	34⅜	33⅝	2,200
North-western preferred	65⅜	64⅛	4,300
Rock Island	103⅜	100½	300
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35¼	34½	3,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf	71⅜	70⅜	4,100
Pittsburg	77⅜	77⅜	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Western	51⅜	50⅝	10,100
New-Jersey Central	14¼	13⅜	410
Del. and Hudson Canal	52	50⅝	1,620
Morris and Essex	78¼	77⅝	620
Michigan Central	56⅞	55	5,240
Union Pacific	67⅜	67⅜	100
C., C. & I.	32	30	300
C., B. & Quincy	101½	101½	100
Chicago and Alton	78	78	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅝	3⅝	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¼	11¼	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	25	25	100
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅞	8⅝	800
Western Union	78⅜	77¼	30,500
A. & P. T. Telegraph	22⅜	21¾	550
Pacific Mail	21⅝	21	900
Adams Express	98	98	100
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	23	23	100
Kansas Pacific	8	8	100
Total sales			130,160

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	103⅜	1:00 P. M.	103
10:30 A. M.	103	1:30 P. M.	103
11:00 A. M.	103⅛	2:00 P. M.	103
11:30 A. M.	103	2:30 P. M.	103
12:00 M.	103	3:00 P. M.	103
12:30 P. M.	103⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	130	.....
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	110⅞	111⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	103½	103⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅜	106⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	108½	109
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111½	112
United States 10-40s, registered	108¼	108⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	108⅜	108⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	107	107¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	107	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅛	105⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅛	105⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103¼	103⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $75,100 for interest, $74,600 for called bonds, and $1,200 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following shows the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$25,998,000
Gold balances	2,683,947
Currency balances	2,768,384

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$68,929,688
Currency balances	3,557,646
Gold exchanges	5,723,537
Gold balances	702,963

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	42¾	Han. & St. J., due '87	106
Alabama 5s, '86	42¾	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18¼
Alabama 8s, '86	42¾	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	18
Alabama 8s, '88	42½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. & J.	75
Alabama 8s, A. & C.	31½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	75
Ark. 6s, funded	25	N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J.	55
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. Sis.	4	N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O.	55
A. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. & A. '86	91½
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	4	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	10
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. b.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. 6s, S. T., c-1	3
Georgia 6s	99½	N. C. 6s, S. T. c. 2	3
Ga. 7s, new bds	103⅜	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 3	3
Ga. 7s, indorsed	103½	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	103¼	Ohio 6s, 1886,	108
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102½	Rhode Island 6s	108
Illinois War Loan	102½	South Carolina 6s	42
Kentucky 6s	104	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	34
Louisiana 6s	56	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	34
La. 6s, new bonds	56	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	40
La. 6s, new F. & A. bs.	56	S. C. 6s, C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Levee bds	56	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 6s, Levee bds	56	S. C. 7s of 1888	35
La. 8s, Levee bds	56	S. C. N. F. bds	22½
La. 8s, L. bds, '75	56	Tenn. 6s, a. b., n. s	41⅜
La. 7s, Consol	85⅜	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	70
La. 7s, Small bds	84	Va. 6s, ex. mat. coup	57½
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102⅜	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	40½
Mo. 6s, dues '77	102	Va. 6s, Def'd. bds	5¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102¼	Va. Con. 3.65s, 1924	75
L. bs., due '82 to '90	106¾	Dis. Col. registered	75
Han. & St. J., due '86	106		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	140	Mechanics'	132
American Exchange	105	Mech. Bank'g Ass	55
Bank. & Brok. Ass	85	Mercantile	100
Central National	103½	Merchants'	117½
City	200	New-York	115¼
Corn Exchange	126	Pacific	131
First National	235	Park	107
Fourth National	98	Phenix	101
Fulton	140	Shoe & Leather	118
Fifth-Avenue	220	State of N. Y. (New)	120
Hanover	101		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 11.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	111¼	111⅜
United Railroads of New-Jersey	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Railroad	31½	31⅝
Reading Railroad	16½	16⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	40⅝	41
Catasauqua Railroad preferred	35	35
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	10	10¼
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	16	16½
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	18⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	83	87
Hestonville Railway	11⅜	11¼
Central Transportation	31½	32

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12	Kentuck	5½
Belcher	3	Leonard	1¼
Best and Belcher	20	Mexican	15
Bullion	7	Northern Belle	13
Consolidated Virginia	24	Overman	24⅜
California	29	Ophir	49
Chollar	44	Raymond and Ely	8½
Confidence	6¼	Silver Hill	23
Caledonia	4⅜	Savage	12⅜
Crown Point	8¼	Segregated Belcher	43
Exchequer	59	Sierra Nevada	6
Gould and Curry	10	Union Consolidated	7
Hale and Norcross	11½	Yellow Jacket	11½
Imperial	1½	Eureka Consolidated	37½
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Grand Prize	12¼
Justice	12¾	Alta	18

The Northern Belle Mining Company passed a dividend to-day.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE MOST POPULAR RESORT IN WALL-ST. for operators in stocks is at the NEW STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st. Amounts as low as $5 may be invested in stocks same price as large lots.

JOHN HICKLING, Proprietor.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,275 head; total for the week thus far, 5,525 head, against 4,284 head last week, an increase of 73 cars; consigned through, 132 cars; market active and closing steady; shippers' Steers at $4 45@$5; butchers' do. at $4 50@$5 50; extra at $5 37½; stockers at $3@$3 60; Cows and Heifers at $3 20@$3 80; Bulls at $2 25@$3: prime at $4 25; good attendance of purchasers. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 9,900 head, against 7,000 head last week; consigned through, 4 cars; market active and at ½c. decline from yesterday; fair to good Western Sheep at $4 50@$5; do. Lambs at $4 75@$5 12½; Canada Sheep at $4 50@$5 12½; do. Lambs at $4 87½@$5 50; common grades at $3 10@$4 12½; offerings compare favorably with last week; fair proportion bought for the Eastern trade. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,450 head; total for the week thus far, 15,600 head, against 12,550 head last week; consigned through, 18 cars; market active and lower; sales of 7 cars, good to prime, $4 20@$4 25; common at $4 12½@$4 15; heavy grades, good to choice, $4 35@$4 45; common rough at $4; offerings generally of good quality; good attendance of purchasers; supply equal to demand.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,372 head; quality much the same as last week; prices remain steady though trade was not so quick; the best offerings were easily disposed of at 5¼c.@5½c.; higher prices are not anticipated during this month; sales of choice at $3 25@$3 50; extra, $3 50@$3 75; first quality at $3 25@$3 25; second quality at $3 25@$3 75; third quality at $4 25@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,385 head; Sheep sold at a discount this week and prices declined ½c.@¾c.; sales, in lots, at $2 25@$3 each; extra, $3 25@$3 25, or from 3c. to 5½c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; Choice, $4@$5 50; Prime, $3 50@$3 90; butchers' Steers, $2 60@$3 45; Cows, $2 25@$3 40; Bulls, $2 @$3 12½; Western Cattle nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 53,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; been slow early sales at $4 35; later, $4 20@$4 30; Packing very slow at $4@$4 05; light, $4 10@$4 15. Sheep—Receipts, 960 head; shipments, 176 head; prices unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 939 head, all for this market; prime, $5@$5 25; good, $4 50@$4 75; common, $3 50@$4. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,840 head; Yorkers, $4 10@$4 20; Philadelphias, $4 25@$4 35. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head; selling at 3c. 30.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Hogs easier, tending downward; light, $3 70@$4; packing, $4 20@$4 35; butchers' to extra, $4 25@$4 40; receipts, 10,700 head. Cattle quiet, unchanged, in fair demand for fat Steers; receipts, 900 head; Sheep steady, unchanged; receipts, 550 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, active, but weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 08¾, cash and December; $1 09¼, January; $1 10½, February; No. 3 do., $1 03½; Rejected, 97c. Corn irregular, active, but weak and lower; 43¾c., December; 42c. January; 41¾c., February; Rejected, 36½c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 25½c., cash;

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

These steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CRINA.....WED., Dec. 12 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Dec. 26
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Jan. 2

Cabin passage $80, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....Dec. 15, noon. | Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.
Ethiopia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 15, noon. | Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NOSTEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
SELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Greece, Sat., Dec. 15, 12 M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Trepollier.....Wednesday, Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 42 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, apt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Japan and China, and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission and charges. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28

For Kingston, (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
DOLPHIN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK.....Friday, Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thompson.....Wed'day, Jan. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,600 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Dec. 13.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. Steam-ships from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., sailing at St. Augustine, every alternate Tuesday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Saturday previous.

CURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

I. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickes Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FARE REDUCED.
$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS.....$5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, GEO. L. CONNER,
Agents. G. P. A.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays,) and Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office, 363 Broadway. Express and 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Mariboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Hudson River Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME TOP-PONY PHAETON, gold mountings, with harness to match, lap rug and whip; also fine double harness; handsome black bear robe; sold separately at a low price. Apply to Coachman at private stable, No. 144 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PORTLAND CUTTER, black bear robe, in good order; also, top buggy, fine single harness, new two months ago. Private stable, No. 144 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LARGE-SIZED BLACK bear robe at a low price, and in fine order. Call in store, No. 864 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY ROCKAway in good order. Apply, No. 241 West 50th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
No. 805 Broadway. The "quarter," "half-year," or "year" begins when the student is assigned a seat. The course of study embraces only such branches as are necessary to a business education.
S. S. PACKARD, President.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—T. P. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, guarantees removing stiffness or trembling from the worst hands; ladies' private parlors. Send for circular.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—Thorough home school for both sexes. Winter term begins Dec. 5. GEO. CROSBY SMITH, A.M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway—Primary, Commercial, Classical Departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address the Principal, Miss EMILY MILNOR.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL GREETING
OF
SANTA CLAUS

MERRY CHRISTMAS,
HAPPY NEW YEAR
(WHEN THEY COME.)

BASEMENT.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

EVERYTHING THAT EVERYBODY ADVERTISES WORTH ADVERTISING, AND A GREAT MANY OTHER THINGS THAT OTHERS HAVEN'T GOT, AND CAN'T GET.

FIRST FLOOR.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, LEATHER SACHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CIGAR CASES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., &c.

WENCK'S PERFUMERIES.

(Quality unrivaled.)

ALSO OTHER MANUFACTURES OF FANCY PERFUMERY, VARIETY, IN BOXES, at 20c., 23c., 30c., 40c., 50c., to $10.

SECOND FLOOR—HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

ABOUT 400 DIFFERENT STYLES, FROM 5c. to $20.

SPECIAL PRICES TO
SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAIRS.

THIRD FLOOR.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
PRICES WILL BE FOUND
25 PER CENT.
BELOW THOSE OF LAST YEAR'S.

COME EARLY—THIS WEEK, AND YOU WILL BE BETTER SATISFIED.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

THIS WEEK
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

ORIENTAL CARPETS,
RUGS,
AND MATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large invoice, specially selected for the

HOLIDAYS,

In RARE AND NOVEL DESIGNS, decidedly the finest selection ever before offered in this market.

ALSO,

FELT AND WOVEN DRUGGETS,
PLAID AND DAMASK LINENS,
for DANCING and CRUMB CLOTHS.
SHEEPSKIN, WOOL-BORDERED, AND COCOA FIBRE DOOR MATS, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 23, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 3 proximo, and reopened Jan. 3, 1878.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1877. Polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will close on the evening of the 15th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 28th

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this bank, No. 11 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, PETER V. KING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this company.

E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of 11 Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH (8th) DAY OF JANUARY, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY COUPONS.—Coupons from bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, known as "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division," maturing Dec. 1, 1877—being coupon No. 23—will be paid on presentation at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.

ONE-HALF OF THE AMOUNT of each coupon which matured Nov. 1, 1877—being coupon No. 17—from bonds of this company, known as the DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, will be paid on 10th January next at the same bank.

C. S. GREELEY, H. VILLARD, } Receivers.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after the 27th inst. to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th and reopen on the 28th inst.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and Fifty cents ($1 50) per share, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th day of December to the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1877.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF PEORIA, ILL., outstanding, due Dec. 1, 1877, will be paid on presentation at this bank.

M. AMERMAN, Cashier

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, TEACHING THOROughly English, music, French, (acquired in Paris,) desires pupils; own residence or theirs. Address Mrs. WILMOT, No. 119 West 11th-st.

TO THOSE WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—Correspondence conducted; private lessons in English and music at the residence of the pupil or at No. 343 West 11th-st. Miss GALE.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation; in private families or at residence; terms moderate. Apply 9 to 12 A. M., Miss CARLE, No. 438 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, WOOL, &c. LATEST PATTERNS and BEST QUALITIES at

Very Low Prices.

Oriental Carpets and Rugs
AT
Great Reductions,
PRESENTING BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF ALL SIZES, WEIGHTS AND QUALITIES,

AT LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

SCARLET BLANKETS AND EIDER-DOWN QUILTS AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BLACK SILKS.—ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF a good quality, slightly damaged, from auction, for sale at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the office of the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated: and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 252, 327 to 333, inclusive; 411, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 652, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive, 724, 727, 729 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,488 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,892, 1,911, 2,012, 2,218 to 2,258, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive, 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,159, 2,190, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 255, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 857, 915, 925, 1,198, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,186, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,428, 2,490. Bonds for $091 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,578 to 1,581, inclusive; 1,824, 1,830, 2,220, 2,227, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $840 24; 87, $537 64; 109, $917 60; 184, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 234, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $720; 282, $935 80; 312, $851 76; 418, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $867 64; 483, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,169 04; 669, $936 44; 688, $876 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647; 726, $575 96; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $691 19; 933, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $573 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $853 72; 1,446, $704; 1,492, $571 72; 1,194, $729 40; 1,882, $1,292 88; 1,883, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914 $958 80; 1,957, $817 34; 1,981, $950 25; 2,025, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,151, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,805 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive.

EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein ROBERT McCULLOCH is petitioner and THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are defendants, bearing date the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, the undersigned, Receiver of the said The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company hereby gives notice to all creditors of said company to present to him, the said Receiver, at his office, in Paterson, N. J., or at the Bank of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Market and Hotel streets, Paterson, and prove before him, under oath or affirmation, or otherwise, as the said Receiver shall direct, all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the TWELFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being three months from the date of said order, or in default thereof, by the terms of said order, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.—Dated November 12th, 1877.

E. T. BELL, Receiver.
n21-1aw12wW* pt's fees, $12 60.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the participation of the bonds of the following companies, to wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railway Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to deposit the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.

J. TILLINGHAST, President.

ERIE RAILWAY RECONSTRUCTION—SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS.—The foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railway having been ordered by the courts, and the sale having been fixed for the 21st January next, the Tr

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMBERT.

NEW AND IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT M'CALL'S EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—A CURIOUS BLACKBOARD EXERCISE—MR. JOHN F. TROW ON THE WITNESS-STAND—HE DECLARES HE NEVER LENT THE POPULAR LIFE COMPANY ANY CASH.

The cross-examination of Deputy Superintendent McCall, in the trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert for perjury, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. Mr. Barnes, of counsel for defense, kept on questioning witness until after 12 o'clock, when he sat down as if he was through with his task, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins opened the redirect examination. In reply to inquiries put by him, Mr. McCall again testified that the company's sworn report showed that $25,800 of its assets consisted of a loan to John F. Trow, for which, as collateral security, he had given stock of the United States Publishing Company, amounting to $32,000 for "cash actually loaned." He found that the $25,800 appeared to have included the purchase of furniture, signs, "profit and loss," and a variety of incongruous things. To make it very plain to the jury what the condition of the company actually was at the time the report was made, Mr. Rollins proposed that the witness should be permitted to put the figures down in black and white on a board. The board had already been provided, and was in position at the right of the jury and directly in front of counsel. Mr. Smith strenuously objected, and thought that they were through with Mr. McCall. Judge Brady would not admit that the defense could shut off the witness when they were through with him, so long as questions had been raised which required explanation. Mr. McCall then drew the following table, representing the reported cash account, and the actual state of the cash upon examination, which was as follows:

Cash Reported.	Deductions.	
$80,475 19		
		$46,000 00
		8,000 00
		12,000 00
		4,000 00
		1,015 00
		600 00
		260 00
		60 00
	Total	$71,935 00
	Balance	8,540 19
$80,475 19		$80,475 19

The items deducted were the cash disbursed, salaries, and checks of various amounts drawn by Dr. Lambert and Dr. Morris. The witness testified that he had read the history, by Receiver Lawrence, of the American Popular Life, which represented that 2,800 policies, reported to be issued by the company, were, in fact, dummies; but at the time of the witness' examination there were not so many canceled on the books. The company reported that 172 polices were not taken, and he found out which ones were so reported by analyzing the books. The register of policies was produced, in which an affidavit appeared that the list contained in the book was a full and correct one of policies in force at the time the return was made. The 1,034 policies really not taken were not marked off. The 172 not issued were dated between June, 1875, and June, 1876, and of the rest, upon which no premium was paid, and yet which continued in force on the books, 141 were issued in 1872, 141 in 1873, 191 in 1874, 285 in 1875, and 244 in 1876. Mr. Barnes on Friday had asked the witness whether it was not a common thing in insurance business for policies to remain with the companies and become subject to the classification of "not taken," and he was answered in the affirmative. This opened to the prosecution an opportunity to question on this point, and the result of Assistant District Attorney Rollins' inquiries was the following table, which was found already prepared upon turning over the black-board:

Name of Company.	Whole Number of Policies in Force.	Number of Policies not Taken.	Ratio of Policies not Taken.
Equitable	48,736	1,204	2.4 p. c.
Union-Mutual	20,444	1,261	6.1 p. c.
Ætna	58,987	931	1.6 p. c.
Conn. Mutual	66,618	617	.94 p. c.
North-west. Mutual	36,456	541	1.4 p. c.
Mutual Life	92,125	911	.99 p. c.
American Popular	2,905	1,034	35.59 p. c.

The witness added that if the ratio of policies not taken to those taken had been the same in the Mutual as it was in the American Popular, they would have returned 34,000 not taken; many of these "not taken" policies were then looked up in the books; No. 6,614 and several succeeding ones were issued to Thomas S. Lambert, and others to James Cruikshank, the Secretary; Nos. 6,640, 6,602, and 6,603 were among those "not taken," upon which no premium had ever been paid, but which had been carried for five years in the Secretary's name; Dr. Lambert had taken 24 policies altogether, but he had not had any for two years before the company failed. The tendency of the audience and jury to laugh overcame them several times at the disclosures of the witness, and at last Mr. Smith objected to the laughter.

Judge Brady—Well, gentlemen, I would recommend that both sides abstain from laughter; but, Mr. Smith, it seems to me that you have yourself furnished some provocation to laugh.

To Mr. Smith the witness explained that the $12,000 item had been deducted for salaries, $1,015 for a check to Dr. Morris, $600 to Dr. Lambert by check, $260 to Dr. Lambert, of which no entry was made, and the $60 was the remainder of another check to the President. Mr. Barnes asked for an explanation of the item in the report "deduct for unloading." Witness explained that it was always customary to deduct 20 per cent. to arrive at the net value of the policies.

Mr. Barnes—If you can give the mathematical formula for a whole life policy, give it to me in words.

Mr. McCall—The value of a policy is that amount which, paid in hand by a person in advance, will, with interest at 4½ per cent., at his average expectation of life, produce the amount insured.

At this point both sides admitted that they were through with Mr. McCall, and a recess was taken. On reassembling Mr. John F. Trow was sworn and testified that he had been connected with the American Popular Life, of which Dr. Lambert was the "managing man;" the witness was at one time interested in the United States Publishing Company, a corporation having 320 shares of a par value of $100; the witness owned all the shares; the five certificates representing the stock were temporarily handed over to Dr. Lambert in December, 1873, and handed back by Dr. Lambert soon after the failure of the company; the witness could not say what the certificates were worth; they were never sold, nor was any offer ever made for them; they represented a large amount of money—$40,000 or $50,000—which he had put in business; he had not borrowed any money of the Popular Life in December, 1873, nor did he buy any "profit and loss," or signs, or images, or agents' balances, or deductions in a New-York report of the company; he had not heard any claim made that he had purchased such things. He was a stockholder and received money, dividends—or interest—of the company. He made a subscription to their stock, when they enlarged their capital, to the amount of $7,500; gave a note for $3,800, and received stock equal in amount to the difference. The amount of the difference was not considered by him as a loan from the company; he never so understood it. Dr. Lambert wanted to know if he had any stock in the Publishing Company that he could let him have for a time, and he let him have the certificates. Nothing was said about a loan. The stock certificates were read by Mr. Rollins, and it was found that none of them had ever been properly transferred beyond Mr. Trow. He never knew of any genuine subscription to the stock of the company after the $50,000 was raised; it was news to him that he was the owner of the property made over to him, as mentioned in the account; he could not say whether the furniture was sold by the Receiver for more or less than $700; he had a conversation with Dr. Lambert, in which he had urged payment of a printing bill for $1,000, when nothing was said about the company having lent him $25,000. The witness' attention was called to entries in the company's books of cash purporting to be received from him—of $10,800 and of $20,000, respectively. He said he had given memorandum checks for these amounts, which were not cash at all, and Dr. Lambert had given an explanation of the necessity for transferring certain certificates which the witness could not understand. This proceeding was authorized by resolution of the Finance Committee in January, 1875, to take effect in December, 1874, when it was decided to increase the capital stock and purchase conditional certificates, but the checks were not cash and the witness did not so understand.

The trial will be resumed to-day at 11 o'clock.

Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Company, appeared in the District Attorney's office yesterday to give bail on the new indictment to defraud, found by the Grand Jury against Wetmore, Case, and Allen. Bail was fixed at $2,000, which was furnished by Apollos R. Wetmore, of No. 33 West Ninth-street, father of the accused.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held another prolonged secret session yesterday. Vice-President Green said afterward that the usual dividend of 1½ per cent. had been recommended. He refused to give the figures of the addition to the surplus, but said that the sum mentioned on the street ($89,000) was a pretty good guess. He also refused to say whether the committee had been considering the policy of distributing $2,000,000 of reserved stock at 50, for the purpose of reducing the floating debt; neither would he deny the report. He left the impression that such a plan had been discussed. The board will meet today when a statement will be made public.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MARTIN.

The funeral of the late Capt. William A. Martin, a veteran of the Florida and Mexican wars and of the rebellion, took place at the Chapel of St. Augustine, East Houston-street, yesterday afternoon. The chapel was crowded with the friends and neighbors of the dead soldier, of whom many were aged and feeble men. The funeral was in charge of the Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, who attended the service in a body, bearing in their midst the national colors, furled and draped with black crape. The coffin was borne to the chancel upon the shoulders of four of the veterans, as follows: Col. Culligan, Major R. Meyers, Major E. Jarvis, and Capt. J. Wade. The casket was made of rosewood, and mounted with silver trimmings. A national flag was thrown over it, and at the head was laid a wreath of white immortelles. The wife, daughters, and son of the dead soldier were assigned seats on the left side of the central aisle, while opposite them on the left were the bearers. The seats back of the mourners were occupied by the Veteran Association. Rev. Arthur C. Kimber read the burial service, and a hymn was sung by the congregation. There was no choir present, and no sermon was preached. The organist played a dirge at the entrance of the funeral party and another at the close of the service. Interment took place at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

A BRACE OF URSINE ATHLETES.

ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT IN PRINCE-STREET—HOW THE OAK OF THE RHINE WRESTLED WITH A BEAR—REGNIER'S GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The entrance to Athletic Hall, on Prince-street, is an alley-way between a beer shop and another shop. The hall itself, which is contiguous to the back door of the beer shop—a very handy arrangement for its frequenters—is small, and the 300 persons who were in it last evening crowded every part of it. At one end is a gallery, approached by a steep, ladder-like flight of stairs, and at the other end is a low platform, which was fitted up last night with some gorgeous wall-paper wings and a flat scene representing the neighborhood of Garden City, Long Island. The attraction which drew the 300 persons to Athletic Hall was a promised wrestling contest between two sagacious bears belonging to the circus and a muscular gentleman named William Heyster, who is called the Oak of the Rhine. The wrestling was to take place on the low platform, and as the front row of seats for spectators was so near the platform that if the bears felt hungry they could easily reach over and secure a reluctant meal from it, those seats were reserved for the newspaper reporters. The spectators, who began to fill the hall at 8:15 o'clock, passed half an hour in smoking and waiting, when it was announced that, as a preliminary to the bears, MM. Jonares and Murant would wrestle. Two muscular fellows, with very limited knowledge of science in athletic matters, then threw each other about the platform for half an hour more, when the referee announced that M. Jonares had won the match, and had two falls to M. Murant's one. There was a musical interlude, supplied by an Italian harp-player and two fiddlers, and then M. Regnier, resplendent in blue trunks and white tights, with his medals all displayed, sprang upon the platform, and flung 50 pound weights around his head with alarming rapidity. Regnier, who is both comely and muscular, pleased the spectators greatly, and when a very tall and very ingenious attendant misinterpreted an order of the athlete for the eighteenth time, and sprang with much agility through the back window into the yard to escape the performer's wrath, the pleasure of everybody in the house seemed so great that nothing was needed but the promised bears to make the evening one of thorough satisfaction. And the bears were there. They had been brought in the back way, and the wall-paper wings were ruthlessly torn down to make room for the intelligent animals, who were led upon the platform by two sagacious keepers. One of them, the smaller, immediately sat up on his haunches, and putting one of his paws on the side of his snout gazed gravely at the howling, cheering assemblage which filled the hall, while the other, a large brown fellow, for whom music had charms, waltzed with irresistible drollness to the tune played by the sunny Italians. Then the Oak of the Rhine appeared, clad in tights and a cut-away coat. The cheering was renewed, and the Oak removed his coat and bowed his acknowledgments. "Mr. William Heyster, the Oak of the Rhine," said the master of the ceremonies; "Mr. Heyster will wrestle with the large bear; Mr. Regnier will wrestle with the small one." It was a critical moment when Heyster squared himself for the conflict, and the bear led forward by his keeper, raised himself upon his hind legs and attained an exactly similar attitude. Then they grappled, but the bear did not seem to understand the fun of the thing. He did not want to be thrown, but he exhibited no desire to throw his opponent. Finally the announcement was made that the match was a tie between the Oak and the bear. M. Regnier's match with the small bear, who had been watching the contest between his ursine associate and the Rhenish athlete with interest, was a more successful affair. The small bear evidently had a keen relish for feats of strength. He clawed his opponent, and hugged him with earnestness and enthusiasm, and for some time his chances of victory appeared to be good. This greatly pleased the large bear, who looked on and danced gleefully. A number of times the wrestlers rolled over together, but neither succeeded in securing a fair fall, until at last Regnier got a good hold and pressed the bear's head and shoulders upon the platform. The excitement upon the stage filled the air during the encounter, which caused the greatest excitement among the spectators, and Regnier was cheered until the rafters vibrated. The bear was not at all inclined to give the matter up; he arose on his hind legs again and squared himself for a fresh encounter, but the music began and he threw his energies into a spirited dance, in which he was joined by his partner. The bears were not hungry.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, AND GOLD.

Mr. Theodore B. Starr, of the late firm of Starr & Marcus, the celebrated jewelers, has recently opened his new warerooms at No. 206 Fifth-avenue, (Madison-square.) It would be rash to hazard a guess at the amount represented by the heaps of precious stones, the exquisite cameos and intaglios, the rich jewelry and the splendid works of art which the great safes and the show-rooms of the house are stocked with. The reputation of Starr & Marcus as vendors of the very finest jewelry obtainable is fully maintained by Mr. Starr. There is a positive fascination in the brilliant display of precious stones which is laid before the admiring visitor. From one little box came a superb diamond, as large as a hazel-nut, suspended, for the purpose of showing its beauties to advantage, on a fine spiail spring, which caused it to tremble in the light like a flower on its stalk. There was no flaw in it; no defect of any kind; it was an absolutely perfect stone, finer than the great diamond which adorned the snowy front of Tweed when he was in the height of his power. As to its price, that was reckoned by thousands of dollars. From the same box was produced a beautiful ruby, of the richest color, a stone of extreme rarity, for, like the diamond, it was perfect. Had it been as large as the diamond, its price would have been much higher than that stone, for large and perfect rubies are much rarer than diamonds of the same size and quality. One tray of diamond solitaire ear-rings was worth a fortune. The specimens displayed in it gave a good idea of what constitutes the real value of diamonds. There was shown a pair of large stones without flaw or defect, which, however, were no higher in price than a pair lying beside them less than half the size. On looking intently at these stones one gradually perceived that the large ones had an olive tint in the color, while the smaller ones were of that beautiful steel blue which seen in some lights makes the stone appear like pale blue flame. It is this color which gives them value; yet the tints are so delicate that the difference would not be perceived by an untrained eye without a careful examination; and even experts are obliged to keep the eye in exercise, so to speak, by constant examination of different stones, to enable them to judge accurately of the value. Next was shown a box full of unmounted cameos and intaglios, one of which was specially attractive by its beauty. It was an aqua marine, most delicately and artistically carved, and of that lovely translucent tint which conveys the idea of flowing water. It looked so pure and beautiful that one felt that desire to bathe in it which is excited by the sight of a shady pool in a mountain stream. Beautiful as the gem looked by day it was said to be still finer by artificial light. Another cameo, set with great plainness, represented a procession of young cherubs in their most frolicsome mood. This cameo, about 1½ inches in length by 1 in breadth, was so perfectly cut that when photographed, and the copy enlarged by the stereopticon, it was found to have every detail as perfect as if the work had been 10 times as large. Of the magnificent displays of jewelry, the rich bracelets, rings, necklaces, lockets, ear-rings, shawl-pins, sleeve-buttons, &c., the superb services of solid silver and gold plate, the bronzes and other works of art, there is not space to speak. The only drawback to the delight of contemplating them is the consciousness that one cannot buy them all.

ANOTHER CREMATION CASE.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Records, called the attention of the Board of Health yesterday to another case of cremation, which had been discovered in his department, but which differs in many respects from the Kircher case, heretofore reported in THE TIMES. On Nov. 2 Dr. Nagle received by mail the certificate of a still-birth which occurred in the family of William Hart, an employe of the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, who lives on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 117 East Fourth-street. The house is inhabited by 10 families, and in the suite of rooms occupied by the Hart family live Hart and his wife, eight children, and Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Hart's parents. On Oct. 31 Mrs. Hart gave birth to a still-born child. She was attended by Dr. Julius Hoffman, of No. 227 East Tenth-street, who sent a certificate to the Board of Health, but no application to inter the body had been made. Dr. Nagle investigated the case, and learned that the child had been burned. It was learned that an accident to Mrs. Hart had resulted in the death of her unborn offspring, and when the fœtus was expelled it was in a stage of advanced decomposition, and was burned by the advice of Dr. Hoffman. The Doctor advised them to build a fierce fire in the cooking-stove and there cremate the body, which was done. Dr. Hoffman said last evening to a TIMES reporter that he had advised the cremation of the infant on sanitary grounds. The fœtus was in a terribly putrid condition, and it would have endangered the health of the mother and the other occupants of the apartments if it had been allowed to remain in the rooms. Dr. Hoffman will be summoned before the Board of Health at its next meeting to explain his conduct.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction asking the use of the brick building on Ward's Island for about one year, or until the addition to the City Asylum for the Insane, now much overcrowded, can be completed. They say they want it for the care of convalescent patients. The request was granted, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General. The Secretary was instructed to forward 60 destitute Russians who arrived on the Pommerania, Nov. 23, bound for Kansas, to their destination at the lowest rates. The aggregate expenditure involved will be about $500. Dr. Louis Seaman was appointed Assistant Surgeon on Ward's Island. The Commissioners then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Arnold, Constable & Co. have subscribed $500 to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund.

George Fuchs, aged 14, of Belmont, died yesterday of lockjaw, caused by stepping on a sharp stick of wood on the 1st inst.

The steamer Nevada took out yesterday the unusually large number of 41,201 letters, 620 registered letters, and 42 bags of newspapers.

The Stock Exchange people withdrew from their preliminary attack on the "bucket shops" yesterday, and quotations were sent out on the tape as usual.

Samuel Baron will attempt to waltz eight hours without intermission at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, this evening, beginning at 6 o'clock.

The Sandy Hook pilots report that a three-masted schooner, recently sunk off Absecom, lies in a dangerous position south-east of the southern end of Woodlands, directly in the course of coasting vessels.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday received a report stating that the sunken coal schooner Alexander Young will soon be removed from the channel. The coal has already been taken up, and preparations are nearly completed for raising the vessel.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, after being nearly 10 years a widower, was married a few days ago, and, with his bride, reached New-York on a wedding tour on Monday. The bridal couple left for Washington—the scene of the ex-Senator's former labors—at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The annual meeting of the members of the Goethe Club for the election of officers for the ensuing year, for the presentation of reports, and other business, will be held in the saloon at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this evening at 8:30 o'clock. It is of the utmost importance that every member should be present.

Mrs. Honora Leahey, aged 30, of No. 22 Morris-street, last evening, while gathering kindling-wood in the building at No. 52 Pine-street, fell from the third story to the first floor, receiving injuries from which she soon afterward died. The body was removed to the First Precinct Station-house, and afterward taken home by the husband.

A grand fair under the auspices of the "Temple Ahawath Chesed" will be held in the Academy of Music from the 12th (to-day) to the 29th inst. Extensive preparations have been made to render the event one of unusual interest, and the fact that many of the leading Hebrews of New-York are engaged in it is a guarantee of its character.

Thomas Phelan, aged 35, a seaman on board the steam-ship City of Richmond, lying at Pier No. 45, Hudson River, while aloft yesterday afternoon parting sails fell to the deck, striking his head on the bulwark, fracturing his skull. He was picked up insensible, and removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Josephine Lowell visited the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island yesterday. They were accompanied by the Commissioners of Charities. It was found that some of the apartments were too crowded, and that the buildings themselves were overburdened, and should have additional assistance.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Quotation Company yesterday, in the Western Union Building, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: William Orton, Norvin Green, George B. Prescott, Tracy R. Edson, R. R. Chesebrough, John B. Van Every, William F. Coffee, William H. Miller, George Walker.

The following officers have been elected by the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association: President, Walter Coggeshall; Vice-President, D. C. Tiebout; Recording Secretary, Augustus Wetmore, Jr.; Financial Secretary, E. P. Butler; Treasurer, R. W. Swan; Directors, J. W. Amerman, T. W. S. Middleton, and John H. Brennen; Trustee, Joseph T. Baldwin; Inspectors, C. Reynault, H. E. Baldwin, R. Hassard, T. Smith, and R. L. Purdy.

Four hundred and eighteen deaths are reported as having occurred in this City during the week ending Dec. 8, which is an increase of 9, as compared with the preceding week, but 65 less than were reported for the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Dec. 1 was 421, which is 60.6 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 20.20 per 1,000 inhabitants, the population estimated at 1,083,916.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Tuomey submitted resolutions declaring that Civil Justice Pinckney, of the Seventh District, had contracted habits of intemperance, which had brought the administration of justice into disrepute, and which have prevented him for a long time from discharging his duties, and requesting the Corporation Counsel to confer with lawyers and others doing business in that court in regard to the facts, and if the allegations should be proved true, to take the necessary steps to have him removed and impeached. The resolution was adopted.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,687,789.

The Brooklyn Theatre Fire Relief Committee have a balance on hand of $11,000.

Some time during Monday night the store of John Dickson, No. 1,086 Fulton-street, was entered by burglars, who stole $367 worth of furs, hats, &c.

John Long, of No. 446 Warren-street, who stabbed Michael McNally, of No. 470 Carroll-street, during a quarrel on Nov. 5, was arrested yesterday. McNally is said to be in a critical condition. The accused says he assaulted McNally because the latter was brutally treating his [Long's] brother, and had threatened to kill him.

A number of prominent physicians in Brooklyn, of whom Dr. Johnson is the chief, contend that the Board of Health has no right to compel physicians to report contagious diseases without the consent of the patient. Dr. Johnson, who is the principal opponent of the action of the Board of Health in the matter, will, it is said, be arrested, and a test made in his case.

William Savage, an officer attached to the Tenth Precinct, has commenced an action under the Civil Damages act to recover $5,000 from Thomas Farrell, a saloon-keeper, of No. 69 Underhill-avenue for the loss of the services of his wife. Savage repeatedly warned Farrell not to sell Mrs. Savage any liquor, but the saloon-keeper, as alleged, continued to supply the woman with liquor whenever she had the money to pay for it.

In the case of James McDermott who is charged with stabbing Charles Ramsden, ex-Judge Furey, counsel for McDermott, yesterday moved to have his client admitted to bail, producing a certificate to the effect that Ramsden was out of danger. District Attorney Britton opposed the motion, but did not produce any medical certificate showing that the wounded man was in a critical condition. After hearing argument, the court decided to postpone the motion until to-day, in order that the District Attorney might have time to show, if he could, that the life of the wounded man was still in danger.

James Donlan, of No. 785 Dean-street, who was knocked down and fatally injured while trying to save an old woman who was killed at the corner of Atlantic and Pacific streets, by being run over by a rapid transit train on the Atlantic-avenue road, died yesterday of his injuries, at the City Hospital. The deceased was the son of a well-known contractor, and was regarded by all who knew him as a most estimable young man. The body of the woman, who died a few minutes after being run over, has not yet been identified. Coroner Simms yesterday discharged James Rothwell, the conductor of the train, but held James Delaney, the engineer, in $1,500 bail.

LONG ISLAND.

The report of Superintendent of the Poor Simons shows that the total amount of money expended for the fiscal year was $27,530 65; total number of persons supported during the year, 683. The county is supporting 86 lunatics. Nineteen persons became insane during the year. The inventory of this year shows a decrease of $4,547 13. The Commissioners of Emigration owe the county, for the maintenance of paupers, $2,059 02.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors have fixed the rates of taxation in the several towns as follows: Newtown, $4 66 on each $100, (last year it was $5;) Oyster Bay, $1 57; North Hempstead, $1 73; Jamaica, $2 22; Hempstead, $1 70; Long Island City, $1 61; Flushing, $2 12. The tax-rolls will go into the hands of the Collectors this year about two weeks earlier than last year. The Board yesterday appointed Dr. Philip M. Wood, of Jamaica, to be physician of the County Insane Asylum, at North Hempstead.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cornelius Van Winkle, a veterinary surgeon, of No. 136 Forty-first-street, New-York, was found wandering in Jersey City yesterday, having been suddenly overcome with blindness while passing along Newark-avenue on his way to the ferry.

The statement attributed to Mr. Daniel F. Tracy that Mr. Oothout, who was violently assaulted in Jersey City a few days ago, was subject to fits, is go-itively denied by the first-named gentleman, who says he never made such an assertion and never knew Mr. Oothout to have such an attack.

John Oothout, the victim of the mysterious robbery in Jersey City on Monday, has fully recovered consciousness, but is not able to throw any light on the strange occurrence. The Police are of opinion that some one in the shop committed the robbery.

In the matter of the award of $127,000 to J. B. Cleveland in settlement of his claims for work done and materials furnished on Reservoir No. 3, Jersey City, the Supreme Court gave a decision on Monday refusing the mandamus applied for to compel the Board of Finance to pay the award, not because the applicant was not entitled to recover whatever amount may be due him, but because he has his remedy in the usual courts.

The Hoboken Common Council last night formally elected Mr. August Bente Treasurer, in place of Mr. Kamena, resigned. Mr. Bente had been elected at a previous special meeting, but owing to an informality occasioned by failure to declare the office vacant after Mayor Russell vetoed the appointment of William Winges, the first election was believed to be invalid, and to guard against any suspicion of illegality Mr. Bente was re-elected.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. J. S. Knight, Miss A. Kracke, Miss A. Kilery, Frank J. Smith, Major and Mrs. H. P. Curtis and two children, Miss Ida Frank, Miss Mittie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fluck and son, Jesse W. Johnson, Lieut. Robert Imsey, A. G. Gray, Gen. A. Martinez, C. R. Frank, W. W. Barry, Mrs. Tolesias, F. L. Field, E. Bellevant, W. W. Brownley, R. A. Neilson, J. Smith, D. Clarke, Vincent Buckley, Charles McGuire.

In steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah.—Miss Ida Marold, Miss M. A. Gordon, Capt. A. Meyers, A. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Lombard and two children, S. Bennett, E. P. Hall, J. W. Krause, C. T. Crane, J. W. Harrison, H. Lathron, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Watson, Mrs. A. C. Stone, M. J. Wallace, G. W. Hart, T. C. Gallagher.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Charles Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Duerden and son, Juan Migo, Alfred Robertson, Henry A. Gilddon, Charles Davies, John Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Fremet, John Mullen, A. Hargreaves.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..12:21	Gov. Island...1:10
Hell Gate....2:32	

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 11.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 7-10 second slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.: Sidonian, (Br.,) McPee, Bristol, Hender-on Bros.: Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock: General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, George Yonge; Huntsville, Faircloth, Savannah, George Yonge: China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; France, (Fr.,) Trudell, Havre, via Plymouth, Louis de Sebian; Alexandria, (Br.,) Lindquister, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Koleva, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.: Sirena, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Marseilles, James Henry: Mimi, (Austr.,) Tomjanu, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Kentish Tar, (Br.,) Cooper, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.: Paola, (Ital.,) Oneto, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons: John Bunyan, Bateman, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Roma, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen: Elizabeth and Catherine, Laver, Queenstown, Plymouth, or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken: Carandah, (Br.,) Owens, Liverpool or Birkenhead, Benham & Boyesen.

Brigs Vela, (Austr.,) Tominich, Marseilles, Slocovich & Co.; Henry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Delano, Delano, Bridgetown, Bar., Dwight & Platt; Wanderer, (Br.,) Gallihar, Passages, Spain, Halton, Watson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Holmes, Liverpool Nov. 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Braemer Castle, (Br.,) Ayles, Shanghai Oct. 10, Amoy 19th, Singapore 27th, Port Said Nov. 17, and Gibraltar 27th, with teas, &c., to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina Dec. 6, Brunswick, Ga., 7th, and Port Royal 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Macon, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Clapp, Aspinwall Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Aranzas, (new, 1,576 tons,) Burdick, Newcastle, Del., in ballast to Bogart & Morgan.

Ship Jabez Howes, (new, 1,548 tons,) Avery, Newburyport, in ballast to George Howes & Co.

Bark George B. Doane, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Barrow Ore., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Vittorio, (Ital.,) Massesa, Smyrna Sept. 27, with licorice root, &c., to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Dodge, Barbados Nov. 5, Point-a-Pitre 23d, and St. Kitts 28th, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Ada Peard, Hawkins, of and 40 ds. from Fewey, with china clay to Hammill & Gillespie—vessel to J. C. Seacor.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.S.W.; cloudy; at City Island, moderate, W., hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Nevada, for Liverpool; Rheola, for Cardiff; Sidonian, for Bristol; Isaac Bell and Old Dominion for Richmond; barks Privi Dobrovacki, for Cork; Buteshire, for Bordeaux: Albert Russell, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Idaho, for Cienfuegos. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Nereus, for Boston; bark Mary A. Mishrall, for Falmouth; brigs Americus, for Gibraltar; Benjamin Carrer for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Dunrobin, (Br.,) Harris, from Bristol, which arr. 10th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up to the City this afternoon.

The Baxter Wrecking Co. have raised schr. Edwin, before reported sunk at City Island, and put her on the ways for repairs.

Schr. Alligator, before reported injured by collision off Sands Point, and put back to City Island for repairs, has finished repairing and will sail for Boston 12th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Dec. 11, 1877.

A spar buoy has been placed near the barge sunk in the East River, between Wall-street Ferry and off Columbia Docks.

A. C. RHIND,
Commodore United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

SPOKEN.

By bark Hattie H., Nov. 28, lat. 21 10, lon. 57, bark Wyre, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Charleston, 34 ds. out.

By pilot-boat Enchantress, No. 14, 20 miles E. from Barnegat, bark Sandy Hook, from Leghorn, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sld. 2d inst., Giacomo, New-York; 9th inst., Albissola P., for Baltimore; Alexander; 10th inst. Adele and Sabina, Shanghai, Vaaren, Royal Harrie, and Soaterk, latter for Smithville; 11th inst., Theresa, Capt. Shaw, for Tybee; Syringa, La Saletta, and Fraso.

Also, 19th inst., Laila, for Hampton Roads; 11th inst., Enneredale, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans; Lake Superior, for New-York.

Arr. 7th inst., Nyanza and Taria Topan; 6th inst., Chiarino, Portiero de Martino, and Vesuvio; 7th inst., J. P. Berg and Josephine, Capt. Ganion; 9th inst., Nannie T. Bell; 10th inst., Gna and A. McCallum; 11th inst., R. B. Gove and Federico Lo Svevo.

The steam-ship Ayrshire, Capt. Hervat, from New-York Nov. 17, arr. at Havre on the 9th inst.

The steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The steam-ship Bulgarian, Capt. Trant, from Boston Dec. 1, arr. here yesterday.

The steam-ship Wycliffe, Capt. Fuller, from New-Orleans Nov. 13, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Dec. 11.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Devonia, Capt. Munro, from New-York Dec. 1, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 11.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Dec. 1, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbus, Capt. Reed, from New-York Dec. 5, arr. here this morning.

Electro-plated Ware.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

46 East 14th-st.,

(UNION SQUARE,)

AND

NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine

SILVER-PLATED TABLE-WARE,

SPOONS, FORKS,

TABLE CUTLERY, &C.

IVORY AND SHELL GOODS.

IVORY AND SHELL HAIR BRUSHES, IN PAIRS.

HAIR, CLOTHES, HAT, AND NAIL BRUSHES,

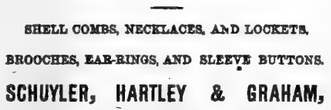
IN SETS, WITH MONOGRAM.

SHELL COMBS, NECKLACES, AND LOCKETS.

BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.



SPECIAL.

We have just received an invoice of SILK-EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS with insertion to match. Something entirely new to trim over-dresses for evening wear.

E. A. MORRISON,

393 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS

PIANOS—RETAIL PRICE, $550, ONLY $175. PARLOR ORGANS, price $280, for $85. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Real Bargains in Furs!

LORD & TAYLOR

SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

SEALSACQUES

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES: $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $100, $125, $150, AND $175, FULLY 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

LADIES' MUFFS AND BOAS

A GOOD SET FOR $4 50.
A GOOD MINK SET, MUFF AND BOA, $8.
A FINE MINK SET, $11.
AN EXTRA FINE MINK SET, $18.
SEAL SETS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8191. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

DECISIVE ACTION BY THE SENATE.

MESSRS. ROOSEVELT AND PRINCE, FOR COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR, REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 31 TO 25—PROCEEDINGS IN THE LONG EXECUTIVE SESSION—THE DEBATE—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE—INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION—PROBABILITIES OF THE RENEWAL OF THE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate held a long executive session to-day, and discussed and acted upon the report of the Committee on Commerce recommending the rejection of the nominations of Mr. Roosevelt for Collector of the Port of New-York, and Mr. Prince for Naval Officer. The vote was not reached till after 8 o'clock. The recommendation of the committee was sustained and the nominations rejected by a vote of 31 to 25. This is the most trustworthy report, apparently, though there is another statement that the vote was 32 to 25. In case the latter report is true, it is probable that the name of Mr. Bruce should be added to the list given below of those voting against confirming the nominations. The following list is almost certainly correct on the side of those voting for confirmation, and shows that the Republicans who did not follow the lead of Mr. Conkling were Burnside, Christiancy, Dawes, Conover, Matthews, and Hoar. The Democrats voting with Mr. Conkling were Maxey, Davis of Illinois, and Eaton. Some accounts add the names of Whyte and Dennis, but the former was paired, it is believed, and the latter was absent. With one or two uncertainties of this kind the negative vote on the confirmation may also be taken as correct.

On the motion to confirm Roosevelt the vote was as follows: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic.]

YEAS.

Bailey,	*Harris,*
Barnum,	*Hereford,*
Bayard,	*Hill,*
Beck,	Hoar,
Burnside,	*Johnston,*
Christiancy,	*Kernan,*
Coke,	*Lamar,*
Conover,	*McCreery,*
Dawes,	Matthews,
Eustis,	*Morgan,*
Garland,	*Randolph,*
Gordon,	*Saulsbury,*
Grover,	

Total, 25—Democrats, 19: Republicans, 6.

NAYS.

Allison,	Jones, of Nevada,
Anthony,	Kellogg,
Blaine,	Kirkwood,
Booth,	McMillan,
Cameron, of Penn.	*Maxey,*
Cameron, of Wis.	Morrill,
Chaffee,	Oglesby,
Conkling,	Paddock,
Davis, of Ill.	Patterson,
Dorsey,	Plumb,
Eaton,	Rollins,
Edmunds,	Sargent,
Ferry,	Saunders,
Hamlin,	Spencer,
Howe,	Teller.
Ingalls,	

Total 31—Republicans, 28; Democrats, 3.

The following were paired: Davis, of West Virginia, and Windom; Voorhees and McDonald; Jones, of Florida, and Dennis; Merrimon and Wadleigh; McPherson and Wallace; Withers and Whyte; Ransom and Mitchell. The first named of each pair would have voted "yea," and the last named "nay." Thurman and Cockrell dodged the vote altogether. Bruce was absent after the vote on Roosevelt was announced. A motion to confirm Prince as Naval Officer was rejected without calling the yeas and nays. Mr. Conkling then moved that Merritt be confirmed as Surveyor, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Bayard made the first and one of the longest speeches. He discussed the legal points involved mainly, and held that it is the prerogative of the President to remove officials whenever he chooses, and that he is not bound to furnish the Senate his motives or the reasons which actuate him. He contended that the advisory power in making the appointments conferred upon the Senate by the Constitution did not reach to the question whether men were removed with or without cause, but merely in regard to their fitness. Mr. Bayard spoke for over an hour, and was followed by Mr. Edmunds briefly, who merely went over the ground that Bayard had traveled, and answered some of his arguments. Mr. Maxey then spoke briefly, without any particular point to his remarks. Mr. Matthews then took the floor, and made a vigorous defense of the President, speaking for about half an hour. He did not indulge in personalities, as he has done on previous occasions, but merely confined himself to a discussion of the legal questions involved, echoing Mr. Bayard's argument. Mr. Gordon followed him, and alluded to the Jay Investigation Commission, which he said furnished the President sufficient reasons for the removal of Gen. Arthur and Cornell. Mr. Gordon took occasion to whip in the Democrats who were intending to vote with Conkling, and his remarks had a powerful effect upon several who, in the canvass made before the discussion opened, were set down as doubtful. It is said, also, that his appeal had an influence upon some who had already pledged themselves to vote for rejection. Mr. Blaine interrupted Mr. Gordon during the progress of his remarks, in order to correct some misstatements, but did not go into a discussion at any length. Gordon's reference to the Jay investigation brought Conkling to his feet, and he spoke for nearly an hour, first defending Arthur and Cornell with great vigor, and giving great force to the fact that President Hayes himself had showed that he considered Gen. Arthur a fit man to hold an equally important position under the Government by offering him a foreign mission, and that the excuse that he was removed on the report of the Jay Commission was merely a make-shift. Mr. Conkling said that the report of the Jay Commission could not apply to Mr. Cornell, for he had been in office but a few months, and had really not become fully acquainted with its duties, when this investigation was commenced. Mr. Conkling made a defense of himself in this connection, which is described as having been quite eloquent. He conveyed the idea, with directness, that the Jay Commission had been organized, and its results, being the suspension of Messrs. Cornell and Arthur, had been reached, not for the purpose of purifying the civil service, but with a view to injure him. He then proceeded to discuss the question on its merits, and contended that President Hayes had laid down, at the beginning of his administration, certain rules of conduct which he had followed in most cases, and these rules were that no officer should be removed without cause. If these rules had never been announced no one would have any right to question President Hayes' motives in removing Arthur and Cornell, but, standing on the President's own ground, the Senate, in consenting to their removal, must add their stigma to his, in ignorance, he said, that his committee had taken every legitimate means in their power to ascertain if there were any reasons upon which the Senate could base concurrence with the President in suspending these officers, but the Secretary of the Treasury had refused to furnish any reasons, and, in fact, had denied the right of the Senate to ask them. He could not ask, and it was not right to ask, any one to advise and consent to the removal of an official without cause, when it had been announced by the Executive that where no cause existed for removals officials should be safe in the tenure of their offices until the expiration of the term for which they were appointed. Mr. Conkling argued at length in answer to Mr. Bayard upon the legality of the question. Senator Christiancy made a brief speech, merely explaining the reasons why he should vote to sustain the President, which were merely that he believed him to be acting properly and according to law.

Mr. Kernan followed Mr. Christiancy, and read a written speech, which had evidently been prepared with great care. It was quite long, and merely repeated what had already been said. In the Democratic caucus yesterday Mr. Kernan made a very strong point with his fellow Democrats, which he has repeated successfully to-day in private conversation, representing the necessity that Conkling should be defeated in this attack upon the Administration, because success would give him great prestige in the Senatorial election in New-York. He said that the people of New-York were watching this issue with great anxiety, and if Mr. Conkling succeeded in carrying his point against the President his re-election to the Senate was assured.

In explaining his vote, Senator Burnside said that he would gladly vote with his friend from New-York against confirming these nominations, but he would never go back on an old soldier who had served under him, meaning President Hayes.

Mr. Hoar made the final speech, but did not talk at any length, confining himself to a statement of the relative constitutional powers of the President and the Senate, as he understood them. At the conclusion of his remarks the vote was taken.

The proceedings in the executive session were unusually long, lasting over six hours, and running far into the evening. It was expected that the discussion would continue all night, and several Senators made preparations for such an emergency; but after Judge Hoar concluded his remarks, there seemed to be no disposition for further debate, and a vote was allowed to be taken. It was not expected so soon, and the doorkeepers and pages were hurried off to call in absent Senators, who were lounging in their committee rooms or dining in the restaurant. Senator Bruce seems to be the only one who is not accounted for. He was not in his seat at all during the day. He must have been detained by extraordinary reasons, for he is a faithful attendant upon the sessions of the Senate, and is a firm supporter of Conkling's position. During the entire sitting of six hours, Mr. Conkling scarcely left his seat in the Senate Chamber. While long speeches were being made, he occupied himself, as is his habit, in writing letters at his desk, but he kept a careful watch of proceedings, and no movement on the other side escaped him. When it seemed evident that there was to be an all-night session, several Senators who had engagements elsewhere, began to look for pairs, and the feeling in the Senate over the fight is indicated by the conversation that ensued. One Senator would ask another, "Who are you going to vote for?" and the answer would be, "I'm for Conkling; who are you going to vote for?" "I am for Hayes," was the habitual reply, and it was so understood. The fight was between the President and Mr. Conkling. At the conclusion of the session Stanley Matthews drove to the White House, and Senator Conkling went to the residence of Senator Jones, of Nevada, which adjoins the Capitol.

It is believed the President will send no nominations to the Senate in place of those to-day rejected. It is supposed the vote will be taken as decisive of the sense of the Senate that the present officers should be retained. It was pretty clear at the beginning of the regular session that the renewal of the nominations would end in the defeat of the Administration. Many expected that the action of the Senate would be delayed until after the recess, and the prompt rejection of the nominations is on the whole a surprise. It cannot be denied to Mr. Conkling that he has displayed a great deal of skill in the management of this business, since, if the nominations had been promptly reported and submitted to action at the beginning of last session, there is little doubt they would have been confirmed. It was felt by many Senators that the President would have done well not to have renewed the nominations at the beginning of this session, but it was decided by him and his advisers that the defeat in the Senate must not be conceded in advance. There had been no action by the Senate, the nominations having been held suspended by inaction and the will of a singe Senator, and the President probably preferred that the action of to-day should be had rather than to retreat of his own accord from the position which he had assumed. Attempts have been constant and persistent to influence the Democratic vote for one side or the other, and there was a time, after the vote on the contested election cases, that 10 or 15 Democrats were claimed for the rejection of the nominations. Attempts have been made by several Democrats to unite their party in this matter against Mr. Conkling, and in this effort Mr. Kernan has been among the most active. The result was that Mr. Conkling's Democratic support was exceedingly weak, and insufficient to account for the majority, which is made up of Republicans. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, was consistent with his course in the Chicago Custom-house cases, and voted in the interest of civil service reform. The result is a great victory for Mr. Conkling, and the question now is, What use will he make of it?

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Paris Exposition bill still remains in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations, unacted upon by the House since it was amended by the Senate. Gov. Swann, the Chairman, has the bill in charge, and has several times seemed to be on the point of bringing it forward, but in some way it has been delayed and held in his possession. In the meantime, the House is rapidly diminishing in numbers, and many of the friends of this bill are going away, so that its passage before the recess may be considered uncertain, if not almost impossible. The only chance is in bringing it forward for action to-morrow, and that can hardly be done, because the Colorado contested election case has the precedence, as unfinished business. There is some possibility that the Exposition bill may pass on Friday, but it is more probable that it will lie over until after the recess, when its passage would be of so little utility that it may never again be considered. The friends of the bill are very despondent over its condition, and will regard its passage this week as a fortunate accident.

THE SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS TO ACT ON HIS CASE TO BE HELD TO-DAY—THE INVESTIGATION A FARCE—NO GROUNDS FOR THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate Republicans now expect to hold their caucus on the subject of electing a new Sergeant-at-Arms, day after to-morrow. The committee that has investigated the charges against Mr. French will report that they are not sustained, and privately, they look upon the whole matter of the investigation as a farce. Mr. French stands even better than was supposed in many particulars. He has been charged with nepotism. One or two of his sons have been assisting him at the Capitol, but it turns out that the payment has been from Mr. French's own pocket and not from the public funds. He has a nephew in some unimportant position, which can hardly be condemned by Senators who appoint their own sons to committee clerkships and other positions of which they have control. The opposition to Mr. French is not in any respect attributable to his want of integrity or capacity as a public officer. He has proved himself during several years exceedingly efficient, and less reason could be given for his removal from office than the Senate obtained from Secretary Sherman concerning the New-York officers. The difficulty is simply that Senators are disturbed about the distribution of the Senate patronage, and those who have the most, as usually happens, are those who desire more, and who create the disturbance. If the Senate acts consistently with its action in the New-York cases, civil service reform will be illustrated by his retention.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

MR. THROCKMORTON DECLINES THE CHAIRMANSHIP—HIS RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED—IS THE COMMITTEE FOR OR AGAINST A SUBSIDY?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House met to-day, all the members being present except Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin. Mr. Hewitt took his place on the committee. Mr. Throckmorton made a brief speech, and declined to serve as Chairman. After this action he retired from the room, and in his absence the committee proceeded to ballot on the question whether Mr. Throckmorton should be excused. On this the vote was six in the negative and four in the affirmative. Mr. Luttrell did not vote, and Mr. Throckmorton and Mr. Caswell were not present. Those voting against excusing Mr. Throckmorton were Messrs. Morrison, House, Chalmers, Elam, O'Neil, and Cole. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Landers, Blair, Rice, and Hewitt. The vote was not divided according to the views of the committee on granting Mr. Scott's subsidy, although five of the six who voted against excusing Mr. Throckmorton are known to be friends of the road. Mr. Morrison, who voted with the majority, is an anti-subsidy man, and so are three of the four who voted in the affirmative, besides Mr. Luttrell, who did not vote. Mr. Throckmorton's position is well known, and his vote, with the five others certain for a subsidy, makes six of Mr. Scott's known friends on the committee, which lacks only one of a majority. The position of Mr. Landers, of Connecticut, and Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, in respect to the subsidy is unknown. Both are in doubt, and the Railroad Committee needs the vote of one of them to complete its majority. The location of the two members indicates that Mr. Landers will oppose the subsidy and that Mr. Caswell will support it, but until some vote of a decisive character has been taken it will not be quite certain that the majority is the one way or the other. Either Mr. Landers or Mr. Caswell will have the power to control very largely the details of any bill that may be framed, since no report can be made without the assent of one of them. It will thus be seen that they both occupy important and controlling positions on the committee, which may lead to a satisfactory arrangement with the railroad men, if either of them can be influenced by the peculiar methods of railroad lobbying. Unless both should prove to be in favor of the road, one of them will be able to dictate almost completely the work of the committee. It is still to be feared, however, that Mr. Caswell will prove to be a friend of the subsidy.

THE SENATE AND THE SILVER BILL.

UNABATED CONFIDENCE OF THE INFLATIONISTS IN THEIR POWER TO PASS THE BILL THIS WEEK—THE PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The silver men still intend to pass their bill in the Senate this week. The Matthews resolution is ahead, but will be laid aside the moment it is found to be in the way of the passage of the bill. The real reason that it has not been laid aside is the confidence of the silver party that they can pass both the resolution and the bill, and they do not want to offend Mr. Matthews, who desires to secure a vote on his manifesto. Moreover, it is a part of the purpose to make a great dash, all at once, against the bloated bondholders, the hope being cherished, perhaps, by some that there may be an opportunity to speculate in Government securities. The opponents of the Silver bill will not debate it for the sake of delay. There are several speeches to be made, but the subject has been managed in such a way that there has been no opportunity for prepared and set speeches or connected debates. The Matthews resolution is calling out some of the discussion that properly belongs to the bill, and in such a way that speeches have little interest or influence. Unless the bill should be force through by night sessions, the usual and ordinary debate will carry it over the week. As to the vote upon the bill, the number of the majority will be influenced somewhat by the action upon amendments. If the amendments reported by the Finance Committee are rejected in the Senate, it is not believed the majority will reach two-thirds; but if the amendments are adopted the vote will certainly be greater than two-thirds. To-morrow and to-morrow night there will be more complete indications of what may be expected to be done before adjournment.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The Taunton Savings Bank suspended payment to-day. The bank is, however, reported solvent, and it is thought the depositors will be paid in full.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

OSMAN PASHA'S DEFENSE OF PLEVNA

THE TURKS REPRESENTED TO HAVE FOUGHT LIKE LIONS—ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER SURRENDERED SET AT 30,000—EFFECT OF THE SURRENDER IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The estimates of the number of Turks captured at Plevna telegraphed from St. Petersburg last night—40,000, exclusive of 20,000 sick and wounded—are worthless, as there are no better means of estimating the number there than here. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, after a careful survey of the operations about Plevna since July, with the various losses and reinforcements, arrives at the conclusion that Osman Pasha surrendered less than 30,000 men altogether.

The Russian official account of the capture of Plevna confirms the details already telegraphed. It says the Turks fought like lions. Seven Pashas were captured. The counting of the prisoners and trophies is not yet completed. The Emperor was present to-day at a thanksgiving service held on the site of the former head-quarters of Osman Pasha.

A Reuter telegram from Verbitza states that the Czar will start for St. Petersburg on Saturday. He has visited Osman Pasha and returned to him his sword in recognition of his bravery.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The *Daily News* has the following special from Plevna: "For the last three days the Russians knew that Osman Pasha's provisions were exhausted and that a sortie was preparing. They received news on Sunday that he would concentrate his whole army near the bridge over the River Vid. This news was confirmed during the night by Gen. Skobeleff, who discovered that the Turks had silently evacuated the Krishina redoubt and all their positions on Green Hill. Gen. Skobeleff occupied these. At 7 in the morning Osman crossed the Vid by two bridges, and attacked the Russian positions with such fury that they captured eight cannon, and in a few minutes almost annihilated the Sibirsky Grenadier regiment. The Turks then found themselves under the fire of 100 cannon of the Russian second line, and were attacked by the Grenadiers, who resolved to recapture their guns. The Turks were driven back after a 15 minutes' bayonet fight, but continued to fire from the shelter of the banks of the Vid until 12:30 P. M., when the firing ceased on both sides, and a quarter of an hour afterward Osman sent an envoy to treat for surrender. This correspondent, whose news is the first which has come direct from Plevna, says Osman's wound in the leg is not serious.

The *Times'* dispatch from Athens says the fall of Plevna has caused demonstrations in favor of war. The correspondent thinks these manifestations are evanescent. A telegram received in Paris, however, says the Greek Cabinet is deliberating on the course to be pursued. The King will start soon for the camp at Chalcis.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Porte is astounded by the fall of Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve the place. The fact that Edhem and Mahmoud Damad Pashas still retain power is evidence of a disposition to negotiate.

The *Daily News'* Berlin special says the policy of Germany seems to be that the Porte must make the first overtures for peace. It is thought very doubtful whether Russia would accept any offers of mediation until then.

A dispatch from Constantinople, of the 12th, however, says: "A grand council was held to-day at the War Office. It is said it was resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity."

NOTES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

GERMAN INTEREST IN THE PRESENT WAR—PROSPECTS OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN—THE SULTAN AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW—CEREMONY OF THE SELAMLIK—STRANGE RELIGIOUS SCENES—GEN. OSMAN'S CHILDREN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20, 1877.

Rumors of the most extraordinary nature circulate through the town. Some of these are absolutely pacific, others are equally absolutely in favor of war to the knife. Neither are positively without foundation, neither are positively true. From the banks of the Spree comes a programme which has been reproduced by all the European press, giving the terms whose acceptance can bring about a settlement. That it will be even taken into consideration by Turkish statesmen no one who knows anything about the character of the Turkish nation will seriously assert, and the only result of the proposal—evidently thrown out to feel the diplomatic pulse—is to show the Osmanli that they have another enemy ready to enter the lists should their resistance be prolonged beyond the limits set by the Cabinet of Berlin. According to Mr. Thiers, "vanquished Russia is less dangerous than victorious Russia, and it is only after she has been beaten that she become formidable, for there is no effort which she will then spare to repair diplomatically her failures upon the field of battle." Circumstances have proved that the clever old politician was right. At the outset of the war Germany did not desire the success of her powerful neighbor, but as the campaign went on, and proved that the supposed Colossus was not at all to be feared from a military point of view, Mr. Bismarck decided that it would not be to the interests of his own country that Russia should be entirely crushed and humiliated, and that, as Turkey could be of no use to Germany, her power must be diminished, particularly as a good understanding with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg might avert that bugbear of every true German, a future Franco-Russian alliance. Still, the dispatch in question cannot be supposed to be the exact expression of the ultimate intentions of the "Iron Chancellor," who, after all, is an eminently practical man, and who is not in the habit of attempting impossibilities. If the Russians had again crossed the Balkans in force, if they occupied all Bulgaria, and were at the very gates of Constantinople, they could not impose upon the Porte conditions more severe than those now indicated as the basis of mediation. No account seems to be taken of the events of the campaign nor of the admirable resistance of the Turkish troops, and it is even seriously proposed to demand from the Turkish Government a money indemnity for a war which was certainly not of its seeking.

The Generals who have so long held in check the armies of the Czar have not lost all their energy, and should they receive the reinforcements which they need, will probably win fresh victories as a reply to the summons of their adversaries; but there is no doubt that the work of Russian diplomacy has commenced, and that it is, by a singular coincidence, seconded by the well-meant efforts of Mr. Layard, who is above all things anxious to bring about a peace before England be forced to take part in the conflict. With, then, the pressure brought to bear by Germany and Great Britain, the chances in favor of a speedy cessation of hostilities would appear to be very great, if any people other than the Turks were to be dealt with. But this nation is fanatical and pig-headed, and, although destitute of all species of enthusiasm for anything or anybody, has been brought up to believe that the introduction of Russian influence into the affairs of the country will be only the commencement of a crusade against the institutions of Islam, which must result in the enforced exodus of all the true believers to the other side of the Bosphorus. The masses of the population, educated to this conviction—the only education, by the way, which they have ever received—intend to resist in spite of the Government, should their rulers manifest the will to accept such conditions as are now being discussed. Nothing but the greatest moderation on both sides can render mediation possible, and, unfortunately, we are not yet at that point. Russia asks too much, and Turkey is disposed to accord too little, and neither is minded to make the necessary concessions. *La parole est encore au canon*, and there is not the faintest indication based upon facts from which to argue that it will not remain there for some time to come. The British Ambassador works energetically to put a stop to the carnage, but until some decisive result has been obtained his efforts will be in vain. But when and where is this decisive result to be looked for? According to a dispatch from Bucharest, the Czar has said "that the Winter was his best and only ally." Yet this declaration, so solemnly made in the presence of the military attachés of foreign Governments, scarcely accords with the experience of those who know the country. The Turks themselves will tell you that they look upon the Winter as a "most powerful auxiliary," and a French military critic, in an article which has made a great sensation here, affirms that "a residence in Bulgaria for the Russians will be impossible during the Winter. They must withdraw into Roumania, or their armies will perish of cold and hunger." On which side is the really logical and exact appreciation of the situation? How is the public to judge between two opinions so diametrically opposite? According to my judgment, based upon a fair knowledge of the country, of its communications, and of its resources, the question is entirely barometrical. If, as is often the case, the Winter be wet, it will be favorable to the Turks. If it be dry and cold, everything will be to the advantage of the Russians. With the rain and the mud the Bulgarian roads become impracticable, and all active operations must be necessarily suspended. On the contrary, with steady hard frosts the ground dries up and holds so that troops and equipages can move readily and easily in all directions, and neither men nor animals will suffer as they have done hitherto. Naturally, predictions for and against each supposition are abundant, according to the sympathies of the prophet. But so far during the campaign, even the great Nostradamus, not to speak of the equally famous Mother Shipton, has never been correct for a week at a time.

I saw the Sultan at the *Selamlik* on Friday. He is a good-looking young man, with strongly-marked, but decidedly handsome features. His face was haggard and had a tired expression about it, as though the cares of sovereignty weighed heavily upon his mind. Unlike his predecessors, he busies much, some people say too much, with the affairs of State, and insists upon knowing everything that is done and on giving his opinion upon questions of detail, which might be advantageously left to his Ministers. This would not be, perhaps, so bad—for he has caused the reform of many petty abuses and the realization of many financial reforms—but for the evil influence of his brother-in-law Mahmoud Damad, who, although without any recognized official position other than that of First Chamberlain of the Palace, puts in his advice on every matter connected with the war and with diplomacy, to the exclusion of men of real ability. I have already given the history of this worthy, whom I had the pleasure of contemplating in the flesh during the ceremony. A more brutal-looking, vulgar cad it has, fortunately for me, never been my lot to gaze upon. About five feet six inches in height, with bow legs and splay feet, shoulders of immense breadth, and an abdomen more expansive even than his shoulders, a stupid, thick-lipped, flat-nosed face, surrounded by a straggling black beard, Mahmoud Damad represents the type of the ogre of our nursery tales, and it is difficult to conceive either the passion which he once inspired in the fair Emineh, or the partiality now shown toward him by her imperial brother. But the fact exists and the recent abortive attempt to get him out of the way has only increased his influence. Of course, it will all culminate in trouble, for the exasperation against him increases on all sides, and I suppose that we shall learn some fine morning that he "has become a traveler," the expression employed by his countrymen to signify that some one has been just suicided quietly; and the worst part of this arrangement will be, I fear, that his journey may be taken in company with some much more august personages. But to return to the *Selamlik*. The ceremony is not imposing, and has no longer that pomp and display which characterized it during the reign of Abd ul Méjid and his predecessors. It is simply a public reception, preceded by a prayer in one of the mosques selected by the Sultan. In former times this was announced on Thursday, but since the death of Abd ul Aziz and the subsequent succession of revolutionary machinations, the choice is made by his Majesty only on the Friday morning. On this occasion the Mosque of Bajazet was the favored institution, and thither I repaired about 10 A. M., and by a judicious distribution of *backsheesh* succeeded in visiting the sanctuary before the arrival of the imperial suite. The building situated in rear of the Bazaar and in front of the Seraskierat, dates from the year 1505, and is said to be the most elegant in Constantinople. It is quadrangular, with two minarets of white marble and a bulbous-shaped roof elaborately gilded; the outer court serves as a bazaar, and is incumbered with the usual unsightly shanties, among which stands a beautiful little kiosque through whose grated windows the Sultan is a spectator of the fêtes of the Bairam on the square of Bajazet. The inner court is entered by a ogivic gateway of white and red marble supported by columns of *porcia* and porphyry, with capitals of exquisitely-chiseled white marble. The court-yard is planted with lofty cypresses, and contains the customary adjunct of all the great mosques, an immense basin for the ablutions of the faithful. On all sides, around the basin, on the roof, perched on the minarets and fluttering in the air, were myriads of pigeons, the descendants of a pair purchased by the great Sultan from a beggar who once asked him alms. Bajazet presented the birds to the mosque, and for more than three centuries a special appropriation has been made every year by the Government for their support. Of course, they are sacred beings. No amount of famine or misery would induce a Turk to eat one, and woe to the Giaour who should venture to harm one of their holy feathers. I was in time also to witness another curious custom—the distribution of bread to the dogs—which is made regularly every Friday, at 11 A. M. These animals never presume to intrude their unclean presence on any other occasion, but at the appointed hour of the Mohammedan Sabbath they arrive by hundreds with a punctuality which the natives would do well to imitate. The great doorway of the mosque is of white marble sculptured in the form of stalactites, the interior, composed of a principal and two lateral naves, has a fine cupola supported by four columns of granite, but it is bare of all ornament except some Arabic inscriptions in gold letters on a blue ground, and a tribune for the Sultan resting upon light pillars of verd antique and jasper. As I had on a fez, and took off my boots, no one paid any attention to me, but several inquisitive foreigners with that Mussulman abomination, stove-pipe hats, were turned away ignominiously in language anything but courteous. On the further side of the square is the *turbé*, or tomb of Bajazet, through whose one window can be seen a stone sarcophagus of Byzantine workmanship. Under the head of the Sultan is a brick made of the dust collected from his clothes and his boots during his life. At least so says the legend, and the Osmanli believe the story.

The thunder of cannon at last gave token that the imperial calque had arrived, and soon after his Majesty, surrounded by his guards, rode up to the Seraskierat, where, after a few moments, and precisely as the Muezzein begun his midday prayer, he again mounted and proceeded toward the mosque. A battalion of the Imperial Guard, three battalions of the Fire Brigade, one of the Mustaphiz and two of the Civic Guard were drawn up on both sides of the street, presenting arms in very fair style as their sovereign passed. All the ministers, aides-de-camp, eunuchs, and other great dignitaries accompanied the Padishah, but Abd ul Hamid alone was on horseback, dressed simply and, to my thinking, mounted on a very inferior animal, nothing like so good as those used by the gentlemen of the press now with the Russian Army. What took place inside, of course, I cannot tell, as the court people alone were admitted; but it was soon over, and when the Sultan came out there was a general rush forward of petitioners, whose documents were always taken by some one of the sides-de-camp, to be submitted later to his Majesty. I am assured that this is not an idle ceremony, and that every paper is really examined, and that if the requests therein contained are not attended to, it is the fault of the officers of the crown, who reserve their favors for those who can be useful to them, or will pay for their protection and influence. After the religious business was finished, the Sultan returned to the Seraskierat, where there was a council of Ministers, as there is every four and twenty hours, wherein everybody gives his opinion according to his lights, and where something is sure to be decided upon, which is equally sure to be diametrically the contrary of the decisions of the preceding day. Before this, however, all the troops defiled, with their music, before the sovereign, who expressed himself delighted with their martial bearing, and presented a stand of colors to each battalion of the Civic Guard, accompanied by a patriotic allocution read to them by the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Said Pasha, reminding them of their duties and privileges and of the noble part which they were expected to play in the future. Let me remark that this institution is an innovation in Islam, and that the Civic Guard, for the defense of the capital only, is entirely distinct from the Mustaphiz, bearing to the latter about the same relation as did the Sedentary National Guard of the French cities to the *Mobilisés*. I will also add that, to judge from the faces of many and the appearance of all, they will be just about as useful. As nothing official ever takes place in Stamboul without a bit of praying, this obligato accompaniment was necessary here, but, as I have mentioned, the Sultan had not given notice of his intentions in time, and the Iman of the Palace was absent. But *la Ilah il Allah vé Mohammed resoul Allah* chanted a deep voice from among the crowd, and a sturdy white-turbaned old gentleman stepped forward and informed his Majesty that he was a *Khodja* from Broussa; that he had come on to Constantinople as agent for the Imaret, for the manufacture of army biscuits, and that he would be glad to officiate. His services were at once accepted, and the Sultan was so charmed with the power and eloquence of the holy man that he immediately made him a present of 50 *caimes*—about $100, accompanied by the request that he would present himself regularly every Friday until further orders at the Mosque chosen for the Selamlik. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that this hitherto obscure clerk from the provinces may before a twelvemonth become a Mollah of great sanctity, for his Majesty Abdul Hamid takes sudden and violent fancies, and, what is much more extraordinary in this country, never either abandons or sacrifices a whilom favorite, no matter how much the individual may be distasteful to his other counselors.

After this the two children of Ghazi Osman Pasha were brought up by the blackest man and brother whom I have ever seen, and they were caressed and made much of, and as they were led away received a richly-jeweled bracelet for their mamma, who was bidden to come to Glaiz Kiosque and receive the felicitations of the Sultan for her gallant husband. As this means another present, the lady will lose no time, and will present herself with every charm set off with diamonds and *kohl* and *henna*, and without any envious *yashmak* to hide her beauty, for—I think that this is not generally known to foreigners—Oriental jealousy makes an exception in favor of the sovereign in the matter of veils. It is true that the Koran forbids that the gaze of man shall fall upon the visage of any female, but the mollahs have worked out that this rule cannot apply to a descendant of Othman, who, as Vicegerent of Allah upon earth, is the incarnation of all holiness, and therefore not subject to the laws which bind ordinary mortals.

The semi-official paper, the *Vakit*, said to be inspired directly by Mahmoud Damad, published last week a very bitter article against the European powers in general and against England and Austria in particular, bidding the Turks to give up all hopes of assistance from without. It was a feeler, and a good many people saw in it a sort of preface to a measure advocated for a long time by the Old Turkish party, to wit, the unfurling of the Prophet's standard, and the proclamation of the "holy war." To-day the *Vakit* received a severe rap upon the knuckles in the shape of a warning that a repetition of the offense would be punished by a suspension of the journal. So that danger is averted, at least for the present, but I do not consider the situation as by any means safe for foreigners. The news of the fall of Kars has produced a vast amount of exasperation, which will be sure to find vent in some popular outbreak as soon as Erzeroum capitulates, and this cannot be long delayed, now that the capture of the Armenian fortress has cleared the way for the advance of the whole army of Louis Melikoff. A revolution, however, is imminent, but whether it will be directed against the Sultan and his Cabinet, or against the Christians, no one can tell. In any case, we are on the eve of grave events, of which Constantinople will be the theatre, and my desire to see these and judge their bearing will serve as an explanation for my tarrying here yet a little longer, instead of immediately proceeding to one of the armies in the field, where the next serious fighting will be, in rear of Plevna.

CHICAGO AND THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—A mass-meeting has been called at the Tabernacle in this city to-morrow evening to give popular expression on the question now pending in Congress regarding the proposed remonetization of the silver dollar, and the general financial situation of the country. The call is signed by over 5,000 citizens of Chicago.

A STRIKER SENTENCED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—In the County Court at Bath, Steuben County, to-day, Barney Donnhue, the leader of the Erie Railway strikers in August last, was arraigned upon the indictments pending against him. He pleaded guilty to the third indictment charging him with conspiracy against trade and commerce, and was sentenced to the County Jail for three months. The court took into consideration the fact that he had been punished for the acts charged in this indictment by another court, and also that he had passed a considerable time in confinement under arrest, and before arraignment on this indictment.

INGERSOLL AGAINST TWEED.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The testimony of A. D. Barber, taken before Harvey D. Talcott, the Referee in the case of Ingersoll against Tweed, denied that Tweed paid him $112,500 to get the new Court-house bill passed. On cross-examination Barber stated that Tweed might have paid him that amount in 1870 or 1871, but not for such a purpose or for buying the Legislature.

THE TARIFF ON SUGARS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The Grocers' Association to-day adopted a resolution recommending that for tariff purposes sugar be divided into two classes only. That a duty of 2½ cents per pound be levied on all grades not above No. 12. Dutch Standard, and 3 cents on all grades above No. 12.

OHIO IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The Ohio River Improvement Commission to-night adopted a memorial to Congress urging the completion of Davis' Island dam and lock.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—A very fully-attended meeting of the Western Nail Association was held in this city to-day. The price of nails was advanced to $2 35 per keg, 10 per cent. per keg off in 200 keg lots, and 2 per cent. off for cash. A curtailment of production was agreed upon.

HAMPTON AND PATTERSON.

A POOR SHOW FOR THE SENATOR.

THE EFFORTS TO CONDONE MR. PATTERSON'S OFFENSES—GOV. HAMPTON OPPOSED TO THE BARGAIN—HE REJOICES BECAUSE OF BUTLER'S VICTORY, BUT WILL NOT AGREE TO THE REWARD SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—Some utterances of Gov. Hampton to-day will be of interest to Senator Patterson. Gen. Butler has been hard at work since his return from Washington to have all criminal proceedings against Mr. Patterson dropped, and some of the baser class of Democrats have shown a disposition to help him. Previous to Gen. Butler's arrival a resolution passed the State House of Representatives, without opposition, directing a certified copy of the report of the investigating committee touching Mr. Patterson's bribery of the Legislature of 1872 to be sent to Gen. Butler, with instructions to present it to the United States Senate. Before it could come up for concurrence in the Senate, Gen. Butler had arrived here, and, when informed of the state of affairs, went himself to the Senate Chamber and prompted Senator Crittenden to oppose action on the resolution. The result of two days' manipulation by Gen. Butler was that a new committee was raised in the Senate, under the appropriate title of Committee on Federal Relations. It was made up entirely of Democrats, and Butler Democrats at that. The Republicans being ostentatiously denied representation on it, of course the resolution was referred to this committee for the express purpose of having it killed. It has not been supposed that Gov. Hampton was a party to these intrigues, or would in any way sustain them, but it having been telegraphed to Washington that he had determined upon a policy of general amnesty to Patterson and the like, some uneasiness began to be manifested among those who have most faithfully sustained his administration. It may be said with absolute certainty that no such uneasiness will be felt by them hereafter. Gov. Hampton has to-day declared himself firmly opposed to any bargain with Mr. Patterson. Whether Gov. Hamp

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MEETING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE—DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATION AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association reassembled this morning. The Committee on the Representation of our Educational Interests at the Paris Exposition reported, through its Chairman, Mr. Wickersham, the advisability of requesting the President of the United States to appoint as one of the hired Commissioners a competent scientific expert in matters of education to organize and take charge of the educational exhibit of the United States, and also to appoint a fair proportion of the honorary Commissioners with reference to this purpose. The report also recommended that an effort be made to obtain a fair share of the Congressional appropriation for this purpose, and suggested that if the measures above indicated should fail no creditable educational display could be made at the Exhibition. Dr. Loring then addressed the meeting on the subject of the aim of American education. Representative Garfield also addressed the meeting. He referred to the great educational case of brains against brick and mortar. The two great defects of the modern system of school education, he said, are the cultivation of buildings to the detriment of brains, and the over-cramming of the pupil with numerous studies. The fact that the number of failures to enter West Point was increasing yearly should be met and explained by educators. No subject is of greater national importance than that of education. If ever the United States should escape the fate predicted by Macaulay, it would be through the influence of the schoolmaster. Mr. Philbrick, of Massachusetts, made a vigorous defense of the present school system, and suggested that the trouble at West Point was in the old fogyism of the examiners, and not in those examined. Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, continued on the side of the present system, and said the aim of teachers to-day was to make their pupils cultivated men and women, and not to fit them to pass the examination at West Point. Mr. Holbrook, of New-Jersey, upheld Mr. Philbrick in his views. The President, solver, the West Point problem. The grade of examination has been raised, and the system of selection is vicious. The politicians use the nominations to West Point to pay their political debts. He illustrated his views by a recital of his experience in his own State, where nominees, as the result of competitive examinations, have always passed and stood high in their classes, while persons nominated on political grounds have generally failed. An elaborate defense of high schools by Mr. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, and a resolution on the subject by Mr. Hovey, brought the morning session to a close.

The Department of Superintendence, (National Educational Association,) called in a body at the Executive Mansion to-day, and were received in the east room by the President and Mrs. Hayes. Mr. J. P. Wickersham, on behalf of the visitors, expressed satisfaction for the passages in the Message relating to education, and thanked the President for the same. The President in reply promised to aid them in their work by every means that lay in his power.

GRAIN TRADE OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT ODESSA—FACTS OF SOME INTEREST TO AMERICAN EXPORTERS OF GRAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The United States Consul at Odessa reports that the grain crop of South Russia for 1877 has been the largest harvested during 25 years. It was well gathered, and the grain is, for the most part, in good condition. The drafts made upon the laboring classes for the Army obliged the planters to purchase to a larger extent than usual in recent years agricultural machinery, by which means they were enabled to gather their crops with comparatively small loss. No new shipments of such machinery being possible, the large supply remaining on hand from 1875 and 1876 may be said to be exhausted. The paper rouble of the country depreciated from its nominal value of R. 6.29 to the pound sterling of Great Britain to R. 10.55, or, in other words, the pound sterling advanced to that figure and other foreign funds in proportion. Merchants of the Continent and England placed credits to their Odessa correspondents, who have sold exchanges on them and purchased enormous quantities of grain with the proceeds for their principals. This grain was bought at a very low price in the depreciated currency, and is stored, awaiting the cessation of hostilities for shipment. It will take its place in the markets of the world at so small a cost to the purchasers that it will, no doubt, have a depressing influence upon the price of grain from other countries, a fact that is worthy of note by American exporters of grain.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The bondholders and stockholders of the Eastern Railroad met to-day and chose a Board of Directors, the former being entitled to six and the latter to three members. The following were chosen: For the bondholders: A. P. Rockwell, Boston; G. S. Morrison, New-York; G. P. King, John Cummings, and Charles H. Dalton, Boston, and G. E. B. Jackson, Portland. For the stockholders the following were chosen: James W. Johnson, Enfield, N. H.; George W. Gill and George Ripley.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Boston Railroad was held here to-day, and the following Directors were elected: Samuel Babcock, Henry Morgan, William F. Carey, Jr., J. Boardman Johnston, D. S. Babcock, and George M. Miller, of New-York; Henry Howard, of Coventry; Charles H. Salisbury, of Providence; Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly; John A. Burnham, of Boston, and A. S. Mathewa, of Stonington.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day unanimously re-elected John W. Garrett President, making this his twentieth consecutive year as President of the road.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The United States steamer Omaha was at Callao Nov. 1, and expected to leave on the 3d of December for Valparaiso, and thence, about the 1st of January, for Hampton Roads via the Straits of Magellan. Rear-Admiral Preble will return in the Omaha. She may be looked for in March next.

Lieut. Henry C. Hunter and Master William P. Elliott are ordered to the Tuscarora, at the Mare Island (California) Navy-yard; Assistant Paymaster Ambrose K. Machler, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, First Lieut. J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, is detailed to take charge, temporarily, of the Sport-Tail Indian Agency, on the Missouri River, Dakota Territory.

On the recommendation of the Regimental Commander, approved by the Department Commander, the following transfers in the First Artillery are announced: First Lieut. A. E. Miltimore from Battery D to Battery H; First Lieut. D. B. Wheeler from Battery H to Battery D.

THE DEBT OF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—The bondholders' committee to-day met in conference with the Finance Committee of the City Council to take action in regard to the city bonds. The New-York and Charleston holders were represented by G. W. Williams, of Charleston, the Augusta creditors by W. E. Jackson, and the Savannah holders by J. M. Guerard and Henry Holt. The city submitted a proposition to issue new bonds to the same amount as that of the existing ones for 30 years, paying 3 per cent. for the first 10 years, 4 per cent. for the second, and 5 per cent. for the third 10 years. The bondholders rejected this, and proposed that the city issue coupons maturing on July 2, 1878, for 10 per cent., the city to pay the interest on all the bonds after that date to a commission composed of persons not connected with the City Government, the rents of the city to be paid to said commission, who will invest the same in city bonds only, the city to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest and current expenses. This was rejected by the city authorities, and the matter practically remains *statu quo*.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—A meeting of the creditors of A. & W. Sprague, representing $1,250,000 of indebtedness, was held at noon today, to take action to protect them and secure their rights. An association was formed for this purpose, and an executive committee chosen, consisting of Alexander Farnum, Nelson W. Aldrich, James M. Kimball, Jesse Metcalf, and William B. Weeden, who were instructed to take promptly such steps as in their judgment are desirable to protect the creditors. The action is entirely unanimous.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—The proposition of E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, for a composition in bankruptcy, has been accepted by his creditors, who held a meeting at that place to-day. They represented nearly $400,000, and came from New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Canada, Chicago, and elsewhere. Taylor was among the largest distillers in Kentucky.

DOMINION THROUGH FREIGHTS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 12.—Mr. Brydges, Railway Commissioner, in addressing the Chamber of Commerce and citizens last night on the question of through Winter traffic via Halifax, said the Grand Trunk Railway Company had lately agreed to give the same rates to Riviere du Loup as the Portland rates on the Intercolonial Railway, and the ocean rates would rest with the managers of that road and the steam-ship companies in the business. He intimated that he would meet Sir Hugh Allan in a week, and thought a satisfactory arrangement would be arrived at. When the rupture occurred with the Grand Trunk Railway authorities he arranged to carry the Allan Line freight from England for the upper provinces over the Intercolonial Line, and a division of rates had been settled. By carrying mixed cargoes through rates could be made satisfactory, but vessels should take full cargoes here. He anticipated no serious difficulty in the working of the Intercolonial Road in Winter, and said there was now more accommodation at Halifax than there was at Portland during the first 10 years of the Allan Line business at that port. He thought that in a few weeks the accommodations here could be doubled. He stated there would be no discrimination between the different steam-ship lines, and that if it is known that the steamers would sail from Halifax periodically there would be no difficulty in getting cargoes.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED—THE DISTRICTS—CHARACTER OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Regulations have just been issued from the Treasury Department for the government of the Life-saving Service. The line of coast upon which the Life-saving Service is established is divided into 11 districts, which include all the life-saving and life-boat stations and houses of refuge embraced within their respective limits, as follows:

First District—Coasts of Maine and New-Hampshire, from West Quoddy Head to Rye Beach.

Second District—Coast of Massachusetts including the Island of Nantucket.

Third District—Coasts of Rhode Island, Block Island, and Long Island, from Narragansett Pier, R. I., to Coney Island, N. Y.

Fourth District—Coast of New-Jersey, from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

Fifth District—Coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles.

Sixth District—Coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras.

Seventh District—Eastern coast of Florida.

Eighth District—Coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Ninth District—Coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior.

Tenth District—Coast of Lake Michigan.

Eleventh District—Pacific coast.

The three classes of stations authorized by law are designated respectively life-saving stations, life boat stations, houses of refuge. The first are established generally in localities remote from settlements, and are intended to be furnished with every appropriate appliance for rescuing the shipwrecked from stranded vessels, and with means for ministering to the immediate necessities and comfort of the rescued and for the convenience of the crews regularly employed at such stations during the inclement portions of the year. The life-boat stations are located generally in the vicinity of settlements where volunteer aid can be readily summoned, and are supplied with a life-boat and such other appliances as the nature of each locality appears to demand. The houses of refuge are located generally at points where the appliances used at the other classes of stations for rescuing persons from stranded vessels are not usually required, but in desolate localities where those who may be cast ashore are liable to perish from exposure, starvation, and thirst in the absence of the relief which these houses are designed to afford. They are furnished with provisions and accommodations for such castaways, together with boats by which they can be conveyed to passing vessels or to the nearest points upon lines of travel. The stations in each district will be distinguished by numbers—one and upward—beginning with the most northerly or easterly, and also by such names as will best indicate their locality. Each district will be under the immediate charge of a Superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with law and the regulation. Each station will be in charge of a keeper, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the nomination of the Superintendent of the district wherein the station is situated and in accordance with methods described. To such stations as is deemed necessary will be attached a crew of surfmen, to be employed. A General Superintendent, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, under his immediate direction, have charge of the entire service and of all administrative matters connected therewith. An Inspector, and such Assistant Inspectors as may be required, will be detailed from the Revenue Marine service to perform, under the Supervision of the General Superintendent, the duties set forth in the regulations.

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT.

VIEWS OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS ON THE DOCTRINE—EIGHTY-THREE REPLIES TO ONE HUNDRED CIRCULAR LETTERS.

On the 24th of November the proprietors of the Boston *Congregationalist* sent a circular to 100 Congregational ministers, in 23 States, asking their opinions on "the action of the recent Ecclesiastical Council, at Indian Orchard, Mass., which declined to install, (as a pastor of a Congregational Church,) a minister who could not conscientiously give his assent to the doctrine of everlasting punishment." The questions asked were: "(1.) What is your judgment as to the fact, in your own church and neighborhood, as to any essential departure from that faith on this subject which has been usual in our body? (2.) How far should a belief in the doctrine in question be insisted on as a prerequisite to the ministry in our Congregational churches?" Eighty-three answers have been received. One clergyman was too sick to reply to the question; and two declined to answer "from a doubt of the wisdom of the endeavor." The answers, 67 "testify unequivocally that, in their judgment, there has been no essential departure on the subject" of the first question—33 of them being from New-England, 10 from the Middle States, and 24 from the West. Thirteen (eight from New-England and five from the West) think there has been more or less modification in the views of Congregationalists on the subject. Sixty-three think it should be invariably insisted on as a prerequisite to the ministry—32 from New-England, eight in the Middle States, and 23 in the West. Three from the West and five from New-England, or eight in all, are not ready to say that they could in no case vote otherwise. Six would vote in each case by itself, and three would clearly have voted for Mr. Merriam. Several are so remote that their answers have not yet reached the *Congregationalist*. In New-York State the circular was sent to W. Ives Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn; William M. Taylor, D. D., and J. C. Holbrook, D. D., of New-York City; A. F. Beard, D. D., of Syracuse; Rev. W. E. Park, of Gloversville, and Rev. W. A. Robinson, of Homer. In New-Jersey, to W. B. Browne, D. D., of Newark, and Rev. R. G. Greene, of Orange. Among these, Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, tersely says: "For myself, I should be disposed to insist on acceptance of this doctrines 'as a prerequisite to the ministry in our Congregational churches.' Either there is a difference between a Congregational minister and a Universalist minister, or there is not. If there is not, then let the fact be proclaimed, and some of us will not long be known as ministers of Congregational churches. If there is, then to install as a Congregationalist a minister who is a Universalist is to be a party to deceit. It is to be guilty of what in business would be called the fraudulent use of a 'trade-mark,' and ought to be condemned as dishonest."

TRIAL OF MURDERERS POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—On the opinion of the Superior Court at Hartford this afternoon, State Attorney Hamersley made a motion that the trial of Henry Hamlin and William Allen, the murderers of the night watchman, Shipman, at the Wethersfield State Prison, and also that of John H. Davis, the guard-man, who helped Hamlin and Allen to escape, and against whom the Grand Jury has brought in an indictment for murder, be commenced on Monday next. Counsel for the prisoners objected, holding that the interests of the State could not suffer if the trial should be deferred until the March term of the court, as two of the indicted persons are in State Prison and cannot escape. Davis is in jail and cannot procure bonds. It was contended that to try a man for his life at only four days' notice, after his indictment by the Grand Jury, would be an unparalleled proceeding in the annals of the legal practice of the State. The fact that Davis could be injurious to the interests of the prisoners to try them while there was still great excitement in the community over the murder of Shipman. Judge Culver, considering the strength of the claims put forth by the counsel for the prisoners, deferred their trial until the March term of the court. Hamlin and Allen will remain in State Prison till that time, but Davis will be confined in jail at Hartford.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—The schooner Olive Crosby, Capt. Hutchinson, from Black River, Virginia, which arrived here to-day, reports, 7th inst., 2 A. M., 45 miles north-east by north from Hatteras, saw a large vessel on fire, apparently a ship loaded with petroleum; had been burning some time; saw no one about her.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Liverpool information of the loss on the 11th of November last of the American brig Angier H. Curtis, of Portland, Me., A. B. Webber, Master. She was driven ashore off Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, while being towed into that port by a steam tug, and is likely to be a total loss. Five of her crew have been forwarded to Liverpool for relief.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—The British ship Lake Superior, Capt. Stewart, from Liverpool Dec. 11, for New-York, has returned, having lost her jib-boom.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Mr. C. F. Cleveland, of this place, who has arrived from No Man's Land, reports that on the 7th inst. a considerable quantity of wreckage, consisting of a vessel's yawl-boat, spare yard, hatches, oars, cargo, gaff, side-ladder, &c., drifted ashore on that island. The boat was painted blue inside, bottom white, and upper streak black, and considerably broken material was strewn along the shores of the island, and also at Gay Head, and was doubtless from the wreck of the brig C. M. Jones, New-York, for Halifax, before reported sunk off Gay Head.

READING, Penn., Dec. 12.—The hearing of E. P. Boas, Cashier of the Reading Savings Bank, on a charge of embezzlement, which was fixed for to-day, has been postponed until Jan. 7, 1878, the prosecution not being ready to go on with the case.

THE SUIT FOR $100,000,000.

JUDGE BLACK ACTIVELY ENGAGED.

ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL OVER THE ADMISSIBILITY OF TESTIMONY—A VICTORY FOR THE PROPONENTS—AN IRASCIBLE WITNESS—WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S FORMER POVERTY—ATTACHMENTS GRANTED AGAINST DANIEL DREW AND BENJAMIN WOOD.

Mr. Scott Lord's anticipation that he would not be able to return to the City before 1 P. M. yesterday was not realized. He took his seat in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning only 20 minutes late. The counsel for the proponent and Mr. Ethan Allen had preceded him. The auditors' chairs were well filled, all the parties in interest being present. A row or two back of the proponent sat two fashionably-dressed ladies. The younger, a person of striking beauty of feature, spent her time in casting sly glances at the back of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's head from behind a dilapidated palm leaf fan furnished her by the gallantry of Court Officer Maloney. Ex-Judge Black arrived at 11:30, and shortly afterward Surrogate Calvin took his seat. Mr. Tenney called the names of a list of witnesses. Of these, W. K. Thorne, Daniel Drew, and Benjamin Wood failed to respond, and attachments were granted against them. Mr. Lord then began his argument to prove the admissibility of a testator's declarations to show his mental condition and the probability of undue influence, which was the point in dispute at the hour of the previous adjournment. Counsel cited numerous authorities in support of his position. He was followed by Judge Black, who contended that the contestants had a right to show that Commodore Vanderbilt, though the "sanest of all living men," according to Judge Comstock, was in reality the weakest of men, and had more completely misunderstood all the duties he owed to his own family, and was more utterly ignorant of the principles of natural justice, than any other man who ever lived. Counsel claimed that this had been proved by various facts, which, when they were analyzed, admitted of no other conclusion. But he proposed to go further and give more direct testimony that the Commodore was weak—not insane, but weak.

The Surrogate here asked what there was in evidence to show weakness, beyond the unequal distribution of the property. Mr. Black replied promptly, "Everything he ever said and did." He went on to say that the Commodore had a passion that all men ought to have—a passion for the accumulation of property—but in him it was so enlarged that it dwarfed every other moral sentiment and intellectual power. Sanity, the speaker claimed, depends not merely on a man's capability to manage the stock market, or on his riding any hobby, and riding it well, but on the preservation of the balance between his intellectual faculties and his moral sentiments, so that all bore their proper proportions, one to the other. If a man's liver be enlarged, his physical condition is not what it ought to be. That absorbs the powers of the other organs. Commodore Vanderbilt's bump of acquisitiveness was in a chronic state of inflammation all the time. [Laughter, in which the proponent joined heartily.] It grew wonderfully. He cultivated it to the neglect of everything else. Morally and religiously his mind was a howling wilderness. He didn't content himself with worshiping Mammon alone, though he was certainly a zealous devotee at the shrine of that meanest of all the spirits that fell; but he indulged in other follies that are sure to demoralize the mind and weaken it, while they corrupt the understanding. Where such things are carried to a great extent, no man under their influence can be called a sane man. Undoubtedly, the Commodore's love of money amounted to a mania, which would void any act which could be shown to result from it. His idea was that rolling up money was the chief end of man. Counsel did not say that that alone rendered him insane. Neither did his belief in spiritualism render him so insane that his every act is to be considered void in consequence. But wherever it could be proved that weakness was consequent upon such delusions it could be inferred that that weakness was taken advantage of in connection with the will. Assuming that the will was not the offspring of delusions, nevertheless another inference could be drawn from the testimony. That was that a mind which can receive a delusion so palpable as spiritualism is open to other deceptions. The contestants had a right to give evidence to show the Commodore to be a very weak-minded man, who had made a will which, had he been a stronger man, he would not have made. If the testimony contained one scintilla of evidence, or even if that were doubtful, it ought to be received. Then, turning to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Black said: "The gentlemen on the other side will be putting themselves and the Court to a great deal of trouble if they make an argument, and compel us to make an argument, or running commentary, on each piece of evidence as it comes up. I can't understand how gentlemen pretending to be desirous of assisting your Honor to carry out the laws of the State of New-York can, in the face of Judge Seldon's decision, [which Mr. Lord had quoted,] and its approval by the Court of Appeals, cling obstinately to their position. I have no doubt my friend on the left [Mr. Clinton] can give you an irresistible argument against the soundness of the conclusions of Judge Seldon and the Court of Appeals; but I take that decision to be an immovable body, and I don't know, when an irresistible force comes in contact with an immovable body, what kind of a concussion it will make." [Laughter.] Then, with a comical glance at Mr. Clinton, who was rising, he added, as he sat down: "I think I'll wait and see." [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Black spoke very dogmatically, as though he considered the court and opposing counsel students whom he was instructing. He kept one hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, and flourished a silver tobacco-box in the other occasionally, pausing to squirt a stream of tobacco-juice into the spittoon at his side. Some discussion followed. Mr. Clinton started off with the assurance that he would not raise any point in the case which he did not honestly believe would be confirmed by the Court of Appeals. Surrogate Calvin interrupted him with the remark that the court could make no bargains. Mr. Clinton contended that insanity should be proved first, and that anything else was utterly immaterial until that was done. Judge Black corrected him by saying that an assumption of weakness was continuous or retrogressive in the absence of proof to the contrary. Surrogate Calvin said he thought not. Mr. Clinton said that counsel's logic amounted to this: If counsel were dead, that would be proof that he had never lived.

Judge Black—Oh, you're running things into the ground. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clinton—I'm running you into the ground. [Laughter.] Mr. Black has argued that knowledge in one direction precludes knowledge in others. Therefore, because he knows so much law, he knows nothing else. [Laughter.] Mr. Clinton then went over the same ground as at the previous session. He said in conclusion: "I might—and I am in earnest about it—question the sanity of the witness, Mrs. Danforth, as she has confessed herself to be a believer in clairvoyance. The offer of counsel was really to prove undue influence by a dead wife through a crazy witness. It has already come out that Mrs. La Bau began the clairvoyant business; so, they seek on behalf of a crazy client and through a crazy witness to influence this court to let in all kinds of crazy testimony." [Laughter.] As Mr. Clinton sat down Judge Black relieved himself by the remark: "Counsel shied off from the immovable body, and the concussion I looked for did not come off." [Laughter.]

Ex-Judge Comstock then took up the argument, contending that the court could not enter into the question of the fallacy of clairvoyance, and that corroborative evidence could not be received where there was nothing to corrobbrate. Speaking to the first proposition he said: "Take the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope, which is believed by half the Christian world, and which I consider certain that it is a delusion than that clairvoyance is. We also believe that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is a delusion. Yet it has been held by many learned and intelligent men. My own Church holds the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, and if that be called a delusion, there are hundreds to prove its truth to you from the writings of the Fathers, and in other ways."

Judge Black (interrupting)—Do you believe in it?

Judge Comstock (laughingly)—I said it was the belief of my Church. I don't intend to be personally interrogated. It's none of your business.

The Surrogate—If it's any consolation to the other side I will say that the court believes in it firmly.

Judge Comstock—If that is so, the other side may begin to doubt your sanity to try this case. [Laughter.]

Judge Comstock also said in reference to the principal decision that had been quoted: "If your honor knew Judge Seldon as I knew him, you would know that it was his habit to go between cases, quoting and approving what he could of each without overruling any. I know that he never overruled a case in his life." At the close of Judge Comstock's argument a recess was taken for half an hour.

After recess, the Surrogate rendered a decision on the points which had been argued by counsel. First, as to the striking out of the testimony respecting the clairvoyant belief, he said it was material to know whether the will was the direct offspring of this belief said to have been proved, and he was of opinion that evidence on that point should first be given, and that until it was given the testimony should be stricken out. With respect to the testimony that the deceased had declared his dissatisfaction with regard to the will, and his apprehension that he had done wrong in taking the advice of William H. Vanderbilt and Dr. Linsley in having his daughter kept away from him, the Surrogate held that a declaration made at a period so remote did not reflect upon the mental capacity of the deceased at the time the instrument was executed, and ordered that the testimony given on that subject should be stricken out. Exceptions to these decisions were made by Mr. Lord, and duly noted.

Mr. William K. Thorne, a son-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, was then examined by Mr. Lord. His testimony was intended by counsel to show the straitened circumstances in which William H. Vanderbilt was some 15 years ago, and so to form a link in the chain of evidence intended to prove undue influence. It also related to the state of feeling existing between the Commodore and William H. Vanderbilt about that time. A good deal of it was given subject to objection on the part of the proponent's counsel. Witness first related as closely as he remembered the circumstances of an interview which he had with Commodore Vanderbilt, in order to induce him to pay William H. Vanderbilt's debts; among the debts, he said, was a mortgage of $2,000, which sum William had borrowed from a man connected with the Barge Office, and whose name he could not now recollect; the Commodore, he said, expressed himself in very harsh terms respecting this transaction.

Mr. Clinton suggested that the witness alluded to what had transpired not about 15, but about 23 years ago, but the Surrogate said that he would not then make any limitation as to time, in view of testimony which might be forthcoming.

The witness, continuing, said that after an interview lasting about an hour, the Commodore told him to send William to him, and that he would pay his debts. He afterward saw William H. Vanderbilt, and told him substantially of the interview which he had with his father.

Q.—Did William H. Vanderbilt give any reason why he did not wish himself to go to his father?

A.—He said that his father had abused him so much that he did not wish to go; my impression is that he also said that he had sent others who had been unsuccessful. Witness gave the details of another interview which he and his wife had with Commodore Vanderbilt in June, 1875, at which Mr. William H. Davidge was present. Mr. Davidge said: "Commodore, you have got some nice grandchildren; there is Thorne's son and Mrs. Thorne." "Yes," said the Commodore, "they are nice children, but they are not Vanderbilts." "Nevertheless," said witness' wife, "they are your grandchildren." The Commodore said a second time that they were not Vanderbilts, and then turned the subject. Witness was asked if he recollected any conversation in which the Commodore referred to his will being just or unjust, and he answered that he had never spoken with him on the subject; neither, he said, did he know anything concerning the execution of the will; he did not know when it was executed.

Mr. Clinton cross-examined the witness with the view of testing his recollection, and in doing so took occasion to remind him that he was upon his oath. The witness took umbrage at this, and Mr. Clinton in reply, suggested that the Surrogate should confine him to answering the questions. The Surrogate said the witness should answer the questions, and added that if he needed protection, his counsel would protect him. Witness did not know that he had any counsel there, and intimated that he was able to take care of himself, and the Surrogate wound up by saying that he himself would see that he was properly protected, and that he should conduct himself properly on the witness-stand. After this little passage, the cross-examination went on. It bore entirely on the wealth or poverty of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, a subject which the Surrogate did not think in the slightest degree relevant to the question at issue. It arose, however, out of the direct examination, and Mr. Scott Lord said that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's poverty at that time would go toward the proof of undue influence. On further examination it appeared that Mr. Weed was the person to whom Mr. Vanderbilt executed the mortgage to which he had referred in his direct examination.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thorne's testimony, the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES.

NOT HALF THE TRUTH TOLD OF THE RASCALITY GOING ON—HOW FRAUDS ARE PERPETRATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose an article from the Chicago *Journal* criticising an editorial in THE TIMES in regard to Western farm mortgages. The *Journal* may correctly estimate Chicago mortgages, and it may be true that many valuable farms may have been mortgaged in good faith in the West, but we can assure you that so far from being the victim of a sell or of going off half-cocked, THE TIMES has not told half the truth in regard to the rascality daily going on in the way of Western farm mortgages. It appears to me that the interests and good name of Western financial agents and Western farmers would be best subserved by such exposures of the rascality daily carried on by scamps and shysters as would make their repetition impossible. The manner in which these frauds are perpetrated is reduced to almost a regular system, and their success is rapidly covering many of our worthless lands with mortgages at often more than double their real value. Men are engaged in and devote their time to hunting up swamp, overflowed, or otherwise worthless lands and making out and securing loans on them.

A, who is entirely responsible, buys or secures control of a tract of land worth from $3 to $10 per acre, and has it deeded to B, who is worthless and always will be. B makes application for a loan to a financial agent selected by A. A procures two appraisers who go before a Justice of the Peace and swear readily to a value of $40 to $45, placing the improvement at double, and often four or five times, their real value. The loan of from $15 to $20 per acre is secured by the financial agent and paid over, either directly or indirectly, to A, who, of course, is not at all known to the transaction, and whose name has not appeared on any of the papers. I can look from my window as I write over a tract of about 300 acres of overflowed land, bought a very few years ago for $3 per acre, fenced and, it sold on long credit at $8 and $10. On this very land witnesses within a month have sworn to an appraisement of $45 per acre, and application made for a loan of $20 per acre, which, I am informed, has been successfully placed. The land would not to-day sell for cash for $5 per acre.

I know of a dozen at least of just such applications being brought before the Justice of the Peace in this township within the last 30 or 40 days, where witnesses swore as wildly to the value of lands and improvements. And this thing is not confined to this vicinity. It is a general thing over the country, and the worthless lands are much sought for the purpose of being used in just such swindling transactions.

It does seem to me that the interests of Western farmers who have or may wish to mortgage lands in good faith and at an honest valuation, and of Western financial agents who propose to transact business on an honest basis, would be better subserved by the exposure of the rascality that is going on in these matters. As these transactions are now carried on, we will surely hear, not long hence, of very alarming shrinkages in the values of Western lands.

JUSTICE.

MOUNT AUBURN, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1877.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New-England Society held its regular annual meeting last evening at Delmonico's. The meeting was called to order, at 7:30 o'clock, by Col. Ethan Allen, and Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin was appointed Moderator for the occasion. The Secretary, Mr. Luther P. Hubbard, was at his post. After the presentation of the annual reports of officers, including that of Col. William Borden, the President, who mentioned that 16 members of the society had died during 1877, the Nominating Committee presented the following names for officers for the ensuing year: President, Daniel D. Appleton; Vice Presidents, James C. Carker and Josiah M. Fiske; Directors, for four years, William H. Hurlbut, Joseph H. Brown, Matthew C. D. Borden, and Edward Tuck; Treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan; Secretary, Luther P. Hubbard. These officers were all elected. Their terms begin on the 23d inst., and at midnight on the 22d, at the annual dinner of the society at Delmonico's, the new President will be formally installed.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-third annual report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York is being prepared and will be shortly submitted to the Legislature. Dr. Elisha Harris, the Corresponding Secretary of the association, has just completed his monthly tour of inspection to the State Prisons and Penitentiaries. He says that the condition of about all the prisons has been greatly improved during the past year. At the present time there are confined in the 10 State Prisons and Penitentiaries no fewer than 8,000 convicts, as follows: In Sing Sing, 1,600; Auburn, 1,420; Clinton, 550; in the Albany Penitentiary, 1,150; Blackwell's Island, 1,000; Kings County, 1,000; Syracuse, 300; Rochester, 270; Buffalo, 550. In the Elmira State Reformatory Prison are 190 prisoners, 90 of whom were transferred from Sing Sing.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Abram B. Weaver, of Utica, is at the St. James Hotel.

Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. C. Bankhead, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. R. Plunkett, member of Parliament, Ireland, is at the Everett House.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Arthur MacArthur, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, Clayton MacMichael, of Philadelphia, and Hon. H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, are at the Gilsey House.

Kurd von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington; M. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister, and Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day, Judge Pierce presiding, John S. Morton, Samuel Huhn, John R. Nagle, and George M. Vickers pleaded not guilty to nine indictments charging them with embezzling funds of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. The trial will commence on the 30th inst.

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

DECISION OF CHIEF-JUSTICE DAVIS.

THE CASE OF THE BARKEEPER WILLIAM TROCH—HIS ARREST DECLARED TO BE LEGAL—THE RECEIPTS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A LICENSE—THE HARSHNESS IN THE LAW AND NOT IN ITS ADMINISTRATORS.

Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision on the habeas corpus application of August William Troch, the barkeeper for Carl Ordemann, who was arrested for violation of the Excise law in having sold liquor without a license. Ordemann had paid $75 to the Excise Board and had received an official receipt for the same. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Troch's counsel, in seeking the prisoner's release, raised a number of points, which are reviewed and passed upon by Chief-Justice Davis in his opinion. Among these is the point as to whether Troch's offense was a misdemeanor under the act of 1857. Concerning this the Chief-Justice holds that under the decisions the act was a misdemeanor. Another point raised is disposed of by the Chief-Justice's ruling that the arrest of Troch without process was legal because the misdemeanor had been committed in the presence of the policeman who made the arrest. Again, Troch's being a servant of Ordemann is held to be no defense, because "in misdemeanors there are no accessories, but all concerned are principals." In taking up the next and most important point, as to whether the receipt of the Excise Board is equivalent to a license or not, the Chief-Justice says the provisions of the act of 1857 preclude the courts from holding that such receipt is equivalent to a license, though accompanied by all the acts which had been done on the part of Ordemann. The fourth section of the act provides that all licenses shall be signed by the Commissioners, and not be issued until the requirements fixed by them shall have been complied with. The sixth section prescribes the conditions upon the existence of which the board may grant a license, "all of which shall be expressly stated in such license." It declares that if the Commissioners grant any license contrary to the provisions of the act they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. "To hold," says the Chief-Justice, "that the act of a clerk in giving a receipt for the license fee deposited by an applicant while his application is under consideration, operates as a provisional license till the board shall determine whether or not to give a regular license, is to abrogate by a misconstruction the very plain terms of the statute. Such an evasion cannot be tolerated while the act remains in force. But the receipt does not purport to give any right whatever to sell while the application is pending. Its form precludes any such idea. It is simply a receipt for a deposit of the fee that will be required if the license be granted; and it is given upon the express condition that the receipt is to be returned within 10 days from its date, when the license, if granted, will be issued, or if refused, the deposit will be returned.' To call this a license would be to distort its language into something which the instrument neither expresses nor was intended to express." The neglect of the Commissioners, the Chief-Justice says, is not a license, nor can the people be estopped by such negligence. If Ordemann undertook to sell liquor in the interval, he did so at his peril and in violation of the law. "The only just effect the receipt and the circumstances attending it can possibly have," he says, "is to be found in the consideration a court may give them in exercising its wise discretion, and the measure of punishment. The Commissioners of Excise are not to be condemned for acting deliberately and with due consideration on the applications for hotel licenses that may be before them." The Chief-Justice then defines what constitutes an "inn, tavern, or hotel," and what qualifications are necessary in a person who keeps one. The duty of the Commissioners who pass on the applications is a difficult and delicate one. No receipt for money can, however, be held to be a license. In conclusion, the Chief-Justice says: "If this be deemed a harsh rule, the harshness is in the law, and not in the administrators. The remedy, in a law-respecting country, is to be sought in the modification or repeal of the statute by the Legislature. Courts have the simple duty to declare it as it exists: and to fail in that duty or substitute their own notions of what the law ought to be for what it is is a departure from plain judicial duty. It follows from these views that the writ and commitment of the relator were lawful, and the writs must be dismissed and the relator remanded."

Immediately upon the decision of this proceeding ex-Judge Dittenhoefer made an application in another Excise case to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. This case is also of a test character, the defendant by James S. Kelly, the proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, in West Houston-street, who made a petition, stating that he is a cit

changed the obligation of the bonds. It was not the policy of this Government, but the policy of England and Germany which had so depressed the value of silver. Should silver be remonetized now, and time given for it to recover its ground, it would return to its natural supremacy even over gold. It was the familiar friend, the boon companion of the laboring people. Gold was hidden away by them as a treasure. It was not a tool of trade with the laboring class. A $20 gold piece would be laid away by them, but $20 in silver was the joy of the household, and procured the necessary things for the family. Silver was to the great artery of commerce what the mountain springs were to the rivers. He referred then to the colored people in his State, and said they much preferred silver. They were ignorant of all the laws of finance. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." They never could respect a law which said enough silver dollars would not pay off a debt of any size. He could not quite understand why it would not himself, and many others, wiser than himself, were in the same darkness. The silver dollar had paid Presidents, Generals, soldiers, and statesmen who had upheld and sustained our Government. It was the money of the country in better days than these. How could it be said now that they were dishonest dollars. The plain people of his section dealt with these plain facts in a plain way, and statesmen would find it difficult to answer them. He could not discern any taint of repudiation in a resolution which restored to the people their rights, and the adoption of it would be honest, even-handed justice to our forty million people.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said he did not propose at this time to enter upon a discussion of the Silver bill. When it should come before the Senate he would have something to say about it. He proposed now to refer briefly to the pending resolution, and reply to some of the arguments advanced in its favor. Many of our bonds now outstanding were purchased during the war from patriotic motives and to save the country from destruction. Many individuals who purchased these bonds sacrificed their property to obtain the means to buy them. They had been purchased at a premium over and above par, and were they now to be paid in a coin below par? This whole agitation was the old maxim of the bandit, "Let him take who hath the power; and let him keep who can." He argued that in 1873 the silver dollar was demonetized by an act of Congress, and ceased to be a part of our coin. The bonds issued after that time certainly could not be paid in silver if silver was not a part of our coin; and it was not contemplated when they were issued that it would ever again constitute a part of our coinage. Therefore there was no reason to suppose that the bonds would be payable in anything else than gold coin. The purchasers had a right to rely upon the law and expect payment in such coin. He spoke at some length as to the legal obligations of the Government, and in conclusion declared he could not vote for the resolution.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Pending discussion Mr. ALLISON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 44, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	*Eaton,*	*Merrimon,*
Anthony,	Edmunds,	Morrill,
Bayard,	*Garland,*	Ogleshy,
Blaine,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Booth,	*Hill,*	Patterson,
Bruce,	Howe,	Pillsbury,
Cameron of Penn.,	Ingalls,	Sargent,
Chaffee,	*Johnston,*	*Salisbury,*
Cole,	Jones of Nevada,	Saunders,
Conkling,	Kellogg,	Spencer,
Conover,	*Kernan,*	Teller,
Davis of Illinois,	Kirkwood,	*Voorhees,*
Dawes,	*Lamar,*	Wadleigh,
Dennis,	McMillan,	*Whyte*—44.
Dorsey,		

NAYS.

Bailey,	*Gordon,*	Matthews,
Barnum,	*Grover,*	*Stanley,*
Beck,	*Hereford,*	*Morgan,*
Cameron of Wis.,	Hoar,	*Thurman,*
CHRISTIANCY,	*Jones of Florida,*	*Wallace,*
Cockrell,	*McCreery,*	*Withers*—20.
Davis of W. Va.,	*McDonald,*	

The Senate then, at 2:20 o'clock, went into executive session. At 3 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. MORRISON AND THE SPEAKER.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, said that he noticed in the reading of the Journal that the Speaker had yesterday appointed several members to different committees in place of other members who had been excused. He desired to know when those members had been excused.

The SPEAKER said that he had asked permission of the House to fill certain vacancies in committees.

Mr. MORRISON replied that that was not his question. The House had never excused those gentlemen from serving on committees. Could a member excuse himself from serving on a committee?

The SPEAKER answered that it had been the uniform practice to excuse gentlemen who did not wish to serve. The matter went no further.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH FOR PENSION APPLICANTS.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, introduced a bill repealing the iron-clad oath heretofore taken by applicants for pensions. Referred.

THE COLORADO ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, Chairman of the Elections Committee, called up the Colorado contested election case, and obtained the right to have the Democratic members of the committee, declaring Mr. Patterson entitled to a seat, and the minority report, signed by Messrs. Hiscock, Wait, and Thornburgh, declaring Mr. Belford duly elected.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, submitted another report declaring that there had been no valid election in Colorado.

The arguments in support of the majority and minority reports occupied the remainder of the day's session, but were interrupted by the presentation of various reports and bills. The Chairman of the committee announced that he expected a vote on the reports to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN AWARDS.

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the awards made under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868. Ordered printed and recommitted.

This bill is reported as a substitute for that referred to the committee in relation to suspending payment of the claims of Benjamin Weil and the La Abra Silver Mining Company. It directs the State Department to receive such moneys paid to Mexico on account of the awards to American citizens, and to distribute the same pro rata. It also directs the payment to Mexico of $50,324 in Mexican gold, $19,539 in American gold, and $89,410 in United States currency, in discharge of the awards made in favor of Mexican citizens.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

A conference committee was ordered on the Deficiency bill, and Messrs. Singleton, of Mississippi, Atkins, of Tennessee, and Hale, of Maine, were appointed.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its railroad and telegraph line eastwardly from its present terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, and to aid in building the same. Referred.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, from the Select Committee on Ascertaining the Results of Presidential Elections, reported a resolution directing that committee to take into consideration, also, the duration of the Presidential term. Adopted.

The House, at 4:15, adjourned.

ROBBING A FELLOW-TRAVELER.

John Gribbon, a laborer, traveled from Wheeling, West Va., to New-York en route to Europe, and on the cars made the acquaintance of Robert H. Holmes, who speedily ingratiated himself in the good graces of his fellow-traveler. On reaching New-York Gribbon put up at a lodging-house recommended by Holmes, and both occupied the same room. On retiring, Gribbon placed his passage ticket and the check for his trunk in the pocket of his pantaloons, and slept soundly until morning. When he awoke he found that his fingersmith fellow-companion had left, taking with him the trunk check and passage ticket. He informed Mr. Cortes, agent of the White Star Line, of his loss, who caused the arrest of Holmes, when the latter attempted to sell the stolen ticket. The trunk was subsequently discovered by one of Sergt. Gastlin's officers in the Eastern Hotel. When called for trial before Assistant District Attorney Russell, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the confidence operator pleaded guilty. Recorder Hackett sent him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

On June 19 last, William H. Craig, Superintendent of Thomas E. Tripler's lumber-yard, at No. 301 Avenue B, incurred the enmity of a truck-driver named Thomas Donnelly, whom he directed to go for a load of lumber at 5:30 P. M. On returning to the yard, Donnelly gave free utterance to his wrath and watched his opportunity for revenge. As Mr. Craig was stooping in the act of brushing his shoes, Donnelly stole behind him armed with a huge sledge-hammer, and dealt him a powerful blow on the head, exclaiming, "You are my enemy, and I'll hang for you." He was about to repeat the blow when one of the workmen interfered and prevented him. The fellow was indicted for felonious assault with intent to kill, and on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty. At the request of his counsel, Recorder Hackett remanded him for sentence.

AN EX-BANK PRESIDENT SUED.

The suit of Isaac V. French, as Receiver of the Central Park Savings Bank, against Thomas Gearty was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday. The defendant, it seems, was a Trustee and for some time the President of the bank. The suit is brought to recover from him about $19,000 which it is claimed was illegally paid out by the Trustees in dividends to stockholders and depositors—but the greater part to the latter—by means of loans which the plaintiff in the bank had no profits out of which the dividends could be paid. The Receiver also seeks to obtain the profits which accrued to Gearty on a contract in relation to the construction of the bank building. Gearty says, in answer, that the dividends which were paid to depositors were, after all, the latter's money, and that he has refunded whatever profits he made on the erection of the bank building. The case is still on.

LAW REPORTS.

THE NAVARRO WATER-METER CLAIM.

AN EFFORT TO REMOVE THE REFEREE AND BRING THE CASE BEFORE A JURY—TWEED'S TESTIMONY SOUGHT TO BE INTRODUCED.

The suit of John Baird, as Assignee of José F. Navarro, against the City, was argued before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the City to set aside the order referring the case to ex-Judge Porter for trial. The action is the one brought on the well-known Navarro water-meter claim for about $1,000,000. The City put in its answer to the suit on Dec. 31, 1873, denying that the meters had been furnished as alleged in the complaint; denying that those furnished were of the character, quality, and value required by the contract; and alleging that the contract had been obtained by fraud, corruption, and collusion between Navarro and some officer or officers and servants of the City, and that the contract was in consequence void. On March 11, 1874, the case was referred to ex-Judge John K. Porter, who has been taking the testimony. The motion to vacate the order of reference was made upon two grounds. The first was that the proceedings in the case had shown that the affidavits upon which the order of reference had been obtained, which state that the issues in the case would necessarily involve the examination of a long account, were not true. The proceedings before the Referee were referred to for the purpose of showing that no long account, nor, in fact, any account, had been involved in the proof. The issues relied on by the City are, it was claimed, that the contract was fraudulent in its inception, and the City was prepared to show fraud and collusion by the testimony of William M. Tweed. The latter's testimony is "newly-discovered," the City claims, and should be submitted to a jury. As a second ground, the City claimed that the relations of the Referee and Mr. Navarro were those of counsel and client in the Gilbert Elevated Railway litigations, and that such facts gave just grounds for the supposition that the Referee might be subject to an involuntary bias in the plaintiff's favor. No reflections are, however, cast on the probity of the Referee. On behalf of the plaintiff affidavits were introduced to show that Navarro is not now interested in the claim in suit nor in the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, and that ex-Judge Porter never was Navarro's lawyer, but is counsel for the Gilbert Company. It appeared, however, that Navarro is largely interested in the Loan and Improvement Company, which has entered into a contract to build the Gilbert Road and to pay the expenses of all the litigations of the road. It was shown by the plaintiff that James C. Carter, the former counsel for the City in the case, knew of ex-Judge Porter's connection with the Gilbert Company's litigation, and had not objected, and that the order of reference had been granted after argument before the court. On behalf of the City it was submitted, however, that both the Referee and the present counsel for the City had deemed it a proper case for an exercise of the judgment of the court, whether the circumstances were such as to make it proper for the referee to continue in the position, so as to make it necessary for him to decide, between Mr. Navarro and the City, a claim of such magnitude. Chief-Justice Davis took the papers, reserving his decision. F. P. Convers and Wm. Conant Whitney, and Gen. A. Beali appeared for the City, and ex-Judge Emott, Asahel Green, and Aaron J. Vanderpool represented the plaintiff.

A COACHMAN'S LOVE EXPERIENCE.

Robert Lydford is a coachman, living at No. 136 West Eighteenth-street. He was in love with Annie Lyon, a maid at No. 323 East Thirty-seventh-street. Last Spring Annie promised to marry Robert, and he gave her betrothal gifts to the extent of a gold watch, a finger-ring, and a photograph of himself. In the house where Annie lived was another young coachman, who also loved her, and his name was Harry Parker. At the beginning of the Summer season the family for whom Robert drove went into the country, and the family whose coaching Harry did went also into the rural districts, in another direction, and took Annie along. In Robert's absence, Harry captured Annie's heart and they were married. Annie says that she never could resist Harry's wit, so that when he said on his bended knees to her one night, "underneath the stars and a mapletree," that she loved her, she yielded and laid her head lovingly upon the splendid buttons of his bosom, and lying there gave assent. When Robert got back from the country, on the 6th inst., he called upon Annie and demanded the return of his presents, and he refused to leave the kitchen until Annie's husband kicked him out of the house. On Tuesday, having sufficiently recovered from the bruises Annie had inflicted upon his heart and those which he received from her husband, he went to Justice Bixby and procured a warrant for Harry's arrest. The latter was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and after Justice Bixby had had his heart moved and his ribs agitated by the harrowing story of Robert, Harry was held for trial under a bond of $20 for assault and battery.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following cases came up:

No. 1,011—*Hugh Lewis, appellant, vs. Wellon Marks.*—Appeal from the United States Circuit for the Northern District of Illinois.—On motion of Mr. Fillmore Beall the appeal was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 33—*Henrietta Davidson, testator, Executrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Administrators of New-Orleans.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. John D. McPherson.

No. 131—*The steamer ariadne, her tackle, &c., appellant. vs. V. S. Pentz et al.*—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Argument was also begun in No. 646—William M Farrington, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and Shelby County. No. 647—S. H. Dunscomb, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and Shelby County. No. 648—M. J. Wicks, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and Shelby County. No. 649—J. C. Neely, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and Shelby County. No. 661—Napoleon Hill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and Shelby County; by Mr. D. E. Meyers for plaintiff in error in No. 661, continued by S. P. Walker for defendants in error, and by Mr. H. E. Jackson for defendants in error in Nos. 646, 647, 648, and 649, and by Mr. J. B. Heiskell for defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

PLEADS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

On the night of Nov. 22, the dwellers in the crowded tenements at the rear of No. 47 Baxter-street, known to the Police as "Bottle-alley," were startled by a fight between Italians, and on proceeding to the alleyway found Michael Catacelo lying in a pool of blood, in the basement of one of the houses. The wounded man died 15 minutes later. From the little information which was with difficulty gathered from the Italians of "Bottle-alley," it appeared that on the night in question Catacelo had been playing cards with Antony Erico, alias Francisco, and two other Italians. Finally a quarrel was begun, angry words were interchanged, and Catacelo left the house, followed by Erico. The quarrel was renewed in the alleyway, a struggle was heard by the neighbors, who found Catacelo bleeding to death from a stiletto wound in the abdomen. Erico was arrested and indicted for murder in the second degree, and called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for the prisoner, tendered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, arguing that the offense had been committed in the heat of passion. Mr. Russell accepted the plea, and Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to three years and six months in the State Prison.

HARNESS SWINDLER HELD FOR TRIAL.

David L. Long, alias Daniel Lawrence, alias Thomas Smith, the harness swindler, living at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, whose operations were described in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. D. J. Van Spaendonck testified that on Oct. 17 Long bought $9 worth of harness from him, giving him in payment a worthless check for $15 on the Phœnix National Bank, purporting to have been made by J. B. Morgan and indorsed by C. C. Hostenroth, and received $6 in change. and George A. Goebel testified that on March 21 Long, under the name of Smith, bought $2 worth of harness from him, and paid for it by a check for $7 on the Chemical Bank, purporting to have been drawn by S. B. Manning and indorsed by John Hall, receiving $5 in change. Other victims were in court to make complaints, but Justice Bixby committed Long for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A WOMAN IN MALE ATTIRE.

A young woman in male attire stood before the bar in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday. She was arrested on Tuesday evening in a hallway in East Twenty-ninth-street by Officer Kilbride, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who, supposing her to be a thief, took her into custody. When brought to the station-house her identity was at once revealed. The Sergeant at the desk and the officer who had her in charge were somewhat surprised when, giving her name as Nellie Raymond, they discovered for the first time that the prisoner was a woman. Mrs. Raymond, who said she was a variety actress, and resided in Paterson, N. J., was attired in a handsome dark-gray overcoat, with pantaloons to match. Her linen was white and spotless, and she wore a black silk necktie. Mrs. Raymond told Justice Wandell that the reason she donned male attire was because her husband had deserted her and left her without means of support, and she thought by dressing in this manner she could the more easily find him. Justice Wandell spoke a few kindly words to her, and urging her to proceed home at once, discharged her.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The following business was transacted in Court of Appeals to-day: No. 287—Tabor vs. Delaware, &c., Railroad; argument resumed and concluded. No. 190—Hinsdale vs. Thomas S. Lambert, receiver.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$400	Del. & Hud.	51½	1600	Lake Shore	59⅛
35	do	51¾	1000	do	59⅜
100	do	51⅝	1500	do	59¼
20	do	51½	2500	do	59⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H.	b3.107	3800	do	59
	do	107¼	100	do	b3. 59⅛
100	do	106⅞	1400	do	59¼
5	do	107¼	500	do	59⅜
100	West. Union	s3. 78⅛	200	North-west	s3. 34⅜
400	do	78¼	100	do	34⅝
300	do	78⅛	300	do	34¼
200	do	78	800	North-w. pf.	65¼
500	do	77⅞	300	do	b3. 65⅜
100	do	77⅜	300	do	65⅝
900	do	77⅝	300	do	65¼
300	do	77⅔	900	do	65⅛
100	Pacific Mail	21⅝	500	St. Paul	35
100	do	b3. 21⅝	100	do	b3. 35
200	do	s3. 21⅝	500	St. Paul pf.	71
1900	Erie	Railway	8⅞	500	do	s3. 70⅞
500	do	8¾	200	do	70⅞
10	Harlem	145¾	200	do	71
200	Mich. Central	56⅛	100	D., L. & W	80¾
100	do	56	300	do	80⅝
100	do	56¼	100	do	80⅜
100	do	56⅜	100	do	80⅞
300	Rock Island	100¾	400	do	81
100	do	100¾	100	do	81¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20	C., '67	100⅛	100	do	81⅜
10,000	do	11.107⅛	100	do	81½
5,000	U. S. 5-20	R., '67	b3. 106¼	100	do	81⅝
10,000	do	11.105⅞	100	do	81¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	11.107¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	111¼
60,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.	108⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	108¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	106⅜	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	109⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	106⅞
10,000	do	109	6,000	do	107
10,000	do	b3.109	3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	107⅛
10,000	do	11.108⅞	20,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	105
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	b3.106¼			
10,000	do	11.105⅞	10,000	do	11.104⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T.	85¾	100	Erie Rail	b.c. 83
	3d class	3	800	do	c. 83⅛
20,000	Tenn. 6s, old	44	200	do	c. 83⅜
8,000	Dis. of C. 3.65s	75¼	300	do	c. 83⅞
2,000	do	75⅛	300	do	85⅜
1,000	La. 7s, con	85⅝	100	Ill. Central	b.c. 72¾
1,000	C. & A. inc. b.	105	200	do	b3. 72¾
8,000	B., C. R. & N. 1st.	59½	100	Mich. Cen	b.c. 96⅜
5,000	L. & W. B. con.	34½	200	do	97
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s	118	100	do	57⅛
3,000	M. & St. Paul, Lac. Div	107	100	do	57¼
5,000	M. & St. P. C. & M. Div.	103⅜	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 93⅜
8,000	Mil. & St. P., c. s. f.	93⅛	200	do	93½
4,000	do	93⅜	100	Quicksilver	b.c. 10½
3,000	N. J. C. 1st, con.	67½	100	Erie Rail. pf.	b.c. 22½
2,000	do	67⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	b.c. 34¼
4,000	C., C. & I. 1st	109	100	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 85¼
1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	91¾	300	do	65¼
10,000	St. L. & S. F. 1st, gold	98⅜	100	do	65⅝
3,000	Long Dock	108	100	do	65¾
10,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st, 1910	105⅜	100	do	66
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv	85⅜	100	do	66⅛
8,000	do	86	2100	do	66
2,000	L. S. C. coup. 2d	98	200	C. & R.	b.c. 100¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. gold	107⅞	100	C. & Alt.	b.c. 83. 73½
10,000	do	108	200	do	b3. 73¼
2,000	A. D. & I. Co. 7s	42	200	C. & N. W.	b.c. 34¼
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	107¾	100	do	34⅜
15,000	do	107⅝	1600	do	34½
5,000	Un. P. s. f.	94⅞	100	do	34⅝
5,000	P. of M. 1st	93⅞	100	do	34¾
40,000	do	94	100	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 85¾
6,500	P. F. W. & C. 2d	114	300	do	65¾
3,000	C. & I. C. 1st	84	400	do	65⅞
10,000	St. L. & W. 1st, x coupon	93⅝	100	do	65⅞
	do	93¾	100	do	65⅞
	do	94	100	do	65⅞
	do	94¼	100	do	65⅞
	do	94½	100	do	65⅞
	do	94⅝	100	do	65⅞
	do	94¾	100	do	65⅞
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	do	95	100	do	65⅞
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	do	116	100	do	65⅞
	do	116⅛	100	do	65⅞
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	do	121	100	do	65⅞
	do	121⅛	100	do	65⅞
	do	121¼	100	do	65⅞
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WON AT LAST—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MOTHER'S SECRET—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque)—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LIVING CURIOSITIES—GIANTS, MIDGETS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND BAZAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—ENTERTAINMENT—Mr. Julien Francesco.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—SYMPHONY CONCERT—Theodore Thomas, Director. Evening.—READINGS—Mr. B. L. Farjeon.

MEADE'S HALL.—THE MIDGETS' LEVEE Morning and afternoon.

CHICKERING HALL—CONCERT by the New-York Vocal Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—LA PAPILLONNE.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds veering to westerly, partly cloudy weather, and in the former and northern portion of the latter rain areas or snow.

There is a strong probability of the passage of the Silver bill in the Senate this week. Its advocates are so confident of success that they are allowing time to be wasted over the discussion of Mr. MATTHEWS' resolution which might otherwise be utilized in pushing forward the bill. It is assumed that a two-thirds majority can be obtained for the bill if the amendments of the Finance Committee, directed against unlimited coinage, be accepted, but it is also claimed that a majority can be found to pass the bill in the shape in which it came from the House. As the problem before the silver jobbers is to secure a two-thirds majority in both houses, by which the bill can be passed over the President's veto, it is quite probable that the amendments which place in the hands of the Government alone the power to furnish the silver for coinage, and which prescribe the amount of silver dollars to be annually turned out by the mints, will be incorporated in the bill, and that they will be concurred in by the House.

The vote on the New-York appointments, yesterday, showed three Democrats acting with Mr. CONKLING to reject the nominations of Messrs. ROOSEVELT and PRINCE, while four others, from that side, were paired, some of them with Republicans, some with members of their own party. The remainder of the Democrats followed, except THURMAN, who dodged, the lead of BAYARD, who warmly sustained the principle that the President should be left independent in his nominations. This was opposed by Mr. CONKLING, followed by all the Republicans except BURNSIDE, CHRISTIANCY, CONOVER, DAWES, HOAR, and MATTHEWS, Mr. CONKLING'S argument being that the President had violated his own professions in removing men against whom no charges were brought. *Prima facie*, the position of the Republicans was most logical; but neither view was supported with any real vigor, and the affair was, to a great extent, a sham fight on both sides, the actual motives not finding expression.

Mr. THROCKMORTON yesterday went through what appears to have been the mere form of refusing to act as Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee. Ten members were present. Five of them voted against excusing the coy Texan, probably because, like himself, they are friends of the Scott scheme. To these was added Mr. MORRISON, who may have been influenced by pure modesty, as his own succession to the Chairmanship was involved. We do not know whether the action of the committee is decisive, but we presume that it is, and that the Chairmanship may now be regarded as definitely belonging to the Railroad company. It is a matter for congratulation for the country that a question involving such grave interests is under the direction of a Texas statesman. If the wilds of Audrain County, Missouri, can furnish us with a Chairman of the Currency Committee, and the plains of Texas the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, we ought to be satisfied that we have got the most statesmanlike attainments which the country affords.

The Paris Exposition bill as amended by the Senate still remains in the hands of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and is not likely to pass before the recess. This disregard of the national interests involved in securing for the United States a proper representation in Paris, is very characteristic of our Democratic legislators. No American exhibits can be received by the French Government till they are placed under the control of some accredited representative of the country, and should the passage of the Exposition bill be delayed till the middle of January, it will be pretty near the first of March before the United States can have any official standing with those in charge of the Exhibition. That will have the natural effect of placing the American department in a very unfavorable position, both as to time and quality.

There seems to be a strong probability that the majority of the House Committee on Elections will succeed in defeating the will of the people of Colorado by giving PATTERSON, the Democrat, a seat in Congress from that State. This they will do, in spite of the fact that at an election, the legality of which was acknowledged at the time by all parties, Mr. BELFORD, the Republican candidate, received a majority of nearly one thousand votes, and subsequently received a certificate of election perfect in form and duly signed by the Governor. Mr. PATTERSON'S claim rests solely upon the statement made subsequently that the election referred to was not held on the day provided for by law, and upon the fact that at a subsequent election called by him as a private individual, some two thousand ballots, out of the thirty thousand in the State, were cast for him. If a seat in Congress is to be awarded upon such flimsey pretexts as this, it is time that some rule was adopted which would prevent the perpetration of a similar outrage.

Hon. EDWARD G. LORING has resigned his seat on the Bench of the United States Court of Claims, and Hon. JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS has been nominated as his successor. Judge LORING, being now more than 70 years old, (he was born in 1802,) is entitled, under the law of 1812, to retire with full pay for the remainder of his natural life. He first became conspicuous in 1851, when, as United States Commissioner at Boston, he gave a decision under the Fugitive Slave law which remanded THOMAS SIMS to slavery. He was appointed to the position which he has just resigned in 1858, BUCHANAN being President. On LINCOLN'S accession to the Presidency, there was a movement made to oust Judge LORING by some legislative process, on account of his "slave-hunting" record. This was unsuccessful, however, and there is no reason why his record as a Judge should not be declared spotless. His successor, Mr. DAVIS, like Judge LORING, is a native of Massachusetts, and this, possibly, may be the principal recommendation in his case. Mr. DAVIS has not been credited with the possession of a judicial mind, and his practice of law has been quite limited. He has, however, occupied a subordinate position in the State Department, and has usually managed to hold a comfortable foreign diplomatic appointment through all the political changes in the United States for the last thirty years.

The failure of two large dry-goods houses in this City yesterday is not so unusual an incident of the close of a year of poor business as to cause any feeling of wide-spread distrust. The difficulties of both have been pretty well known to the trade, and it will require some much larger and unlooked-for suspensions to create any approach to alarm about the immediate future of business. In fact, the process of genuine recovery is merely accelerated by the weeding out of weak concerns, and it is partly because, instead of a general commercial crash in 1873, we have had a protracted series of failures that the recovery of the last few years has been so slow. In the fact that a good deal of the jobbing trade which was formerly done from New-York is now transferred to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, we are simply finding the results of a natural law of distribution. The country is too large and the West has become too populous for any one centre to monopolize any department of business, and we may safely look to the energy and enterprise of New-York merchants to enable the City to maintain its relative commercial supremacy in the further development of the country.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND REFORM.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT, as Collector, and that of Mr. PRINCE, as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, and confirmed that of Gen. MERRITT as Surveyor. The results of this action are a curious illustration of the condition of the general question of civil service reform. It substitutes a very poor officer for a very good one as Surveyor; it retains a man notoriously hostile to reform in the Naval Office, and it causes the failure of the best nomination the President has yet made, while keeping in the Collector's position an excellent official, who, however, owes his retention, not to his own merits, but to the personal ambition of Senator CONKLING and the practical submission of the Senate to the bad rule that each Senator should decide the fate of nominations in his own State. From such a muddle it is idle to expect that systematic and permanent reform can gain any great advantage. It is equally useless to look for any real strengthening of the Republican Party, in whose name, according to Mr. CONKLING'S immediate friends, the contest has been waged on his part.

The incident will create considerable excitement in political circles, and it will be generally regarded by Republican politicians of the Conkling school as a rebuke to the "new-fangled" and "visionary" ideas of civil service reform, while the immediate champions of the President will confirm this view, and chronicle it as another sign of Republican hostility to the principles which the President professes. For our own part, speaking, as we are well-assured that we do, the views of the great body of sincere and disinterested Republicans, we cannot look upon the transaction as involving the principles of civil service reform at all. The President ought to understand, as he does not seem to do, that if a large part of the most earnest Republicans in this State and throughout the country are either made indifferent or weary by the course of his Administration, it is not because they do not heartily desire reform; it is not because they do not wish to see the standard of political action made higher; it is not because they are not heartily in favor of conducting the business of the Government by business methods. It is because they cannot see in his own acts sufficient proof that he himself understands these all-important objects, or that he has any definite, intelligent, or intelligible idea as to how he will pursue them, or how they should be pursued.

On the other hand, the mere trading politicians are mistaken if they suppose, as they appear to, that the sentiment of the Republican Party in favor of practical and genuine reform is not strong. If the recent course of a considerable number of Republican Senators has not called out any expression of indignant disapproval, it is because the friends of reform, by no means yielding any of their convictions, have no rallying point about which to gather. Simple protest against Senatorial trade and barter in places would, at present, only be construed as an expression of approval of the President's course, which, as a matter of fact, is not approved, because it is not consistent with the principles by professing which he won the sympathy of reformers. If Mr. HAYES had followed those principles as firmly as he has expressed them clearly, his strength in the ranks of the Republican Party would be almost incalculable. But practical and sensible men cannot waste their time and energies in fighting one form of abuse to maintain another very little less offensive and injurious.

The friends of Mr. HAYES have devoted considerable time to ridiculing what they designate, always in quotation marks, as "reform within the party." We are quite ready to admit that we believe in that much-abused profession of purpose, and we are not willing to concede that it is impossible to carry it out until it has been fairly tried. It is very well for the special champions of the President to make their own definition of reform within the party, and then to sneer at it. Nothing is easier than to knock down a man of straw of one's own construction, ingeniously devised to present exactly the weak points for which one's ammunition is calculated. But that kind of amusing warfare does not count for much in the serious affairs of politics. To prove that reform within the Republican Party is a delusion it is necessary to prove that the majority of active Republicans are opposed, or at least indifferent, to it. But that fact cannot be established until an opportunity has been given for the majority of active Republicans to show their disposition in the matter. Such an opportunity has never been offered. It is certainly not offered now, and both parties to the confused squabble over the New-York appointments will make a very great blunder if they take that as a test.

So far as the reform sentiment of the party has had definite incentives to make itself known, it has not been found wanting. It went a great way toward causing the nomination of Mr. HAYES. We do not pretend to decide how far that event was accelerated by the quarrels of the candidates who were not reformers and did not pretend to be; but we are quite sure of our ground when we say that Mr. HAYES could not have been named at Cincinnati if he had not been supposed to represent the reform sentiment. That sentiment, too, contributed a good part of all the earnestness there was on the Republican side in the Presidential campaign. If it had not been enlisted on Mr. HAYES' behalf he would not have been elected. In the face of these facts, it cannot be said with any show of reason that the experiment of reform by the aid of the Republican Party would not have succeeded if it had been tried.

It is from this point of view that we have commented on the President's course, and on that of a portion of the Republican Senators, and we have, in doing so, reflected what we conceive to be the candid opinion of the great body of sincere Republicans. Reform within the party does not mean a mere pretense of reform to cover the old traffic in offices, and it does not mean a hodge-podge of good and bad nominations made with no consistent purpose, and including with some good selections many hopelessly bad ones. It means systematic reform, challenging the support of all reasonable Republicans, and if such a reform were tried, it would be found that the party would sustain it, and would, moreover, by doing so, again become the ruling party in the country.

THE BUTLER-PATTERSON BARGAIN.

During the time that Senator PATTERSON, of South Carolina, was assisting Hamburg-Massacre BUTLER to a seat in the nation's highest legislative assembly, it was frequently intimated that he had good personal reasons for his action; in short, that he hoped by his treason to the party which gave him his position to buy immunity for the crimes charged against him by a legislative committee of the Palmetto State. Of course, these and all other insinuations of the same character were "repelled with scorn" by Mr. PATTERSON, while Gen. BUTLER went so far as to declare, in that lofty strain for which he is noted, that all rumors of a bargain between himself and JOHN J. PATTERSON were "as base as they were groundless." Further than this, the so-called Republican Senator from South Carolina stated, from his place in the Senate Chamber, that his advocacy of BUTLER'S claim was based upon high patriotic grounds and a desire for the triumph of justice and a vindication of the right. For a time the public had nothing to do but accept these assurances, and though a very large number of usually well-informed persons freely expressed the opinion that both BUTLER and PATTERSON protested too much, they were unable to show that their suspicions were well founded. Hereafter, however, they will have no further difficulty in this direction. The terms of the agreement between the two persons named has, for all practical purposes, at last been thoroughly revealed.

It will doubtless be remembered that the Committee of Investigation, appointed by the South Carolina Legislature soon after the abandonment of the Chamberlain Government, brought in charges of a very grave character against Senator PATTERSON, bribery and conspiracy to procure a State officer to commit a felony being among the other allegations. Shortly after the glad tidings of the success of the Hamburg hero had been telegraphed to Columbia, some over-enthusiastic reformer, who had evidently had but little experience with Southern politicians, made haste to introduce a resolution into the State Assembly directing a certified copy of these findings of the Investigating Committee to be sent to Senator BUTLER, with the request that they be at once presented to the United States Senate. With the utmost disregard for the feelings of the two gentlemen most interested, the Assembly passed the resolution by a unanimous vote. The news was, of course, telegraphed to BUTLER, and he, fearing for the safety of the man to whom he owed so much, started off post haste to prevent the State Senate from concurring in the embarrasing resolution passed by the Assembly. He succeeded so far as to secure the appointment of an entirely new committee, composed of men known to be his tools, and selected for the express purpose of killing the resolution. At this point, however, the new Senator met with a difficulty which he had not bargained for.

It has long been an open secret in South Carolina that Gen. WADE HAMPTON, the *de facto* Governor of the State, is heartily sick of his dearly-bought position, and that he would gladly change it for a seat in the United States Senate. To this end, as has been publicly stated by gentlemen of his own party, he has from the first urged on the proceedings against PATTERSON, hoping of course that his place in Washington would thereby be made vacant. Such being the case, he has, naturally, regarded the evident understanding between BUTLER and PATTERSON with more or less suspicion. Hearing of what the former had done in regard to the resolution of the Assembly, he seems at once to have realized the necessity of immediate action. Indeed, he has acted in a way that bids fair to spoil all the nice little plans laid by the two Senators. With much more directness and earnestness than is usual with him, he now declares that it would be a disgrace to South Carolina if criminal proceedings based upon the overwhelming testimony against Senator PATTERSON were not pressed energetically to an issue. Further than this, he clearly reveals the nature of the contract entered into between PATTERSON and BUTLER by declaring that "to now condone the offense of Mr. PATTERSON in return for mere political services, no matter how valuable, would be to abandon the high ground upon which he [HAMPTON] consented to make the effort to redeem the State when the task was well-nigh hopeless." Following this, and with even more directness, the Governor says in substance that to allow PATTERSON to go unpunished, as a return for his vote in the Butler case, would justify the charges which have been made that the proceedings against him originated in political hostility, and looked solely to political results, and would place the proud State of South Carolina in the position of buying a seat in the Senate by the compounding of felonies committed against the people.

Were Gen. HAMPTON to stop short at this point he could not fail to secure the sympathy of all fair-minded men who were ignorant of his motives. Unfortunately for him, however, he is obliged to sugar-coat the pill that he administers to the Butler party. He does so by declaring that he "rejoices that PATTERSON'S vote secured a seat in the Senate to Gen. BUTLER." It will be noticed that this little admission is not exactly in accord with Gen. HAMPTON'S high-sounding periods regarding the honor of South Carolina and his professed desire to have the Patterson prosecution pressed to an issue, not for political reasons, but because of "the overwhelming evidence which has been brought to show that the accused is guilty of felony." In most civilized communities murder, wholesale, cold-blooded murder, would be regarded as a much more terrible crime than the bribery of a half dozen ignorant members of a State Legislature. Yet Gen. HAMPTON rejoices at the success of the man who has been clearly identified as the instigator and leader of the Hamburg butchery, and in the same breath demands the punishment of a person who is simply charged with a comparatively slight offense. The position which he takes regarding the two men is, to speak mildly, a most remarkable one. If the shortcomings of JOHN J. PATTERSON are to be considered a disgrace to South Carolina, it would be interesting to know in what light Gen. HAMPTON would have the country regard the horrible crimes which have been brought home to M. C. BUTLER.

WESTERN MORTGAGES.

If Chicago and other Western journals were as judicious in their treatment of causes affecting Western credit as they are ferocious in resenting criticism upon Western investments, their assertions in regard to the latter would receive greater consideration. But their treatment of the two phases of what is essentially the same subject, impairs the value of their declarations respecting either. When, for example, they plead for the remonetization of silver as a means of mitigating the hardships of Western farmers and businesss men, they represent the condition of both classes as deplorable. Their real estate is described as overburdened with incumbrances, and as having so depreciated in value as to be unsalable for anything like the amount of the mortgages. The desire of Eastern mortgagees to obtain literal compliance with the terms of the bond is denounced as "the greed of Shylocks," and the mortgageors are applauded for an alleged determination to enforce a modification of terms in any way that is available. On the other hand, when THE TIMES calls attention to losses experienced by investors in Western mortgages, to the recklessness with which Eastern capital has been sunk in these securities, and to the tricks and frauds which —save in exceptional cases—destroy confidence in the manner in which the business is conducted, a totally different picture of its condition comes from the Western newspapers. In one column they depict depreciation and embarrassment as an excuse for desperation; in another, they assert that THE TIMES libels the Western property-owners and that noble army of agents and financiers who have profited by the credulity of Eastern investors. We are told that the farms and other property mortgaged are to-day worth more than the face of the mortgages, that the interest has been promptly paid, and that no part of the Union is so well able as the West to pay its debts or so conscientious in the interpretation of its financial obligations.

A letter which we printed the other day from an agent residing at St. Paul and doing business in Minnesota, more than confirmed some of our original allegations by a reference to his own experience in that State. The pretense that 40 per cent. of the appraised value of farm land, exclusive of buildings, renders security absolute, disappears before his specific testimony. His rule now is, "not to loan more than 25 per cent. of the cash value of the land, independent of the buildings," and to receive only "the sworn appraisement of men other than the field-agents." Even on this basis extreme caution is necessary, not only because the cash value of Western land is of all uncertain quantities the most uncertain, but because the average Western farmer is willing to co-operate with the agent in obtaining more than can be safely loaned. "As a rule," says our correspondent, "the farmer will take all that he can get, and as a rule the agent will give him all the money the security can be stretched to cover." Minnesota does not widely differ, in its people, its loan agents, or its farms, from Kansas and Nebraska. From Kansas we have the evidence of a responsible firm which more than confirms our worst impressions. The enormous area of land in that State and in Nebraska which is still open for settlement renders cash values of farms exceedingly precarious. Instances are furnished us in which farms have been reported to be "well improved" which were really not many degrees removed from the wilderness, while we have others in view, where the owners, in collusion with the agent, after obtaining 40 per cent. of an excessive valuation, have quietly slipped away, leaving the farm a worthless piece of property in the hands of the mortagee. He must go through the formalities of foreclosure—a more tedious and more costly business than he had been led to believe; and when he has obtained possession, he can find neither a trustworthy tenant nor a cash purchaser. We have a third kind of testimony in the oral statement of a gentleman who, after residing some years in the West, invested his money in Minnesota and Nebraska mortgages, and came East to live upon the interest. He has received but one-third of his expected income, and must either wait indefinitely for what is due him or resort to forclosure, with its inevitable losses and annoyances.

We shall be told, however, that the States we have cited are at present the undesirable portions of the West, so far as the investment of Eastern capital in mortgages is concerned. A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* limits the field of judicious investment to Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. He says that "the laws of Wisconsin and Minnesota are not such as are calculated to attract foreign investors, except at comparatively high rates of interest;" and he is candid enough to confess that high rates of interest are as risky in the West as elsewhere. As for Kansas and Nebraska, the same authority declares that they "have not yet accumulated sufficient local capital to make the prompt payment of interest reliable in the event of a failure of crops." Here, then, as regards four States, the position assumed by THE TIMES is substantially conceded by a person writing with the fullness of local knowledge in a Chicago newspaper. How much better is the mortgage security offered by Illinois and Missouri? We take the latter State first. There, as throughout the West, the understood basis of the loan is 40 per cent. of the valuation of the land. We have insisted that that basis is insufficient. Persons concerned in the business, and therefore interested in perpetuating the rose-colored estimate of its profitableness, have declared that on that basis the loan may be realized should foreclosure become necessary. Let the St. Louis *Journal* be the witness between us. "The farmer who paid $50 an acre for land in 1872," the *Journal* states, "cannot now sell it for ten, not even for five." As if this were not sufficiently emphatic, it adds that "there is absolutely no sale for land in the West because there is no demand." This is sorry comfort for the Eastern investor in mortgages upon farms in the district of which St. Louis is the centre, and it is not mended by the parting declaration of the *Journal*. "The people of the East" are plainly told that they "must lose as the people of the West have lost, or they must come West and cultivate their lands." We have said nothing worse than this with reference either to Missouri or Iowa.

But Illinois is held up to admiration as a paradise for Eastern mortgagees. The capitalist, large or small, who can believe this in the face of what recently transpired at Bloomington, and in spite of what the Chicago *Tribune* has said about the financial condition of its State constituency, must be a rarity. But we have yet more damaging testimony from Illinois, as our readers will probably acknowledge after glancing at the letter printed in another part of this paper. The writer is a reputable citizen of Mount Auburn, who speaks of his own knowledge, and who declares that THE TIMES, instead of exaggerating the rascality which exists in connection with mortgages, "has not told half the truth." The case he narrates in detail certainly tends to sustain the statement. The business of defrauding Eastern lenders by falsely representing the value of land and its improvements has grown into an organized system of perjury and fraud, the directing hands being unseen, and the visible operators being men of straw. Land bought at low figures is used as the foundation for loans on a valuation five or ten times the actual selling price; money obtained on this basis passes into the pockets of men who incur no responsibility to the mortgagee, the only personal security being that of men whose proper place is the penitentiary. Our correspondent speaks of a loan negotiated within the last month, the sworn appraisement being nine times, and the loan four times, the highest cash value of the land. Cases of this sort are described as frequent in that neighborhood, and indeed as plentiful in other places; worthless lands, as our correspondent remarks, being "much sought for the purpose of being used in just such swindling transactions." We shall be reminded, of course, that there are trustworthy agents and appraisers as well as dishonest ones, and we have no desire to ignore the distinction. We submit, however, that facts more than justify our arraignment of the general system, and our warning against the disasters which it involves.

THE BEST PROFESSION.

The meeting which was held in this City on Tuesday evening last in aid of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men ought to call the attention of the public to the fact that drunkenness is one of the most profitable occupations in which young men can at the present time engage.

Drunkards may be divided into two classes—the professional and the amateur drunkards. While the former cultivate drunkenness as the business of their lives, the latter have other means of support, and their drunkenness is merely a recreation. Nevertheless, the young man who occupies a subordinate position in any office or mercantile house will, if he is wise, become an amateur drunkard. But little effort is needed in order to become intoxicated at regular or irregular intervals, and the benefits of such a course are indisputable. The amateur drunkard is treated by his employers with a degree of consideration which his sober and industrious rival never receives. If the latter takes an unauthorized holiday, whether for amusement or for the benefit of his health or private business, he is severely reprimanded, his salary is docked, or he is peremptorily discharged. The amateur drunkard, on the other hand, can absent himself from business whenever he chooses, without incurring the displeasure of his employers. When he fails to appear at his accustomed desk or counter, they simply and smilingly remark that he "is off again," and order a sober clerk to assume the amateur drunkard's duties in addition to his own. When the drunkard returns to duty, he is welcomed in a kind and fraternal manner, and told that he really must turn over a new leaf. Though the rare absences of the sober clerk are regarded as impertinent outrages, it is assumed that the absences of the amateur drunkard are the results of a law of nature; and are to be meekly accepted as inevitable. In addition to this valuable privilege of frequent holidays, the amateur drunkard is always credited with exceptional ability. He is uniformly described as a person of extraordinary talents; a thoroughly good fellow, who is nobody's enemy but his own. The sober man, who never loses a day and does his duty conscientiously, is regarded as a dull, common-place person, whereas, if he had the astuteness to become an amateur drunkard, and to neglect his duty two days in every six, he would earn the reputation of a man of rare genius. These facts are so notorious that it is difficult to comprehend why so many young men, who, by the aid of occasional drunkenness, might earn innumerable holidays and enviable reputations, should be content to remain sober and industrious, without ever striving to rise above their despicable level.

Profitable as amateur drunkenness is, it is nevertheless much inferior to professional drunkenness. A man who by assiduous practice becomes an eminent drunkard occupies a most enviable position. His friends always speak of him with the most tender affection, and imply that he deserves the utmost kindness and sympathy. Charitable people, who lament the poverty of the sober man as a painful affair, with which sound political economy forbids any attempt at interference, will seek out the professional drunkard and supply him and his family with all the necessaries of life. Reformers will visit him in his intervals of sobriety, to offer him their aid in obtaining employment—in case he is weak enough to abandon his profession—and to give him their cordial sympathy and countenance. If he professes a willingness to remain temporarily sober, they will hasten to introduce him into the society of respectable people, and will invite him to serious parties and missionary entertainments, for the avowed purpose of strengthening his self-respect. Meanwhile, the sober mechanic, who is out of work, and who lives perhaps next door to the professional drunkard, receives no presents of coal, food, or clothing—in order, of course, that his self-respect may not be impaired—and no one dreams of finding employment for him, or introducing him into the houses of philanthropic reformers. Of course, it serves him right, for there is no royal road to the privileges of drunkenness, and the man who remains obstinately sober does not deserve the attention of reformatory societies or of individual reformers.

To the professional drunkard is always open the brilliant career of a reformer. He can cease to drink, and can thereupon earn fifty dollars a night by describing in public the theory and practice of drunkenness. Lucrative as this business undoubtedly is, the man who adopts it loses all the privileges that attach to active drunkenness, and perhaps for this reason the majority of professional drunkards cling in preference to the less brilliant but surer rewards of their profession. No drunkard of any marked prominence need feel any uneasiness as to his future. If his money fails, and rival drunkards with exceptional ability in point of delirium tremens monopolize the presents and sympathy of reformers, the Home for Drunkards is always ready to welcome him. At this pleasant retreat he can live, surrounded by every comfort, at the expense of charitable people, until he desires a little variety, and thereupon mentions that he has permanently reformed. He is then provided with a comfortable situation—in case he feels a desire for employment—or he returns to the paths of professional drunkenness. Thus he leads an easy and happy life, and holds in proper scorn the sober wretches who are never received into any charitable institution except the hospital or the alms-house, and who starve and die unnoticed by the founders of Drunkards' Homes.

The advantages of drunkenness should be carefully laid before the young, so that they can early qualify themselves for the practice of professional drunkenness. Hundreds of men suffer from poverty and neglect who might be comfortable and happy if they would only become drunkards. What we need is a society for the promotion of early drunkenness. By its means the folly of sobriety would be made conspicuous, and all who have any capacity for drinking could be made prosperous and enviable drunkards.

GENERAL NOTES.

Yale College is a registered colored voter in Boston.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* estimates last season's peach crop at 3,392,293 baskets, not including the amount consumed at home.

The Carlisle (Ky.) *Democrat* soberly tells of hair growing three inches in the last two years on the china head of a doll owned by a little girl in that place.

The Indianapolis *Journal* opposes an income tax, and wonders that any Democrat should propose one, in view of Mr. Tilden's efforts to evade the payment of his own.

A party of benevolent ladies, calling themselves "the Fifteen Sisters," in Natchez, Miss., are endeavoring to raise money to establish an asylum for colored orphans.

Hon. Elihu Burritt suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs on Friday last, and is considered to be in a critical condition. He has been in feeble health for some months.

Maryland is to have a convention in Baltimore on the 20th and 21st inst., to consider the tramp nuisance, especially as an annoyance to farmers. Hon. Montgomery Blair will preside.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is disposed to think that the main obstacle to perfect reconciliation is the exclusion of Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay, and a few other "Southern citizens" from amnesty.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says it does not want a Wall-street silver dollar, but "a people's silver dollar—a Mississippi valley dollar—a dollar with an eagle on it whose right wing shall fan Washington City, while his left wafts the dust along the streets of San Francisco, and his tail spreading over Hudson's Bay, while his beak is dredging the mud islands from the stream between the jetties at South Pass."

A sick and helpless woman in Maryland, who was disinherited by her father, Capt. John Hamblin, has been given his entire property, valued at $60,000 to $75,000, by a jury, his will being rejected on the ground of undue influence and a want of testamentary capacity.

A family in Springfield, Mass., which was disturbed by an untimely ringing of the door-bell the other evening, at first supposed it was done by unruly boys, but after a while discovered their dog with the bell-pull in his mouth, and ringing to be let in out of the cold.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of Tuesday says: "Six years ago Mr. Guyan Pfeffer, of this city, left for a trip to Key West, expecting to be absent but a short time. Time passed, and as nothing was heard from him, he was given up for dead. He was a landscape painter, a married man in good circumstances, and left a wife and several children. Yesterday his friends were surprised at the receipt of a telegram from New-York from him, stating that he had just arrived there in a vessel, and would start for Pittsburg immediately."

Speaking of the failure of many "star combinations" in the West, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The North-west and South have been fairly flooded with them for some time. They all take the same route, following each other through the country like a flock of sheep, one jumping over the fence because the other did. At Bloomington, which contains two theatres, there are no fewer than 52 dramatic combinations booked to make their appearance in succession. It is no wonder that the woods are full of distressed actors. Only a very few of the better companies, which visit the large cities, are clearing expenses."

SOUTHERN SEARCH FOR CAPITAL.

LETTERS FROM SENATORS HARRIS AND LAMAR ON THE PROPOSITION TO SEND SENATOR GORDON TO EUROPE.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Dec. 7.

Secretary McLaughlin, of the Merchants' Exchange, has received the following letters, which will be acted upon by the members in a day or two:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1877.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit the copy of a note from Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar to Hon. John B. Gordon, which explains itself. I agree with Col. Lamar in the opinion that the interests of the South can be greatly promoted by sending a proper special commissioner to Europe, who is identified and familiar with these interests, and who can make the various resources of the South thoroughly and well understood. Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is willing to accept this mission at the hands of the Boards of Trade and business men of the South if they desire it, and to enter upon its duties in the coming Spring or early Summer; and I hazard nothing in saying that the interests of the South will be ably represented by him, in the event of his election. He wishes no compensation, but if this duty is assigned him by the various Boards of Trade of the South, they must asses themselves to the extent of raising an ample fund to defray expenses. I submit the matter for your consideration, and such action as you may see proper to take in the premises.

Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

SENATOR LAMAR'S LETTER.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, Nov. 11.

My Dear General:

I have called here to see you about a matter of some importance to our people. I intended to talk it over, and as you are not at home I leave this memorandum on your table, so that you may give it some thought before I shall give you the talk. A very intelligent traveler, one who has occupied very conspicuous official positions abroad, has just urged upon me the importance of having in Europe a distinguished man in the interest of our cotton related ones there. He says, what we have frequently heard, that European capital (sick of Northern and Western investments in mines and railroads) is looking Southward, and that attention is being directed more especially to investments of cotton-spinning. The great drawback is our political perturbations and the supposed liability of our Southern communities to antitrust interference of Federal authority. The benignant and just "Policy" of the President is very reassuring to those apprehensions, and a public man from the South, connected with Southern politics, could, if he were accredited by the proper business men of the South, by going to Europe and making the proper efforts, give a great impetus in the tendency above alluded to. He was so complimentary as to suggest that I go in that capacity. But I happen to know that I am not the man. While in Europe I was consulted every day by Mason, Slidell, and our financial agents in London and Paris. The greatest obstacle in the way of the financial recognition of our Confederacy was the fact that our President was from Mississippi, to which the odium of repudiation was attached. I remember the chief man on 'Change told Mr. Mason: "Sir, you can not float your loan unless your Confederacy disavows the repudiation of Mississippi." Now, if I were to go there, my time would be more occupied in explaining this matter of repudiation than in pushing the enterprise. Why not you go? You are the very man. You can enter upon it with energy and enthusiasm; and then you come from a State which has a fine credit, and is already (outside of New-England) the third State of the Union in the number of its manufactories, and perhaps the most prosperous of any State in the Union in the condition of its manufacturing interests. Think of this thing, and write to some of your friends in Columbus, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, and Atlanta. I have friends in Mississippi to whom I will recommend you, and I can, through Prescot, put you in communication with Charleston people. Is not Buck, of New-Orleans, a great friend of yours? Write to him. LAMAR.

AMERICAN ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—The fourth annual meeting of the American Electrical Society was held here to-day. Representatives from every telegraphic and electrical society in the country were present. C. H. Haskins, the Vice-President, presided. About 107 old members were present, and some 30 new ones were elected. The reports showed the society to be in a flourishing condition as to finances, membership, prospects, and results. The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Anson Stager; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Haskins, Wright, Nelson, Gray, Booth, Dickey, and Pope; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Jones; Librarian, C. H. Wilson; Recording Secretary, C. S. Jones; Treasurer, E. B. Chandler. Resolutions were adopted cordially recommending to the President the appointment of C. H. Haskins, of Milwaukee, as the American Representative to the Paris Exposition, to the end that the telegraphic interest of the country may be properly represented at Paris.

The evening session was of unusual interest and importance. Several original papers were read and illustrated. The subjects of the telephone, Gray's way duplex, and atmospheric phenomena were fully discussed. Resolutions were adopted for an adjourned meeting to be held in May, at a place not yet determined. The interests of electric and telegraphic science are becoming so extended that an annual session does not meet the requirements of the society.

INSPECTING THE SUSPECTED "ESTELLE."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—United States Supervising Inspector Low and Local Inspectors Matthews, of New-York, and Harvey, of New-London, examined the suspected steam yacht Estelle, at Bristol, to-day. At their request, Capt. Carson, of the cutter, permitted the Estelle to get up steam and cruise about the harbor, with the Inspectors on board, who appeared to be satisfied with the speed of the boat, the pressure of steam, and the operation of her boilers. Their report will be made to the full Board of Inspectors early in January. The Estelle returned to her position under the guns of the cutter.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—The National Council of the Union League of America met to-day at the Merchants' Exchange, ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, in the chair. The old officers were re-elected. Speeches were made by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Gen. J. S. Negley, Pennsylvania; Capt. C. W. Godard, New-York; Robert Anderson, Esq., New-York, and others. A large amount of private business was transacted.

ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—The election for State Senator in Beaufort County, which includes several sea islands containing a large negro population, took place on Monday. Notwithstanding a vigorous Democratic canvass, J. W. Collins, the Republican candidate, was elected by 1,500 majority. This is the first election in this State this year which has been carried by the Republicans.

THE COAL OPERATORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—The committee appointed at the meeting of coal operators held on Tuesday to confer with Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad Company, will not wait on that gentleman until Saturday next. The committee consists of Messrs. Johns, Brenizer, Graef, Audenreid, and Hamourger, all gentlemen largely interested in coal shipping.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS INDICTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—James Hendrick, President, and Walter Brown, Secretary, of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury, in having sworn to a false statement of the condition of the company on the 23d of February last. They were arrested and held to bail.

SAVING A NEWARK BANK.

A LEGAL CHECK TO A RUN ON SAVINGS

CHANCELLOR RUNYON, OF NEW-JERSEY, TAKES THE NEWARK SAVINGS INSTITUTION UNDER THE CARE OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY—RESTRICTIONS UPON THE PAYMENT OF DEPOSITORS—ASSETS OF THE BANK DEPRECIATING EVER SINCE THE PANIC—ITS CONDITION ACCORDING TO THE LAST REPORT.

The Newark Savings Institution, the oldest savings bank in Newark, and hitherto accounted the soundest by all the people of that city, yesterday procured from the Court of Chancery, on a petition from its managers, an order whereby it can regulate the payment of its depositors and prevent the evils resulting from a "run." The policy of petitioning the Chancellor for relief was dictated by reports prejudicial to the bank which have been circulated ever since the People's Bank of Newark suspended, several weeks ago. These reports have caused the withdrawal daily of large amounts from the bank, such withdrawals being made mainly by the larger depositors, those most able to withstand loss in case loss was inevitable. Several days ago the managers of the Savings Institution, bearing in view the decrease of its deposits, and also the character of the people who demanded the return of their money, determined that some action was necessary to prevent the smaller depositors from suffering through having to wait for their money until funds could be realized upon the "long" securities. On Tuesday last $50,000 was drawn from the bank by agitated customers. This fact proved to the managers that the uneasiness respecting the condition of the institution was spreading, and that the existence of the bank and the welfare of the minor depositors were threatened. They should have held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, but they anticipated that session by holding one of a special character in the morning. At this meeting they discussed a petition to Chancellor Runyon for relief, and passed it unanimously. The document was long and comprehensive, reciting the circumstances that impelled the managers to seek assistance from the Judiciary. In the beginning it stated that the Newark Savings Institution was organized in February, 1847, and for 25 years did business with uninterrupted prosperity, steadily increasing the amount and number of its deposits and depositors. While the City of Newark grew rapidly, and financial prosperity prevailed generally, the deposits grew, until in the year 1872 the number of depositors had reached 25,000, and the aggregate of their deposits was $13,000,000. It was necessary for the managers to keep this large amount "so invested as to gain for the depositors as large a rate of interest as was consistent with the safety of the principal and with the anticipated demands of depositors for the withdrawal of their funds." In the effort to do this they were hampered by the peculiar financial situation of the time. They had already invested about one-third of the amount of the funds in their care in bonds and mortgages, and did not feel justified in continuing to make investments of that character, and to make increased investments in municipal or Government bonds would not yield enough to pay the rate of interest which the depositors had become accustomed to expect. More than this, the value of United States bonds having appreciated, efforts were made, which subsequently became successful, to fund the bonds at a reduced rate of interest. Investments in them were likely, therefore, to prove even less satisfactory than in the previous instance. The above facts, and the necessity under which the institution labored to pay an onerous annual tax to the State of New-Jersey, induced its managers to invest between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of the deposits in certain railroad bonds, and in loans secured by such bonds, which were then deemed abundantly secure, and were yielding a large rate of interest.

The panic of 1873, which happened shortly after the circumstances mentioned above, affected the railroad securities so purchased to such an extent that the interest upon them has ever since been in default in the words of the petition to the Chancellor, the assets of the Savings Institution have so depreciated in value "that the question whether any part of its large accumulated surplus will remain must depend upon the ultimate value of its railroad securities, and its ability to realize in full the large amount of mortgages in which its more permanent investments have been made, and which have been affected, though in a less degree, by the great fall in the value of real estate." As the financial depression continued after 1873, the managers of the bank reduced its rate of interest from time to time. The latest reduction was at the beginning of the present year, from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. During the five months between July last and the first of the current month the managers say that the institution has earned from its investments $215,000, which sum is now in its possession. By the end of the month $80,000 will become due to it for interest on Government bonds, and the aggregate of these two amounts will enable the institution to pay its depositors 2 per cent. as their semi-annual dividend. During the year, however, distrust has caused the reduction of the deposits to $10,800,000. The managers state that, leaving aside the interest due upon the defaulted railroad bonds, the assets of the institution are about $12,000,000. In addition to this there is said to be due the bank several hundred thousand dollars for interest accrued but unpaid.

To meet immediate demands of depositors the Managers can realize at once upon $2,000,000 of Government bonds and a large amount of other securities. If those securities were realized upon, and the funds derived from them paid out, the "long" securities would remain on hand, and would either have to be sacrificed or retained for months, the poorer depositors suffering meanwhile for their money. If they were sold for what they would bring still greater suffering would be entailed upon the best class of Newark's citizens—hard-working people, upon whose homes the Savings Institution holds mortgages to the aggregate amount of over $4,000,000. The managers of the bank say in concluding their petition that they are opposed to allowing one class of depositors advantage over another, as they believe the assets are the property of depositors in proportion to their deposits, just as are the earnings of the institution; and that depositors are bound to submit to any restrictions as to payment the Court of Chancery may impose. Believing that upon the payment of the January interest a run of a ruinous character would be made upon the bank, unless checked in advance, they asked the Chancellor to:

1. That an order may be made requiring that only such dividend shall be paid to depositors on the 1st day of January next as shall be authorized by the order of the court.

2. That an order may be made restraining the institution from paying to any depositor, and any depositor from demanding more than 18 per cent. of his deposit until the further order of the court, which amount may be required and paid at any time thereafter on demand.

3. That the institution be required by the order of the court to abstain from disposing of any of its assets beyond the said 18 per cent., except with the approval of the court or some Master to be designated for that purpose.

4. That an order may be made permitting the same institution to provide from all deposits hereafter made and until further order of the court, shall be treated as special deposits and invested only in the bonds of this State or City of Newark, or of the United States, and that separate accounts thereof be kept and the actual interest received from such investments, after deducting necessary expenses, be paid as dividends on such deposits, and that such deposits shall not be subject to any restrictions as to payment, except such as are imposed by the by-laws heretofore adopted.

5. That the future administration of the said trust shall be under the control of the court so long as shall be deemed necessary to protect the interests and insure the permanency and prosperity of the institution.

6. That concurrently therewith this honorable court will cause such examination to be made into the affairs of said institution and the situation and nature of its assets as your Honor may deem necessary as a basis for the future action of the court.

The petition, the points of which are summarized above, was signed by A. Q. Keasby & Sons and Cortlandt Parker as counsel, and was sworn to by Daniel Dodd, President, and William D. Carter, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newark Savings Institution. The names of the 10 managers are signed as concurring in the petition. The petition was presented to Chancellor Runyon early yesterday morning. He gave it precedence of all other business, and, after several hours' labor, made the order petitioned for, and delivered an opinion, in which he reviewed the grounds of the petition, coming to the conclusion "that the institution is a public trustee of the funds in its hands belonging to its depositors, and that the administration thereof is under the control of the court, and that the facts set forth in said petition justify the exercise of such control, in order to secure equality in the distribution and payment of said funds, and to enable the managers to administer their trust in such manner as, if practicable, to secure the depositors against ultimate loss, and promote the permanency and efficiency of the institution."

As soon as notice was given of the application of the institution to the Chancellor for assistance, excitement began to spread throughout Newark. The Savings Institution had from the time of its creation the very soundest reputation, and when the mass of the citizens heard of the strait into which it had been forced they determined, without reflection, that matters were at the very worst. Rumors of embezzlements and defalcations were spread, and crowds gathered in the banking-house, No. 804 Broad-street, made up of people anxious to withdraw their money, but in greater part by curiosity-mongers. The officers and clerks had a hard time to explain the situation to applicants for their deposits. A circular was issued reciting what had been done, and why, yet a large number of frightened depositors withdrew the 18 per cent. allotted to them, thus forfeiting the interest to fall due within a short time. A reassurance gratifying to the officers of the Institution was the fact that, notwithstanding the prevailing sentiment of distrust, several new special accounts were opened with it.

Mr. Daniel Dodd, the President of the Savings Institution, told a reporter of THE TIMES last evening that the bank could easily have realized $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 upon its cash securities, and could have thus met all demands upon it for several months. In the end, however, the less shrewd and more feeble depositors in Newark, and those residing at a distance, would suffer from the pursuit of such a course. He said that the railroad securities whose interest was in default, were bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. These were purchased in 1872, when money flowed fast into the Savings Institution, and the difficulty was how to invest it. The bonds were then regarded high, and it was the example of such conservative financiers as Peter Duryea, William B. Aspinwall, P. P. Huntington, the Astors, the late President of the State Bank of New-Jersey, that induced the managers to purchase them. And the purchase, said Mr. Dodd, was not made until after long and patient thought and investigation. The value of the bonds cannot be ascertained at present, as they are not in the market. Once in a while a lot left as collateral for a loan are sold under foreclosure, but as they are usually bought in by the lender, the price paid for them cannot be quoted as an indication of their value. One thing is certain, said Mr. Dodd, that the men who purchased the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in 1872 for permanent investment will not sell them now. Mr. Dodd considered that under the circumstances now existing, the Savings Institution will be preserved from ruin, and the depositors from loss.

Mr. William D. Carter, the Secretary and Treasurer, gave same account of the difficulties as did Mr. Dodd. He denied that the Institution owns any Central New-Jersey stock or bonds, and he showed that wide-spread distress would be caused in Newark if the institution was forced to call in its $4,000,000 of loans upon real estate in that City and vicinity. No statement of the securities in which the funds of the bank are invested could be procured last night. The following is a copy of its last annual report:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,213,422 46
Loans on collateral security	1,485,270 38
Bonds of municipal and State corporations	4,494,438 20
Real estate, (banking house)	166,076 53
Real estate, (bought under foreclosure)	53,288 49
United States bonds, par value	3,200,000 00
Cash on hand	339,041 82
Total	$13,951,567 88
Less amount due banks and bankers	500,000 00
Balance	$13,451,567 88
Interest due and accrued Jan. 1, not included in above	$274,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, 1877	$12,720,142 51
Dividend due Jan. 23, 1877	364,717 78
Balance to credit of profit and loss	366,707 59
Total	$13,451,567 88

The bank building, which is valued in the above report at $166,076 53, is a five-story brown-stone edifice standing on a plot of ground on Broad-street, the principal thoroughfare of Newark. It has a frontage of 66 feet and a depth of 110 feet. The bank and safe-deposit vaults in it cost about $30,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the estimate placed upon the building is probably not exaggerated. The character of the mortgage loans may be inferred from the fact the Savings Institution has only had to buy in under foreclosure real-estate valued at $53,208 49.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Directors of the Dime Savings Bank, in Newark, met yesterday afternoon, and gave notice that it should avail itself of the clause contained in its charter, and pay no further deposits without three months' notice. This action was taken as a precautionary measure.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Vocal Society of New-York is to give its first concert this season at Chickering Hall to-night.

"La Papillonne," known to English playgoers as "Taming a Butterfly," will be acted at the Théâtre Français, this evening.

"La Reine Indigo," one of Strauss' newest operas bouffes, will be brought out by Mlle. Aimée and her company, at the Lyceum Theatre, to-morrow evening.

Mr. William Burroughs, brother of the late Claude Burroughs, is to personate *Maurice de Saxe* in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" during Mme. Modjeska's representations at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Mr. F. A. Mollenhauer will give a concert in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, this evening, with the co-operation of Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Henry Mollenhauer, Miss Susie L. Tooker, Miss Ida Mollenhauer, and other artists.

The first of Mr. Thomas' series of extra public rehearsals may be attended at Steinway Hall this afternoon. The "Eroica" symphony is to be the *pièce de résistance* of the programme, and Master Lichtenberg and Miss Wilde will interpret solo numbers.

The performance at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-morrow evening, will take the shape of a benefit for Miss Mary Anderson. The second and third acts of "Ingomar" and the second and third acts of "Guy Mannering," with the poem of "Fonteney," which Miss Dargon will recite, are to constitute the material of the representation.

Mr. Albert J. Hubbard gave a concert in Steinway's smaller hall yesterday afternoon. Mr Hubbard is a young gentleman who appears to have devoted some years to the study of the piano without producing better results than a cramped style and a uniformly heavy touch can afford. His execution, yesterday, was wanting in feeling, in freedom, and in quality and variety of tone.

Miss Lydia Thompson sails for England on Saturday, in company with several of the artists of the troupe bearing her name. Her place will be filled at the Eagle Theatre by Miss Eme Roseau, who will appear there in the burlesque of "Oxygen" on Saturday afternoon and evening. The burlesque-pantomime to be re-presented during the holiday season, with Mr. Willie Edouin as *Clown*, will be entitled "Babes in the Wood; or, Who killed Cock Robin?"

The first concert given by the Philharmonic Society of Staten Island, this season, takes place in Association Hall, New-Brighton, to-morrow evening. Miss Drasdil, Master Lichtenberg, and a double quartet of instrumentalists will interpret a most interesting programme, to include Fuchs' serenade No. 2—first time in America—Gade's "Novelletten," Opus 58, Handel's "Largo," and sundry other good things. The proceedings will be opened with an address by Hon. George W. Curtis.

FOREIGN MENTION.

"The Flying Dutchman" has proved a flat failure at Bologna—so the *Trovatore* newspaper, at least, avers.

Signor Bardi, one of the two *primi tenori* of the Havana Opera Company, died a fortnight ago of yellow fever.

Herr Goldschmidt's new oratorio "The Seven Capital Sins," is to be produced at the Berlin Opera-house, Dec. 22.

Herr Hans Richter is now second *chef* at the Vienna Opera, his only superior being Herr Hellmesberger, conductor at the Court.

The revival of M. Gounod's "Cinq-Mars" at the Paris Opera has not proved over successful, and further novelties are in progress.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, called "The Sorcerer," appears to be decidedly successful at the Gaiety Theatre, in London.

The Intendant of the Berlin Opera has definitely declined to pay Mme. Patti's entrepreneur the exorbitant sums demanded for her services.

"Hernani" has been revived at the Théâtre Français, with extraordinary success. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt is *Doña Sol*, M. Worms, *Charles V.*, and M. Mounet-Sully, *Hernani*.

WALTZING FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Since Mr. Cartier accomplished the feat of waltzing seven hours without stopping he has had many imitators in private, but until last evening no one had been bold enough to hazard the experiment in public. Mr. Samuel Baron, a pupil of Prof. Sause, last night exhibited his powers of endurance by waltzing eight hours continuously at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street. Mr. Baron is a man of slender build, weighing only 120 pounds, and is 5 feet 3 inches in height. He was attired in evening dress, and commenced waltzing at precisely 6 P. M. His first partner was Mr. T. J. James, who accompanied him 23 minutes, giving place to Miss Fanny Kemingsburg, who held out for 20 minutes. Mr. L. Jones relieved the lady, and after 18 minutes' work Prof. Sause relieved Mr. Jones, and waltzed for 1 hour and 15 minutes, the longest time accomplished by any of Mr. Baron's partners. When Mr. Baron had male partners he assumed the position usually taken by ladies, and thus rested himself considerably. When he commenced waltzing there were few spectators present, but by 10 o'clock the seats were all occupied and the floor was thronged with waltzers. At that hour Mr. Baron showed no signs of fatigue. He refrained from drinking as much as possible, and took his first refreshment, consisting of a small quantity of brandy and soda, at 9:20 o'clock. After this he took small pieces of ice were occasionally given him to allay his thirst. Various partners waltzed with Mr. Baron from 5 to 30 minutes each, until 10:15 o'clock, when Prof. Sause again took his place at the waltzer's side, and accompanied him until 11 P. M., when a lady partner was chosen. Prof. Cartier and his wife were present during the greater part of the evening, and danced almost continuously. When the hour of midnight arrived, a tremendous cheering announced the hour, at which the intrepid waltzer first looked astonished, then smiled, and quickened his pace, to show that he was not fatigued.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Baron took Miss Sause for a partner, and retained her till after 1 o'clock, when the crowd of spectators, which had been largely augmented after the close of the theatres, thronged to see the finish, and cheered him uproariously. During the latter part of the waltz Mr. Baron drank champagne copiously, which stimulated him immensely. At 1:40 o'clock Prof. Sause became Mr. Baron's partner, and remained with him until 1:55 o'clock, when he took Miss Fanny Kennisberg, a Miss of probably 15 years, and waltzed at a rapid rate until two minutes past the hour.

The judges were Messrs. George B. Tuttle, James M. Jones, and George Duncan.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

NO PROGRESS IN FORMING A NEW MINISTRY —INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT WITH A DEPUTATION OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES OF THE VOSGES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A deputation of Senators and Deputies from the Department of the Vosges and the City of Nancy today presented a memorial to President MacMahon relative to the depression of trade, and entreated him to place himself in direct communication with the Moderate Republicans. The Marshal was much affected, and declared he had no personal ambition, was indifferent a ike in regard to the Comte de Chambord, the Comte do Paris, and the Prince Imperial, and would maintain republican institutions until 1880. He assured the deputation that he was actuated by the best intentions, and would do nothing that was not dictated by his conscience and the interests of the country.

The uncertainty as to the formation of a Cabinet continues. The *Français* asserts that negotiations have been broken off. The *Défense* declares that the Batbie Cabinet will be gazetted to-morrow. It is asserted that some influential members of the Left favor the resumption of the Dufaure negotiations, and are disposed to make concessions as to the choice of Ministers, if the principle of Ministerial responsibility is once admitted. The *Union* (Legitimist) urges a fresh attempt at reconciliation with the Left. A meeting of the Republican Union was held to-day and reaffirmed the resolve not to vote any portion of the Budget so long as the national wishes are not completely satisfied.

The *Dix Neuvième Siècle* speaks of the possibility of President MacMahon's impeachment on several grounds. The Clerical organ, *Défense*, says: "The Senate's refusal to sanction dissolution would release President MacMahon from his promises, and leave him free to retire. The *Défense*, however, hopes that President MacMahon will not be eager to seize such an opportunity, and thinks his devotion to the country will suggest to him a loftier and firmer resolution.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Welsh, the new American Minister, left Liverpool by the Pullman train at noon yesterday. A number of gentlemen witnessed his departure, and a band played the "Star-spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." He arrived at St. Pancras Station at 6 o'clock in the evening, where he was received by Mr. Pierrepont, the retiring Minister; the Secretary of the Legation, and a few Americans.

Parliament has been further prorogued till Jan. 17.

The steam-ship Caspian, which sailed from Liverpool Wednesday for Halifax and Baltimore, took $50,000 in specie.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1877.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the Collector of Customs at New-York, which will be promulgated to all the ports, removing the restriction on the importation of cattle and hides from South America when shipped direct from that country to the United States, it having been ascertained that no cattle disease at present exists in South America.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: J. C. Bancroft Davis, to be Judge of the Court of Claims, (vice Loring retired.) And the following to be Postmasters: William A. Brand, at Urbana, Ohio; C. Hibbs, at Portsmouth, Ohio. The nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis, late Minister to Berlin, is intended to supply the vacancy which will exist in the Court of Claims on the 1st of January next, when the resignation of Jud e Loring will take effect. He was appointed nearly 20 years ago, and is 76 years of age. He therefore comes under the law which provides that a United States Judge may retire at the end of 10 years after the date of his commission, and, having attained the age of 70 years, receiving the same salary as was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was for a short time this afternoon before the House Committee on Military Affairs, and gave his views relative to affairs on the Rio Grande border. The most important remark he made was that there was no danger of war unless by accidental collision. He also testified that within the last year there had been one raid of marauders into Mexico from the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and in reply to a question stated that he had not advised the issuance of the order for our forces to pursue Mexicans across the river into Mexico. It was decided to-day that the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hunting, Debrill, Bragg, White, and Marsh shall continue the investigation during the recess of Congress.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The sales-rooms of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 37 Union-square, are now devoted to the wholesale trade, the retailing department having been relinquished to Mr. Theodore B. Starr at his new store on Fifth-avenue. The work of this company is known throughout the country for its durability, its extreme beauty, and its solid worth. Nothing cheap and showy bears the trade-mark of the Gorham Company. They are silversmiths, workers in the solid metal, and even their plated ware has all the marks of the work of the silversmith upon it. None but experts could distinguish the "Gorham plate" from the real silver. It presents the same fine surface, the same artistic finish, and the ring it gives when struck is the same as that given by silver. These qualities are due to the composition of the hard metal upon which the plating is laid, and to the hand-work done upon it by the most skillful artisans in the trade. The extent to which the requirements of the art work will be put is left to demand only, and the demand for electro-plate of the most elaborate workmanship, regardless of expense, is now growing at a rate that promises to obliterate all distinction of caste between surface and solid silver. One of the most massive, elegant, and imposing table services ever manufactured in this country will be seen at these sales-rooms. Rich and elaborate sets in *repoussé* are also beginning to be sold, the hand-work alone more than doubling the price of the goods, and making them more expensive than average solid silverware. This work is said to be more difficult than in solid silver, and requires not only the best silver artisans, but an extra amount of their time and pains. The struck borders and ornaments which have heretofore been thought good enough by the economical purchasers of electro-plate, look very cheap in contrast with the novel hand-wrought goods. It is only within two or three years that such goods have begun to find a market to warrant regular production. In silver goods the Gorham Company probably keep a larger stock than any house in the trade. All their ware is of sterling purity, 925.1000 fine, and stamped with their trade-mark. It displays a wide variety of beautiful styles of chromatic ornamentation, inlaying with niello enamel and the most delicate tints of color. Such a choice of valuable hand-wrought fancy pieces, appropriate for bridal and holiday presents, as may be found in the sales-rooms of this company, is almost without a parallel. The display itself is one of the sights of the City.

ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY.

The third annual dinner of members of Alpha Delta Phi resident in New-York and vicinity will be served at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, at 7 P. M. Present indications promise a very large attendance of members, and it is the purpose of the committee to make it every way a joyful occasion for all. Tickets will be furnished by Mr. George N. Hale, No. 7 Beekman-street, upon application, the price being fixed at $6. Previous to the dinner on the afternoon of the same day, a new chapter of the society is to be instituted by the initiation of members of a prominent college. Those who wish to attend will be informed of the place of the initiation upon notifying to Mr. Hale. The committee which has both affairs in charge consists of Hon. John Jay, Joseph H. Choate, David W. Judd, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Russell Sturgis, Jr., Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, John N. Whiting, and Hon. Horatio N. Twombly.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Fanny F. Robinson, eldest daughter of President Robinson, of Brown University, died yesterday.

Rev. J. L. Conrau, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, at New-Brighton, died at his residence at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, LL. D., a venerable citizen and eminent scientist, died at his home in East Rockport, Ohio, at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, at the ripe age of 84 years.

Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, State Senator, and an extensive commentator, writer, and editor of law publications, died suddenly at Salem, Mass., yesterday morning, of heart disease, aged 68 years.

A few days ago there died in Vienna, at the age of 77, Count Carlo Valieri, the last descendant of the family of Marino Falieri, the famous Doge of Venice. In consequence of the seizure of Venice by Napoleon I., the parents of the deceased Count were obliged, after confiscation of their property, to leave their home. They then settled in Vienna, where Count Carlo Valieri spent the greater part of his life

ONE MORE DEFALCATION.

TWO REPUTABLE LAWYERS ABSCOND

THE LAW AND COLLECTING AGENCY OF HILDRETH & TIGHE BROKEN UP—LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT FROM $40,000 TO $200,000, AND NO ASSETS—NEITHER PARTNER TO BE FOUND—THEIR FAMILIES LEFT DESTITUTE.

Many years ago Mr. John H. Watson, a wealthy gentleman and large real estate owner, established a collection agency in this City. Subsequently he associated with him two young lawyers—one his nephew, Watson J. Hildreth, and the other, James M. Tighe, a well-known resident of Brooklyn. In January, 1876, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Watson retiring. Since then the business has been carried on by Hildreth & Tighe at No. 291 Broadway, over the Tradesmen's National Bank. Their customers have been among the better class of houses, and they have had claims placed in their hands for collection averaging $300,000 a year. They also did a law business. Their offices were large and handsomely furnished. Hildreth lived in good style at No. 364 Lexington-avenue, with his wife and two children. He was a prominent member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and bore an excellent reputation. Tighe, who is much the older of the two, is also married, and has a family. He resided in Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was also a member of a prominent Episcopal Church in that city, and was, in like manner, highly respected. About three weeks ago Barton & Co., dealers in sporting goods at No. 339 Broadway, gave the firm four drafts to collect, and soon afterward, becoming suspicious that all was not right, went to Hildreth and asked whether the money had been received. Hildreth answered that it had not. Barton & Co. then wrote to the persons on whom the drafts had been made, and received answers that the money had been forwarded some time before. In the meantime, on Dec. 6, Hildreth & Tighe made an assignment to David Gentil, a painter, doing business at No. 602 Sixth-avenue, and immediately disappeared. A number of the creditors of the concern, including Baxter, Bell & Company, paints, No. 18 Murray-street; Alexander Agar, stationery, No. 110 William-street; Mitchell, Vance & Co., bronzes, No. 836 Broadway; James T. Burns & Co., millinery, No. 33 Union-square; L. Steinhardt, silks, No. 46 Howard-street, and Barton & Co., have formally petitioned for Mr. Gentil's removal, and to throw the concern into bankruptcy. Detectives have also been employed to discover the whereabouts of the missing men, and it is said that several orders of arrest on charges of embezzlement have been granted against them. One of the detectives reports that he has found a clue which leads him to the conclusion that Hildreth has gone to Europe and Tighe to the West. Both men have left their families behind and apparently unprovided for. Mrs. Hildreth and Mrs. Tighe do not know where their husbands have gone. Mrs. Hildreth says her husband told her that his was a simple case of bankruptcy, and that it was necessary to be out of the way for a few days until matters could be fixed up. She evidently believes him. Mrs. Tighe and her family, which includes two grown-up sons, are prostrated by the terrible news.

The amount of the embezzlement was reported on the streets yesterday at $200,000. Mr. Gentil, the Assignee, said, however, that he believed this statement to be greatly exaggerated. From an investigation of the books he believed that it would amount to about $40,000, perhaps a little more. No entries, however, had been made in the cash-book or ledger since July last. The only assets discoverable were some outstanding bills of costs in *suit a bona* cases, of an aggregate face value of about $500, but probably of no real value, and about $100 worth of office furniture, the greater part of the furniture in the office being the property of other persons. The house on Lexington-avenue is in Mrs. Hildreth's name, and is mortgaged for $13,000—all it is worth. Mr. Tighe has no property of any kind. There had been a balance of $400 or $500 in the Tradesmen's Bank, but that was withdrawn just previous to the assignment. The books other than the cash-book and ledger are written to date, and show numerous credits where no payments have been made, extending over a period of several months. Mr. Gentil said that he had only a business acquaintance with Hildreth and Tighe, and had himself been a sufferer through them to a small extent. He was anxious to be released from his position as Assignee.

The late book-keeper of the firm, when interrogated yesterday, said that he did not think either partner carried off with him much of the embezzled funds. The trouble was, he said, that they had been living at an annual expense of $20,000 on an income of about $8,000. He had been aware for several months that they had been running behind, but he did not dream of anything of this kind happening. He lost by their flight $50 in salary. He had not seen Mr. Tighe since the 4th inst., two days before the assignment, when that gentleman entered the office hastily, snatched a bundle of papers and ran out. Mr. Hildreth was last in the office on Nov. 30.

The case was the topic of exciting interest down town yesterday. One gentleman in speaking of it made the remark that it served the swindled merchants right. "They pay large sums," he said, "and take all possible precautions to ascertain the standing of those who desire to purchase goods before giving credit, yet they intrust the collection of such amounts as $200,000 to other persons who are practically irresponsible, having no capital, without an inquiry."

HALE AND HIS PIANOS.

THE MAN WHO CAN NEITHER BE BLOWN, BURNED, NOR SLANDERED INTO OBSCURITY —HE HAS REVOLUTIONIZED THE PIANO TRADE OF THE WORLD, AND ACHIEVED A MIGHTY SUCCESS—HOW HE HAS SOUNDED THE DEATH-KNELL OF SWINDLING PRICES.

If a man has a big brain and heart, and if he has learned to do or make something which everybody wants, he can no more be held down by adverse fortune than Niagara can be made to run up hill. This fact is clinched right home in noticing the remarkable way in which Joseph P. Hale, monarch of the piano business in America, triumphs over every assault of perverse fate.

To see in a single night his mammoth factory swept to fiery ruin would have discouraged almost any man. To have been immediately assailed by envious and jealous business competitors, eager to take advantage of, and by malicious revenge add to, his misfortune by their calumnies against his name and credit would have completed the disheartenment of any ordinary mortal. But Mr. Hale, besides not being one of the sort of men to stay crushed, was too well assured of the stability of his reputation among music-lovers the world over, and he buckled at his work again as vigorously as ever.

The result is amazing—it would be so if it were any other man than the indomitable Hale. Within a few weeks' time he has put a large temporary factory in the briskest kind of running order, and is shipping his admirable instruments at the rate of some 10 a day to his busy agents all over the country. Meanwhile, the men who make fancy-priced pianos tear their hair with rage, and wonder if a tornado or earthquake were to hit Hale good and square it would bother him any. Instead of applying practical common sense to the business, as he has done for years, they still grope in the old tracks. They invest all they can beg or borrow in hiring concertizing musicians to play their pianos up and down the land. They build costly and useless halls to advertise themselves. They get up gorgeous exhibits at international fairs, and squander money freely to secure worthless and fraudulent "medals" and "diplomas." Some of them are now scraping funds together, and have had their agents in the field abroad, for a grand charge on the judges at the Paris Exhibition next year. All of this vain outlay they seek to make up by demanding for each one of their pianos from two to three times the cost of manufacture. In the flush days preceding the panic that sort of nonsense was swallowed. People then paid cheerfully 200 or 300 per cent. extra for a pretentious name. They don't do it any more. It is the pianos they want now, not the name.

Joseph P. Hale at the very outset made his pianos of the best possible materials, and with every improvement known to the art. Then he put them at a slight advance on cost, and destiny did the rest. It built up for him a magnificent reputation, and sent his superb instruments into every nook and corner of the country. So when destructive conflagration and sneaking calumny came, they could not retard him. He will, in a few months, occupy a rebuilt establishment in this City larger and more complete than before, with a capacity for producing fifty pianos a day.

So perfectly are Hale's pianos made that other manufacturers often buy a large number of them, mark their own names thereon, and send them out to their agents and the public to be sold at double the price he charges. The very pianos that are offered under some celebrated name, at a monstrous price, are often right from the Hale factories, and exactly the same as those which he sells at reasonable figures. Of course he checks this evil whenever he hears of a case, but if a cash order comes to him for a thousand pianos, he cannot always tell who is the real party behind it. Thus it happens that many so-called manufacturers get hold of his instruments, put their own high-sounding names on them, and inform the world that these are the famous pianos for which they have received such stacks of "medals" and "honorable mentions," and which can consequently only be sold at a big price.

The most responsible agents in all large cities joined hands some years ago with Mr. Hale in this noble work of carrying the divine art of music into every home. Thousands of these pianos have found their way to every city, town, and village, and the call is still for more.

Mr. Hale is now perfecting new scales that will surpass in richness and volume all previous triumphs of the piano-making art, signal as they have been. There is no such word as "rest" in his dictionary. He is always doing something bigger and better than has ever been done before. To make the finest pianos in the world, to sell them one-half to two-thirds lower than other makers charge for their inferior concerns, and to leave his sales amount to more than those of all other manufacturers combined, have been the unvarying determinations of his life. He has always done this, and, so long as he lives, always will.—*Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

THE HURON DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Signal Service observer at the wreck of the Huron reports as follows: "Lieut.-Commander Green's party left for Norfolk at 1 o'clock hour last night. Baker's divers have been at work for the past two days, and are still working on the wreck, but have recovered nothing of value."

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12.—The *Times* says: "Reports which have been current for weeks past of crookedness in the Darrall-Acklen contest in the Third Congressional District have developed into something more than mere rumors. The United States District Attorney has filed criminal information against George B. Loud, charging him with inducing an officer, by illegal means, to violate his duty in regard to a certificate as to the result of the election in the Parish of Iberville for Representative in Congress in the Third Congressional District. According to the evidence on which the information is based, George B. Loud was instrumental in having about 1,000 ballots, on which was the name of Darrall, abstracted from the ballot-boxes of the Parish of Iberville, and about that number with the name of Acklen upon them, placed in the boxes, thus changing the result of the election. It is claimed that this change was discovered when the ballots were recounted under an order of the Congressional Committee to take testimony. Two or three of the parties who, it is said, assisted in this transaction have made statements of the part which they took in it. Loud was, under the Kellogg Administration, District Superintendent of Education."

THE TENNESSEE STATE DEBT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.—In submitting to the Legislature correspondence from parties representing a very large number of Tennessee bonds, expressing a willingness to take 50 cents on a compromise of the State debt, Gov. Porter concludes his Message as follows; "I appeal to the General Assembly to rescue the State from its peril and to preserve something of its credit. The people of Tennessee are not prepared to learn the full lesson of repudiation. They are still sensible of the responsibility resting upon them of maintaining the good name impressed upon the State by so many of her sons. The time has been when the prestige of Tennessee and the high standard of her commercial credit made all of her sons proud of their nativity. Do not let us turn our backs upon this honorable history."

NEW-JERSEY STATE GRANGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The New-Jersey State Grange is in annual session in this city. About 300 delegates are present. The proceedings are entirely private, and look to a reform in the State school system, legislation, and taxation. Committees have been appointed on each of these subjects. A grand reunion will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening. A number of the delegates are ladies, who take part in the discussions.

ARREST OF A WHISKY DISTILLER.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Andrew Cochran, who, with several other persons, was indicted by the Grand Jury two years ago for alleged frauds against the Government to a large amount, in the manufacture of distilled liquors at Tippecanoe, Ohio, was arrested by the United States Marshal near that place to-day. He had avoided arrest at the time of his indictment by going to Canada.

A NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 12.—Rev. S. L. Harris, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, was to-day unanimously elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Quincy.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

Absolute purity, mellowed by age; Dr. Underhill's Croton Point Wines, vintage of 1864, is now being sold by druggists.—*Exchange.*

Ex-President Martin Van Buren was made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—*Exchange.*

The Dead Cannot be Raised,

Nor if your lungs are half wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It is, however, unequaled as a tonic and alterative, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption. Its great reputation in curing pimples, blotches, and tumors, is due to its resolvent properties. In order to "know thyself" fully, procure a copy of the People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of nearly one thousand pages. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Price, post-paid, $1 50. Address the author, R.V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

MALTBY'S NORFOLK OYSTERS less than 10 cents a pound, actual weight, dry meat. No. 41 Harrison and No. 76 Cortlandt sts. Brooklyn, at No. 91 Court-st.—*Advertisement.*

Mississquoi Spring Water.

This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In the diseases of the kidneys and bladder, it gives instantaneous relief. For sale by all prominent druggists. A fresh supply

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	42	Resin, bbls.	1,497
B. E. Peas, bags.	10	Pitch, bbls.	84
B. W. Flour, pks.	470	Oil, bbls.	50
Beans, bbls.	106	Oil-cake, pks.	929
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Oil, Lard, bbls.	60
Broom-corn, bales.	126	Provisions, bags.	274
Cotton, bales.	9,041	Pecans, pks.	114
Cot.-seed-oil, bbls.	75	Pork, pks.	282
Copper, cakes.	160	Beef, pks.	145
Eggs, pks.	885	Cut-meats, pks.	4,316
Flour, bbls.	26,114	Lard, tcs.	4,899
Corn-meal, bbls.	32	Lard, kegs.	50
Corn-meal, bags.	46	Butter, pks.	3,103
Wheat, bushels.	26,110	Cheese, pks.	10,671
Corn, bushels.	33,168	Dressed Hogs, No.	359
Oats, bushels.	7,860	Quicksilver, flasks.	50
Rye, bushels.	6,880	Rice, tcs.	144
Malt, bushels.	2,114	Sugar, hhds.	14
Barley, bushels.	8,600	Spelter, pcs.	671
Oat-meal, bbls.	280	Skins, bales.	70
Oat-meal, bags.	1,000	Starch, pks.	153
Flax-seed, bags.	250	Stearine, pks.	75
Grease, pks.	151	Tallow, pks.	3138
Grass-seed, bags.	114	Tow, bales.	58
Hides, No.	1,116	Tea, pks.	3
Hides, dry, bales.	747	Tobacco, hhds.	478
Hops, bales.	427	Tobacco, pkgs.	539
Leather, sides.	14,018	Whisky, bbls.	284
Molasses, bbls.	5,830	Wool, bales.	1,398
Spirits Turp., bbls.	300		

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately inquired for at former prices, with sales reported of 1,924 bags by the Hailey, here, on private terms; 600 bags by the Alvington, at New-Orleans, at 18¾c., gold, for fair; 1,500 bags by the Chesney at 18¾c., gold, for fully fair....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here estimated at 470 hhds. Cuba, 1,100 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,416 hhds. English Islands, and 4,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Inactive; Spirits Turpentine quoted at 32½c. Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet to-day, with December deliveries at the close at 13⅛c.@13¼c.....Refined, in cases, in less request; quoted at 18½c.@17c. for standard brands, nearby delivery....Crude quiet; quoted at 8c. in bulk, and 10¾c., in shipping order....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for December delivery, quoted at 13¼c.....And at Baltimore, Refined, for December, quoted at 13¼c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 30,000 bbls. United, $1 85⅝@$1 88⅛, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been inactive for early delivery, closing nearly....Sales reported of no important lots; new quoted at $13 37½ for inspected, and $13 12½ for uninspected, with old at $13.....Other kinds unsettled.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess moderately active; December option quoted nominal; January, $12 95@$13; February, $13 2½@13 10; March, $13 15, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls., January option, at $12 95@$13; 500 bbls. February, at $13; and 2,500 bbls., March, at $13 15.....Dressed Hogs depressed and with City quoted down 5c.@5½c.; fancy Pigs at 5¾c.; Western Hogs at 5¼c.@5½c.....Cut-meats quiet at former figures.....Sales include 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 6½c.@6⅝c., (very light do. at 7¼c.,) and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range. Also 500 bxs. Clear Bellies at 7¼c.....Of Bacon, sales 20 bxs. City Long Clear at 6¾c.; and 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear for December and January delivery at 6¾c. And for Western delivery, 3,000 bxs. do. do. at 6⅝c.....Western Steam Lard active, but closed weak in price.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. prime now at $8 8c.; and 500 tcs., to arrive, at $8 37½.....And for Western delivery, 500 tcs. for export on private terms.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard fairly active, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close down to $8 32½; January, $8 32½; February, $8 40@$8 42½; March, $8 50.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., December, at $8 32½@$8 35, (500 tcs. for export;) 5,500 tcs., January, at $8 35@$8 35; 4,000 tcs., February, at $8 37½@$8 45, and 1,750 tcs., March, at $8 47½@$8 50.....City Steam and Kettle in moderate request; quoted at the close at $8 30.....Sales, 75 tcs. at $8 30.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $8 12½.....Refined Lard in fair demand and firm for Continent quoted for early delivery, at the close, at $8 77½@$8 80; choice do., for the West Indies, at $8 62½@$8 75, with sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent, part at $8 77½.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted steady, within the previous range, but not active.....Tallow has been in light demand; quoted at $7 50@$7 50¾ for prime City, with sales reported of 50,000 lb. at $7 50@$7 62½, as to quality.....Stearine dull, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $8 70@$8 80; City at $8 75@$8 85.....Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed Oil in moderate request, and prices somewhat easier, quoted at 54½c.@56c. January at 52c.@53c.; February at 51c.@51 2c.; March at 49c.@50 2c.; first half of 1878 at 49c.@50c.....Sales, 200 bbls., February, at 51½c.; and 400 bbls., March, at 50c.....Western Oil-seed dull at 43½.

RICE—Has been moderately active, with fair to strictly choice Carolina at from 6¾@7; Louisiana at $6@$6 75, ₱ 100 lb.....Rangoon quoted at $3 25@$3 37½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and in bond at $3 87½@$4, gold, ₱ 100 lb. Stock estimated at 8,000 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand on a steady basis as to values.....Sales reported of 80 hhds. and 3,100 bags Centrifugal part at 8c., 250 hhds. and refining Cuba, at 7¾c.; 300 hhds. and 460 bags Molasses Sugar at 6¼c.@7c.....We quote fair Refining Cuba 7⅜c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to very good Centrifugal Grocery, 7⅞c.@8c. No. 12 Havana, 7½c.; Centrifugal stock at 7⅛c.@8¼c.; Manila bags, 6¼c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugars, 6⅜c.@6¾c. Melado, 4c.@6c., ₱ lb.....Refined Sugars have been in request, including Cut-loaf at 9⅞c.@9¾c.; Crushed at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Powdered at 9¼c.; Granulated at 9⅛c.; Soft White at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Soft Yellow at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.....The movements in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Trcs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1877	32,959	17,279	195,772	13
Receipts since	7,407	4,866	5,098	130
Sales since	9,020	3,588	24,410	130
Stock Dec. 12, 1877	31,346	18,557	172,460	13
Stock Dec. 14, 1876	12,549	15,491	96,511	2,192

WHISKY—Dull at $1 10. Sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat freer movement was reported in the general market, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, on a rather more liberal offering of accommodation. For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 450 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce; 75 pks. light Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.; 1,100 bxs. Scythe Stones, (contract made several days ago,) at 18s. 9d.; 320 pks. Tallow at 27s. ₱ ton; 6d.@30s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8d. (a decline of ½d.) ₱ bushel; 13,000 bushels Peas, part at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl; 200 tons Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce; 6,500 bxs. Cheese and small lots of Butter at 40s. ₱ ton. And by steam from the West, (of through freight,) 3,500 pks. Bacon and Lard, reported at former figures.....For London, by sail, 40 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms; 1,000 qrs. Wheat at 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. 50,000 bushels Grain, of which 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8⅝d.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 7½d., and 4,000 bushels extra heavy Barley at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 350 bales Hops at 85s. direct, and 3½l. via Liverpool. ₱ 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. Also a British ship, 1,375 tons, hence, with 9,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl. (option of Bremen or Antwerp.).....For Glasgow, by steam, 750 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl., 1,500 pks. Oil-cake on private terms, and 1,600 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Leith, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; 150 pks. Merchandise on private terms; 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce.....For Dunkirk, a British bark, 403 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 5d. ₱ bbl.....For Algiers direct, a British brig, 368 tons, hence, with Lard, Bacon, &c., at $3,300, with option of two ports at $3,500. For Trieste, by sail, (cargo for an Italian bark, 492 tons, placed on the berth,) 13,000 cases Petroleum at 25c. ₱ case, (an exceptionally low rate,) and other general cargo, to complete loading.....For Antwerp, a German bark, 498 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 21,500.....For Buenos Ayres, an American brig, 490 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth, and a British bark, 633 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $19.....For Montevideo, an American schooner, 208 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and placed on the berth for the general cargo.....For Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 320 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $19, net, with option of up-river ports at $1 extra.....For Para and back, an American schooner, 307 tons, with general cargo, reported at $5,000.....For Havana, an American brig, 281 tons, hence, with Stone and Hay on private terms.....For Halifax, by steam, of recent shipment, 4,250 bbls. Flour and Meal, 400 bbls. Pork, and sundry lots of general cargo at current rates.....For a French Windward Island, a British brig, 187 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms.....For Trinidad, P. S., an American bark, 338 tons, hence, with Horsehead Shooks and general cargo at $1,600.....For Arroyo, a British brig, 167 tons, with Cooperage Stock and general cargo, from New-London and back from Arroyo, with Sugar to New-York, on the basis of 40c. for Sugar.....For Martinique, an American schooner, 192 tons, with Lumber, from Bucksville, at $9.....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 295 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $11 50.....For St. Thomas and Guantanamo, an American schooner, 279 tons, hence, with Hogshead Shooks, in bulk or cargo, reported at 35c., and deck-load of White Pine Timber at $6.....For Aux Cayes and back, an American schooner, 196 tons, with general cargo at about $1,100.....For Jacksonville and back, a schooner, 211 tons, on the basis of $9 for Lumber, (round trip.).....For San Francisco, a new ship, 1,002 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates.....For Providence, two schooners, with Coal, from South Amboy, at 95c. ₱ ton.....For Portsmouth, N. H., a schooner, 165 tons, hence, with Coal at $1 70 ₱ ton.....For Charleston, a schooner, hence, with Passplants, reported at $2 ₱ ton.....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber and Timber, from Port Royal, at $6 and $7, and another, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1877.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle fresh to hand, trade on this forenoon was slow. At Sixteenth-Street Yards prices were 3¾c. @ 4¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on top rates, weights 1½ to 3 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 3¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. Receipts at the markets closed weak, with a few car-loads unsold. Quality of the herds as above quoted, in general coarse and lean, ranging from poor to good. Milch Cows held on sale. Coarse quality Calves sold at 3c. @ 3½c. ₱ lb. Veals at 5½c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs slow of sale, except those of choice quality, which were in fair demand. Sheep sold at $4 40@$5 ₱ cwt.; Lambs at 5¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Few Hogs sold at $1 60@$4 65 ₱ cwt. City dressed opened at 5¼c@5¾c. ₱ lb., all weights included; trade dull.

SALES.

At Sixteenth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 30 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 84 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 4c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 98 common Illinois Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 96 common Illinois Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 111 common Illinois Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 84 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 80 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 8 cwt. Hume, Elliott & Co. sold 6 Calves, weight 276 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 110 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 16 Veals, weights 130 to 134 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 185 Michigan Sheep, weight 95 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 100 Michigan Sheep, weight 105 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 153 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 106 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 140 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 118 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 121 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 142 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 58 Canada Lambs, weight 72 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 150 Canada Lambs, weights 86 to 90 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby & Co. sold 19 State Sheep, weight 99 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 79 State Lambs, weight 63 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 309 Illinois Sheep, weight 83 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼ 40 ₱ cwt.; 38 Illinois Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 93 State Ewes, weight 92 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 27 State Ewes, weight 117 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 State Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 33 State Shoats and Lambs, weight 60 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 53 State Lambs, weight 69 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 27 State Lambs, weight 94 lb. ₱ head at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 53 State Lambs, weight 64 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 64 Canada Ewes, weight 124 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 117 Canada Ewes, weight 161 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 39 Canada Sheep, weight 137 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 136 Canada Lambs, weight 87 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 62 Canada Lambs, weight 89 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 184 Canada Lambs, weight 92 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forteith-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 133 Ohio Hogs, live weight 195 lb. ₱ head, at $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 173 Ohio Hogs, live weights 193 to 214 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 157 Ohio Hogs, live weight 170 lb. ₱ head, at $4 65 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Baker & Long 16 Kentucky Cows, at 3c. @3½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 1 Bull, live weight 1,550 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb. For Chancellor & Seymour 33 generally grass-fed Virginia Steers, at 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for T. M. Berry 30 Kentucky Steers, at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8½ cwt.; 43 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8¼ cwt.; 44 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers, at 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8½ cwt.; 27 Steers, fifty & Sons sold for N. Norris 54 grass-fed Illinois Steers, at 3¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 38 head, weights 6¾ to 6 cwt.; scant; 14 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 23 Illinois Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant. J. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 19 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for M. Ullman 17 common Ohio Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 10 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; for A. Soudheimer 15 Virginia Steers at 4¼c. ₱ lb., live weight of 792 lb. ₱ head. J. W. Sherman sold for Waxel & Allerton 17 Missouri Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., being grass-fed, weight 8½ cwt.; 15 common Missouri Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., with $10 on the lot, weight 7 cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for M. Morris 19 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb. with $25 on 84 head, weights 5¾ to 6¼ cwt.; 43 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 19 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 8 O'Donnell sold for Waxel & Allerton 27 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 27 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for N. B. Westheimer 105 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for I. Brown 13 rough Kentucky Oxen at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. strong; 7 Kentucky Oxen at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 29 common Kentucky Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 10 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 20 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 32 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. M. Lindenbaum sold for Waixel & Allerton 26 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 24 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant. Kase & Pidcock sold 22 Jersey Ewes, weight 2,330 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 139 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,430 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 179 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,180 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 180 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,150 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 101 Kentucky Sheep, weight 9,000 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 52 Kentucky Sheep, weight 7,620 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb. Budd & Buckingham sold for B. Hart 200 choice quality Ohio Sheep, over 100 lb. each, and Leicesters, with Shropshire Downs, average live weights 174 lb., scant, to 182¾ lb. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixteenth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 863 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 366 Veals and Calves, 2,431 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at Forteith-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 8,649 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,693 head of horned Cattle, 1,956 Sheep and Lambs, 3,387 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 10, 1877: 95 Beeves, 3,223 Sheep and Lambs, 243 Veals and Calves, 14,543 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 85 head; total for the week thus far, 5,610 head, against 4,454 head last week, an increase of 681 cars for the week; consigned through, 137 cars; fresh arrivals consigned through: no sales to-day; yards bare of stock; 8 cars reported to arrive. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head; total for the week thus far, 18,800 head; against 10,000 head last week; consigned through, 7 cars; market closed with a continued downward tendency; prices 1c. off on Monday's; offerings generally of good quality; Western Sheep at $4 25@$5; do. Lambs at $4 75@$5 25; Canada Sheep at $4 50@$4 90; extra Christmas lots, averaging 170 lb., at $6 25; Canada Lambs at $4 50@$5 25; shippers principal buyers. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head; total for the week thus far, 33,900 head; against 18,050 head last week; consigned through, 22 cars; quotations down; Yorkers, good to choice, selected, at $4 20@$4 25; heavy grades, 10c.@15c. off yesterday's quotations; sales of good to choice at $4 27½@$4 30; shippers principal buyers; offerings compare favorably with last week.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 700 head; good trade, closing nearly steady; others, 10@15c. lower; slow and weak; Cows, $1 75@$4; Bulls, $2@$2 30; stockers and feeders active and strong at $2 80@$3 62½; Texans, $2 90@$3 40; mixed to shipping, $3 80@$4 25; light, $3 75@$4; some will be left over. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; sales of fair to good at $3 25@$3 75; common, $2 75@$3.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 102 head of through, and 646 head of yard stock; total for the two days, 102 head of through, and 1,615 head of yard stock; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,805 head, making the total for the two days 7,645 head. Yorkers at $4 24@$4 15; Philadelphias at $4 20@$4 30. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head, making the total for the two days 3,700 head; selling at $3 50@$5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Hogs nominally lower; weather very warm, and little doing; light, $3 85@$3 75; packing, $3 90@$4; receipts, 6,100; shipments, 4,000. Cattle—Receipts, 18,000 head: about 10,000 head left over from yesterday. Cattle quiet and weak; not quotably lower; not much doing; receipts, 1,700 head. Sheep steady; unchanged; receipts, 500 head.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 12:

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edward M. Barghard, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 20.1 by 75, No. 793 2d-av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 42d-st, lot 20.1x75..... $8,900

By Slevin & McElroy.

1 one-story frame house, with plot of land, Avenue A., s. e. corner of 71st-st., plot 100.5x98.. $4,000

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, West 147th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11..... $1,500
2 lots, West 147th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 7th-av., each 25x99.11..... 2,900

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 135 East 109th-st., n. s., 347.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18.9x100.11..... $5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

New-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Union-av., 44x118.1, 23d Ward; C. M. Brower to Thomas Clark..... $3,500
136th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 50x150; also, 136th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Home-av., 50x105; also, 1st-st., 90 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 170x195, 23d Ward; N. Sims and wife to Elizabeth Kellner..... 8,254
103d-st., n. s., 474.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23.9x94.6; Henry Proffer to John Kleuner..... 12,500
Jacob-st., s. s.; Stephen J. Wright and wife to M. Tarow..... 550
41st-st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x irregular; Robert Hinchelwood and wife to S. M. Rogert..... 12,250
78th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.4x102.2; Fannie R. Sommers to Ida Spera..... 4,500
150th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Nott-av., 25.2x125, 23d Ward; L. M. Morris and wife to E. R. Taylor..... 850
63d-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 70x100.5; also, 58th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 38x100.5; also, Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 60x20; Thomas McManus and wife to James Saxton..... 1,000
47th-st., s. s., 189 ft. w. of 10th-av., 30.8x100.5; S. P. Gould to Mary E. Stemler..... nom.
125th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.11; same to same..... nom.
52d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; B. Stafford to S. A. Raborg..... nom.
36th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Alfred Mills, Referee, to L. Blewitt..... 10,250
59th-st., s. s., 306.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5; E. Brooks, Referee, to H. N. Pond..... 6,000
59th-st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5; same to same..... 6,000
59th-st., s. s., 256.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5; same to same..... 6,000
112th-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19x100; J. G. Shields, Referee, to A. D. Middleton..... 5,000
152d-st., n. s., 400.5 ft. w. of Public Drive, 24.7x199.10; H. W. Kennedy, Referee, to R. C. Combes..... 5,000
131st-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to J. M. B. Dwight..... 2,000
Watt-st., No. 12; G. W. Hardie, Referee, to P. A. H. Jackson..... 7,000
7th-av., s. s., 39.11 ft. s. of 127th-st., 19.10x80; S. Marsh, Referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company..... 12,000
152d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Public Drive, 50.10x199.10; E. D. Shafer, Referee, to R. C. Combes. 6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER ON 6TH-av., north of 40th-st.; well improved and rented. For further particulars apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERBLY LOCATED PARK-AV. WELL built, magnificently decorated full size corner house for sale reasonably. Particulars at 661 5th-av., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st., from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 620.—FINE, FULL-SIZE house, (college lease,) for sale; extremely cheap, or exchange; others, $40,000 to $300,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A.—ONLY $175 A MONTH FOR THE WINTER. 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fully furnished brown-stone dwelling.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

APARTMENTS.—"HANOVER," 5TH-AV., CORner 15th-st.; furnished and unfurnished; renovated throughout; large new dining-room; recently opened.

W. E. ALLIS.

A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, front, second floor, to let for light house-keeping; price, $5 per week. Call at No. 453 8th-av., second floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—VALUABLE SPACE, ABOUT 90x60 feet, on third story of Bible House, 48th-av. and 9th-st. sides, hitherto occupied as part of American Bible Society's bindery; accessible from 4th-av., 9th-st., and Astor-place entrances; the room may be rented as it is to one tenant, and with steam power, if desired, or it may be partitioned and fitted up for meeting-rooms and offices to suit tenants. Apply at Treasurer's Office, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY IRON-FRONT NEW store, Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, fronting Astor-place. Also, store, opposite Arnold & Constable's store, No. 637 Broadway, and 451 Sixth-av. Apply to

R. GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL FOUR-STORY brick building, No. 488 Cherry-st., corner Corlears, suitable for a warehouse or for manufacturing purposes; rent very low. Apply to A. TABER, No. 714 Water-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first-class makers, at lower prices for cash, or installments, than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for 5 years. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements at the trade. Full value for money. 7-octave, $115; 7 1-3-octave, $150. ORGANS, 2 stops, $18; 4 stops, $33; 7 stops, $65; 8 stops, $70; 10 stops, $85; 12 stops, $90; *a perfect order, not used a year.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., New-York.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.

HAINES BROS.'

PIANOS.

8TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.

A LADY WILL EXCHANGE HANDSOME new gold watch and chatelaine and three-stone diamond ring for a good second-hand piano-forte. Address PIANO, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

KRANICH & BACH, NO. 243 EAST 23D-ST., near 2d-av., have a beautiful assortment of fine Pianofortes, both new and second-hand, which they are offering very low. Pianos let and sold on installments.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BEST AND CHEAPEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS in the world. Organs rented until rent pays for them. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 25 Union-square.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND, $25 TO $100; new Pianos, bargains; Parlor Organs; Pianos to rent. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LARGE-SIZED BLACK bear robe at a low price, and in fine order. Call in store, No. 864 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE AND way in good order. Apply, No. 241 West 50th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 1,272 BROADWAY.

The copartnership heretofore existing between HERMAN E. ELLINGHAUSEN and THOMAS KERR, under the firm name of ELLINGHAUSEN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business heretofore conducted under that name will be continued by the new firm of ELLINGHAUSEN & CO. The undersigned will liquidate all bills against the late firm, and all debts due to that firm should be paid to them. HERMAN E. ELLINGHAUSEN.
JOHN STRAIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1877.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM

IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To Churches, festivals, fairs, and large family orders, 25c. PER QUART.

Charlotte Russe of Jelly, fresh, rich and delicious. Price below all others. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, $1 PER GALlon, to parties and families.
No. 12 Bible House, and No. 623 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

NO. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S New Academy of Dancing, Broadway and 32d-st., lessons every day and evening.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's hair Shawls, Silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, Diamonds, &c. Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1878.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, all kinds first-class stationery, blank-books, and printing; expense books, daily journals, cards, chessmen, desks, pocket cutlery, wallets, portfolios, safety checks, &c. Orders solicited.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—REMOVAL.—WILLIAM H. LEE, Established 1826, 57 and 59 Walker-st., corner of Broadway, will sell his entire stock of furniture at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of removing from his present location after Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—FLORA C. CLARKE, Plaintiff, against HANNAH M. JACOBS, George E. Clarke, Fisher M. Clarke and his wife, Helen C. Lewis, Caroline B. Severance, James C. Seymour, Harriet E. Ivison

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or reaching to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19 | ARYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2
SCOTSMAN...WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 9

Cabin passage $50, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10

First cabin, $75 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California.....Dec. 15, noon. | Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.
Ethiopia.....Dec. 22 | A. M. Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 15, noon. | Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

NOSTEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

CITY OF BERLIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $75, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Dec. 13 | FRISIA.....Dec. 27
GELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $50, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, Nos. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Western Docks.
Greece, Sat., Dec. 15, 12 M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCE!.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, PAUZET.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGUINET.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEARTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connecting lines via Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. S. & S. R., Agent G. S. & S. R.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier (new) 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting at Panama with Central American and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and Bills of Lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, CULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Saturday noon, Dec. 15
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TINKHAM'S, Wednesday, Jan. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave for Tampico, Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new), 2,253 tons, Caminis...Thursday, Dec. 13.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878, Steam-ship from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., calling at St. Augustine, every alternate Tuesday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Saturday previous.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 6:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:10, 6:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st, see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10.15 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Canandaigua, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS.....$5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily, (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALPHONSO D. HODGMAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property, belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY B. SUMNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the seventeenth day of February, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Mary B. Sumner, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

d13-law3wTh* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO D. NEWELL and WILLIAM H. SMITH, bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the Court, issued to me in the above entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, December 17, 1877, at 12 M., at the sales-rooms of Barker & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-street, New-York City, property taken possession of by me in the above entitled matter, consisting of hats, feathers, millinery goods, artificial flowers, and material for making the same, &c., &c.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal.
NEW-YORK, December 10, 1877.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of November, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN GREIVES, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN CROMPTON, Assignee,
d13-law3wTh 40 Wall-street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES GILES, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighth day of January, A.D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

d13-law3wTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY grocery store, centrally located, and on a leading thoroughfare. For particulars, apply to or address J. SCHOFFER & SON, No. 205 Allen-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE, CORNER OF 47TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—Rent low; lease if required; stock at market prices.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM H. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7892
9	1048	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7898
13	1052	2317	3280	4215	5420	6439	7907
14	1063	2321	3281	4216	5421	6443	7909
15	1056	2323	3282	4217	5426	6446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5437	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3286	4226	5438	6449	7914
21	1058	2342	3289	4229	5439	6451	7924
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7916
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4233	5443	6457	7918
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	6461	7920
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	6462	7921
43	1066	2357	3310	4237	5446	6466	7923
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1068	2362	3316	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5451	6469	7926
49	1076	2372	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1109	2373	3320	4264	5453	6472	7929
52	1110	2374	3326	4265	5454	6474	7932
53	1111	2375	3332	4266	5458	6476	7933
57	1112	2376	3333	4267	5460	6479	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
62	1114	2381	3341	4271	5481	6479	7954
63	1116	2394	3343	4272	5482	6479	7955
64	1118	2395	3344	4278	5483	6482	7956
69	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
70	1120	2398	3346	4275	5488	6484	7958
71	1121	2401	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1132	2407	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1135	2409	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
86	1144	2410	3355	4284	5507	6494	7966
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2412	3363	4286	5510	6512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6522	7969
90	1160	2415	3364	4290	5528	6523	7971
91	1165	2416	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1166	2417	3366	4294	5533	6529	7974
97	1167	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2423	3370	4318	5534	6535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2435	3398	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1199	2439	3423	4336	5532	6622	7986
107	1200	2441	3424	4337	5555	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1212	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1213	2443	3427	4340	5562	6629	7995
115	1218	2445	3429	4341	5561	6631	7996
122	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3434	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5575	6638	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8009
134	1236	2458	3436	4353	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2459	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
142	1236	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6661	8023
144	1242	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
148	1248	2480	3451	4365	5611	6677	8052
149	1249	2481	3459	4366	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3480	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3481	4372	5619	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3482	4375	5617	6683	8056
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2486	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1262	2490	3496	4382	5625	6695	8062
164	1275	2495	3514	4384	5626	6696	8065
165	1278	2496	3516	4386	5630	6697	8069
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
176	1302	2511	3520	4393	5633	6705	8073
177	1303	2512	3528	4395	5636	6706	8074
178	1313	2523	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
179	1313	2523	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1315	2524	3534	4397	5639	6712	8087
185	1316	2525	3535	4401	5640	6720	8088
186	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4405	5644	6729	8090
190	1321	2530	3540	4406	5645	6730	8092
202	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
203	1324	2533	3557	4414	5648	6733	8094
208	1325	2534	3558	4415	5652	6747	8095
210	1326	2535	3559	4416	5653	6751	8096
211	1327	2536	3561	4417	5654	6752	8097
212	1328	2537	3562	4418	5664	6757	8098
224	1329	2538	3568	4419	5665	6758	8100
226	1330	2539	3570	4420	5666	6759	8101
227	1336	2540	3571	4421	5685	6760	8107
230	1337	2541	3572	4423	5689	6763	8108
231	1338	2542	3573	4438	5691	6765	8109
232	1339	2543	3574	4439	5692	6766	8110
233	1344	2544	3575	4440	5693	6768	8111
234	1345	2545	3576	4442	5699	6772	8112
240	1346	2546	3578	4444	5709	6775	8119
241	1347	2547	3579	4445	5711	6776	8120
242	1355	2549	3582	4473	5712	6795	8121
243	1360	2550	3583	4479	5713	6798	8122
246	1364	2574	3584	4483	5714	6800	8123
247	1365	2575	3585	4485	5716	6803	8125
248	1366	2576	3587	4490	5717	6811	8124
249	1367	2577	3588	4491	5718	6812	8121
250	1368	2578	3590	4492	5719	6826	8133
252	1369	2579	3592	4494	5720	6827	8132
253	1396	2580	3604	4497	5725	6830	8143
254	1402	2582	3606	4498	5728	6833	8144
255	1403	2583	3610	4499	5729	6836	8145
259	1416	2584	3617	4500	5732	6843	8140
260	1417	2585	3618	4505	5733	6848	8150
261	1418	2586	3619	4508	5734	6849	8153
262	1419	2587	3622	4509	5735	6850	8154
265	1420	2588	3623	4514	5736	6885	8156
266	1426	2589	3624	4516	5737	6888	8157
267	1427	2591	3626	4517

THE DIVERSION OF TRADE.

FAILURES OF DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

INTERIOR CITIES SAID TO BE ABSORBING THE BUSINESS OF THE METROPOLIS—THE STARTLING RECORD OF THE YEAR—ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO. AND JAMES LEAHY SUSPEND—WHAT THE BANKRUPTS SAY—THEIR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Business men assert that the dry goods jobbing trade is fast being taken away from New-York City by the establishment of jobbing houses in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Toledo, Buffalo, and other interior cities. The sales of Field, Lieter & Co., of Chicago, last year amounted to over $17,000,000, an increase over the previous year of $7,000,000, and those of other houses in the cities mentioned have been in like proportion. Many new houses have recently sprung up in those places, and are doing well, and A. T. Stewart & Co. have thought it worth their while to establish a branch in Chicago. A large proportion of this business is drawn from New-York City. It has been made possible by the course of the trunk railroads, whose through freight tariff for several years has discriminated largely in favor of the interior. On the other hand, since Jan. 1 no less than eight important New-York concerns have gone out of busines. These are: Emery, Ivey & Lee, who failed; Opdycke, Terry & Steele, who have gone into liquidation; Cochran, McLean & Co., who failed; John M. Wentz & Co., who have gone into voluntary liquidation; N. Sullivan & Co., who have also gone into voluntary liquidation; Fay, Hazen & Co., failed; and Adriance, Robbins & Co., and James Leahy, whose failures were announced yesterday.

The firm of Adriance, Robbins & Co. has been in business in this City over 57 years. The original concern, C. Smith & Co., was in existence from 1820 to 1830. It was then changed to C. & U. J. Smith & Co., the present Mr. Adriance being one of the company. In 1842 the firm style became Adriance, Strang & Co. In 1848 the elder Adriance died, and the title underwent another change to Strang, Adriance & Co. In 1861 the "Co." was dropped. In 1868 Mr. Robbins was admitted and the present title taken. The firm has always been a very respectable one. It occupied a medium position, never having attained to the prominence of A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., or other firms of that character. In October last, Mr. Robbins died, and his estate being bound up, the credit of the firm has been somewhat criticised, because of a doubt of its success without his assistance. This helped greatly to weaken it. In August the firm reported its liabilities at $124,000, and its assets at $224,000. This was immediately after an assessment amounting to $20,000 had been made upon the individual members of the firm. These gentlemen are: James B. Adriance, William M. Robbins, John G. Haviland, Thomas Howard, and Edward B. Adriance. Yesterday the firm made an assignment to Mr. George Gilbert, of this firm of McKesson & Robbins, the wholesale druggists, and issued the following circular to its creditors:—

No. 390 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: The great depression in trade, shrinkage of values, recent losses sustained, difficulty of collections, death of our Mr. Robbins, and other causes, have compelled us to make an assignment for the benefit of our creditors. As soon as our books can be written up and stock taken, we will submit a statement of our affairs, which we hope will be favorably received. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.

Mr. Robbins, of the bankrupt firm, was a brother of Mr. Robbins, of McKesson & Robbins. Mr. James B. Adriance said yesterday that he could not state the firm's condition at present. He thought, however, that the liabilities would not amount to over $100,000. Outside they are estimated at $200,000, and the assets at half that sum. Mr. Adriance said that the circular above printed gives the real causes of the failure. The death of Mr. Robbins had been a tremendous loss to the selling business of the concern. As an instance of the shrinkage in values mentioned, the firm had been compelled last week to sell for 15 cents goods that it had purchased last Spring at 37½ cents. This shrinkage had been the result of the immense sales of goods at auction, consequent on the recent retirement or failure of so many firms. Mr. Adriance said that the firm had been compelled to suspend once before, in 1857, but had subsequently paid everything. It had gone through all the other financial panics of the country unscathed. When the members put in fresh capital in August last, they honestly believed that with the large crops and other signs of improving business, a future was in store for them, but they had been sadly disappointed. The employes of the concern were busy yesterday taking account of stock and writing up the books, preparatory to making a statement to the creditors.

Mr. James Leahy, general jobber and importer of woolen goods, shawls, &c., at No. 351 Broadway, ye terday issued a circular letter to his creditors, in which he sets forth that "the recent unexpected revival of the Government suit against him: the doubt on the part of his creditors as to his ability to continue in business in the face of the case resulting unfavorably to him; his consequent loss of credit in the market, and lastly, the bringing of replevin suits against him, have forced him to suspend payment and make a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors." The circular goes on to state that he has chosen as Assignee Mr. Henry H. Scoteshury, late of the firm of Cochran, McLean & Co., and that immediately upon hearing from his foreign creditors, who represent fully one-half of his indebtenness, his domestic creditors will be called together and a statement of his affairs laid before them. Mr. Leahy stated to a TIMES reporter that he had been engaged in business for about 10 years, and that he had imported large quantities of goods from England, France, and Germany. About four years ago a suit was brought against him in the United States Court, upon information given by a clerk then in his employ, charging him with undervaluing goods, the specific charge being that he had failed to add the value of one or two paper boxes to an invoice of goods, and also to add 2½ per cent. of interest. The Government claimed that neglect to add the value of the cases in which the goods were packed, which might amount, say to $1, subjected the whole invoice to confiscation, and the importer to a suit for double its value. In his case, if the Government should recover all it claimed, it would not amount to more than $1,000. The value of the invoices involved, he said, was $200,000, and the amount sued for was $400,000, and on this there was also a claim of 2½ per cent. for interest, which the Government claimed he should have added, the invoice having been made out as though the goods were paid for in cash, while it is claimed that notes were given, with interest. The suit has never been brought to trial, and he had supposed that it never would be, but since the change in the Administration the authorities had been pushing it, and, as a consequence, his creditors had become alarmed, his credit in the market had been impaired, and he had thought best to protect his creditors by making an assignment. It was a case, he said, of much importance to all importers and dealers in foreign goods, as all of them were liable under the statute, to be submitted to what he termed "the same species of black-mail by dishonest or revengeful employes." His liabilities, he said, amounted to $120,000 or $130,000, and his assets were worth from $180,000 to $190,000. Mr. Leahy's business transactions have been very heavy, amounting to about $1,000,000 per annum. His feelings, however, have been largely with peddlers, and most of his assets are supposed to be unsettled balances against that class of customers.

MR. PECKHAM AND THE RING FRAUDS.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was examined yesterday before the special committee of the Board of Aldermen in regard to his professional connection with the Ring suits. He testified that he was engaged by Mr. O'Conor and the Attorney General, and gave a detailed account of the progress and disposition of the various cases which he had in charge, and also of the circumstances connected with the settlement made with the City by Ingersoll and others. With regard to Keyser, the witness said Keyser was considered a valuable witness, but he was not consulted about the assignment made to Jackson S. Schultz. The amount offered by Sweeny was under consideration for some time. His first offer was refused, but finally he agreed to give $400,000, and that sum was accepted as a settlement of the case. Witness was asked if he had any objection to the money being paid on account of James M. Sweeny, and he replied that he had not. The remark of the Judge at the Sweeny trial that the settlement was not to be construed as any reflection on the character of Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, was made without the concurrence of the counsel for the people. The committee then adjourned.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Col. Alfred M. Wood, who for some time past had been in Washington, upon his return to Queens, Tuesday evening, was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff Hamer, on an order issued out of the Supreme Court, based on a complaint charging him with fraud. It appears from the complaint that the Colonel's farm at Queens was cut up into building lots and sold by auction and at private sale some four years since, one of the purchasers being a Mr. Bedell, who gave to Mrs. Wood a mortgage for $2,300. In 1874 Mr. Bedell sold the property to Edward Seaman, who assumed the mortgage and paid the interest and some of the principal to Col. Wood as the agent of Mrs. Wood. The mortgage held by Mrs. Wood was assigned to one John C. Whitney, but the fact of the assignment was never made known to Mr. Seaman, who continued to pay the interest to Col. Wood, notwithstanding that he knew of the assignment by his wife. As Mr. Whitney was receiving no interest he took steps to have the mortgage foreclosed, and only a few days before the service of the papers in the foreclosure suit Mr. Seaman paid to Col. Wood, as the agent of his wife, all the principal and interest, the Colonel giving Mr. Seaman a satisfaction piece, which was duly entered in the County Clerk's office. Soon after Mr. Seaman was surprised by the service of the complaint and summons in the foreclosure suit. The proceedings were conducted before Justice Gilbert, and a decree entered in favor of Mr. Whitney. Mr. Seaman could not stay the proceedings, and the property was sold at a sacrifice, the deficiency of about $1,900 being entered up against Mr. Seaman. The action is brought to compel Col. Wood to restore to him the amount of principal and interest paid after the date of the assignment to Mr. Whitney. Col. Wood is well known on the Island, and has held several offices of public trust, having served as Mayor and Collector of Taxes for the City of Brooklyn. He also held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue under the Administration of President Lincoln. At the breaking out of the rebellion he commanded the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, and went with it to the war, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMBERT.

CONTINUATION OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—CURIOUS RECORDS OF THE TRANSFER-BOOK—THE OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. There were present in court during the day Superintendent Smyth and Deputy Superintendent McCell, who assisted in furnishing evidence in the books of the company. Mr. John F. Trow's direct examination was finished, and he was cross-examined by ex-Recorder Smith. He testified that he had received dividends on $22,000 of stock, which he had paid for. Although in the Board of Audit, he had never seen or asked to see any books but the cash-book. A long list of transfers having been read from the stock transfer-book, he identified his signature to the transfers. He had not taken an active part in the movement to increase the capital stock. On the redirect examination he testified, in answer to Mr. Rollins, that the stereotype plates in the assets were worth 10 cents a pound, and were only good as old metal, being puffs of the American Popular Life. The transfers of stock which he had signed were made by Dr. Lambert's order, and were a matter of form only. He had never received any consideration for the stock.

Mr. Reule Delmi testified that the balance of the American Popular Life Insurance Company in the National Trust Company on Dec. 31, 1876, was $3,764 11, and that Dr. Lambert had an account of $201 05 at that time. Dr. Moreau Morris then testified that he had never held a policy in the company, although one appeared in his name in the register. He knew that 45 checks had been made out in his name on the National Trust Company when he had no account there, but he understood they were merely receipts for salary, never intended as cash. The cross-examination was directed toward breaking down the credibility of the witness and explaining the methods of the defendant. At the close of Dr. Morris' testimony the prosecution rested, and Mr. Dawson began the opening for the defense.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.

There is no dry goods house in the City more pleasant to deal at than that of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and Eleventh-street. The ample space of the store, the excellent ventilation, freedom from dust, coolness in Summer, and Summer air in Winter, and the courtesy and attention of the employes—a lack of which no lady ever had to complain of—make this store a popular shopping place with the best classes. At this season the stock of goods has received many additions in that branch of trade always most brisk as the holidays approach. In gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods, French jewelry of all varieties, and fancy goods of all kinds the exhibit now made by this house is as full, as varied, and as excellent as any one could desire. A thousand things suitable for holiday presents may be found among it. In dress goods, equal variety is shown, and, in response to the popular demand, this house has adopted the practice of cutting off dress lengths and marking them at low figures, so that a very handsome and useful present may be had in a comparatively small coat. In silks the reputation of the house for fine black silks is fully maintained by the present stock, which comprises the Bonnet, Pouson, Guinet, Tabissere, and other well-known makes; as well as the celebrated cashmere sublime, or McCreery family silk, which for durability and finish has no rival at the price. It has been many years before the public, and has always given satisfaction to its wearers. In gloves there has been a great reduction in the prices. This is no loose assertion, but a fact, as any one may find by comparing the prices at which they are selling with the usual market rates for the same qualities of the article. The reduction runs through all kinds, from the one-button glove to the showy gloves with 16 buttons. McCreery & Co. continue to be the sole agents for the popular Jouvin glove. Very acceptable presents are always to be found among the lace goods, and a pleasing variety of articles in this delicate material, as barbs, collars, handkerchiefs, &c., may be found here. Sets of linen handkerchiefs, initial and plain, put up in handsome boxes, are among the most popular Christmas presents, and are largely called for at this time. In the ladies' department a number of handsome suits are shown, and a large number of orders have been received by the house in anticipation of wedding, New Year's receptions, and balls. If there had been an opera season this Winter, these orders would probably have been doubled in number, for an opera season invariably causes a heavy demand on our best dry goods houses. Seal-skin for ladies' wear is more sought after than ever. It is one of the most beautiful of furs, and will always be popular. McCreery & Co. keep always a large stock of all the garments into which this fur is made up; and also those fur lined dolmans and circulars, which make one of the handsomest articles of dress a lady can wear. One recent importation of this house—and claimed to be exclusively of their importation—must be noted here. It is the new table-linen which is now the rage in Europe. The table-cloths are of splendid material, and have woven into the centre of them the initials or monogram of the owner. The napkins are made to match. This is a new thing. To stamp the figures on the cloth is an easy thing to do, but to weave them into the body of the material is quite another affair. Nothing like it has ever before been seen in this market, and McCreery & Co. claim the credit of being the first to introduce this fashionable table linen into American households.

THE MAN WHO WAS STRUCK BLIND.

The announcement that Cornelius Van Winkle, who said he was a veterinary surgeon, and that he lived at No. 136 East Forty-first-street, in this City, had been stricken with blindness in Jersey City was made in yesterday's TIMES. A policeman named Sadler found the man, whose appearance was respectable, groping his way through Monmouth-street, and conducted him to a station-house. The man told the officers that his sight had been weak for a long time, and that he had crossed to Jersey City to get a change of air and scenery. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the physicians could not assist him. As men are not struck blind on the street every day, a reporter of THE TIMES endeavored last evening to obtain some facts in the history of Dr. Cornelius Van Winkle. That that mysterious person did not live at No. 136 East Forty-first-street was the first fact obtained. A livery stable has that street number, and a stableman, who was washing a wagon near the doorway, said that he did not know Cornelius Van Winkle. After he had been told about the disaster which had befa len Van Winkle, and the place in which it had occurred, he exclaimed, "Why it must be Doc! He was going over to Jersey." "Doc," the reporter was informed, had been loafing around the stable for a week or so. The only person in the neighborhood who knew him well was "Charlie," and "Charlie" was brought to the stable from an adjacent beer shop. This young man knew that "Doc" and Cornelius Van Winkle were identical. "Why," he said, "Doc belongs to a regular old blue-blood Pennsylvania Dutch Yankee family, you might say, out in Hackensack. He drove a Fifth-avenue stage for five years. He's 49 years old. Yes, he's a veterinary surgeon, sort of; last week he cured a man's horse down here," vaguely indicating the direction. "Charlie" had not heard of Van Winkle's disaster, and seemed to doubt it. "It went over," said Charlie, "to Jersey to see about a law suit. His folks are big people. His brother keeps a store in Hackensack."

THE AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The American Athletic Club held a meeting last evening at No. 306 Fourth-avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Bernard Loth, after which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected unanimously: President, John Gath; Vice-President, Bernard Loth; Secretary, Sydney W. Hoag; Treasurer, Frank C. Lowry; Captain, pro tem., Sinclair Harcus; Lieutenant, Jackson McClellan; members of the Board of Management, Dr. E. W. Bennet, W. C. Bourne, and Anthony Van Tambacht. At the conclusion of the election the newly-elected President read a paper entitled "Honor in Athletics," in which he denounced the dishonorable practices which, he said, had characterized the athletic meetings of amateur associations for the past few years. About 50 members have already signed the constitution of the new association, the majority of whom are members of the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

An auction sale of oil-paintings, said to be principally the collection of a well-known connoisseur of Philadelphia, was commenced last evening at Leavitt's Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Among the artists represented in the sale are several well-known Europeans and Americans. The attendance was large but the bidding was slow. Among the paintings sold were the following: "Morning in Versailles," by G. Richter, of Berlin, $1,000; "Sunset in the Adirondacks," by F. E. Church, of New-York, $210; "Landscape and Cattle," by H. Savry, of Brussels, $200; "Interior with Figures," by Van Hamme, of Hague, $180; "Contemplation," by Ignace de Leon y Escosura, $170; "Near Bourgrac," by E. Lambinet, of Paris, $165; "Landscape and Sheep," by A. de Bylandt, of Brussels, $125; "No Ear for Music," by E. Bosch, of Dusseldorf, $100; "Twilight—Winter," by George Inness, of New-York, $115; "Autumn Morning in the Adirondacks," by William Hart, of New-York, $110; "Catskill Mountains," by C. H. Chapin, of New-York, $135; "First Communion," by C. Hetz, of Munich, $115; "In the Garden," by M. Cossman, of Paris, $90. The sale will be continued this evening.

THE MERRITT ESTATE CASE.

In the contest over the Merritt estate, Mr. J. Wilson, or Merritt, the alleged son of the millionaire intestate, moved recently before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, in Kings County, for a jury trial. This was denied, but a motion was granted in behalf of the Administrators to change the venue of his equity suit, which he will carry on in the Supreme Court from Kings to Westchester County. It is understood that this procedure will not affect the Westchester Surrogate's proceedings at present, but that he may go on to the point of final adjudication. Before Judge Pratt and a jury, at White Plains, yesterday, Supreme Court, Circuit, the suit of Daniel E. Merritt against Jacob Campbell and Jared V. Peck, the Administrators of the estate, came up, Messrs. Beach and Brown appearing for the plaintiff, and Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, and S. H. Thayer, of New-York, for the defendants. It is founded on a claim for $7,000, which the Administrators have rejected. Plaintiff is a distant relative of the deceased John A. Merritt, and alleges that he [plaintiff] was in the habit of passing over money to his relatives, in trust, for investment, and at the time of the latter's decease he so held $7,000 of plaintiff's funds in United States bonds, and produces receipts for such sum signed by John A. Merritt. The defense is two-fold—first, that the receipts are forgeries, and second, that there were no unsettled accounts between the parties at the time of John A. Merritt's death. The case is likely to be hard fought, and to occupy the whole of to-day.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

So far this week the lists of passengers sailing for Europe have been meagre, even for this season of the year. The Cunard steamer China, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, carried out but 35 saloon passengers, while her sister ship, the Scythia, which sailed last week had 90 in the cabin. Only about 25 left in the France for Havre yesterday. The Cimbria, of the Hamburg-American Line, which sails for Hamburg to-day, will carry over 40 cabin passengers. William F. Grinnell, the United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, and his family are to sail in this vessel. Lists of the Cimbria's and China's saloon passengers are given below:

In steam-ship Cimbria, for Hamburg.—William F. Grinnell, Mrs. Grinnell, William M. Grinnell, Richard B. Grinnell, Miss Grinnell, Miss Ethel Grinnell, William Oberpeyer, Dr. Otto Spencer, Mrs. Camille Kessel, Miss Kessel, Martin Schmidt, Henry Hirsch, Mrs. Hirsch and two children, M. Levy, Ludwig Levy, J. Block, Louis Lowendall, Jacob Riebler, Mrs. Riebler and five children, Jacob Fluck, Otto Viewer, F. Viewer, Ernest Th. Gennut, Mrs. Charlotte Hains, N. B. Olsen, Andreas Ehlich, Robert Walter, Peter Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spaudet, Carl Noel, Arthur Lerry, C. Rudmand.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—H. Alonso, F. Balck, F. W. Bird, Joshua Blampied, Edward Boltwood, Charles Brown, F. B. Coulson, Master John Cummins, Miss Devine, John S. Graham, Miss Nellie Hamilton, George Harmer, Henry Lea, Jr., A. G. Maier, Mr. Lamphier, A. S. Mayne, Joseph Newsome, S. Ottenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, James P. Saveris, M. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Silva, M. S. Southworth, E. B. Stark, Thomas Tolosa, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Walker and two children, Miss Mary E. Walker, E. M. Willett, F. A. Ashton.

THE GOETHE CLUB ELECTION.

At the regular meeting of the Goethe Club last evening, Dr. Antoine Ruppaner in the chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Antoine Ruppaner, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, ex-Consul-General Frederick Kühne, Parke Godwin; Treasurer, Oscar Yeuni; Secretary, Prof. Theo. G. Glaubensklee; Corresponding Secretary, John Elderkin; Counselors, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, T. L. James; Chairman of the Committee on Literature, Exercises and Translations, T. B. Wakeman; associate members, Charles F. Wreaks, F. W. Christern, Moritz Ellinger, G. W. Cotterill, Col. S. Eickel, Stephen T. Clarke, Stephen Loines; Chairman of the Committee on Science and Art, Rev. William R. Alger; associate members Courtland Palmer, G. R. Blanchard, Oscar Zollikoffer, James Jackson Higginson, A. L. Rawson, Joseph Seligman, Hon. Charles Goepp; Chairman of the Committee on Entertainments and Rooms, William M. Stiner; associate members, James C. Quigley, D. R. Locke, Timothy F. Neville, D. S. Plumb, William Radde, D. H. Tuthill, Clark Bell.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

The December term of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday by Judge Benedict. Assistant District Attorney Herrick appearing for the Government. Owen and Graff, the convicted silk smugglers, were present, represented by their counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and argument on his motion for an arrest of judgment, and a new trial was put over until to-morrow. Moses A. Snyder, the teller of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, who had been indicted for embezzling about $8,000 of the funds of the bank, desired to enter a plea of guilty, and did so, after having in response to a question by the court, answered that he was thoroughly aware of the responsibility he assumed. He was remanded to be sentenced on Monday. The case of Alexander M. Bartow, the Cashier of the Fishkill National Bank, indicted on a charge of embezzling several thousand dollars of its funds, was set down for the 20th inst. A number of defendants indicted for minor offenses entered pleas of not guilty, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, when sentence is to be passed on prisoners convicted at the last term of the court.

BREAKING UP A BOGUS FIRM.

On evidence furnished by Special Agent Anthony Comstock, Postmaster-General Key has notified Postmaster James that Ellis H. Elias and others associated with him in this City are engaged in a scheme of obtaining money by mailing communications containing fraudulent representations and promises, and Postmaster James is instructed to forbid the payment to Elias, or to any person whatsoever, of any money order drawn to the order of "Russell & Co.," the name under which the parties mentioned are alleged to designate themselves. Postmaster James is also instructed to return the remitters of such money orders that the payment thereof has been forbidden, and return to the remitters the amounts of such orders on the presentation of duplicate money orders applied for and obtained under the regulations of the Post Office Department, and to return all registered letters arriving at the New-York Post Office addressed to "Russell & Co." to the offices from whence they were mailed, with the word "Fraudulent" plainly stamped on the outside.

IMPOSING MASONIC CEREMONY.

Right Worshipful Robert T. Hoy, District Deputy Grand Master, paid an official visit to Centennial Lodge No. 763, Free and Accepted Masons, on Tuesday night, at Kane Lodge rooms, and the occasion proved one of the most interesting Masonic events of the season. The members of Centennial Lodge, headed by Worshipful Brother Godchaud, Master, assembled in full force, and their numbers were augmented by a large number of distinguished visiting brethren. The Master Mason degree was conferred on two candidates, the imposing ritual being rendered in a most impressive manner. Among the distinguished brethren who attended and assisted in the working of the degree were Grand Master Joseph J. Couch, Past Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, Right Worshipful Isaac H. Brown, H. C. King, Charles Roome, Isaac Teichman, Gregory Satterlee, Maximer C. Addoms, George L. Montague, John C. Boak, Charles S. Arthur, James E. Morrison, J. B. Conover, C. K. Hyde, and William Fowler, with a host of present and past Masters. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Aaron Weinstein, the Secretary of the lodge, of a superb locket incrusted with diamonds, in recognition of his gratuitous services to the lodge since its foundation.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday three new firms were admitted to membership, and Frank S. Gardner was appointed Assistant Secretary, in the place of S. F. Lees. Resolutions were adopted regretting the "lack of principle manifested by some of the State Governments in refusing to pay their honest debts," and urging upon Congress the passage of the bill for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition previous to its adjournment for the holiday recess, such action being considered by the board as due to the inventors, manufacturers, and merchants of the United States. The Secretary read a copy of a bill about to be introduced in Congress by Senator Windom, which provides for the establishment of a bureau to be known as the Department of Congress, which shall be in charge of a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appointed by the President.

THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday the report of the last quarter of the present year, estimating the returns for December, was presented. On Oct. 1 there remained a surplus of $90,865 61. The net profits for the current quarter ending Dec. 31, based upon official returns for October, nearly complete returns for November, and an estimate of the December business, will be about $750,138 75, which, with the surplus noted above added, amounts to $841,004 36. Appropriating from this amount one quarter's interest on the bonded debt and one quarter's proportion of sinking fund, and deducting the dividend of 1½ per cent., leaves a balance of $183,073 86. The dividend of 1¼ per cent. was formally declared payable on Jan. 15, 1878.

PETER B. SWEENY SAILS FOR EUROPE.

The statements made that Peter B. Sweeny, the "brains" of the old Ring, would sail for Europe on the steamer Illinois, from Philadelphia, were incorrect. He engaged passage on the steamer France, of the French line, and left the City for Havre on that vessel yesterday morning. He started from his brother-in-law's house early in the morning, and was driven to the steam-ship, where he met a few intimate friends, who remained with him until the vessel sailed away. What he intends to do in Europe, or how long he will stay there, is not known. His family, it is said, are at present residing in Paris, and it is supposed that he will make that city his home for some time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is announced that the charity ball will take place on Jan. 31.

James Kerr, of Fordham, was struck by the locomotive of a Harlem Railroad train going south yesterday, and was internally injured.

A male infant 7 days old was found last night on the sidewalk in front of No. 32 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and was cared for at the Central Office.

The steam-ship Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line, from Hamburg Nov. 28, and Havre Dec. 1, was sighted east of Fire Island at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

James Carey, a switchman in the employ of the Elevated Railroad, fell from the track at the corner of Thames and Greenwich streets, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Prof. Darling, of the University of New-York, has been elected foreign correspondent of the "Société d'Anthropologie" of Paris. The election was made on the 8th of November last.

The steamer Hadji, which was to have left this port on Saturday for Porto Rico and Venezuela, will not sail until this afternoon or to-morrow, and a supplementary mail to be sent by it will be open until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A match has been arranged, by the terms of which Thiébaud Bauer is to wrestle with the large brown bear belonging to Pierre Cau, for a purse of $250, best two in three falls, at the French Theatre, on Wednesday evening next. Other attractions will be offered on the same evening.

Dr. Doremus states that Mr. Bourguignon, who accidentally exploded a mixture of hydrogen gas and atmo-pheric air, did not have his hand blown off, but that his right elbow was severely injured, the bones being fractured. Dr. Doremus was not present at the time of the accident.

The management of the Great London Circus, now performing at Gilmore's Garden, will tender Mme. Dockrill a grand complimentary benefit this evening, as a mark of their esteem and in acknowledgement of her many accomplishments and services to the company. Extra attractions will be presented.

The Park Commissioners yesterday received a communication from Mr. W. A. Daniels, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Museum of Natural History, stating that the museum built ing on Manhattan-square was approaching completion, and notifying the Commissioners that President Hayes has consented to assist in the opening ceremonies on the 22d inst. Mr. Daniels also extended the Commissioners a cordial invitation to participate in the exercises of the occasion.

The question of providing armories for the regiments that need them was called up again yesterday before the Mayor, the Controller, and the Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs. It was agreed to take a new lease of the Twelfth Regiment armory at $3,000 a year. The Mayor moved that $9,000 a year be offered for the Ninth Regiment armory, but the motion was lost. An application was made for proper quarters for Battery K, and it was referred to the committee.

The bondholders' committee of the Central New-Jersey and of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Railroads met yesterday at P. S. Kennedy & Co.'s, corner of Cedar and William streets. The proposition made some time ago for an adjustment of its affairs by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company was rejected. In regard to the Central New-Jersey Company, a communication was sent to the committee of its Board of Directors, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Taylor, and Johnson, asking for an early conference.

At a regular communication of Piatt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., the following officers were chosen for the year 1878: David G. Caywood, Master; Ralph Mayers, S. W.; R. S. Groves, J. W.; Smith S. Eaton, Treasurer; William J. Heusp, Secretary; Rev. Constantine Stauder, Chaplain; William S. Gordon, S. D.; John Allen, J. D.; Isadore Saphir, S. M. of C.; R. T. Bellchambers, J. M. of C.; J. H. Albeck, S. S.; T. R. Hatherly, J. S.; D. G. Snow, Marshal; A. C. Taylor, Organist; J. C. Dickenson, Tyler.

Judge Gildersleeve is usually accompanied to court by his handsome and highly-trained liver and white setter Don. Yesterday the animal trotted along as is his custom, but failed to follow his master within the court building. The Judge missed the dog immediately, and made a thorough but unsuccessful search for him. As the usual mob of pickpockets and thieves was congregated near the court-house door, awaiting the arrival of the prisoners' van, when the Judge entered, it is almost certain that the dog was stolen by one of them. This opinion is shared in by the Judge, who, as he was leaving the house at last evening, said to a prominent criminal lawyer: "Counselor, I wish you would find out if any of your clients have stolen my dog."

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. McCarthy, residing in Clinton-place, between Grand and Washington avenues, reported at the Central Office last evening that her mother, Julia Sullivan, aged 63, has been missing since Monday.

The United States revenue officers yesterday seized an illicit whisky still at No. 165 Harrison-avenue. Dennis Sentry, who was found on the premises, was arrested and committed in default of bail.

The Joint Boards of Health and City Works have at length agreed upon the specifications of the several contracts for the removal of dead animals, garbage, &c. Proposals will be advertised for within the next 10 days.

James McDermott, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of stabbing Charles H. Ramsden, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, Ramsden having been declared out of danger by the doctors. McDermott's bondsmen were Henry C. Place and Enoch George.

John Canaran, aged 10 years, left his parents' residence, No. 594 Flushing-avenue, for school on Tuesday morning, and has not since been seen or heard from. The missing boy has blue eyes and dark hair. He wore a brown overcoat, gray pantaloons, plush cap, and buttoned shoes.

The Special Committee of the Board of Education, appointed to report at a special meeting to be held on Tuesday, on the reduction of teachers' salaries, have agreed on a plan, which, if adopted, will reduce the amount paid for salaries $50,462 25. The reductions are graded according to the salary paid the teacher, and run from 3 to 12 per cent.

At a late hour last night the woman who was killed by a rapid transit train on the Atlantic-Avenue Road was identified. Her name is Emma Burnes, and she resided alone on the second floor of the house No. 968 Atlantic-avenue, within 300 feet of where she was killed. She was identified by one of her neighbors. James Donlon, the young man who lost his life while attempting to save that of the woman, will be buried to-morrow from his parents' residence in Dean-street, Brooklyn. The inquest will be held on the 19th inst.

At a meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was passed recommending for payment the claim of William K. Lathrop, as Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, which was made insolvent by the Chicago fire. The claim is for $8,100, being principal and interest on six $1,000 Kings County War Loan bonds, which matured last May, and which were stolen in 1869, but were never presented for payment. Mr. Lathrop will be required to give a bond to indemnify the county against any subsequent claim on the bonds.

The United States District Attorney yesterday obtained an order from Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, granting leave to the United States of America to bring an action against Thomas R. Sharp, as Receiver of the stock, property, &c., of the Long Island Railroad Company. The action is to recover $20,000 taxes, with interest and penalties, alleged to be due under the Internal Revenue laws, which taxes accrued between Oct. 1, 1863, and Oct. 1, 1871, inclusive, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month from Nov. 1, 1871, besides a penalty of 5 per cent. for non-payment.

Superintendent Campbell received a dispatch yesterday morning from Kenward H. Jones, Chief of Police of Philadelphia, stating that the body of George E. Jeannot, of this city, who had been drowned, was lying at the Morgue in Philadelphia. The deceased, who was a member of the firm of Jeannot Brothers, watch-case manufacturers on State-street, mysteriously disappeared about 10 days ago. He was recognized by a description which Superintendent Campbell caused to be telegraphed all over the country. A brother of the deceased went to Philadelphia yesterday to bring the body to this city.

LONG ISLAND.

George Walton, Sr., and his brother John, of Riverhead, were arrested and committed to the Suffolk County Jail, at Riverhead, on Monday, charged with a felonious assault upon a young colored girl from Westhampton, about 15 years old. The case appears to have been been an aggravated one. The prisoners were to have had an examination yesterday, but upon arraignment before Justice Benjamin they waived examination, and were recommitted to await the action of the Grand Jury. They were fully identified by the girl.

Two tramps came to grief in Jamaica yesterday for "little indiscretions" of which they were guilty on the night previous. One of them, giving his name as Thomas Winn, called at the residence of Mr. William Sawyer in his absence. Mrs. Sawyer went to the door, and asking what he wanted, was insulted by him, and when she attempted to close the door he struck her in the face. Her little daughter and herself gave an alarm, when the villain fled, but was overtaken and lodged in the Town Hall cells until morning, when he was taken before Justice Betts and sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for six months. The other, named Martin Curry, made a raid along Washington-street, considerably under the influence of liquor, entering several houses and making a "mess" generally. He was taken into custody, and Justice Betts in the morning sent him to the County Jail for 30 days for being drunk and disorderly.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supervisor Stephen S. Marshall, of White Plains, has effected a settlement with Sheriff Brundage in the matter of the order of Surrogate Coffin to pay over certain moneys which he held as Administrator of the Hitchcock estate, and has resumed his seat in the Board of Supervisors, now in annual session.

Two arrests were made in Yonkers yesterday on charges of seduction under promise of marriage—Frederick Wood, on complaint of Lena Moest, who resides at North Tarrytown, and Thomas Kearns, on complaint of Helen Barrett. The accused are both young men. Wood is a machinist and Kearns is a clerk in a tea store. Wood was bailed in $1,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, by Judge Baird, before whom Kearns is to be taken this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sussex Grand Jury adjourned yesterday after presenting a number of bills, but it was not known who the indicted parties were.

Henry Sholten, employed at the Weehawken oil docks, fell down the hatchway of a vessel lying at the wharf, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The trial of John Kenna for the murder of Peter Walsh, his brother-in-law, at Dean's Pond, on Sept. 30, is set down in the Middlesex Oyer and Terminer for Wednesday next. The trial of John W. Metcalf, for malpractice in the case of Barbara Steiger, was set down for the 21st.

The parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Bloomfield-avenue, Passaic, occupied by Rev. J. R. Bryan, was entered early yesterday morning by burglars, through the kitchen window, who carried off clothing, sheets, pillow-cases, and table-linen. They were evidently professionals, and left no clue to their detection.

Henry Blumer, of No. 32 Church-street, New-Brunswick, was awakened yesterday morning by the reflection of a light in his room, and on looking out the window he saw three men in the yard, two of whom he recognized as men he had seen prowling about the premises early the previous evening. He immediately seized a revolver and fired at them, when they made their escape over the fence, one of them shouting to his companions that he was shot.

Mr. Walter P. Phillips, who is well known among journalists in New-York, has made his appearance upon the lecture platform, and has made a successful start in a new career. He delivered a carefully-prepared and entertaining lecture in Jersey City on Tuesday evening, entitled, "Love After Marriage," which was listened to with interest by a large assemblage. On Dec. 21 Mr. Phillips will lecture in Philadelphia.

The jury in the case of Eckhardt, charged with killing his wife in West Hoboken in August last, came into court yesterday morning, after having been out all night, with a verdict of murder in the second degree. They stood 10 for conviction for murder and 2 for acquittal when they first went out, and so remained until an hour or two before they dec

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

LIGHT DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT OF THE CONTEST OVER THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS—THE NEXT STEP—WILL NEW NOMINATIONS BE MADE—TEMPER OF SENATORS ON THE QUESTION—THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER IN PERIL IN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is inconceivable that so large a political contest as that which ended last night should have produced so little excitement among politicians and Congressmen. There is a very great amount of indifference manifested, and the discussions among members of Congress and others of the result of yesterday have been neither earnest nor frequent. Very few persons have taken a sufficient interest in the affair to talk about it at all. It has, of course, been alluded to in some way or other by almost everybody, but expressions of feeling or opinion are given in very few words. Somebody has attempted to compare the present complications between the Senate and the President with those of the times of President Johnson, but there is certainly a vast difference, in the fact that then the attention of the whole country was absorbed, while now the interest is not sufficient to turn aside from ordinary legislative pursuits for a single day the members of either branch of Congress. The Senate itself is much more disturbed and excited than any other branch of the Government, since the warmth of the debate in executive session is scarcely yet subsided. But even in the Senate very little has been said of the affair to-day, except by two or three Senators particularly interested. The feeling at the White House is not yet known, but the President could hardly have expected a different ending. Opinion is divided as to whether other nominations will be sent in for the New-York offices, or whether the President will accept the action of last night as decisive. Mr. Evarts and Secretary Sherman were closeted together for nearly two hours this afternoon. The supposition is, of course, that they were consulting on the best course to be pursued; but if they determined upon anything it is unknown. Some predict that the President will now renew the contest with earnestness, and that he will assume that the reason Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Prince were rejected was that they were not personally satisfactory to the Senate. It is claimed by the Conkling party that if new names are now sent in they will be rejected without reference to a committee, but it is also predicted by others that if the President persists in the contest Mr. Conkling cannot keep his forces together. The sense of the most prudent members of the Republican Party in the Senate seems to be that the President should yield to the expression of yesterday and make no further nominations. Some of the six Senators who voted for confirmation did so reluctantly. They were not willing to desert the President, but they felt as though they were placed in a very difficult position, from which they would be glad to be relieved. Nominations of other men can only be confirmed by the united Democratic vote, cast with such Republicans as stand by the President. It is exceedingly doubtful if the President himself is willing to force a contest dependent wholly upon that support. It is pretty doubtful if the Democrats could be consolidated in support of the President's nominations against Mr. Conkling, and, if for no other reason, because a certain number are likely to decline to vote, hoping that the conflict in the Republican Party will be embittered by Republican divisions, resulting in the defeat of the President. Four or five Democratic Senators, who are reported as absent yesterday, declined to vote, although if they were brought into a sharp contest they would be likely to stand by the President. It will be seen that what may happen in the future is entirely uncertain and speculative in every way, the prospect being, however, that in any event Mr. Conkling will keep the advantage he has secured, and the President would gain nothing and lose much by making new nominations for these particular offices. The question is, however, likely to assume a much wider range, if it is true, as reported, that Republican officeholders in many cases throughout the State of New-York are being placed upon the political committees in violation of the President's order. If that order is to be maintained the President must not fail in every instance of its violation to nominate a new officer to the Senate, and to force upon them the responsibility of determining that official manipulation of politics is to be tolerated.

There is one point on which all expressions of members of Congress and Senators agree. Everybody remarks that the management of the Administration side of the case was the cause of the President's seeming defeat. It is believed on all hands that in the beginning of the Administration a complete change might have been secured in the New-York Custom-house, had the President so desired, without serious contest or opposition. It is also believed, for the most part, that if a vigorous effort had been made by the President's friends to force a contest in the Senate on the nominations, at the beginning of last session, the result would have been against Mr. Conkling. If the issue could have been forced and brought to a vote at that time, it is altogether likely that there would have been a majority for confirming the nominations. Mr. Conkling was allowed to manage the whole affair at his leisure, and he reserved action until he was confident of success. There is almost universal sympathy among Republicans with Mr. Conkling in this affair; or perhaps it would be stating it with more accuracy to say that the sentiment is against the President. The feeling that existed at the beginning of the extra session has by no means died out, and there is yet a great deal of hostility to the President on account of his Southern policy, which is ready to be rekindled by the slightest spark. Probably the proportion of votes in the Senate for the confirmation of Roosevelt and Prince is considerably greater than the proportion of Republican politicians in Washington who wish that Mr. Conkling had been defeated. This is a fact of considerable significance, because Mr. Conkling is by no means personally popular, and those who sympathize with him for personal reasons are very few in number. The latest information to be had this evening seems to indicate that no more nominations will be made, and that an effort will proceed from some neutral source to bring about a cessation of difficulties between Mr. Conkling and the President. Mr. Conkling has left the way open for conciliation. In his speech of yesterday there was not a hard word against the President. There is nowhere in his published speeches any sentence which would stand in the way of his meeting the President on cordial terms. He seems to distinguish Mr. Evarts as his particular opponent, and there is something of an attempt to distinguish, in the present case, between Mr. Evarts and the President, and to make the contest appear as between the former and Mr. Conkling. No effort at reconciliation will be attempted until after the holidays, and what may come of any such undertaking is like all other matters in this case entire speculation. There is a little tendency among Mr. Conkling's friends to exaggerate the importance of his victory, but on the whole the impression is that he has gained very little, and the Republican Party, as a party, sustains whatever loss arises from the existing quarrel.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

CONFIRMATION OF JUDGE BAXTER, OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT—THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORSHIP AT PETERSBURG, VA. — OTHER CONFIRMATIONS—NEW NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Col. John Baxter was to-day confirmed as Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court, in place of Judge Emmons, deceased. There was a long debate over his nomination, which ended as above stated. The opposition to him has come mainly from Senator Isham G. Harris and ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee. It was inspired by the Nashville *Press*, which Judge Baxter in 1871 successfully prosecuted for libel. The Judiciary Committee were for a long time in doubt about recommending his confirmation, since pains were taken to convince the Republican members that he was not a sound Republican. The name was reported favorably last session by a majority of one, only, but since the renewal of the nomination, the Republican members of the committee were united in his favor, and Judge Davis voted for a favorable report. The opposition in the Senate was mostly confined to Harris and the Senators whom he had influenced.

A considerable portion of the Executive session was devoted to a discussion of the nomination of Gen. James D. Brady as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Petersburg (Va.) District, in place of George S. Richards, who was suspended under the Tenure-of-Office act last Summer, but recently reinstated by reason of the failure of the Senate to take action upon the case at the last session. The Finance Committee yesterday submitted a unanimous report recommending that Brady's nomination be confirmed, although as last made it explicitly involved the "removal" of Collector Richards, regardless of the fact that no charges were presented against the latter, and that he was conceded to have been a faithful officer. Collector Richards, after holding the office eight years, had entered upon a third term, under a reappointment by President Grant, when he was suspended by President Hayes in order to give the position to Gen. Brady, in pursuance of his announced policy of filling the Federal offices in the Southern States by native-born residents. Gen. Brady was a native of Virginia, a Republican in politics and a volunteer officer of the Union Army during the rebellion. His appointment was strongly recommended by the Virginia Senators and other prominent Democrats, and his confirmation has been earnestly opposed by many Republicans who are personal and political friends of Collector Richards. The committee's favorable report, and the discussion which ensued to-day, resulted in Gen. Brady's confirmation by a viva voce vote, with only six or seven Senators in the negative.

The nomination of E. A. Hoyt to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs was also a subject of some debate, but was confirmed without much opposition. The Indian Affairs Committee unanimously reported it favorable.

The resolution for removal of the injunction of secrecy from the votes on the New-York Custom-house nominations was not reached for action in consequence of its being at the end of the calendar. No motion to reconsider yesterday's action regarding these cases has been entered; nor was the controversy reopened in any manner to-day.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:

United States Attorneys—W. W. Murry, for the Western District of Tennessee; Rufus Mallory, for Oregon; Warren S. Laurtz, of Virginia, for the Western District of Virginia; George P. Sanger, for the District of Massachusetts.

Commodore Daniel Ammen to be Rear Admiral in the Navy from Dec. 11, 1877.

Postmasters.—Miles A. Brown, East New-York, N. Y.; Robert W. Craw, Petrolia, Penn.; Newton Wells, Renovo, Penn.; Cadet Taylor, Wenona, Ill.; Cyrus P. Prouty, Carlinville, Ill.; Emory Gregg, Carsbury, Ill.; Christian Y. Long, Hancock, Ill.; John R. Hotaling, Rochelle, Ill.; Lucien Whitney, Morris, Ill.; E. C. Reese, Pana, Ill.; John C. Cover, Knoxville, Ill.; J. R. Corbus, La Salle, Ill.; Henry B. Harshaw, Oshkosh, Wis.; Charles Franz, Kenosha, Wis.; J. B. Blake, Avoca, Iowa; Nelson M. Page, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Edward Knott, Waverly, Iowa; William A. Brand, at Urbana, Ohio; Joseph F. Sexton, Ashtabula, Ohio; E. J. Bonine, Niles, Mich.; S. C. Fuller, Traverse City, Mich.; Joseph S. Bauer, Mason City, Ill.; Joseph Bobliter, at New-Ulm, Minn.; Joseph K. Moore, St. Peter, Minn.; John Little, at Piedmont, West Va.; B. F. Leisenring, at Charlestown, West Va.; O. H. Leland, Waco, Texas; Mrs. P. S. Farrell, Covington, Ky.; P. G. Deslonde, at Plaquemine, La.; O. K. Bailey, Decorah, Iowa; Mrs. C. L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Theodore Stewart, Devere, Wis.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Augustus Putnam, to be Collector of Customs at Middletown, Conn.

Postmasters.—James McLeer, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joshua Varney, at Dover, N. H.; Robert Cowden, at Galion, Ohio; Frank O. Neal, at Steubenville, Ohio; William H. Mattingly, at Rochester, Ind.; Julius D. Smith, at Howell, Mich.; Benjamin Beach, at Muscatine, Iowa; Frank M. Pogeate, at St. Joseph, Mo.; Henry H. Geiger, at Maryville, Mo.; R. W. Caswell, at Macon City, Mo.; L. F. Klosteiman, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Henry Booth, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Larned, Kan.; J. H. Smith, of New-Jersey, to be Indian Agent at Winnebago, Neb.; W. McMicken, to be Surveyor-General for Washington Territory.

There was no report in executive session to-day on the nominations of Wickersham to be Postmaster or Smith to be Collector of Customs at Mobile, and as there are but two days left before the holiday recess, they will probably not be acted upon until the reassembling of Congress.

THE SILVER BILL.

ITS PASSAGE BEFORE RECESS ABANDONED BY ITS SUPPORTERS—THE RISK OF FAILURE WITHOUT A VETO AVOIDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Silver bill will not be passed this week. It is a curious fact that until yesterday there were very few, perhaps not a half dozen Senators, who had thought of the effect of the passage of the bill just before the recess of Congress. The President would not, of course, have time to prepare a veto message, and the bill would remain unsigned and without a veto, and thus fall by reason of Congress not being in session. In this case it would be necessary to go back to the beginning in Congress, and pass the bill over again in both houses before it could be made ready for the President's veto, which is expected on all hands, and which will bring on the real conflict between the silver men and their opponents. When it happened to be thought of that the passage of the bill this week would lead to such serious results, of course it was abandoned until after the recess, and the only effort now is to secure a vote on the Matthews resolution. This may or may not be had, but whether it is passed or not is a matter of so little consequence that the opposition will not exert itself very strongly to prevent it.

THE COLORADO ELECTION CONTEST.

PATTERSON, THE DEMOCRAT, ADMITTED TO THE SEAT—ABSENTEE REPUBLICANS IN A MEASURE RESPONSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Colorado contest was terminated by the House to-day, Patterson, the Democratic contestant, having been admitted by a vote of 116 to 110. The discussion of the case was continued all day, the session being prolonged until 8 o'clock to secure the final vote. There were three reports from the committee in this case—one favoring Belford's admission, one favoring Patterson, and the third, presented by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, taking the ground that no legal election was held in Colorado for a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, and referring the case back to the people. This proposition was defeated by a vote of 117 to 116, and those Republicans who were absent from their seats when the vote was taken should be held responsible for the defeat of the resolution and the admission of Patterson. When the roll-call was finished the vote was a tie. Gen. Garfield was paired on the two extreme propositions with Waddell, of North Carolina, but voted for Cox's resolution to refer the case back to the people. Attention was called to Mr. Garfield's vote, when he explained that he had paired with Mr. Waddell on the question of admission as between the two contestants, but that he had distinctly declined to pair on Mr. Cox's resolution. Gen. Garfield's vote made no difference in the result, as a majority is necessary to carry any proposition; but in the excitement that prevailed, the Democrats induced Mr. Hart, of New-York, to make a pair with Mr. Waddell, notwithstanding that Hart had voted, and that gentleman accordingly withdrew his vote. Speaker Randall materially helped the Democrats in this vote. On every roll-call a large number of members, from various causes, fail to respond to their names upon the regular call, and all such have the privilege of voting "upon the assurance that they were within the bar of the House when the last name on the roll was called." During the time these additions were being made to the roll-call, there was unusual excitement on the Democratic side, as the information had been privately given out to Democrats by the Speaker that the resolution was likely to prevail. An active canvass was at once started among those Democrats who had voted for the resolution, with a view to inducing them to change, and a few who had not voted at all were driven in. While these efforts were being made the Speaker held back the vote by various methods until, finding the Democrats had a majority of one vote, he announced the result. Several Democrats voted for Cox's resolution, and, had those Republicans been present who had absented themselves without securing pairs, the case would have been sent back to the people of Colorado, and a new election made necessary. Gen. Butler made an able argument for seating Mr. Belford, which was listened to with marked attention by both sides, members leaving their seats and forming a circle around him while he spoke.

THE MEXICAN BORDER DIFFICULTY.

VIEWS OF AN ARMY OFFICER ON THE RIO GRANDE AS SHOWN IN A PRIVATE LETTER—A DISTINCT DESIGN TO PROVOKE WAR—SOME ARMY OFFICERS AND ALL TEXANS DESIROUS OF WAR—AGENTS OF LARGE MINE-OWNERS FOMENT DISCORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A leading member of the House has received a letter from an officer of the Army on the Texas frontier, from which a large extract is quoted below. The names of the writer and receiver of the letter are necessarily withheld, but if they could be given the statements of the letter would thereby appear the stronger. The view of the border troubles which the letter gives is not new. Secretary Fish explained them in much the same manner, and sometimes referred to the story of *Rob Roy* and other border tales by Walter Scott for illustrations of the troubles on the Rio Grande. The Canada border was very many years ago made use of by thieves and robbers, who would steal on one side of the line and take refuge on the other. Extradition treaties and the settlement of the country has made impossible the affairs of 50 years ago, when scarcely a week passed that the farmers in New-York and Vermont were not called to unite in pursuit of thieves flying to Canada. The conditions on the Rio Grande are most favorable for plundering enterprises. There is an almost desert country, sparcely populated, the greater portion of the inhabitants being adventurers who have drifted thither from the whole world, and who do no labor of any kind. There are scattered over a vast territory, at long distances apart, the "ranches" of such men as attempt the honest business of stock-raising. They are too far apart to unite for defense, and when a few armed robbers come upon them they can do nothing but submit to the mercy of the band, and endeavor to secure, if possible, their own lives. If the ranch robbed happens to be upon the Mexican side, which is not often, the robbers cross into Texas. More often, because the most tempting fields are upon the American side, the flight is into Mexico. The suppression of the raids and the capture and punishment of the thieves properly devolves upon the State of Texas. But the State is powerless, and partly for the reason that the fraternity of the raiders is so widespread that the processes of courts cannot be executed, nor can the criminals be convicted and punished. The situation, therefore, instead of involving two countries in hostilities, ought to unite them in earnest attempts to suppress crime and protect the honest, bona fide settlers along the border. The writer of the letter referred to states:

First—That the people of Texas and a few officers of the Army are possessed with a blind but all engaging mania for a war with Mexico, and they all are doing all in their power to provoke it. Some have been so foolhardy as to boast frequently that they will seize every chance to keep up sectional strife and complicate matters so that the United States will be compelled to go to war with Mexico and take the border States.

Second—Lawlessness on the Rio Grande is by no means confined to the Mexican population alone. The very worst elements of both nations are gathered together on the frontier on this side. The mass of them are refugees from law, and are men of the most desperate character. They think no more of the murder of a human being than of a dumb brute. They do not work, but gamble, drink, fight, hunt, steal, and are forever moving about.

Third—Raids are not confined alone to one side of the river, and it would be a vexed question to decide fully which side is the most wronged. Along the line which I am familiar with—within the last 12 months—not only have the Indians from our Tula Rosa Reservation crossed into Mexico and stolen large herds of stock, but Texans, on their own hook, have made several raids, killing people and bringing back cattle and horses. Our Indians in one raid stole 80 horses from Samienego's brother last Winter, while Samienego was Governor of Chihuahua.

Fourth—The Mexicans in all the little towns along the Rio Grande are a far more peaceful, quiet, and honestly industrious people than are the people on this side of the border.

Fifth—Most of the war talk is in the interest of speculators who have bought or leased large mining property in Mexico, such as Wells, Fargo & Co., Helfenstein & Co., of New-York; a Louisville company, one from Cincinnati, and two from England. These companies actually have agents whose only business is to stir up strife.

Sixth—The use of the Texas Militia on our frontier is a most impolitic and fearful evil. This Militia is largely made up of bad characters, and is under no military discipline whatever. They are a band of lawless adventurers and freebooters. Mexicans respect and like the United States Government, but have a deadly hatred for the Texans.

Seventh—To annex the border States of Mexico would call for a standing army there of 50,000 men, and be a lamentable folly. The people are of different language, different customs, and adhere to the most slavish forms of the Jesuit religion.

Eighth—The only way in which war may be prevented is for the President to see that none but the most discreet officers be given command on the Rio Grande, with instructions to cultivate friendly relations. Some of the officers now here are doing all in their power to provoke war.

Ninth—Our number of troops should be largely increased, so as to be a real guard, capable of preventing raids. From all that I have seen, I believe it would take 300,000 men now to whip Mexico, and result in a five years' struggle. At present our garrisons are so small, considering the vast extent of this frontier, that to a thoughtful man they seem farcical.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning called on the Secretary of State with reference to the troubles on the Rio Grande border. Their object was to procure all the information in the department upon that subject, and the Secretary readily granted their request. Some of the documents show that the number of raids by Mexicans into Texas is not so large as has been represented, many raids having been made by Indians and others. Papers show that much discontent among the people exists on both sides of the Rio Grande.

AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR AMERICAN BEEF—ITS SUPERIORITY OVER THE BRITISH PRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Consul of the United States at Newcastle-on-Tyne transmits to the Department of State a report upon the animal food supply of the United Kingdom, with especial reference to the importations from the United States. It appears from this report that previous to 1842 exotic animal food was subject to a considerable import duty, and was confined to cured or salted meat and dairy produce. The foreign supply up to that year scarcely exceeded the quantity exported; the trade was then chiefly carried on with the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. Since 1842, however, when free-trade measures were adopted under Sir Robert Peel's Administration, the people of the United Kingdom have, to a great extent, become dependent upon foreign countries for their supplies of animal food, including flesh-yielding live stock. The importations of live stock into Great Britain during the year 1875 were as follows:

Animals.	Numbers.	Estimated Weights.
Oxen, bulls, and cows	224,969	29,534,176
Calves	38,729	
Sheep and Lambs	977,863	50,848,876
Pigs	71,928	8,055,936

The transportation across the Atlantic of either live stock or fresh meat was little more than experimental until within the present decade. Loss in most cases attended such enterprises, through the death of a great proportion of the animals shipped and by the meat becoming, by its putrefaction, unfit to be food for man. Some of the evils attending the transit of cattle from America have, to a great extent, been mitigated during late years. Under this system the animals are kept in boxes or cages while confined in the hold, and are hoisted on deck for exercise and air whenever the state of the weather may permit of it. By this means cattle have frequently of late been carried across the Atlantic with little or no perceptible deterioration of the condition in which they were shipped in America. But it must be borne in mind that this improved mode of conveying cattle across the sea involves great additional cost of freight; and furthermore, during adverse weather the improved system becomes impracticable, and the old dangers and disadvantages return.

For some years past the exportation of butchers' meat in its fresh state from America into the British Isles was frequently attempted, but with very uncertain success. Last year (1876,) however, the problem of how to obtain an unlimited supply of this most important necessary of life to Great Britain was most satisfactorily solved. The plan adopted is the preservation of the meat in a sound and sweet condition is the speedy withdrawal of the animal heat immediately on the extinction of life from the animal. This is accomplished by a refrigerating process at the temperature of 38° to 40° Fahrenheit. After which, and as speedily as possible, the meat is sewed up in canvas wrappers of open texture, and transferred to air-tight chambers (constructed in a manner also non-conducting of heat) in the ship in which it is to be conveyed across the ocean. The condition of the meat is excellent, very far surpassing that generally produced in Britain at the present day. Prejudices against the meat have been overcome. The American exporters should now do all in their power to impart confidence into the regularity, durability, and sufficiency of this important trade.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1877.

John McNally was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Illinois.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $352,857 14, and from Customs, $301,912 07.

The Samoan Ambassador, M. K. Le Mamea, and Mr. Colmesnil, called at the Executive Mansion this evening and paid their respects to Mrs. Hayes.

Detective Moses Sargent, of Boston, and Sheriff Rice, of New-Hampshire, passed through the city this evening with George Hamilton, the alleged murderer of A. C. Foster, of Keene, in 1876.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,394,521; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,130,000; coin, including coin certificates for $31,750,400, $133,776,771; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was before the Committee on Military Affairs to-day. His testimony was mainly in relation to our troubles with the Indians of the North-west. He favors the transfer of the management of Indian Affairs to the War Department, and the reduction of the Indians, as far as practicable, to a pastoral life by taking away their means of making war and supplying them instead with domestic stock, and at the same time establishing schools with the view of ultimately raising the Indians to citizenship.

Information having reached the Treasury Department that shipments of trade dollars are being made from San Francisco to the east of the Rocky Mountains for domestic circulation, instructions were to-day sent to the Pacific coast mint to receive deposits of silver for returns in trade dollars only in cases where that coin shall be actually required and intended for export to other countries. If this restriction should not prevent the sending of trade dollars East for domestic circulation, it is probable that the receipt of bullion for coinage into trade dollars will be intermitted for a time.

The State Department has received information of the presentation of Minister Willard to the Emperor of Brazil, in November. He said, in his address, it would be his aim to promote the interests of the United States and Brazil by encouraging a more active commercial intercourse between them. There could be no conflict of interests, and there should be as little restriction as possible in trade. The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* states that the Brazilian Government has agreed to subsidize a line of steamers belonging to John Roach, between New-York and Rio Janeiro, and that the service will commence in March next.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The Commercial Club, of this city, started for Chicago last evening to make new and important business relations.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE EFFECT OF THE FALL OF PLEVNA IN CONSTANTINOPLE — MEETING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT—THE SULTAN'S SPEECH—RUSSIAN VIEWS OF PEACE OR MEDIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The *Times'* Pera dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "The fall of Plevna is still unknown to the Turks generally, so it is impossible to estimate its effect upon the population, which, however, will probably maintain its usual calm."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "News of the fall of Plevna has been received here with calmness and fortitude. The journals urge resistance to the last."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—No overtures for mediation have yet been made to any of the foreign embassies here.

The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day by the Sultan. All the Turkish dignitaries and the foreign Ambassadors were present. The speech from the throne was reserved in tone and alludes neither to peace nor mediation. The Sultan said, "I must again appeal to the patriotism of my subjects to protect our legitimate right."

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—The *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest dispatch says: "In Russian official circles it is not thought likely that either Turkey or any power in her behalf will propose peace negotiations."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Daily News'* special from Constantinople says frequent interviews are taking place among the foreign Ambassadors.

The *News'* special from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that the British iron-clad Rupert has suddenly been ordered to proceed to Besika Bay.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Russians are expected to cross the Balkans in force, after which they will be ready to open negotiations. If the negotiations are successful, the result will be communicated to the signatory powers."

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent asserts that further Russian reinforcements have been countermanded, the Czar believing that the present Army is sufficient.

REPORTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FIGHTING NEAR RUSTCHUK—CONFLICTING REPORTS—RUMORED RUSSIAN VICTORY AT ELENA—TURKISH LOSSES AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Turks seem to have renewed offensive operations in the neighborhood of Rnstchuk. A report prevailed at Constantinople last night that a great battle had been fought between Metchka and Rustchuk, the result of which was unknown. Thus far, however, official reports from Turkish head-quarters only mention an affair with six Russian battalions.

A dispatch from Bucharest, referring to the fight near Metchka, reports that 30 *tabors* of Turks attacked Metchka on the 11th inst., but were brilliantly repulsed by the forces under Vladimir and the Czarewitch.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—Achmet Eyoub Pasha is expected at Kamarli. Chakir Pasha, who was appointed to replace Mehemet Ali, has resigned his command on account of ill health.

RAGUSA, Dec. 13.—The Montenegrins have cut communication between Podgoritza and Scutari.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 13.—According to official returns the Russian losses in the fighting preceding the surrender of Plevna were 10 officers and 182 men killed and 45 officers and 1,207 men wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and the prisoners include 10 Pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 30,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry. Seventy-seven cannon were also captured. The first batch of prisoners, numbering 10,000, have already started for Bucharest.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs: "A report is current here that the Russians have gained a great victory near Elena, taking 12,000 prisoners."

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY BY M. DUFAURE—A DISPOSITION TO TRUST THEM AMONG THE REPUBLICANS—THE BONAPARTISTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says: The following Cabinet has been formed, and will appear in the *Official Journal* to-morrow:

M. DUFAURE, President of the Council and Minister of Justice.

M. DE MARCERE, Minister of the Interior.

M. WADDINGTON, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. BARDOUX, Minister of Public Instruction.

Gen. BOREL, Minister of War.

Admiral POTHUAU, Minister of Marine.

M. LEON SAY, Minister of Finance.

M. TEISSERENC-DE BORT, Minister of Commerce.

M. DE FREYCINET, Minister of Public Works.

The Republicans are apparently ready to pass a vote of confidence in the new Ministry immediately, but seem desirous only of voting the budget by twelfths until the approach of the Exhibition, when they will finally pass the budget for 1878, postponing, however, approval of the estimates for 1879 until the end of the year, so that the Republican Ministry may retain office until the elections for a partial renewal of the Senate.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon has a dispatch from its Paris correspondent which says: "A deputation from the Bonapartists interviewed President MacMahon to-day, and declared that they could no longer support his policy."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says on Wednesday a Batbie Cabinet was formed, the great difficulty of finding a Finance Minister who was willing to undertake the collection of taxes without parliamentary sanction having been overcome by the acceptance of that office by M. Jahan. His Cabinet was intended to temporize until the end of the year, and then proceed to a plebiscite or dissolution. M. Pouyer-Quertier in the presence of President MacMahon and the Cabinet violently inveighed against such a course. The President, upon becoming fully aware that it was illegal, severely condemned the advisers who prompted him to it. He wrote his resignation, and declared he would never see the Duke de Broglie again. Those present, however, persuaded him to reopen negotiations with M. Dufaure. President MacMahon granted M. Dufaure full liberty in the choice of his colleagues. The Republican Ministers have been accepted by the President, and are now drawing up the Presidential Message, to be read to the Chambers to-morrow.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE LONDON SILVER MARKET DEMORALIZED—REMOVING OF TEMPLE BAR—SUIT FOR A TRADE-NAME BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The India Council yesterday sold £2,000,000 of bills at 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee. This is lower than was anticipated, and completely demoralized the silver market.

The work of removing Temple Bar was commenced yesterday.

In the equity suit of the Singer Sewing-machine Manufacturing Company against Newton Wilson, involving the plaintiff's right to the exclusive use of its trade-name, the House of Lords has decided in favor of the Singer Company, reversing the previous decree of the Master of the Rolls, with cost.

CRUSHED BY A TON OF COAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Dec. 13.—At noon to-day almost a ton of anthracite coal suddenly fell from the roof of a breast at the West Shenandoah Colliery, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, striking a young miner named Martin Hennessy, mutilating and killing him. The father of Hennessy was by his side, and while he escaped bodily harm, he was rendered almost insane with grief.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

A LARGE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DEMANDING THE REPEAL OF THE LAW DEMONETIZING SILVER—A CRITICISM ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—EXTREME MEASURES URGED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—In pursuance of a call for a meeting to take action on the Silver question now pending before Congress, about 5,000 representative men of this city assembled in the Tabernacle to-night, and listened to speeches on the subject. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the demonetization of the silver coinage of the United States was a change in our monetary system so grave and radical in its character, and so vitally affecting the commercial interests and rights of the people, especially those of the debtor class, that it ought not to have been ventured upon, even under circumstances the most favorable, until after a full, thorough and exhaustive discussion of its merits before the people, and the covert scheme by which this most important measure was precipitated upon the country without one word of discussion, either in Congress or out, and the obstinate persistency with which the scheme is still prosecuted in a time of unparalleled business prostration and disaster, and with the forced resumption of specie payments in the immediate prospect, disclose a reckless disregard for the public welfare on the part of its movers, which merits our severest censure and condemnation.

Resolved, That we have the best reasons for believing that the demonetization of the silver dollar was accomplished through concealment, deception, and fraud; that in all probability not one man in this vast assemblage of citizens had the slightest intimation that such a measure was pending in Congress until many months after its passage; and whether our Representatives who voted for the bill and the President who approved it, were deceived or not, the people unquestionably were, and we therefore demanded its immediate and unqualified repeal.

Resolved, That one obvious purpose of the act demonetizing silver, was to increase the value of Government bonds, and correspondingly increase the public burdens, by securing the payment of those bonds in gold, when by their terms, plainly expressed on their face, they are redeemable in coin of the standard value of the United States on July 14, 1870, when silver dollars as well as gold dollars were lawful tender in payment of all debts, public and private; that in order to secure to the bondholders this advantage to which they are in nowise entitled the people have been clandestinely robbed of the legal-tender quality of half their metallic currency, thereby greatly enhancing the difficulty and danger of the proposed resumption of specie payments, and unjustly increasing the burden of every individual debtor in the nation, as well as that of the nation at large.

Resolved, That while we have full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President, and his earnest desire to fulfill the duties of his high office and promote the welfare of the nation, yet we view with just alarm the position taken by him on this question in his late Message, and we have good reason to believe that his judgment has been warped and misguided by the bad counsels of his constitutional advisers into the adoption of a line of policy which will give the bondholders an undue and unjust advantage, greatly to the detriment of the people. We have searched in vain through his Message for any word of true comfort for the struggling masses by whose labor the money must be earned to pay these bonds. We regard his suggestion, that by yielding to the demands of the public creditors these bonds may be exchanged for others at reduced interest, a delusion. There are two parties interested in the question—those who are to pay and those who are to receive payments. We demand that justice be done both by restoring the old time-honored standard measures of values. The burdens of the Government will then rest lightly upon the shoulders of a prosperous people. But we see no hope of returning prosperity in this financial policy of the President and his maladvisers.

Resolved, That the holders of Government bonds not only have no right, legal or equitable, to demand payment otherwise than according to the express terms, but the Government cannot, with due regard to the rights of the people, waive its option to pay in gold and silver and restrict itself to payment in gold only, and that when an attempt to do this is made by legislating out of existence the silver coinage of the country as legal tender, and at the same time depressing the value of one of its most important products in the markets of the world, the consequences of this nefarious scheme are so far-reaching and disastrous that it calls for unmeasured denunciation.

Resolved, That the proposal to pay the bondholders exclusively in gold, which their bonds do not call for, and at the same time demonetize silver so far as to make it a legal tender to some small amounts for all other kinds of indebtedness, would be a partial legislation of the very worst description. We emphatically reject all such compromises. The money that is good enough for the people is good enough for the bondholders. We demand that the silver dollar be restored to its full legal-tender quality in payment of all debts, public and private, and we will be satisfied with nothing short of this. We pledge ourselves to vote for no man for Congress who is not fully committed in favor of this measure.

Resolved, That we will resist this wrong by all honorable means within our power. We call upon both houses of Congress to repeal the Demonetizing act, and restore the silver dollar to its rightful place in our currency, and if the President shall, by the use of his negative, succeed in defeating the bill, then we call upon Congress to append a similar repealing clause to the General Appropriation bill, and stand by it to the last, with full confidence that the people will assuredly stand by them.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens throughout the country who agree with us in sentiment, that they convene in mass meetings and take prompt action on this question, and thus convince the "powers that be" in Washington that the people are terribly in earnest; that the exigency admits of no delay, no compromise; and that nothing short of absolute and unconditional surrender to their just demands will be accepted.

Emory Storrs, W. C. Goudy, William Bross, Leonard Swett, and Judge Booth were among the speakers.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.

COMMENTS OF A WESTERN JOURNAL ON THE RESULT OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—The Chicago *Tribune* of to-morrow will take the following position on the Conkling victory in the Senate:

"The defeat of the Administration in the matter of the New-York Custom-house appointments is no more than the country had reason to expect, and the wonder, if any in the matter, is that the Senate vote was not more unanimous. The President was in the wrong, and under the circumstances had no reason to expect that his nominations should be confirmed. When the President defined the rule by which the Administration would be governed in the matter of removals and appointments, the rule was of necessity to be binding on the Administration. If Senators were to be excluded from all voice in the matter of removals and appointments, and if the 'officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory,' then Senators had the right to insist that the rules should be adhered to upon both sides. The President must live up to his own rule or he cannot expect others to do so. If he abandon his own rule at pleasure he must expect strong and just opposition. On the record the Senate could not do less than to reject the President's nominations."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—The *Courier-Journal's* leading editorial to-morrow will be strongly denunciatory of the course pursued by the Democratic Senators in acting with Senator Conkling against the Administration.

BANGS, THE ACTOR, BREAKS DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—F. C. Bangs, the actor, broke down to-night in *Corporal Antoine*, from physical exhaustion. He has been troubled some days with neuralgia in the legs, and at a point

to seek for the pleasures of home, and the solicitude of the parents for the comfort and well-being of their offspring is only equaled by the respect and affection of the children for the authors of their being. The situation of woman has been determined by the Koran, whose prescriptions have been epitomized in a code, and although she is placed in a position socially and civilly inferior to the man, she is assured of rights and privileges scarcely less extended than those enjoyed by her sisters of Western Europe. Morally, the Turk is vastly the superior of all Eastern Christians, be these Rayahs, or of foreign birth or extraction, and of the crimes perpetrated in the capital and in the commercial centres of the Empire, in 99 cases out of 100, the Christian is the author. Turkish pride of race is excessive, and the habits of domination over conquered peoples have added to its development. Perhaps the recent lessons of experience may some day bring this sentiment within its just limits, but it is to be hoped that the other traits of their nature may remain unchanged, and that the Osmanli will retain their great qualities of honesty, good faith, constancy, and the strict observance of the laws of hospitality. It is, I know, rank heresy to speak in defense of the Mussulmans, and the "Bulgarian atrocities" can be pointed to in answer to any plea in their behalf. Not a word can be said in palliation of that series of horrors, but is it fair to condemn to destruction a whole people for the deeds of individual ruffians? Are the Bulgarians worthy of all the sympathy demanded for them? They are, at least, supposed to have enjoyed the "softening influences of Christianity," and yet their conduct has exceeded in brutality anything perpetrated by either Bashi-Bazouks or Tcherkisses. They have not even the excuse, more or less founded, of a necessity to suppress an alleged insurrection. They have not the law of talion to give a reason for their outrages. In not one of the localities sullied by last year's massacres have they exercised their vengeance, but have simply wreaked their blind brutal rage on defenseless women and children and decrepit old men, who had been left without defense, with whom they had always before lived on terms of amity, and who had never, in either word or deed, raised a finger to harm them. Russia took up a crusade for the sake of outraged humanity, and declared that she came "not to destroy, but to build up," and yet wherever her legions march it is as with the hosts of the heathen Danes, when "before them was battle, behind them wrack." The fairest provinces of the Empire are being devastated as though the hordes of Attila had passed. An industrious, peaceful, law-abiding population is driven from its homes, to whose roofs the torch is applied simply for the pleasure of destruction, and the world is bidden to applaud at the horrid spectacle of an innocent people exterminated in the name of that religion whose precepts are peace and good will to all men.

An incident which has taken place at Smyrna within the last week will, I think, show that the Turks do not always behave as did the assassins at Salonica with the French and German Consuls. It seems particularly apposite now, because the circumstances of the case are almost identical. On Thursday last the daughter of one of the most wealthy and honorable merchants of the city deliberately left her home, announcing her intention of marrying a Lieutenant of the Turkish Army—the salary of this gentleman amounting to 180 piastres, or a little short of $8, per month, paid irregularly. She also declared her desire to embrace the faith of the Prophet, and to follow the fortunes of the chosen of her heart in this world and in the next. Such was, at least, the tenor of her letter of adieu to her parents. As soon as her flight was discovered the Governor gave orders that she and the chosen one should be brought to the *Konak*, apprising the Consul of the nationality to which she belongs of the circumstances. The Consul saw the runaway at once, but neither his representations, nor the entreaties of her father and mother, who were likewise admitted, could change her resolution. She was not a minor, she said; she had a right to choose both her husband and her religion; and, as she loved Lieut. Achmet, and preferred Mohammedanism to Christianity, she meant to have her own way. Meanwhile the friends of the family telegraphed to the Ambassador at Constantinople to see whether he could not find some means for interference. All this time the young lady was kept in the harem of the palace, where the Lieutenant was not allowed to enter, but to which free access was given to her relations. It seemed to be all in vain though, and the papa was about to yield to fate, and make the best of a bad bargain by some compromise which would, at least, secure his child against poverty, when a new ally appeared upon the scene. Not only was Achmet under orders for the front, but he was a married man and the father of three interesting, but presumably dirty little Turkish boys, whose existence he had concealed during his courtship. And now Khannin Fatmeh, otherwise Mrs. Achmet, turned up and demanded that no interloper should be forced upon her. It must be known that although a Moslem may have four wives, he is bound by law to provide a separate apartment for each. This was the feather which broke the camel's back. Miss X. had been deaf to the reasonings of common sense and to the calls of affection, but she could not submit to share a divided heart, and so threw him over and went home, perhaps a sadder, but, let us hope, a wiser, woman. Achmet left in the first troop-ship for Trebizond, and Mr. X. came down handsomely to his abandoned spouse. A declaration to the effect that she acted without compulsion was signed by the young lady, and witnessed by three Mussulmans, and the affair was arranged satisfactorily for all parties. Throughout it all, the Pasha behaved with the greatest moderation, as did the Nizilah and the Colonel commanding the garrison, all of whom deserve the highest praise for their efforts, not only to prevent any outbreak of the excited Mussulman population, but also to induce Miss X. to return to her heartbroken parents.

From the front the news is contradictory. Suleiman Pasha reports a successful continuation of his system of forced reconnoissances for the purpose of harassing the enemy's weak forces in front of Rasgrad, in the Dobrudscha, and as far as the Russian outposts in the valley of the Jantra, with some demonstrations against their intrenchments before Yenikeni and Osman-Bazar. One of these appears to have been of some importance. A detachment consisting of seven battalions of Nizam, three squadrons of regular cavalry, and some Circassian horse, with a field battery, and two mountain howitzers, attacked the extreme left of the Czarowitch, at Pyrgos, dislodging the Russian troops and destroying their stores and a powder magazine. In this action, which was fought on Monday last, Suleiman Pasha computes the enemy's loss at 1,300 killed, and says that as all their wounded were carried off the field, he is unable to give an estimate of their number. From Plevna we have no news, except what is furnished from Russian sources, and as the press is warned to be careful, our information is very meagre. Only two things are certain: Osman Pasha continues to hold out, and his position is completely invested. That Plevna cannot be taken by assault has been repeatedly proved, but how long it can sustain a siege depends entirely upon the amount of stores which were gotten in before Telische was captured. But, however ample these may have been, a time must come when they will be exhausted, and then a catastrophe will become inevitable, as either the Mussulman must surrender or must cut his way out with the loss of half his army and all his siege guns. To give to this operation a chance of success, the troops at Sophia are being organized and pushed forward as rapidly as possible, partly to Orchanieh, partly to Berkovatz. Mehemet Ali will command, and as the ex-Generalissimo has beaten the Russians in the only battle fought in the open field in Europe, we may be sure that he will do pretty well. Still the chances are heavily against him, as the enemy hold strongly-intrenched positions on the Orchanieh road, which must be carried before he can join hands with the defenders of Plevna. The Englishman, Baker Pasha, with several of his countrymen, attached to the embryo institution of the Gendarmerie which Col. Valentine Baker is to command, is to leave here for Orchanieh on Sunday. But in spite of the bravery of these gentlemen, the cavalry forces at their disposal are insufficient to clear the way for the main column. The movement from Orchanieh, if it be more than a simple demonstration to cover the real operations, via Berkovatz, is, I think, a mistake, as it will be necessarily a flank march, whereas the Berkovatz line would be less exposed, and will allow greater facilities for the deployment of the columns. At any rate, by about the time that this letter reaches its destination a great battle will have been fought in the valley of the Vid; on the result of this engagement, which I am afraid will be unfavorable to the Osmanli, depends the fate of this campaign, and, as many think, of the question of war or peace. On this latter point, however, I continue to be skeptical, although from information received from a private source, and I believe in advance of any other correspondent, a *coup de théâtre* is imminent, in the shape of an armed occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, nominally to put a stop to the sanguinary reprisals of the insurrection, but in reality to paralyze the Turks on that side and to assure Servia against invasion. This monstrous violation of neutrality would be scarcely credible if it were not supported by the otherwise inexplicable carelessness of the Russians to guard their rear in Roumania, where an attack by 200,000 men would destroy their whole Army. It is, then, logical to suppose that some secret convention has been made to this end between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria. The most absorbing topic of the day is the question whether Kars has or has not fallen. No one has seen the telegrams, but it is affirmed that they have been received at both the Greek and Austrian embassies in Constantinople, and although all the Turkish papers deny the fact, the *Stamboul*, which is anything other than hostile to the Government, declares "its regrets to be obliged to admit that, from sources whose authenticity cannot be questioned, it has learned of the capitulation of Kars on Sunday, the 18th inst." But whether the Armenian fortress is in the possession of the enemy at present, or will be in the course of a month, is quite secondary, the defeat of Mukhtar near the Arpatshai virtually finished the Asiatic campaign, as the army is all to pieces and the necessities of the Bulgarian defense will prevent its reconstitution during this war.

It is a singular coincidence that the two most trusted of the Ottoman Generals are precisely those whose mistakes have caused the greatest disasters to the Ottoman cause. They were deemed worthy of the title of *Ghazi*—"the victorious"—the highest of all Turkish distinctions and the one most rarely conferred. It is more than 300 years since it has been granted, and during the great wars of the sixteenth century it was borne by only two or three individuals. A single fortress of the Empire has it, and Shumla, "the grave of the infidels," as the Osmanli call it, which has sustained victoriously 27 sieges, is always designated in the official documents under the name of Ghazi Shumla. If there should be a second campaign, we shall see if it will continue to retain its proud qualification, or if, like "Metz, *la pucelle*," it, too, will succumb to long-range artillery and the improvements of modern tactics.

THE COLLECTING AGENCY SWINDLE.

MORE ABOUT THE HILDRETH-TIGHE DEFALCATION — THE LATTER TRACKED TO CLEVELAND—EVIDENCES OF FRAUD ACCUMULATING—A LARGE NUMBER OF PROTESTED NOTES TURNING UP.

There is a good deal of mystery surrounding the defalcation of Watson J. Hildreth and James M. Tighe, reported in yesterday's TIMES. Those who have charge of the case are exceedingly reticent about some matters, and there is evidently a good deal that has not yet come out. It is now pretty certain that the total deficiency will be nearer the amount first reported on the street than that which was given by the Assignee. The books show that claims aggregating about $50,000 have been collected by the firm and not paid over to their rightful owners, but as the books have not been fully written up it is probable that the total thus diverted will be very much greater. It was learned yesterday that one concern had placed no less than $80,000 of claims in the hands of the firm, but how much of this has been collected and embezzled it is at present impossible to ascertain. Outside of these amounts a large number of notes which the firm had had discounted at various banks recently were sent in to the Assignee protested yesterday. Most of these were indorsed by various persons as an accommodation, and it is thought that some of the indorsements are forged. The Assignee himself was a large indorser of this paper. The discovery took him greatly aback, and he declared that he was a ruined man. The aggregate of these note swindles could not be learned yesterday, but from appearances it must be very large. There is a balance to the credit of the firm of $38 in the Trademen's National Bank. Just before they absconded the balance amounted to $558. Hildreth drew a check for $500 and Tighe received the money. Tighe has been traced to Cleveland, and detectives are now engaged in following him up. It is said that they have a clue to his hiding-place. It is not believed by many persons that Hildreth has gone to Europe. The reason for supposing so was a statement made by the ladies of his family a few weeks ago, that they thought of taking a trip there. Mrs. Hildreth denies all knowledge of her husband's whereabouts, but it has been discovered that her house has been let furnished to another family, who have paid the first month's rent in advance and are now preparing to move in. It is believed that Hildreth made the engagement before absconding and that his family know where he is and intend to join him. Some persons who are interested in his capture think he is in Canada. Several creditors said yesterday that they held Mr. Alvin H. Watson, the founder of the firm, morally responsible for their losses, as it was mainly on the strength of his reputation that they intrusted their money to the concern. One gentleman said that Mr. Watson had personally solicited his business for Hildreth & Tighe.

Assignee Gehtil says that Hildreth and Tighe came to him on Dec. 5, and told him they had made an assignment to him. They handed him a paper drawn up in Tighe's handwriting, and then ran out of the door. He refuses for some reason to say where this happened. The evidence so far shows that they commenced holding back money collected as far back as January last, and the impression is that these have done so ever since they began business. A watch, chain, and diamond ring, valued together at $1,000, which were known to be in their safe up to a short time before their disappearance, are not to be found. Hildreth kept the books of the concern, signed the checks, and attended to the collecting business. He was admitted to the Bar but never enrolled himself. Tighe was the legal adviser and attorney of the firm. Hildreth is 41 years of age, and has a wife and two sons, one 16 and the other 14 years of age. He was at one time Treasurer of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, but resigned about a year back. He used to own a number of fast horses, but sold them some time ago. Tighe is 54 years of age. His family consists of his wife and three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is 26 years of age, and the youngest daughter 12. One of his sons, aged 17, is in Yale College, and stands highest in his class. Among the largest creditors of the concern so far as can be ascertained are: James T. Burns & Co., upward of $3,000; Mitchell, Vance & Co., $2,000; W. K. Hinman, Receiver of S. Oscar Hyde, $780; Baxter, Bell & Co., $1,500; Barton & Co., $300. These are amounts which are known to have been collected. There are also a large number of smaller claims, varying from $25 to $100 each. Information in regard to the amount of protested notes that have turned up was refused yesterday. In fact, it was with the greatest difficulty that any details were obtained.

A WEALTHY WIDOW'S INFATUATION.

James Sheridan, a Union County constable, was convicted in the Essex (New-Jersey) Quarter Sessions yesterday of an assault and battery on Mrs. Catharine Adams. The circumstances are peculiar. Mrs. Adams, who was a wealthy widow, about three years ago became infatuated with one James B. Hills, formerly an express driver between New-York and Jersey City, a man of pleasing appearance, and after a short acquaintance they were married. Hills' object was to acquire possession of the widow's money rather than of the widow herself, but she was shrewd enough to keep the control of her property in her own hands. She allowed Hills $100 a month for spending money, and this he spent in sports and carousals of the most dissolute character. The knowledge of this fact soon came to the ears of Mrs. Adams, and in searching for proof of his conduct, she learned that Mr. Hills had another wife, formerly a Miss Anna Tufts, whom he married in Jersey City, but who now resides in New-York. The original Mrs. Hills had been obliged to separate from her husband on account of his bad conduct, but she had never procured a divorce. When Mrs. Adams became satisfied that she had never been legally married to Hills, she left him and resumed her proper name. Shortly after, she closed up her house in Elizabeth and went to visit some friends. On her return she found Hills and Sheridan in the house of his enemies, and drove them out of the house at the muzzle of a revolver. Hills afterward procured a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Adams, on a charge of assault, and the Justice, who was ignorant of the circumstances, gave it to Sheridan to serve. Instead of serving it in Union County, where alone he had power to do so, he followed her to Newark, and attempted to arrest her there on a public street. She desired to know his authority, but instead of affording her any satisfaction he seized her roughly by the arm and endeavored by force to compel her to accompany him to the depot, he proposing, as he said, to take her to Elizabeth. Mrs. Adams requested permission first to see her lawyer, whose office was in Newark, but the privilege was denied her. She then demanded that Sheridan should take her before the nearest Justice of the Peace, which was clearly her right, but this also was refused, and Sheridan again attempted by force Mrs. Adams to accompany him. She then appealed to a Police officer, who arrested Sheridan, and conveyed him before a Justice, who, upon hearing the statement of Mrs. Adams, held him to answer, and yesterday he was convicted. Sentence was deferred.

SHOOTING AND CUTTING HIMSELF.

Julius Hartwig, a native of Baden, 50 years of age, made a most determined attempt to commit suicide at his residence, No. 130 Broome-street, yesterday. Hartwig, with his wife and five children, occupied apartments on the third floor of the house. He is a cabinet-maker, and until quite recently was employed at the furniture factory of Warren Ward & Co., at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. Business has been unusually dull this Winter and Hartwig was discharged about two weeks ago. Since that time he has been unable to obtain work and has been very despondent. His wife went out about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving him alone in the apartments. When she returned at 10 o'clock she saw her husband lying on the sofa, with the blood streaming from several wounds about his person. Dr. Ball of No. 86 Pitt-street, was summoned, and on examining the wounded man, found him suffering from two severe incised wounds, one on each wrist, and two pistol-shot wounds. One of the bullets had entered the left side of the breast, a little above the nipple, and passed into the body between the second and third ribs. The other wound is half an inch below the first named, and the bullet, traversing the body, passed out between this shoulder blades. The patient informed Dr. Ball that he first cut himself across the wrists with a razor, and then, lying down on the sofa, shot himself twice with a revolver. The wounds, it is feared, will prove fatal.

THE NEW FREIGHT RATES.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE WINTER TARIFF WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT ON MONDAY TO THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Below will be found additional details of the new rates under the Winter tariff adopted by the all-rail trunk lines running out of New-York, taking effect Dec. 10. The rates given below are per 100 pounds:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Aberdeen, Miss.	$2 00	$1 77	$1 51	$1 13
Brownsville, Tenn.	1 53	1 43	1 27	91
Bellaire, Ohio	92	84	68	26
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1 59	1 32	1 13	81
Carthage, Ohio	92	73	55	41
Edgewood, Ill.	1 23	97	73	55
Fort Worth, Texas	2 57	2 22	1 73	1 40
Fort Scott, Kan.	3 40	2 11	1 44	1 09
Hot Springs, Ark.	2 36	2 11	1 73	1 35
Las Animas, Col.	4 15	3 40	2 70	2 05
Louisiana, Mo.	1 27	1 02	78	60
Marion, Ohio	92	73	61	45
Marion, Ala.	2 42	2 12	1 77	1 41
Middletown, Ohio	92	73	55	41
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1 30	1 19	1 04	73
Old City, Penn.	73	57	44	36
Parkersburg, W. Va.	60	44	33	26
Sandoval, Ill.	1 22	97	73	55
Springfield, Ill.	66	44	33	26
Selma, Ala.	1 47	1 32	1 07	81
Wyandotte, Kan.	1 85	1 50	1 05	75
Youngstown, Ohio	65	52	39	30

The Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, via Old Dominion Line of steamers; the Central Railroad of Georgia, via Savannah, and the Great Southern Route, via Charleston, have adopted the following rates to the prominent places reached by them in competition with the all-rail lines:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Little Rock, Ark.	$1 44	$1 35	$1 21	$ 90
Hot Springs, Ark.	2 21	1 99	1 68	1 30
Helena, Ark.	1 20	1 16	1 07	80
Clarksville, Tenn.	1 21	1 09	94	69
Nashville, Tenn.	98	90	79	60
Memphis, Tenn.	1 01	97	88	62
Pulaski, Tenn.	1 32	1 22	1 13	85
Jackson, Tenn.	1 38	1 31	1 20	86
Brownsville, Tenn.	1 38	1 31	1 20	86
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1 37	1 20	1 05	81
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1 15	07	97	70
Milan, Tenn.	1 41	1 31	1 20	86
Hickman, Ky.	1 01	97	88	62
Aberdeen, Miss.	1 80	1 60	1 40	1 05
Columbus, Miss.	1 61	1 60	1 40	1 10
Corinth, Miss.	1 33	1 23	1 09	78
Canton, Miss.	1 86	1 73	1 55	1 21
Enterprise, Miss.	1 63	1 35	1 20	85
Grenada, Miss.	1 68	1 56	1 39	1 04
Grand Gulf, Miss.	1 41	1 32	1 14	90
Jackson, Miss.	1 84	1 66	1 42	94
Muldon, Miss.	1 80	1 60	1 40	1 05
Meridian, Miss.	1 39	1 15	1 01	83
West Point, Miss.	1 80	1 60	1 40	1 03
Winona, Miss.	1 74	1 61	1 43	1 08
Decatur, Ala.	1 42	1 29	1 10	84
Gainesville, Ala.	1 72	1 60	1 40	1 03
Corsa River, Ala.	1 85	1 60	1 35	1 10
Huntsville, Ala.	1 28	1 20	1 07	78
Marion, Ala.	2 20	1 95	1 60	1 30
Montgomery, Ala.	1 45	1 26	1 02	83
Selma, Ala.	1 45	1 30	1 03	85

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has established the following rates to correspond with the new all-rail tariff recently published exclusively by THE TIMES. These rates include the marine risk only by special contract:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Cincinnati, Ohio	$ 82	$ 65	$ 50	$ 35
Stanton, Va.	85	78	68	52
Middletown, Ohio	82	63	50	34
Gallipolis, Ohio	61	43	30	21
Lexington, Ky.	1 16	98	81	62
Owensboro, Ky.	1 07	87	67	52
Louisville, Ky.	1 02	84	66	52
Paducah, Ky.	20	1 01	81	61
Memphis, Tenn.	1 01	97	88	62
Nashville, Tenn.	98	90	79	50
Indianapolis, Ind.	87	68	52	40
Evansville, Ind.	1 07	87	67	53
Shawneetown, Ind.	1 04	83	63	48
Jeffersonville, Ind.	96	77	59	45
Madison, Ind.	96	77	59	45
La Fayette, Ind.	85	70	54	41
New-Albany, Ind.	1 00	81	63	49
North Berlin, Ind.	90	72	55	42
Terre Haute, Ind.	95	78	57	45
Seymour, Ind.	90	72	55	42
Richmond, Ind.	82	65	50	38
Vincennes, Ind.	1 05	84	61	48
Crawfordville, Ind.	92	74	56	43
Green Castle, Ind.	95	78	57	45
Cairo, Ill.	1 18	94	72	55
Quincy, Ill.	1 17	94	73	57
Chicago, Ill.	90	72	55	42
Alton, Ill.	1 12	89	68	52
Decatur, Ill.	92	74	56	43
Bloomington, Ill.	1 02	82	62	47
Peoria, Ill.	1 02	82	62	47
Rock Island, Ill.	1 20	98	74	59
Vandalia, Ill.	1 12	93	64	52
Gaiena, Ill.	1 40	1 12	90	67
Springfield, Ill.	1 05	84	64	49
Jacksonville, Ill.	1 10	88	67	51
Pekin, Ill.	1 02	82	62	47
Sedalia, Mo.	1 75	1 42	1 00	72
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 75	1 42	1 00	72
St. Louis, Mo.	1 17	94	73	57
Kansas City, Mo.	1 17	1 12	1 00	72
Hannibal, Mo.	1 17	94	73	57
Burlington, Iowa	1 17	94	73	57
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1 75	1 42	1 00	72
Keokuk, Iowa	1 17	94	74	57
Davenport, Iowa	1 23	1 01	79	62
Des Moines, Iowa	1 58	1 30	1 04	78
Muscatine, Iowa	1 28	1 07	88	65
Dubuque, Iowa	1 40	1 02	90	67
Sioux City, Iowa	1 90	1 47	1 15	87
Atchison, Kan.	1 75	1 42	1 00	72
Emporia, Kan.	2 35	1 92	1 45	1 07
Lawrence, Kan.	1 09	92	73	85
Leavenworth, Kan.	1 75	1 42	1 00	72
Topeka, Kan.	2 10	1 72	1 23	90
Denver, Col.	4 15	3 42	2 75	2 12
Omaha, Neb.	1 90	1 47	1 05	77
Pueblo, Col.	5 15	3 42	2 75	2 12
Salt Lake City, Utah	5 00	4 22	3 40	2 67
Corrinne, Utah	4 88	4 09	3 27	2 54

To the following points the rates given below do not include the marine risk:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Portsmouth, Ohio	64	50	43	34
Ironton, Ohio	63	56	46	38
Maysville, Ky.	63	56	46	38
Augusta, Ky.	63	56	46	38
Ashland, Ky.	63	56	46	38
Ripley, Ky.	63	56	46	38

Insurance to these places can be effected on open policy when desired, if notice is given before shipment, at the following addition to the last-named rates: First class, 15 cents; second class, 12 cents; third class, 7 cents; fourth class, 5 cents.

AIDING THE POOR.

The Board of Managers of the "East Side Relief Association" held a business meeting last evening at No. 558 Lexington-avenue. This association—organized Aug. 19, 1876, and incorporated Oct. 23, 1877—extends aid to poor widows and orphans, and worthy people in destitute circumstances, residing on the East Side of the City. Its officers are T. S. Tyng, Esq., President; J. H. Hall, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, Secretary; Messrs. Charles Molloy, James E. Henderson, Charles Palmer, William Foster and Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, Board of Managers. At the meeting last evening, Mr. McCaffrey reported that during the year $3,500 had been received from private subscriptions, and that sum had been disbursed for the objects of the association. Relief, in the shape of groceries, coal, and money, had been extended to 1,897 families: 3,200 persons had been temporarily assisted, 5,600 meals, costing $112, had been given to hungry people, 400 homeless persons had been supplied with lodgings, and 800 garments had been distributed. The visitors' book contained a long list of names of suffering people, some of whom were on the verge of starvation. Among the sufferers was the widow of one of the workmen burned up in Hale's piano manufactory, and there was another case where a poor woman and a family of seven children had been endeavoring to subsist on eight cents per day, which was all the money the poor mother could earn. It was resolved than an earnest appeal, personally and by means of circulars, should be made to charitable people to help the association in its good work.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday gave a hearing to Commissioner Nichols and Mr. Hawley, the Clerk of the Police Board, in relation to their estimates for next year. Mr. Hawley stated that the amount asked for street-cleaning purposes, $1,077,640, was necessary, but the sum had been reduced to $700,000 in the provisional estimate. He said that the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company had ceased to remove all the street-sweepings, although they had formerly done so at their own expense, and owing to this fact his bureau had to spend more money than before. The Police had endeavored to have the garbage separated from ashes and street refuse, but the people failed to carry out the orders issued on the subject. The garbage was removed by the contractor. If the landlords put up notices in their houses requiring the garbage to be separated from other stuff it would doubtless have a beneficial effect. In answer to the Controller, Mayor Ely said that the Health Board had power to have such notices placed in tenement-houses. Mr. Hawley then stated that Mr. Swift, the contractor, would require the garbage to be separated before he removed it. If the garbage were separated they could secure places in which it could be dumped. The board afterward adjourned.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday:

Henry M. Wood to Frederick M. Peck, and Frederick W. Meyer and Louis E. Gross, firm of F. W. Meyer & Co., liquor dealers, of No. 330 Washington-street, to Charles S. Bryce.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of C. Ludmann and L. F. Dufourcq, composing the firm of C. Ludmann & Co., merchants, of No. 44 South William-street, to Edmond Kelly. The liabilities are $62,868 96, the nominal assets $13,701 40, and the real assets $3,445 01.

Schedules were also filed in regard to the assignment of Henry A. Tappin and Henry J. Carr, composing the firm of Tappin & Carr, importers, of No. 178 South-street, to Charles P. Hopkins. The liabilities of the assignors amount to $63,140 84, the nominal assets to $43,954 81, and the real assets to $4,747 69.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

COMMENDABLE IMPARTIALITY.

THE "UNINTENTIONAL ERROR" CORRECTED BY THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS, TO THE DISMAY OF POLITICAL ROGUERY AND THE APPROVAL OF HONEST MEN—ANOTHER "INTENTIONAL ERROR" OF THE WESTCHESTER CANVASSERS TO BE VENTILATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The electors of the Ninth Senate District, as citizens, lovers of their country, and with utter disregard of party lines, were exceedingly happy over the announcement, in your journal of last Saturday, of the findings in the deliberation of the Board of State Canvassers upon the abominable iniquity manufactured by the Board of Canvassers of Westchester County, lacking even a justifiable suspicion to warrant their impudence in attempting to defraud a successful candidate and the electors of this Senate district by "counting in" Mr. Richard Lathers, who was defeated, by "counting out" Hon. William H. Robertson, who was unquestionably elected State Senator at the recent election. Our electors, who are intelligent enough to read and think for themselves, are proud to recognize the service rendered to the cause of right by Hons. Charles S. Fairchild and Frederick Olcott, in their exercise of moral courage by deciding in favor of the people, even if they in doing so simply performed their duty. I am encouraged to find so much company in awarding unstinted credit to these gentlemen for the impartiality and courage they have evinced in refusing absolutely to be bull-dozed by the Kelly-Tammany system of intrigue and brow-beating, and standing for the rights of their political opponents. I am glad to see Hon. William H. Robertson so modestly accord honor to these gentlemen for doing him that justice he deserved, in that they refused to consent to a fraud such as the "unintentional error" was manufactured to accomplish.

The result attained before the State Board, even though it was but a faithful discharge of an official trust on the part of these gentlemen, is regarded by good citizens as very significant in these days, as worthy the better ones of politics and the country, and a victory for the country over party. In this laudable view of the situation they pray that it may prove to be but the forerunner of a more robust regard for correct principles in the political arena that shall elevate the degraded condition which they have obtained to the detriment of public and private interests and enterprises in later years. This is a patriotic inspiration for the best interest of our country and its politics. It is a fact that every good citizen sees and feels that unless a change for the better comes to the rescue of our disgraceful system of politics it will not be far in the future when we shall have no country left for the present baneful political systems to operate upon. The popularity of this decision inspires renewed hope that all is not lost yet, when we witness that the gratification over it is by no means confined to the men of either party, and they are "as happy as clams at high water" because right has triumphed over party machines. The result affects the interest of the State quite as much as it does this district. Good men are delighted to know that the "still-hunt" of the gang of nondescript place-hunters "who run with the hare and halloo with the hounds," and have been since the recent election shrieking for Lathers, scenting, as they fondly imagined, the "flesh-pots" of official drippings to reward their proverbial apostacy to right and justice; headed as they were by the unsavory John T. Hoffman, the celebrated tourist, who found it expedient to put the Atlantic Ocean between the threatening results of the deliberations of a Grand Jury and himself, and who was zealously seconded by the presence and companionship of "that elegant gentleman," Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, in counseling and encouraging the manufacture of the "unintentional error," has come to naught by a decision for the right. No one questions the "intention" of those concerned in this "job" to lay the foundation of one of the most transparent frauds ever conceived—exceeding in impudence even the famous Tweed system of fraud, whereby a title to the Governorship was manufactured by illegal votes; or by no votes at all being counted as cast for an infamous henchman of that equally infamous Ring which THE NEW-YORK TIMES did more than all the rest of the Metropolitan press to destroy. This Westchester "job" was nurtured in secret conclave, audaciously aided and abetted by men who loudly boast of "their blue blood." Such men were arbitrarily concerned in disfranchising the honest electors by throwing out votes from the Twenty-third Ward returns to manufacture the "unintentional error," and it is well to state that no dispute was manufactured in any other part of the district than this to enable the conspirators to "count out" the man or men who were honestly elected. These fraud perpetrators, in their secret conclaves, wanted to rear "election frauds" in the Twenty-third Ward; but, owing to the beneficial City Registry law enforced there, they had to abandon this "unintentional error," as they found it inexpedient to raise that issue as a subterfuge to carry through their nefarious "job" to "count out" William H. Robertson, and also Mr. Fordham Morris, the successful Assembly candidate from the First Westchester District. I feel pounder-to-day of my American citizenship, knowing that the political fraud system has received a black eye, and in witnessing the rejoicing of my fellow-electors and their strenuously objecting to fraud against the rights of anybody—not even the poor, colored men, deserted, as they are, by those "they have brought to the front," or a successful candidate, nor those electors who made him such. Thousands of our citizens, I am glad to know, stand fast for right and justice, and desert any party who presume to aid party ascendency by the sacrifice of principle and setting written laws at defiance. This class generally "pull for the shore" when such danger threatens through the immoral attitude of politicians. It is well this is the fact, as it gives encouragement that fraud upon the ballot-box in any form will never be tolerated with impunity. My sense of justice was stirred up, outraged, as I found myself, in the attempt to strip me and my fellow-electors of our franchise in the abomination manufactured by the Westchester Board of County Canvassers to nullify our suffrage for the office of State Senator and member of Assembly for the First District of Westchester. Bad as was the ministerial conduct of this board on the Senatorial manufactured attempt at fraud, their conduct as judicial officers in the matter of the successful Anti-Tammany combination candidate for member of Assembly, for the First Westchester District, is a part of the same "job." In the name of the people, who desire justice, the "counting out" of Fordham Morris, who was elected, by the "counting in" of that prince of the demagogue fraternity, Ambrose H. Purdy, who was defeated before the people, must be righted; in order to bring disgrace and confusion upon the conspiracy that attempted to defraud. The details of this latter accomplished fraud, I shall, in a future communication, explain in all its ramifications, with a view of truthfully getting the situation before the next Assembly and defeated electors. Decided action in the public interest calls for justice, and the bare-faced impudence manifested by this board must be exorcised as an example to future "jobbery" in the same line and locality. Is it any wonder, Mr. Editor, that the people are asking: Where are we drifting to? when "that elegant gentleman," Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, forgets himself, in his assumed or inherited dignity, by stooping to such a dirty "job" as the facts in the attempt to manufacture fraud in the Ninth Senate District and in the First Assembly District matters? It is true "that elegant gentleman" may have quite frequently boasted "that he was so popular in his Congress district (where the attempt was made to manufacture this fraud) that if he were cut up in a thousand pieces, each particular part could be elected in the several localities without any effort upon his part." I would advise him to recall what the Good Book says about "boasting," and I suggest "that he take heed lest he fall." I voted for "that elegant gentleman," and I did for "Dick" Lathers; but I am heartily ashamed of both of these men—their conduct proves they are not entitled to the appellation of gentlemen—for their countenancing an attempt to defraud the people. I am glad to know that the former sees he has "put his foot into it;" while I am the latter is so ashamed of his attitude at the bung-hole, ready to accept what belonged to another and a far better man, that he finds it very convenient to drive to Pelham Depot to take the cars down to the City, and now avoids the fashionable and numerous company at the depot at New-Rochelle, where, until the fraud was developed, his presence was a feature he usually took the train. I wish they might hear what the masses think of them for their consenting to schemes to deny substantial rights to Hon. William H. Robertson, and to Fordham Morris as well. It is a true saying "every dog has his day," and it has its application in the case of "that elegant gentleman," of No. 44 South William-street, to Edmond Kelly. The liabilities of the assignors amount to $63,140 84, the nominal assets to $43,954 81, and the real assets to $4,747 69.

Schedules were also filed in regard to the assignment of Henry A. Tappin and Henry J. Carr, composing the firm of Tappin & Carr, importers, of No. 178 South-street, to Charles P. Hopkins. The liabilities of the assignors amount to $63,140 84, the nominal assets to $43,954 81, and the real assets to $4,747 69.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM UNGER. A Series of 72 Etchings after the Old Masters. New-York: J. W. Bouton. Leyden: A. W. Sijthoff. 1876.

The etchings of William Unger were received with the highest praise on their appearance, more than a year ago, and their most ardent admirer was no less a critic than Mr. S. G. Hamerton himself, an etcher of renown. Mr. Hamerton is satisfied with all the plates of Unger, which comprise reproductions of 72 celebrated pictures by the old masters, and expressed his satisfaction in the *Portfolio* and in a paper for the *International Review*. There is, however, a good deal of variety in the style in which Unger has undertaken different plates. In some cases he seems full of enthusiasm, and to have worked with real love; in others he seems to have been languid. Gabriel Metsu appears to inspire him most, and after him Rembrandt and Franz Hals. The plates Nos. 46 and 47, representing the "Young Musicians" and "Smiling Man" of the latter are wrought out with the greatest vigor, as if the etcher had enjoyed his labor thoroughly. Jan Steen is another favorite, as will be seen on examining carefully No. 50, "Fête des Rois" or "Twelfth-day." All these are names of Dutch painters, and, indeed, the series is made up, with but few exceptions, of the reproductions of celebrated paintings by the wonderful Dutchmen. The last part of the series, which is now complete in its 10 parts, contains no foreign element. Besides Rembrandt we find pictures of Van Ostade very frequent, one by Hobbema, and three by Wouwerman, and several after Paulus Potter. The text has been written by C. Vosmaer, who managed, by reason of his full acquaintance with the subject and no little disdain of rhetorical periods, to compress a good deal of information into his instructive though rough English. The plates, as our readers may, perhaps, remember, are mounted on large boards, but so arranged that they may be readily removed for use in some other volume. The work itself forms a very large folio with wide margins to the pages of the text. Printing of the plates has been done at Munich by Frederic Felsing, while that of the text by A. W. Sijthoff, of Leyden. The series is edited with the good taste that marks most of Bouton's publications. The whole series bound would make a Christmas present *de luxe* for any one who greatly admires Dutch art and at the same time is capable of enjoying fine etchings.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Letters of Madame Pompadour* will soon be published at Paris.

—Macmillan & Co., London, republish Mr. Poor's treatise on *Money and Its Laws*.

—A new and cheaper edition of Frank Buckland's *White's Selborne* has just been published for the holidays.

—It is said that Lord Coleridge wrote the interesting article on Eton College in the October *Edinburgh Review*.

—Mr. Wrinselt Boulding's historical tragedy, entitled, *Nine Days a Queen*, dealing with the times of Lady Jane Grey, will shortly be published.

—It is stated in Mr. Poole's *Life of Edward, William Lane*, that 70,000 copies of his *Modern Egyptians* have been sold up to the present time.

—M. Emile de Laveleye, of Liège, has in press a volume entitled *L'Afrique Centrale et la Conférence Géographique*, which will be accompanied by a map of Africa.

—Mrs. Martin J. Lamb, the first volume of whose *History of the City of New-York* has just appeared, has given 10 years of active labor to the undertaking.

—Mr. Christopher Wordsworth's *Scholæ Academicæ*, or some account of the studies at the English universities in the eighteenth century, has just appeared in London.

—Miss Amelia B. Edwards' *Thousand Miles Up the Nile*, is honored by Baron Tauchnitz with a reprint in Germany, and will be issued here by Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—Dr. Goldziher, the author of the *Mythology of the Hebrews*, is writing a book on the grammatical and lexicographical science of the Arabs from the earliest period to our time.

—Rev. Edward Abbott's *Out-doors at Long Look*, is an excellent book to read aloud to children 8 or 10 years of age. The next volume, the third of the series, will be called *A Trip Eastward*.

—The *Academy* says that "each page of *The Story of Asia* is thoughtfully and artistically written, nor is there, we believe, a single paragraph that does not contain within itself a lesson of its own."

—The sister of a well-known Baronet in England has prepared a new cookery book, which aims specially to meet the requirements of every-day life. It is to be published by Kerby & Endean, London.

—Dean Stanley is said to be about to step into the controversy over the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland with a pamphlet in which he proposes that the endowment of the Kirk in the Highlands shall be taken from it.

—Mr. Francis Hueffer's valuable and long-expected book on the Troubadours, the only book of its kind in the English language, will be published shortly by Chatto & Windus, London, and will meet a distinct want in our literature.

—The Boyle lectures for 1876 on *The Cumulative Evidence of Many Witnesses to God*, by Rev. Dr. Alfred Barry, Principal of King's College, London, have just been published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

—The Catholic Publication Society have just brought out a theological treatise entitled, *The Knowledge of Mary*, by Rev. J. De Concilio, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Jersy City, and author of *Catholicity and Pantheism*, of which the present work is the sequel.

—The next volume in the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library," published in Boston, by J. R. Osgood & Co., will be Prof. C. P. Tiele's *Outlines of the History of Religion to the Spread of Universal Religions*. It has been translated by J. Estlin Carpenter, with the author's assistance.

—To Appleton's *Collection of Foreign Authors* will shortly be added *Romances of the East*, from the *Nouvelles Asiatiques* of Count Gobineau. They are called not only vivid, picturesque, and dramatic, but as presenting views of life in the Orient, are as surprising as they are amusing. Count Gobineau has long been familiar with the East.

—The sermons of Dr. Thomas Arnold, preached mostly in Rugby School Chapel, and revised and edited by his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Forster, will be published in six volumes, crown, octavo, during the month by the Longmans, and will meet a want which has been long felt. It has been next to impossible to procure them in England or America.

—An interesting private pamphlet has recently been circulated in England which gives the correspondence concerning the appointments of the authors of the *Bridgewater Treatises*. It is prepared by J. D. E. Enys, of Enys, a grandson of Davies Gilbert, who had the appointment in his hands, and is quite a contribution to the history of scientific literature in England.

—The December *Nineteenth Century* will contain papers by Sir Thomas Watson on "Hydrophobia and Rabies," by Sir James Stephen on "Suggestions for Reform of the Criminal Law," by Matthew Arnold on "A Guide to English Literature," by Edward Dicey on "Egypt and the Khédive," and articles by Rev. Malcolm MacColl, Sir Henry Maine, Sir Julius Vogel, and others.

—In remarking that Mr. Habberton's *Other People's Children* are not equal to *Helen's Babies*, the *Examiner* says: "This is the great fault of American humorists, that when they once hit upon some fresh vein of humor they stick to it tenaciously, and work it to the end. This has happened to almost every contemporary American humorist, from Bret Harte to Mark Twain, from Charles Dudley Warner to the Danbury *News* man, and Mr. Habberton is no exception."

—The late John Keble's sermons are in course of publication. Six volumes have appeared, comprising those for the period from Advent to Trinity Sunday inclusive, and two volumes yet remain to be published, *Sermons for the Trinity Season* and *Sermons for Saints' Days*. A volume of exegesis, entitled *Commentaries on the Introductory Verses of St. John's Gospel, and on a Portion of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, with other theological papers, is just ready by James Parker & Co., who also publish the sermons.

—The *American Exporter*, a new weekly journal of 24 pages, printed neatly, and containing a great variety of matter, has just made its appearance in this City. It has been started as the organ of the national export trade, and its single object will be to promote a larger and wider distribution of the products of the United States by spreading abroad the fullest possible intelligence concerning the industries of this country. The editor, Mr. George Bartholomew, is well known as a journalist of extensive experience and practical ability.

—The near approach of the seventieth birthday of the poet Whittier, the 17th of this month, calls attention to the life-size portrait which goes with the subscription to the *Atlantic* for 1878. It represents the Quaker poet perhaps a trifle younger than he looks to-day, or slightly idealized from actual life, but with that gently stern look of spiritual insight which has made him the mystic among American poets, and ranks him with Thomas à Kempis and Tauler among spiritual writers. It is a worthy companion to the crayon likenesses of Bryant and Longfellow which have been already issued, and is altogether an excellent likeness of our best lyric poet.

—Hurd & Houghton have just added *Lord Byron*, in five volumes, to their Riverside edition of the British poets. The volumes are put together with that subdued and scholarly elegance for which the Riverside Press has gained a reputation second to none in this country, and make the most convenient and handy edition of *Byron* which can now be had. The combining of two volumes in one, and the giving of an ampler margin to the page, make each volume in the new edition, in size and typographical appearance, far more attractive than the original edition of Little, Brown & Co., and the binding and lettering, in durability and neatness, are all that could be desired.

—The choice of a Bible for a teacher's or student's use is often difficult, and many who are purchasing Bibles for this purpose will be glad to know that the American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, have published an edition which, for this purpose, has unusual points of excellence. It is, first of all, thoroughly bound in Levant morocco. The covers are flexible, and the back can be bent over double without starting a leaf or cracking a thread. The edges are inclosed by a circuit cover, and the binding in all respects is as nearly perfect as such work can be made. Within, the ample margin, the clear, dark type, and the extreme thinness of the paper are noticeable, and the work contains 60,000 original and selected parallel references and marginal readings, with tables, maps, harmony of the Gospels, indexes, a text-book of the persons, places, and subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures; a list of the proper names of the Old and New Testaments, with their meaning and pronunciation, and a list of the titles of Christ. The Bible Text-book is hardly less useful than Cruden's Concordance, and is arranged on a better plan. There are numerous blank pages for private manuscript notes, and the work is so nearly complete in every respect that few will purchase it without being glad that they have preferred it to Bagster's Bibles. These have always been first for teachers' and students' use, but after a careful examination of the two, preference must be given to the one just published by the American Tract Society. Bagster's is printed on paper which is slightly thicker, and the inking is perhaps a trifle better, but, taken all in all, the other is the superior book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Murillo.* "Artist Biographies." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Linen, 136 pages.

—*Dora's Housekeeping.* By the author of *Six Little Cooks*. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1878.

—*Creed and Conduct, and Other Discourses.* By O. B. Frothingham. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Chatterbox Junior.* New-York: The World Publishing House. 1878. Colored boards, square 8vo, 180 pages.

—*Nature.* A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. Nov. 15. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*Mechanics of Ventilation.* By George W. Rafter. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1878. Boards, 96 pages.

—*Prometheus.* A Poem. By G. P. Putnam. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 140 pages.

—*Quimebuset Girls.* By Sophie May. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*The Sarcasm of Destiny; or Nina's Experience.* A Novel. By M. E. W. S. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*Maude.* A Poem. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by H. A. Herr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Chatterbox.* Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M. A. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1878. 4to, colored boards, 412 pages.

—*From Egypt to Japan.* By Henry M. Field, D.D. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. Large 12mo, cloth, 424 pages.

—*My Primer.* Edited by Uncle Herbert, editor of *The Rattler*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. Colored boards.

—*Poems of Places.* Edited by Henry W. Longfellow. *Germany.* Vols. I. and II. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*The Fortunes of Nigel.* By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. London: Bradbury, Agnew & Co. 1877. 16mo, flexible linen, 580 pages.

—*Reminiscences and Anecdotes of Daniel Webster.* By Peter Harvey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 480 pages.

—*My Pet Book.* Edited by Uncle Herbert, editor of *The Rattler*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. Colored boards.

—*My Own Book.* Edited by Uncle Herbert, editor of *The Rattler*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. Colored boards.

—*Cherry Ripe.* A Romance. By the author of *Comin' Thro' the Rye*. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. Paper, 8vo, 155 pages.

—*From Hand to Mouth.* By Amanda M. Douglas, author of *In Trust*. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*The Pioneers of Utica.* Being Sketches from the Earliest Settlement to 1825. By M. M. Bagg, M. D. Utica, N. Y.: Curtis & Childs. 1877. Crown 8vo., linen, 665 pages. Steel engraved portraits.

—*Ferns of North America.* By Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College. Salem, Mass.: S. E. Cassino, Naturalists' Agency. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Part I. Quarto, 20 pages, 3 colored plates.

—*Spenser for Children.* By M. H. Towey. With Illustrations in colors by Walter J. Morgan. London: Chatto and Windus. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 4to, extra cloth, 177 pages.

—*Europe Viewed Through American Spectacles.* By Charles Carroll Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*. New Edition with Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 312 pages.

—*St. Mark's Rest. The History of Venice. The Laws of Fésole.* By John Ruskin, LL. D. Parts I. and II. New-York: John Wiley & Sons. 1877. 74 pages. (*Laws of Fésole*, Part I. Pages 1 to 40.) 12mo, cloth.

—*A Pleasure Trip from Gotham to the Golden Gate.* (April, May, June, 1877.) By Mrs. Frank Leslie. Profusely illustrated. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co. London: S. Low, Son & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 285 pages.

—*Frithiof's Saga; a Legend of Ancient Norway.* By Esaias Tegiur. Translated from the Swedish by L. A. Sherman, Ph. D. With Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878. 4to, extra cloth, 223 pages.

—*The Rhine from Its Source to the Sea.* Translated by S. C. T. Barteley. From the German of Karl Stieler, H. Wachenhusen, and F. W. Hacklander. With 425 Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. Folio, heavy extra cloth covers, 373 pages.

—*The Blue Banner; or, the Adventures of a Musulman, a Christian, and a Pagan in the Time of the Crusades.* By Léon Cahun. Translated from the French by W. Collett Sandars. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Christopher Columbus and the Discovery of the New World.* By the Marquis De Belloy. Translated by R. S. H. With Six Etchings and 51 Engravings on Wood. Designed and Engraved by Leopold Flameng. Philadelphia: Gebbie & Barrie. 1878. 4to, extra gilt, cloth, 217 pages, tinted paper.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....Dec. 13.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat in the Senate from that State may be inquired into and decided by the Senate upon its merits. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution setting forth the importance of maintaining the financial credit of the Government, and that, in order to do so, the Government, in all its departments, should keep all contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. The consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews on the payment of the bonds in silver was resumed, and occupied the most of the session. After a two hours' executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was introduced for the erection of a new Post Office building in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Colorado contested election case came up and occupied the entire afternoon. The minority report, that Mr. Belford, Republican, was entitled to a seat, was rejected by 128 to 110. The resolution declaring that no valid election had been held was defeated by 117 to 116. Several Democrats voted with the Republicans on this resolution. The resolution of the majority of the committee, declaring Patterson, Democrat, entitled to a seat, was then adopted by 116 to 110. Mr. Patterson took the seat and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THE TARIFF.

A large number of petitions were again presented by various Senators, praying Congress not to take any action concerning the revision of the tariff until after an official inquiry as to the business industries of the country, and that the action may be such as will, in the opinion of practical business men, promote the restoration of general prosperity. All of which were referred to the Committe on Finance.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of Lillie Devereux Blake, of New-York, asking that her political disabilities be removed, and that she be clothed with all the rights possessed by any other citizen of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, presented a similar petition from Miss Amelia Bloomer, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, both of which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

CORBIN CLAIMING BUTLER'S SEAT.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, who contested for the seat now held by M. C. Butler, praying that his right to a seat in the Senate may be inquired into and decided upon its merits. He moved that it lie on the table for the present, and gave notice that he would call it up hereafter and move its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE POST ROUTES.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the annual Post Route bill, with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MR. VOORHEES ON THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained, and in order to do so the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its citizens.

He gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday, Jan. 15, for the purpose of submitting some remarks in regard thereto.

PAYMENT OF THE DEBT IN SILVER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the Government to pay the bonds of the United States in silver.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, criticized the management of the finances of the nation for the past 12 years, and declared that it had been this unwise financial course which made silver the cheap metal it is to-day. Continuing his argument Mr. BAYARD said the Constitution of the United States, which was the supreme law of the land, bestowed upon Congress the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof. It was not to coin money alone, but to coin it and regulate its value. He quoted from the Mint report of Alexander Hamilton and contended that by the act of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar, Congress simply relinquished the attempt to keep gold and silver at an equilibrium of value. He then argued that a change in the standard of value of silver had taken place, and that silver to-day was worth in the markets of the world 17¾ parts to 1 of gold, when by our law of 1834 the standard was 15 98-100 or nearly 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold. What was now proposed was that Congress should enact by law that, which, under the pretext of regulating the value of the two metals, when coined, would falsify their true value. He took any piece of silver of 412½ grains of the standard value of the United States worth 25 8-10 grains of gold of the same standard or value? No man could say there was. It was not time. Did the power to coin and regulate mean the power to coin and falsify? Had Congress the right to stamp this false declaration and stamp it upon metal that the lie might be better preserved? Could this Government use its law-making power to produce an advantage in its own favor? No Government on the face of the earth could do so, without dishonor. In contending for powers sought the liberty of the people, they meant liberty in the fullness of the law, and they meant law founded upon morals and justice. This was a great question, affecting the honor and duty of a strong and, he hoped, a proud people. The credit of the nation must be maintained. Any one could see the misery of a diseased and demoralized man, and should this country in the great family of nations become a diseased member, a pitiable object? In 1873, when silver was demonetized, so far from being an advantage to the people as money it was a disadvantage, as it was worth as bullion more than as coin. There was no dark or sinister motive in the demonetization of silver. From 1834 to 1873 there were practically no silver dollars in circulation in this country of 412½ grains. From 1792 to 1877 there was coined at the mints of the United States $983,159,695 in gold. During the same time there was coined in silver $164,290,944. Who could say in the face of this fact that the people of this country, during their specie-paying times, ever lived under a silver currency? Even our silver half dollars would have taken flight had it not been arrested by Congress in 1853 by debasing them, and since that time no two half dollars coined were equal to a silver dollar. Since the commencement of the debt by the United States not one cent of silver had ever been paid upon it for either principal or interest. Who could furnish a quotation of a United States bond in silver money in any market in the world?

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, spoke in opposition to the resolution. He said he did not intend to make a speech as to what should be the coin of the United States; whether it ought to be gold and silver, or either of these metals alone. The question before the Senate was a very narrow one. After several recitations of our financial acts, the resolution declared that the bonds of the United States were payable in silver dollars, &c. The question presented by the resolution was one of law. The Refunding act of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value; that is, when the bonds became due they would be payable in whatever might then be the coin of the United States, but that coin must be of the standard of value of 1870. Should the coin of the United States then be silver the bonds would be payable in silver of the standard of value of 1870. The whole thing depended upon the coinage law which might prevail in the United States at the maturity of the bonds.

Mr. MATTHEWS said: Supposing that, on the day of the passage of the act of 1870 the gold dollar contained 25 8-10 grains, how many grains of gold must the dollar contain to pay the bond when it matured should gold then be the coin of the country?

Mr. HILL—Twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, of course; that is a simple question.

Mr. MATTHEWS—Then if silver should be the coin, how many grains must be in the dollar?

Mr. HILL—Four hundred and twelve and a half, of course.

Mr. MATTHEWS—Then what objection is there to making silver a coin?

Mr. HILL replied that he was not willing to say now what should be the coin 30 years hence. With all due respect to the statesmen of to-day, he thought this work Congress was now engaged in was mere child's play. This Congress had no right to say what should be the coin of the country 30 years from now.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said he regretted exceedingly that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Matthews] had thought proper to antagonize his resolution to what he conceived to be the main question before the Senate, namely, What shall be done with silver? Unless silver should take its place as money the bonds of the United States must be paid in gold. All the arguments thus far against the resolution of the Senator from Ohio were based upon the idea that it was the intention of the Senate and the country to pay the bonds in coin of less value intrinsically than gold coin. The argument of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] was based wholly upon the idea that if we restored the silver dollar of 412½ grains it would not be equal in value to gold coin now in circulation. It seemed to him [Mr. Allison] that this was absolutely begging the question in order to make his argument stronger. That Senator [Mr. Bayard] asked the question whether there was any place in the world where 412½ grains of silver were worth 25 8-10 grains of gold. He [Mr. Allison] could point to a place where 400 grains of standard silver were equal to 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. That place was the Bank of France. The standard of silver now proposed here was a standard of 900 fine. Go to Germany even, and they would give gold for silver at the rate of 15½ to 1. He would not so regulate the value of money that the silver dollar should be less in value than the gold dollar, but he favored such legislation as would place these two metals practically at par with each other upon some sure basis. Mr. Allison reviewed at length the various financial acts since the early history of the Government, and argued that silver was the money of accounts and the unit of value under the law of 1792. Mr. Allison then read from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just submitted to Congress, to show that it was recommended by that official that the restriction against the coinage of more than $50,000,000 in silver be removed, and argued that this silver coin, even though it had been debased, was popular with the people. The Secretary did not believe that there would be any difficulty in maintaining silver coin at par with United States notes. He [Mr. Allison] believed the country could go on coining it for years to come at the rate of $50,000,000 a year without disturbing at all the relation between silver and gold. He believed that, with the proper limitations and the remonetization of the silver dollar, silver would be maintained at par with gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1. He represented a State as loyal to the credit of this nation as any State in the Union. The people of Iowa intended that the obligations of the Government should be fulfilled to the letter of the law—that there should be no repudiation—and it would not do to say that one section of this country which proposed to remonetize silver, proposed to violate national honor.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he thought that in the discussion now in progress, the portion of it to attract attention outside of this chamber would be that showing that the Senate was searching for some means to discharge the public debt easier than had been contemplated. That would have a most unpleasant and disastrous effect upon our national credit. Hitherto all efforts had been directed toward shaping legislation in regard to the public debt so as to give increased confidence in it. Our public debt was unlike that of any other nation. It had not been contracted in a lavish expenditure of the public money for national aggrandizement. It had its origin in the time of peril. It was a popular loan. A patriotic loan, which spread itself out over the land, and went into the houses and homes of all who loved their country. He then reviewed the financial legislation since 1861, the establishment of the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds, and spoke of the agitations to pay the bonds in greenbacks, to tax them as heresies which had sprung up in the same section of the country. He then referred to the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, to pay the Customs duties in greenbacks, and that introduced in the House of Representatives to abolish the sinking fund, and said all these were kindred measures.

Mr. BECK said he intended no war upon the public credit; but as to the faith of the nation being pledged to all the infamous acts which had been passed by the party which had been in power for the past 15 years, he denied it.

THE SILVER BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted an amendment to the Silver bill recently reported, authorizing the President, on the passage of the bill, to invite other Governments to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio of legal tender as between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; and when the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall assent, the President shall, with the consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference. The amendment also provides for the pay of the Commissioners.

PURCHASE OF PRINTING MATERIAL.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the Senate bill to further regulate the purchase of material for the public printing and binding. Passed.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HEREFORD, of Western Virginia, then took the floor to speak upon Mr. Matthews' resolution, but yielded for a motion for an executive session, and the Senate, at 4 o'clock, proceeded to consider executive business, and when the doors were reopened, at 6:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLISS, of New-York, introduced a bill for the erection of a new Post Office building in Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred.

THE COLORADO CASE.

As the regular order of business, the House resumed the consideration of the Colorado contested election case.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in a speech favoring the sending of the case back to Colorado, warned his Democratic friends not to seat Mr. Patterson, who manifestly was not the choice of the people of Colorado. He [Mr. Butler] thought that all electoral machinery, including Boards, Electoral Commissions, or anything else which stood between the will of the people and a fair count of the vote, ought to be swept away. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.] No machinery of election ever ought to put a man in office who had not been elected by the vote of the people. The Democrats must stop the cry of "Fraud" in an election which took place not long ago [Laughter] if they undertook to seat Mr. Patterson, who had been rejected by the people of Colorado.

Mr. PATTERSON, one of the claimants, was permitted to speak in his own behalf.

The debate being closed, the House, at 6:30 P. M., proceeded to vote on the question. The first vote was on the proposition of the minority of the committee that Mr. Belford was entitled to the seat. This was negatived by a strict party vote—Yeas, 110; nays, 128.

The next vote was on the resolution that there had been no valid election. This was rejected.—Yeas, 116; nays, 117.

When the vote was announced it was greeted with applause on the Democratic side. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative: Messrs. Adams, of New-Jersey; Stenger, of Pennsylvania, Williams of Delaware, and Potter and Willis of New-York.

The vote was then taken upon the majority resolution declaring Patterson entitled to the seat, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 116; nays, 110. Mr. Patterson was then sworn in as a Representative from the State of Colorado.

The House, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

SUMNER AND GRANT.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday contains a paper from Col. John W. Forney in reply to Mr. Wendell Phillips respecting the Sumner matter. He says: "Mr. Wendell Phillips, however, in his zeal to defend the dead statesman, whom he was too ready to assail during his life, seems to be resolved to use Mr. Sumner's name to justify uncalled-for reflections upon others. On a recent occasion I gave my opinion that Mr. Sumner had left President Grant under the impression, after the dinner at his house, to which reference is made, that he intended to support the San Domingo project. Certainly I was under that impression myself, and so testified at the time, while conceding that Mr. Sumner had acted upon the purest motives in changing his purpose after a fuller examination of the subject. But now I am made a witness, with the aid of a dead man's reported conversation, to prove that President Grant was drunk when he called at Senator Sumner's house to solicit his support of that measure. The plain truth is, nothing was said about the President's intoxication until the dispute took place between him and Mr. Sumner, and then, when I was asked to publicly indorse the accusation, I sternly refused to do so. President Grant had evidently been dining when he called upon Senator Sumner. Mr. Sumner's guests had retired but myself. I remained behind at the request of Gen. Grant. He was smoking a cigar when he walked into the Senator's reception-room, and the latter surprised me by offering to the President a fresh cigar—an unusual occurrence for Mr. Sumner, who never smoked himself, and never invited others to do so under his own roof. Nothing could exceed the fine courtesy of the Senator, and nothing could have been clearer than the President's argument in favor of San Domingo. That he called Mr. Sumner the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on that evening is true; it is true he so called him twice; but President Grant was not expert in parliamentary terms, and the mistake, if amusing, was entirely natural. Now Mr. Sumner is virtually dragged from the grave to reproach Gen. Grant, and I am made a witness to the assault. For answer I have only to say that while the President had evidently just come from a hearty dinner, he spoke with general clearness, precision, and accuracy; so clear, indeed, that on that very night I wrote an editorial article for my newspaper, the Washington *Daily Chronicle*, in favor of the San Domingo project, firmly believing that the President had convinced the Senator. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, came in while the conversation was going on, and, after the departure of the President, left the Senator's house with me. I do not doubt that if Mr. Boutwell sees this card he will confirm all that I have here written."

QUEER OYSTERS.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday says:

"Oyster-dealers report that a great many of the oysters that reach Light-street wharf when opened look as if they had been engaged in a heated family quarrel, resulting in blows, out of which they had come second best. Their appearance is decidedly unfavorable, presenting, as they do, a reddish and altogether uninviting aspect. When cut behind the heart or between the gills with a knife blood spurts forth freely, covering the hand of the person holding them as if it had been cut instead of the oyster. The blood thus produced greatly resembles that of a human being in color and substance. Oysters sometimes have this peculiarity when spawning, but for them to have it at this time of the year is unusual and hardly accountable. A prominent dealer says he has heard of others noticing it at different periods, but he has not for the past 15 years. It is confined mostly to oysters gathered in the waters bordering on the Western Shore, saving a few streams from Thomas' Point to Cape Henry. The Eastern Shore is not altogether exempt, as some oysters caught in Pocomoke Sound, Miles River, and around Sharp's Island have the same appearance and peculiarity. It is supposed that they were caught in very deep water before the frost had time to touch them. Oysters when in this condition are worthless, and as soon as discovered they are sent back and deposited again in the water, to remain until well touched by the frost. They are then edible, and are taken up and brought back to the market. The season thus far has been a good one for oysters. They are fat, and possess a delicious flavor."

FOREMAN OF KRUPP'S GUN FACTORY.

Herr Krupp, the German gunmaker, has entered into an engagement with John Tonkin, principal foreman of the Royal Laboratory Shell Foundry at Woolwich Arsenal, England, securing his services for a term of 10 years as Superintendent of the Krupp Foundries, two of which are in Germany and one in Italy. Mr. Tonkin is to receive a salary of $5,000 a year, and a bonus equal to the prospective pension of which he forfeits by leaving her Majesty's service. A draughtsman and two other foremen from the same department accompany him as all subordinate appointments at liberal salaries.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Several milk dealers were fined by Justices Wandell, Duffy, and Kilbreth, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, for adulterating milk.

Benjamin F. S. Camsey, an employe of Mr. Elford Dickerson, a hardware dealer, at No. 2,289 Third-avenue, was yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for robbing his employer.

Charles Dwyer, of No. 307 Tenth-avenue, who says he is a machinist, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby in the Jefferson Market Police Court for running a policy-shop at No. 290 Tenth-avenue.

Rose Kline, who was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on Tuesday on the charge of maltreating her child, Samuel, aged 4, in an inhuman manner, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of six months. The child was surrendered to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Elias J. Patterson, a lawyer of this City, brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company on account of personal injuries received by him in a collision between a train he was on and another belonging to the company. The jury, before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, gave him a verdict for $1,000.

Chief-Justice Davis yesterday ordered a reference for the purpose of trying the suit of Aaron & Alexander against Burgheim Bernhardt, in which the latter was arrested on the ground that he had disposed of a lot of kid gloves to prevent their being taken by the Sheriff in the suit. The action is for the replevin of the gloves, which the plaintiffs claim the defendant obtained from them by making false representations as to his financial standing.

The suit of Price against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company was before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff to be permitted to reduce his claim for damages from $50,000 to $10,000. The action is brought to recover damages because of the plaintiff's having, as he alleges, been ejected from one of the company's cars. In moving to reduce, he acts upon the advice of his present counsel, who was not the one who brought the suit.

Elvina Molina, of No. 308 West Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday morning went into Ehrichs, at No. 287 Eighth-avenue, and while in the vestibule her pocket-book, containing $5 38, was stolen out of her sacque pocket by Robert Warren, aged 11, of No. 441 West Thirty-third-street, and William Mahoney, aged 10, of No. 387 West Thirty-second-street. The young thieves were chased and caught by officer Nixon, of the Sixteenth Precinct. They were taken before Justice Bixby in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and each committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

On motion of Joseph H. Choate, the counsel for the defendants in the suit of Jacob Huegi against the New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company, Judge Robinson, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the case which had been on trial for several days before him. Huegi was a passenger on the steamer Metis, belonging to the defendants, and sued to recover for personal injuries and loss of baggage. Judge Robinson non-suited him because, on the evidence, no proof had been given of any negligence or lack of proper equipments on the part of the company.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A case of false pretenses, tried by Assistant District Attorney Russell in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, developed an extraordinary instance of mistaken identity. The parties to the transaction are all Greeks residing in this City.

The facts are as follows: On Oct. 15 a man called on Demetrius Le Bess, a member of the firm of Papadopoula & Co., importers of sponges and chamois skins, at No. 76 William-street, and stated that he wished to purchase $50 worth of chamois skins, representing himself as H. A. Stande, a California merchant, having $35,000 to his account in the Second National Bank in this City. Three days afterward he called again, and requested a loan of $100 to pay a bill in Maiden-lane, it being too late to go to the bank. He gave his card and said if Le Bess called on him at the Hotel Royal that evening, he would repay the loan and settle for the chamois skins. Le Bess advanced the $100, and called at the Hotel Royal that evening with the chamois skins and the bill. His customer kept his appointment punctually, and handed in his account by giving him a check for $150 on the Second National Bank. He treated Le Bess in the most liberal manner at several liquor places, and both visited the cigar store of Mme. Viralori, at No. 1,260 Broadway. Finally Le Bess left Stande at his hotel in a state of drunkenness, and next morning found that the check was a forgery. On Nov. 30 Le Bess saw the man who had victimized him on the street and had him arrested. The accused gave his name and address as Henry Bangrand, No. 101 West Forty-sixth-street. The complaint was drawn by Assistant District Attorney Russell and identified the accused as the man who had uttered the forged check. The prisoner, on the other hand, proved that on the evening in question he was the guest of Mme. Charal. The night and day clerks of the Hotel Royal and Mme. Viralori also swore that the man they had seen with Le Bess was not the prisoner at the bar. Assistant District Attorney Russell said that under the circumstances he did not feel justified in seeking for a conviction, and the jury, by direction of Recorder Hackett, acquitted the accused.

MR. C. L. SCHIEFFELIN SEEKS RELEASE.

The case of Davidson & Jones against Mr. C. L. Schieffelin, of West Chester, was before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant to have the order of arrest against him vacated and set aside. The plaintiffs, who are bankers and brokers, charge Schieffelin with fraud and false pretenses as to his ownership of property, whereby, as they say, he induced them to make advances to him, &c. They sue to recover $29,000, and obtained an order of arrest holding Schieffelin in $30,000 bail. Judge Lawrence, however, reduced the bail to $5,000. On behalf of Schieffelin, yesterday affidavits were read in which it was averred that his transactions with the pla

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Second and third acts of Ingomar and Guy Mannering—Miss Mary Anderson.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe, (Burlesque)—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—Grand Bazar and Promenade Concert.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

STEINWAY HALL.—Readings from Shakespeare—Mr. George Vandenhoff.

CHICKERING HALL.—Telephone Concert and Lecture.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture—Rev. Joseph Cook.

MEADE'S HALL.—The Midgets' Levee Morning and afternoon.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, rising barometer, brisk and high north to west winds, gradually diminishing in force, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the two last districts by falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer southerly.

The advocates of the Silver bill have abandoned the idea of forcing its passage in the Senate this week, on the ground that, should it finally pass and go to the President, a veto Message could not be sent in during the recess, and the bill in default of his signature would expire by constitutional limitation before the reassembling of Congress. That view assumes the determination of the silver jobbers to resist the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee and to secure the passage of the bill precisely as it came from the House. On the theory that the amendments are to be accepted, the passage of the bill in the Senate this week would simply leave it ready to be again acted on by the House after the recess. On the theory that the passage of the bill in the Senate will be final, the precaution of saving it from temporary inanition, and from the necessity of once more going through the ordeal of reading, reference, and passage in both houses, seems a very necessary one for the silver men.

Mr. Bayard made a strong argument against the Matthews repudiation resolution yesterday. He said that the power given by the Constitution to Congress in regard to the coinage was "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." Under that grant of power, Congress could not coin money and falsify its value. "Could this Government," he asked—and in this he touched the core of the matter—"use its law-making power to produce an advantage in its own favor? No Government on the face of the earth could do so without dishonor." This is sound doctrine. No consequence of the course of the silver men in Congress is so much to be dreaded as the education of the public mind in the ideas of dishonesty. When a lawyer like Mr. Matthews, representing a great State in the Senate, exhausts his ingenuity to discover quibbling technicalities by which to defend a proposition to cheat the Government's creditors, he reads a lesson in swindling to the whole community, of which no one can measure the corrupting effect. It is refreshing to see this evil influence checked by such plain and vigorous statement of honest principles as that of Mr. Bayard.

In the House yesterday, Patterson, the Democratic claimant, was, by a vote of 116 to 110, awarded the Colorado seat. The outrage thus perpetrated is without precedent in the legislative history of the country. Mr. Belford, the Republican candidate, was clearly the choice of the people of his State. At an election regularly called by the proper officers, and recognized as legal by all parties, he received over Patterson, who by his candidacy admitted the validity of the contest, an undisputed majority of nearly one thousand votes, and was subsequently awarded the Governor's certificate of election. Patterson, finding that he was defeated, suddenly trumped up a pretext that the election had not been held on the day prescribed by law, and on his own responsibility called a second election. One or two polls were accordingly opened, and a few hundred votes cast. Upon evidence of this fact, and without being in receipt of the certificate required by law, the majority in the House has disgraced itself by admitting a man who has about as much right to a seat as has one of their pages. Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, took occasion during the progress of the debate to make his maiden speech in this Congress. He favored a resolution declaring that neither of the elections were valid, and greatly amused an appreciative Democratic audience by talking about the will of the people and advising the abolition of all election machinery, Returning Boards, or Electoral Commissions that stood in the way of its free expression.

There is reason to believe that Speaker Randall will get into serious difficulty with his party if he continues to usurp the right to appoint members of committees to fill the places of those who have resigned but whose resignations have not been accepted or acted upon by the House. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, having in mind the appointment of Hewitt to succeed, as a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee, Potter, who had never been excused, has attempted to draw attention to the Speaker's palpable disregard of the rules, but Mr. Randall, seeing that he was about to be cornered, dodged the difficulty by ignoring Mr. Morrison and awarding the floor to another gentleman. There is no doubt that the respite thus obtained will be only a temporary one. Several members seem determined to discuss the matter.

Some extracts from a private letter from an Army officer, printed in our Washington correspondence, will explain the difficulties of the situation on the Rio Grande. It is asserted that many of the citizens of Texas really desire a war with Mexico, and are doing all they can to provoke it; that the cattle raids and marauding expeditions do not originate exclusively on Mexican soil, and that the employment of the Texas Militia only serves to increase existing troubles. This is a reasonable statement, and it is not a novel one. The dispute on the border is by no means one-sided, and this view of the case only suggests the discretion and wisdom with which the affair must be managed by our own Government.

It has been insinuated that the United States Commissioners who visited Sitting Bull, last October, purposely slurred over the most favorable portion of the Government's offer to the Indians, and presented the case in such a way that it was sure to meet with disfavor. One account has said that the Indians were only made to understand that if they gave up their arms, ammunition, and ponies, they might return in peace, and the Indians have since said that if they had known how liberal the offer was really intended to be, they would have accepted it. The falsity of all this is proved by the official report of the Commissioners, now made public. The proposition, laid before the Indians give prominence to the benefits to be derived from a return to the United States and a peaceful demeanor thereafter. The matter of giving up warlike accoutrements was very properly subordinated to the main question of a peaceful return. The reply of Sitting Bull and his confrères, on the other hand, was bitter and insulting, and did not allude to the matter of disarmament at all. It should be borne in mind that this commission was undertaken at the suggestion of the British authorities, who fancied that it might be successful. There is something grotesque in the fervor with which these unwelcome Indian guests assured the British Commissioner that they would never, never leave the land of their newly-adopted "Great Mother."

NINE MONTHS AGO, AND NOW.

The apathy which is reported to prevail at Washington, and which certainly prevails elsewhere, with regard to the political effect of the Senate's action on the New-York nominations, is a sign of the times not to be lightly passed over. The great body of the people were as indifferent to the progress of the intrigue which achieved its first success on Wednesday, as they are to the humiliation inflicted upon the Administration. They are as little disposed to magnify the meaning of the victory achieved by Mr. Conkling as to sympathize with the President in the mortification he has endured. The fact is as apparent as the lesson it teaches. Nine months ago the position of affairs was essentially different. The current of public opinion ran strongly in favor of the President. The better elements of the Republican Party were on his side, and the non-partisan portion of the community sustained him heartily. All the strength derivable from popular support he undeniably had. His motives were unchallenged; his general aims commanded approval; and the determination to give him fair play was almost universal. The consequence was absolute freedom in the construction of his Cabinet. Some of his selections were distasteful to those who desired to be considered ardent friends, and there were others which jarred somewhat upon Republican sensibilities. Still the feeling remained that he should be allowed to choose his own advisers and helpers the more effectually to insure an untrammeled development of his policy. No one doubts that to the force of this feeling the President was indebted for the prompt confirmation of his Cabinet by the Senate. The influences which have at last triumphed in that body were scarcely less potent in March than they are to-day. The antagonism between Messrs. Conkling and Evarts was as pronounced then as now. The repugnance to nominations outside of party lines operated as much in the case of Postmaster-General Key as in more recent instances. The President's list of his advisers was ratified, not always with perfect grace, but in a manner that left no reasonable cause of complaint. The explanation lies upon the surface. The President's Republican opponents did not venture to provoke a trial of strength with him because public opinion was at his back. They yielded to the inevitable, and did nothing to obstruct his course. At that time he was master of the situation. The tone and tactics of his opponents, within and without his party, were silent testimony to the prestige with which he began his career.

See now the change which nine short months have wrought! The President and his Administration are practically powerless. They have alienated one party and have not acquired any sure hold upon the other. The Senators opposed to him no longer temporize and concede; they neither affect friendship nor conceal their determination to thwart his plans and belittle his authority. They did not dare to exclude Mr. Evarts from the Secretaryship of State, but they wage open and successful war upon Mr. Evarts' pretensions to be a factor in the official concerns of New-York. They submitted in silence to the introduction of a Southern Democrat into the Cabinet, but they declare boldly that in the matter of removals and appointments the President shall be of less account than the Senator to whom, by a corrupt partisan usage, the management of local patronage belongs. Instead of according to the President a latitude equal to his responsibility, and dealing with his appointments upon their merits, they prescribe a rule—in itself not inequitable—which deprives him virtually of all control over the civil service, and subjects his every action to the capricious supervision of the Senate. The snubbing thus administered is rendered all the more emphatic by the adroit misapplication of a principle which he promulgated but has not carried out, and by the undisguised attack upon pretensions which of right belong to the President. A contest really ignoble in its immediate issue, and in relation to the purposes of the Senators by whom it has been carried on, has, then, been converted into a means of embarrassing and humiliating the President and heaping derision upon an Administration which lacks ability and weight to enforce respect for the least important of its measures.

What has made this revolution possible? Simply the withdrawal of that active public support which in the beginning served the President so well. The Republicans, as a party organization, are not arrayed against him, but their ardor in his behalf has cooled; they have lost faith in his capacity and vigor as a reformer, and, disheartened by his feebleness and inconsistency and his failure to comprehend the obvious demands of his position, they look on with increasing indifference while difficulties are thickening around him. They perceive that he follows his own path, taking no counsel with men who could help him, apparently with no intelligible idea of the effect of his action upon party combinations or his own future. The apathy thus engendered is not confined to Republicans. It extends to the large and influential class of independent citizens, whose adhesion to the President made his success possible, and whose disappointment is commensurate with his failure. This condition of things cannot be prolonged through four years. The President cannot surrender unqualifiedly to his Senatorial assailants without subjecting himself to a bondage more mortifying than anything he has yet endured. But it is not possible for him to remain where he is, and as he is. Will he retreat or advance? Will he fight or negotiate terms? These are the questions to be answered, and that must be answered soon.

LOCAL MALADMINISTRATION.

The City may have been worse governed than it is now, but it certainly never was governed with a nearer approach to administrative chaos. It is bad enough to have an addle-pated Aldermanic Committee engaged in providing means of escape for public plunderers by exposing the nature and extent of the evidence which the City possesses against them, by placing the affirmations of self-convicted felons on the same level as the testimony of the accredited agents of the people, and by encouraging confessions of rascality which are as worthless in law as the excuses which accompany them are contemptible in morals. It is equally scandalous to find the necessity imposed on a Grand Jury of investigating the acts of a public board with a view to their indictment, and to find that for the last six months that board has been chiefly engaged in finding methods to evade the law with whose execution they are intrusted. Our public parks never were in so shamefully neglected a condition; the foundations of the efficiency of our Fire Department have been sapped by the unscrupulous use of political pressure; the administration of the Public Charities is wasteful and slovenly; and the management of the Docks is as much as ever a striking example of how the maximum of money can be spent with the minimum of profit. The Board of Education confess their inability to so manage their resources as to prevent thousands of poor children from being deprived of the rudiments of education, and the Board of Health demand over two hundred thousand dollars a year for the achievement of results that would be dear at half that amount. The markets are in the hands of men belonging to the lowest type of ward politicians, who are chiefly concerned in levying fees for the occupation of the public streets by stalls which encroach on the business of the honest dealer by the use of false weights and measures and by the sale of articles unfit for human food. The Finance Department of the City has become the centre of all that is disreputable in our politics and dangerous to a republican system of government, and even the Bench of the Supreme Court is again being prostituted to a traffic in Receiverships and to the furnishing certificates of character for thieves.

But perhaps the most shameful examples of incompetency, extravagance, and weak or corrupt caprice are to be found in the administration of the Police Department. The acting heads of that branch of our Government have recently stated that they could not keep the streets of New-York even partially clean for $725,000 a year, and that till they got more money the public might complain in vain. Acting as conservators of the law, the same persons have shown their inability to execute their trust either consistently or fairly. Periodic "raids" upon gambling saloons, policy-shops, and houses of ill-fame constitute the ideal held by these Commissioners, and the Captains acting under their orders, of the requirements of some very plain provisions of the statute-book. Whoever may profit by these spasmodic exhibitions of the power of the Police, the law-abiding public certainly do not. Any depression under which unlawful resorts at present labor does not come from the custodians of public order, who either act under the orders of men in the pay of the enemies of society, or of men who are incapable of perceiving violations of law and decency which occur under their noses. When it becomes a question of enforcing some statute of dubious construction, like the Excise law, the reckless and arbitrary administration of our Police system is seen at its worst. An even, firm, and judicious method of commanding respect for the law is obviously as much beyond the comprehension of our Police Commissioners as the dissociation of their office from the influence of personal and political favoritism is out of harmony with their character. The Police Department can only evade the charge of imbecility by confessing to that of corruption; its conduct is hardly intelligible, unless on the theory that it is governed by a large admixture of both.

It is contended by Democrats that if we had a little more local self-government, and a little less intermeddling by the Legislature, our affairs would be better managed. We believe that Gov. Robinson and Mayor Ely entertain this opinion. Both of these gentleman have a certain well-defined responsibility for the present condition of our local departments. While they refrain from giving us the benefit of the modicum of self-government which we have, it is hardly consistent in them to prescribe the granting of more as the true panacea for the evils under which we suffer. It is the duty of the Mayor "to keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments." Has he done so, and if so, will he tell the people what is his candid opinion about their character? He is required by the law regulating his office "to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced." Has he made any attempts in that direction, and, if so, with what success? It is not only within his power, but it is part of his duty, to remove incapable officers whose gross neglect of duty is equally discreditable to his Administration and hurtful to the public interests. Is it not about time that he showed some signs of exercising this power, and discharging this duty? Does he not share the contempt and indignation which every respectable citizen feels at the maladministration of the Police Department, and if so, why does he hesitate to replace the men who made to him so shameful a confession of incapacity last week with men whom he can trust and the community can respect? We have not so poor an opinion of the Governor as to suppose that he would withhold his sanction from a step so clearly in the line of the Mayor's duty, and all but a few political intriguers in this City would rejoice in such an evidence that Mr. Ely aspires to be a faithful servant of the people rather than the mere tool of the fraction of a party.

A FAMILY SQUABBLE.

When Daniel Magone, then Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of this State, was refused a hearing in the Albany Convention, and Edgar K. Apgar, its Secretary, and the protégé of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, was hissed off the stage, there was more than one shrewd politician who expressed the conviction that the division in the party thus made would lead to more serious results than were apparent on the surface. When Magone was relieved of his position on the committee and William Purcell, the life-long associate of Jarvis Lord, and the stanch friend of the Canal Ring, was substituted in his place, still more emphasis was given to these predictions. There is now every reason to believe that they are to be realized more fully than was expected by those who made them. It has long been an open secret that Mr. Tilden, together with Messrs. Magone, Fairchild, Apgar, and others of "the Kitchen Cabinet," representing what has been called "the reform element" in the Democratic Party, have been bitterly opposed to the wing of the organization led by such men as Allen C. Beach and Jarvis Lord. The nomination of Beach, then, and the substitution of Purcell for Magone on the State Committee were naturally regarded as a defeat for Mr. Tilden. That the latter regarded the matter in this light there can be no doubt. For years past he and Mr. Beach have been at swords' points. They have been enemies, not only politically but personally. The Tilden party, after their overwhelming defeat at Albany, made no secret of their hostility to the successful wing of the Democratic organization. They denounced Beach from first to last as a corrupt and unscrupulous man, and stated in direct terms that they believed his nomination and election would be a disgrace to the Democracy. As the campaign went on, however, all these differences seemed to be healed. Even Mr. Apgar, who had been treated so cruelly by the Beach men, took the stump in favor of the straight ticket, and it seemed to the general public as if "the faithful" were once more united and harmonious.

That this supposition was a mistaken one is clearly proved by an article which Mr. Purcell, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has just published in his personal organ, the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*. In this communication the gentleman named refers at length to the difference between the vote cast for Mr. Olcott and that received by Beach, and he plainly intimates that the result in question was due entirely to the treachery of that element in the party which is believed to be controlled by Mr. Tilden. In substance, Mr. Purcell declares that the defection which he proves to have existed proceeded from no question or dispute about party principle or party policy, and was based upon no assignable reason beyond personal disappointment at the results of the contest in the nominating convention. Further than this, the writer declares that to ignore the treason to which he calls attention would be to put an end to all party organization, party discipline, and party strength. After continuing in this strain at some length, Mr. Purcell proceeds to bring his charge home to the Tilden men by revealing a number of party secrets that are thus made public for the first time. The vital points of his complaint are that immediately after the adjournment of the Albany Convention and the change in the State Central Committee, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body called upon the Secretary and Clerk of the previous State and Executive Committees for the books and papers showing the party organization in the State. To use Mr. Purcell's own words of bitter complaint, he received no reply—"not a single poll-book, not a name of any local committee, not even a scrap of paper or a mark of a pen to show that such a thing as an organization of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York had ever had a material existence."

Nor does the official head of the Democracy stop here. With a directness and disregard of consequences which does him all credit, he prints a "personal and confidential" letter, written exactly in the style of the once-famous Liberty-Street Bureau, and which is signed by the clerk of the late State and Executive Committees, who was at the time and still is the chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. The communication is not long, but most significant. It is addressed to "a prominent Democrat," and asks for the names of county committeemen and others supposed to be favorable to the Tilden wing of the party, and was written, as Mr. Purcell plainly intimates, for the purpose of ascertaining to what person it would be safe to send tickets upon which the names of the Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Treasurer were substituted for the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

Of course, the Canal Ring Chairman of the new Democratic State Committee is exceedingly shocked at these evidences of treachery on the part of gentlemen who have heretofore stood so high in the councils of the organization. In no part of his communication, however, does he think well to refer to the fact that the Tilden men have simply paid the Canal Ring off in its own coin. He forgets that in 1875, he and his patron, Jarvis Lord, did everything in their power to defeat the nominations that were dictated by "the great reformer" at Syracuse. He forgets, too, because it is convenient to forget, the part the Canal Ring leaders played in the last Senatorial contest in Monroe County. Of course, it has been very clearly proved that the Tilden men "cut" their old enemy Beach, but it would require no great effort to show as clearly that Lord and Purcell were adepts in the same tactics. The quarrel is purely a family one, however, and must be fought out by the parties concerned. It is only to be hoped that during its progress the people of the State will have a further opportunity of gaining an insight into the peculiar methods employed by the rival engineers of the Democratic machine.

MR. CONKLING IN A NEW ROLE.

Some of the removals and appointments of Gen. Grant's second term were in every way worthy of the worst days of Democratic rule. The President apparently saw no wrong in any of them; if he did, he did not show it; but he sent Messages to Congress urging the continuance of the Civil Service Commission, with great cheerfulness. And there was at no time during the latter part of his administration any abatement of his enthusiasm for civil service reform. To any who might have criticised this apparent inconsistency between Gen. Grant's actions and theories, he doubtless would have replied, with infinite candor, not unmixed with surprise, "Why, bless your soul, there is no reformation of the civil service. It is not my business to reform it. And, until Congress or somebody else does reform it, I am bound to go on in the good old way." And in the good old way he did go on until the very last day of his term. It was impossible to be angry with such a man. He was sure he was right. He only asked that his hands might be tied to keep him out of mischief, but, until that operation was performed on him, he was bound to have his own way. Various ineffectual efforts were made to tie him up, but none of these were very much thought of by anybody. And still the anxious President cried, "Hold me, somebody!"

According to Senator Conkling, whose semi-official utterances appear in a New-York paper, the case is now reversed with the present Administration. Grant made no rules, but he waited patiently for somebody to make some for him; meantime, he disregarded civil service theories with delicious unconcern. President Hayes, according to Senator Conkling, has made his own rules, but he does not keep them. The contrast between the course of the old, and the course of the new Administration could not be more sharply drawn. When President Grant was waiting for somebody to tie him up, Mr. Conkling used to applaud the spirit with which the President laid about him with his club in every possible direction. And as that club frequently lighted on the heads of Conkling's enemies, it was great fun to the Senator from New-York. And when Mr. Conkling used to pose himself in his curule chair and pare his finger-nails in the face of an admiring country, he occasionally got up and launched, with fine scorn, a few hits at the "sentimentalism of reform in the civil service." Now, however, he is on the other side of the fence. He is reported as saying that the President really must not be allowed to throw himself away in this dreadful manner. Having made certain rules, or, at least, having advanced certain theories, he must be guarded against any temptation to evade them. Gen. Grant was continually crying out for somebody to help him against himself. There was no patriot wise enough, or strong enough, to come to the rescue. According to Conkling, Mr. Hayes is trying to injure himself, and he, the great and good Conkling, will prevent him—or perish in the attempt. Nobody shall say that President Hayes made shipwreck of his very first reform while Conkling had a shot in his locker.

It is a touching spectacle. The country can gaze on it with entire equanimity. On the one hand is a President bent on his own destruction; and on the other is a Senator who has every right to be a sorehead, but who is magnanimously throwing his manly form right in the path which leads to the brink of the precipice. He struggles with the would-be suicide and entreats him not to "give himself away." The President, having made his rules, finds it convenient to put them on the shelf for a little while. The Senator, good, kind-hearted and unselfish man that he is, begs and implores that the rules shall be taken down and used. The fine scorn which Mr. Conkling used to have for all such things is vanished now. He really is very fond of civil service reform. In Grant's time he was wont to pooh-pooh it; now he dotes on it.

It would be very diverting if the President should oblige Mr. Conkling so far as to enforce one of the civil service rules about which the Senator manifests so much concern. It would not be a bad idea, in fact, if all the principles which the President has laid down for the government of the civil service should be enforced. It would, at least, be a novelty in Washington. But if the President wants to oblige Mr. Conkling very much, he might enforce the order relative to Federal officials taking active part in caucuses and conventions. It might be an inhuman thing to do, but it would hoist Mr. Cornell out of the Naval Office as effectually as if he had a powder magazine fired under him. Whatever Mr. Conkling may think about the rules, Mr. Cornell, evidently, is not afraid that they will ever be enforced. He defies them now, as he did when they were new. And, with all of Mr. Conkling's new-born zeal for civil service reform, we do not believe that it is more sincere now than it was when he used to "run the machine."

CROQUET AND CONCILIATION.

It is a curious fact that croquet, a game which merely bores men, awakens all the unholy passions of woman's nature. The young lady who plays croquet is always firmly convinced that her opponents cheat and that her partner is stupid. Good play on the part of her opponents is, to her mind, a conclusive demonstration that they cheat without shame, and lie about it with the unblushing coolness of professional politicians. Every woman leaves the croquet ground with the firm conviction that every other woman is "a mean thing," with whom she will never play again the longest day she lives. As to the stupidity of her unhappy partner, she is equally clear in her opinion and frank in her expression of it. In the early part of the game, whenever he makes a poor shot, she either remarks that she knew, from the way in which he held his mallet, that he must fail, or asks him why on earth he tried to make that shot, instead of doing something else which it was his manifest duty to do. At a further stage of the game she grows more sarcastic, and reminds him that if he really intends to play he might as well begin. When the game has reached its crisis, and the wretched partner makes a mistake which involves certain defeat, she either openly exclaims, "How stupid!" or else throws down her mallet and bursts into tears. Prof. Harkness, of the Smithsonian Institute, asserts that 37,016 marriage engagements are annually broken off on the croquet ground, and that nearly one-third of that number of happy homes are made desolate because the husband fails to play as his wife insists that he ought to play. It was unfortunate for the heathen divinity who brought the famous apple of discord into service that she flourished before the age of croquet, since the croquet mallet would have produced far better results than any possible variety of apple.

It has often been asserted that young ladies, in the bitterness of defeat, have turned upon their partners and smote them violently with the avenging mallet. Of course, incidents of this kind are kept from the public as much as possible, but the frequency with which young men during the croquet season suffer from mysterious wounds in the hat, the shin-bone, and other tender places, admit of but one explanation. Moreover, there are cases on record of wounds confessedly due to croquet mallets, and the pretense that they were inflicted by mallets which accidentally flew from the hands of fair and indignant players taxes our credulity altogether too much. At all events, it is indisputable that in the town of Shelby, Ohio, a young man was recently struck in the head by his partner with such violence that his life was despaired of, and the young lady herself was committed to jail to await the result of his injuries.

The affair happened in this way: The young man, whom we may mark for identification with the name of Smith, was playing with a pretty and high-spirited partner, who constantly missed her hoops, and invariably blamed her partner therefor. He bore his sufferings meekly, and thereby encouraged her to express her illogical and reckless mind still more freely. It finally happened that at the end of the game, when Mr. Smith had it in his power to become a "rover," and demoralize the enemy, he deliberately hit the stake and "went out." This insured his and his partner's defeat, and so exasperated was that impulsive young lady that she hit him over the head, breaking her mallet short off, and bringing the young man senseless to the ground. Whereupon she burst into tears, and, with the air of an early Christian martyr, went to her home.

Mr. Smith was picked up by sympathizing friends and carried to the nearest house. Here he proceeded to indulge in a violent brain fever. His hair was cut off, and he was blistered wherever he presented an available surface, but, nevertheless, he rapidly grew worse. It being extremely probable that he would die, his croquet partner was arrested and imprisoned to await the result. The excitement in the village was intense. Odds of two to one were offered that Smith would die, and three to five were offered, with no takers, that his partner would commit suicide in order to avoid the gallows. After hovering between life and death for some weeks, Mr. Smith unexpectedly decided to get better, and in a short time was well enough to accept the congratulations of his friends—mixed, perhaps, with a little more water than he was accustomed to take when in his usual health.

The young lady exhibited no remorse for her act, and among croquet-players of her own sex it was pronounced a perfectly justifiable one. Mr. Smith's recovery released her from all danger of the gallows, but his friends maintained that the very least he could do would be to obtain an injunction forbidding her ever to play croquet under any circumstances. What was their surprise when that deluded young man announced that he felt it his duty to conciliate his assailant. He remarked that so long as she would persist in banging him unlawfully over the head, the only way to restore peace and harmony was for him to invite her to become his wife, and to rule over him in a strictly legal way. He therefore begged his assailant to marry him and become conciliated; and she, delighted to discover so easy a way out of her difficulties, accepted his offer.

That unfortunate young man has probably ere this discovered his mistake. The neighbors assert that he lives in an atmosphere of rolling-pins, stove-lids, and broomsticks, and that his consumption of arnica and brown-paper is appalling. No matter to what extent his skull is now fractured and his body covered with bruises, he cannot, under the law of Ohio, obtain any redress. He has voluntarily put himself in the power of an irascible and reckless woman, and his brown paper is on his own head. For her part, she is cheerful and well satisfied. She knows that he will never again be the cause of her defeat on the field of croquet, and that he cannot exercise any restraint upon her conduct. Naturally she despises his weakness, and shows him no consideration in private, though in public she pretends, from motives of policy, that he is the noblest man now living. The moral of this story is obvious, and it should be a solemn warning to young men who fancy that women who bang their partners with croquet mallets can be safely conciliated by marriage.

GENERAL NOTES.

The National Grange, at its session in Cincinnati, unanimously indorsed the Michigan ship canal project.

A steam-ship from Boston is taking out a consignment of American robins for acclimatization in Yorkshire, England.

Boston polled the largest number of votes in its history at the municipal election on Tuesday, and yet the number fell 7,476 short of the registration.

Alexander H. Stephens and other Georgians want Robert Toombs appointed as one of the Honorary Commissioners to attend the Paris Exposition on behalf of their State.

A convention of deputies of the Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Governments, it is understood, is to be held in St. John, on the 19th inst., to discuss the suggested union of the maritime provinces.

Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, says that the letter announcing that he was a candidate for the United States Senate was a forgery, and that he has had no cause of complaint against Senator Allison.

Two little boys did the only thing that raised an honest laugh at a variety theatre in Louisville the other night, when they threw a cabbage upon the stage, but the next morning they were fined $5 for their diversion.

The Richmond *State* argues that the Legislature of Virginia would save money by the employment of a stenographer, even at $20 a day. The word-for-word report of a foolish rant, it says, would silence a chronic fog-horn for the session.

That was a touching scene in front of a Baltimore toy shop a few afternoons ago, when two little girls had their smaller sister, who is blind, between them, and were describing in detail the colors, forms, and names of the things there displayed.

The Mayor of Covington, Ky., formally recommended that an allowance of $200 be made to the wife of George Hinkin for making him the presumably happy father of three babies at one birth, but the Council voted to give her $5 per week till further ordered.

The authorities of Memphis, Tenn., thought the number of marriages was falling off, and reduced the charge for a license to 50 cents. A local paper says that the inducement has been sufficient and the number of marriages has largely increased under the reduced fee. There are short-sighted mortals in Memphis.

The easy Utah divorces are obtained under a carelessly-written clause of the Territorial law, which refers to "those that are residents, or wish to become such." The Mormons are said to be strongly averse to the advantage taken of it, and it is expected that the law will be changed at the next session of the Legislature.

A suspender-buckle saved the life of the watchman in Hon. Lot M. Morrill's house, in Augusta, Me., when he was stabbed by a burglar last week. And a few days ago a suspender-buckle stopped the ball from a pistol which a young man fired at a dog in St. Louis, but which struck Samuel Bland, a bystander, in the right breast.

Brigham Young appointed three Executors, his eldest son being one of them, and his "wives" continue to occupy the "Lion-House," "Bee Hive," and "Amelia's Palace," the property having been divided into groups for each "family," and each mother having supervision over her own part, under the general supervision of the Executors.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* prints this statement: "The business men in Peoria, Ill., were unpleasantly surprised last week by the failure of a prominent farmer in that vicinity to meet his paper, and indignation boiled over when it was learned that he had 'sold' his farm to a son for wages for some years back. His integrity had previously been undoubted."

Isn't it an advantageous thing to have been a rebel? "Col." Albert R. Lamar, of Georgia, has been appointed Tally Clerk of the National House of Representatives. The Atlanta *Constitution* says: "As Clerk of the Confederate Senate, Col. Lamar became familiar with every detail connected with the business of a legislative body, and his experience is therefore of a special character. The services of Col. Lamar in behalf of the Democratic Party are deserving of a far more substantial recognition than an appointment to a paltry position like that over which the patriots are making such a fuss."

San Franciscans have fondly imagined that their glorious climate was full protection against attacks of glanders in horses, but recent unhappy experiences have convinced them of their error. One of three horses in a fire-engine stable was recently attacked. The animal was immediately taken to a convenient locality and shot, and the other two were sent out on the hills with a keeper, who was given instructions to kill them the instant any signs of the disease became visible. The stalls were then torn down, and the harness, curry-combs, blankets, brooms, and in fact ever thing in and around the stable destroyed, to prevent the spread of the disease. Not long since the United States authorities at Benicia killed a large number of horses and burned down their stables, to prevent the spread of the dire disease.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

Sacramento City, Dec. 13.—In the Democratic caucus of both houses of the Legislature last night, C. T. Ryland, Mark L. McDonald, J. T. Farley, Judge Hager, Judge Sepulveda, and J. P. Dameron were placed in nomination for United States Senator. Three ballots were taken, without a choice, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	81	Mark L. McDonald	16
Necessary to a choice	41	Judge Hager	19
C. T. Ryland	19	Judge Sepulveda	9
J. T. Farley	17	Scattering	1

SECOND BALLOT.

Ryland	19	McDonald	15
Farley	17	Sepulveda	12
Hager	18		

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	79	Farley	20
Necessary to a choice	40	Hager	19
Ryland	21	McDonald	19

In the Democratic caucus this afternoon the balloting was continued. Farley is gaining, having received on the seventh ballot 24 votes; Ryland, 21; McDonald, 18, and Hager, 18.

THE MAYORALTY OF MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 13.—The Democratic Municipal Convention to-day nominated ex-Mayor Johnson for Mayor. Judge Flippin, the present Mayor, is a candidate for re-election. At the call of a large number of business men, a mass-meeting in the interest of Flippin was held at the Opera-house to-night. The working men will hold a convention next Tuesday evening to nominate a candidate, and it is probable the Republican candidate will be selected by them.

MISSIONARY BEQUEST.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The late Gardner Chilson, of Mansfield, Mass., in addition to the public bequests already mentioned, left to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, in addition to the $25,000 previously reported, $95,000 after the death of his wife.

SHOOTING HIS FRIEND.

EXTRAORDINARY JERSEY AFFAIR.

A YOUNG MAN, WALKING WITH HIS FRIEND, SUDDENLY EMPTIES A REVOLVER AT HIM—FOUR SHOTS TAKE EFFECT—THE WOUNDS SERIOUS BUT NOT FATAL—EXPLANATIONS NEEDED.

A most extraordinary shooting affair took place at New-Brunswick, N. J., about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, which, from the standing of the parents of the parties and the circumstances which surround the affair, has caused a great deal of excitement in the city. The parties concerned are Frank Stewart, aged about 21 years, son of John S. Stewart, of the firm of J. S. & E. Stewart, hatters, and Theodore Ashmore, Jr., about the same age, son of Theodore Ashmore, book-keeper at the National Bank of New-Jersey, in New-Brunswick. From what can be learned of the particulars, it appears that the young men met on Wednesday evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, and, at Stewart's suggestion, started out for a walk. Proceeding down Church-street toward the Albany-street bridge that crosses the Raritan River, they crossed the bridge, and, ascending the hill, turned to the right and entered Adelaide-avenue, in East New-Brunswick. They continued their walk until they reached a new road running toward the river. When about 100 feet from Adelaide-avenue Stewart suddenly stepped behind and, drawing a revolver, fired at Ashmore, the shot taking effect in the back of the neck. Ashmore turned toward his assailant and received a second ball in the forehead, over the right eye. Ashmore implored Stewart not to kill him, and told him he could have all the valuables about his person. Stewart made no reply, but continued firing until he had discharged the contents of the revolver—seven balls. A third and fourth shot took effect in both arms. Ashmore fell, and Stewart grappled with him, placing his hand over his mouth to prevent him from crying out for assistance. He attempted to drag the young man toward what proved to be an old well, with the evident intention of throwing him in; but in this he failed, and Ashmore succeeded in removing Stewart's hand from his mouth, and regained his footing. He ran for the Albany-street bridge, and was there overtaken by Stewart, who appeared to be much frightened, and advised him to procure the attendance of a physician at once. Ashmore walked to Carson's cigar store, on Church-street, and a couple of his friends assist d him to Dr. Baldwin's office, who made an examination of his wounds, and was successful in removing the bullets from the arms and forehead. The ball in the neck could not be found and still remains there. The wounds are very serious, but it is thought that they will not prove fatal. That he was not killed was owing to the fact that the revolver was a 22 calibre, one of the smallest kind. Ashmore and Stewart were supposed to have been the best of friends, and of late have been companions at most all times, and from their intimacy and apparent friendship, it is difficult to conceive what prompted Stewart to commit the murderous assault. The rumors as to the cause of the shooting are many. Last night there was supposed to be a woman at the bottom of it, but to-day a great many are inclined to the belief that it was robbery, as Ashmore carried a valuable gold watch, bosom-pin and finger-ring, which, if such was his intention, Stewart could have easily taken when he had Ashmore in his power, else he was too much frightened to carry out the intention of robbery.

The foregoing is the statement of Ashmore. Until an investigation takes place it will be impossible to ascertain the actual cause of the trouble, as Ashmore is very reticent on some points, although corroborated in the main particulars.

The revolver which Stewart used was borrowed from a friend, whom he told he was going over the river with Ashmore to keep an engagement with two lady friends, and he wanted to be prepared to defend himself in case of attack. Ashmore was clerk for the Messrs. Stewart in their store some three years. He is a harmless young man, and of rather quiet disposition. Stewart is said, by those intimate with him, to be of an excitable and quarrelsome nature. The Police have been in pursuit of Stewart, who immediately fled, since the affair, but have not succeeded in effecting his capture.

CHAMPION OF AMERICA AND SWEDEN

CLARK E. WILSON AND GOTTHARD WAHLSTROM PLAY FOR THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP OF 15-BALL POOL — WAHLSTROM'S SPLENDID VICTORY — THE SCORES.

Clark E. Wilson, of New-York, and Gotthard Wahlstrom, champion of Sweden, began a match game at 15-ball pool for a stake of $500 and the championship of America at Terrace Garden Theatre last evening. At 7:55 o'clock the balls were broken by young Wahlstrom. F. Grote was chosen umpire for Wahlstrom, and David Green for Wilson, Mr. John F. Gleason being made referee. The Swede, who did not appear to be more than 21 years of age, played with much ease and coolness, and frequently with brilliancy; his opponent's play was more deliberate, but scarcely as accurate as that of his young competitor. The game began with cautious play on both sides, and, after a slow contest, during which both men lost three points each for "misses," was won by Wilson. The next game, after more cautious play, was scored by Wahlstrom, who executed some fine position shots during his several innings. Wahlstrom played for 29 in the first inning in the next game, and Wilson having failed to pocket the 15 ball, increased his score to 59, and Wilson again failing to count, he made "pool," the game lasting five minutes. He won the next game in five minutes also, making several brilliant shots in his four innings. The next game was won by Wilson, who played safety on his opponent throughout. He made two fouls on the next game, and also played poorly, yielding the game to Wahlstrom, who also won the succeeding game in 7 minutes and the next in 8 minutes, amid great applause, pocketing 6 balls in succession, thus wresting the victory from his opponents, who needed but two points to win. Losing 12 point by pocketing his own ball four times, he gave the tenth game to Wilson, after a close struggle of 10 minutes duration. Their respective scores now stood: Wahlstrom, 7; Wilson, 3. Time, 1 hour 15 minutes. Nettled at his ill-luck, Wahlstrom began the next game with great vim and an evident determination to retrieve his lost ground, and, after five minutes of fine play, won before his opponent pocketed a ball, and also won the succeeding game. The fourteenth game, played on both sides with much care, ended in a "draw," the succeeding one being won by Wilson.

In his first inning in the fifteenth game Wahlstrom executed a superb "cross" shot, driving the object ball against the lower cushion, from which it rolled with unerring accuracy the entire length of the table into the upper right-hand pocket, being greeted with great applause. He won the game in two additional innings in 3:30. The seventeenth game was also won by the Swede easily, his closing shot being a splendidly executed "cut" into a side pocket; that was hailed with cheers and loud clapping of hands. He won the next five games easily in rapid succession, when Wilson added one to his score, making the respective total scores Wahlstrom, 15 to Wilson's 7. Time, 3 hours. The next game, however, was quickly scored by the Swede, whose play was quite as steady as in the first hour of the contest, noticeably contrasting with the somewhat languid and weakening strokes of his older opponent. Wahlstrom played less accurately than usual in the next two games, and after a close struggle Wilson was able to add 62 to his small score. The next game seemed to be sure for Wilson, also, but by some remarkably accurate play it was wrested from him and added to Wahlstrom's score, as was also the three succeeding games. Wilson again scored one at this stage, but by singularly poor play he gave Wahlstrom an easy victory in the next. The thirty-third game, although Wahlstrom needed but one ball for "pool," resulted in another "draw," the excitement and interest of the spectators being most intense as the fact was announced. In the thirty-seventh game Wahlstrom jumped his ball from the table in endeavoring to pocket a difficult ball, but Wilson having missed a "set up," he won immediately, without allowing Wilson to pocket a ball. Although he was breaking up badley Wilson scored the next game, but gave his opponent another easy victory in the forty-ninth game. Wilson took off his coat in the succeeding game as if he meant to die hard, but this show of spirit came too late, for his young adversary closed the game there and then beating him 2 to 1. Following is the full score of each player:

Wahlstrom—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1—26 out of 41.

Wilson—1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0—15 out of 41.

Time of game—4 hours and 40 minutes.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, makes an appeal for help. This Winter, he says, will be a hard one for the poor, and the well-off have small means with which to help. The best Christmas gift is a home. Fifty dollars will place three homeless children in good homes in the West. One hundred dollars will give 100 hungry children hot dinners for two months. One hundred dollars will put shoes on the bare feet of 75 children. Fifty dollars will give a Christmas dinner to 200 homeless boys and girls. The Children's Aid Society desire, if the public will assist, to make a merry Christmas season for thousands of poor and houseless children. It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools will remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON DINNER.

The New-York Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity celebrated its thirty-third anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's last evening, which was largely attended. Graduates of colleges in nearly every section of the United States were present. The dinner was served in one of the apartments on the second story of the Fifth-avenue establishment of Delmonico. Only six regular toasts were drank, which were responded to as follows: "Our Fraternity," Mr. Charles Hallock; "The Pulpit," Rev. Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll; "The Bar," Mr. Perry Belmont; "The Medical Profession," Dr. T. F. Allen; "The Merchant," Mr. Charles A. Wiley, and "The Press," Mr. Ellis, the latter gentleman kindly taking the place of an absent journalist. Mr. Bayard Taylor was to have responded to an additional toast, namely, "The Delta Kappa Epsilon in Literature," but he was detained from the dinner. Mr. Sidney Webster, the President of the association, presided, and among the other gentlemen present, whose names are not mentioned above, were Prof. J. C. Smock, Messrs. John Claflin, V. Dabney, Dexter A. Hawkins, Wilson H. Blackwell, E. W. Fisher, Edgar A. Turrell, J. De W. Warney, Arthur Mayo, William Babcock, and F. J. Williams.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. FARJEON'S READING.

Mr. Farjeon's reading attracted to Steinway Hall, last evening, a not very numerous audience. He read a condensed version of his well-known story called *Blade o' Grass*, and the strong interest which commended this work to the public long ago exerted its influence once more when the tale was rehearsed aloud through the medium of its author. Mr. Farjeon's entertainments, in spite of yesterday's experience, have, we opine, a fair chance of proving popular. They bring before the public a writer whose productions have attained so wide a circulation and won so much favor, that considerable curiosity must exist to see the producer. The works, too, have a charm of their own, thanks to their wholesome tone, their pathos, and their dramatic power, and, finally, readings and recitations appeal to a large class of auditors who are pretty sure to encourage performances of this sort, especially when they are as well fitted as Mr. Farjeon's to at once gratify curiosity and amuse and impress. In relation to the author's talent as a reader there is not much to be said. Mr. Farjeon has a good and pleasant voice, and he delivers his lines with simplicity and distinctness. He makes no endeavor to be effective by means of elocutionary skill or theatrical devices, but offers a clear and fluent exposition of his ideas, as lucid and as forcible as the form in which his pen generally embodies them. The spectator who expects to find in Mr. Farjeon a reader in the common sense of the word will be disappointed. But many persons will be glad to hear a much-liked author go through his own writings in public, and from these Mr. Farjeon will no doubt have abundant support. He was received with much cordiality, last night, and applause was frequent.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas gave his first extra public rehearsal at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the performance, as usual, scholarly, precise, and effective. The programme and its interpretation do not call for extended notice, the compositions played and sung having been heard once before this season and by the same artists. The "Eroica" symphony, which was so admirably rendered at the first of the symphony concerts, was repeated; Master Lichtenberg contributed Wagner's "Albumblatt," and Miss Wilde "Abscheulicher," from "Fidelio," as solos, and the orchestra was listened to, besides, in the overture to "Die Zauberflote," and in Handel's "Largo."

VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Vocal Society of New-York gave its first concert this season in presence of a numerous and brilliant audience, gathered at Chickering Hall, last evening. The active forces of this organization include sixty voices, nicely balanced and well disciplined. Their work, yesterday, was good, though not distinguished by extreme delicacy. The programme interpreted embraced part-songs, madrigals, quartets and choruses by Morley, Leslie, Härtel, Vogt, Mendelssohn, Billeter, Hatton, and Sterndale Bennett. Three choruses from "The May Queen," by the last-named composer, were given, and Hatton's "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn" was so well sung by Mrs. Taylor and Messrs. Summers, Horley, and Cobb, that it had to be repeated. The only instrumental performance of the evening was a violin solo by Mr. Richard Arnold, whose interpretation of Ernst's "Airs Hongrois," though far from perfection, especially in the passages in harmonics, was so loudly applauded that the violinist had to reappear and play Wilhelmj's arrangement for the G string of Bach's well-known adagio. The next concert of the society is to occur on March 7.

BRIEF MENTION.

"La Reine Indigo," by Strauss, will be brought out at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

This evening's representation at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is for the benefit of Miss Mary Anderson.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will this evening give readings from Shakespeare, at Steinway Hall. The proceeds of the affair will be applied to the relief of the deserving poor of the city.

The first concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society takes place on Saturday evening. The orchestra will, as heretofore, be under Mr. Thomas' direction, and the St. Cecilia Society, of sixty mixed voices, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist, will co-operate. A public rehearsal of the whole programme will be held at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

THE "INDEPENDENT" SENATOR.

THE CAREFUL MANNER IN WHICH HE DOES NOT COMMIT HIMSELF ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, has sent the following letter to F. P. Dewees, Pottsville, Penn., in relation to a proposed labor reform convention:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d inst. Any movement for a national convention, such as you suggest, should emanate directly from the people and be entirely free from the influence or counsel of members of Congress. Entertaining this view, it would be indelicate in me to take any part in the proposed convention. Measures are now pending before Congress intended to correct some of the evils under which the country is suffering. The extraordinary spectacle is presented to the world of three elements of national currency—gold, greenbacks, and silver—each having a different value and the two last depreciated by legislation procured in favor of the first. The injustice of this discrimination need not be discussed, for it is felt in unexampled distress all over the land. Honor requires us to keep faith with the public creditors to the last letter of the law, but it also demands that faith shall be kept with the people, upon whom falls the burden of taxation and the duty of fidelity to national obligations. Every measure calculated to bring about a sound and uniform currency and wipe out the distinctions which favor one portion of the community at the cost of the rest should receive my cheerfull and earnest support. With much respect, DAVID DAVIS.

THE NEWARK SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCITEMENT CONCERNING THE SAVINGS INSTITUTION DYING OUT—THE HOWARD BANK MEETING ALL DEMANDS.

The excitement in Newark yesterday morning in relation to the suspension of the Newark Savings Institution was greater than on the day previous, but by the close of business in the afternoon it quieted down, so that it may be considered at an end. The crowd at the Savings Institution was in good humor, though rather boisterous at times, but, by closing the main entrance and admitting depositors by a side-door, at which Police officers were stationed, only a few persons were allowed in at a time, and good order was preserved. The Institution paid all applicants 18 per cent. These numbered 500, but only half of them drew their money. The amount drawn was $25,000, and $2,400 were newly deposited. The managers express a confidence that the depositors will ultimately lose nothing. The State Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller, met to-day and sustained the action of the Chancellor.

At the Dime Savings Bank there was quite a crowd as early as 9 o'clock, but when the President, Mr. John McGregor, told the depositors that the Directors had determined to avail themselves of the privilege contained in the charter, requiring three months' notice from all depositors who desired to draw their money, the excitement, what little there was, at once died out, and the crowd dispersed without any one taking the trouble to give the required notice.

The Howard Institution paid depositors in full as fast as they appeared, and also paid 2½ per cent. interest. The bank is very strong in Government and other equally available securities, and the managers have determined to continue payments as rapidly as their clerical force will allow.

The German Bank, a small institution, is not yet affected, but will adopt the three months' notice rule if pressed.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE-SHOOTING.

The New-York Rifle Club had a match for prizes at Conlin's gallery last evening. The first match was with rifles for a medal presented by the President of the club, Mr. C. E. Blydenburgh. The distances covered were 200 and 300 yards, 10 shots at each distance, making the highest possible score 100 points. Each man was allowed a handicap of a few points from a previous practice match, which made the scores run as follows: N. O'Donnell, 100; J. B. Blydenburgh, 97; C. E. Blydenburgh, 94; Dr. Dudley, 94; N. B. Thurston, 94; Frederick Alder, 92; J. H. Meeker, 90; S. W. Sibley, 89; A Wurtele, 67. The second match was with pistols for the "Cheever" medal. Mr. N. B. Thurston was the winner for the first time upon the score of 4⅞ inches, "string measurement."

LONG ISLAND CITY TROUBLES.

A CITY WHICH HAS BEEN MISGOVERNED WORSE THAN ANY OTHER IN THE STATE—THE LATEST PHASE OF THE HORAN DISPUTE.

Long Island City is Democratic by a large majority, and the party is divided into two factions, known as the Grahamites and the Nobleites. John Horan, who was City Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes from 1871, at which time the city was organized, until May, 1877, belongs to the faction designated as the Grahamites. In 1874 Mr. Horan was indicted for embezzlement of city funds, amounting to some $15,000, tried, and acquitted. Last Spring he was a candidate for the same office, and defeated by a small majority. When he vacated the office in May last, a resolution was adopted by the Common Council appropriating $100 for the employment of an expert to examine his books, in order, as was alleged, to place his successor on a proper foundation at the outset of his official career. The accountant entered upon his duties on the 1st of June last, and about a week ago he submitted his report to the Common Council, which report shows a deficiency in Mr. Horan's accounts of something over $33,000. The report was referred to a special committee of the Common Council, of which Alderman Petry is Chairman, and at a special meeting of the committee, held on Wednesday evening, at which Mr. Horan and several of his friends were present by invitation, the report of the committee was read, and thus became public, in a semi-official character. Mr. Horan promptly characterized the report as a revival of an old matter, for which he had been indicted, tried, and acquitted two years ago. He said that he was abundantly able to make good any actual deficiency in his accounts with the city, and that he stood ready to do so whenever he was convinced that he owed the city anything, or any competent court decided that he did. When asked by a TIMES reporter to give his explanation of the manner in which these charges came to be made against him, Mr. Horan said that, in the first place, there was an item of $3,700 which he had deposited in bank on the day he vacated office, which was the first Tuesday in May last, which the expert employed by the Board of Aldermen had failed to give him credit for, on the ground that his accounts were made out up to April 31, when, as a matter of fact, he did not vacate the office until the following Tuesday, and the $3,700 was the balance on hand at that time, and for which his successor, and not he, received credit. Again, only $600 per annum was allowed by the charter for clerk hire, and during the busy season he was compelled to employ three or four clerks. He asked the Water Department for a clerk to assist in collecting the water rents, and instead of giving him the clerk they passed a resolution allowing him 5 per cent. on the amount collected by him, he to employ his own clerk. His fees amounted to about $800, which amount he deducted from the amount collected, and this the expert charges against him in his report. Under the act incorporating the City, he was allowed a fee of $1 for each lot or parcel of land sold for delinquent taxes. He sold 2,900 lots and parcels, and retained $2,900 as fees, and this amount is charged against him. His official title was that of Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes, and he was not supposed to act as Collector. In fact, the charter provided for no such officer. In 1874 or 1875 the Common Council authorized him to act as Collector, and allowed him 5 per cent. on all money collected for arrears of taxes from 1870 to 1875. His fees in that matter amounted to about $6,000, which he retained, and which was charged against him. There was also an item of $10,000 of interest charged against him on money deposited in bank, to which Mr. Horan claims the city was not entitled, and on which in reality he had not received interest. All these items amounted to over $23,000, and Mr. Horan claimed that there was $8,000 more charged against him in the report for which he could satisfactorily account, and that he was both willing and anxious to settle with the city just as soon as he was officially informed in regard to what he was to settle.

A prominent member of the special committee said that until the report of the committee was made public, he preferred to make no statement in regard to its contents. He had never heard anything criminal charged against Mr. Horan, and was of the opinion that the mistake made by the authorities in 1874 was in bringing a criminal indictment against him that properly belonged to a civil suit to recover the amount of money wrongfully detained by him in the shape of fees to which he was not entitled. A special meeting of the committee is to be held to-night, and their report will be submitted to the Common Council at its meeting on Tuesday evening next.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

A HITCH WHICH WASTED A DAY—THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY—MR. GOWEN'S NEW POLICY IN REGARD TO MINERS' WAGES.

The representatives of the great coal and coal carrying companies met in Room No. 27, on the third floor of the Coal and Iron Exchange, at noon yesterday, for the avowed purpose of forming a new combination. There were present Messrs. Scott and Cassatt, President and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Susquehanna Coal Company; President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal Company; President Sloane, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; President Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; President Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; Vice-President Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company; Receiver Lathrop, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; Receiver Clark, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, representing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Dr. Linderman, representing the individual operators along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Judge Asa Packer, President of the latter railroad, refused to attend, on the ground that his participation in a combination would imperil the charter rights of his company. The utmost secrecy was observed, but it was learned that nearly the entire day was consumed in a discussion upon the question as to Judge Packer, and as to whether Mr. Sayre could be safely received as the representative of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This was finally decided in the affirmative. Messrs. Dickson, Sayre, and Gowen were then appointed a committee to prepare a plan of combination, to suggest the proper percentage of production to be allotted to each company, and to define the basis for fixing the annual amount of aggregate production, all of which is to be submitted to the consideration of the conference at the next meeting, which was set down for Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock.

In the early part of the present month, President Gowen sent a letter to the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, advising him that hereafter wages would be advanced in proportion to the increase in freight tolls, and that high freights will mean high wages. This letter was the basis of a meeting of individual coal operators of the Schuylkill Region held in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. It was stated that heretofore wages of miners have been regulated by the price of coal at Port Carbon. Mr. Gowen's new plan was denounced as unjust and improper, because whenever the railroads raise the tolls on his road he will also raise wages, and the result will be that the individual operators will have to pay both increased tolls and increased wages. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Gowen on the matter, but he has announced his determination to adhere to his new policy.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-STREET.

The old carriage firm of Brewster, of Broome-street, is now Brewster & Co, of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, so far as locality is concerned. Here is situated the immense factory and show-rooms, covering nearly a block, from which hundreds of the finest carriages are yearly turned out. At this season a large portion of the space of the show-rooms is devoted to an exhibit of sleighs, wherein is included probably every kind of sleigh known to the civilized world, from the light little cutter for one person to the elaborate barouche sleigh in which a large party may find comfortable room. These sleighs are fitted with the patent runner or shoe—a very simple arrangement, which at first sight would seem to be incapable of producing much effect one way or the other. Nevertheless, a little experience, however, in its use, suffices to show that a runner fitted with this shoe glides easily and smoothly over the surface of loose snow into which the ordinary runner would cut like a knife blade. The larger and more elaborate sleighs exhibited are really superb specimens of work, upon which all the art and skill of the iron-worker, the carriage-builder, the upholsterer, and the painter have been lavished. A very ingenious device for keeping off the irritating shower of snow particles which strike the face of the riders when the sleigh is going rapidly consists of a low wire screen stretched on supports rising from the dashboard. It is open, and therefore gives an unobstructed view through it, and besides, is quite an ornament to the vehicle. A rumble is attached to some of the double-horse sleighs, which is certainly a most convenient improvement. For the manufacture of all kinds of carriages this house has a reputation which makes it unnecessary to speak at any length on the subject here. Brewster's, of Broome-street, is one of the oldest houses in this City, and the old coach built by the founder of the present firm for Andrew Jackson is preserved in the show-rooms as one of the heirlooms of the house.

MR. ROBERTS' GALLERY.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, at No. 107 Fifth-avenue, will open their picture gallery for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art to-day from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. The tickets will be $1, and may be procured at Goupil's, at the Academy of Design, and at the rooms of the society, No. 4 East Twentieth-street.

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

COMMISSIONER PATTERSON'S VIEWS.

HIS ANSWER TO THE RUMORS RESPECTING CORRUPTION IN THE DEPARTMENT—THE DIFFICULTIES THE DEPARTMENT HAD TO MEET—OBEYING THE LAW AS LAID DOWN BY JUDGE DAVIS.

It alluding to rumors respecting corruption in the Excise Department, and to the existence of a "Legislative Ring," Excise Commissioner Patterson said to a TIMES reporter last evening: "I know of no corruption among inspectors. It is true they used to make their reports without taking an oath; but lately, since the 6th inst., we have required them to make all their reports under oath. It is not true that there has been corrupt arrangements between the Commissioners and holders of receipts by which the latter have been enabled to do business for fees. The whole trouble has been that we have been obliged to do the best we could under a very bad law that was susceptible of various interpretations. The only remedy is in new legislation. There are five grades of licenses: Hotel licenses, for those where more than 100 beds are kept; those where 50 and less than 100 beds are kept; those where more than 3 and less than 50 beds are kept; store licenses, where liquor by the quantity is sold not to be drank on the premises, and ale and beer licenses, given to all applicants of good character. The fee for the first is $250; for the second, $100; the third, $75; the fourth, $50, and the fifth, $30. Up to to-night we have issued altogether about 2,500 regular licenses; 200 since the present excitement. There may be about 7,000 dealers in the City doing business without licenses, many of them holding receipts. We are obliged to receive all applications and place them on file for consideration; then send inspectors to inquire into the circumstances and character of applicants; then issue regular licenses. We have been accustomed to also receive the license fee upon every application, holding the same until the question of granting the license has been decided. Of course, these fees have, in many cases, been in our possession a long time, owing in many instances to the practice of the receipt-holders taking advantage of the misunderstanding about the law to do business upon the receipts. But we have discontinued the taking of receipts upon applications since this excitement began. There has been no corruption in the board in regard to the receipt fund. The Controller has decided that the receipt fund may be placed in bank at the board Treasurer's option, in order to have it in readiness for return to those whose applications are denied. The Treasurer has about $75,000 of the receipt fund on deposit now. The board is not afraid of any investigation that may be set on foot. It has nothing to fear from any Grand Jury. We have done the best we could. New-York is a peculiar City. So many transient visitors come to town that thousands of hotels must be run without beds, because so large a number of people who do not sleep in the City eat in it. These restaurants are hotels in a New-York sense. It is a peculiar sense, but a necessary sense. We have interpreted the law so as to give many of these places hotel licenses, because they have seemed entitled to them. Is it not a narrow interpretation to describe a hotel in this City by the same conditions as hotels in places altogether unlike New-York? But Judge Davis has corrected us, and we have regulated our conduct by his instructions. We have done our duty under a law that it has taken the ablest Judges a year to find out the meaning of; we have made some mistakes, probably, and naturally, but we have done the best we knew how, and certainly deny that we have wilfully erred."

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen were present at the Excise Office in strong force last evening looking out for the interests of their constituents.

While Frederick Kochendoerfer, who keeps a wine and beer saloon at No. 402 East Eleventh-street, was waiting in the ranks outside the Excise Office yesterday, a man approached him and said, "If you are in a hurry and are willing to make it worth while for me, I will use my influence in getting your application rushed through. That is my business; I am solid with the Commissioners; they understand me, and we divide." Mr. Kochendoerfer took the hint and said he would pay the stranger $5 if he would secure him an ale and beer license without delay. The stranger said he would; Mr. Kochendoerfer handed him $30 to pay for the license, and said he would give him his fee when he returned with the document. The stranger departed through the hall, and has not since returned. The case was reported at Police Head-quarters, and Detective Dunn was instructed to look after the confidence man.

THE EXCISE FUND AND THE CHARITIES.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday a communication was received from the Controller stating that it would be necessary for the board to withhold appropriations from the charitable institutions among which the excise moneys were to be distributed. He says that this necessity would be unfortunate at any time, but it was doubly so now, when the need of means to afford relief to the poor was so pressing, and when also many worthy charitable institutions had relied upon receiving aid from this source. Recent events had deprived the board of the power to make such appropriations. In consequence of the uncertainty of the legal authority of the Excise Commissioners to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this City, and to collect the fees therefor, it was doubtful whether a large portion of the excise moneys which they had received would not have to be refunded to the parties who paid them. For these reasons these moneys were not now at the disposal of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to be distributed among charitable institutions generally. The Controller then refers to his communication on the subject to the Excise Commissioners on Nov. 30, and their reply, after which he states that on that date the excise moneys in the City Treasury amounted to $158,628 46. Of this sum a considerable portion was required to be appropriated for the support of destitute children committed to certain charitable institutions under the provisions of chapter 173, Laws of 1875, which removed them from the Department of Charities. The number of children of that class for which bills had been rendered for the quarter ending Nov. 30 was 626, amounting, at $2 a week per capita, to $13,279 42 for one quarter, or more than $50,000 a year. Reference is next made to the fact that the officers of the charitable institutions have generally complied with the conditions under which aid was given from the excise money, and that the importance of the appropriations to such institutions was shown by the amounts which they have received since the passage of the law authorizing their distribution by the Board of Apportionment, footing up for the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 the sum of $721,304 32.

EXCISE NOTES.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, five liquor-dealers were held for trial, and in the Jefferson Market Court seven gave bail to answer in General Sessions. The total number of arrests made from 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday until 11 o'clock P. M., was 54.

During the day a number of wine and spirit dealers called upon the Mayor and complained of the action of the Police Board in making arrests. Among those who visited the Mayor on the subject was Mr. F. De Bary, of the firm of De Bary & Co., wine merchants, of Warren-street. A proposition was made to remove the Police Commissioners, but the Mayor was understood to say that the Commissioners were only carrying out the law, and they could not therefore be removed.

THE HAYES REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Hayes Republicans was held last evening in Lyric Hall, and was called to order by Mr. Henry C. Robinson. The number of delegates present was 117. Mr. Robinson announced that the meeting was called pursuant to direction of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing a report from that committee in reference to the calling of primary meetings. Gen. Foster objected to the transaction of business, as a majority of the committee were not present, 148 members being absent. A discussion ensued, and a number of new arrivals was announced, making the total members present 133. Business then proceeded. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, when Mr. Harry T. Cleveland read the report of the Executive Committee and a resolution recommended by them calling for primary meetings on the 27th inst. for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The report was opposed by Mr. Lee as a "cooked-up one," which had not been framed in the Executive Committee. He offered a substitute calling the primary meetings on the 20th instead of the 27th, and he was almost unanimously and very emphatically voted down, after which the original motion was adopted. On motion of Mr. Pullman, a committee of nine was ordered to be appointed by the Chair to perfect organizations in districts not represented, and a resolution calling for a meeting of the new committee on Jan. 8, 1878, having been adopted, the meeting adjourned.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF COL. WOOD.

Mr. Henry A. Montfort, counsel for Mr. Edward Seaman, of Jamaica, Long Island, writes in reference to the reported arrest of Col. Alfred M. Wood, which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday: Mr. Montfort states that the "differences" between Mr. Seaman and Col. Wood have been amicably adjusted without litigation; that Col. Wood "has never been arrested at the instance of Mr. Seaman, nor have any papers been served upon him in any action commenced by him." Mr. Seaman also states that Col. Wood has never been arrested upon any complaint made by him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., of East Hartford, Conn., one of the oldest Congregational clergymen in that State, died yesterday morning, aged 85.

George W. Rawson, a Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, broke down on Wednesday while holding the Wayne Circuit, and died at Lyons at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, from Bright's disease.

FROM PALACE TO PRISON.

John F. Flanagan commences his truthful romance of "From Palace to Prison" in No. 7 of the *New-York Weekly*, ready next Monday. Mr. Flanagan is a well-known reporter for some of our leading daily papers, and has only woven a story of *facts* which are daily occurring, giving a true history of such men as Morton, Case, Tweed, and a host of others who are now being boarded free by the State.—*Exchange.*

MALTBY'S NORFOLK OYSTERS less than 10 cents a pound, actual weight, dry meat. No. 41 Harrison and No. 76 Cortlandt sts. Brooklyn, at No. 91 Court-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the Rejection of the New-York Custom-house Nominations; the Proceedings of Congress and General News from Washington; the Vanderbilt Will Case; the Newark Savings Bank; the Eastern War; all the General News; Political Affairs in France; Reviews of New Books; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In the diseases of the kidneys and bladder, it gives instantaneous relief. For sale by all prominent druggists. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., No. 8 College-place.

Brown's Household Panacea and Family LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, dysentery, toothache, sore throat, bilious colic, cholera, colds, burns, and all kindred maladies, and is the strongest liniment in the market.

Holman's Pad has Cured a Number of my friends. Cured my wife of chronic difficulties, my eldest child of a protracted fever, and infant child of a hopeless case of cholera infantum. L. S. CARTER, No. 920 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Loss of Vital Stamina, Entailed by lung disease, is made up by PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

Correct Style of Wedding, Ball Cards, Foreign NOTE PAPERS, MONOGRAMS, COATS OF ARMS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 410 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 317 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Sensible, Seasonable, and Serviceable Presents—ISAAC SMITH'S UMBRELLAS.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—BREWSTER.—At Edgehill, Mt. Carmel, Conn., Dec. 12, 1877, by Rev. J. Brewster, Rector of Christ Church, New-Haven, assisted by Rev. Cauncey B. Brewster, of Nye, N. Y., FRANK CHAPMAN, of Morristown, N. Y., to MARY LOCKWOOD, daughter and sister of the officiating clergymen.

DAY—CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, CHARLES H. DAY to ANNA M. CARPENTER, all of this City.

MERRYLEES—GIBBS.—On Nov. 29, 1877, at St. Thomas' Church, Portman-square, London, by Rev. Francis J. Holland, M. A., Honorable Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, JOHN MERRYLEES, Esq., of Cowood, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, to ANNA BELLE, daughter of Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., of New-York.

MURPHY—COE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents in Nos. 45 and 58th-st., by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOHN HENRY MURPHY to KATE LILLIAN, youngest daughter of T. J. Coe, both of this City.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—At Orange, N. J., on Dec. 12, JUSTINA BLACKWELL, wife of A. Welling Belknap and daughter of the late Alexander N. Bleecker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Reece M. Oberteuffer, No. 41 West 22d-st., on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKS.—At Rutherford, Bergen County, Dec. 10, Mrs. MARIA BROOKS, widow of the late THOMAS BROOKS, merchant of this City, aged 85 years and 6 months.

Remains to be interred at Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 13. Friends and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 13:

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 L. & W.B.con.	33⅛	800 Lake Shore	58⅜
200 Del. & Hud	51	1200 do	58⅝
200 do	50	800 do	58½
400 N.Y. C. & H	106½	700 do	58¾
100 do	83.106⅜	1500 do	58⅝
100 do	106⅜	3000 do	58½
200 do	106¼	1500 do	58⅜
200 West. Union	77¼	1700 do	58⅛
700 do	77⅛	2200 do	58⅜
700 do	77	600 do	58⅛
1900 do	77⅜	100 do	58⅜
800 do	77⅛	500 do	58½
100 do	77⅛	100 do	58⅜
100 do	77⅜	800 do	58⅛
400 do	77	100 Rock Island	100⅜
200 do	77⅛	100 North west. pf	65⅜
500 do	77	100 do	65½
200 do	77⅛	300 do	65⅝
200 do	77	200 D., L. & W	49⅜
100 St. Paul	38½	200 do	49⅝
500 do	38⅜	700 do	49¾
700 do	38⅝	100 do	49⅞
600 do	38¾	400 do	50
500 St. Paul pf	71	100 do	49¾
500 do	b2. 70	200 do	49⅞
100 do	s3. 70⅞	200 do	50
200 Mich. Central	55½	200 do	49¾
200 do	55	200 do	49⅝
100 do	55⅜	100 do	49½
100 do	55¼	1300 do	49¾
850 do	55⅝	200 do	49⅜
300 North-west	34¼	500 do	49½
100 do	34¼	300 do	49⅜
100 do	s3. 34⅜	200 do	49⅜
100 do	34¾	600 Erie Rail	9
100 do	34	100 do	s3. 9
700 do	33⅞	100 Lou. & Nash	41
200 do	33¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$60,000 U. S. 6s '81, R	107	$3,000 U. S. 5s '81, R	b.106⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C	105⅝	5,000 do	b.11.106⅜
'65, N	106	10,000 U. S. 4s 1907	103⅝
1,000 do	105⅞	R	s30,102
3,000 do	b.c.105⅞	2,000 do	102½
4,500 U. S. 4½s '91, R	104¼	10,000 do	s30.101⅞
9,000 U. S. 4½s '91, C	b.c.104⅜	4,000 U. S. 4s, C, small	b.c.103

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. Car. 6s S. T.		20 N.Y.C. & H	b.c.107
5,000 2d class	34¼	300 Erie Rail	b.c.b3. 9
5,000 do. 3d class	34¼	800 do	s3. 8⅞
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old	43¾	100 Harlem	b.c.c. 146¼
4,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	108⅞	100 Mich. Central	b.c. 55¼
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 8s, 1st	113½	100 do	c. 55⅜
		50 do	s. 55⅜
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div	107	850 L. S. & M. S	b.c. 58¼
5,000 M. & St. P		1000 do	58⅛
		100 do	58⅜
	c. s. f	93⅜	25 do 57⅞
15,000 do	93⅞	300 do	58⅛
10,000 L. & W. B. con.	33½	1100 do	58¾
10,000 Long Dock	21½	200 do	58⅞
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, R	118½	100 do	s3. 58¾
8,000 N. Y. & E., 1st, 1916	105¾	200 do	b3. 58⅜
4,000 do	b.c. 105¾	300 do	b10. 58⅜
3,000 O. & M. 2d s. f.	88	400 do	58⅜
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br	85½	300 do	b3. 59¼
7,000 Tn. Pac. 1st	107⅝	63 Un. Pac	b.c. 67¾
4,000 U. P. 7s, Lg. b.c.	103¼	100 C. & N. W. pf	c. 65½
1,000 N. Mo. 1st b.c.	102½	200 do	65⅜
4,000 do	103	200 do	65¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, L. Div., x mst. coup	76	5 C. & R. I	b.c. 100½
2,000 T., & W. 2d	86	300 C., M. & St. P	s. 35⅜
1,000 N. Y. Elc. 1st	70	200 C., M. & St. Paul pf	b.c. 71
4,000 N. W. C. C. b.c.	92	100 do	70⅞
1,000 Mich. C. 7s	105⅜	100 do	71
8,000 D. & H. R. 91	100	100 do	71⅛
13 Fourth Nt. Bk.	100	200 do	73⅜
20 Shoe & L. Bk	118	100 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec	b.c. 14½
37 Mer. Ex. Bank	80		
10 American Ex	98	100 do	s3. 14⅝
20 do	b.c.s.d. 50	300 D., L. & W	b.c. 49⅛
10 do	49¾	300 do	49⅝
8 Adams Ex	b.c. 93	200 do	49⅞
20 Wells-Far	b.c. 80¾	300 do	49⅜
100 Chi. Silver	b.c. 71	100 Chi. & Alton	b.c. 77⅜
200 Del. & H	b.c. 50⅜	15 P., Ft. W. & Chi. gd	b.c. 92½
100 do	50¼	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	
100 do	c. 50		
100 do	49⅞	200 do	47⅜
100 do	49¾	100 St. L., K. C. & N. pf	b.c. 23¼
100 do	49⅝	300 do	23
100 West. Union	b.c. 77	200 do	22¾
500 do	77⅛	100 do	22½
200 do	s3. 77	100 H. & St. Jo	b.c. 11¾
200 do	77⅜	200 Ohio & M	b.c.c. 8½
100 do	77¼	200 do	8⅝
100 do	77¼	100 C., C. & I	b.c. 3¼
100 Pacific Mail	b.c. 21¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C	107⅝	300 St. Paul	35
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	70¾	224 St. Paul pf	71
10,000 W. U. T. 1900	105	400 do	70¾
100 Del. & Hud	s3. 49	200 Wab. R. Rec	s3. 14
100 do	49¼	100 do	13⅝
100 do	50⅛	100 do	13⅜
100 Mariposa pf	33¾	200 D., L. & W	49¼
100 Quicksilver pf	s3. 31	300 do	49⅛
880 West Un	77	1000 do	49
100 do	77⅜	500 do	48⅞
100 do	77⅝	200 do	48⅝
300 Erie Rail	b3. 9	2100 do	48¾
50 do	8⅞	1900 do	48¾
50 do	8⅝	100 do	48⅝
600 Mich. Cent	55½	200 do	48⅝
100 do	c. 55½	20 do	48⅞
100 do	55⅜	200 do	48¾
100 North-west	33⅞	800 do	48⅜
200 North-w. pf	s3. 66	100 Morris & Ess	73
300 do	65¾	200 do	48⅝
200 Lake Shore	c. 58¼	200 do	48¾
200 do	58⅜	500 do	48¾
3600 do	58⅝	300 do	49¼
3600 do	58	100 do	s3. 49¼
100 do	58⅛	200 do	49⅜
300 do	58¼	200 Kansas Pacific	7¼
1000 do	s3. 58⅜	100 Morris & Ess	73
200 do	b3. 58⅜	28 B. C. R. & N	16¾
600 do	58¼	100 Ohio & M	b3. 8¾
100 do	c. 58⅜	100 C. & I. C	3¼
900 do	58⅜	200 Han. & St. J. pf	26

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:45 P. M.

$75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., R	108⅜	$20,000 U. S. 4½s '91, R	s3.104¼
100,000 do	108⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 C. & N. W. con.	107½	600 L. S. & M. S	b.c. 58¾
7,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st, c. s. f	93⅝	600 do	58¼
		500 do	58⅜
1,000 do	94	700 do	58⅝
1,000 L. S. Dir	105	100 do	58½
17,000 L. S. con. C. 1st	112	200 do	b3. 58⅜
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, con	66	100 do	s3. 58⅛
50 Mech. Bank	100	100 Cen. N. J	b.c. 81½
25 Bk of Amer	140	91 do	12⅜
200 Del. & Hud	b.c. 50	100 C. & N. W. pf. b.c.	65¼
200 do	49½	100 do	65⅜
100 do	49⅝	500 do	65½
15 Ont. Silver	b.c. 29	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	35
150 do	29	12 do	34¾
10 Pacific M	b.c. 21	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf	b.c. 71
200 West. Un	b.c. 77⅛		
100 do	77⅜	200 do	71
200 do	77¼	300 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec	b.c. 13½
200 do	b3. 77⅜		
200 do	77⅝	100 do	13¾
100 do	77⅞	100 do	13⅞
140 Erie Rail	b.c. 8½	300 do	14
200 Mich. Cen.	b.c.c. 55⅝	200 D., L. & W	b.c. 49⅜
200 Ill. Cen	b.c. 72	100 do	49
100 do	b3. 72¼	100 do	48¾
665 Chi. & N. W	b.c. 31	400 do	49¼
100 do	33⅞	200 do	48⅝
100 do	b3. 34	100 do	48⅜
100 do	34⅛	400 do	48⅝
100 do	34¼	100 do	49⅜
100 do	34⅛	100 do	s6. 49⅜
200 C., C. & I. C	b.c. 3¼	500 S. L., K. C. & N.	b.c. 45¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	106¾	700 Lake Shore	58⅛
10,000 T. 6s, old	43	1100 do	b3. 58⅝
3,000 M. & St. P., 8s, c. s. f	94	100 do	58½
1,000 do	93⅞	700 North-w. pf	65½
5,000 do	94	100 North-west	s3. 34¼
10,000 do	93⅞	100 do	s5. 34⅛
1,000 Un. P., s. f	s3. 94½	700 do	34⅜
4,000 L. S. con. 1st	112	100 St. Paul	35¼
100 Del. & Hud	50¼	200 do	35⅜
100 do	s3. 50½	300 do	35⅝
300 do	50¾	100 H. & St. Jo	11¾
20 West. Union	77⅝	600 D., L. & W	49¼
1200 do	77⅜	800 do	49⅜
100 do	77⅝	1100 do	49½
10 N. Y. C. & H	107⅛	500 do	49⅝
200 do	106⅞	1300 do	49⅜
300 Erie Railway	b3. 9	50 Pt. Wayne	92
10 Mich. Cent	55½	100 Chi. & Alton	77⅝
100 do	56	100 do	77½
80 Rock Island	100⅞	500 Kansas Pacific	7
100 do	100¾		

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅞	106⅝	1,020
Harlem	146¼	146¼	100
Erie	9	8⅞	2,700
Lake Shore	58¾	58	39,375
Wabash	14⅜	13⅜	1,300
North-western	34⅝	33⅝	3,500
North-western preferred	65⅝	65¼	2,800
Rock Island	100⅜	100⅜	280
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35½	35	3,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf	71⅜	70¾	2,500
Del., Lack. and Western	50	48⅝	18,820
New-Jersey Central	12⅜	12¼	100
Del. and Hudson Canal	51	48¾	2,600
Morris and Essex	73½	73	400
Michigan Central	56	55	2,400
Illinois Central	72¼	72	300
Chicago and Alton	77¾	77½	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¾	11¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	26	26	100
Ohio & Mississippi	8¾	8⅝	500
Western Union	77⅜	76⅞	11,900
Pacific Mail	21¼	21¼	110
Quicksilver preferred	31	31	100
St. L., K. C. & N	5	4¾	825
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	23¼	22⅞	700
Mariposa preferred	33¾	33¾	100
Kansas Pacific	7¼	7	700
Total sales			97,400

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M	103¾	1:00 P. M	103⅜
10:30 A. M	103¾	1:30 P. M	103⅜
11:00 A. M	103¾	2:00 P. M	103⅜
11:30 A. M	103¾	2:30 P. M	103¾
12:00 M	103¾	3:00 P. M	103¾
12:30 P. M	103¾		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106¾	107¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	110½	111
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	102¾	103⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	105¾	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	103¾	103⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	107⅜	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	110	111
United States 10-40s, registered	107½	108
United States 10-40s, coupons	107¾	108¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	106⅝	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102⅝	102⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅝	103⅛

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $13,000 for interest, $137,500 for called bonds, and $900 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following shows the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$24,232,000
Gold balances	1,923,000
Currency balances	1,988,864

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$71,159,316
Currency balances	3,386,888
Gold exchanges	12,575,647
Gold balances	1,761,465

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	42½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18¼
Alabama 5s, '86	42½	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	18
Alabama 8s, '86	42½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. & J.	75
Alabama 8s, A. & C.	3	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	75
Ark. 6s, funded	90	N. C. 6s, c. off. J. & J.	55
A. 7s, L. R. & F. R.	4	N. C. 6s, c. off. A. & O.	55
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	101½
Georgia 6s	99½	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	19
Ga. 7s, new bds	108⅜	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7
Ga. 7s, indorsed	108¼	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	108¼	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 1	3
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102⅝	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 2	3
Illinois War Loan	102⅝	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 3	3½
Kentucky 6s	102½	Ohio 6s, 1881	106
Louisiana 6s	56	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
La. 6s, new bonds	56	Rhode Island 6s	109
La. 6s, new f'g debt	56	South Carolina 6s	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	56	S. C. 6s, J. & J	33
La. 6s, Levee bds	56	S. C. 6s, A. & O	33
La. 8s, Levee bds	56	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66	33
La. 7s, new bds, '75	56	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Consol	85¼	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 7s, Small bds	83	S. C. 7s of 1888	35
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102	S. C. N. F. bds	27⅜
Mich. 6s, '83	105	Tennessee 6s, old	43
Mich. 7s, '90	110	Tenn. 6s, new bds	42½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	34
Fdg. bs. due '94-'95	108	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	31
L. bs. due '82 to '90	106⅞	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	68
Asy. or Un. due '92	107	Va. 6s, ex. mat. coup	55½
Han. & St. J., due '87	106	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	40
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891	116	Dis. Col. 3.65s, 1924	75
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1892	116	Dis. Col. Small bds	75
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1893	116	Dis. Col. registered	75

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st	11	Lake Shore Div. bs	108
B., H. & Erie gunr	104½	Lake Shore C. 1st	111
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	59	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	110
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	25	M. C. 1st 8s, '82-8	5.109
Chi. & Alton Inc	104½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	104½
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st	104	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	107
C. B. & Q., 5s, S. F.	90	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E	102
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	108¼	N. Y. C. 6s, Subs'n	102½
C. R. I. & P. SF. 1st 6s	105¾	N. Y. C. & H. R.	120½
C. R. I. & P. 6s 1917	108¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	120½
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con	66½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	113¼
C. R. of N. J. Conv	61¾	Harlem 1st, 7s, C	118
Leh. & W. B. Con. G	33¾	Harlem 1st, 7s, R	118½
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10 PD	102	North Missouri 1st	102⅜
M. & S. P. 1st 7s C. & R. D	108⅜	Ohio & M. 2d Con	58
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D	113¾	Ohio & M. Sinking Fund	8¾
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M	97⅜	Cen. Pac., San J. Br	85¾
M. & S. P. Con. S. F	93⅜	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st	87
M. & St. P. 2d	92	Cen. P. L. G. B	91
C. & N. W. S. F	99	Western Pac. bs	102
C. & N. W. 7 bds	107¼	Union Pac. 1st bs	107¼
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	103⅛	Union Pac. S. F. 6s	103
C. & N. W. 1st	108	Union Pac. S'k'g F'd	94⅝
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	91¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	100
Peninsula 1st Con	105	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	92
C., C. & I. 1st 7s SF	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	119
D., L. & W. 7s, Con	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	103
Morris & Essex 1st	115	Clev. & P. C. S. F	109
Mor. & Essex b. 1900	75	Clev. & P. 4th S. F	107
D. & H. C. 1st, '84	99½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st	33
D. & H. C. 1st, '91	99½	Col., Chic. & I. 2d	9
D. & H. C. 7s, '91	113¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st	102¼
Rens'r & Sar. 1st C	111½	St. L. & I. M'n. 2d	57
Rens'r & Sar. 1st R	111½	Alt. & Terre H. 1st	111
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	104½	Alt. & To H. 2d p.	84
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	106	Tol. & W. Ex. Coup	100½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	103	Tol. & W. Ex. m. coup	75½
Long Dock bonds	108	T. & W. & E. N. '77 C	69
E. N. R. 1st, 1916	105¼	M. St. L. Equip. bds	10
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv	86¾	Tol. & W. Con. Conv	51
Dub. & S. C. 2d D	105⅜	T. & W. Aug. '78 & p.	40
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	109⅞	Gt. W. Ex. Coup	98
Clev. & Tol. S. F	111	G. W. Ex. & N. '77 C	67
Clev., P. & A., n. bs	108	Han. & C. Mo. 1st	85
Buff. & Erie, new bs	108	W. U. b'ds, 1900 C	105
Kal. & W. 1st	89	W. U. b'ds. Reg	104⅞
D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906.107		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	138	Hanover	101
American Exchange	105½	Manhattan	137
Butch's & Drovers'	100	Mann't's & Mer's	88
Central National	103	Mech. Bank'g Ass	55
Chatham	122	Merchants'	118
City	200	Merchants' Ex	80
Commerce	125	Metropolitan	134
Corn Exchange	113½	New-York	119¼
First National	225	Ninth National	42½
Fourth National	100	Park	108
Fulton	140	Republic	83
Fifth Avenue	220½	Shoe & Leather	118
German American	69	State of N. Y. (New)	120

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 13.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	111	111¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	119½	120
Pennsylvania Railroad	31½	31⅝
Reading Railroad	16¼	16⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	40¼	40⅜
Catawissa Railroad preferred	35	36
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	9⅞	10⅛
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	16	17
Lehigh Navigation	18⅝	18¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	8⅞	8⅞
Hestonville Railway	10⅞	11⅛
Central Transportation	31½	

The Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *One and a Half* ⅌ *Cent.*, payable Jan. 15. The transfer-books will close Dec. 20.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 13.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12¾	Kentuck	5¼
Belcher	6	Leopard	14⅜
Best and Belcher	20	Mexican	14⅜
Bullion	6¼	Northern Belle	11
Consolidated Virginia	24	Overman	23¾
California	34¾	Potosi	14⅜
Chollar	40¼	Raymond and Ely	8
Confidence	6¼	Silver Hill	2½
Caledonia	4½	Savage	12½
Crown Point	7¼	Segregated Belcher	4¾
Exchequer	9⅜	Sierra Nevada	6¾
Gould and Curry	9¾	Union Consolidated	6¾
Hale and Norcross	10⅜	Yellow Jacket	11¾
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	37
Julia Consolidated	2½	Grand Prize	11¾
Justice	11	Alta	16¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY First Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1907. Interest payable March and September.

The mortgage is for $10,000,000, covering $35,000 000 of property.

A limited amount for sale at 105 and interest by ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., (City Bank Building.)

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	13	Hops, bales	1,338
B. W. Flour, pkls	340	Leather, sides	15,187
Beans, bbls	389	Pitch, bbls	18
Broom-corn, bales	104	Oil, bbls	201
Cotton, bales	5,100	Oil-cake, pks	2,230
Copper, bbls	80	Oil, Lard, bbls	29
Copper, cakes	230	Pork, pks	842
Eggs, pks	424	Beef, pks	57
Flour, bbls	14,673	Cut-meats, pks	4,502
Corn-meal, bbls	490	Lard, tcs	1,098
Corn-meal, bags	488	Butter, pkls	3,385
Wheat, bushels	50,610	Cheese, pks	7,521
Corn, bushels	73,324	Dressed Hogs, No	607
Oats, bushels	28,768	Tallow, pks	615
Rye, bushels	134	Starch, pks	1,885
Malt, bushels	1,924	Stearine, pks	100
Barley, bushels	15,000	Tallow, pkls	179
Peas, bushels	1,200	Tea, pks	2
Oat-meal, bbls	142	Tobacco, hhds	40
Oat-meal, bags	100	Tobacco, pks	60
Grease, pks	347	Whisky, bbls	1,157
Grass-seed, bags	462		

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, for spinning and export account, at unaltered rates. ....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 2,021 bales, (of which 1,115 bales were on last evening,) including 720 bales to shippers, 1,301 bales to spinners, and ....to speculators....And for forward delivery, business has been moderately active at somewhat firmer prices. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 59,500 bales, (of which 11,000 bales were on last evening and 44,000 bales to-day,) with 4,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.43c.@11.44c.; January, 11.48c. @11.49c.; February, 11.59c.@11.60c.; March, 11.71c.; April, 11.82c.@11.83c.; May, 11.93c.@ 11.94c.; June, 12.03c.; July, 12.07c.@12.09c.; August at 12.12c.@12.14c., showing an advance of 1@2 points, closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,100 bales, and at the shipping ports 39,011 bales, against 36,219 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 171,505 bales, against 146,234 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports Sept. 1, 1877, have been 1,853,120 bales, against 2,190,144 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 48,704 bales; to the Continent, 18,569 bales; to France, 13,493 bales; to the Channel, bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 742,332 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 86,832 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10½
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Strict Good Ord'y	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low Middling	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Mid'g	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Good Mid'g	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	10⅝
Strict Good Ord	10¾	Middling	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receivers generally reported a very light request, and quoted steady, within the previous range....Tallow has been in more demand; quoted at $7 50@$7 50¼ for prime City, with sales reported of 145,000 lbs. at $7 50@$7 62½ as to quality. Also, 1,000 lbs. at $7 75....Stearine in request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $8 7½@ $8 80; City at $8 75@$8 85; sales, 300 tcs. very fancy City at $9....Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil more active. December option quoted at 53½@55c.; January at 52½c.@53½c.; February at 51c.@52c.; March at 49½c.@51c.; first half of 1878 at 48½c.@ 49½c....Sales, 200 bbls. December, at 55½c.; 400 bbls., January, at 55c.; 200 bbls., March, at 50½c.; 500 bbls., first quarter of 1878, at 50½c.; 100 bbls., first half do., at 49c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more active demand and quoted stronger in price, on the basis of 7⅞c.@7½ for fair to good Refined Cuba, with sales reported of 280 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.@7½; 125 hhds. Iora Maracaybo at 6¾c.@7c.; 60 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.; 450 bags Centrifugal on private terms; 300 boxes Clayed at 7¼c.@7⅝c., with reports of further sales of 700 hhds. Cuba, but without reliable particulars....Refined generally steady and in fair demand.

TEAS—Less inquiry noted, with sales of 700 half-chests Green and 1,100 half-chests Japan, on private terms; and by auction 1,000 half-chests Cloyone Green, 17c.@23½c.; 1,050 half-chests and bxs. Fine Scented, @29c.; 500 half-chests Congou, 17½c.@19½c.; 168 half-chests and bxs. Formosa Oolong, 23c.@42c., and 50 half-chests Japan, 25c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 10. Sales 100 bbls. Also small lots at $1 10@$1 11.

FREIGHTS—A generally steady but not active market was reported to-day. Grain accommodation wanted. Room for Provisions and Petroleum also sought after. ....Engagements of grain and petroleum reported since our last, have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 175 bbls. do. at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s. 3d. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 1,300 bales of Cotton, (part of through freight,) on the basis of ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 25,500 bushels Wheat at 8d.; 4,500 bushels do., in bags, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,400 pks. Bacon and Lard, chiefly Bacon, (mostly through freight,) on the basis of 35s. 7½d. bbls. Tallow at about 30s.; 130 tons general cargo, in lots, within the range of 30s. @35s. ⅌ ton. And by steam from the West, through freight, 4,600 pks. Bacon and Lard, within the range of 72½c.@77½c. ⅌ 100 lb....For London, by sail, 3,500 bbls. Flour, (as part of cargo of an American ship, 923 tons, placed on the berth,) at 6d.; 25 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and equal to 200 tons general cargo, in sundry small lots, mostly within the range of 35s. @40s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by sail, 150 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, equal to about 75 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s. ⅌ ton; small lots of Flour at 4s.; 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing weekly from New-York on THURSDAYS or SATURDAYS, and from Liverpool on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 12:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 19 | ASSYRIA.....WED., Jan. 2
BOTHNIA.....WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 9

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 3
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....Dec. 15, noon. | Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.
Ethiopia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Dec. 15, noon. | Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's plers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NO STEAMER Sat., Dec. 15 | WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878
FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMMERANIA....Jan. 10

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100; gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadst., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $30; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51, N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Greece, Sat., Dec. 15, 12 M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Francois.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pozzoli.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Jr., Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 400 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 82 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Dec. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 29

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Saturday noon, Dec. 15
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Jan. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA (new,) 2,600 tons, Curtis. Thursday, Dec. 13.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sandberg, Th., Dec. 20.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. Steam-ships from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., sailing as St. Augustine, every alternate Tuesday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Saturday previous.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 82 South-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:40, 6:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

10 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

6:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Grand Central Depot Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:28 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Girl; Protestant; willing and obliging. Address No. 344 East 19th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid or nurse and seamstress; good City references. Inquire at No. 32 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 34 East 58th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children. Call at present employer's, No. 28 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; or chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 624 1st-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; well up in her business; understands English and French cooking; best of references. Address Careful, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN; will do the house-work of a private family of four persons; wages $14. Call at No. 232 West 42d-st., St. Louis' College.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a respectable girl; good City reference. Address S. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR AS Laundress, in a boarding-house or private family; highly recommended. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., for two days.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation in a private family for her colored cook, who has lived with her several years: can highly recommend her. Call at No. 131 East 17th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young girl from the country; first-class washer and ironer; good plain cook; well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 119 West 51st-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK AND ASSIST with washing, or as laundress; best of reference. Address M. F., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; NO OBJECtions to the country; will assist with washing; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 287 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK: French, English, and American; in a private family; 10 years' City reference. Address C., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Address R. E., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; FRENCH AND English cooking in all branches; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 431 7th-av., top floor, front.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls to do the work of a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class references. Call at 238 East 54th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; also a chamber-maid and waitress; good references from present employers. Call at No. 847 5th-av., near 62d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT baker; no objection to do the plain washing; best City references. Call at No. 942 2d-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILLING to assist with washing and ironing; excellent bread baker; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK; IS A BAKER; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 East 58th-st.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD bread and biscuit maker; best City references. Call or address No. 693 6th-av., bakery.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND ASSIST IN washing; no objection to boarding-house. Call as present employer's, No. 2 West 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, and will do some washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 216 West 37th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH dress-maker by the day or week in a private family, or will take work home. Call or address Mme. Spooner, No. 109 West 46th-st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress and lady's maid; thoroughly understands dress-making and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class dress-maker; will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 41st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERienced housekeeper, neat and ecohomical, in hotel or family; is a superior needle-woman, cutter and fitter; experienced in sickness; City or country. Call or address Mrs. Denoon, 876 Broadway, Ladies' Depository.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A REFINED ENGLISH LADY desires a position. No mercenial; none need reply but those in want of a social position. Call at 53 West 21st-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, NEAT, industrious girl to do general house-work, or cooking, washing, and ironing; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 163 Atlantic-st., third door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; City reference. Call at No. 1,437 3d-av., second floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GEneral house-work; City or country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 29th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; understands plain cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at 1,060 Lexington-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSER; good operator; thorough seamstress; can take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; excellent references. Address L. L., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO take charge of grown children and assist with chamber-work; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 779 6th-av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 434 East 14th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILLING to assist with chamber-work; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 811 7th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 107 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; City references. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS EXPERIenced infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; no objection to short distance in the country; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 434 East 14th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS NURSE; ABLE TO take charge of a baby from birth; kind to children; careful and tidy; wages not to exceed $20; good home; best of references. Address Baby, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to take charge of children and assist in chamber-work; no objections to the country. Call at No. 320 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infant's nurse; understands all kinds of sewing by hand; City references; country preferred. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st., second door.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference from last employer. Call at 74 West 127th-st.

NURSE-GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children; willing and obliging. Call at No. 676 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GIRL, (AGE 17,) LATELY landed, to mind children, do chamber-work, and be useful. Call at No. 241 West 36th-st., two flights.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan Protestant girl as seamstress. Call at No. 238 West 13th-st.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; CAPABLE of teaching small children, and willing to assist. Address Clare, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands the care of silver, making salads, &c.; equal to a man; good City reference. Call at No. 52 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN BY the day, or to do cleaning; good laundress; understands doing up gentlemen's linen to perfection; best City reference. Call at No. 410 West 39th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACTIVE, RESPONSIBLE POSITION IS desired by a steady young man; A1 references. Address Reliable, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF 25, WHO SPEAKS FIVE languages, wishes a situation. Address P. H., No. 157 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PRACtical young single man: is experienced in the propagation of flowers and plants, with or without glass; is a good workman; willing and obliging; to make himself generally useful; or would work in a commercial place with a florist; has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address G. W., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady, trustworthy Protestant single man; thoroughly understands driving and care of horses, carriages, &c.; also greenhouses and grapevines; can take charge of a gentleman's place; or would work in a commercial place with a florist; has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address G. W., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TURNING Out his horses for the Winter, a place for his coachman, whom he can cheerfully recommend as a safe and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging. Call or address James, No. 21 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROughly experienced man; understands his business in all respects; excellent City recommendations from present and former employers; will make himself generally useful. Address Competent, Box No. 317 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; AN EXCELlent groom and careful driver; long experience; faithful in every respect; highly recommended by last and former employers. Call or address F. O., at J. B. Brewster & Co's, 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A GOOD groom and careful driver; understands the care and management of road horses; no objection to City or country; has the best of reference. Call or address H. B., No. 47 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American; understands his business thoroughly in every respect; recommended as being strictly temperate; would take a position as footman; first-class City references can be given. Address William, No. 256 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference. Address R., Box 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress; would go to the country; best of reference. Address W. J., Box 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—CAN MILK; IS A Protestant; married; no incumbrance; good reference for honesty and sobriety; country preferred. Address Thomas C., No. 445 West 50th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WITH several years' experience in all branches of gardening, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and the general improvement on a gentleman's place; satisfactory City references. Address C. P., at Bridgman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, one child 6 years old; understands care of grapery, greenhouse, training fruit trees, &c.; best City references. Address H. S., Gardener, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A GENtleman's place, in City or country; understands horses; can milk and make himself useful; wages $10 a month; good reference from last employer. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

VALET, OR ATTENDANT ON AN INVALID Gentleman.—By a young man just discharged as either of the above; can be highly recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RELIABLE ENGlish butler, just discharged; will also tend to furnace, black boots, clean windows, and make himself generally useful; first-class reference; wages, $25 per month. Address B. C., Box No. 276 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. Mc., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference. Address W. S., No. 239 East 36th-st.

WAITER, SECOND.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WITH good references, in a private family, on moderate terms; speaks German and English. Address Florist, No. 715 8th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN IN A private family only; speaks English fluently; best references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; City or country. Address E. G., No. 92 East 10th-st.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, $1 PER GALlon, to parties and families.
No. 12 Bible House and No. 923 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILLING to assist with washing and ironing; excellent bread baker; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK; IS A BAKER; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 East 58th-st.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD bread and biscuit maker; best City references. Call or address No. 693 6th-av., bakery.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND ASSIST IN washing; no objection to boarding-house. Call as present employer's, No. 2 West 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, and will do some washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 216 West 37th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH dress-maker by the day or week in a private family, or will take work home. Call or address Mme. Spooner, No. 109 West 46th-st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress and lady's maid; thoroughly understands dress-making and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class dress-maker; will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 41st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERienced housekeeper, neat and ecohomical, in hotel or family; is a superior needle-woman, cutter and fitter; experienced in sickness; City or country. Call or address Mrs. Denoon, 876 Broadway, Ladies' Dep

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

MRS. LA BAU'S APPLICATION FOR ALLOWANCE—ARGUMENTS OF MESSRS. LORD AND CLINTON.

The matter of the application of Mrs. Mary Alicia La Bau, one of the daughters of Commodore Vanderbilt, for an allowance of $20,000 from her father's estate, to enable her to pay the expenses of contesting his will, came on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Surrogate Calvin. Judge Jeremiah Black and Messrs. Scott Lord and Sutherland Tenney appeared for Mrs. La Bau, and Mr. Henry L. Clinton for Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. An amended petition of Mrs. La Bau, reciting a little more fully than the original the necessity for an advance on account of her lack of means, was read by Mr. Lord. The amendment set forth that her income is less than $10,500 per annum; her father had allowed her, during his lifetime, $3,500 yearly, which she had ceased to receive at his death; her income from other sources was as large before her father's death as now; most all her property was derived from her late husband, and many claims against her estate had been paid since her husband's death, and others were in process of being settled; her son was seriously ill, and at least $2,000 had been paid for medical treatment, and his physicians had advised a sea voyage, which would entail great additional expenses for proper attendance, &c., so that she would be unable to defray the necessary expenses of the contest, begun in good faith as to its merits, unless she was awarded the allowance asked for.

Mr. Clinton said he did not think that the motion could be maintained until final action had been taken in admitting or rejecting the will. He was willing, however, to put in an answer to the petition, and allow the whole matter to go before a Referee to report on the facts.

Mr. Lord said that while consent was asked for a reference, it was contended that Mrs. La Bau had no standing in court in the present matter. It would, perhaps, be better to dispose of this legal question before any other steps were taken. The answer to Mrs. La Bau's petition, or application, set forth that she had ample means, but it was no answer to the sworn specific statements in her petition. He thought that there was no necessity for a reference as to the facts, for there was a sworn petition reciting, in detail, material facts, which were only denied in the answer in a vague and general manner.

Mr. Clinton said that, before putting in the answer formally, he would move to dismiss the application, as the facts stated in the petition did not constitute a case over which the court had jurisdiction to act affirmatively. The petition did not come within the purview of the statute. The statute only allowed the Surrogate to give an advance when the beneficiary under a will became positively entitled to either a legacy or a distributive share. The will of Commodore Vanderbilt was admitted to probate in March last. The law permitted any next of kin, or legatee, under a will, to file objections to a will within a year of its admission to probate. Mrs. La Bau, had, by her action in contesting the will, placed the Executors back where they were before the instrument was admitted to probate. It was now with her, and her rights, and those of all the unpaid legatees, as though the will had never been admitted to probate—with the exception that action had been taken by the Executors, between March last and the time when Mrs. La Bau's objections to payment of legacies, &c., that could not now be annulled. It did not positively appear at present whether Mrs. La Bau was entitled to a legacy, to a distributive share, or to any interest whatever in her father's estate. In any event, no action could be taken by her until letters testamentary had been issued that were binding at the present time relative to the entire disposition of the estate.

Mr. Lord said that if the law limited the power of the Executors, acting on their own volition, to give the advance asked for, the Surrogate clearly had power, in his discretion, on a proper presentation of proved facts, to order such an advance. As a fact which the Surrogate could not ignore, letters testamentary had been granted to Executors who had acted under them. Mrs. La Bau had simply exercised her rights under the law in contesting the will. If a non-contestant legatee or next of kin had made such an application as Mrs. La Bau had, it would, doubtless, have been granted, and a contestant, in good faith, had equal rights with a non-contestant. The filing of Mrs. La Bau's objections had not suspended the power of the court to act. The Surrogate had power to look into the whole matter, and to see whether it was safe to make an advance, and, to make it entirely secure, bonds of an adequate character were required by the law.

After a brief reply by Mr. Clinton the Surrogate reserved his decision on the motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. If he decides the motion in the affirmative, the matter will be ended, unless subsequently presented in some new form. If he denies the motion, the application will go to a Referee, on the facts as to whether Mrs. La Bau is so situated as to need the advance applied for.

The regular trial of the issues arrising under Mrs. La Bau's contest will be resumed this morning.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMBERT.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE—AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE A NOTARY INCOMPETENT — JUDGE BRADY OVERRULES IT—DR. LAMBERT TO TESTIFY TO-DAY.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was again crowded yesterday by persons who were interested in watching the progress of the trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert. At 10:45 Mr. Dawson resumed his opening address, and at 12 o'clock the counsel on both sides were prepared to go on with witnesses. Deputy Superintendent McCall was recalled to answer a few questions which Mr. Barnes had to put to him about the ratio of policies not taken to those taken, and to make an explanation about the conditional certificates. To Mr. Rollins Mr. McCall explained that the item of $66,000 in the report to the Insurance Department referred to uncollected premiums on 1,034 policies not taken, and he further showed that the ratio of policies not taken to those taken in the American Popular Life was 100 per cent. The first witness for the defense was J. W. Craig, Postmaster of Tenafly, N. J. He testified that he knew Mr. W. H. Mellick, a Notary. Counsel then asked him if he could tell whether Mr. Mellick resided in New-Jersey, when the prosecution objected. Mr. Smith then made a long argument, in the course of which he endeavored to show that the Governor of this State had no authority to appoint a Notary not a resident of this State, and that if he did so appoint the appointment was null and void. His point was admitted by Judge Brady to be an important one, but upon the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks the Judge said that, while admitting the instances he had cited in illustration to be good law, he could not admit its application to the case in hand. The Governor has the power to appoint notaries, and it is true that he is limited in his appointments to residents of the State. If he had appointed a notary not a resident there was authority, but it was erroneously exercised. The Governor had a right to make the appointment, and third persons cannot now interfere. Mr. Smith offered to prove by his witness that the notary had been for 18 months a resident of New-Jersey when his appointment was received. The court overruled the offer. A recess was then taken, and at 2 o'clock W. H. Knapp, formerly a clerk in the American Popular Life office, testified to having taken a bundle of reports from Mr. Steer to the Grand Central Depot in March, 1877; to Mr. Rollins he said that he had been told three weeks ago, by Mr. Dawson, of counsel for defense, that he should be needed to testify in the matter.

Henry Duschnes, a book-keeper in the American Popular Life in March, 1877, knew Mellick, the Notary, and identified the report of the company as being in Mr. Steer's handwriting; Mr. Steer had since died; after the report was signed by Mr. Mellick numbers were filled in, although he could not say which items were so filled in; Mr. Reed called off the figures; the work occupied an entire morning. The witness could not state anything positively when he was fastened down to specific figures in the report.

Mr. James Cruikshank, formerly in the Department of Public Instruction, one of the original Directors of the American Popular, and its Secretary at the time of its failure, was examined by Mr. Barnes with regard to the value of the conditional certificates. His examination was concluded, and the cross-examination was deferred until to-day. Dr. Lambert will take the stand to-day.

A NEW RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association was held at Parlor No. 19, Astor House, yesterday afternoon. Col. Edward H. Wright, the President, in the chair. The preliminary meeting of the association was held during the previous week, at which the following officers were elected: President, Col. Edward H. Wright; Vice-President, William H. De Hart; Secretary, George Squires; Treasurer, H. F. Anderson; Board of Directors, Gen. McIntosh, B. A. Vail, A. R. Warner, J. T. B. Collins, C. A. S. Man, Dudley S. Steele, Major Henry Fulton, Peter Bonnest, Dr. J. M. Dart, George Carter, Capt. George E. Winn, and the officers. Mayor Fulton, of the Committee on By-laws, submitted a copy of the by-laws governing the National Rifle Association as covering all the necessary rules. The by-laws were adopted section by section with some slight alterations. The most important change was in the concluding section, which gives the members of the National Rifle Association the power to vote for amendments to the by-laws. This was altered on motion of Gen. McIntosh, so as to reserve that power to the Board of Directors. On motion of Major Fulton, a committee of three was appointed to secure a permanent place of meeting for the Board of Directors. The Chairman selected Messrs. Fulton, Anderson, and De Hart. A discussion ensued in reference to procuring a suitable piece of land for laying out a rifle-range. It was announced that a meeting of the association would be held at Elizabeth, N. J., next Monday evening. The board then adjourned.

JAPANESE ART-WARE AT AUCTION.

BEGINNING OF THE SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITS—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF BIDDERS—LOW PRICES REALIZED.

A large attendance was attracted to Leavitt's Clinton Hall sales-room yesterday afternoon, upon the occasion of the beginning of the sale of the extensive collection of Japanese art-ware, comprising the balance of the Centennial exhibit of the Japanese Government. The sale was conducted under the personal supervision of Makoto Fukui, the Japanese Centennial Commissioner, and 200 of the 800 lots were disposed of. The interest manifested in the sale was high, but the prices realized were generally low considering the excellence of the articles offered. The lots comprised antique bronzes, inlaid and plain cabinets, ancient and modern lacquers, cloisonné-ware, silk screens, carved furniture, porcelains, and other valuable and rare specimens of artistic treasure. A pair of Kaga porcelain vases made under the supervision of the Tadhahara Tiken manufactory, a fine specimen of panel decoration and painting, brought $30, while a superb specimen of Keri wood, in the shape of a large cabinet, with fine bronze mountings, and inlaid Kiyaki wood sliding panels, sold for $18 50. A richly-painted Kioto-ware flower-pot and stand was disposed of for $11, and a very beautiful gold lacquer tray, with landscape and flower decorations in a fan-shaped medallion, for $6 50. A delicate tortoise-shell saucer, with gold lacquer decoration in the fan design, was sold for $4 50, while two fine decorated Naifu porcelain vases, with salamander handles, brought $23. Two very rich plates of Taizu-ware, with painted border and photographed centre, fine specimens of this style of decoration, brought $7 50, and a Satsuma ware statuette of the poet Hetomaram, $6. Two elaborately-decorated Kokube porcelain vases, in grotesque design, went for $16, and a specimen of Shetibe porcelain in the shape of two richly-decorated vases, with scroll handles, for $15. A writing-desk, which was a very beautiful specimen of bamboo inlaid ware, with tassel-handled inlaid lids, brought but $8, and a mantel ornament, representing Hosaguruma, in the form of a silver inlaid bronze car, surmounted with a bronze figure with crystal centre, the whole forming a most superb specimen of bronze inlaid ware, was sold for only $27 50. A picture screen, with a teak-wood frame and bamboo decoration of raised black silk on a white background, was disposed of for $11; a Kutani porcelain vase, with gold and colored panel decorations, for $10; two richly-decorated trays of black lacquer were sold for $19, and two hanging panels, with raised figures of Japanese women, in handsome colors, for $6. A fine silver-mounted cabinet of black lacquer, with elaborate bird, flower, and landscape decorations in pearl and gold, brought $30, and two superbly painted Kinkozan ware vases, with chrysanthemum handles and decoration of birds and flowers in gold and colors, sold for $22; two rare beer-mugs of Gorosa bronze, with silver inlaying and crystal bottoms, brought $10, and an old Imari fluted bowl, with gold and colored decoration, the rim bearing panoramic views, was sold for $4.

Besides these articles there were also disposed of numerous pieces of carved wood, red lacquer, Kauzan ware, Kioto ware, Raku ware and Shippo, Kaga, Tokio, and Seto porcelains, and other rich specimens of Japanese art work, which went, as a general thing, rather low. The sale will be continued for three days longer.

CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

THE INNER HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION—HOW AND WHY IT WAS FOUNDED—A FAMOUS DINNER—THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER.

The fact of the dissolution of the Chamber of Life Insurance has been published, but the inner history of that organization and the causes of its decline have not been written. In 1873 a bitter fight raged between the Mutual Life on one hand and the other companies headed by the Equitable on the other. The Mutual had inaugurated a policy of reduced rates which met with general disfavor, and every effort was made to break it up. President Hyde, of the Equitable, conceived the idea of forming the chamber for the purpose of organizing the scattered forces of the opposition. In December, 1873, a splendid dinner was given by Mr. Hyde to the Presidents of the various insurance companies except the Mutual, in a private room in Delmonico's old Broadway and Chambers street establishment. There was a full attendance. N. D. Morgan, formerly President of the North America Life, presided. After the cloth had been removed, Mr. Hyde made a speech, setting forth the plan of the proposed organization, and James M. Thompson, of Foster & Thompson, presented a draft of the constitution and by-laws which he had previously prepared. There was some discussion, but everything had been practically settled previously, and before the meeting broke up the Chamber of Life Insurance was formally organized, with Morris Franklin as its first President and a full list of other officers. All the New-York companies signed its roll of membership except the Mutual, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, Washington, and United States, all of which soon afterward joined when the Mutual receded from its position on the question of rates. The excuse for continuing the organization after this event was to provide against any trouble of the kind occurring again. The objects set forth in the constitution and by-laws were a mere pretense, and if the institution ever relied upon them alone its existence would have been of short duration. Mr. Hyde had provided for a distribution of votes in the Chamber in the proportion of one to each $1,000,000 of assets reported on the previous year's business, and one for any fraction over. The Mutual, on $32,070,000 of reported assets, was entitled to 33 votes; the Equitable, on $30,872,000 of assets, to 31 votes, and the New-York Life, on $23,163,000 of assets, to 24 votes. These three companies had thus an aggregate of 148 votes, or a majority of the organization, and controlled it. When the Mutual came in, Charlton T. Lewis, as its representative, was made Secretary and Treasurer, and soon afterward Mr. Winston, President of that company, was elected President of the chamber. It was originally provided that there should be a meeting every three months, but the constitution was subsequently amended so that meetings were held only twice a year. The meetings never did more than ratify the business that had been transacted in committees. Everything was done through committees, which were, of course, the creatures of the three companies controlling the majority vote. Two of these committees were known as the Law Committee and the Auditing Committee. The duty of the Law Committee was to look after legislation favorable to the insurance interests. Whatever sum they expended was never questioned after passing the supervision of the Auditing Committee, as the companies naturally did not care to know too much about what was being done in that line. They were assessed so much, each in proportion to their reported assets, and the aggregate assessments were very large yearly. The chamber was an exceedingly close corporation, and each member was put on honor not to divulge any of its proceedings. Dissatisfaction soon crept into the association. The less wealthy companies found that the three who controlled the majority vote used their power without scruple on every occasion. If an outsider made a suggestion or asked a question at a meeting that did not suit them he was summarily choked off. It was freely charged that the only legislation in which the chamber took an interest was that which was desired by the three controlling companies, and also that the officers of the chamber were frequently sent to Canada and other places, at heavy general expense, to look after the private affairs of those companies.

The chamber started with a membership of 20 companies. Additions were afterward made from this and other cities, including the Connecticut Mutual, the New-England Mutual, the Charter Oak, the Northwestern, the Berkshire, Massachusetts Mutual, and others, so that at one time there were 31 companies in the chamber. Eight of these—the Columbia, the Continental of New-York, the Government Security, the Guardian, the Merchants', the North America, the Universal, and the Security—went out of existence. Six withdrew, one after another. These were the, Ætna, the Charter Oak, the Connecticut Mutual, the Continental of Hartford, the New-England Mutual, and the Travelers. The New-York Mutual and the National of Chicago recently gave notice of withdrawal, to take effect on Dec. 31. This puts the membership to 15 companies. A special meeting was held on Dec. 6, at which the Executive Committee made a formal report in which they said that the chamber then represented less than one-third of the entire amount invested in life insurance in the United States, and not much more than one-third the amount held by the companies who had once been members of the chamber. The report closed with a resolution to dissolve the chamber, which was adopted. Measures have been taken to carry on and complete the unfinished work of the chamber in its several branches.

THE TWENTY-SECOND VETERANS.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment was held at the armory of the active regiment last evening, Col. Congdon in the chair. The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of $521. The preparations for the annual reunion of the corps were referred to the field officers, with power. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Congdon, Colonel; G. W. Laird, Lieutenant-Colonel; W. H. Beckwith, Major; W. M. Dunning, Adjutant; John Crawford, Quartermaster; J. H. Palmer, Paymaster; J. C. Jardine, Chaplain. Company Officers—Captains, Col. G. W. Wingate, M. R. Pearsall, C. D. Topping, Isaac Smith, C. R. Brinkerhoff, Simon Shafer, A. Ritchie, H. D. Harris, and A. A. Smyth; First Lieutenants, F. G. Styles, A. E. Scott, J. P. Markham, John W. Wilson, John Schwartz, Thomas Comiskey, J. H. Percival, G. B. Pinckney, and W. Chamberlain; Second Lieutenants, G. W. Blauvelt, D. Brown, A. Hineman, J. H. Klasam, J. F. Gock, T. K. Chitkowski, E. O. Glover, J. S. Burdett, and B. J. Austin. An entertainment was then taken.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

W. Romeyn Vermilye, Esq., has subscribed $1,000 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

Rev. Joseph Cook will lecture in Association Hall this evening, on the question "Does Death End All?"

We have received $2 from "Charles," $1 for the American family, and $1 for the disabled clergyman and wife.

The report that N. Sullivan & Co. are going into liquidation amounts to this: The old firm are about to retire, but the business is to be continued by a new firm.

Richard Smith was arrested last evening and locked up at the Prince-Street Police Station, charged with keeping a policy shop at No. 633 Broome-street.

Among the payments made from the City Treasury yesterday were $18,814 30 to the New-York Catholic Protectory, and $2,230 17 to the New-York Infant Asylum.

The new building of the American Museum of Natural History will be opened by President Hayes upon the 21st of this month, and to-day at 2 P. M., the museum will be open for private examination.

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. Perkins, the Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Mr. George Vanderwerker has been appointed Assistant Cashier, and will fulfill the duties of that office.

The Convention of Manufacturers of Saddlery Hardware held at the St. Nicholas Hotel has adjourned. The established prices of the association, it is said, will be maintained during the coming season.

A majority of the members of the Produce Exchange have sent a petition to the Board of Managers, asking the President to call a meeting of the Exchange to consider the advisability of observing the eve of Christmas as a holiday.

A ballot is to be taken on the Cotton Exchange on Monday next, to decide the advisability of expending $1,000 to secure from the Legislature an amendment to the charter of the Exchange, empowering it to insure the lives of its members.

The fifty-first anniversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street, next Sunday evening, at which addresses will be made by Rev. L. D. Bevan, Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Rev. Dr. John Hall, and others.

Mr. Baron having beaten Prof. Cartier's time in waltzing, Mr. Cartier challenges Mr. Baron "or any other aspirant to fame," to waltz against time for $500 or upward at any suitable place, the music to be played according to the vibrations of a metronome set at 96, and to dance with ladies only.

The monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, Mr. John Jay presiding. Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, John Sloane, T. M. Cheesman, Joseph E. Gay, Henry E. Howland, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Edwin M. Felt were elected a nominating committee to prepare a ticket for the election of officers, which will take place at the next meeting.

Mr. T. Addison Richards, Treasurer of the Loan Exhibition in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, has received from Mr. C. P. Huntington, No. 65 Park-av., a check for $500 as a contribution to the funds of the society. Mr. Marshall O. Roberts opens his private gallery for the benefit of the society to-day. The hours will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the price of tickets $1.

John Woolsey, alias Jack Welsh, and Jeremiah Coffee, two notorious thieves, were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with the robbery of a valuable bale of silk belonging to Claflin & Co., from a truck of that firm. Woolsey was fully identified as one of the party engaged in the robbery, and was remanded. Coffee, not being identified, was discharged.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, who, since May, 1864, has been Pastor of the Swedenborgian Church in East Thirty-fifth-street, has accepted a call from the First New-Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia. His health, which for some time has been precarious, compels him to this step and obliges him to press the resignation which was at first laid over by the New-York Society. In quitting the City Mr. Giles also relinquishes the editorship of the *New-Jerusalem Messenger*, a Swedenborgian weekly.

A grand Scottish concert, under the auspices of the Old Guard, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Joseph Laing commanding, will be given at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next. The following talented ladies and gentlemen will appear: Miss Jeanie Thorburn, contralto; Miss Maggie Lindsay, soprano; Miss Sydney Cowell, mezzo soprano; Mr. Frederick W. Jamieson, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. William H. Pope, elocutionist; Mr. S. B. Whiteley, organist.

Yesterday Custom-house Inspector David H. Tobin seized nine cases of smuggled Chinese goods which had been offered for sale by officers of the steamer Braemer Castle, plying between China, New-York, and London, and consigned to Henderson Brothers. One case contains curiously carved picture-frames; another a cabinet and miniature gondola, and others table ware and curios. Special Treasury Agents Jackson and Cutter captured seven bottles of smuggled bay oil on the steam-ship Acapulco.

A large collection or art pottery, ceramics, bronzes, Paris clocks, Copeland's celebrated statuary, French and English decorated dinner and tea sets, majolics, emaillete and ormulu goods, &c., are to be sold at action at the Art Rooms, No. 19 East Fourteenth-street, between Union-square and Fifth-avenue. The sale will continue three days, yesterday being the first day, when a large portion of the collection was disposed of. The sale, which is by order of Bawo & Dotter, importers, recommences to-day, at 2 o'clock.

While Patrolman Thomas Baker, of the Twentieth Precinct, was endeavoring to arrest Patrick Kavanagh and Peter Harkins, who were drunk and acting in a disorderly manner at No. 450 West Forty-second-street, last evening, he was assaulted by a gang of roughs and was severely beaten on the head and face. Patrolman McTaggart, who came to his assistance, was also beaten by the ruffians. After a severe struggle, Harkins and Kavanagh were secured and locked up at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

The annual reception of the Mutual Knights Templar Association took place in the Tammany Hall ball-room last evening. The association was founded for charitable purposes, and it comprises 46 members, belonging to the Manhattan, Morton, Palestine, Cœur de Leon, Ivanhoe, and Constantine Commanderies of Knights Templar. There was a large attendance, the Knights wearing their impressive uniform and the many ladies wearing bright attire. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Jerome Buck, who is one of the Knights, delivered an address upon the purposes of the association, and afterward there was dancing, for which music was supplied by a full orchestra.

The eastern segment of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, embracing the first eight blocks west of Grand-Street Ferry, contains no Protestant church except Lebanon Chapel, which is under the management of the City Mission. A few philanthropic gentlemen, among them Morris K. Jesup, Gamelliel S. Smith, William Abbott, and others propose to establish in some suitable locality in that district a working men's club, reading, lecture room, and library. Cupid will also be in the rooms will be a temperance restaurant, coffee-house, &c. Books and newspapers for the club have been secured, and only a few hundred dollars are needed to insure the opening of the institution at an early day.

Detectives Slevin and Dolan arrested, last evening, two well-known shoplifters, named Mary Ann Taylor, alias Mary Ann Clark, and Mollie Ross, alias Hogan, whom they found in Johnson's dry-goods store, No. 34 East Fourteenth-street. In their possession were found two valuable silk umbrellas which they had stolen. The portraits of both these women are in the Rogues' Gallery, and they have been frequently arrested for shoplifting. Mollie Ross was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court last week, charged with grand larceny, and was released, on giving $1,500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both women were locked up at the Mercer-Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. R. J. Burdette, of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, will lecture next Tuesday in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, on "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache."

Mrs. Esther Hart, aged 50, died yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 89 State-street, from the effect of poison taken by mistake for a dose of medicine a week ago.

While playing in a lot at North Tenth, near Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, George Grees was shot in the leg by some unknown person. He was taken to the residence of his parents at No. 375 Third-street.

Bertha Dorset, aged 10, of No. 682 Third-street, died late on Wednesday night of shock, occasioned by a fall which she accidently received while playing in the yard of Public School No. 40, on the 11th inst.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the Committee on Supplies reported in favor of confining out-door relief this Winter to the distribution of coal. After much discussion the report was referred back to the committee.

Mary Sharkey recovered a verdict for $337 50 in the City Court yesterday against Patrick H. Duffy, of New-Lotts. The plaintiff was, as alleged, thrown down stairs by the defendant, while in his employ as a domestic servant. The suit was brought to recover $550.

In the City Court yesterday, before Judge Reynolds, application was made by counsel for Sarah A. Quaid to have a Receiver appointed to collect the rents of her husband's property and pay her $18 a week alimony, which she was awarded under decree of limited divorce obtained by her against her husband.

Rev. M. F. Murray will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the building fund of the new Catholic Church at Babylon, Long Island, which is to be under the charge of Rev. Joseph J. Conghlin. Father Murray's subject will be, "Rome, its Memories, and Pius IX."

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday in the case of John E. Potts, who was found dead in a miserably-furnished apartment at No. 281 Gold-street on Wednesday. A post-mortem examination made by Dr. Shepperd revealed the fact that the deceased, whose estate is worth $50,000, had died of starvation. In an old coat hanging near his bed $75 in greenbacks was found. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The marriage of Rev. Simeon Dixon, Pastor of a flock in the colored settlement of Baxtertown, near Fishkill on the Hudson, to Miss Mary Agnes Kane, a colored belle, who resides at No. 581 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was postponed last evening on account of the arrest of the prospective groom at the instance of Miss Sarah Jane Williams, of No. 338 South Fourth-street, Williamsburg, who charged him with seduction under promise of marriage. He was locked up, and will be arraigned before Justice Guck this morning.

Frank Flecke, who has a farm on the outskirts of Williamsburg, found a man stealing horse-radish from his kitchen garden about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He ordered the thief to stand still, and the latter failing to obey, Flecke fired at him, putting a charge of buck-shot into his head. The wounded man was taken to the hospital where his injuries were discovered to be of a nature which makes his recovery doubtful. The wounded man says his name as Charles Koffman, and said he resided in Park-avenue, near Yates.

Mrs. Sophia Heerdt sued Charity Commissioner Raber yesterday, in the City Court, for slander, laying her damages at $5,000. The expression made use of by Raber and applied to the plaintiff was differently translated from the German by a number of witnesses. By some it was contended that the defendant called the plaintiff an "unchaste woman," and by others that he called her—the use of the German words being admitted, but a controversy arising as to the proper translation—a miserable woman. Verdict for the plaintiff of $50.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the Town of New-Rochelle, Charles H. Roosevelt, lawyer, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, in place of William R. Humphrey, the absconded Secretary of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank.

The Grand Jury having finished their labors yesterday, handed in a batch of indictments to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and were complimented by Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, presiding, for their promptness in getting through with an unusual amount of work, and were then discharged for the term. It is understood that an unsuccessful effort was made before them to obtain an indictment against the Assessors of the Town of White Plains for alleged irregularities in the performance of their official duties.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Lee case was again brought before the Newark Presbytery yesterday, and postponed until February.

An inventory of the defunct Paterson Fire Insurance Company shows the liabilities to be about $450,000, including $200,000 capital. The assets are $65,000.

The receipts of the Newark Baby Show, apart from the receipts of Monday, which Mr. Porter confiscated, were $307 57, while the expenses were $466 56, leaving a deficiency of $158 99.

The Police of Jersey City believe that Mr. Oothout, who was found in his office on Saturday last bleeding from a wound in his forehead, was not robbed, as alleged; neither do they believe that he drew $700 from the bank on the day in question.

Benjamin Hendrickson, of Trenton, was stopped in the highway near that city at 11:30 Wednesday night and robbed of a gold watch and $40 by three masked men. One of them held the horse's head, while another fired a pistol at Hendrickson, the ball passing through his hat. They then dragged him from the wagon and robbed him.

An exciting game of hand-ball was played before a large crowd of spectators at Paterson, Wednesday afternoon, for the championship of the county, between Bernard Scott, of Paterson, and Francis Train, of Passaic, resulting in the defeat of Train. The following is the score:

Scott	8	21	21	21	16	16	21	21	—145
Train	21	8	13	7	21	21	14	7	—112

Frank Stewart, son of John S. Stewart, of New-Brunswick, a batter, on Wednesday night fired six shots at Theodore Ashmore, Jr., son of Theodore Ashmore, book-keeper for the First National Bank in that city. Three of the shots took effect, one over the right eye, another back of the neck, and the third in the right wrist, but Ashmore will recover. Both parties are aged about 21 years, and were the best of friends. The cause of the affray is said to be jealousy.

Dominico Costa, an Italian, with his wife and six children, left California Dec. 3 for Jersey City, intending to sail in the next steamer for Paris. He had at the time a large sum of money in his pocket, though his wife does not know how much. On Tuesday last they reached Hornellsville, where they were to change to the Erie cars. Costa put his wife and children in the cars, but went out for a moment, and has not been heard of since. His wife yesterday laid the matter before the Jersey City Police. She fears her husband has been decoyed away and murdered.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

In treating of the house of Arnold, Constable & Co., (Broadway and Nineteenth-street,) one feels, in approaching the subject, much the same as if the matters to be spoken of appertained to the fine arts, for at this celebrated house the visitor is introduced to a wide and varied exhibit of all that highest art applied to the manufacture of textile fabrics has been able to accomplish. The finest productions of the loom and the most delicate work of the needle constitute the main portion of their stock. Here one may admire the perfect skill and airy fancy of the work of the Parisian artists, the solid richness of the English and German manufactures, the results of the patient labor of the weavers of India and Persia, and the fragile beauty of the fabrics for which the lace-makers of Brussels have a world-wide fame. Lace-making, it may be said, is conceded to rank almost as one of the fine arts; and the specimens of lace exhibited by this house are second to none in the world. They are the very finest of every grade and kind, and none known to any market, nor any article of which lace constitutes the whole or part, but may be found in the stock of Arnold & Constable. It is needless to say that in this material hundreds of articles always popular as holiday presents are made up. Lace handkerchiefs, cuffs, barbs, collarettes, ruffles, flounces, &c., are greatly in demand at this season; and justly so, for they make most elegant and useful presents. In the matter of handkerchiefs, there is almost a bewildering variety to chose from—the initial, the plain, the colored bordered, the white bordered, the hemstitched, the scolloped edged, the straight edged, the embroidered, the figured; handkerchiefs of silk, of French lawn, of lace and lawn combined, of pure lace, of linen, and of every other material which was ever used for the purpose. They may be had in neat and pretty boxes of a dozen or half a dozen; singly or in numbers, as desired. In the gentlemen's furnishing department—another popular one at this time—the stock is as large, veried, and choice as could possibly be desired. Ladies often experience great difficulty in finding something suitable for a present to a gentleman; but there need be no difficulty in making a choice among the elegant display made by this house. The most cursory glance discovers a hundred different articles, or tasteful variations of one article, each of which would make a most acceptable present. A large portion of the stock is prepared and put up expressly with a view to its use as a present; and many pleasing novelties are shown in this line. Of furs the stock is of the very finest quality. Only the choicest and best kinds are kept, as sealskin, otter, chinchilla, lynx, mink, and ermine. Furs enter largely into the make-up of ladies' cloaks, and cloaks and furs are generally classed together. In this case nothing needs to be said but that the stock of cloaks is in all respects the same, as to fine quality and make, as the furs. Indeed, no one who knows the reputation of this house needs to be assured that the very best articles to be found in New-York are to be found here. The firm have always been large dealers in India shawls, and they have now on hand a large number. As everybody knows what this costly fabric is, it may suffice to add that the prices are very much lower than what they were. One may buy of Arnold & Constable now any known quality of India shawl at rates which present a substantial reduction from what ruled a year or more ago. Special and general causes have combined to bring about this result; but space forbids a detail of them. Visitors should not fail to examine the large stock of ladies' and gentlemen's umbrellas. They are all of the best English and French makes, choicely mounted in gold and silver, or with ivory carved in fancy designs. There is a wide range of price in them, and a very pretty and useful article for either a lady or gentleman may be had at comparatively small cost. As to the general stock of the house it would be superfluous to say anything. It includes everything usually embraced under the term dry goods, which of late years has been greatly extended in its application, and the choicest and best things in each branch. No praise given on this score could be exaggerated, as every person familiar with it well knows, nor would it be easy to tell anything but truth in praising the probity, honor, and courtesy which distinguish all the dealings of the house of Arnold, Constable & Co.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six steam-ships have left this port for Europe during the week, and six more are to follow to-morrow. The following is a list of the saloon passengers who sailed for Glasgow in the State of Virginia, of the State Line: Rev. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and children, Herbert Barbee, T. Blumenish, Miss Fannie Mee, Thomas Charnuchad, Mrs. White and infant, William White, Miss White, A. J. Thorsen, George Brooks.

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN CROP.

The dispatch from the United States Consul at Odessa in regard to the accumulation of enormous quantities of grain in Southern Russia, much of which has been purchased by English and Continental agents at low prices, and is stored, awaiting the cessation of hostilities for shipment, had no effect upon the grain market here yesterday. Dealers say that they have much better opportunities for obtaining information than a United States Consul, and that they believe the dispatch to be greatly exaggerated. Besides, there is no present prospect of a cessation of hostilities, or of the opening of the Black Sea to commerce. On the contrary there are indications that the war may become general, and no one can predict 24 hours ahead what may happen. Should hostilities cease shortly, the railroads will be so occupied transporting troops to their homes that it will be a long time before the grain can be moved, and shipments cannot take place before May next in any event. Meantime, in the absence of laborers at the front the grain cannot be properly taken care of, and a large proportion of it must necessarily become damaged. The exports from Odessa never exceeded 12,000,000 bushels. Finally, any effect the Russian crop might have has been discounted long ago.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Mrs. Maria F. Polledo, Miss Juanita Romero, Miss Julia Lanigan, Mrs. E. Puig and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Garcia Cartava and two children, Miss Ellen Smith, Otto D. Droop, James E. McDowell, Edward Biddle, William H. Stafford, Leonce Pascual, Gerard Van de Linde, Adolph Iken, Edwin A. Schweder, E. E. Salters, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Josephine Ryder, Maria A. Diago and two children, Pedro Sanchez Izaaga and child, Edward Egues Bonero, Charles G. Bardeitt, Edward Coward, Joaquin H. Predra, Francisco Hernandez, Mrs. Macafferty, Arthur Burgess, Alfred M. Lunt, Dr. and Mrs. J. Wren, Max Joseph Eller, Edward Kaempel, George M. Jones, L. T. Knight, Miss L. C. Crittenden, Fritz Reinert, Fran. Sandoval, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Y. Casanova and five children, Thomas Fitzgerald, Hattie Gilson, Mrs. M. Biscay and two children, Thomas H. Glennie, Jose Pio Govin and nephew, Samuel T. Melville, B. W. Morrill, Juan Comas, Michelli Guisseppi, Vito Arato, Antonio Rotunno, Michelli Timpanelle, Miss Angele Lesoux, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Montells and two children, A. K. Read.

In steam-ship Salvador, for Savannah.—C. C. Robbins, Mrs. Kitchen, Misses G. and M. Kitchen, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. S. R. Hall, Miss J. Farrington, J. Hayden Smith, F. O. Vilton, D. H. Lawton, C. L. Beach, D. Thompson, C. Corey, George Fowler, C. E. Koeney, L. de Willer, E. A. Prentice, A. Alridge, W. S. Hunt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—J. W. Aitken, Peter Blow, A. W. Blundell, Henry and A. P. Browne, Lord Clandeboye, J. P. Cotlart, Charles Dawbarn, Mr and Mrs. Samuel Fuller, A. Haiphen, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harris, Herrmann, Mr. Heyman, Mr. Hichwood, A. Ladenburg, J. Langan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Large, J. Lart, J. Edgar Marks Fisher, Mrs. E. M. Lawson, E. Money, Mrs. W. T.

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WASHINGTON.

THE SLAVE-DRIVER'S WHIP.

MR. GORDON VINDICATING HIS PERSONAL HONOR—HOW THE SENATOR FROM NEW-YORK TREATED AN INSULT—A REVIVAL OF ANTE-WAR SCENES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There was a scene in the executive session to-day that reminds the older Senators of occurrences which were common enough before the war, but which, under the civilized influences of Republican control, have become matters of reminiscence only. The nomination of Wade, a carpet-bagger, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in Georgia, had been favorably reported by the Committee on Finance, against the protest of both Senators from that State, and stood low down upon the calendar. As soon as the Senate began its executive business Mr. Gordon asked that the regular order be set aside and this nomination taken up for immediate consideration. Mr. Conkling objected, and was supported by nearly all the Republican Senators. Mr. Gordon became angered, and made some offensive remarks about the disposition of Mr. Conkling to dragoon the Senate and proceeded to charge that he [Conkling] had pocketed the report of the Committee on Commerce upon the nomination of Mr. Smith to be Collector of Customs at Mobile. Mr. Conkling pretended not to have understood Gordon, and asked him to repeat his remarks. Mr. Gordon did so, renewing the charge and making it even more direct and insulting than before. Mr. Conkling rose and said, with emphasis, "Mr. President, what the Senator states is wholly untrue," pointing his finger at Mr. Gordon as he uttered the words. Mr. Gordon was standing at his desk at the time, but pushed through between the desks before him as if he would approach Mr. Conkling, when a Senator interrupted, making the point that such proceedings were disgraceful and wholly out of order. Mr. Gordon returned to his desk, and remarked in an undertone that he should demand an apology. Mr. Conkling heard the remark and, addressing the Vice-Presicent, said that he thought if any apologies were to be made, the Senator from Georgia should set the example. Mr. Gordon then said that he did not desire to further interrupt the proceedings, but that he should demand a settlement at another time, making the usual Southern allusion to his honor. Mr. Conkling retorted, still addressing the Chair, that he was prepared for a settlement now or at any other time, and withdrew his objection to the consideration of Wade's case, adding, that he hoped other Senators who had objected would also do the same.

The nomination was then taken up, and Ben. Hill addressed the Senate in opposition to its confirmation, arguing that Wade in no particular represented the people of Georgia, and was not a fit man for the office to which he had been appointed. Among other things, he said that Wade had made it his business to circulate stories in the North calculated to injure Southern people, and had furnished Northern newspapers with misrepresentations in regard to negro murders. This aroused Mr. Blaine, and then there was a passage at arms between them over Southern outrages, which is described as being similar to that which occurred in the House during the Andersonville debate two years ago. Wade was confirmed, however, by a strict party vote. There were several other nominations which caused debate, particularly that of McLin—recently Attorney-General of Florida, and a member of the Returning Board, who was nominated as Justice of New-Mexico. He was objected to on account of his Returning Board connection by Messrs. Bayard and Thurman and others, but was also confirmed by a party vote. When some Senator moved to adjourn Mr. Thurman asked him to yield a moment, and made a short speech of an apologetic character in Mr. Gordon's behalf, although unauthorized. Mr. Thurman said he was an old man, and had been in the Senate many years, but had never witnessed anything which grieved him more than the misunderstanding between his associates from New-York and Georgia. Both were his warm personal friends, and he hoped that an amicable understanding might be reached between them. He excused the affair by the unusual condition of temper in the Senate and the severe political strain through which the body had recently passed. Mr. Hamlin then took the floor and made a similar speech, representing Mr. Conkling as Mr. Thurman had represented Mr. Gordon, but neither Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Gordon made any explanation, and the Senate adjourned. Mr. Conkling is spending the evening with Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. Gordon is at his hotel. Several persons have attempted to interview the latter, but he receives no cards. Senator McDonald and others have been closeted with him this evening, and they deprecate any newspaper mention of the affair, saying that it amounted to nothing, and will be passed over without further notice on either side. The affair will no doubt be regarded, and properly, as disgraceful to the Senate.

Mr. Gordon, by his swaggering manner, has made himself very offensive in the Senate this session. He is all the time talking about his honor or the honor of somebody, and he goes around with his honor balanced on his shoulder for somebody to knock off, in school-boy fashion. He seems to have learned nothing by his experience in the war, which taught most Southern soldiers that other men besides themselves were honorable, and that, too, without boasting. His charge against Mr. Conkling was, in fact, untrue, since the nomination he referred to has been held up by another Senator to add to the disgust on the Republican side. Mr. Gordon, of all men, has appeared as the special champion of the President, especially in the case of Fitzsimmons, and in the debate on the New-York appointments. In the latter instance it was reported that the President sent for Mr. Gordon and marked out the line of argument for the confirmation. This is positively denied, but it was circulated and believed by some Republicans, and increased the irritaton. Nothing would do Mr. Conkling or any other Senator more good before the country than a successful contest with Mr. Gordon, and too strict an inquiry would not be made as to who was wrong.

THE PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

MR. FREEMAN'S BILL—CLASSIFICATION OF CARRIERS—THE BILL APPROVED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a bill to fix the pay of letter-carriers which is believed to have the sanction of the House Committee on Post Offices. The bill provides that in all cities which contain 75,000 inhabitants and upward there shall be two grades of letter-carriers, the grades to be determined by the Postmaster-General. The salary of carriers of the first class is fixed at $1,000 per annum, and that of the second class at $800. For cities containing more than 20,000 inhabitants and less than 75,000, one class of carriers is provided for at an annual salary of $850. The establishment of a third grade of carriers, to be known as auxiliaries, is authorized, whose salary is fixed at $400. Appointments of letter-carriers in the larger cities are to be made to the class having the minimum salary, and promotions are to be made to the higher grades where vacancies occur after one year's service, upon the recommendation of Postmasters.

ROVING COMMITTEES.

EFFORT OF THE DEMOCRATS TO OBTAIN UNRESTRICTED POWERS TO INVESTIGATE EVERYBODY AND EVERYTHING IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—This evening, about the hour the House usually adjourns, Fernando Wood made an effort to report from the Committee on Ways and Means the resolution referred to that committee some time ago authorizing the committees of the House to investigate the various departments of the Government. The Republicans, being apprised of Mr. Wood's purpose, interposed a motion to adjourn, on which they succeeded in having the yeas and nays ordered, but which they were unable to carry. Mr. Wood got in his resolution, which directs the House committees to pursue investigations with almost as much freedom as was given the committees in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. The Republicans objected to the extent and scope of the resolution. They had no objection to giving the committees full authority to pursue investigations under the ordinary powers given the committees by the rules of the House, but they were opposed to throwing out a drag-net and giving committees authority to roam all over the country, as was done during the last session of Congress. After a great deal of discussion, the Republicans manifested a disposition to filibuster, Mr. Wood gave up his effort, and the House adjourned about 8 o'clock. The struggle will probably be renewed to-morrow.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION BILL.

THE MEASURE READY FOR SIGNATURE BY THE PRESIDENT—THE PROBABLE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Paris Exposition bill was taken up in the House to-day, and, after a struggle, the Senate amendments were concurred in by 124 to 89. The friends of the bill had almost abandoned all hope of being able to secure the passage of the bill in time to be of service, and, had not Fernando Wood assumed charge of it, it would doubtless have been defeated. Friday is devoted, under the rules, to the consideration of private bills, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House. After several hours had been spent on private bills, Mr. Wood, by previous arrangement with friends of the Paris Exposition bill, and Mr. Swann, Chairman of the committee, moved to proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, the purpose being to reach the Paris bill, which had been returned to the House by the Senate with amendments. Mr. Wood's purpose was unknown to the leading opponents of the bill, who might have defeated it by a point of order. When the bill was reached on the table a motion to adjourn was interposed by Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana. This was rejected, and a demand for the yeas and nays received only four supporters. Mr. Wood's motion having been carried, Mr. Cox, of New-York, raised the question of order that the private calendar could not be set aside on Fridays for the consideration of public business, but this was overruled, having been made too late. Another unsuccessful effort was made to obtain the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn, when Mr. Wood moved the previous question on concurring in the Senate amendments. This was agreed to by the vote stated above. The bill is now finally passed by both houses, and only requires the President's signature to be operative. It will be laid before the President and signed by him to-morrow. A Commissioner-General must be nominated by the President, so as to be confirmed by the Senate to-morrow in order to insure the most prompt and efficient action under the bill. It is believed that Gen. Hawley will be offered the position, and, of course, his name would be immediately confirmed without questioning. The House bill provided for the appointment by the President, but the Senate amended by inserting the clause which gives them the right to review his selection.

Gen. Hawley is in town, and, it is stated, will positively refuse the Commissionership to the Paris Exposition. His private business will not permit him to accept it. It has been suggested that Mr. Goshorn would be nominated, but it is believed the President has nominated all the important officers that he will from the State of Ohio. Some new man will have to be selected, and no name, so far as can be learned, has yet been determined upon.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

DIVISION OF THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS AMONG SUB-COMMITTEES — IMPORTANCE OF SOME OF THE MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Committee on Pacific Railroads met to-day to appoint sub-committees and divide the work that has been placed before the committee. The following distribution of bills was made: The Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. House, Morrison, Chalmers, Luttrell, O'Neil, and Cole; the Northern Pacific and Oregon to Messrs. Hewitt, Morrison, Landers, Luttrell, O'Neil, Caswell, and Rice; the New-Orleans and Pacific to Messrs. Elam, Chalmers, and Rice; the Austin and Topolovampo to Messrs. Luttrell, Landers, Blair, Cole, and Throckmorton; the sale and settlement of public lands granted to railroads to Messrs. Throckmorton, Elam, Cole, Rice, and Blair. The Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific are referred to a sub-committee of seven, of whom four are undoubtedly favorable to the granting of a subsidy and three against it. The other bills are less important, because less powerful influences are connected with their consideration. The subject of the sale and settlement of public lands granted to railroads is of the utmost importance, without respect to any subsidy legislation which the committee may consider. The Austin and Topolovampo bill is an old acquaintance in Congress, and is nothing more than a bill to provide for the survey of a railroad route from Austin, Texas, to a place on the Gulf of California in Mexico, which has not even an existence on published maps. Topolovampo is said to be a fine harbor, and the projectors of the survey imagine that one of the greatest cities in the world is to surround it, although it is almost or quite without inhabitants at the present time. The Government of Mexico is said to have given permission for a survey, and the reason assigned for asking an appropriation is that the road would be many hundreds of miles shorter than any other that could be constructed from New-York to Pacific tide-water. Of course the Texas Pacific bill is the only one before the committee in which the public is likely to take great interest.

THE SENATE MEXICAN COMMITTEE.

ITS COMPLEXION—MR. CONKLING'S ADHERENTS UPON IT IN FULL STRENGTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The committee authorized by the resolution passed last Tuesday in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Conkling, was appointed to-day by the Vice-President, and consists of the following members: Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Jones of Nevada, Eaton, and Maxey. Some suggestions have been thrown out that this committee was desired by Mr. Conkling, in order that he might have an opportunity of bringing the Secretary of State before him for the purpose of cross-examination. The resolution does not indicate by its wording that it is in any respect hostile to the Administration, but the very fact that the investigation is undertaken is sufficient basis for the belief that Mr. Conkling intends some kind of an attack upon Mr. Evarts. Whatever his purpose may be, he has a committee which will give him full power to accomplish anything that a committee can accomplish, since every member of it may now be regarded as a Conkling man. Mr. Hamlin has not been notably a friend of Mr. Conkling, neither has Mr. Howe, but they were both on his side in his latest controversy in the Senate. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is an avowed friend, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. Conkling are sufficiently intimate to advertise their friendship to the whole world, and Mr. Eaton has been marked by all the Senate as a special favorite of Mr. Conkling on the Democratic side. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Maxey were the only two Democrats who voted with Mr. Conkling against the confirmation of the New-York appointments. If Mr. Conkling had selected the committee himself he could hardly have chosen more of his personal adherents. Mr. Wheeler's appointment of this committee in this manner he is not called upon to explain, but the selection of the only two Democrats who voted with Mr. Conkling against the Administration, with the make-up of the Republican side of the committee, would indicate, perhaps, that Mr. Evarts himself desired that Mr. Conkling should be unrestricted in any contest that may arise. It is a matter of considerable consequence how far the committee shall decide to extend its investigation, because there must be a point where it would overlap the jurisdiction of the State Department, which the Senate ought not in this manner to interfere with. There are other questions which may be properly investigated, which would aid the Executive in dealing with the troublesome questions presented by the border warfare and the internal politics of Mexico. The committee has power to sit during the recess.

PREPARING FOR HOLIDAY RECESS.

BOTH HOUSES TO ADJOURN EARLY TO-DAY—NO BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE TO BE DONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate and the House will both meet to-morrow morning but it is probable that very little business, if any, will be done. Very many members of the House have already gone away, and more will leave to-morrow morning, on the understanding that nothing of consequence is to be considered. It is very possible that no quorum will be present. In the Senate, the business which was necessary to be transacted before the recess is quite as fully disposed of as could have been expected, and there will be an early adjournment to-morrow unless some further necessary executive business should be sent in at an early hour by the President. The Silver bill and resolution both go over until after the recess, so that there is ample time for the effect upon Congress of any change in spirit which may have taken place, and which some think has taken place, among the people since the meeting of Congress. The vacation will be practically a month long, since the first few days after the reassembling will be required to get the business of Congress fully started again.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE CHINESE QUESTION—MEXICAN RELATIONS—AN EARLY DECISION IN RELATION TO RECOGNIZING PRESIDENT DIAZ EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Chinese question was a leading topic of attention to-day at a full meeting of the Cabinet. The recent reports to the President from San Francisco, in addition to several papers on this subject brought to his attention at various times, were laid before the Cabinet, and made a matter of very earnest consideration. It was explained at the meeting that the report of yesterday from the Six Companies, was an exaggerated statement of the disorder that had occurred, but the President has been advised from several sources of a condition of affairs which may result in serious trouble. The feeling is, therefore, entertained by the President and members of the Cabinet that the necessity exists for taking a careful view of the subject, and hence the rather prolonged discussion of the problem to-day. No conclusion was reached, and the consideration of the subject will be continued at a future meeting of the Cabinet. It can be said that the members of the Government are not unmindful of the ability of the proper civil authority in San Francisco to prevent outrages of the kind alleged to have been perpetrated, but it may be requisite to give assistance if requested, in which case the naval force in the Pacific would in all probability be directed to strengthen the local authorities as to prevent a recurrence of any serious troubles that might happen. The question of the treaty relations between the two countries was considered. The views of some of the members of the Cabinet seem to be that some modification might be made in order to limit the importation of the Chinese. It is not unlikely that the President will, at some time, make the Chinese question the subject of a special message to one or both houses of Congress.

The Cabinet also gave attention to our Mexican relations, though there was nothing particularly new to consider. The question of recognizing the Diaz Government will, however, very soon be formally acted upon, as the Administration inclines to the opinion that it is necessary and proper to approach this question with but little further delay and reach some decision concerning it.

No important nominations were decided upon, and the New-York Custom-house appointments were not subjects of any discussion.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Hong Kong; D. H Bailey, of Ohio, now Consul at Hong Kong, to be Consul-General at Shanghai; George P. Foster, to be United States Marshal for Vermont; Calvin G. Child, to be United States Attorney for Connecticut; L. L. Lewis, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia; E. Pratt Stratton, of New-York, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second District; James C. Jewell to be Surveyor of Customs at Evansville, Ind.; David Porter, Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; James Gilchrist, Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling, West Va.; John Oglesby, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New-Orleans.

Postmasters—William H. Felton, Warwick, N. Y.; Cheney Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; William M. Halsey, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; John C. Davis, Riverhead, N. Y.; L. C. Longwell, East Brady, Penn.; T. D. Thomas, Hyde Park, Penn.; George W. Kimball, Jr., Rockland, Me.; J. S. Smith, Rockland, Mass.; Albert Davis, South Arlington, Mass.; Richard Drane, Hannibal, Mo.; Alexander Reed, Toledo, Ohio; W. P. McQuigg, Ironton, Ohio; Lloyd B. Stephenson, Ogden City, Utah, and William J. Lee, Pensacola, Fla.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Wake, of New-York, to be Surgeon; Samuel H. Griffith, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon; Francis S. Nash, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon; Lieut.-Commander Merrill Miller, to be Commander; Lieut. George R. Durand, to be Lieutenant Commander; Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, to be Passed Assistant Paymaster; Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick R. G. McKean, to be Chief Engineer.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Dwight T. Reed, of New-York, to be Secretary of United States Legation in Spain; Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort; T. J. McLain, of Ohio, to be Consul at Nassau.

Collectors of Customs.—Cyrus H. Baldwin, of South Carolina, for the District of Charleston; T. J. K. Jones, of Maryland, for the District of Annapolis; Seth P. Remington, of New-York, for the District of Oswegatchie; C. R. Proutz, of Texas, for the District of Sabinia, Texas; A. F. Howard, of New-Hampshire, for the District of Portsmouth, N. H.

Surveyors of Customs.—John Campbell, of Nebraska, for the port of Omaha, Neb.; Isaac H. Moulton, of Wisconsin, for the port of La Crosse, Wis.; George Fisher, of Illinois, for the port of Cairo, Ill.; William T. King, of New-York, for the port of Greenport, N. Y.

Postmasters.—E. Willis, at Carthage, N. Y.; George W. Kimball, Jr., at Rockland, Me.; Joshua Varney, at Dover, N. H.; James McLeer, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. D. Smith, at Howell, Mich.; Frank M. Pasgate, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Miscellaneous.—William Ware Peck, of New-York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Wyoming; J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New-York, to be Judge of the Court of Claims; Henry Booth, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Larned, Kansas; Henry L. Dodge, of California, to be Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.; William McMicken, to be United States Surveyor-General of Washington Territory; Edward C. Wade, of Georgia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Georgia.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1877.

The President to-day signed the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Huron disaster.

The death of Ensign Thomas E. Muse, United States Navy, has been reported to the Navy Department. He died at Bryan, Texas, on the 9th inst.

The Treasury balances to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,964,425; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tender for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,165,000; coin, (including $31,028,500 in coin certificates,) $133,256,276; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

The Post Office Department has information that a case of alleged improper sale of stamps by the Postmaster at Stockton, Me., which was carried before the United States Court at Portland as a test case, has resulted in the conviction and sentence of J. F. Frye, the Postmaster. Judge Fox is reported as holding that under the present Postal laws Postmasters making illegal sales of stamps by discount or exchange for goods can be punished. The Department will take advantage of this fact to prosecute other Postmasters guilty of a like offense.

The commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, some time ago, to examine, cancel, and melt down the disused fractional currency plates of the United States, have completed their work with the exception of melting, and thereby destroying them, which would have been done before now but for a suggestion on the floor of the House of Representatives that it would be well to save a specimen of each plate for preservation in the Smithsonian Institution as objects of interest in future. The melting process was, therefore, postponed until action could be taken by Congress on the suggestion.

The Republican Senators to-day held a caucus to receive the report of their committee appointed to investigate the alleged reasons for a change in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. The committee submitted the testimony taken by them, but made no recommendation on the subject. After considerable discussion of the testimony, the caucus adjourned until to-morrow without action. The testimony exonerated Gen. French from any imputation of corruption in regard to his disbursements, but the question of the propriety of certain removals and appointments made by him was still claimed by his opponents to be matter for discussion.

Mr. Joseph C. Grubb, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, to-day submitted a paper to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, treating the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, as a charter indestructible by legislation, and a binding contract between the Government on the one hand and the national banks and people on the other. It claims that perfected banking and entire harmony between the Treasury and the national banks are the sole means of securing and maintaining coin payments. It also advocates a judicious revision of the tariff. The paper contains suggestions that are new, and is regarded with favor by some, as an important addition to the discussion of the subject.

Capt. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who is temporarily stationed in this city, but who has served on the Rio Grande since 1869, was examined to-day before the House Military Committee in regard to the Mexican troubles. He related his knowledge of cattle-stealing raids and of the difficulty of intercepting raids on the Texas side, and attributed much of the ill feeling on both sides of the Rio Grande to the fact that the title to much of the land in Texas is in dispute, it being claimed by Mexican residents under old Spanish grants. He described, however, the feeling of the superior classes of Mexicans and of high officials as being extremely friendly to the American Government and people.

According to official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics, there arrived at the Port of New-York during the month of November, 1877, 4,745 immigrants, of whom 2,797 were males and 1,948 were females. In addition to the immigrants, 2,221 passengers arrived, of whom 1,949 were citizens of the United States and 272 sojourners. The countries from which the immigrants took shipping for the United States were: England, 841; Scotland, 153; Wales, 10; Ireland, 605; Germany, 1,588; Austria, 192; Sweden, 121; Norway, 42; Denmark, 36; France, 178; Switzerland, 98; Spain, 40; Italy, 279; Holland, 46; Belgium, 14; Russia, 411; Poland, 11; Hungary, 54; Greece, 3; Nova Scotia, 9; Cuba, 4; St. Croix, 2; Jamaica, 2; China, Mexico, Guatemala, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and British India 1 each.

HEAVY FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

SUSPENSION OF A MANUFACTURING FIRM—LIABILITIES OF OVER HALF A MILLION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The firm of J. D. Easter & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, Nos. 14 to 18 South Canal-street, suspended to-day. The suspension was quite unexpected on the outside, but was the result of a complication of causes to which the firm was forced to succumb. During its existence in Chicago, some 11 years, none of its paper had ever gone to protest until the day before yesterday, when a draft for $2,000, through the First National Bank of this city, was thrown out. The bank, to protect itself, brought suit for judgment yesterday morning, but all legal complications were avoided by the firm's confessing judgment for the amount. The firm to-day assigned all their property for the benefit of their creditors. The failure to collect notes amounting to nearly $250,000, which the firm held against farmers all over the State and throughout the North-west, has been the immediate cause of the suspension. It seems that the firm made a profit of nearly $400,000 this season on the sale of a particular kind of harvesters. The hard times alone seems to have pulled them down. The fact that they are a branch of the pool which controls the sale of those implements, and that the various members of the pool have probably been helping each other, makes it possible that the effect of the suspension will not be confined to this end of the line. The liabilities are estimated by well informed parties to be between $500,000 and $800,000. Mr. J. D. Easter declares that the creditors will be paid in full with 10 per cent. interest.

FAILURE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—A demand for assignment has been made on C. J. Coverton, a druggist. His liabilities are large. A demand for assignment has been made upon Charles N. Armstrong, a broker, on liabilities for $18,000. J. B. Labelle, a dry goods dealer, has assigned. A writ of attachment has been issued against Victor Lamothe and L. St. Martin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.—Two thieves were chased at Tuckville, Ala., last night and killed by citizens.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

DEFEAT OF SULEIMAN PASHA.

SEVEN HOURS' FIGHTING NEAR METCHKA—THE TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS—RETREAT OF THE TURKS UPON KRASNA—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR FROM DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, Dec. 13, says: "Sixty battalions of Turks yesterday attacked the forces of the Grand Duke Vladimir all along the line, directing their principal efforts against the left and centre. They attacked Metchka six times, but were each time repulsed with great loss. At 1 P. M. the Thirty-fifth Division of the Twelfth Russian Army Corps appeared on the scene, and attacking the Turks in flank, compelled them, with the co-operation of the rest of the Russian forces, to retire upon Krasna, their retreat to Jovan Ciftlik being cut off. The Grand Duke Vladimir narrowly escaped a ball, which struck very near him."

Suleiman Pasha, describing the same affair, claims that he carried some of the intrenchments of Metchka, but was unable to hold them owing to the fire from the heights and arrival of Russian reinforcements. He consequently withdrew to his original positions after a seven hours' battle. Three thousand Russians were killed.

The battle described above is probably the same which was reported in last night's dispatches to have taken place near Metchka, although there is a discrepancy as to the date—one dispatch making it the 11th and another the 12th.

A Bucharest special says a bullet grazed the Czarewitch's head in this engagement.

OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

THE FORCE SURRENDERED BY OSMAN PASHA 27,000—CAUSE OF THE ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT—THE SITUATION AT ERZEROUM.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times'* correspondent at Plevna telegraphs as follows: "The Grand Duke Nicholas told me that Osman Pasha reported his force at 27,000. At the same time the Grand Duke seemed to be doubtful if there were so many, and I have heard this doubt expressed in several quarters since the surrender. About 60 cannon and many hundred wagons are among the trophies. Osman Pasha had three weeks' provisions still on hand and 10 days' rations in his transport train for the whole army. The immediate cause of his abandoning the intrenchments was the breaking out of an epidemic among the troops. There were 40 or 50 dead bodies a day in Plevna. There were no men available to bury them, and the mortality was increasing. Eight hundred sick and wounded are in the hospitals."

A Bucharest dispatch says Baron Jomini, Councilor Hamburger, and the whole diplomatic chancellery will return to St. Petersburg with Prince Gortschakoff and the Czar.

It is reported that it has been necessary to amputate Osman Pasha's foot.

A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum, dated yesterday, says: "In pursuance of orders from Lord Derby, the British Consul left here this morning with all the archives of the Consulate. Four 14-centimetre siege guns have been brought by the Russians from Kars to Hassan-Kaleh. An attack upon Erzeroum is momentarily expected. Gen. Tergukassoff's division from Bayazid is threatening Van. The Erzeroum correspondent of the *Times* says: "The departure of the British Consul, by order of Lord Derby, is regarded by the Turks as foreshadowing a British declaration of war against Russia."

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

WILLINGNESS OF THE PORTE TO ACCEPT THE MEDIATION OF EUROPE—SERVER PASHA ENDEAVORING TO INFLUENCE THE TURKISH CABINET IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Post* in its leading article this morning says: "It is understood that the British Cabinet yesterday had before them a circular from the Porte intimating its willingness to accept the mediation of Europe. The Porte asserts that the guarantees for good government furnished by the Constitution are far more advantageous than the establishment of autonomous States, which can only lead to the disintegration of the Empire." The *Post*, however, considers that there are no present prospects of the acceptance of mediation, as Germany is hostile thereto, and any offer on the part of England is not likely to be well received by Russia. The Edinburgh *Scotsman's* London correspondent, writing on Thursday, says: "To-morrow Lord Derby will have to announce to his colleagues the all-important fact that both Russia and Turkey are anxious to make peace." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* announces that he has received a statement from what he believes to be a trustworthy source that Server Pasha has informed Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, and Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador to Constantinople, that he considered a continuation of the war a useless sacrifice, and he would therefore endeavor to persuade the Turkish Cabinet to invoke the mediation of Austria and England. As regarded the conditions of peace, he considered the political and territorial integrity of Turkey indispensable. The communication adds that Austria will take no initiative unless there seems a chance of success, and so far there have been no signs of readiness on the part of Russia to negotiate. Server Pasha's conditions also seem to be unacceptable, but the impression is that they will be modified.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent says the circular of the Porte states that the Porte desires to stop the effusion of blood; therefore it is ready to come to terms, and appeals to the feelings of justice of the great powers, but is not yet at the end of its resources, and is ready to sacrifice all for the independence and integrity of the fatherland.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

SPEECH OF THE SULTAN IN OPENING THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT—STRIFE BETWEEN THE PEACE AND WAR PARTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—In his speech from the throne yesterday, on the opening of the Turkish Parliament, the Sultan declared that Russia began the war. Turkey, compelled to defend herself against aggression, had offered the utmost resistance. The Ottomans had displayed a most patriotic spirit, as evinced by the self-denial of all classes, and the courage of the Turkish soldiers had excited the admiration of the world. His Majesty spoke with special approbation of the formation of a civic guard. His non-Mussulman subjects had shown a conscientious desire to share in the defense of the country. The Constitution granted to non-Mussulman subjects perfect equality in the eye of the law. Therefore, as they had acquired corresponding duties at home, it was only natural that they should share the military service, and the Government had decided to enlist non-Mussulman subjects in the ranks of the Army. The only safeguard for the Empire was completely to carry out the Constitution. The Sultan's dearest wishes were to see all classes of his subjects enjoy the blessings of complete equality, and the country profit by the acceptance of modern ideas, financial reforms, the fulfillment of national engagements, the adjustment of taxation in accordance with the rule of sound political economy, the collection of revenue on an equitable system, the revision of the judicial system, reform to facilitate the tenure and sale of landed property, the restoral of municipal privileges as the basis of an administrative system, and finally by the reorganization of the gendarmerie. Unfortunately, the calamities of war had retarded the accomplishment of these reforms. Nevertheless, the Sultan hoped for the future progress of reform. Various measures had been prepared by the Council of State, and would be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, concerning civil procedure, the general election, Ministerial functions, the High Court of Justice, the public press, taxation, and the state of siege. He concluded as follows: "Truth can be elicited on questions of political and civil rights only by perfect liberty of discussion. That liberty having been conferred by the Constitution, you require from me no further instructions. Our relations with friendly powers are of the most cordial kind. May the Most High bless our common efforts."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Reuter telegram from Kamarli, dated yesterday, says: "Cannonading is proceeding to-day between the Turkish and Russian positions. Bad weather is setting in."

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, via Syra, says: "The peace and war parties are contending for the supremacy. It is believed that the war party will prevail."

THE TURKISH PROVINCE.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY SERVIA—TROUBLE IN CRETE AND LEBANON—RUSSIA PROPOSING A GOVERNOR FOR BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—M. Cristics, the Servian agent, has delivered to the Porte Servia's formal declaration of war against Turkey, and started for Belgrade. Turkish troops are concentrating on the Servian frontier.

BELGRADE, Dec. 14.—War was announced to-day by salvos of artillery. Prince Milan will leave for Alexinatz to-morrow. He has issued decrees proclaiming a state of siege and announcing that public functionaries who agitate against war will be dismissed. A proclamation has been issued announcing that the Servian Army has been ordered to cross the Turkish frontier.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "There is trouble in Lebanon in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to furnish a military contingent, or send Deputies to Parliament based on the fact that Lebanon is under European guarantee."

A telegram from Athens announces that an insurrection has broken out in the Province of Armyre, Crete. Turkish families and inhabitants of other provinces have sought refuge in the fortress. The Governor of Crete has sent troops to repress the insurrection.

This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* has a dispatch from Copenhagen, saying: "It is believed the Russian Minister is negotiating with Denmark with a view of proposing Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, or Prince John, of Glucksborg, as ruler of Bulgaria."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GENOA, Dec. 14.—Ex-President Grant and party arrived here to-day on the United States steamer Vandalia.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The German Government's estimates for 1878, presented for approval to the Federal Council, show a deficiency of $9,000,000, which must be met by contributions from the German States."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.—The British expeditionary forces have occupied the principal village of the predatory Naga tribes.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Pierrepont presented Mr. Welsh, the new American Minister, to Lord Derby yesterday. Mr. Pierrepont will take his leave of, and Mr. Welsh will be presented to, the Queen early next week.

Five hundred cotton operatives have struck at Macclesfield against a reduction of wages.

PRESIDENT GOWEN AND THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Dec. 14.—It was a matter of some surprise to both the individual operators and the miners of this county when they read in to-day's newspapers the reasons that animated F. B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, last week when he issued that circular stating that after Jan. 1, 1878, the wages of the miners under his employ would be advanced according to the increase in the rate of tolls. Meeting Capt. Johnson, Superintendent of Hass & Brenhizer's colliery at this place, this afternoon, your correspondent said: "Captain, do you know of any secret movement on foot in this county between the individual operators and the miners relative to inaugurating a general suspension, unless the corporations would combine or do something to advance the price of coal?" He answered, "No, Sir; I do not. However, I did hear that such a movement was on foot in the upper regions. I do not think Mr. Gowen's remarks will apply to Schuylkill County, because if such a movement existed here, I would know something about it." There is no doubt that such a movement exists in Luzerne County, but it has not yet reached the lower anthracite coal-fields.

AN EXPRESS ROBBER RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—George H. Price, who, about a month ago, was sentenced to one year in the State Penitentiary for the embezzlement of funds belonging to the Adams Express Company, was to-day brought into court and released by Judge McAllister. Price is the man who a little more than a year ago killed a man who, in company with others, attempted to rob his express car, and thereby saved the company from a loss of $28,000. For this the company promoted him, but becoming short of funds through dissipation he appropriated $200 of the company's money to help himself out. For this act he was arrested, convicted, and sentenced. He has been in jail here a month awaiting transportation to Joliet. To-day he was brought before Judge McAllister, who informed the prisoner that he deserved a good deal of consideration, and had suffered all the indignity that could follow his crime. The sentence would, therefore, be suspended and the prisoner released.

BALTIMORE COAL-OIL REFINERIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—It is announced to-day that the nine coal-oil refineries in this city have been consolidated under the name of Baltimore United Oil Company, with J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, as President. The refineries were all bought out by the new company, and the capital stock, which is $750,000, was taken by the former proprietors and the Standard Coal-oil Company, of Cleveland. The object is to increase the petroleum trade of this port, and also to limit excessive production and maintain profitable prices for the refined article. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is said to be largely interested in the project. The capacity of the refineries is given as 3,000 barrels, and the business amounts to $10,000,000 annually.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The American schooner Robert Palmer, Capt. Dennison, from —— for Marseilles, put into

THE SUIT FOR $100,000,000.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S PLANS.

A MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON SIX HUNDRED FEET HIGH—AN INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF DISABLED RAILWAY EMPLOYES—HOW THE COMMODORE GOT BACK HIS BROKERAGE FEES—HIS CHOICE STOCK OF EPITHETS—A DAY OF INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The hearing in the Vanderbilt will case was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The court was crowded. Cornelius Vanderbilt attended the session for the first time. Rev. Dr. Sidney A. Corey was present in the morning. The proceedings were opened at 11:20. Mrs. Jennie A. Danforth, the magnetic physician, was recalled. Mr. Lord offered to prove, as showing the Commodore's susceptibility to influence, that during his last illness he wanted many things which his wife refused to give him. It was objected to, but the Surrogate said that some discretion must be allowed, and he could not suppose that eminent counsel were going to play the pitiable farce of putting in evidence which they must know would be of no use unless they had something more substantial behind it. A question arose as to the possibility of amending the complaint so as to couple Mrs. Vanderbilt's name with that of William H. in the charge of exercising undue influence. Mr. Clinton contended that that would stop the trial. Judge Black answered that an estoppal would only take place if counsel should plead surprise. Mr. Clinton retorted that in that case the trial might be stopped every 10 minutes. The Surrogate said that counsel did too much irrelevant talking and interrupted the proceedings too often. This gave Mr. Lord the opportunity of making a speech, in which he denounced the course adopted by the opposing counsel in constantly objecting to the order of evidence. He said he intended to show that on one occasion while ill the Commodore said that he ought to have been permitted to see his children, whereupon Mrs. Vanderbilt, sitting down beside him and putting her hand upon his head, said, "Why, you know Dr. Linsley says it would injure you to see your children, and I only follow out his instructions in keeping them away from you." The Surrogate suggested that the fact that such a course was advised by the family physician took all point out of it. "But," said Mr. Lord, "suppose it should appear that Dr. Linsley acted as agent for William H.?" The Surrogate answered, "You had better prove that first." Mr. Lord claimed that Dr. Linsley swore he never gave such advice, and that the Commodore's children were as free to come and go as the birds of heaven. Mr. Clinton said counsel had a great faculty for misrecollecting the evidence. Dr. Linsley had disproved everything alleged in the opening.

Mr. Lord—My opening referred to the scientific physicians called in by William H. to make an examination of the Commodore with a view to using them as witnesses.

The Surrogate decided to reject all declarations of contrition as to the character of the will, and as to the exclusion of the children, but to receive any facts showing influence. Both sides took exceptions. The witness then went on, amid many objections and much striking out of portions of her testimony, to fill in the evidence outlined by Mr. Lord. From this it appeared that the Commodore frequently expressed distaste of his food and medicines, and on one occasion called for more blankets, but his wishes were not complied with, always, however, on the ground that they were contrary to the instructions of the physicians. Mr. Lord began an inquiry into the witness' all-night treatment of the Commodore, but he was warmly interrupted by Mr. Clinton, who charged that his only object was to make a sensation for the newspapers. Mr. Lord replied as hotly that he had nothing of the kind in view.

Mr. Clinton—Your opening was intended exclusively for the newspapers.

Mr. Lord—My opening will take care of itself, if counsel will take care of himself.

The Surrogate—I repeat that there is too much irrelevant discussion. The reporters are not here to sit in judgment on this case, and it will be decided irrespective of what they may choose to write or publish about it. This discussion is adverse to the proper and dignified administration of justice.

Mr. Lord then offered in succession to prove by the witness that Commodore Vanderbilt said that Mrs. Vanderbilt, Dr. Linsley, and William H. Vanderbilt had advised him to make his will as he did for the purpose of honoring and perpetuating his name; that he said to the witness that he had found much that he had heard about his children to be false; that he complained that Mrs. Vanderbilt would not let him see his children, and that she had said to him that she had been advised by William H., by Dr. Linsley, and by a lawyer not to do so, and that he had received a communication from his dead wife which led him to say he would alter his will on the morrow. These offers were all excluded. Mr. Lord asked if exceptions might be assumed all through. The Surrogate answered yes, counsel might follow the example of the author who put all the causes at the end of the book and let the readers distribute them to suit themselves. [Laughter.]

The cross-examination was mainly confined to eliciting the fact that on the 18 or 20 nights when the witness claimed to have been alone with the Commodore, a nurse-girl named Lizzie and either Mr. De Forest or Mr. Barton were present or in an adjoining room all the time. Mr. Clinton caused laughter several times by his persistence in speaking of "the nurse-girl and another gentleman." Counsel then went on another tack, and the witness, with many appeals to the court for protection, testified: "I treated Mrs. La Bau medically a year ago last Fall and also about six months ago; have not spoken to her in five months; I have not spoken to Cornelius Jeremiah or any one else, except counsel, about this case; I have followed my profession for 10 years; I refuse to answer whether I reside with my husband; I decline to say when he left me; I have one daughter; I frequently let rooms to patients; Mr. J. Raymond Reynolds occupied one of my rooms two months; he was a patient; I have been acquainted with him for seven years; at that time I let rooms to no one else. Objection being made, Mr. Clinton did not pursue this line of questioning.

To Mr. Lord the witness said she did not know Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and could not point him out in the room. Mr. Lord asked, "Did you ever see this gentleman [Mr. Vanderbilt] with the heavy watch chain before?" [Laughter, in which Mr. Vanderbilt joined.] The witness had not. Mr. Lord wanted to prove that on the night the Commodore had communication with his dead wife and told the witness he would make another will, there was a rustling of garments outside, as though some one was listening, and the witness was thenceforward excluded from the Commodore's room. The Surrogate said possibly it was one of those spirits the witness dealt with. [Laughter.] "Or," suggested Mr. Clinton, "she might have been in a trance, when she imagined it all." [Renewed laughter.] It was excluded on the ground that there was no evidence to show who was listening or who had kept the witness out. It might, said the Surrogate, have been William H. Mr. Lord said that couldn't be so, as William H. had not come down to petticoats. The Surrogate answered: "Well, it might have been a spirit. Spirits generally manifest themselves in petticoats." [Laughter.] It being 1:11 o'clock a recess was ordered until 1:30.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings were resumed at 2:05. William M. Parkes, a stock broker since 1847, took the stand. He testified that he had bought and sold stocks to an enormous extent for account Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Lord then told what he wanted to prove. He said that the Commodore made large profits through the witness, and under pretense of testifying his gratitude advised him to sell Harlem, which was then low, and buy Central. Mr. Parkes replied that if he should do so and a panic or stringency should come, he would be ruined. The Commodore said in the most emphatic terms that he would not allow him to be injured, and in the events stated would advance him money. Mr. Parkes followed the Commodore's advice. A panic came, and $100,000 was needed to tide him over. Relying on the Commodore's promise, he waited to the last moment and then went to him and asked for a loan of securities to the amount needed, offering real estate as collateral. The Commodore absolutely refused to lend them. Mrs. Parkes also went to him, and was also refused. The result was that Mr. Parkes was almost ruined. This was offered as showing a mania for accumulating money and the state of the Commodore's mind as influenced by avarice.

The Surrogate—In other words you propose to show the dishonest violation of an obligation which he was not legally bound to perform. I don't think it has the remotest bearing on the case.

Mr. Lord said he would like to hear his associate on that question, but Judge Black, who had been quietly ruminating ejaculated, "No, no," in a startled manner which elicited great laughter.

The Surrogate—Dishonesty does not make a man insane. [Laughter.]

Judge Black—It is a species of insanity. [Laughter.] If we show that Commodore Vanderbilt, being a man of very great wealth, cast his eyes on another man's small possessions, and with great trouble circumvented him so as to get property into his hands not belonging to him, it does not argue a sound mind. But I don't understand that this offer amounts to that. There ought to be no conflict between us and the other side on this question. [Turning to Mr. Clinton.] You may withdraw your objection. [Laughter.] or we will withdraw our offer. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Clinton—You have the advantage of us in generosity.

Judge Comstock—The transaction shows the Commodore to have been a smart man.

The Surrogate—It might show, also, that stock-brokers are sometimes insane. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lord said that Harlem and Central were so identified with Commodore Vanderbilt that the profits of the trick went into his pocket in both directions, and this was his object in playing it. The offer was rejected. The witness went on to testify in regard to the Commodore's behavior in 1872 and 1873, after his second marriage. He characterized it as silly and foolish, and cited an occasion on which the Commodore giggled foolishly without provocation. Another time, when promenading with witness' wife and his own, he exclaimed that he thought more of those two persons than of anybody else on earth, except William's family. Another time he took witness' daughter, Kate, up to a picture of his son George, and told her that that would have been the boy for him if he had lived. Mrs. Cornelia D. Parkes, wife of the former witness, gave exactly similar testimony. There was no cross-examination in either case. The proponent manifested intense interest in the examination of these witnesses, and continually plied his counsel with requests to object and strike out. He bowed politely to both witnesses as they left court. So did Cornelius J.

Harry Allen, a slim young man, with a full beard and a fierce mustache, was the next witness. He testified that his mother was Commodore Vanderbilt's daughter. Mr. Lord offered to prove that when the witness failed in business, the Commodore promised, if he would get his father to indorse his notes to the amount of $50,000, to secure a debt due to one of the Commodore's favorites, he would help him to a fresh start. The witness did as requested, and then the Commodore told him to go away from him, that he wanted nothing to do with him. This was ruled out, as was also an offer to show that in 1873 the Commodore withheld from Mrs. Allen money belonging to her which he had taken from her in trust. The witness continued: On one occasion, in 1871, the Commodore and I were talking about some things it was alleged Mrs. Torrance had said about his second wife; I excused Mrs. Torrance; I said he knew how impulsive she was and she often said things she didn't mean, whereupon he assumed that stern expression which was usual to him when he was in earnest, and said: "No. They've all been talking. (Meaning his daughters.) Billy has told me enough;" in 1872 the Commodore opened a letter he had received from his son Cornelius, and after reading it, smiled and said, "Cornelius is smart;" I have repeatedly heard him say, in 1870, 1871 and 1872, that he had got New-York Central in such a condition that it would run itself; I have heard him make remarks to William that were not complimentary; I heard him call him a stupid blockhead; [laughter;] during the three years I was with him I never heard him ask any opinion of William; he very rarely spoke of him; what he did say was said to his face; I rather think he also called him a chucklehead, but I'm not certain; [laughter;] the Commodore had a very choice collection of epithets; [laughter;] I have heard him use the word blatherskite very frequently, but I can't remember that he applied it to William. Mr. Clinton said he did not consider the testimony important, and would not cross-examine. Mr. Lord retorted, "You can sum up by and by."

The next witness was Henry Gilman, a pale-faced, white-haired, middle-aged architect. He testified that in 1866 he was commissioned by Horace F. Clark, the Commodore's son-in-law, since dead, to draw plans for a monument to Washington, which the Commodore designed erecting in Central Park; he made three drawings and subsequently went to the Commodore's house with Mr. Clark for the purpose of getting his views regarding them; the Commodore was about going out, but he removed his cloak and returned, saying he was expecting them; he produced a letter which he had received from Mr. Bancroft offering suggestions; it appeared from the letter that Mr. Bancroft was one of the trustees of the monument; the Commodore asked to what height the structure could be built; he wanted it to be very striking, one of the highest ever erected by the hand of man; he had a paper in his hand on which was noted the heights of the great buildings of the world; he asked the height of the Pyramid of Cheops and that of the new towers of the Cologne Cathedral; witness answered 500 and 510 feet respectively; the Commodore said these latter were not done yet, and might never be, but he thought 600 or 610 feet would make the monument the highest structure ever erected by man. Mr. Lord asked whether the witness did not understand that the Commodore's object was to associate the name of Vanderbilt with that of Washington, a notion that tickled the proponent immensely, for he laughed heartily. Witness did not think so; the interview resulted in a wish by the Commodore to see one of the designs which witness preferred, drawn on a larger scale and colored, although he himself rather preferred one of the other designs; witness gave three weeks' labor to the matter; he afterward met the Commodore on the street several times, and the latter generally said something to the effect that he had not given the monument up; if the structure were erected on Mount Morris square, where a solid rock foundations might be had, and so much expense saved, it would cost about $750,000; witness did not understand that the price was a consideration at the time; witness had never been paid for his trouble; he considered the subject open to the time of the Commodore's death.

To Judge Comstock—There was no architectural difficulty about such a monument; the Commodore did not strike me as irrational; I suppose I was bound to think his selection of an architect eminently judicious. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lord—I do not regard the transaction as an ordinary one; it might be called eccentric.

Edwin D. Worcester, Secretary of the New-York Central Railroad Company, a quick, sharp man, with neatly-trimmed iron gray hair and whiskers, was the next witness. He testified to long and intimate relations with Commodore Vanderbilt, and to hearing him talk frequently about members of his family. He continued: In 1876 I went to his house and found him stretched out on a bed made up over the bath-tub, and smoking; he commenced to talk about an institution for railroad employes, and remarked that he had been thinking about it and wondered somebody had not mentioned it to him before; he would like me to think over it and suggest a plan, and he told me he had said nothing to Billy about it and cautioned me not to; there were a number of other times he gave me a similar caution, but it was about insignificant matters except in one instance; that was a plan he had in 1874 to lease the Lake Shore Road. Mr. Lord said he had to call the witness again on the question of the value of the Commodore's property. He understood the Commodore kept a single book, which he called his confidential book, in which he kept a record of his own property distinct from that held by him for others. That book was not in court, but counsel intended to secure its production. The witness stated that the introduction of the books meant the taking up of too much time, and a little brevity in this case would be refreshing. [Laughter.] However, he conceded Mr. Lord's right to recall the witness.

To Mr. Clinton the witness testified: The Commodore told me once he had received a letter from Cornelius; he said it was a wonderful letter; he added, "He's a very smart fellow, but he's got a cog out," [laughter;] he frequently used that expression; I have heard him use it about almost every man he knew at some time or other; [laughter;] the Commodore was exceedingly reticent regarding his business operations; I think he told me he had not talked to anybody else about the institution for railroad employes; it was to be an institution where those who might be injured would be taken care of; he called my attention to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, which he thought a great thing; I promised to inquire into it, and I did; I also examined the Cooper Institute in the same connection; subsequently I reported progress to him; he said the amount he would be willing to give would be more than would be necessary to maintain it, and that by and by it ought to become a strong institution; he wanted it to care for employes of the New-York Central first, then for employes of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and afterward for employes of any other railroad; one point he was particularly anxious about was that the property should be free from taxation; I told him it would be necessary to get a special act of the Legislature; I drew up a paper for him to sign appointing certain Trustees and detailing a plan, and left it with him; subsequently the matter was communicated to William H. in my presence by the Commodore himself; William came to my room in the St. James one Sunday afternoon, and told me the Commodore wanted us to come to his residence; I asked William if he had any idea what it was about; he answered that he had not, but it was something special; I said I could guess it, and told him all about it; we went to the house, and the Commodore repeated what I had said; he told William he wanted him to see the plan carried out in case he died; William promised him he would; the Lake Shore lease scheme fell through, and for that reason I think the Commodore was cold about it; I never knew any man who approached the Commodore in reticence in regard to business matters; his characteristics were, first, marked reticence; second, disposition to listen to the views of others; and, third, faculty of deciding and acting with extraordinary rapidity and almost infallibility; I never saw him when he was in the slightest degree troubled about business; he was always cool, with no absent-mindedness, and no departing from the subject under consideration; I never saw any acts of his to indicate a wandering mind or lack of mental clearness and vigor.

Mr. Lord moved to strike out the latter testimony as being purely negative, and scored an exception. He then asked about a long conversation between the Commodore, Dr. Deems, and the witness just after the first named had had a severe chill, but, on objection, withdrew the question. On redirect the witness testified: The Commodore expressed a desire to locate his institution on a piece of land owned by the Hudson River Railroad Company, which he wished to buy at cost; the amount he proposed to give was $500,000 in Lake Shore second mortgage bonds; when William promised to carry out the plan he took hold of his father's hand; the Trustees were to be Cornelius, Jr., William K., and William H.; the Commodore said he did not want the lazy to be assisted by the institution; I never saw the Commodore ruffled on any matter whatever; I differed sometimes with him on matters of taste, but not on points of right or wrong; to illustrate, once a Catholic priest from Albany came to him with $20 which somebody had obtained wrongfully from the road and desired to return; the Commodore handed me the money to pass to the proper account; the priest remained a while talking of the poverty of his church; in that case I think I would have given him $10 back; the Commodore didn't. [Laughter;] he made the remark after the priest went out: "There's considerable good in religion after all." [renewed laughter]; the Commodore sometimes made mistakes, of course. Mr. Lord wanted the witness' opinion on the morality of some of the Commodore's acts, but the Surrogate ruled that the court had no power to inquire into anything which did not indicate insanity. An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday at 11 A. M.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The boats of the People's Line, between New-York and Albany, have been withdrawn for the season.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The Court of Appeals has given judgment against the constitutionality of the Provincial act imposing stamp duty on policies of insurance.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—George Hosford, alias Michael Kelly, charged with the murder of Capt. Thomas C. Whitney of the American ship Marianne Nottebohm, on the high seas, heretofore reported, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers to-day, and was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

TWO BANKS IN TROUBLE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

ITS CONDITION PROVED UNSOUND—SPECIAL BANK EXAMINER BEST CHARGES ITS OFFICERS WITH MALADMINISTRATION—THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IMPAIRED TO THE EXTENT OF $700,000—THE CHARTER VIOLATED AND LOANS MADE UPON WORTHLESS COLLATERAL.

On Thursday night last Mr. William J. Best, Special Examiner of the Bank Department, completed his examination of the assets and liabilities of the National Trust Company. On the same evening he compiled a brief report of the condition of the Trust Company for the information of Acting Superintendent Lamb, of which a copy is given below. The document is a very strong arraignment of the officers of the embarrassed corporation, whom Mr. Best charges with maladministration and deliberate violation of the provisions of the charter under which the company has existed. He charges that the officers of the company have invested its funds in railway bonds, and have loaned money upon worthless collateral, and that improper, if not criminal, practices have been resorted to to conceal the losses of the corporation on such investments. The impairment of the capital of the company Mr. Best estimates at not less than $700,000. Following is the report:

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1877.

SIR: When I began the examination of this company it was my expectation to present you early this week a statement of the condition of its affairs. As the work progressed I discovered many evidences of maladministration on the part of the officers, and I was therefore compelled to extend my investigation over a broad field of transactions, complicated in character, the solution of which made necessary a minute and searching analysis of the accounts for a period of several years. To ascertain the value of the stock investments and of the collaterals held by the company has involved a great deal of correspondence and personal investigation. This part of the work is still in progress, and may delay for a short time the completion of my balance-sheet, I am able to state now that the condition of the company is most critical, and demands immediate action upon your part. A large portion of the collaterals are wholly unknown, and some have no value whatever. As a whole they are very diverse in character, and many of them should never have been accepted. The action of the officers in loaning upon, or investing in, such securities was in plain violation of the charter of the company, and has resulted disastrously. The consequent impairment of the capital may be safely placed at not less than $700,000. Hence it is clear that only in exceptional cases has the capital been invested in accordance with the provisions of the charter, section 7 of which, as amended April 18, 1870, provides as follows:

"The capital shall be invested in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate within the State of New-York worth double the amount loaned thereon, or in the stocks of the United States or of this State, or in the stocks or bonds of the incorporated cities of this State, authorized to be issued by the Legislature, or in such other securities as may be required for the use of the company in the erection of a suitable building in which to carry on its business."

On the 4th inst. the company had invested in United States bonds less than $700,000, and possessed "no stocks or bonds of the incorporated cities of this State," nor of the State itself. Instead I found $90,000 of the third mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, which are not quoted at the Stock Exchange; $91,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Carondelet Branch of the same road, upon which default was made in October, and which are now offered at 45; $100,000 of the Southern Pacific Railway of Missouri, land-grant construction bonds, the market value of which is about 75; $90,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the General Pacific Railroad of California, San Joaquin Valley Branch, worth 86; $75,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Walkill Valley Railroad, for which there are no quotations; 500 shares of $100 each of the stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, quoted at about 60, and 375 shares of the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which has not yet paid a dividend, and which is dealt in only by a few persons immediately interested in the road. The bonds and mortgages aggregate $46,000, the property covered by them not being worth, as required by law, twice the amount of the loans.

Among the loans, I have found several that were virtually closed years ago, the persons to whom they were made having failed, leaving to the company only the collaterals which should have been promptly converted into cash. The value of these collaterals fell far short of the sums loaned upon them. Nevertheless, the arrears of interest were added to four loans of this class, and the aggregate amount transferred to the account of one individual, who was not pecuniarily interested therein, but actually represented the company. This transaction took place in June, 1874, the account remaining open to this day. The amount now due upon it is $134,310 74, without interest, the collaterals being worth probably not more than $30,000.

I might add to this summary other irregularities and violations of law, but those mentioned will doubtless enable you to decide as to the measures necessary to be adopted to protect the present engineery. In closing, I wish to say in behalf of many of the Trustees, that from the evidence before me I believe they were not cognizant of the transactions referred to. Indeed, several of them have expressed their great surprise and indignation on account of the mismanagement which my examination has revealed.

Mr. Best was seen at his residence last evening by a reporter of THE TIMES. He said he had a great deal of difficulty, and was caused much pain, in the preparation of that report. He had inquired into the condition of the affairs of the National Trust Company very carefully—more intently, perhaps, than he would have made his examination if an attempt had not been made, when he first took charge of the books of the company, to deceive him. This attempt at deception piqued him. He felt pained to be compelled to arraign men as he had arraigned the officers of the National Trust Company, but he was sustained by a sense of duty, and he felt it incumbent upon him to pursue those men for their misdoings. The affairs had not only been grossly mismanaged, but something worse than mismanagement was chargeable to the account of some of their officers and accomplices. Who those officials were, and who their assistants, Mr. Best declined to tell on the ground that publicity at the present time would defeat the ends of justice. He spoke in stronger terms than those he had used in his report of the disregard shown by the managers of the trust company for the provisions of the charter under which their corporation had its existence. He implied that he had proofs that certain men who have retired from membership in the Board of Trustees of the trust company have acted in a criminal manner, and he said the expenses have been on an economical scale. The bank has suffered no losses from illegal investments, and its assets are all of the class prescribed by law for the investment of savings bank funds. These assets, at their market value, estimating the real estate at cost, are and always have been more than sufficient to pay in full all the liabilities of the bank. But in the present condition of the bank, in view of the possibility of a still further depreciation in available values, they have thought it their duty to the depositors to pursue the course they have adopted. For the Board of Trustees.

M. MERRILL, President.

The resolution is as follows: "That it is expedient and for the interest of the depositors to discontinue the business of this bank, and that the acting Superintendent of the Banking Department be requested to take forthwith such action as may be necessary to close up its affairs." Following is the report of the bank as furnished to the department for the 1st day of July, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$57,450 00
Stock investments, (cost)	17,144 38
Real estate, (cost)	86,268 61
Cash in banks and trust companies	49,275 01
Cash on hand	9,596 43
Other assets	10,600 11
Total	$230,334 59

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$225,344 71
Taxes due and unpaid	100 00
Total	$225,444 71
Surplus	4,889 88

The cash transactions of the six months succeeding Jan. 1, 1877, show how the bank was financed. The receipts from depositors amounted to $60,954 73, while the withdrawals of deposits amounted to $95,327 27, while $44,000 was received from mortgages foreclosed. Mr. Lamb, acting Superintendent, had a special examination of its condition made on Oct. 4, and subsequent days, and then a deficiency of assets to the amount of $3,479 62 was discovered. Immediately afterward Mr. Lamb called upon the officers to make good the impairment. On Nov. 10 the President notified the department that the Trustees had paid in $3,500, enough to make the deficiency good. The depositors, in January, 1877, were 7,820.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—This evening Frank Squire, of this city, a brakeman on a freight train, fell from off the train near here while drunk, and was run over and killed.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—The schooner Volant, from Eastport, Me., loaded with potatoes and wood, went ashore on Pavilion Beach yesterday morning. She is full of water, and may become a total wreck.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 14.—Thomas Riley and Mike Maloney were committed to-day in default of $5,000, charged with outraging, on Sunday last, the wife of a Frenchman named Jemmo.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The jury in the case of Frank Sheppard, on trial for the murder of Officer Arthur, brought in a verdict of manslaughter to-day and fixed the sentence at 25 years in the Penitentiary.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 14.—Owing to the recent fire which destroyed the dye-house and engine-house, all departments of the York Mills, except the machine shops, are closed. The operatives will be out of work for 10 days or more.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Efforts have been made to induce Gov. Robinson to alter the sentence of Vandyke, now confined in the Canton Jail for the murder of his wife. The Governor declines to interfere, and Vandyke will be hanged on the 21st inst.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

Mr. Darius R. Mangam, the President of the National Trust Company, said he had no statement to make respecting the condition of the bank. Being pressed to give reasons for the present deplorable situation of the trust company, Mr. Mangam said he attributed it to the depreciation of values mainly. He believed that the company would get through its difficulties if it had time. Some of its securities were not now available, but if held for some time they would prove good and would be realized upon without loss. Mr. Mangam was in a very nervous state, and made his statements in a frightened and timid way. He was unwilling to talk much, except when he heard, or thought he heard, something he could torture into disparagement of him. Then he spoke quickly and emphatically.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

RECOMMENDATION THAT IT BE CLOSED UP—HOW IT WAS AFFECTED BY THE TWEED RING—THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Superintendent Lamb, of the Banking Department, to-day made a recommendation to the Attorney-General for the commencement of proceedings to close up the Oriental Savings Bank, located at No. 430 Grand-street, New-York. The bank has been drained pretty thoroughly by the hard times, and the officers and Trustees have themselves petitioned to the Bank Department to close it up. The following letter was sent by them to-day to Mr. Lamb:

No. 430 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877.

Henry L. Lamb, Acting Superintendent of the Banking Department:

DEAR SIR: In adopting the resolution to discontinue which we herewith forward to you we beg leave to set forth briefly the considerations which have induced us to take this action. The Oriental Savings Bank was organized in the year 1871. Among the Trustees designated in the charter of incorporation were one or more whose names had a wide notoriety as being identified with the Tweed Ring. No one of the persons referred to, however, had any connection with the bank or was ever a member of the Board of Trustees. By the resignation of most of the original incorporators and the election of new members in their stead, the board was thoroughly reconstituted prior to the opening of the bank. But the original names could not be expunged from our charter, and their presence there gave color to the insinuation that the bank was a creature of the Ring. This suspicion, though void of any foundation in fact, seriously retarded the progress of the bank in its career. The deposits in the bank, however, increased with moderate growth until the panic of 1873; the financial depression and suffering that followed that crisis have continued unabated to the present time. The necessities of the depositors have occasioned a steady drain upon the assets of the bank, until the amount of the deposits has been reduced from nearly $450,000 to $180,000. On the other hand, many of the debtors of the bank have been compelled to suffer foreclosure of mortgages held by the bank. In the utter stagnation of the real estate exchange, the bank has been compelled, in most instances, to buy in the property foreclosed. No other alternative has been possible, except to allow the property to be knocked down at the merely nominal prices that have lately prevailed at judicial sales. In this way the bank has perforce become the owner of a large amount of real estate, which was an ample security for the amounts loaned upon it by the bank at the time the loans were made, and which the Trustees believe to be now worth its cost price to the bank. But real estate at the present time is an inconvertible asset, except at what is generally believed to be a great sacrifice. This anomalous condition of the real estate market is the cause and the sole cause of the action now taken by the Board of Trustees. No Trustee or officer has received any compensation, except the Secretary, who has devoted his time to the business of the bank, and all the expenses have been on an economical scale. The bank has suffered no losses from illegal investments, and its assets are all of the class prescribed by law for the investment of savings bank funds. These assets, at their market value, estimating the real estate at cost, are and always have been more than sufficient to pay in full all the liabilities of the bank. But in the present condition, and in view of the possibility of a still further depreciation in available values, they have thought it their duty to the depositors to pursue the course they have adopted. For the Board of Trustees.

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LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

MANNING THE BOATS AND LIFE-CARS.

HOW A HUNDRED PASSENGERS MAY BE LANDED FROM A SHIPWRECKED VESSEL IN LESS THAN AN HOUR—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LIFE-BOATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Friday, Dec. 14.

Life-saving Station No. 1, of the Third District, is located at this place, and the Inspectors, who are examining all the stations on the Rhode Island and Long Island coasts, reached here several days ago. The station is almost under the shadow of Senator Sprague's handsome residence, and a description of its workings will give a fair idea of the stations all along the coast. There are six surf-men, who are on duty from the 15th of November till the 1st of April. They are provided with beds in the station, are required to be there constantly, except when on patrol duty. At night they take watches of four hours each, patrolling the coast, watching for wrecks. They have to furnish their own provisions, or eat at their homes, and, for the Winter's work they are paid $40 a month. At this station the town is so near that the men all eat at home, and there is no cooking in the station. Besides the six surf-men, there is a keeper, who has charge of the surf-men, the building, and apparatus. He is expected to visit the station frequently during the Summer, and he has to be on duty constantly while the surf-men are employed. For this work he is paid $200 a year. He arranges the watches for the men, assigns their other duties, and does not go on watch. These seven men are expected to manage the boats and the life-car, fire the line over the vessel, and do everything necessary for saving the lives of shipwrecked crews and passengers. In this case they are left entirely to their own resources, for the station is isolated from all its fellows by broad bays and inlets, so that it is impossible to signal for help from any other station. On this account the keeper is not supplied with signal flags.

Each patrolman, when he goes out on his watch at night, carries a strong lantern and a Coston red light, which will burn very brightly for from 15 to 30 seconds. To illustrate the operations of the crew, an imaginary wreck shall be discovered three miles north of the station. The patrolman, walking up the beach, first sees her lights upon rounding a sharp point. Without losing time by approaching nearer, he immediately prepares his Coston light. This is about the size and shape of five inches sawed off the end of a broomstick, and black. The end fits in a little bandle, and, by striking the end of this handle smartly, a projecting piece of steel is driven into the end of the light, igniting it. The blaze is almost equal to a lime-light, illuminating everything in the neighborhood, with a bright red light. This signal is burned to let the persons on the wrecked vessel know that their situation is understood, and that aid is at hand. The patrolman then hastens back to the station, to give warning to the crew. On many occasions the patrolmen have shown great heroism, in hastening to the station through blinding storms, and over the almost impassable beach. Only a few weeks ago, a wrecked schooner was discovered by a patrolman on the coast of Florida. He made his way through a hurricane to the station, from which he was five miles away, running the entire distance. He managed just to reach the station, and gasp "schooner ashore," and fell over unconscious. The crew hastened out, found the wreck, and saved everybody on board. The station having been warned that a vessel is ashore, it is the keeper's duty to determine whether the surf-boat or the life-car shall be used. This depends upon the state of the weather, the position of the vessel, and many other causes. If it is considered possible, the surf-boat is run out on rollers, the cork jackets are strapped around the men, and the seven brave fellows, watching their chance between the oncoming and the outgoing waves, get their boat through the surf, and pull for the vessel. On a night when the sea runs high, great caution has to be used in approaching the vessel. An instant's mistake in judgment would jeopardize not only the lives of the crew, but of every person on the vessel. The boats are provided with rockets lines, for throwing aboard the vessel. The boat is taken as near the wreck as possible, the weighted line is thrown aboard, and the crew make their way into the life-boat, along the line.

It is when the sea is running too high to launch the life-boat that the most intricate, and, at the same time, most practicable plan is brought into use. In the vicinity of almost all the life saving stations no vessel can strike further than 500 yards from the shore, and in most cases it would come within 100 or 200 yards. When a heavy wind is blowing, and the surf is breaking with fury upon the beach, it would be madness to attempt to launch any boat, no matter how substantial or well manned. She would fill and go down in an instant. When a vessel is driven ashore at such a time as this, the mortar is brought out of the station, a strong but light line is attached to the ball, and it is fired over the vessel so that the line falls across her deck. Should the first shot miss a second or third is fired, each station being supplied with a quantity of the balls. The mortar can usually be fired very accurately, and in most cases the first shot is effective. The line to which the ball is attached is much longer than the capacity of the mortar to carry, so that no strain can possibly come upon it. The line is sometimes made fast to the ball with a spiral wire, to prevent the jerk, but this method is going out of use, and the line, after being wet to prevent it from singeing, is tied directly to the ball. After the small line is over the vessel's deck, a hawser is attached to the shore end, with a "tally-board," on which directions are painted for its use, and the vessel's crew draw in the small line till the hawser reaches them. The directions tell them how to make this fast to the mast. With the hawser and tally-board another small line is also sent out, to draw the life-car aboard and ashore. In this way communication is established with the vessel, the large hawser being fast at one end to the vessel's mast and at the shore end to a large sand anchor.

The life-car is then brought out. It is usually about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. It is of metal, and very strong. Its shape is as if two boats were joined together, the upper one turned upside down and laid over the under one, like a lid. It thus presents a circular surface on every side, so that it would keep its place in the water, no matter in what position it might strike, by any accident to the hawser. A small plate lifts off the top, making an opening for the passengers to get in, and, when they are in, this is bolted down again. A car of this size will hold about 20 persons, and there are nibroles to admit a small supply of air. On the top of the car are two large rings, by which it runs back and forth on the hawser. When it is in position, it is run out to the vessel by the small line running through a block, filled with passengers, and run ashore again. In this way several hundred passengers can be landed in an hour. The appearance of the life-car is not encouraging. Getting into it seems very much like getting into a coffin, and the subsequent bolting down of the lid adds to the unpleasant feeling. But, as the station men say, people are willing to get into anything when they find a line to the shore, and the waves washing their vessel to pieces, and the life-car is the safest and surest thing that could be devised.

When eight

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....Dec. 14.

SUMMARY.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior calling attention to the law in regard to compensation for Government advertising and the complaints as to the inadequacy of such compensation, and suggesting that the law be so amended as to allow the department to pay the same rate for advertising as papers receive from private individuals. The House joint resolution relating to reservoirs to promote the navigation of the Mississippi, River was passed. At the conclusion of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of Mr. Matthews' resolution declaring the right of the Government to pay the bonds in silver, and Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, spoke in favor thereof. After an executive session the report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill was agreed to, and the bill passed. Mr. Merrimon, who has the floor on the Matthews resolution, announced that he will make his speech on it after the holiday recess. The Post Route bill was passed. The bill authorizing the Navy Department to pay the expenses of burying victims of the Huron disaster were passed.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back to the House by the Conference Committee, who recommended concurrence in the Senate amendments. After discussion, the report was agreed to. The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to the Paris Exhibition bill. A resolution was reported from the Ways and Means Committee authorizing various committees to inquire into the administration of the public departments. Mr. Wood moved the previous question, but a vote on it was prevented, by delaying motions, until 7:20 P. M., when the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented from various parts of the country against a revision of the tariff.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented a petition of Sarah J. Knox, of San José, Cal., asking for the rights of suffrage, and said he had known this lady for 30 years. During the past 10 years she has been a widow, had managed her own affairs, and paid over $20,000 taxes, and yet she could have no voice as to how this money, paid by her, could be expended. The petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior calling attention to the subject of compensation for publishing advertisements for the Government, the many complaints received from publishers of the inadequacy of such compensation. He states that unless some change be made in the law it will not be possible hereafter for the department to have its advertisements inserted in papers published in the principal commercial cities, and suggests that the law be so amended as to authorize the department to pay the same rate for advertising which the papers receive from private individuals. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

RESERVOIRS TO PROMOTE NAVIGATION.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, called up the House joint resolution relating to reservoirs to promote the navigation to the Mississippi River. Passed.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House joint resolution in regard to the payment of 21 clerks, employed by the House of Representatives. Passed.

PAYMENT OF THE DEBT IN SILVER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay the bonds in silver.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, spoke of the pending resolution and the Silver bill known as the Bland bill, both being before the Senate, and said he was in favor of the passage of both. He then quoted from a recent lecture of Prof. Sumner before the students of Yale College, and argued that that gentleman admitted that the remonetization of silver would benefit the South and West. He [Mr. Hereford] hoped to show that its remonetization would be to the benefit of the people of the whole country—north, south, east, and west. The opposition to the remonetization of silver was an unholy warfare upon the people of the United States, not justified in law or in morals. Mr. Hereford then argued that the proposition to pay the bonds in gold was preposterous. He reviewed the various acts of Congress relating to the finances and contended that every one who purchased a bond knew that it was payable in coin or paper, as Congress might have been misled. There was no repudiation about it, nor any semblance of it. He next referred to the demonetization of silver in England, and said that should have no influence upon us. We had declared ourselves free from England more than a hundred years ago. Germany in 1857 demonetized gold, but afterward remonetized it. Now she had demonetized silver. Were we to be governed by any such changing, shifting policy, or should we have an American policy? It had been argued that the remonetization of silver would drive gold out of the country. Suppose it did? We could pay all our debts in silver. It was not true that its remonetization would drive gold out of the country. Why had not that been the effect in France

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, then took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Edmunds, upon whose motion, at 1:50 P. M., the Senate went into executive session.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

At 4:03 the doors were reopened and Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said reductions had been made by the committee in the amount provided for in the Senate amendments as follows: In the appropriation for fuel, light, and water for public buildings to the extent of $5,000; in that for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department to the extent of $3,000; for railway postal clerks to the extent of $1,500; for international Postal Congress, $2,000; Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $2,500. The Senate amendments appropriating $20,000 for the publication of the official records of the rebellion; $1,420 for the legislative expenses of Washington Territory, and $26,784 for the payment of claims of Oregon and Washington Territory Volunteers for suppressing Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856 were stricken out entirely. The Senate amendment appropriating $13,559 for compensation and expenses of the various Custom-house and Mint investigating committees was restored. The amounts appropriated by the bill, as agreed upon, was $2,845,873 87.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, inquired what was done with the amendment in regard to Senators and Representatives in Congress being permitted to send and receive through the mails free all public documents.

Mr. SARGENT replied that it had been retained, but the privilege also extended to the Vice-President, who had the same books by law to distribute.

The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, who was entitled to the floor to speak upon the Matthews resolution to pay the bonds in silver, said on account of the lateness of the hour he would not address the Senate to-day, but would do so after the holiday recess.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that the Vice-President declare the Senate adjourned from Saturday immediately after the reading of the Journal, and that no business should be transacted.

The announcement of the signing of any bill by the President was excepted from the operation of the order.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced as the Special Committee authorized by the resolution of Mr. Conkling, submitted on the 11th inst., to inquire into the practicability of promoting commercial intercourse with Mexico, and to establish a just and peaceful condition of affairs on the borders of this country and Mexico, and also to ascertain and report facts touching the present Government of Mexico, Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Jones of Nevada, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Eaton, and Maxey.

The Senate then, at 4:45 o'clock P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. QUINN, of New-York, to fix the pay of letter-carriers.

By Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, to remit the tax on insolvent banks.

By Mr. STEWART, of Minnesota, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the carrying of the United States mails in steam vessels to Rio Janeiro.

By Mr. SAMPSON, of Iowa, extending the time for the presentation of claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and soldiers of the Army.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. He explained that the amount of difference between the two houses was $171,000, and the Committee of Conference, on the part of the House, had yielded $102,000 to the demands of the Senate Committee.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, said that the House had yielded everything to the demands of the Senate, and the committee had yielded the balance, and he therefore moved to lay the report on the table.

The SPEAKER ruled that the motion was not in order.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, defended the action of the committee. There were, he said, some things in the report that he did not believe in, but it was the best that the committee could do. The Appropriation Committee was not responsible for the enormous amount appropriated by the bill. The House had taken the responsibility of swelling the amount by putting in an appropriation of $500,000 for inland mail service, which was not a deficiency.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, said that it struck him as very remarkable that the Appropriation Committee when it first reported the bill had made a mistake of $1,000,000, which had since been added by the Senate. There was another deficiency bill looming up of $7,500,000 for a deficiency in the Navy, most of which had been created in defiance of law.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, said that he was in favor of defeating the bill and sending it back to the Committee on Appropriation, for further discussion. He opposed the appropriations for the "Star" service, declaring that it was not for the benefit of the people as large, but for the benefit of the mail contractors. He called upon the Democratic side of the house, which a year ago was thirsting after economy, to join him in guarding the Treasury and defeating the present bill.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Appropriations Committee, opposed the proposition for a new conference, saying that the House itself had agreed to the largest and most objectionable items, ($500,000 for the Star service and $325,000 for the State Department building,) and that a new conference could only pass upon the few minor items that were in dispute. He had been earnestly and determinedly opposed to the item for the Star service, because he believed that it was a great steal, and because one of the Assistant Postmasters-General [Mr. Brady] had stated before the Appropriations Committee that the department did not need that money, and could not possibly use more than half of it. And yet, said he, this House, in obedience to some motive which I cannot understand, voted $500,000 for that Star service.

Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi, a member of the Post Office Committee, took exception to Mr. Clymer's remarks about the Star service item, and questioned the latter as to whether he supposed that those who sustained that measure had acted from any improper motive.

Mr. CLYMER denied any such idea.

Mr. MONEY—Then you ought to have given gentlemen credit for being actuated by regard for the public service. The Republican Party is not responsible for the Star service appropriation because it was agreed to unanimously by the Post Office Committee, Mr. Cannon alone reserving the right to oppose it in the House.

Finally the discussion was closed, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to without the yeas and nays. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION BILL.

At the end of the morning hour the House proceeded to consider business on the Speaker's table, and several bills and communications were appropriately referred. When the Paris Exposition bill was reached, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. COX, of New-York, made the point of order that it was not in order to consider that bill on a private bill day.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on the ground that the House in deciding to go to business on the Speaker's table, had determined against private bills, and it was the Speaker's duty to lay all the business on his table before the House.

The Senate amendments were then concurred in—yeas 124, nays 89.

UNIVERSAL INVESTIGATION.

At 5 o'clock there was a movement on the Republican side of the House for an adjournment, and an opposition movement on the Democratic side, growing out of the desire to have reported and acted on to-day a resolution looking to a general investigation of the departments. The yeas and nays were called on a motion to adjourn, and that motion was voted down by a strict party division.

The business on the Speaker's table having been resumed and disposed of, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, rose and sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution on which he moved the previous question.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Mr. HALE, of Maine, and other Republican members immediately rose to make points of order to the effect that the Committee on Ways and Means had no right to report at any time. The SPEAKER decided that, under the rule, the Committee on Ways and Means could report at any time for commitment.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The SPEAKER entertained Mr. Conger's motion as one having precedence on Fridays.

Mr. WOOD insisted on having his resolution read, and after some parliamentary disputation on that point the Speaker directed it to be read.

It instructs the several committees having in charge matters relating to Indian affairs, military affairs, Post Offices, public lands, &c., to inquire into any errors, abuses, or frauds in the administration of the laws affecting such branches of the public service, with power to send for persons and papers, sit during the recess, &c.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, made the point of order that the Committee on Ways and Means had no right to report, even for commitment, except on matters relating to the revenue.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, particularly as the resolution did propose to inquire into frauds committed on the revenue.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, suggested that the clause for sending for persons and papers should be omitted, and then there would be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois—Then there would be nothing left.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that there would have been perfect unanimity in the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of reporting the resolution if that clause authorizing the sending for persons and papers had been omitted.

Mr. WOOD—To omit that part of the resolution would be to render it entirely inoperative. So far as the coming three or four weeks are concerned, it would act as an entire veto of the whole purpose.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that there was no objection to the committee's going on under their ordinary powers and making investigations, but he did object to giving them the extraordinary powers proposed. The committees of the House were to start out with propositions to nose around and harass the Administration it might as well be understood at once.

Mr. YEATES, of North Carolina—What is the other side of the House afraid of?

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York—We are afraid that the result of your investigations may be to elect a Republican President in 1880, just as your investigations last Congress resulted in electing a Democratic President in 1876.

Mr. HALE—I do not object to the most thorough and sweeping investigations by these committees with their ordinary powers, but the experience of the last Congress as to the effect of giving these extra powers to committees, the things which they did and which they sought to do beyond what should have been done, taught me a lesson, so that I will never consent to giving such extraordinary powers to committees. My opposition to it is not for the purpose of stopping fair, open, square investigations—not in the least.

Mr. YEATES—For the same reason that makes the gentleman afraid of these investigations. I desire, and the country desires, to have them.

After long discussions of points of order, the question came down first to Mr. Conger's motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Holding that motion in reserve as a strong backing for dilatory motions, the Republicans, at 6:30 P. M., commenced their filibustering tactics with a motion by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, for an adjournment, on which the yeas and nays were ordered; then, a motion by Mr. Hale, of Maine, to reconsider the vote ordering the yeas and nays, then a motion by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

It was on the latter motion that the first vote was taken by yeas and nays. The Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Butler, declined voting, so as to show the absence of a quorum, when, under the rule, nothing is in order but a motion for a call of the House, and a motion to adjourn.

After several votes were taken by yeas and nays, the House, at 7:20 P. M., adjourned.

WILY TRAVELERS CHECKMATED.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT MEEKER'S NEW ORDER—PUNCHING THE TICKETS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On the 5th of December, General Passenger Agent Meeker, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, issued a circular order to conductors, to take effect on the 10th of December, revising the code of ticket cancelation by punches. By the new order a ticket is punched four times between New-York and Albany, and 18 times between Albany and Buffalo. "This is the first order in regard to ticket punching," said Mr. Meeker yesterday, "that has been issued since 1853. I well remember that order, and I little thought at the time that I would issue the next one." The first order, Mr. Meeker said, which remained in force for more than 24 years, was rather inconsistent in its provisions. No through tickets were punched for 78 miles on the line of the Central Railroad. There is reason to believe that many persons traveling a short distance have taken advantage of this, in past years, and have kept their tickets to use another time, thus defrauding the company of a part of its revenue. A conductor, even the most efficient one, cannot be relied upon to recognize all the new faces in a crowded train after it has left a station. A conductor will sometimes miss half a dozen persons during a trip of 150 miles. Mr. Meeker says that he has heard persons remark gleefully to their traveling companions, after the conductor had passed them, that he had not asked for their tickets. There are other ways in which wily travelers have had opportunities to defraud the railroad company. For instance, a man who was a constant traveler on the road between two points, say Syracuse and Utica, would buy a ticket for a station this side of Utica, say Ilion, paying 30 or 40 cents more for it than a Utica ticket would cost him. Hitherto a conductor has only been required to punch a ticket once, between Syracuse and Utica, and, of course, a ticket for Ilion is not taken up until Utica is passed. Therefore, when he arrives at Utica the passenger still has his ticket for Ilion in his possession. Every conductor has a punch of a different shape. The constant traveler, as a matter of course, knows every conductor. If, on his next trip from Syracuse to Utica, heds to travel with the same conductor, he buys a ticket to a station near Syracuse, Manlius probably, and when that station is passed he produces his old ticket with the hole punched in it. If he travels with another conductor he buys another ticket to Ilion, and so on until he has a ticket punched by each of the conductors.

A ticket for which full rates are paid is good until it is entirely canceled. In 1870 a ticket was taken up between Cortland and Buffalo which had been bought in 1856. The traveler had received the conductor's permission to stop over at Cortland, and his ticket had been properly indorsed. He had remained at the station 16 years. There have been some frauds practiced by travelers in this matter of stopping over on indorsed tickets. A man would stop over at a certain station on the way to Buffalo, getting the conductor to indorse the ticket with the name of the station and his own name. Thereafter, having occasion to return to a point nearer Albany, he would do so, and would then proceed to continue his journey to Buffalo he would use his old ticket, erasing the name of the station written by the conductor, and writing over the latter's signature the name of the station at which he boarded the train. Mr. Meeker says that the new order will not be allowed to bother passengers at all. The occupants of sleeping cars will not be disturbed by the conductors so that their tickets may be punched.

Under the new order a ticket is now punched once after leaving each of the following stations on the main line: New-York, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Palatine Bridge, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Canastota, Syracuse, Fort Byron, Clyde, Palmyra, Rochester, and Batavia; on the Rochester and Niagara Falls branch, after leaving Rochester and Medina; on the Auburn Road, after leaving Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, and Canandaigua. Local tickets to and from points on Niagara Falls branch will be punched after leaving Rochester, Brockport, Medina, and Lockport. Between Buffalo and Suspension Bridge tickets will be punched after leaving Buffalo and Tonawanda. Tickets will be punched twice between Buffalo and Lockport and between Canandaigua and Batavia, and once only between Batavia and Tonawanda or Attica.

DR. LAMBERT ON THE WITNESS STAND

THE TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE—AN EXPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR METHODS—THE PRESIDENT'S IGNORANCE OF BOOK-KEEPING.

The trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Brady. Mr. James Cruikshank, called for the defense, was cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. He did not know anything about the issue of five policies of insurance on his life; had never paid the American Popular any premium on them; had never seen them, and did not know they were reported as carried; he identified Dr. Lambert's handwriting on the policies. Mr. Charles E. Bulkley testified that he had invested $2,000 in cash in the stock of the company, and that he had given a check for $5,000 for the purpose of converting conditional certificates, but he understood from Dr. Lambert that the check was not to be paid, nor did he consider it cash; he would believe the Doctor on oath—he should feel bound to do so; when he gave the $5,000 check he did it as a matter of form. James McCall, Burridge B. Yale, William Phelps, Justus O. Wood, and Myron Perry testified to the previous good character of the prisoner. Dr. J. D. Thompson, formerly Medical Examiner for the American Popular, testified that he was "not particularly" a stockholder, and did not know anything about 10 policies carried in his name on the books; he had made an application for a policy, but had refused to take it, a dispute having arisen between himself and Mr. Reed about the commissions which the witness had demanded. Samuel Huntington testified to the good character of the defendant, and Deputy Superintendent McCall was recalled to make a few explanations, after which Mr. F. S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life, took the stand. He testified that the gross amount of the policies of the company was $300,000,000. Ex-Recorder Smith pressed the witness to answer a large number of questions about the preparation of reports but the court excluded the questions.

After recess, at 2 o'clock, Dr. T. S. Lambert took the stand. He was perfectly cool in his demeanor, and readily answered most of the questions put to him. In fact, he was at times more communicative than his counsel desired, and was several times reminded not to be too prolix. He testified that he was President of the American Popular Life, and that the four departments of the company were in charge of himself, Mr. Keyes, Dr. Moreau Morris, and Mr. B. F. Reed, respectively; the witness had general supervising charge, and assisted the Superintendent of Agencies in grading and rating cases; he had nothing to do with the books, and understood nothing about book-keeping; the return to the Insurance Department, for 1876 was made out in the handwriting of Mr. Keer and the witness signed it in blank before the figures were put in; Heer brought them to him, and he signed them because requested to do so, and he had never seen the paper since until he saw it at the trial; he never went before the notary, Mellick, to swear to the paper, nor did Mellick come to him; he relied upon the statements of Mr. Reed, Henry Duschnes, and Cruikshank in making out the report. He explained the manner of making out the report, the financial part of which was left to Mr. Bancroft. He then went on to describe the peculiar methods of the American Popular for insuring lives. He had the idea that the company was insuring a better class of risks than other companies, and that, although the Insurance Department required too much of them, there was a vital reality in their plan which would give them a profit when the company was properly valued. As the statute required them to have on hand the same reserve as any other company, they felt bound to live up to it. As they did not have the required reserve, they felt that they must make it up among themselves. So they adopted a plan by which those who should contribute early in the history of the company to establishing its success, should be entitled, when it was able to pay, to receive a pro rata share of profits. The conditional certificates were issued for this purpose to those who subscribed to the stock. Dr. Lambert here produced a tabular explanation of the American Popular plan of insurance, which he pinned against the wall, and then stood up and pointed to it with a pencil as he made his remarks. He then went over the items under the head of $80,000 assets, explaining that the $46,000 consisted of checks for increase of stock. These checks were made out by the committee appointed for the purpose, and under Bancroft's Presidency, the witness knew nothing to do with them, but he considered the checks good, and that they were bound to be paid if the money had ever been demanded. No checks had ever been received from anybody not entirely responsible. The $8,000 stricken out he knew nothing about, but believed that if an entry of a sale of Ninth National Bank stock had been announced on the books it was a genuine entry. He fluently expressed his entire ignorance of the books, which he said he had never gone through. The $12,000 struck off, consisting of checks to Dr. Morris and himself, elicited another explanation of the advance on salaries, which had already been repeatedly described. The salaries were to depend entirely on the profits. The plan of putting these payments in the form of checks was an idea of Mr. Reed's; the checks represented cash, and his own would have been paid in 24 hours at any time. He didn't know why the $4,000 item for salaries, for an adjournment, on which the yeas and nays were ordered; then, a motion by Mr. Hale, of Maine, to reconsider the vote ordering the yeas and nays, then a motion by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

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After several votes were taken by yeas and nays, the House, at 7:20 P. M., adjourned.

WILY TRAVELERS CHECKMATED.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT MEEKER'S NEW ORDER—PUNCHING THE TICKETS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On the 5th of December, General Passenger Agent Meeker, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, issued a circular order to conductors, to take effect on the 10th of December, revising the code of ticket cancelation by punches. By the new order a ticket is punched four times between New-York and Albany, and 18 times between Albany and Buffalo. "This is the first order in regard to ticket punching," said Mr. Meeker yesterday, "that has been issued since 1853. I well remember that order, and I little thought at the time that I would issue the next one." The first order, Mr. Meeker said, which remained in force for more than 24 years, was rather inconsistent in its provisions. No through tickets were punched for 78 miles on the line of the Central Railroad. There is reason to believe that many persons traveling a short distance have taken advantage of this, in past years, and have kept their tickets to use another time, thus defrauding the company of a part of its revenue. A conductor, even the most efficient one, cannot be relied upon to recognize all the new faces in a crowded train after it has left a station. A conductor will sometimes miss half a dozen persons during a trip of 150 miles. Mr. Meeker says that he has heard persons remark gleefully to their traveling companions, after the conductor had passed them, that he had not asked for their tickets. There are other ways in which wily travelers have had opportunities to defraud the railroad company. For instance, a man who was a constant traveler on the road between two points, say Syracuse and Utica, would buy a ticket for a station this side of Utica, say Ilion, paying 30 or 40 cents more for it than a Utica ticket would cost him. Hitherto a conductor has only been required to punch a ticket once, between Syracuse and Utica, and, of course, a ticket for Ilion is not taken up until Utica is passed. Therefore, when he arrives at Utica the passenger still has his ticket for Ilion in his possession. Every conductor has a punch of a different shape. The constant traveler, as a matter of course, knows every conductor. If, on his next trip from Syracuse to Utica, heds to travel with the same conductor, he buys a ticket to a station near Syracuse, Manlius probably, and when that station is passed he produces his old ticket with the hole punched in it. If he travels with another conductor he buys another ticket to Ilion, and so on until he has a ticket punched by each of the conductors.

A ticket for which full rates are paid is good until it is entirely canceled. In 1870 a ticket was taken up between Cortland and Buffalo which had been bought in 1856. The traveler had received the conductor's permission to stop over at Cortland, and his ticket had been properly indorsed. He had remained at the station 16 years. There have been some frauds practiced by travelers in this matter of stopping over on indorsed tickets. A man would stop over at a certain station on the way to

LAW REPORTS.

THE SILK-SMUGGLING CASES.

THE MOTION FOR AN ARREST OF JUDGMENT AND A NEW TRIAL—ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, senior counsel for Thomas C. Owen and Alvin Graff, who were recently convicted in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court of conspiring to smuggle silks into this port on a steamer of the National Line, argued yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in support of a motion for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. Before the argument commenced, Judge Benedict announced that he had received a letter signed by the counsel for the defendants, suggesting to him that he should invite an Associate Judge to sit with him, on the argument, as that was the only possible way in which a review could be had by the Appellate Court. Judge Benedict stated that in his judgment only a Circuit Judge could sit with him for such purpose, and as there was no Circuit Judge present in the district, it was utterly impossible to comply with the request. He called the attention of the Bar to the fact that a bill had been introduced in Congress providing for a permanent Appellate Court, and he hoped that efforts would be made to secure its passage; for as the law now stands it is almost impossible to secure the attendance of another Judge, which results in leaving the final determination of every criminal case to the judgment of a single Judge—a very grave responsibility.

Judge Dittenhoefer, in making his argument, said that the overt acts originally charged had been narrowed down to two, of which the jury had found the defendants guilty on one, which, as charged in the indictment, was that Owen on the 3d day of July, 1875, in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy, smuggled on the steamer Queen 16 pieces of silk, packed in two barrels. If it could be shown that this overt act was not established, there would remain only a dormant conspiracy, and judgment could not pass. As to Graff, there was no evidence to show that he joined in any agreement until after the commission of the only act claimed to have been proved. After Judge Dittenhoefer had enlarged on the points raised by him, the court adjourned to Monday morning next before he had concluded his argument.

COURT NOTES.

The trial of Louisa Wetzel, for the murder of her lover, Valentine Listmann, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Mrs. Emma P. Simons, widow of Lieut. Sidney A. Simons, lost in the ill-fated United States steamer Huron, took out letters of administration yesterday on her husband's personal estate, amounting to $6,000. He left no descendants, and his only next of kin are his widow, who resides in this City, and his mother Emeline M., and brother Charles, who live on Staten Island.

Joseph English, a notorious counterfeiter, was sentenced yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court by Judge Benedict, to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary and fined $1,000, for altering a bank note in imitation of the United States registered bond, and William Brown, colored, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the same Penitentiary, and fined $100 for passing counterfeit money.

"The formal charges, with specifications, preferred by Chief-Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, on the application of John O. Mott, against Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy, were filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The District Attorney will, as the law directs, prosecute the charges, the trial of which is required to be had before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or a majority of them, after the accused has had the requisite time—20 days—to answer.

Judge Van Brunt, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday directed verdicts in favor of Samuel H. Hurd, as Receiver of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, in suits brought by him against a number of the bank's depositors. These suits were begun by them to enable the bank to tide over its financial embarrassments. The names of the Trustees and the amounts of the judgments against them are as follows: John H. Lyon, $6,384 44; William H. Brunn, two suits, $10,000 90; William B. Harrison, two suits, $14,300 83; James Owens, two suits, $3,744 50, and George Bruncken, Jr., two suits, $4,138 40. Several other suits of a similar character against other Trustees of the bank will be tried on Monday.

Joseph Thompson, a colored man, brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $3,000 damages from Charles S. May for false imprisonment. The case was tried before Judge Robinson and a jury yesterday. The plaintiff was the cook on board of a vessel which was captured by the rebel gun-boat Florida during the war. He employed May to prosecute his claim for loss of goods, &c., and succeeded in having an award made in his favor for $800. May refused to make him an advance of $25 until he consented to sign a certain paper. Thompson did so, but on the following day went to May and wanted to take the paper to show to some friends. He took the paper and went out of May's office. May followed, and had him arrested for petit larceny. He was, however, discharged by a Police Justice, and brought suit to recover damages for the indignity. The defense was justification. The jury gave Thompson a verdict for $400.

TRYING TO INSPECT ERIE'S BOOKS.

Another move against Receiver Jewett by a stockholder of the Erie Railway Company has been made in the courts, and the proceeding came up only to be adjourned before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The present proceeding is on the petition of Isaac L. Fowler, as Trustee, by will, of the estate of the late Jacob V. B. Fowler. This estate, the petitioner says, contains 11 shares of Erie preferred stock among its assets. He recites the appointment of the Receiver, and says the latter keeps books of account, &c. He then says that, on Nov. 27 of the present year, an election of Directors of the Erie Company was held. He was present, and says he challenged many votes then and there cast. The aggregate of the votes polled, he says, were voted by Mr. Jewett, under real or pretended proxies from the holders of the stock. All proxies under which votes are given are required, the petitioner says, to be kept on file, and are now in the possession of the Receiver. He applied to Mr. Jewett, stating that he is a stockholder of the company, and as such demanded the right to inspect and examine the transfer-books, ledger, and all proxies and powers of attorney to vote upon stock; also, the verified lists of stock voted on by Mr. Jewett and by S. L. M. Barlow as attorney, as well as the minutes of the Secretary and of the Inspectors of Election of the stockholders' meeting. On this petition and on the application of Messrs. Dunning, Edsall, Hart, and Fowler, Chief-Justice Davis granted an ex parte order directing Mr. Jewett to allow Mr. Fowler to make the required inspection, or show cause why he should not be removed. The proceeding came before Chief-Justice Davis yesterday. Mr. Jewett was present in person. His counsel were Dorman B. Eaton, ex-Judge Shipman, and Joseph Larocque. The opposing counsel held a short colloquy after which an adjournment was taken until Wednesday next. The Receiver bases his objections to Mr. Fowler's application on the ground that the latter's interest is a very small one, the shares he owns being worth about $200 in all, and also because of the serious and prolonged interference to the business of the railway which will result in case Fowler is allowed to put a force of accountants at work on the company's books. He also makes some legal objections, denying Fowler's right to the order he obtained. It was understood, yesterday, however, that he had voluntarily given Fowler permission to examine certain books.

SHE WANTS TO BE A PLAINTIFF.

Julia C. Brown made a petition to Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, setting forth that in October, 1869, the late Russell D. Miner brought suit in that court against the City to recover damages by reason of the fraudulent procurement of a deed from him to the City of about 25 feet of land on the south side of and adjoining Seventy-eighth-street and extending from Fourth to Fifth avenue. Miner died and Matilda D. Walbridge, his executrix, was authorized to continue the action. The petitioner says that Miner in his lifetime conveyed to John D. Brown one-half of any judgment that might be recovered in the action; that Brown conveyed such interest to Roger H. Lyon, and that the latter conveyed the same to her. The petitioner therefore sought to be made a co-plaintiff in the suit against the City. The plaintiff resisted this, principally for the reason that to admit the petitioner as one of the plaintiffs would be to admit the truth and validity of her claim, which the plaintiff wishes to contest. The plaintiff also showed that the case has been on trial before a Referee for a long time, and that all the testimony is in, and the summing up has been begun. In admitting the petitioner it would be necessary to reopen and re-try the case. Judge Sedgwick denied the petitioner's application.

NINETEEN NEW LAWYERS.

Nineteen young gentlemen were yesterday admitted to the Bar in Brooklyn. Attention was attracted to the examination by reason of the fact that it was the first to take place in Brooklyn under the new Code. Out of 21 candidates 19 were successful, and among those who particularly distinguished themselves in both the oral and written examinations was Mr. Henry Woodward Sackett. Following are the names of the gentlemen admitted: Henry Woodward Sackett, John E. Phelps, Charles W. Cochran, Charles S. Stiles, Jr., Thomas F. Smith, Theodore Kiendle, Ernest C. Webb, Frank D. Hobart, Jeremiah McGee, Casper L. Odell, W. J. Baldwin, John M. Rider, Wyckoff H. Garrison, John Dill, Jr., F. C. Stumpf, John H. Ferguson, Henry O. Wilcox, Eugene A. Carroll, and Samuel De Motte.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Dec. 17: Nos. 245, 229, 890, 182, 238, 233, 133, and 239.

The following proceedings are reported: No. 152—Town of Pierpont vs. Lovelace. Argument resumed and concluded. No. 208—Whitney vs. Black River Insurance Company. Argued by James F. Starbuck for appellant; L. W. Russell for respondent. No. 228—Browning vs. Home Insurance Company. Argued by E. H. Converse for appellant; Thomas A. Hewitt for respondent. Nos. 165—Brown vs. Sigourney. Submitted. No. 235—Sanxay vs. Hamel. Argued by A. E. Dyett for appellant; S. Jones for respondent. Case still on.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Nos. 241, 563, 283.

All other courts have adjourned until Monday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Justice Davis.

Heisenbuttel vs. Rogers.—The Common Pleas has not sole jurisdiction. This action may be maintained in that court; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Pulitz vs. Williams.—Default opened; cause set down on short Calendar for third Friday of December, without costs.

Jacobs vs. Witkowsky.—I think the order should be set aside on the ground that lapse of time after the issue and return of execution is excessive; no costs.

Brumley vs. Platt.—I wish to see counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Tourville vs. Smith.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Westbrook.

Brown, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings signed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Power, &c., vs. Cassidy et al.—Decree settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Walbridge vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied.

Stokes vs. Bostwick.—Motion to set aside proceedings granted.

Coleman et al. vs. Crump.—Order denying motion with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Hall vs. Handford.—Ordered on day calendar for Dec. 19.

Meadley et al. vs. Prior et al.—Order dismissing proceedings with $10 costs to abide event of action.

Cheeseman vs. Keller.—Motion granted.

Burke vs. Eider et al.—Ordered on day calendar for trial.

Fosley vs. Joyce.—Ordered on day calendar for the first Monday of January 1878.

Loeb et al. vs. Hallman et al.—Ordered on day calendar for 17th January, 1878.

Austin, &c. vs. Wood et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of Harman.—Order appointing Jennie Harman guardian ad litem of Solomon Harman an infant.

Orders Granted.—Cobb vs. Knapp; Cohen vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company; National Trust Company vs. Gleason et al.; Carlisle vs. Ward et al.

By Judge Freedman.

Spies vs. Damm.—Findings and interlocutory decree settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Watson vs. Perry.—Motion for appointment of Receiver granted.

Bolton vs. Merchant.—Motion to examine defendant before trial denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Belmont vs. Martin.—Reference ordered.

Hollis vs. Cook.—Alternative order granted.

Stewart vs. Denison.—Motion for counsel.

Jones vs. Wilson.—Motion to vacate and set aside judgment granted.

Meyers et al. vs. Tilly et al.—Counsel will present pleadings to the court.

Hertzel vs. Atwood.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Stratton vs. Andreas.—Order granted.

Case vs. Foley.—Motion to dismiss justification granted, with $10 costs.

Crow vs. Sherwood.—Motion to punish for contempt denied, with $10 costs of motion.

Simon vs. Misnell.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Erle vs. Goetz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée—Guy Mannering.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Oxygen—Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Reine Indigo, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Mario Aimée. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Les Diable Roses—(French Comedy.) Matinée.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Philharmonic Concert.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée—Symphony Concert—Dr. L. Damrosch.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—Grand Bazar and Promenade Concert.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates that for to-day, for New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, south-west to south-east winds, generally warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather are probable, with possibly occasional light rains or snow from the last to the first district.

Public faith in the integrity of corporate management has received another shock in the discovery that through gross maladministration and neglect, the capital of the National Trust Company has been impaired to the extent of $700,000. This result, according to the testimony of Special Examiner Best, has been due to the persistent neglect of the provisions of the charter defining the class of investments to be made by the company. The Special Examiner found less than $700,000 invested in United States bonds, and nothing at all in either the bonds of this State or of the incorporated cities thereof. But he did find about half a million invested in railroad securities, quoted from 15 to 50 per cent. below their par value, when quoted at all, and none of which had the Directors of the company any legal right to touch. A loan of $134,000 appears on the books secured by collaterals worth about $30,000, and even the small amount invested in mortgages is not represented by property twice its value, as required by law. As usual, a number of the Trustees were not cognizant of the transactions referred to, and "expressed their great surprise and indignation on account of the mismanagement which the investigation has revealed."

The Home Rulers of South Carolina are "maintaining the honor of the State" after the usual fashion. The Governor talks honesty and the Legislature takes the shortest cut to repudiation. The committee which has been investigating the State bonds for the last five months, is almost ready to report, and it is believed that they will recommend a process of "readjustment" involving the repudiation of two-thirds of a debt which has already been "consolidated" on the basis of half its original amount. That means that on every dollar of the original indebtedness of South Carolina the State will be ready, in order to "maintain its honor" before the world, to pay about 16 cents. The eloquent protestations of Gov. Hampton will hardly save any slight remnant of credit that may be left to South Carolina, in the face of such a transaction as that.

In its new character of a Conkling organ, the *Tribune* succeeds, as usual, in making itself and the person whom it champions ridiculous. Its claim that the election of the new Nominating Committee at the Union League Club, on Thursday night, was a triumph for Mr. Conkling is about as absurd as would be the pretension that the selection of the new French Ministry is a tribute to the influence of the "great Senator." In another column a correspondent gives some hints as to the reasons which have actuated the *Tribune's* latest charge of front. They appear to have a not very remote connection with the necessity experienced by Jay Gould of securing the opposition of Mr. Conkling, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to Mr. Thurman's Pacific Railroad bill. The *Tribune* has been, by turns, a Tilden organ, a Kelly organ, a Hayes organ, and now it has donned the livery of Conkling, "for a consideration," of course. If it fails to ruin its new favorite before it is done with him, he will have more vitality than most of the persons it has served.

About a week ago a Washington correspondent of The Times said that it was believed at the capital "that the sensational dispatches now being furnished from Washington are in the interest of Lerdo." In an editorial comment on this suggestion, The Times said: "Perhaps this is so; but we have observed that the newspapers most addicted to 'war news' from the border are invariably in favor of the Texas-Pacific Railroad job." After ruminating on this statement for a week, the *World* finds utterance, as follows: "It [The Times] emphatically denies that there is any truth in the report that the Washington dispatches declaring that our Mexican relations are in a critical state were inspired by the Lerdists. Inasmuch as the news thus discredited was contained in The Times' own Washington specials," &c. The emphasis with which The Times has denied any report about Mexican affairs, whether from its own correspondent or otherwise, exists only in the distempered imagination of the *World*. And, as the *World* is the newspaper to which the aforesaid sensational dispatches are regularly furnished, it is now in order for it to declare whether they are published in the interest of Lerdo or of Col. Thomas Scott and the Texas-Pacific Railroad job.

Apropos of Mexican relations with the United States, Mr. Conkling's committee of investigation is appointed, and is found to be wholly Conklingite. The Times took occasion to say, when Mr. Conkling's resolution was adopted in the Senate, that this was clearly a hostile move against the State Department. By some curious chance, let us suppose, the personnel of the committee is almost as bitterly antagonistic to the State Department as it could have been if it had been selected with a view to making things very uncomfortable for the Department of State, and it is evidently intended that we shall shortly be treated to the edifying spectacle of Senator Conkling and Secretary Evarts locked in a fraternal wrestle.

The passage by the House yesterday of the Paris Exposition bill secures to our business men an opportunity, which it is to be hoped that they will use to the utmost, for a proper representation at Paris. The settlement, at the same time, of the political troubles of France dispels all doubts as to the success of the Exposition, which will unquestionably be one of the most extensive and most useful that have been held in many years. Much of our own part in it will depend on the choice of the commission, and of the Commissioner-General especially. There is reason to expect that the nomination of the latter will be made to-day, and that, though Gen. Hawley declines to serve, a man of equally high character and attainments will be found willing to accept the position.

The majority of the Board of Aldermen, and more particularly the pugilistic Purroy, desire the Mayor to understand that they are quite ready to promptly confirm any "respectable Democrat" who may be nominated to succeed Mr. Erhardt. Even although the type of Democrat in question excludes the candidature of Purroy, it is to be hoped that any reorganization of the Police Board will be effected without seeking the approval of the moribund Board of Aldermen. If the Mayor proposes to do his duty by removing Messrs. Wheeler, Erhardt, and Nichols, he can fill the vacancies thus created without making any bargains to secure Aldermanic confirmation, and he will, undoubtedly, see fit to recognize the public necessity of preserving the non-partisan character of the reconstructed board. Mr. Erhardt's successor would, in that case, simply hold over, as Mr. Erhardt is doing, to await a change of mind among the Aldermen who refuse to confirm any one but a Democrat in his place, while the new appointees would hold office during the unexpired terms of Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE TARIFF.

There is evidently a concerted movement on the part of a large number of manufacturers, to influence the action of Congress with reference to a revision of the tariff. On Wednesday last there were presented in Congress petitions and memorials to the number of some one hundred and twenty-five, relating to this subject. They came mainly from Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania, but some were presented from Virginia, some from Kansas, and some from Maine. They were, doubtless, the forerunners of a flood from every State in which the manufacturing interest is at all large. The memorials of Wednesday were all identical in form. They stated the business of their signers, and the number of workmen employed by them, and the petitions asked "that Congress will take no action concerning a revision of the tariff duties, until after it shall have ascertained by official inquiry the condition of the industries of the country, and the nature of such tariff legislation as in the opinion of practical business men, would best promote the restoration of general prosperity." These petitions came from employers of some 70,000 workmen, and principally from those engaged in iron and woolen industries, though they were also signed by silk, cotton, lumber, chemical, and other manufacturers.

The primary object of the petitioners is obviously delay. If Congress is not to act at all on a revision of the tariff until an official inquiry has been made, it will hardly act at the present session. Such an inquiry as is requested by the manufacturers could not very well be made by the Committee on Ways and Means during a session of Congress, occupied, as the committee must be, with its routine work. If made by a commission, or by the committee during the recess, no report of the results of the inquiry could be had before the next session. That will be a short one, and except in extraordinary cases, tariff legislation is not accomplished at a short session. What the manufacturers ask, therefore, is, practically a postponement of the question for two years.

There are indications, also, in the wording of the petitions that the signers do not so much desire to secure a judicious revision as to stave off a revision that appears to them injudicious. They wish the work to be undertaken with especial reference to the industries of the country, and to be guided by the views of "practical business men." This is natural, and to some extent just. But it is probable that in their sight the industries to be considered are principally those benefited by the protective features of the tariff, and not those on which those features impose serious hindrance, and the "practical business men" referred to, if we may judge by the occupations of the petitioners, would probably be confined to much the same class. But we think it will be conceded by those who have made any careful study of the operation of our present tariff, first, that there are many of its provisions which are obstructive, wasteful, and injurious to general business interests, and which are not, in any true sense, protective at all; second, that there are items of so-called protective legislation which are either excessive, or misapplied, or are a burden upon industries which are as much entitled to consideration as these which are now protected; and third, that, in the present condition of the country, it is important that a revision of the tariff should be made in the interest of the revenue, and that where duties are too high for revenue, they should be reduced as low as can be done without too great and too sudden a shock to the interests which have hitherto been enjoying benefit from them. A revision of the tariff, keeping these facts in view, might be made, not only with justice, but with great advantage.

The difficulties in the way of such a task are very great. In the first place, as is evident from this concerted presentation of petitions, manufacturers who are, or who think that they are, protected by any one feature of the present tariff, will unite against any change, because they feel—and very justly—that they are perfectly safe so long as the law is untouched, and that when a revision is once begun, absolute safety is no longer to be counted on. In the next place, there is no similarly united sentiment on the part of the business interests to be benefited by a revision. These are only indirectly concerned, and they have little motive and less opportunity for concerted influence. Finally, there is but very languid interest in the matter in Congress, the members of which necessarily reflect the general condition of public opinion. The tariff is not so bad as it was eight or ten years since; there is not a surplus revenue to make reductions obviously safe and easy; the protected industries are unquestionably depressed and in a position to excite sympathy rather than criticism; and the possibility of increasing the revenue or helping trade by reducing duties is one which appears very vague and "visionary" to the average Congressional intellect. The tax on tea and coffee has been cut off, and its restoration, which is practically an indispensable condition to any serious reduction of other duties, will be resisted with great tenacity. The tendency is rather toward "stimulating" trade by steam-ship and railway subsidies than by removing from the laws the provisions which obstruct and embarrass it. Under these circumstances, the work of revision is plainly a very discouraging one, and Mr. Wood's committee will have to push it, not only with great tact and patience, but with a degree of energy, which is not a common characteristic of any of the committees of the present Congress. If they succeed at all, however, it must be by co-operation with the practical business men, who in fact, if not in the sense in which the petitions refer to them, are the best judges of the proper processes. If the committee can elicit any general interest in their work on the part of the class who know, because they have felt, the effect of the errors in the present tariff laws, they may accomplish something, in spite of the obstacles in their way.

INDEPENDENT SENATORS.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is reported to be wandering around the Senate Chamber like an uneasy spirit. He does not know where to light. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Lincoln as a Republican. Of course, this proves nothing, for Stephen J. Field was appointed in the same way; and everybody knows how great a failure he has been. But there is a wide difference between David Davis and one of the Field family. Mr. Justice Field may be a very able person; but he has a way of using his tongue which is exceedingly indiscreet; and this cannot be said of Davis, who is simply dazed. Being on the Supreme Bench, Davis, who is naturally a schemer and a politician, very soon grew uneasy. Some mischievous person put a "bee in his bonnet." He was told that he ought to be President of the United States. So Mr. Justice Davis, who had looked longingly at the arena of politics, and had cursed his stars that his judicial robes prevented him from going down into it for a bout, resigned his commission and stepped down and out just as the Democrats had fixed things so as to put him on the Electoral Commission, with the understanding that he should decide in favor of Tilden as claimant. He was elected to the Senate by the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats. Before this he had often been a willing candidate for a Presidential nomination by Democrats and others. There was no good reason why he should not have been nominated, except that some other man invariably got ahead of him. But Mr. Davis thought that he would stand a better chance if he were not on the Supreme Bench. Accordingly, forgetting that no Senator was ever elected to the Presidency, he went into the Senate. And now that he is there he does not know what to do with himself.

Senator Christiancy and Senator Booth have both been longer in the Senate than Judge Davis has. They know where they belong. It took them some time to find that out, however. Both of these were elected to the Senate as Independents. So was Davis. There was some curiosity manifested when Christiancy came to the Senate from Michigan. He was classed as an "Independent," but nobody knew precisely what that meant. The Senator flirted sedately about the Capitol for a few days, and the correspondents were minute in their accounts of Senator Christiancy, his sayings and doings, and were rife with speculations as to his ultimately "defining his position." One fine day, the Senator from Michigan sauntered into the Republican caucus just as though he had always been used to that sort of thing. He has been there ever since. Senator Booth's case was more aggravated. He had behind him more Democratic votes than Christiancy had. Therefore he wandered around much longer, and was generally more lonesome. He was elected as an Anti-Monopoly candidate. But the Senate did not usually divide on the subject of monopoly and anti-monopoly. When the Republicans went one way and the Democrats another, Booth was left alone, a party by himself. Nevertheless, as an Independent, he was entitled to have his name printed in small caps, while the Republicans were put in roman, and the Democrats were in italics. Of course, this was ridiculous, and Mr. Booth, who is a sensible man, felt uncomfortable in his anomalous position. Men on both sides of the Senate Chamber told him that he "must fish, cut bait, or go ashore." He went ashore. Senator Booth votes with the Republicans.

It is a question of time with Senator Davis. He has succeeded to the sole occupancy of the Independent Party in the Senate. He is certain to gravitate to one side or the other, if we only give him time. He is too heavy a man to hang, like Mohammed's coffin, between heaven and earth forever. But we cannot expect him to hurry in making up his mind where to go. Senator Davis despises a man with fixed opinions. He has not forgotten that there is another Presidential campaign coming, when the Illinois prairies will be all on fire for Davis. He was in a hurry to get off the Bench when he found that otherwise he would be obliged to go into the Electoral conspiracy, as virtuous Jerry Black calls it, and vote one way or another. And when the Butler contest came up in the Senate, Mr. Davis, with "a heap of trouble on his mind," sat up all night to dodge the vote. He had not made up his mind just how an Independent ought to vote. And again, when the Senator was asked, the other day, by a Pottsville person, to give his views concerning a proposed labor and currency convention, he wrote an exceedingly able letter, in which, probably, there were more words to fewer opinions than were ever before put together by any one man. Concerning the labor movement, Mr. Davis, with a fine sense of his Independent position, said that it would be "indelicate" for him to take any part in it. And on the currency question he expressed himself boldly and fearlessly as being in favor of "a sound currency." "Honor," said this gifted Independent, "requires us to keep faith with the public creditors to the last letter of the law, but it also demands that faith shall be kept with the people upon whom falls the burden of national taxation." Now, that is what we call manly and outspoken. More than that: it is Independent.

The two or three personal cases which we have cited illustrate the difficulties which hedge in an Independent. These difficulties are, of course, more conspicuous in a Senator's career than in that of an ordinary citizen. Independent political Associations have an easier course. They only need to ascertain which candidate will give them the most money, and then sell out for cash. This they do with great regularity and discretion. With isolated individuals such a course is impracticable, and the only long-lived independent party we ever heard of was a party of one who voted for himself, alone, for Justice of the Peace, in a Massachussetts town, for forty years. He was unpurchasable and independent. In the United States Senate a man cannot resist the temptation of voting one way or another, even though his vote does affect the main result. A Senator who does abstain from voting under such circumstances is more or less than human.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has broken with his reactionary advisers, given up the notion of governing France without the aid and authority of the Legislature, and accepted a Ministry from the majority party in the Chamber of Deputies. In doing so he has substantially conceded the interpretation which the Republicans put upon the recent elections. He declares, in his Message to the Chambers, that the interests of the country demand that the crisis shall not be renewed; assures them that dissolution is in effect nothing but a supreme consultation before a judge from whom there is no appeal; that it could "not be established as a system of Government;" that he conforms himself to the reply of the country, and that the Chamber of Deputies is henceforth secure against premature dissolution.

There is a completeness about the Marshal's surrender which would be melancholy if it were not so exceedingly ridiculous. He has now done everything which for months he has been declaring that he could not do. He insisted during the campaign that his own duty would only be rendered more difficult with defeat; that he would not surrender to the Radicals, but would govern with the aid of the Senate, and would stand by those who in the crisis had stood by him; which meant that he would keep his Ministers and all the subordinates whom they had appointed to carry on the stubborn fight against the Republic. When a heavy Republican majority was returned, the President undertook to carry out his programme. But his Ministers deserted him. They knew that his notion of ruling without the Chamber of Deputies was an absurd one, and they had no stomach for the consequences. MacMahon then tried the expedient of a colorless Ministry, who should be "outside of politics" and tend simply to "affairs"—that is, who should get a vote of supplies from the Chamber without committing themselves to parliamentary rule. This feeble *ruse* the Chamber met by declaring that it could have no relations with such a Ministry, and, after listening to the Ministers' statements, quietly proceeding to other business. Then the Marshal made a desperate push for a second dissolution, but he could not effect it without the consent of the Senate, and the Senate would not consent. Finally, he seems to have made up his mind that he has arrived "*jusqu'au bout*," and he has taken the course which we have described.

The Ministry which he has accepted is a strong one. M. Dufaure, its chief, though nearly 80, is a vigorous and influential Conservative Republican, of Orleanist antecedents. M. De Marcere, the Minister of the Interior, is a Liberal Republican, and was the leader in the movement to refuse recognition of the recent *ad interim* Cabinet. His speech in the Chamber on proposing the order of the day for this purpose was a very strong statement of Republican doctrine. M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an Englishman, naturalized in France, an ex-Professor, if we are not mistaken, of Oxford, and a man who, like John Lemoinne, brings into French politics something of the sturdy sense and and sustained energy of the English school. M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, is advanced in his ideas, and among the most pronounced of the Republicans. His position is a very important one, and his appointment is calculated to enrage the Clericals. M. De Freycinet is an intimate friend and associate of Gambetta, and was Secretary of War under the latter's brief dictatorship after Sedan.

The character of the Ministry is entirely satisfactory to the Chamber, and it is apparently felt by the Conservatives to be accepted in good faith. The Clerical organs are denouncing it, and the Prefects and Sub-Prefects appointed last Spring are resigning in great numbers. But the danger that the Marshal may, after getting a vote of the budget, throw over the present Ministers, and again resort to violent means to deprive the Republicans of the power which the country has confided to them, is not lost sight of. The Chamber will vote only the four direct taxes—an important but not the major portion of the revenue—and one-sixth of the remainder required. This will keep the Marshal under reasonable restriction. The victory of the Republicans is signal and has been hard-earned. They have richly deserved the confidence which the country has placed in them, and have overcome by their sagacity and firmness dangers which have never before been met in France except by revolution. The events of the last year are of immense value in establishing orderly and free government in the country, and their results constitute a great and permanent contribution to the general cause of constitutional progress in Europe.

MASTER MATTHEW STANLEY.

The American small boy early develops a taste for mercantile pursuits. Beginning with the simple process of barter and exchange, he soon adopts the use of a recognized currency, and opens a shop for the sale of articles of juvenile necessity and luxury—such as tops and stale candy. It is a remarkable fact that the process of barter among small boys leads to a direct diminution of the amount of juvenile wealth in the world. When the small boy exchanges something for something else, he always receives much less than he gives. This fact may be at variance with political economy and mathematics, but it is nevertheless true. Instances have been known of the successive exchange by a series of small boys of a bird-cage in good condition, with the result that the last boy exchanges it for a knife-handle without any blades, after which the bird-cage vanished utterly from human view. There is a mystery here into which philosophers have vainly sought to pry, but it is as yet dense and impenetrable.

The recognized currency in use among the smaller small boys consists of pins. When an enterprising small boy opens a juvenile shop, or organizes a juvenile circus, the price of goods and of admission tickets is calculated in pins. A remarkable steadiness of prices prevails. Ten pins usually secure admission to the best juvenile circus, and an extra charge of five pins is generally made for admission within the circle of reserved ash-boxes. For five pins a small boy can buy a dozen chestnuts, while as many as five grains of blasting powder are sold for fifty pins. From time immemorial this pin currency has circulated in schools, and it is rare that the volume of pins is found to be inadequate to the necessities of trade and the annual moving of the chestnut crop.

The readers of The Times may remember that about a year ago a new teacher assumed charge of the public school at Woodside, Ohio. He brought with him a new scholar named Matthew Stanley, of whom he expressed the highest possible opinion. When any one asked him his opinion on any particular point, he was accustomed to refer them to Master Stanley, remarking at the same time that he did not know exactly what his own opinion was, but that Master Stanley undoubtedly did know. If a boy had been particularly disorderly, the teacher always sent his favorite pupil to beg the boy to be conciliated, and to overlook any failure to meet his views on the part of previous teachers. Thus, it came to pass that the new boy obtained an exceptionally prominent place in the school, although many of the boys insisted that he was a conceited, intriguing, and generally objectionable "little fraud," as they coarsely expressed it.

Now, it so happened that the Woodside school-boys were none of them under 12 years of age, and had consequently outgrown the pin currency. They conducted business solely upon the basis of a nickel currency, and to obtain admission to a juvenile Woodside show, or to buy last year's chestnuts at a juvenile Woodside store, sums calculated exclusively in the one-cent coins of our happy country were required. The boys, as is well known, were not in all respects such as the writers of Sunday-school books delight to glorify, and they exhibited an abnormal thirst for pie and lemonade. These delicacies were procured from the shopkeepers of the town, and, in many instances, upon credit. Unquestionably, the boys ought not to have received credit, but they promised so solemnly that they would pay their debts as soon as they obtained money from home, that the shopkeepers unwisely trusted them, and when Master Stanley entered the school, many of the boys were deeply in debt. As they were obliged to pay a heavy rate of interest, they suffered from a scarcity of money, and were compelled to play with last year's tops and balls, to their great disgust.

One day a large fat boy named Jones, together with two or three companions, discovered half a dozen full papers of pins on the sidewalk, where some unknown person had dropped them. Having in their possession this bonanza of pins, they lamented that the pin currency was no longer recognized. If they could pay their debts in pins, they would be relieved from all embarrassments, and this great truth so filled their minds that they sought out Matthew Stanley, knowing his influence with the teacher, and proposed to him the scheme of remonetizing the pins of their earlier boyhood.

The next day Master Stanley called the boys together at recess and made them a speech. He said that they had agreed to pay their debts, but he reminded them that they had emitted to pledge themselves at the time of contracting their debts that they would not pay them in pins. Hence, he argued that they had a perfect right to resolve that pins should once more be the recognized currency of the school, and that the shopkeepers should be paid in that currency only. It must be confessed that he used language that was far from nice. When a conscientious small boy suggested that grown-up people would call it cheating to pay the shopkeepers in pins, he exclaimed: "Who cares what the grown folks may say?" and added in a lower tone: "Darn the grown folks anyhow!" This forcible argument had a great effect, and it is now understood that a large majority of the boys are in favor of the remonetization of pins, and that unless the teacher interferes, they will carry their project into execution.

While no one supposes that the teacher will permit the boys to do such a foolish and rascally thing, there is a general feeling among all intelligent parents that Master Stanley ought to be suppressed. That he is a nuisance is universally conceded. He not only makes more trouble by his meddlesome habits than any other boy, but the conceited air with which he constantly pretends that he can make the teacher do precisely what he wishes, and that, in fact, he furnishes the latter with all his ideas and opinions, is really insufferable. It is full time for the teacher to cause it to be understood that he can teach school without Master Stanley's assistance, and to send that objectionable boy home, with a note suggesting to his parents his immediate need of a severe spanking.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEE.

The programme for to-day's symphony matinée concert at Steinway Hall, is as follows:

Overture—"Jessonda".....Spohr
Orchestra.
Symphony, C minor, (first time in America,).....Johannes Brahms
Orchestra.
a, "Im Herbst"—op. 17.....R. Frans
b, Air—from "Almira".....G. F. Handel
Mr. A. E. Stoddard.
a, Gavotte.....J. S. Bach
b, Military March.....F. Schubert
(Arranged for Orchestra by Dr. Damrosch.)
Orchestra.
Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Orchestra.

OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Reine Indigo," an opera bouffe by Johann Strauss quite new to local audiences, was brought out at the Lyceum Theatre, yesterday evening, in presence of a numerous audience. Its story, which we need not rehearse in this place, borders more closely upon extravaganza than upon the half-dramatic and half-burlesque material usually dealt with by librettists, and is amusing, mainly, through farcical incidents and personages. Strauss' music is vivacious and fluent, and there is enough of it to make the listener bear with the intermediate dialogues—which are generally exceedingly stupid and, in suggestion, at all events, decidedly vulgar. A lack of balance in the arrangement of the pieces and, it must be said, a want of the novel and well-defined melodies which are essential to the durable popularity of works of this order, are the chief defects of "La Reine Indigo." Three numbers were indeed received with real enthusiasm last night, but they were neither more nor less than settings for voice of the "Blue Danube" waltz, and of two equally well-known dances, the titles of which we cannot now supply with a certainty of correctness. Besides these airs, which were redemanded, some pretty martial *couplets* at the outset of the second act, and the marriage-song assigned to *Fantasca*, and a rather graceful *tyrolienne* in act the third, were applauded yesterday, and some happy bits of orchestral music, such as the little *mélodrame*, with a solo for muted violin, in the first act, were noticed by the attentive listener. The instrumentation of the Vienna composer is bright and sonorous, but the general effect of the opera must be set down as somewhat unsatisfactory. Its representation at the Lyceum called into requisition, on the occasion we write of, the services of Mlle. Aimée, and those of Mlle. Mario, Mlle. Desirée, and MM. Jouard, Legros, and Castel. Although suffering, apparently, from a cold, Mlle. Aimée personated *Fantasca* with her wonted piquancy and grace, and sang her more or less expressive verses with the thoroughly unaffected and yet thoroughly significant manner which gives value to every line and bar allotted to her. Mlle. Mario, who has successfully overcome the *gaucherie* of early performances, did all that could be done with the boy-part of *Janio*. Mlle. Desirée, by comic recklessness and not too-refined fun, diffused considerable merriment as *Montadada*, and M. Jouard was quite as happy as *Romadour*, chief of the eunuchs. "La Reine Indigo" has been put upon the stage with taste and elegance in the matter of dresses—Mlle. Aimée's are a treat to the eye—and the scenery is fresh and appropriate. The opera is produced under the capable supervision of M. Darcy, and M. Alméras, the best conductor Mlle. Aimée has had in years, is at his post of duty, as at the opening of the season.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Won at Last" will have two representations at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

"Le Reine Indigo" will be sung this afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre.

The Theatre Comique will, as usual, give a matinée entertainment to-day.

"Oxygen" will be sung at the Eagle Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

The San Francisco Minstrels will this afternoon hold their usual Saturday levee.

Mr. Robert Heller will give a matinée entertainment at Fifth-Avenue Hall to-day.

The great London Circus will give two performances to-day at Gilmore's Garden.

A representation of "The Three Guardsmen" may be enjoyed this afternoon at Niblo's Theatre.

"The Mother's Secret" will be acted this afternoon and this evening at the Union-Square Theatre.

Mr. Sothern acts twice to-day at the Park Theatre, "Our American Cousin" being the play, afternoon and evening.

Miss Anderson appears in "Guy Mannering," this afternoon, and in "Ingomar" this evening, at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited to-day as usual. Midget Hall and the New American Museum also invite inspection.

This evening's programme of the Brooklyn Philharmonic includes the following numbers: Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Beethoven; Hymn to Music, (Dudley Buck,) St. Cecilia Vocal Society; Concerto, op. 85, for piano and orchestra, (Hummel,) Richard Hoffman, pianist; music from "Manfred," (Schumann,) three solos, (Chopin,) Richard Hoffman; two part songs, St. Cecilia Vocal Society, and three movements from the "Damnation de Faust," (Berlioz.)

SENATOR CONKLING AND JAY GOULD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Tribune* thinks the late speech of Senator Conkling in executive session on the New-York nominations was "one of the most brilliant, eloquent, and able of his life." What has wrought this change in the *Tribune*? Is the eulogy spontaneous, or has it an object? Perhaps the following may be suggestive:

Early in the year 1875 Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator for the State of New-York, argued a case before the Commissioner of Patents, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, the latter then controlled by Jay Gould. In the course of his argument Mr. Conkling said that he would "as soon trust his dinner to a dog as to intrust anything to the custody of Jay Gould."

At that time and during the late war between the telegraph companies, the New-York *Tribune* had no friendly word for Mr. Conkling. But that telegraph war is over. Jay Gould is reported to have assented to peace in hope of securing the favor of the friends of the Western Union Telegraph Company in passing through Congress a bill authorizing the Treasury of the United States to purchase certain lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at $1 25 per acre, for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to pay the United States bonds, with interest, loaned to Jay Gould's company.

With the Government satisfied, Mr. Gould expects to be able to market his Union Pacific stock, now hanging like a mill-stone around his neck. Hon. Roscoe Conkling is one of the counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is now a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, before whom the "Thurman Bill" is pending, which the Union Pacific wish to defeat. Mr. Gould bids for Mr. Conkling's co-operation by opening the editorial columns of his *Tribune* to his support. For the truth of this you can call upon Hon. Roscoe Conkling to disclose the nature of the interview between himself and his constituent Jay Gould, in Washington, during a late visit of Gould on business connected with the Union Pacific Railroad.

CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN

New-York, Friday, Dec. 14, 1877.

REPUDIATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MAINTAINING THE HONOR OF THE STATE—THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND THE GOVERNOR IN OPPOSITION—A SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877.

The New-York capitalists appear to be giving much attention to Tennessee and Virginia "readjusters," while the steady progress of utter repudiation in South Carolina goes on unnoticed. This correspondence, in May last, exposed the adroit game played by the home rulers, by which the bonds were made to rise and fall, through all the points from 50 to 76, and back again from 76 to 50, just as Hampton would pull one string or the Edgefield repudiators tightened the other. The advice then given was to sell at the best price possible and never buy another South Carolina security. The same advice is good to-day. Gov. Hampton, by his recent Message, has delivered himself of an urgent wish to "maintain the honor of the State." He has pulled his string, just as he did last Spring, and the Charleston papers quote bonds at 66. The Legislature in its turn has made all the necessary arrangements to pull the other string. M. W. Gary, of Edgefield, has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate. He is the most ultra repudiationist in the General Assembly, and plays the part of an anti-Hampton man. It is perfectly safe to say that no appropriation for interest will pass the Senate if he can prevent it. Gen. Wallace having been elected Circuit Judge, J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, has been made Speaker of the House of Representatives in opposition to Gov. Hampton's candidate. Sheppard thus vacated the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Memminger, of Charleston, once Jeff Davis' Secretary of the Treasury, by virtue of his financial experience and ability, would naturally have been made Chairman in place of Sheppard. The press and public conceded the place to him, but the repudiationists said no; and Simpson, an up-countryman of very inferior calibre, was elected over Memminger. The same influence defeated Gov. Porter, of Charleston, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and chose rather Mr. Haskell, an extreme man, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee last year. The committee which has been for five months "investigating" the bonds is almost ready to report. Enough is known of its proceedings to warrant the assertion that the committee will report against paying interest on more than a third of the consolidated bonds. So the debt of South Carolina, having once been "readjusted" at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, is to be again "readjusted" by the total repudiation of two-thirds of the "consolidated" bonds.

There are a few Democrats in the House of Representatives who see in this repudiation scheme nothing but dishonesty and ultimate loss to the State. These comprise the Charleston delegation and scattering delegates from the middle section of the State, probably 25 in number. If these choose to exert a proper influence upon the colored Republican members they can easily control legislation, or at least prevent serious mischief. The colored members, being mainly from the low country, are naturally disposed to follow the lead of the Charleston members, and to oppose the desires of the Edgefield and up-country extremists. They would gladly join in defeating this repudiation scheme, even without understanding all the bearings of the question; but the fear of being found accepting the help of Republicans, even to save the honor of the State, will prevent any utilization of the 35 or 40 colored votes in the House by the anti-repudiationists. The report of the State Treasurer shows that the interest now due upon the consolidated bonds amounts to $343,000. There was collected, this year, a 2-mill tax, ostensibly for interest, which produced about $275,000. That amount is in the Treasury, but it has not yet been appropriated to the payment of interest, and as it was not specifically collected for that purpose the Legislature may apply it to any other use. The prediction is ventured that not a dollar will be appropriated for interest even upon such bonds as may be favorably reported upon by the investigating committee. There are enough deficiency warrants now in the hands of Democratic bankers, brokers, and speculators to absorb the whole of the money in the Treasury, and, if used at all, the argument is "that our people should be paid first."

OBITUARY.

JACOB GRAU, MANAGER.

After six or seven years' confinement to his bed, Mr. Jacob Grau, for two decades a well-known *impresario* and theatrical manager, died in his brother's dwelling, in this City, yesterday. He was upward of 60 years of age. Seven years ago, when apparently in robust health, he was stricken down by paralysis. Since that period his existence has literally been a life in death, and his friends—and he had many—doubtless feel that his demise was a happy release from protracted and useless suffering. He had been engaged in operatic and theatrical affairs for quite 20 years. He was a contemporary of Bernard Ullmann, Maurice Strakosch, and Max Maretzek, when these *impresarii* were in their prime, and, like his confrères, he won numerous victories and sustained numerous defeats. Mr. Grau's most memorable achievement was the engagement of Mme. Ristori, who visited this country under his management, and whose triumphs secured for him fame and fortune. At a later day he undertook to rival H. L. Bateman in giving opera-bouffe representations, and, having expended a large sum of money in improving the Lyceum Theatre—then the Théâtre Français—he engaged abroad a very fine opera-bouffe troupe and lost, through lack of patronage, all the profits of Mme. Ristori's tours. At the close of this disastrous season, Mr. Grau started for Europe and there concluded the contract in fulfillment of which Rubinstein and Wieniawski came to the United States. Before its fulfillment was entered upon, however, the manager was prostrated by sickness. He was in Vienna at the time, and it was with great difficulty that he was brought back to New-York, where he has since lain speechless and unable to move. The Rubinstein concerts were given under Mr. Maurice Grau's direction, and a share of the proceeds reverted to Mr. Jacob Grau. The deceased gentleman possessed marked commercial ability, he was a linguist, and a man of refined and commanding presence. He was born, if we are not mistaken, in Austria, and was unmarried.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND COMMISSION.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14.—The State Land Commission, appointed by the last Legislature, has made a final report. It reiterates the charges against Surveyor-General Gardner, previously made public, and refers to the administration of Bost as exhibiting the same lamentable irregularity, extravagance, want of system, and reprehensible carelessness in the management of public moneys. It recommends prompt action against the bondsmen of Bost. It commends the services of Surveyors-General Houghton and Minea. Great frauds are alleged to have been committed in the disposition of State lands by "dummy entries" and mutilation of the act of the Legislature of January, 1870, by which the intent of restricting sales to any one person to 320 acres, was defeated. The mutilation took place during or after the enrollment of the bill, and before it was signed by the Governor. The commission deems any radical change of the land system of the State inexpedient, but recommends a number of amendments in details of the present laws.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Hallihan is ordered to duty in charge of the machinery of the torpedo-boat Intrepid, at the Navy-yard at New-York. Assistant Surgeon James Gardner is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Swatara. Assistant Surgeon F. H. Terrill is detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

Second Lieut. John

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Senator James K. Kelly is talked of for Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon. The election will be held next June.

The Lindsay (Ontario) *Post* says that the earthquake on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, created a "fissure in the earth, across a considerable tract of land, on Armour's Hill, about five miles from Campbellford."

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* regards Stanley Matthews' continuance in the Senate "with humiliation, mortification, and regret," and does not hesitate to say so. It looks upon him as the craziest of all the silver fanatics.

President Seelye has been talking to the Amherst students about finance, and taking strong ground in favor of early resumption, styling the efforts of the anti-resumptionists and silver men in Congress attempts to make something out of nothing.

The Constitution of Mississippi makes all citizens ineligible to hold office who have taken part in duels, either as principals or seconds, and the Jackson *Times* intimates that a number of the officials elected in November have violated the Constitution in this respect.

Two consecutive items in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Thursday read: "Alabama papers are announcing that mignonettes are blooming and strawberries ripe." "In Jacksonville, Fla., the ice last week formed to the thickness, in many places, of a quarter of an inch."

The Xenia (Ohio) *Torchlight* thus quotes a notice to farmers posted up in that locality: "Notice is hereby given that if any farmer arrests a hunter on his farm for any hunting or shooting, and unless said hunter does him some damage, that farmer shall lose 10 times the amount of any damage done by hunting thereon."

Wendell Phillips writes: "I hear Kansas means to send a statue of John Brown to Washington. Glorious! I thank and bless her for her good sense and magnanimity." He advises that Martin Millmore be asked to make it, saying that he "has never made a failure," and "will do even John Brown justice."

The total arrivals and clearances of lake craft at Buffalo, this year, have been 6,848 vessels, against 4,624 in 1876. The aggregate capacity was 3,543,363 tons, against 2,757,986 last year, and 3,259,839 in 1875. The comparatively low rate of freights, however, has prevented very great profit from the increased business.

Col. Lewis D. Campbell expresses a willingness to be elected United States Senator from Ohio, and says that he hasn't been a stockholder in a railroad in the past quarter of a century and never owned a share of bank stock or a Government bond in his life. Moreover, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that he is an outspoken Democrat.

The Osceola (Neb.) *Record* prints this item of news: "Sixteen babies were huddled together on a bed at a dance that occurred lately in Hackberry Precinct, and not one of them was over 13 months old. We hope to be forgiven for saying that we do not believe the 'like of that' could occur anywhere in the United States, outside of Hackberry Precinct."

The Washington *Post* tells the story as a literal fact that a member of Congress told a colored boy who had charge of his room to take a lot of old papers and sell them, and promised him that he should have half of the proceeds. The boy obeyed, and returned with nine cents as gross receipts. The member pocketed five and gave the boy four cents.

MR. BONNER'S GREAT STABLE.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

The black mare May Bird, by George Wilkes, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, has become a member of Mr. Robert Bonner's celebrated stable. She has been on the turf for a number of years, and justly has been regarded as one of the gamest animals that ever trotted down the octolateral line. She has not always gone to the front when she was able to get there, nevertheless she has won some of the hardest-contested races ever witnessed in the country. Her record of 2:21 in harness, 2:19¾ to saddle, is not the full measure of her speed. Weight does not anchor her. On Saturday, Dec. 15, at a season of the year when fast time is out of the question in the cold climate of the New-England States, she won a wagon race at Mystic Park, Boston, and made a record of 2:24½. Yesterday a gentleman said to us: "It is rumored that Mr. Bonner has purchased May Bird as a mate for Music, with the view of making a double team which will eclipse the 2:23 performance of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's team, Small Hopes and Lady Mac, at Fleetwood Park." We replied at the time that we knew nothing of the sale of May Bird, but felt satisfied from what we had seen with our own eyes that it was not necessary for Mr. Bonner to purchase Mr. Walker's mare to make a team which would pull a road wagon in 2:23, that he could, with John Taylor, Music, Moisey, Astoria, Wellesley Boy, Eric, Pocohontas, and Grafton at his command, make several teams which would go from wire to wire in time better than that recorded by Small Hopes and Lady Mac. At a late hour we met Mr. Bonner, and on inquiry learned from him that he had purchased May Bird for $9,500, but not for the purpose of entering into rivalry with Mr. Vanderbilt. His motive was the same which recently induced him to add Centennial, Keen Jim, Lucy Cuyler and others to his collection. He explained that his contest had been with the late Commodore, and that he did not propose to keep up the struggle himself now that the Commodore was in his grave. Whatever rivalry existed must be carried on by the second generation. The inference we drew from his remarks was that his sign, Alley, would drive his horses against the time made by the son of the dead Commodore. He also gave us permission to make public a fact that we had known for nearly two months. During Mr. Bonner's absence in Kentucky, in the last days of September, we visited his farm near Tarrytown, in company with several other gentlemen, and assisted in judging a contest between Music and John Taylor, the former driven by Mr. Alley Bonner. The finish was very close between the two. We held a watch on Music in 2:18¾, and all present at the time considered the performance of John Taylor equally as good. This was a rapid mile for an amateur driver on a three-quarter track. The day was Saturday. On the following Wednesday, Oct. 3, Music and John Taylor were hooked double for the first time in their lives, and Mr. Alley Bonner drove them a full mile to road wagon, on a three-quarter track, in 2:23, which is a much better performance than a mile in the same time on a mile track. After this John Taylor was laid up with a shoe boil, from which he is now fully recovered. This brief statement of facts should be sufficient to convince everybody that it was not necessary for Mr. Robert Bonner to purchase May Bird in order to beat the great double team performance of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. The struggle, next year, for the wagon-team supremacy, will be watched with no little interest by the people of New-York and elsewhere. In this connection it may be interesting to state that it is universally conceded that Mr. Robert Bonner, himself, has made the fastest time to road wagon, at all distances, from a quarter of a mile up to two miles, ever made by any gentleman, namely: Startle, a quarter of a mile, to road wagon, in 0:32½; Dexter, a half-mile, to road wagon, in 1:06½; Dexter, a mile, to road wagon, in 2:21¾, and Lady Palmer and Flatbush Maid, two miles, to road wagon, in 5:01¼. Not one of these achievements, as the annals of the track plainly show, has ever been equaled. By way of conclusion we add that it is Mr. Bonner's opinion that two horses can be harnessed together to beat 2:18.

FROM PALACE TO PRISON.

John F. Flanagan commences his truthful romance of "From Palace to Prison" in No. 7 of the *New-York Weekly*, ready next Monday. Mr. Flanagan is a well-known reporter for some of our leading daily papers, and has only woven a story of *facts* which are daily occurring, giving a true history of such men as Morton, Case, Tweed, and a host of others who are now being boarded free by the State.—*Exchange.*

Thousands of men have their eyes turned toward Wall-street. The enterprising American is a natural speculator. He is venturesome, bold, and usually shrewd in his operations. But speculators need to employ brokers who are experienced and honest. We can unreservedly recommend Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall-street. Send for their "Financial Report" before making any investments.—*New-York World.*

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A Campaign Slander.

When Dr. R. V. PIERCE was a candidate for State Senator his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

The following is from the Buffalo *Commercial* of Oct. 23, 1877:

"Hardly a dozen years ago he [Dr. PIERCE] came here a young and unknown man, almost friendless, with no capital except his own manhood, which, however, included plenty of brains and pluck, indomitable perseverance, and inborn uprightness. Capital enough for any young man in this progressive country, if only he has good health and habits as well. He had all these great natural advantages and one thing more—an excellent education. He had studied medicine and been regularly licensed to practice as a physician. But he was still a student, fond of investigation and experiment. He discovered, or invented, important remedial agencies or compounds. Not choosing to wait wearily for the sick and suffering to find out (without anybody to tell them) that he could do them good, he advertised his medicines and invited the whole profession, of every school, to examine and pronounce judgment upon his formulas. He advertised liberally, profusely, but with extraordinary shrewdness, and with a method which is in itself a lesson to all who seek business by that perfectly legitimate means. His success has been something marvelous—so great, indeed, that it must be due to intrinsic merit in the articles he sells more even than to his unparalleled skill in the use of printer's ink. The present writer once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. PIERCE'S medicines. He said they were in fact genuine medicines—such compounds as every good physician would prescribe for the diseases which they were advertised to cure. Of course, they cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides there was the doctor's fee saved. Moreover, buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, having perfect apparatus for purifying and compounding the mixture, he could not only get better articles in the first place, but present the medicine in better form and cheaper than the same mixture could possibly be obtained from any other source.

It may be thought that all this having reference to Dr. PIERCE'S private business has no point whatever when considered in connection with the proper qualifications of a candidate for the Senate. Perhaps. But it is the fashion now, and will be for a fortnight more, with sundry journals, to make sneering allusions to this very matter. After that brief period, they will be quite ready to go on doing his work as before, and as always before, to speak of him as a great public benefactor."—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

CROMWELL—SHELLEY.—On Dec. 12, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., ALBERT CROMWELL to IDA J. SHELLEY, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

DARWIN—SEDGWICK.—On Nov. 29, 1877, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, London, by Rev. G. H. Blunt, Rector of Chelsea, WILLIAM ERASMUS, eldest son of Charles Darwin, F. R. S., to SARA PRICE ASHBURNER, second daughter of the late Theodore Sedgwick, of New-York.

GARRISON—UTTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother, at Glenwood on Hudson, by Rev. Henry M. Sanders, JAMES M. GARRISON, of Waterloo, N. Y., to EMMA E. UTTER.

JOHNSON—PRICE.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. J. F. Elder, Dr. RUSSELL H. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, to GRACE RIA, daughter of Wm. M. Price, of this City.

NEWELL—HODENPYL.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877, by Rev. R. B. Kelsey, ALBERT W. NEWELL, of New-York, to LIZZIE HODENPYL, eldest daughter of A. J. G. Hodenpyl, Esq., of Brooklyn.

OSGOOD—ARQUIT.—At Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 12, 1877, by Rev. Eugene De Normandie, assisted by Rev. A. S. Nickerson, FRANK H. OSGOOD, of Charlestown, to GEORGIE B. ARQUIT, of Brooklyn. No cards.

REID—CLARKE.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, assisted by Rev. George S. Chambers, JULIE H. REID to MARY I. CLARKE, both of this City.

UPDIKE—ONDERDONK.—At Flower Hill, (near Roslyn,) Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877, by Rev. William E. Davis, of the Reformed Church, Manhasset, EDWARD L. UPDIKE, of Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y., to MARIA H., daughter of Adrian Onderdonk.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—At Orange, N. J., on Dec. 12, JUSTINA BLACKWELL, wife of A. Welling Belknap and daughter of the late Alexander N. Bleecker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Reece M. Oberteuffer, No. 41 West 22d-st., on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 1:30 P. M.

CARROLL.—At Florence, Italy, on Monday, Nov. 26, of pneumonia, MARY CASWELL, wife of Prof. Chas. Carroll and daughter of the late Nathan Caswell.

CILLEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, Mrs. FRANCES S. CILLEY, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Nicholas L. Cort, No. 67 West 48th-st., on Sunday, 16th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

CROSBY.—In Croton Falls, on Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877, ABIGAIL CROSBY, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—In New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 6, Miss MARY E. EDWARDS, for many years Principal of "The Misses Edwards' School for Young Ladies."

Funeral on Dec. 10.

GEISSENHAINER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 11, 1877, WILLIAM H. GEISSENHAINER, in his 35th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, George G. Kip, No. 371 Lexington av., on Saturday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

GRANNIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, GEORGE B. GRANNISS, aged 79 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Saviour, Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

HOWARD.—On Dec. 11, JAMES C. HOWARD, of this City, aged 40 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, in Randolph, Mass., on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 14, ALVIN THOMPSON, son of Henry R. and Emma Pendleton King, aged 4 months and 26 days.

LIBBY.—At her residence, No. 23 East 48th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, MARY C., wife of Wm. H. Libby and daughter of the late Perrin Burdick. Funeral Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends will oblige by not sending flowers.

NEWTON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, AUGUSTUS T. NEWTON, of the City of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 41 years 7 months and 2 days.

Funeral Saturday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PROVOOST.—On Thursday, 13th, JOHN H., son of Mary H. and the late George Provoost.

Funeral on Sunday, 16th, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his uncle, John Haviland, Rye Neck.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1877, LAWRENCE H. TAYLOR.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 West 46th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

WATKINS.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1877, CYNTHIA H. SHIELDS, wife of Lewis S. Watkins.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 484 Lexington-av., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship China, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 8 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Cimbria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 8 A. M., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship California, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown. The steam-ships Nevada, China, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Dec. 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York Dec. 20. The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, leave New-York Dec. 20. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 18. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 31. THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1877.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ASSOCIATION HALL on MONDAY EVENING, 17th December, at 8 o'clock, in behalf of the
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do.....71⅜
do.....71½
do.....71¾
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300 do.....49⅜
300 do.....49⅜
300 do.....49⅝
200 do.....49⅝
300 do.....49⅞
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do.....35⅞
do.....s3. 36
do.....36
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do.....49⅜
do.....49⅝
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Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

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For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
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CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19

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Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

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FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Saturday noon, Dec. 15
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUDEMANN, Wed'day, Jan. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
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Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
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These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
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COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

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SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Tu., Dec. 20.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,363 tons, Comstock.....Thursday, Jan. 3.

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will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878, Steam-ships from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., calling at St. Augustine, every alternate Tuesday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Saturday previous.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of HARDING & BASSETT, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and either partner is hereby authorized to settle the accounts of said firm in liquidation of their liabilities.

MEDWAY, Mass., Dec. 10, 1877.

A. S. HARDING,
O. M. BASSETT.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day formed a copartnership in the Straw Goods Business, at Medway, under the firm name of A. S. HARDING & SON.

MEDWAY, Mass., Dec. 10, 1877.

A. S. HARDING,
E. A. HARDING.

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On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

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For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 7 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western and Northern Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION } $5.
TICKETS }

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, GEO. L. CONNOR,
Agents. G. P. A.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.
Elegant steamers C. VIBBARD and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily, (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets sold at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at 363 B'way.
PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.
Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT

Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—

Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer,

Will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, and SATURDAY, Dec. 15, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., at

NO. 10 UNION-SQUARE,

The magnificent collection of real Dresden, Sèvres, and Imperial Berlin Porcelain, Japanese Bronzes, Enamels, and Curios, French and Dutch Pottery, rare pieces of Vieux Nevers Faience, complete CHINA DINNER SETS, Tea Sets, Fruit Plates, &c.

This collection is consigned to Messrs. HERMAN TROST & CO., and will be sold, by their order, without reserve.

P. S. These articles are specially adapted for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS' GIFTS.

JNO. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JNO. H. DRAPER & CO.,

At their Branch Store, Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d-st.
EXHIBITION DEC. 19.
DAY AND EVENING.
ORIENTAL BRONZES AND CLOISONNE SALE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 2 O'CLOCK P. M. each day.
By Order of the Importers,
UNRESERVED SALE
Elegant collection of PEKING CLOISONNE ENAMELS, Inlaid Japanese Bronzes, Chinese Antique Bronzes, Japanese and Chinese Umbrella and Flower Stands, General Assortment of Bric-a-Brac.

Collectors are especially invited to examine these goods, as the catalogue contains rare and valuable articles exhibited for the first time.

JNO. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JNO. H. DRAPER & CO.,

TUESDAY, Dec. 18,
At 2 o'clock P. M.,

At their branch store, Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d-st., by order of a leading importing house,

BRONZES, CLOCKS, AND
FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the holidays.

SALE UNRESERVED.

SIXTH DAY.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION,
2 P. M., SHARP TO-DAY
JAPANESE ART TREASURES,
DOYLE'S COLLECTION,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.,
And each day this week.
FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

Latest Silk Novelties From Paris and Lyons

JUST RECEIVED
DAMASSE, FACONNE, BROCATELLE,
DAMASSE POMPADOUR,
VELOUR FACONNE AND CISELE.
ALSO
CACHEMIRE IMPERATRICE,
AN ELEGANT, HEAVY-CORDED FABRIC
FOR FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.
Armure Grain de Poudre, &c.,
ALTOGETHER FORMING A COLLECTION OF
Dress Silks and Brocaded Velvets,
IN THE LAST PARISIAN STYLES,
ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY WEAR.

PRICES MODERATE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FINE FURS

M. MAHLER,
Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 1,157 Broadway, Near 27th-st.,
Offers during the next 30 days to the public a large and elegant assortment of

FINE FANCY FURS,

in which he is not excelled by any one, and presents extraordinary inducements to purchasers, viz.:

LADIES' SEAL MUFFS.....$8 00
LADIES' AND MISSES' SEAL CAPS.....2 50
MISSES' CHINCHILLA SETS.....from 6 00 to $10
MISSES' ROYAL ERMINE SETS.....7 00

FUR TRIMMINGS, astoundingly reasonable in price.
REAL CHINCHILLA TRIMMING, $2 to $3 per yard.
SEAL SACQUES AND SILK CIRCULARS, (seamless,)
in great variety and at exceedingly low prices.
SEAL SACQUES lengthened and remodeled at prices which challenge competition.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX, PARIS.—THE

well-known and celebrated dress-making establishment of Mme. ROGER, by appointment to several foreign courts, formerly 4 Rue Mogador, has removed from the 1st September, 1876, to 47 Boulevard Haussmann.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 49TH-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and at the EVEN-SONG at 7:45.

Next sermon in the course to young women. Subject—"Woman in Society."

ADVENT LECTURES.—REV. JOHN COTTON

SMITH, D. D., will deliver the third lecture in the course on "The Religious Aspects of the Eastern Question" in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., Sunday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Subject: "Christendom and the Eastern Question."

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—THE

regular quarterly Temperance Love Feast and Experience Meeting, Cooper Institute, Sunday at 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome. Five-cent collection at the door to meet expenses.

N. W. CADY, President.
J. B. CONKLIN, Corresponding Secretary.

AT GRAND UNION HALL, NO. 451 7TH-

av., near 34th-st.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Preaching by John R. Carper, at 3:00 P. M. Gospel Temperance meeting at 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Wm. Humpstone. Singing by W. W. Bentley. Singers wanted for the chorus choir.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., COR-

ner of 18th-st., Union Gospel Services.—Rev. Samuel Colcord speaks at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Subject—"The Trial of Mr. Frothingham's Religious Beliefs." Singing by Charles L. Gunn and the great new choir. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST

Episcopal Church, Rev. James M. King, D. D., Pastor, Morning subject: "Followers of God." Evening—"Can the Ethiopian Change His Skin." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Stranger's invited.

AT SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH,

between 2d and 3d avs., preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. John E. Cookman, D. D. Ushers will seat strangers. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor, Dr. Hall of Philadelphia, will preach Sunday morning and evening, services commencing at 10:30 and 7:30. Subject for morning, "Christ's Large Compassion." Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Church.—Sunday, Dec. 16, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening topic—"The Refuge of Lies." Interesting services every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All invited.

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,

—Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture Tuesday evening. Prayer-meeting Friday evening. All are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER

A 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach Sunday, Dec. 16, 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Evening seats are free. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF

Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. A. D. Adams will preach next Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV.

and 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, will preach on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 11 A. M. and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CITY MISSION ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIF-

ty-first anniversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st. Rev. L. D. Bevan, Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Rev. Dr. John Hall, and others will be present at the services. L. E. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNI-

VERSALIST Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor; Sunday morning at 11, Advent Sermon—"Jesus Christ as a Teacher of this Generation." Evening, at 7:45, "Thoughts for To-morrow." Wednesday evening, third Dime Entertainment—Illustrated Lecture, by Rev. E. C. Sweetser, and music.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST.,

between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Evening subject—"Christ the Deliverer—The Labor Question." Sunday-school, 2:30. Bible class, 3. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., of Brooklyn; and at 7:45 P. M., by Rev. G. G. Earey. Subject—"The Divine—Human." All are welcome.

CHARLES-STREET UNITED PRESBYTER-

ian Church, between Waverley-place and 4th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. W. J. Gillespie, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH-

av., above 45th-st., Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, Rector.—The Presiding Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Smith, will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of the Seminary, at 4 P. M.

CH. SIMS WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE,

(so popular in other cities,) "My Neighbor and I" at the Washington-Square Methodist Episcopal Church on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst. Tickets, 25 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTE-

rian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, 16th inst., at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-

st., Rev. Dr. Herr, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. W. L. Kolb; in evening by the Pastor. Baptism after evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 58TH-

st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M. Evening service in the new chapel on 57th-st. at 7:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,

5th-av., corner of 48th-st.—Rev. W. R. Davis will preach on Sabbath, 16th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-

av., and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—BISHOP SNOW,

the Restorer, will preach in the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Everlasting Kingdom of God; Its Nature and Location."

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPIS-

copal Church, west of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield. Morning—"Divine Revelations." Evening—"Ought the Excise Law to be Enforced Against a Divided Public Sentiment?" All friends and opponents of the law cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO.

155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Gifts for Christmas for 400 children are earnestly solicited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RE-

conciliation, No. 242 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widdemer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-

st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30 by Rev. J. Johns. Subjects—Morning: "The White Stone;" evening, "Ephraim Bemoaning Himself." Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-

av. and 11th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison-av. and 55th-st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR

4th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. William T. Egbert, will deliver the fifth in a course of sermons on "Our Social Duties" in the evening.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

corner 125th-st. and Madison-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Ramsay, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday lecture and Friday prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. Thos. Park will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. G. Fitzgerald at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,

corner of 57th-st.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject, morning—"Personal Christianity as an Incarnation." Evening—"Speculative Questions versus Individual Duty." Communion at morning service. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. All invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Lecture and Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45. Strangers welcome to all services.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH, CORNER

Madison-av. and 24th-st.—On Sabbath afternoons, at 4 o'clock, a course of lectures by the Pastor, Dr. Tucker, on "Inspiration and the Structure of the Bible." A cordial invitation to all who are interested in the subject.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-

Street Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Hours of public worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

RUMORS REGARDING THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE MAYOR—THE TAMMANY ALDERMEN REQUEST THE REMOVAL OF POLICE COMMISSIONER ERHARDT.

Mayor Ely was absent from his office during the greater part of yesterday. It is said that he was engaged in consulting with some of his friends in regard to the present aspect of the Excise question. A number of saloon-keepers, failing to see him, consulted with members of the Common Council as to what should be done to stop the raids now being made, and a few of the Tammany City Fathers held a caucus on the subject. All sorts of rumors were circulated as to the course that would be pursued by the Mayor. It was stated that he would remove Police Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, and would send for Gen. Smith to resume the Presidency of the board, and that he was making the necessary preparations for that purpose. But nobody seemed to know who he would appoint to fill the vacancies. It was, however, generally agreed that he would soon take action in the matter, provided he found his way clear. In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Purroy offered several preambles and resolutions, reciting that the Police Commissioners, under a law enacted as long ago as 1857, had begun a sudden and unexpected raid upon the retail liquor-dealers of this city, in utter disregard of the fact that many of these dealers had, in good faith, paid their license money, and held receipts therefor, and that the injustice done to the liquor-dealers has been so flagrant as to call forth from the highest criminal Judge of this City well-merited condemnation of the officials concerned. The resolutions next state that Commissioner Erhardt is, by reason of his shrewdness and energy, the controlling power in the Police Board; that he is mainly responsible for the present spasmodic Police raids, and that the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen should appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Mayor, and convey to him their conviction that the present Excise troubles may be settled, and the efficiency and harmony of the police service improved, if he would nominate any respectable Democrat of this City to succeed Commissioner Erhardt, whose term of office expired in April last; and at the same time to convey to the Mayor the assurance that the board is now ready to promptly confirm any such nomination. After the resolutions were read, Mr. Purroy said that they ought to be adopted at once, as the Mayor was then in the building, and the committee, when appointed, could wait upon him. The resolutions he had presented truly stated that Mr. Erhardt controlled the Police Board. For his part, he would say that he would never vote for a Republican for Police Commissioner.

An animated debate followed, during which Mr. Cowing said that the Police Department was simply performing its duty in enforcing the law as they found it. The resolution was then carried by a vote of 16 to 6, after which Aldermen Purroy, Keenan, and Sauer were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor. The board then took a brief recess. When the committee had reached the Mayor's office they found that the Mayor was absent. His Secretary, Mr. Vanderpoel, stated that he was in the building, and sent a messenger for him, but the latter could not find him, and the committee came to the conclusion that he had suddenly left for the day. Police Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols were in the office waiting to see the Mayor when the committee entered it. After remaining for some time without seeing him, the committee returned to the Aldermanic Chamber and made a report, through Mr. Purroy, that they were unable to find the Mayor. Mr. Purroy said that the committee would wait upon him so-day.

EXCISE NOTES.

About 200 licenses—all but three of them beer licenses—were granted yesterday by the Excise Board.

Yesterday 10 liquor-dealers were held for trial at the Tombs, four at Jefferson Market, and 25 at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court.

The Corporation Counsel has not yet given an opinion as to whether the Mayor has power to remove the Excise Commissioners. It is claimed that as the Commissioners are County Officers they can only be removed by the Governor, as in the case of Sheriffs. Some lawyers have been consulted on the subject, but they stated that until the Court of Appeals has passed upon the Excise question no positive opinion could be given on the power of the Mayor to remove the Commissioners.

Enrico and Anthony Bacigalupo, who were committed by Police-Justice Morgan for alleged violation of the Excise law, applied to Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained writs of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of their imprisonment, they claiming to be innocent of the charges. The proceedings whereby James S. Kelly, of the Centennial Hotel, and Edward A. Thompson, a restaurant-keeper, seek to compel the Excise Board to give them licenses, were postponed until Tuesday next by Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas.

On Thursday the Grand Jury found an indictment for violation of the Excise law against William Dugan, who keeps a song and dance-house at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets. The nature of the performances in this place had an injurious effect on the mission carried on by Jerry McAuley, and on complaint of Dr. Crosby's society proceedings were instituted. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for trial to-day next. Assistant District Attorney Russell also called the cases of William Welsh and Edward Burke, No. 157 Clinton-street; George Know, of No. 117 Roosevelt-street; and William J. Norton and John Murphy, of No. 114 Roosevelt-street, and announced that they would be tried on Tuesday next without fail.

DOES DEATH END ALL?

THE INFLUENTIAL AND AUTOMATIC PRINCIPLES IN THE BRAIN—THE SOUL EXTERNAL TO IT AND NOT INVOLVED IN ITS DESTRUCTION—LECTURE BY REV. MR. COOK, OF BOSTON.

"Does Death End All?" was the subject of the lecture delivered last evening at Association Hall by Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, but all the earlier portion of his discourse was, perhaps, more strictly belonging to his lecture of last week, entitled "Life or Mechanism—Which?" The attendance at Association Hall was very large, and the lecture, which occupied more than two hours in delivery, was listened to with unwearied attention. Mr. Cook opened his discourse with a consideration of the influential and automatic principles in animal life. He showed that if the upper two-thirds of the brain of a frog, a fish, a rabbit, or a pigeon were removed, all power of volition would be gone. The frog or fish would swim if thrown into the water, the rabbit would run and the pigeon would fly if stimulated, but without being stimulated from outside they would remain inert, and would even perish beside their food. The influential principle of the brain being gone, the automatic would not move them into activity, and upon these two principles much depended, he said, of the proof that the soul was external to the body. Now, both the influential and automatic parts of the brain were matter. Matter could not originate force, although it could transmit it, and therefore behind the matter there must be something else. The adequate cause of every change was the biogen, or life principle, and behind that was a great co-ordinating force. Applying his argument to the human brain, he showed that, physiologically, there was no difference between the influential portion of it and the automatic. Both, as matter, could not initiate motion. Within the whole range of human experience the only thing that could produce it was will. If they would bring out soul, they must put in soul; if they would bring out a great co-ordinating force, they must put in a great co-ordinating force, for in every instance the involution should equal the evolution. That was the test ground on the sternest grindstone of scientific method. Again, Mr. Cook showed that as the destruction of the harp did not involve the cessation of existence in the harper, so the destruction of the brain did not imply the death of the soul, which was external to and independent of our physical mechanism. Physiology, by physiological argument, had proved that the soul was external. Did death, then, end all? This question the lecturer answered negatively, without, however, going into a discussion of the full theme of immortality. Concerning the relation of religion with science, there was, he said, no good theology which did not teach the scientific method, and teach by it; that there was no good school which did not teach the scientific method, because it was its own. The lecturer also alluded briefly to the way which the natural argument in favor of immortality had been strengthened by microscopical research.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The annual business meeting of Plymouth Church was held last evening. Deacon Hutchinson presided. The clerk reported 2,545 members, including 1,611 women. Treasurer White reported that the collections for the year had been $6,086 89. The receipts were $6,551 75, and the expenditures $6,375 34. The balance in his hands is $318 22, with an overdrawn draft of $765 38. The Committee on the Brooklyn Fire reported that they had received from the church $1,000 79, of which they had paid to the families who belonged to the church or its missions, $230 73, turning over $500 to the Citizens' Relief Committee, leaving a balance of $270 06 still on hand. This balance was ordered to be turned over to the Treasurer of the church to be applied to the relief of sufferers by the fire during the present Winter. Thomas G. Shearman, Chairman of the Committee on Church Work, reported that the church had unanimously given its Pastor leave of absence for six weeks, for the purpose of enabling him to visit and lecture in towns and cities in the Western States. The cordiality of his reception there was proof of "the evidences of general sympathy and confidence," Mr. Shearman said, "greatly encouraged the church, which is so closely identified with its Pastor, and feels every honor paid him, and every slight cast upon him, as keenly as if it were done to the church itself." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas G. Tilney, Clerk; S. V. White, Treasurer; Messrs. Wheelock, Hawkins, and Richardson, Deacons; Mrs. Halliday and Mrs. Moody, Deaconesses; Members of the Examining Committee, Isaac Signor and G. W. Brush; Assistant Clerk, Henry Ward Beecher Howard; Members of Music Committee, Messrs. Whitney and R. W. Raymond; Committee on Church Work, G. T. Christiansen, A. Storrs, R. W. Ropes, T. G. Shearman, H. A. Richardson, and E. J. Ovington. T. G. Shearman resigned from the Examining Committee, and Mr. S. V. White was elected to fill the vacancy.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

PREPARING FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING—EXPLODING THE VISIONARY STORY OF THE TRIBUNE.

In the gradual change from the old generation to the new, the youthful members of society become responsible for all the improvements in important institutions. Following this axiom, the young men of the Union League Club have introduced many improvements in that body, and with the new year they propose to make still further innovations upon the established form of governing the club. The change of the restaurant in the club-house, two years ago, from the ground floor to an upper story, created a sensation bordering upon a revolution. The old gentlemen, without stopping to consider the advantages or disadvantages of the proposed change, shouted "Young America's whims," and declared that they would not eat their meals on any but the ground floor. The young men, although in the majority, wisely granted their seniors the rights which they claimed, and reserved several rooms on the second floor for their accommodation, but removed the restaurant to the upper floor, and transferred the club library to its place. It was not long before the old gentlemen quietly ascended to the restaurant proper to take their breakfast, and now nobody occupies the dining-rooms on the first floor. A meeting of the club was held on Thursday night, at which, according to established usages, a Committee on Nominations of Officers for the ensuing year was elected. As usual, there were two sides to the choice, one representing the young men, and the other the older members of the club. The young men were, and are, in favor of some important changes in the membership of the House Committee, and having secured a representation, put forth the following ticket for the Nominating Committee: Hon. E. D. Morgan, John Sloane, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, Joseph E. Gay, Alderman Henry E Howland, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Edwin M. Felt.

The old men had previously agreed upon another ticket, headed by District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps. Two days previous to the meeting, Mr. Phelps sent a letter to the club addressed to Mr. Charles Watrous, announcing his determination not to run, and the party nominating have had ample time to put forth a successor, had they chosen to do so. They did not do so, however, and the young men's ticket was elected by a large majority. There were 313 votes cast, of which 310 were in favor of the Morgan ticket. The *Tribune*, in a report of the meeting yesterday, falsely stated that the issue taken was a political one, in which the "Conklingites" were arrayed on one side and the Administration Republicans on the other. It further stated that there were less than 200 members present, with the view probably, of showing that an advantage had been taken by what it styles "the Conkling movement" to shove through a ticket for a Nominating Committee in the absence of its opponents. The foregoing figures show that the attendance was larger than it has ever been at a meeting since the war, and besides, it is well known that there were many members present who refrained from voting from motives of indifference. The question of politics was not considered in making the nominations, and there were, perhaps, as many "Conklingites" as "Administration" Republicans in favor of the ticket elected, and although there may be an "opposition ticket" put forth on the night of the election, it will be nominated upon grounds of "club management," and not at all biased by partisan principles.

MRS. SOUIAT TO BE BURIED IN GREEN-WOOD.

The body of Mrs. Mary Bell, or Mrs. M. Souiat—the latter said to be her real name—remained at the Morgue last night, awaiting interment. It was the intention of the authorities at Bellevue Hospital to have removed the body to the Potters' Field last evening, but an order was given countermanding the removal. A Mrs. Bishop, the lady who, some time ago, had the remains of her husband exhumed and an analysis made of the contents of the viscera, under the belief that some of his relatives had administered poison to him, and who, on a recent occasion, interested herself in procuring the interment of Mrs. Gleason, a former belle of this City, who died in indigent circumstances, visited the Morgue last evening and expressed her willingness to take charge of the burial of Mrs. Souiat. She stated that she did not know the deceased, nor anything of her previous history save what was published in the newspapers, but nevertheless she would send an undertaker to take charge of the body, and have the remains interred in her family lot in Green-Wood. Nothing has been heard from the family of the deceased in reply to the telegram sent them by Dr. Easton, the physician who attended Mrs. Soulat in her last illness.

ANOTHER INSURANCE RECEIVER.

On the application of Theodore Arnold, the counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of Adolph Schalk against the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company, Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order appointing Peter Amerman the Receiver of the company named. The suit is a friendly one, and is brought in accordance with the wishes of the Directors of the company. It seems that about two months ago the Insurance Department made an examination of the affairs of the company and discovered that its capital had been impaired to the amount of $120,000, the capital stock being $200,000. The Superintendent of the department notified the company to make good the deficit within 60 days. The company was unable to comply with this, however, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held about the beginning of the present month, it was resolved to go into liquidation, reinsure the risks of the company, and have Mr. Amerman appointed Receiver. The risks have been reinsured in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Edward Gallon to John Parr, and Jacob F. Miller to Louis C. Washner.

A meeting of the majority of the creditors of J. & N. McEwen, the manufacturers of paper hangings who failed a few days ago, was held in the office of their Assignee, E. Y. Bell, yesterday. E. J. Dunning, Jr., the principal creditor, presided. The Assignee showed the debts to be between $19,000 and $20,000. The creditors agreed to settle for 60 cents on the dollar, to be paid in notes maturing in 9, 12, and 15 months, and authorized the firm to continue its business.

S. M. Bixby & Co., the well-known manufacturers of blacking, whose factory is at No. 147 Washington-street, suspended yesterday. The liabilities are reported to be $145,000, and the assets about $94,000. A TIMES reporter called last evening on Mr. Samuel M. Bixby, the senior member of the firm, at his residence in Fordham, to ascertain the circumstances which led to the suspension of the firm, but that gentleman declined to make any statement further than that he and his copartners hoped to resume business soon, after arriving at a satisfactory understanding with their creditors. He refused to give the figures of the liabilities and assets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Among the instruments conveying New-York City property, which were filed for record in the Register's Office yesterday, was one which is worthy of more than a passing notice. S. U. Caldwell transferred, for the nominal consideration of $1, to William H. Vanderbilt, the valuable piece of property, 25x100, on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, and the lot adjoining on the rear, on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25x100.5, and Robert Lenox Kennedy, for the residuary legatees of John C. Green, filed a deed yesterday, involving a gift of $100,000 to the Board of Home Missions, for the Presbyterian Church. The items are as follows: One note, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $50,000; two bonds, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $20,000; 30 bonds, Thomas Iron Company of Pennsylvania, $30,000.

A LOAN EXHIBITION IN BROOKLYN.

While New-York is carrying on a "Loan Exhibition of Art," the members of Dr. Cuyler's Church are busy in preparing for a similar display in Brooklyn, to be opened on the 18th inst. Many of the finest pictures, bronzes, and specimens of china in the city have already been secured. There will be a large collection of the paintings of Mr. F. A. Bridgman, in whom Lafayette-Avenue Church takes a just pride as one of their own members, who has won a wide reputation.

Mr. Calverley, the sculptor, who executed the bust of Greeley at Green-Wood, is preparing a medallion likeness of Dr. Cuyler for the exhibition. A painting owned by Napoleon I., and also an original portrait of King William III., (presented by him to the ancestor of a Brooklyn family,) will be among the curiosities displayed.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

George Jerome, of Detroit, and J. N. H. Patrick, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry C. Potter, General Manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, and Mayor Philip Becker, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, and Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts; United States District Attorney Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Milo Goodrich, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK

We have received $5 from "A. H. C." for the disabled clergyman.

Hon. Ebenezer D. Bassett, ex-United States Minister to Hayti, and family, arrived yesterday per steam-ship Atlas, from Port au Prince, Hayti, and is at his home in New-Haven.

The next lecture in the free course of lectures for the people at the Cooper Union will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Suffrage in Cities," by Simon Sterne.

The American Museum of Natural History, which is to be formally opened by President Hayes on the 21st inst., was opened for the private inspection of a few guests yesterday afternoon.

Among the payments made from the City Treasury yesterday was the sum of $113,792 50 to the Bureau of Elections, being the amount of expenses incurred by the bureau during the recent election.

One of the patches on the boiler of the Sylvan Grove gave way off One Hundred and Nineteenth-street yesterday morning, and the cabins were filled with steam. The frightened passengers were transferred to the Shady Side.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the next concert of Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which will take place on Friday next, Dec. 21. These concerts have thus far been very successful.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society, the leading organization of the kind in the country, will observe its fifty-first anniversary to-morrow evening in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street.

The engine and other parts of the machinery of the steam-boat C. H. Northam, which was burned, with loss of life, on the East River recently, are still sound, and they will be used in the boat which is to be built to take the place of the Northam.

The mails which were to have come to this port from Bremen and Southampton on the North German Lloyds' steamer America, which met with a disaster in the British Channel, were dispatched about a week later on the steamer Oder, now due here.

Mr. James A. Van Nostrand has presented a large, full-toned bell, weighing 500 pounds, to the Commissioners of the Fishkill (Putnam County) Rural Cemetery. The bell was cast in Meneely & Kimberly's Troy Foundry, and it is appropriately inscribed.

There will be an exhibition of Italian Fantoccini for the children at the fair of the Church of the Holy Trinity this afternoon, and in the evening most of the articles displayed, which have not been sold during the week, will be disposed of by auction, for this is the last day of the fair.

At the annual election of officers of the New-York Caledonian Club for 1878 the following were elected: Chief, G. G. Nicholson; First Chieftain, G. T. Addison; Second Chieftain, James A. Craig; Third Chieftain, George Mitchell, Jr.; Fourth Chieftain, James Warnock; Fifth Chieftain, Walter Brown.

George Edgar Montgomery lectured in Science Hall, before the Manhattan Liberal Club, last night, on "The Poetry of the Future." Mythology and theology, according to Mr. Montgomery, are the two leading features of the poetry of the past. The poetry of the future, in his opinion, will throw off such shackles.

At the recent election of Alma Lodge No. 728, F. and A. M., the following officers were chosen: William Delamater, M.; Heywood Prince, S. W.; George C. Corry, J. W.; George H. Toop, Treasurer; F. J. Vogell, Secretary; E. P. Whitcomb, Joseph Davidson, George W. Schoonmaker, Trustees; Joseph H. Hutchinson, S. D.; E. S. Bisland, J. D.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Ring Frauds held a brief session yesterday. Mr. Cole stated that he had summoned two witnesses, but they were not present. The examination was then adjourned until Tuesday next, when Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. Henry F. Tainter are to be examined. Mr. Cole said that the investigation would probably be finished on that day.

The sale of Japanese articles was continued in Clinton Hall yesterday. The prices were as low as on Thursday. About 200 lots were disposed of, beginning with some fine pieces of Seto porcelain and closing with several exquisite specimens of metal Shippo ware. A pair of Kin-Kozen ware vases, decorated, brought $37 50. Some small articles brought prices as low as $3 and $4.

Mayor Ely has appointed the following persons as a committee to unite with himself in conferring with the Police Commissioners in regard to the removal of snow and ice from the streets during the present Winter: Dr. Samuel Hall, of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company; J. W. Foshay, President of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company; Theron R. Butler, President of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, and Jacob Sharp, of the Twenty-third-Street Line.

On Thursday Messrs. John D. Townsend and John W. Weed presented to Judge Donohue the certificate of the incorporation of St. John's Guild. It was approved and was yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office. The certificate sets forth that the object of the association is to relieve the needy poor without regard to creed, race, or color. Alvah Wiswall continues to be the Master of the Guild. William M. Wiley is President, John W. Weed Vice-President, and John P. Faure Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The commodious rooms of Packard's Business College, in Broadway, were crowded with a large audience last evening, upon the occasion of the celebration of the graduating exercises. A varied and entertaining programme was provided, which included addresses by Mr. Packard, Rev. Dr. Alger, City School Superintendent Kiddle, and J. R. Bowman. Besides these, there were recitations by several of the students, one by Miss Sadie O'Neil, together with some good music by a full band, and two recitations by Prof. Frobisher. Diplomas were awarded to 20 graduates, to whom Superintendent Kiddle made a few appropriate remarks.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall is to deliver his lecture, "What Will Their Verdict be?" in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on next Tuesday evening. This will be his first public appearance in this vicinity since his return from London.

Mr. Van Buren, Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works, has informed the Committee on Water and Drainage of the Board of Aldermen that the day is not far distant when the City will be forced to take in some of the Long Island streams east of the present sources of supply. He recommends an appropriation of $4,000 for the purpose of gauging the capacity of these streams.

The Long Island Savings Bank began paying yesterday, under the arrangement sanctioned by the courts, the depositors who had elected to receive 80 per cent. in full of their claims. About 150 persons received 40 per cent. yesterday. Another dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on Jan. 13. The depositors who elected to receive their deposits in full will be paid their first installment of 25 per cent. on the 14th of May.

Mrs. Georgiana Nichols, who obtained a divorce in Connecticut from her husband, Commodore William B. Nichols, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which is returnable on Monday, before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, directing the defendant to bring his son, aged 12 years, into court, and show cause why the boy should not be given into the custody of his mother, in accordance with the decree of divorce issued by the Connecticut court.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court to permit Hugh W. Collender, a New-York liquor-dealer, to sue Richard Whipple, Committee of the estate of George H. Shaurman, aged 27, a confirmed drunkard. Collender, in the course of business, received a note made by Shaurman, which has not been paid. As Shaurman is considered, by reason of his excesses, of unsound mind, Collender cannot sue without obtaining permission from the Supreme Court. The matter will be fully argued on Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

An unknown schooner of about 300 tons burden is reported ashore at Douglass' Point, Little Neck Bay. She drifted from her anchorage in a gale yesterday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Albert G. Bidwell fell from the roof of his house, in Greenville, on Tuesday. Yesterday paralysis ensued from the shock he received, and it is feared his case will result fatally.

Anton Brioan, aged 24, was arrested yesterday, in Jersey City, charged with attempted felonious assault on Caroline Held, a girl of 12. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Daniel Kilburn, just out of the Penitentiary, and who had previously served a term at Sing Sing, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with threatening to kill his wife. He promised to leave the city at once if let go, and Judge Davis said he would be only too happy to furnish him with a ferry ticket.

A few days ago Mrs. Dickinson, of No. 329 Fourth-street, Jersey City, found employment for a man of genteel appearance who came to the door begging, and also provided him with a sleeping-room in the house. Yesterday morning he was heard to go out early, but nothing was thought of it, as he said the evening before that he expected to get work in a store in New-York, but when Mrs. Dickinson arose she found he had carried off jewelry, which had been left in the sitting-room, and some wearing apparel, valued in all at about $100.

Sheriff Ross, of Sussex, visited Newark on Thursday night, and, in company with Sheriff Harrison, of Essex, took into custody Frank F. Patterson and J. A. Beecher, indicted by the Grand Jury of the first-named county for Bribe Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, in their respective publications, the Newark *Courier* and *Press*. Messrs. Patterson and Beecher accompanied Sheriff Ross to Newton on the last train, they being in turn accompanied by Mr. F. J. Fort, their counsel. They entered a plea of "not guilty, without any prejudice to their rights to make any motion that might have been made prior to said plea," after which they were admitted to bail. The court set Wednesday, the 26th inst., as the day when the trial would be announced, when any motion for a change of venue will be heard. As this matter must be heard by the Supreme Court, it is thought the trial of the case will not be reached before next Summer.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The passenger lists of the steam-ships sailing from this port for Europe to-day are about one-third less than those of last Saturday. The two largest lists of the week are those of the Celtic and City of Richmond, the former numbering about 60, and the latter 50. The new arrangement, by which three mails a week for Great Britain are to be carried from New-York by the Cunard, Inman, and White Star Steam-ship Companies, goes into operation next week. The agreement calls for a steamer from this port every Thursday, and the Inman and White Star Companies, whose vessels for Liverpool have heretofore sailed on Saturdays, will alternately carry out this part of the agreement. The Inman steamer City of Brussels will sail next Thursday, and the Baltic, of the White Star Line, on the Thursday following. The steamers carrying passengers which leave this port to-day are the Celtic, of the White Star Line, and the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Greece, of the National Line, and the Utopia, of the Anchor Line, for London, and the California, of the latter line, for Glasgow. Hon. E. P. Bouchamp, United States Consul at Cologne, his family, Mr. James D. Bois, United States Consul at Aix la Chapelle, France; Mr. F. S. Cochrane, a gentleman holding an important position in the Liverpool offices of the Inman Line, and Mrs. Alexander Henderson, (Miss Lydia Thompson,) and a number of her troupe, are among the City of Richmond's passengers. Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett, member of Parliament, will sail in the Celtic. The following are complete lists of the saloon passengers sailing to-day:

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—R. M. Brereton, Harper Powell, Charles A. Smith, J. R. Callender, Jr., C. K. Shelby, J. A. Timin, Mr. Warrington, Mrs. Warrington and child, Capt. F. Fearon, Albert S. Gage, Mrs. Gage, F. N. Gage, Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett, M. P., Charles Comyns, T. Bryan, J. De Brickles, Harry Spence, E. T. Walcot, Mrs. Walcot, A. J. Little, W. T. Elliott, Capt. Sampson, John Brooke, Samuel Bayliss, J. H. Holdane, Joseph Wechsler, F. A. Adams, Robert Knighton, J. R. Cameron, George J. Rice, David Law, J. Vincent Slattery, C. W. Pearce, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Pearce, L. Blum, Alexander Innes, Mr. Cameron, George Winks and son, C. W. Durham, G. Haller, Miss M. E. Devereux, Miss Wallace, Harold Wyer, Mrs. Power, N. De Costa, Charles Spleimann, Robert E. Orpe, T. J. Maltby, S. Cartwright, John Ricketts.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Hon. E. P. Bouchamp, United States Consul at Cologne; Mrs. Bouchamp and servant, Charles Bamford, Sister Mary Boyle, F. S. Cochrane, M. Conley, Joseph Cone, Mrs. Cone, Melvin Cone. Hon. James T. Du Bois, United States Consul at Aix la Chapelle; Miss Emily Duncan, Charles Leech, Mrs. Leech and infant, H. C. Gill, James Hudson, Mrs. Alexander Henderson, Enderly Jackson, R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Leigh, Miss Leitch, John A. Morrison, D. Mulholland, P. Moir, Herbert Mathew, T. B. McKenzie, Miss Mary McLeod, J. Pitcairn, Jr., Joseph Rogers, N. V. Squarey, Horatio Saker, John Shann, Mrs. Edward Southall and two children, Henry Taylor, W. A. Thornburg, Mrs. Thornburg, Miss Rhoda, Mrs. William G. Townley, Dr. A. Wolff, James Walker, C. S. Wilson, William A. May and two gentlemen.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—George Smith, George Reid, Mrs. H. D. Meldebeyer, Arthur Meldebeyer, Miss Fannie Brown, David Ballingall, John Nicoll, Mack Ferguson, James Thompson, Mrs. Jane Thompson, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Margaret H. Thompson, Thomas Johnson, John Galloway, Miss Jane Millan, Edward Williamson.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.—Mr. Govin, Mrs. Govin and four children, A. C. Duncan, Mr. Goodacre, Mrs. Goodacre, R. M. Western, Mr. Bing, Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Miss J. Frost, Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Eastman and two children, Prof. J. Delanney, Mrs. Delanney.

In steam-ship Utopia, for London.—A. Delcut, Enrique Lapresini, M. J. Goodwin, H. C. Barwick, Jr., Miss Louisa C. Lapton, John Colyer, Herman Obuer, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Taylor.

THE NEXT POPULAR thing to do, in this Holiday season, is the selection of one of Knox's matchless hats. This is an imperative edict, upon all gentlemen of taste. A compliance involves a visit to either of Knox's popular stores, No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and an investment of $6 for the handsomest hat obtainable in the Metropolis.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS Of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. The genuine have the word Capcine cut through each plaster.—*Advertisement.*

NOTHING CAN EQUAL the Holman Agne and Liver Pad as a holiday gift. Head office No. 68 Maiden-lane.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets...2:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...2:42	Gov. Island...3:31	Hell Gate....4:53

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 14.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship S. and David Smalley, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Freia, (Norw.,) Jenson, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tarsus, (Br.,) Pool, Exeter and Plymouth, Eng., Benham & Boyesen; Amalia, (Ital.,) Lodanza, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Concordia, (Ger.,) Kaelhodt, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Ruby, Price, Port of Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge.

Schrs. Mary Theall, (Br.,) Theall, St. John, N. B., Scammell Bros.; Dart, Campbell, and Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hindoo, (Br.,) Mitchell, Hull Oct. 27, Southampton 29th, St. John, N. F., Dec. 1, via Boston 12th, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Whitley, (Br.,) Smith, Messina Nov. 16, and Denia 22d, with fruit, &c., to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Hercules, Swasey, Philadelphia, with coal to Pall River.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Winnett, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Hazard, Savannah Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Bark Dronning Sophie, (Norw.,) Dhansen, Cette 50 ds., with salt to Lauro, Storey & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Martinique 12 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Hattie Perkins, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, New-Haven, in ballast to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig J. L. Stewart, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.N.W.; clear; at City Island, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Tybee, for Turk's Island, Cape Haytien, &c.; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; barks Hazelhurst, for Shanghai; Valkyrien, for Rotterdam; Artiere, for Lisbon; Caranjah, for Liverpool; Angelo and Roma, for Cork for orders; brigs Orizia, for Cork for orders; Empress, for Montego Bay; Ruby, for Barbadoes.

Also, barks Nanstka, for Cork for orders; Sam Shepherd, for Cienfuegos; schrs. L. W. Wheeler, for Cardenas; Benjamin Gartside and Index, for Savannah; Mattie E. Taber, for Baltimore; Paul S. Thompson, Ida B. Gibson, Lottie, Anthea Godfrey, F. H. Mills, John G. Wright, Howard Williams, S. S. Bickmore, William L. Abbott, General Nevenger, A. H. Haribut, and S. A. Hoffman, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8193. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1877.—TRIPLEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONKLING-GORDON DIFFICULTY.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE AFFAIR—THE TRUE STORY OF THE MATTER—GORDON'S INSOLENCE—REVIVAL OF THE OLD BULLYING TONE OF THE SOUTH—HOW IT WAS MET BY NORTHERN MEMBERS—NO CHANGE IN THE PERSONAL RELATIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The sensational talk of last night and this morning respecting the difficulty between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Gordon, which arose in executive session yesterday, is proved to have been greatly exaggerated. It was really believed for a time, to-day, by a large number of persons about the Capitol, that Senator Gordon had sent a challenge to Senator Conkling, and that the latter had intimated, even beforehand, that it would be accepted. In consequence of the rumor there was a good deal of talk about the forms and requirements of the code, and such persons as could lay any claim to a knowledge of its demands were quite ready to display what they knew. All this time, however, an arrangement was in progress by friends of both Senators, and the paper which was read in the Senate and ordered to be placed upon the public record ended the sensation in a manner which, to a considerable number of people, was rather disappointing. The history of the arrangement rests with the four Senators whose signatures are attached to the mutual withdrawal of the offensive words spoken in the executive session. It is confidential with them, and will not be disclosed. Of course the great peacemaker was the little word "if," which proved as powerful in this instance as in the days of *Falstaff*.

Mr. Gordon was more in the wrong than the dispatch of last night would indicate. The difficulty did not grow out of the attempt to take up the nomination of Wade, nor did it arise during the discussion of that nomination, which was quite heated. Wade had been confirmed, and the Senate was passing to new business. A discursive debate was beginning, when more Senators than one called out, "Go on with the calendar." Mr. Conkling's voice was most conspicuous, and Gordon, without reason or provocation, singled him out and stated that he insulted the Vice-President by dictating to him, with other words in the same manner. Mr. Conkling replied that what the Senator said was untrue. He might have said, in other words, that he was not dictating to the Vice-President, but Gordon's insolent tone provoked the direct retort. This was the beginning and source of the whole affair, and was not directly connected with the Wade nomination. Neither Mr. Gordon nor any other Senator had the slightest right to complain of Mr. Conkling's expression, and it was made clear to Mr. Gordon that such was the fact. He found, therefore, that he could not be sustained in a quarrel on that basis. It was Gordon's statement of his misunderstanding of Mr. Conkling's expression that was conveyed to the latter, it is said, and that a message was returned that Mr. Conkling did not intend to call Mr. Gordon "a liar," but only to say that the charge which he made was untrue. In this or a very similar manner the negotiation was carried on by mutual friends, resulting in a settlement of the difficulty without resorting to a duel. That Mr. Gordon really intended to call Mr. Conkling to the field cannot be for a moment imagined, although positively asserted by some who ought to be his friends, and, as such, well informed as to his intentions. While the question of honor may be considered as arranged without detriment to either party, and without any reflection upon their personal courage, it must be stated that there is no change of feeling effected by the compromise, and both parties will continue to hate each other—if that is not too strong a term—as much as before.

The worst of the affair, perhaps, is that it excited a wonderful amount of sectional feeling in Congress. The Southern people all gathered around Gordon, and it was a common expression that "the South could stand a great deal, but would not endure everything." One would almost have supposed that a new war was about to break out unless Mr. Conkling apologized. On the other side there was a feeling that certain Southern men were anxious to force a contest, and the murder of Jonathan Cilley in the duel of 40 years ago was recalled as an illustration of what seemed to be feared would be attempted at this time. The rumors of what had actually been done in the way of an arrangement of a meeting would fill two or three columns of THE TIMES, but, as was stated in the beginning of this narrative, they were spoiled by the amicable adjustment already announced.

The adjournment of the Senate, which might have taken place at 1 o'clock, was withheld on purpose to secure the perfection of the matter. The Vice-President had signed all the bills before 1 o'clock, and left the Capitol, having called Mr. Ferry to the chair. The Senate continued without adjournment, and without action upon any matter. The Senators gathered in groups about the Chamber. "What were they waiting for?" everybody asked. The reply was that some bill was not yet enrolled. A few were privately given the information that the delay was for the purpose of securing an adjustment of the affair of yesterday. After a time a motion was made to go into executive session. This was ruled to be out of order under the agreement of last night that no business should be done to-day. Finally the motion was made to close the doors under the provision of rule 64, which says in substance that when any Senator moves to close the doors on a discussion that in his opinion requires secrecy, the galleries shall be cleared, and remain closed during discussion on such motion. This was an unusual action, but accomplished the purpose of securing a secret session. The doors remained closed for an hour, when the Senate adjourned and sent out by the Clerk the following paper, which was ordered to be placed on the public journal:

Whereas, A misunderstanding having arisen between Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. John B. Gordon in the course of the executive proceedings of the Senate of yesterday, and mutual understandings thereon having been arrived at, as set out in the following paper, it is ordered that said paper be entered at large on the legislative journal of the Senate:

During an executive session of the Senate, held yesterday, words were uttered both by Senator Gordon of Georgia, and by Senator Conkling, of New-York, which were mutually felt to be unkind and offensive. Reports of the remarks appearing in the papers of this morning which are inaccurate and unjust to both speakers, upon a careful inquiry as to what was said by each speaker, and what was understood to be said by the other, it is certain that the first offensive words were inspired by an honest misunderstanding of what had been innocently said by the other speaker. One harsh remark provoked another, as too often happens, but all that was offensive was the outgrowth of misapprehension. Since such was the fact, we, who are mutual friends of both Senators, are of the opinion that it is due alike to the Senate and to the speakers, that whatever was felt to be unkind or offensive in the remarks of either should be treated as if never uttered, and, we are now authorized to state, are mutually simultaneously withdrawn.

H. HAMLIN,
M. W. RANSOM,
TIMOTHY O. HOWE,
J. E. McDONALD.

DEC. 15, 1877.

The executive session was spent like the open session in waiting. There was no discussion. The principals were not present. Exactly how the adjustment was brought about may not be known till years hence, when some one of the Senators engaged in the business may, like Senator Benton, write a volume of recollections. Mr. Benton says that the meeting between Clay and Randolph, in 1826, was about the last high-toned duel he saw, and the highest-toned he ever saw. It was, indeed, the last duel in Washington where both parties yielded to the code which submits a question of honor to deadly conflict, though there was no personal ill-will between them. Cordial friendly relations were immediately resumed. All the duels that followed it, with perhaps no exception, were caused by the desire of one man to kill another. They were dictated by a desire for vengeance, and not designed to vindicate anybody's honor. It is probable that no meeting on the dueling field can ever again take place between very conspicuous public men in this country.

The entry of the arrangement between Senators Conkling and Gordon is the first of the kind that has been made since like action was taken in regard to the celebrated affair between Senators Poindexter and Forsyth, which was similarly arranged by the agency of Henry Clay over 40 years ago. Senators Conkling and Gordon, ever since the difficulty occurred, have declined to converse on the subject. No communication, either verbally or in writing, passed between them, certain Senators having immediately after the event commenced the business of adjustment, among them prominently Senators Hamlin and Ransom, who were especially judicious and effective in arranging the matter satisfactorily to both sides.

Senators Gordon and Conkling were not in the Senate Chamber when the settlement was reported.

SCANDAL-SEEKING DEMOCRATS.

FERNANDO WOOD'S RESOLUTION OF INVESTIGATION—THE REAL PURPOSE REVEALED—HOW ITS CONSIDERATION WAS POSTPONED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The struggle to pass the resolution authorizing the House committees to investigate the various departments of the Government, with authority to send for persons and papers and to sit during the recess, was resumed to-day, and continued until late in the afternoon, when it was abandoned. The author of this resolution is Mr. Glover, of Missouri, who will be remembered as the Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee in the Forty-fourth Congress, and the man who purchased from a junk-dealer in New-York a great quantity of private telegraphic dispatches which had been sold as waste paper by one of the telegraph companies, and which Mr. Glover used as the basis of all manner of investigations. Mr. Glover is anxious to get the authority and power of the House to again cast his drag-net over the country, and violate public decency and private rights, under the pretense of investigating something. The purpose of the resolution as reported by Mr. Wood, according to its language, is to ascertain what changes and reformation can be made, so as to promote the integrity, economy, and efficiency of the public service; but the real purpose is revealed by the fact that it authorizes the several committees of the House, under the plea of informing themselves as to the working of the executive departments, to cover such period in the past as each of said committees may deem necessary for its own guidance. The Republicans make no objection to the fullest investigation of all departments of the Government, but they insist, in view of the conduct of Mr. Glover's committee in the last Congress, that the country shall not be again converted into a huge fishing-pond, through which men like Mr. Glover may drag in the hope that some scandal may be brought to the surface. Mr. Wood was repeatedly informed by the Republicans to-day that if he would so modify his resolution as to direct the committees to make investigations under ordinary rules and strike out the clause authorizing them to sit during the recess, there would be no objection to its passage. The Democrats, however, would not agree to any modification, and the Republicans resorted to dilatory motions to defeat it. It was finally agreed that the resolution should go over until Jan. 10, and come up upon that day as unfinished business.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL TO PARIS.

GOV. M'CORMICK UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE—THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT AT THE EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gov. Richard C. McCormick, who left the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury not long since, was to-day nominated for Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition. His name had been mentioned in connection with the office, but he positively declined, and was only persuaded at a late hour last night to accept the position. Gen. Hawley, who is here, was chiefly instrumental in persuading Gov. McCormick to accept the Commissionership, and he is pleased at the appointment, which, he says, is an excellent one. This opinion will probably be found to be the usual one. Gov. McCormick was confirmed by the Senate although there was an agreement yesterday that no business should be done to-day. The necessity of having a Commissioner fully appointed, so that he could begin his work immediately, was so great that by common consent the agreement was waived and Mr. McCormick was unanimously confirmed. He will at once open an office for the transaction of business, probably in New-York, and will spend his time for several weeks before leaving for Paris in organizing and arranging the necessary preliminary work. There are already a vast number of applications for the positions of Assistant Commissioners, and a great many applications of exhibitors have been received. There are already known to be between 500 and 600 persons desirous of exhibiting in the Exposition, and nearly every industry of the country is covered in the applications. It is Gen. Hawley's opinion that our exhibit in the Paris Exposition will be much better than at Vienna, and will be entirely creditable to the country. The Vienna Exposition suffered from the unseemly difficulties between Commissioner Van Buren and Minister Jay, but no such altercation will in this case be possible. The only industries not likely to be represented, without effort on the part of the Commission, are those where no expectation of securing a market or sales for products is entertained by the manufacturers. In the line of textile fabrics of all sorts it will be difficult to secure the best representation that could be made, but much can be accomplished by the labors of the Commissioner-General. Fortunately, the bill, in spite of all delays, is passed in time to be useful and to save the country from a disgraceful failure in the Exposition.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

GALLANT RECOGNITION OF A HERO.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND OSMAN PASHA—BRAVE TREATMENT OF THE CAPTURED GHAZI—HOW THE WOUNDED TURK WAS SALUTED BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Plevna telegraphs the following concerning Osman Pasha's reception by the Russians: Grand Duke Nicholas rode up to Osman's carriage, and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word. Then the Grand Duke stretched out his hand, shook the hand of Osman heartily, and said: "I compliment you on your defense of Plevna. It is one of the most splendid military feats in history." Osman smiled sadly, rose painfully to his feet in spite of his wound, and said something which I could not hear. He then reseated himself. The Russian officers all cried, "Bravo!" "Bravo!" repeatedly, and all saluted respectfully. There was not one among them who did not gaze on the hero of Plevna with the greatest admiration and sympathy. Prince Charles, of Roumania, who had arrived, rode up, and repeated, unwittingly, almost every word of the Grand Duke, and likewise shook hands with Osman, who again rose and bowed, this time in grim silence. He wore a loose blue cloak, with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank, and a red fez. He is a large, strongly-built man. The lower part of his face is covered with a short black beard, without a streak of gray, and he has a large Roman nose and black eyes. "It is a grand face," exclaimed Col. Gaillard, the French military attaché. "I was almost afraid of seeing him, lest my expectation should be disappointed; but he more than fulfills my ideal. It is the face of a great military chieftain." Said young Skobeleff: "I am glad to have seen him. Osman Ghazi he is, and Osman the victorious he will remain, in spite of his surrender."

BUCHAREST, Dec. 15.—Osman Pasha has sent a short telegram to the Porte stating that he had not received reinforcements nor provisions, but, nevertheless, resisted as long as possible. Finally he made an attempt to force a passage through the Russian line of investment, in which the Turkish troops, despite their valor, were unsuccessful and he himself was taken prisoner.

THE TURKS AND THEIR CAUSE.

ELENA REOCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS—NOT YET READY TO CROSS THE BALKANS—THE PORTE READY FOR PEACE—PRINCE MILAN'S PROCLAMATION.

BOGOT, Dec. 15.—The Turks burned and evacuated Elena on Friday. The Russians have reoccupied it. The Czar will leave Bucharest for St. Petersburg on Monday next.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Plevna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he believes the Russians will not advance immediately, but wait the effects of the fall of that place. The heavy guns which were already on the Sophia road, between Plevna and the River Vid, have been hauled back, which would have been a waste of labor if a speedy advance on the Balkans was intended.

Another correspondent, with Grand Duke Vladimir, shows that the Natchka affair was confined to skirmishers and cavalry, with some field artillery practice. He thinks the Turks may have lost a thousand men altogether, as they were much exposed, but the Russian loss was insignificant. The Russian force on the field was three brigades. The Turks were driven across the River Lom. Their intrenchments on the west bank are now in possession of the Russians.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The circular note dispatched by the Porte to the signatories of the treaty of 1871 commences by the statement that the origin of the present important events is perfectly known. The Imperial Government is conscious of having done nothing to provoke the war; it has done everything to avoid it, and has vainly sought to discover Russia's motives in her aggressive campaign. The Porte has shown a desire for improvement by reorganizing the Judicial system and devising reforms without distinction of race or religion, according to the Constitution which has everywhere been well received. Partial reform is of no avail. The adoption of improvements in one part of the Empire would only be a premium for other communities to revolt. Any doubt as to the execution of these reforms should disappear before the solemn declarations the Porte now makes. A state of war simply retards such reforms, and is disastrous to the country generally, destroying agricultural interests, killing industry, and ruining financial reorganizations. Independently of these arrangements for reform, what reason can there be for continuing the war? Russia has declared that she is not animated by a spirit of conquest. The military honors of both sides must be abundantly satisfied. What object can there be in prolonging a contest ruinous to both countries? The moment has arrived for the belligerent powers to accept peace without affecting their dignity. Europe might now usefully interpose her good offices, since the Porte is ready to come to terms. The country is not at the end of its resources, and is still prepared to fight in its own defense. It is ready, moreover, to sacrifice all for the independence and integrity of the fatherland; but the Porte is desirous to stop the further effusion of blood, and, therefore, appeals to the feelings of justice which must animate the great powers, hoping that they will receive these overtures favorably."

SEMLIN, Dec. 15.—Prince Milan's proclamation, which was issued at Belgrade yesterday, recounts the Turkish atrocities and violations of faith since the treaty of peace made last February, and concludes as follows: "Let us move forward alongside the victorious banner of the Czar liberator, with Christian faith in God, the Protector of right, and success is sure. Given in the name of our country's welfare, Servia's independence, and her heroic people. It is God's will."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15—The Chamber of Deputies has elected a Christian as its President.

The Servians crossed the Turkish frontier at Pirot, and are marching on Kossova. Mehemet Ali has arrived here.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

GENOA, Dec. 15.—Ex-President Grant, who reached here yesterday in the United States steamer Vandalia, visited the town during the day, and afterward received the authorities of Genoa on board the Vandalia. He sailed for Leghorn to-day.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, on demand of the Ministers for a vote of confidence, gave a feeble majority, amounting really to a defeat. The Pope is much better to-day and is sitting up in bed.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 15.—The *Guardian* has a Blackburn dispatch saying: "The weavers have waited on 40 firms, owning 27,580 looms, to ascertain whether they favor the proposed 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The owners of 6,570 looms favor, and the owners of 18,190 looms oppose the reduction. The owners of 7,020 looms refuse to answer, and the owners of 800 wish to reduce the wages and working hours. Blackburn has about 52,000 looms."

THE SHIPWRECKED HURON.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—Pay Director Thomas N. Looker, United States Navy, detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to visit the locality of the wreck of the Huron, arrived here this morning on the steamer from Norfolk, on his return to Washington. Four bodies of the crew of the shipwrecked vessel were brought up, and Mr. Looker assisted in forwarding them to their homes. He states the friends of those of the crew buried on the coast continue to arrive, but unprepared to remove the remains; that metallic cases are necessary for this purpose, and that friends and relations of the dead should proceed to Norfolk, where such cases can be procured, thence by the steamer Cygnet to Van Slyck's, and thence to Poyner's, who knows the location of the identified bodies and will aid in pointing them out. The Secretary of the Navy, in making his detail to visit the wreck and aid in the recovery of the bodies, has evinced earnest personal interest and sympathy in the bereavement caused by the loss of the Huron.

FRANCE ONCE MORE QUIET.

FOUR DIRECT TAXES VOTED IN THE CHAMBER—CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT—SLIGHT OPPOSITION SHOWN BY THE BONAPARTISTS AND LEGITIMISTS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Léon Say, Minister of Finance, proposed a convocation of the Councils General for Dec. 21, and of the Councils of the Arrondissements for Dec. 19. He said it would be impossible to vote the entire budget, and he therefore proposed that the Chamber vote the four direct taxes. He hoped the Chamber would authorize the collection of the other items of revenue according to existing laws. The Government asked for a credit of 529,500,000 francs to cover two months. This vote would indicate the Chamber's confidence in the Government, and he trusted that the Chamber would not refuse it. The Chamber then voted urgency on two bills in conformity with the foregoing statement, which was referred to the Budget Committee. The committee thereupon proceeded to deliberate on them in the bureaus. Later in the day the Budget Committee reported favorably on Minister Say's propositions. Mr. Jolibois, on behalf of the Bonapartists, stated that he would support Mr. Say's recommendations, but not as expressing confidence in the Ministry. Duke de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia made a similar statement on behalf of the Legitimists. Mr. Say replied that the Government never thought of taking a vote of confidence on the budget which would be unparliamentary. The Chamber then voted the bills.

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN TENNESSEE.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE WAS IMPRISONED—HIS ESCAPE AND HOW HE WAS RECAPTURED—HIS FINAL PUNISHMENT AT THE HANDS OF A MOB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—On the 8th ultimo, Henry alias "Boot" Alexander, a colored man, shot and instantly killed Thomas Dougherty, living near Readyville, Rutherford County, because he had strenuously objected to continued trespassing on the part of the negro. On the morning of the day mentioned Dougherty observed Alexander riding through a field adjacent to his house, and, proceeding toward him, informed him that he would no longer be permitted to trespass on the premises. Alexander became very indignant, and, after declaring that he would allow no white man to address him in that manner, fired twice at Dougherty. His right breast was pierced by one ball, and falling to the ground he expired in a few minutes, in the presence of his wife and several children. Alexander fled, and he was immediately pursued. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the testimony adduced. The pursuing party tracked Alexander to Cannon County, but although they found the horse of the murderer in a thicket, all efforts to discover the man in the vicinity failed. Three days after the murder the negro was captured in a house in McMinnville, Warren County. He was taken to Murfreesboro and locked up in jail on the 13th ult. Two or three days afterward a mob composed of 100 men, nearly all being intoxicated, forcibly compelled the jailor to surrender Alexander. As soon as the prisoner was taken out of the jail he was placed on horseback, and the crowd disappeared, taking the murderer with them, through some unknown means Alexander managed to escape, and nothing was heard of him until last Thursday, when he was recognized in Christiana, several miles from Murfreesboro, while trying to sell a horse at a ridiculously low figure. It was generally believed that he had met an untimely end at the hands of the mob, and consequently it was not known at first that the supposed horse thief was Alexander. It was subsequently ascertained that he was the escaped murderer, and he was again taken to Murfreesboro. At midnight last night the jail was surrounded by 50 or 60 men, who demanded the keys and the prisoner. Their demands were complied with and after ropes had been placed around Alexander's neck and body he was placed on a horse and taken away. This morning his body was found hanging from a white-oak tree two miles from Murfreesboro perforated with bullets and bird shot. The corpse was taken down and an inquest held. A verdict of death at the hands of unknown persons was returned. This is the second time the law has been violently put aside in Tennessee within three weeks.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878, for performing labor connected with the weighing of imported merchandise at the port of New-York, for the term of three years from Feb. 1, 1878.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has organized a sub-committee to continue the investigation into affairs on the Rio Grande. It is composed of Messrs. Schleicher, of Texas; Forney, of Alabama, and Williams, of Wisconsin. If the consent of the House can be obtained to-day the sub-committee will sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers.

Lieut. Charles Seymour is ordered to duty at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. T. C. McLain is detached from duty at the Torpedo station and granted leave of absence for three months; Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry has reported his return home, having been detached from the Onward, and has been ordered to settle accounts; Boatswain John Smith has reported his return home, having been detached from the Omaha, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The Treasury now holds $345,593,550 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $14,038,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $975,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $656,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $320,306,104; gold notes, $1,432,120. Internal revenue receipts, $300,679 21. Customs receipts, $363,368. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$649,000	886,000
Boston	1,543,000	2,240,000
Philadelphia	468,000	400,000
Miscellaneous	950,000	851,000
Total	$3,631,000	$4,377,000

Receipts to-day, $666,000.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that there will be sounded during thick and foggy weather at Dutch Island Light Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I., a fog-bell, struck by machinery, at intervals of 15 seconds. Also, that a fog-bell has been placed on the roof of the north side of the keeper's dwelling of the Croatan Light-house, North Carolina. During thick and foggy weather the bell will be struck by machinery at intervals of 15 seconds; also that an automatic signal buoy, giving a blast of a whistle at short intervals, has been placed off the outer bar of the port of San Francisco in 15¼ fathoms mean low water. The buoy is painted black and white in perpendicular stripes. Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects are as follows: Extreme end of Point Reyes, north-west by west ⅞ west, 22⅝ miles; Point Bonita Light-house, north-east, 7¾ miles; Inner Bar buoy, north-east by east, 4 2-3 miles; Fort Point and Alcatraz lights, just open, north-east ⅞ east, and Point Pedro, south-east ⅞ east.

ARREST OF AN EX-BANK CASHIER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Deputy United States Marshal James H. Kelly to-day arrested, at St. Johnsville, Dewitt C. Cox, ex-Cashier of the First National Bank of that place, on a charge of making false statements, in 1875, with intent to defraud and deceive that banking association and the agent appointed by the Government to examine into its affairs. Cox was brought here before the United States Commissioners and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination on the 28th inst.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—A statement just published shows that during the past season of navigation the loss by accidents in the St. Lawrence River to ocean steamers and cargoes amounted to $685,650.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, Dec. 15.—The first locomotive passed over the St. Maurice iron bridge, on the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway to-day. This completes communication between this city and Quebec.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ARMED MEXICANS IN TEXAS.

FIGHTING BETWEEN STATE TROOPS AND THE INVADERS—SIX AMERICAN CITIZENS REPORTED KILLED—GOV. HUBBARD CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT FOR ASSISTANCE TO REPEL THE INVASION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 15.—Special dispatches to the *News* report that the El Paso troubles have broken out anew, and fighting between State troops and Mexicans has been going on for two days. The following dispatch has been received by the Governor from the Sheriff of El Paso County:

There was fighting all day yesterday at San Elizario between State troops and Mexicans from both sides of the river.

CHARLES KERBER.

The Governor sent the following dispatch to President Hayes:

I am officially informed that citizens of Mexico, in connection with citizens of El Paso County, Texas, of Mexican birth, were fighting all day yesterday in Texas with a detachment of State troops who were aiding our civil authorities. The Mexican force being too strong to be repelled by Texas troops, and it being impossible to raise a civil posse from the citizens, who are nearly all of Mexican blood and sympathy, and having no reinforcements within several hundred miles, I ask the aid of such United States troops as may be nearest to the scene of action, to repel this invasion of our territory. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. B. HUBBARD, Governor of Texas.

A later dispatch from El Paso says that five rangers and a merchant named Ellis were killed by the Mexicans. The State troops are intrenched, and San Elizario is surrounded by a mob of several hundred Mexicans from both sides of the river. The Governor has telegraphed orders to recruit men from the nearest points in Texas and New-Mexico to aid the State troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Mills, of Texas, is in receipt of a telegram from the Governor of that State, conveying the information that a company composed of about 20 State and United States troops have been surrounded, on the Texan side of the Rio Grande, by some 300 Mexican depredators, and that, at the time of writing, six of the State troops and some of the regulars had fallen, and the fighting was still in progress. The Governor appeals to the President through Mr. Mills, as Secretary of the Texas delegation, for immediate assistance.

The news of the troubles and the telegram of Gov. Hubbard to the President caused some excitement in this city, but the advices in possession of the Government do not warrant the impression that any difficulties other than merely local troubles have presented themselves. There is no idea whatever that the Mexican Government is making any hostile demonstration, but so far as can be learned, the unfriendly movements are nearly of the same nature as those which were the subject of attention from the War Department some months ago, when a question of the proprietorship of certain salt-pits in El Paso County caused much disorder in that section. This Government does not consider that the troubles reported to-day are in any degree international. The dispatches we get, however, promptly referred to the Secretary of War, who, after consulting with Gen. Sherman, gave directions for the mustering of our forces in Texas in such positions as to give whatever aid may be necessary to prevent assaults upon American citizens or their property.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The steam-ship City of Merida, which arrived last night, brings the following from the City of Mexico, which port she left the 5th inst.: "Mexican troops continue to march to the Rio Grande. More than 1,000 cavalry are between San Louis Potosi and Saltillo. Others are following in the same direction. Several battalions of infantry are on the road to the same point, and 1,000 infantry and some artillery will be sent by sea from Vera Cruz to Matamoras. The troops are said to be well officered and armed with improved guns."

THE CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Reuben R. Springer, a public-spirited citizen of Cincinnati, announces to-day that he will give $50,000 for the purpose of erecting supplemental buildings to the new Music Hall, in which the industrial exhibitions may be held, the condition being that other citizens shall add $100,000 more. The same gentleman donated $125,000 to the new Music Hall which is now in course of erection, and which is to cost $300,000. He also gave $5,000 toward the fund for an organ that is to be the largest in America. Great exertions are being made to have the hall and organ finished in time for the next May festival. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra has been engaged, and a dozen different societies are rehearsing diligently choral works that are to be given upon that occasion. The Commissioners of the Industrial Exposition are confident that $100,000 can be raised to supplement Mr. Springer's gift. The total cost of the exposition buildings, including Music Hall, will be nearly $500,000. They will cover nearly an entire square.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—The birth-place of liberty, so called from the fact that in the building Thomas Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence, was badly scorched by fire to-night. The structure, as the thousands of Centennial visitors will remember, was situated at the south-west corner of Seventh and Market streets. The building was occupied by Arnold's trunk store, Ettinger & Tuck's clothing store, and Longacre's engraving establishment. The origin of the fire is unknown. The historical building is not damaged beyond repair, the loss sustained being about $15,000.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The steam-ship City of Merida, which arrived here last night, brings the following advices from Mexico, under date of City of Mexico, Dec. 5: "The schooner Madison Holmes, from Tampico, for New-York, laden with hemp, foundered on the 5th of November off the Mexican coast. The cook was drowned, but the rest of the crew were saved, and left Vera Cruz by the steamship City of Merida. Small bands of Lerdista who had raised revolutionary banners in the State of Tamaulipas have been crushed. The American citizens residing in the State of Tamaulipas have registered for the purpose of opposing foreign adventurers from playing a double game of reclamations. Gen. Escobedo cannot raise a sufficient number of followers to resist the Government forces."

THE COAL COMBINATION.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 15.—A meeting of individual coal operators was held here this afternoon to consider the advisability of entering the combination about being formed. The meeting was largely attended and was held with closed doors, but it was ascertained that no definite action was taken, and that E. H. Sayre and Dr. G. B. Linderman were appointed a committee to represent the individual operators at the meeting of the coal companies to be held in New-York on Tuesday next, will full authority to act, and that the meeting would indorse any action taken by the committee. Another meeting of the individual operators will be held to arrange the percentage of tonnage and tolls to which they would be entitled.

MOB LAW IN COLORADO.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Dec. 15.—Early this morning a mob surrounded the County Jail, forced the keys from the Jailor, opened the cell of a notorious outlaw and murderer, named Schamme, and took him away and hanged him. Judge Dean, of Hot Sulphur Springs, in Middle Park, arrived here last night, and reports that his court was yesterday broken up by a mob. A party of six men entered the court peaceably, and, having arranged themselves to suit their purpose, the ringleader, who is said to be a Deputy Sheriff, began to read what purported to be a warrant commanding Judge Dean to disperse his so-called court, and to deliver up the books and seal. Judge Dean ordered him to sit down, and threatened to place him under arrest, laying his hand upon his shoulder. Just then the Judge was struck back of the ear, and the pretended officer drew a revolver and shot at him, the ball passing close to his head. Then there was a general rush made by the men upon the Judge, who succeeded, however, in locking up the records and the seal notwithstanding the circumstance that several revolvers were held at his head. Judge Dean is on his way to Denver to ask the Governor to assist him in restoring order. With such a mob hounding him, he says, he dares not open court.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LIEUT.-GOV. FITCH—EWING AND PENDLETON STILL LEADING—THE PROSPECTS OF MR. PAYNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Your correspondent called upon Lieut.-Gov. Fitch to-day for the purpose of obtaining his opinion on the vexed question of the coming Senatorial election. In answer to questions put to him he said: "Of course, there can be no definite idea formed as yet in regard to the ultimate result. There are a very large number of candidates, many of whom are very mediocre men, and only hope to play the part of dark horse. The real front of the fight has not changed much for several weeks. Ewing and Pendleton are undoubtedly the leading contestants, but if one or the other be not elected on the first or second ballot, it seems to me that he will stand but a poor chance. In case a scattering is made from Pendleton, I think Hon. H. B. Payne will stand an exceedingly good chance of being elected. The Pendleton men are almost to a unit favorably disposed toward Payne, and he will without doubt be their second choice. The fact that there is a very small representation in the Legislature from this part of the State will not especially signify in this case, as the Pendleton men are situated all over the State. Nearly all the leading Democrats of the northeastern portion of the State are strong Payne men, and a well-organized lobby will be in attendance upon the Legislature. I have this directly from the best of authority—the Democrats themselves. Mr. Payne stands no chance except as a second choice, but here his prospects are of the best.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 15.—B. D. Koons, an ex-member of the State Legislature, was tried here, yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the embezzlement of $1,200 from an Oddfellows' Lodge. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Koons has applied for a new trial.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 15.—Ham, the Kansas City land swindler, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Austin.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—In the Supreme Court at East Cambridge, this morning, Lucy Ann Mink, who was convicted some months since, in Lowell, of manslaughter, in causing the death of Charles Ricker, in that city, by shooting him with a pistol, was sentenced to nine years in the House of Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Robert Strisello, a clerk in the Post Office, was arrested here to-day, and held in $3,000 bail to answer the charge of robbing the mails.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—James McClendon, colored, was hanged at Bastrop yesterday, in the presence of 2,000 persons, for the murder of C. W. Evans a year ago. McClendon asserted his innocence to the last, charging others with the crime.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15.—John Jones, colored, was hanged at Marianna, Ark., yesterday, for the murder of Joseph Colwell, colored, at Bradley Landing a year ago. The rope broke when the drop fell, and he was taken up insensible and hanged effectually.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN THE ARMY.

HAT CREEK, Wyoming, Dec. 15.—At Silver Springs, 25 miles south of here, a member of Company A, Third Cavalry, (one of three companies now en route to the Hills,) named Kennedy, while under the influence of liquor yesterday threatened the life of a Sergeant of his company named Schaffer, but was prevented at the time from carrying his threat into execution. Shortly after arriving in camp in the evening Kennedy procured a carbine, went to a tent where he supposed Schaffer would be found, and opening the flap, fired at the first man he saw, killing him instantly, but instead of Schaffer it proved to be John A. Van Mott, the First Sergeant of the Company. Kennedy was immediately disarmed, and put under guard. Great excitement prevailed among the men of the company, by whom Van Mott was greatly respected, and some time during the night the guard was overpowered, a blanket being thrown over his head, and at daylight this morning the body of Kennedy was found suspended to the ridge-pole of the guard-tent by the neck, and life extinct. Van Mott's body was brought here to-day, and will be forwarded to-morrow to Fort Laramie for interment.

OIL FOUND IN KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Private dispatches received here to-day state that oil has been struck near a small town called McKinneys, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, about 125 miles south of here, and at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. That section, until the opening of the Southern Road, was almost unknown, but the appearance of oil led to investigations by Pennsylvania parties which resulted in heavy investments in land and apparatus. One or two wells and springs have been running out considerable quantities of oil for some time, but they were not located at accessible points. It is reported to-day that the well just sunk at McKinneys is producing large quantities of oil by the use of a sand-pump. There is already considerable excitement here among speculators. It is claimed by those interested that the Cumberland Mountains district is as rich in oil as Pennsylvania, oil-producing regions.

A FARMER MURDERED IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KIRKERSVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The citizens of this vicinity were thrown into a fever of excitement to-day over the murder of C. D. Evans, a farmer. For some time past there had existed between Mr. Evans and a man named Coulter, who is a tenant on Evans' farm, a misunderstanding about some hay belonging to Coulter. The two men have quarreled about the matter at various times. Yesterday Coulter called at the house of Evans to buy some corn. The quarrel was brought up again, Evans accusing Coulter of theft. From words it came to blows, Evans being the first to strike. Coulter picked up a piece of a wooden sledge-shoe and struck Evans a terrific blow on the head, about the base of the skull, fracturing it and producing injuries from which he died. The murdered man leaves a wife and three children. The murderer is also married. He manifests no concern about the matter. Both men have hitherto borne good reputations.

AN IMPORTAN

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

A MASS-MEETING AT STEINWAY HALL.

PROTEST OF LIQUOR-DEALERS AGAINST THE EXCISE LAW—SPEECHES BY SENATOR-ELECT ECCLESINE, HON. JOHN M'KEON, AND OTHERS—REMEDIAL LEGISLATION DEMANDED OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The virtual suspension of the liquor business of this City, through the rigorous enforcement of the Excise law of 1857 by the Police, has developed among the dealers in wine and liquors a determined feeling of opposition that has resulted in a movement of greater magnitude, considering the amount of capital represented, than any similar one that has ever taken place in this City. In response to the a issued a day or two ago, a meeting of the dealers in wines and liquors was last night held in Steinway Hall. Admission was had to this meeting by ticket only, and the attendance was large. The platform was occupied by about 100 well-known citizens in the trade. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles McK. Leoser, who stated that it had been called by the wine and liquor dealers for the purpose of expressing and entering a formal protest against what is considered by them an unwarranted interference with their legal business. He then announced the programme for the evening, and called upon Mr. Timothy Stevens, the Secretary, to read the resolutions. These called attention to the existing condition of the dealers under the Excise law; denounced the action of the Police a tyranical exhibition of power; characterized the action of the Excise Board in refusing licenses as an aggravated crime; claimed that the amount of revenue obtained from the liquor trade demanded fair treatment from all in authority; asserted that the injury done by the law of 1857 extended not only to liquor-dealers, but to many branches of trade, and called for an Excise law which should give licenses to persons of good character in an impartial manner, prevent the sale of adulterated liquors, close bar-rooms during worship hours on Sunday, and, when public order required, immediate action upon all applications for license, and the keeping of all licenses in good faith pending the settlement of the existing disputes, and the protection to the fullest extent of all persons licensed. The resolutions further asked co-operation by temperance people and the public in securing an immediate consideration of the subject; demanded immediate relief from the authorities; commended the language of the Court of Appeals in asking for a frequent recurrence to written constitutions as essential to the liberties of the people; objected to spasmodic and arbitrary arrests, and submitted the resolutions to the attention of the Governor and the Mayor.

The first speaker was Hon. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. He said that he did not care to condemn in unmeasured terms the Excise and Police Boards. They are not wholly blameless, but they do not deserve entire condemnation. The fault lies in the law, and not in the administration of it. In the last Assembly he had taken part in efforts to remedy the grievous errors of the present law, and the efforts failed through the narrow policy and bigoted judgment, the almost childish fanaticism of members of the Legislature out of the City of New-York. He charged that this failure rested largely at the door of the Republican Party. [Applause and hisses.] The audience were reminded that they must take the statements whence they came; that he was a Democrat and that he took a Democratic view. One element of home rule must be impressed on the coming Legislature. The City of New-York, the centre of commercial wealth and intelligence, cannot be governed on the same principle as a country village, and an effort to impose laws on the Metropolis in this way would be resented from whatever quarter it might come. They must produce a public sentiment that would compel the next Legislature to give relief. "You will make up your minds that one party is in your favor, and the other is bitterly hostile to your interests, and that you will support the party that is your friend. Until you do that you do not deserve to obtain success." He did not believe that a law that was obviously an accident in the statute books should have been enforced in the harsh and arbitrary manner that it had. [Applause.] He referred severely to the charge of Judge Davis to the Grand Jury, and protested that he was not desirous of making party capital, but he advised his hearers to stick to the party that was friendly to them, to give them hearty support, and they would accomplish a victory. He denounced the action of the Excise Commissioners in receiving money for licenses and failing to protect the business as dishonest, and said they would go to the next Legislature demanding a just Excise law, and if they got it they were to remember their friends, and if they failed to get it they were to remember those who stood in their way.

Hon. George Bliss had not expected to address the meeting, because he felt that his views would not be entirely in accord with those of the dealers. He did not think that it was to be a political meeting. If they desired to take political legislation they would have to remember that they could not get it unless they got it from a Legislature in which the Republicans were predominant, and they did not go the right way about it to begin by abusing Republicans. What they wanted was something immediately, without regard to the politics of the Legislature, and it must be obtained, not by provision, but by an appeal to the sense of justice of the legislators. They were to get not what they wanted, but what they could get; and he advised them first to try and obtain a suspension of the hotel clause. Later in the session they could get a law that would make a license a thing of value. But they must go about it recognizing the fact that there are people differing from them—people just as honest and earnest as themselves. One thing of great importance they must remember, that in the county, both parties are opposed to the sale of liquor on Sunday, and that no man of either party would dare to go to his home and say that he had voted to allow the sale of liquor on Sunday, if they insisted upon that privilege they would lose all they sought to obtain. He then reviewed the course of the Excise and Police Boards, and expressed the opinion that they could not have done otherwise than they did under the instruction of the courts.

Hon. John McKeon was the next speaker. He heartily objected to the cant he had heard about party, and said they had come to talk business. He believed that the fanatics who desire by legislation to destroy intemperance are mistaken in the means they are using to effect that object. He then read a long opinion of Chief-Justice Walworth on the liquor business, and continued that he did not see why the liquor business and not other businesses should be taxed. The Government had nothing to do with keeping people moral. The American Government is simply a combination to keep one man from doing wrong to another. There were other men who might be arrested; the men who gamble and raffle, the men who publish lottery notices, and the men who curse and swear. He did not consider the spasmodic raids of the Police as creditable to the administration of the department. The estimate was that $150,000 000 was invested in this City in the liquor traffic. In 1875, whisky, malt-liquors, and tobacco produced $110,000,000. The importations of wines, liquors, and beer in 1876 amounted in revenue to $6,488,236, and in New-York alone to $3,486,000 on the three articles mentioned. In 12 years the wine and spirit trade had paid to the internal revenue office $550,000,000. He earnestly called attention to these facts, and to the effect upon the charities of stopping the sale of liquor. The Excise moneys go to the charities, and $721,304 32 had thus been received and paid in three years. He sincerely trusted the Legislature would pass a law that would be of such a character as to convince the people that it was the offspring of sound judgment and not of passion or fanaticism.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke then spoke, and was followed by Mr. Henry Clausen, Jr., who made a practical address, recounting the trials of two men who were treated with outrageous harshness by the Police. He expressed his disgust at drunkenness, and looked for a good Excise law from the legislature. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer was the next speaker, and he spoke briefly but forcibly. He quoted the learned Chief-Justice Davis, who, in a speech in the Interpretation of the law by the Court of Appeals, said that "if the rule was harsh, the harshness was in the law, not in the administration. The remedy in a law-respecting county is to be sought in the modification or repeal of the statute by the Legislature. Courts have the simply duty to declare it as it exists; to fall in that, or to substitute their own notions of what the law ought to be, for what it is, is a departure from plain judicial duty." The speaker aroused the audience to vehement applause by declaring that such a law as they complained of, enforced in London, Paris, Munich, would create a riot. After an address by Hon. Thomas F. O'Grady, and the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

THE MAYOR DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Yesterday, at noon, a large delegation of the leading brewers of ale and lager-beer waited upon the Mayor. The party consisted of David Jones, H. R. Kerr, Charles C. Clausen, John H. Ballantine, Ebenezer Beadleston, George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, Joseph Schmid, Conrad Stein, D. G. Youngling, Jr., Jacob Ables, Andrew Finck, H. Ferris, Peter Doelger, George Winter, Walter J. Price, Philip Ebling, Charles Hawkins, James Russell, Richard Katzenmeyer, (Secretary of the Lager-beer Brewers' Association,) Henry Clansen, Sheridan Shook James Flanagan, T. C. Lyman, J. C. G. Höpfel, A. H. Beadleston, W. A. Miles, Joseph Kuntz, E. Schaefer, W. Ryerson, and J. M. Lewis, Secretary of the Ale Brewers' Association. Mr. Henry Clausen introduced the party, and Mayor Ely expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many representatives of the ale and beer trade. Mr. David Jones, the spokesman of the party, said that the Mayor saw before him a body of men identified, not only with large business interests, but also identified with the best interests of the City of New-York; men whose capital represented more than $200,000,000, said, and as they are all constituents of yours, and they come to protest against the abominable administration of the Police Department. They run in collision with every other interest in the City. Having grossly neglected to remove the dirt from the streets, leaving the people to suffer from dust and discomfort, they are now bringing the department into disfavor by their course in the license business, which they are conducting without regard to the rights of persons or of property. This militates not only against the brewers, but against the real estate interest, and prevents the collection of revenue with which to make payments of interest on the vast bonded debt of the City. They have been so successful in otherwise annoying the people that they have taken this last method of interfering with excise matters. The City looks as if it were in mourning; and it is, for it is mourning over the outrageous and unnecessary cruelty with which the Police Department is acting. And more, the City is looking and waiting to have the heads of this department turned out, and wiser and better men put in their places. They had, therefore, come to the Mayor, knowing that he was able and willing, to ask him to exert his influence for the solving of this problem and for the advancement of the best interests of the City of New-York.

Mayor Ely, in response, assured the brewers that he felt flattered and glad to have the committee wait upon him. He was always glad to meet his fellow-citizens, and on behalf of the great interests they represented he welcomed them. He said that he fully appreciated all that had been said by his friend Jones, and he entirely sympathized with them and approved what had been said. If he were in the position that they were he should have said the same things himself. He believed it was entirely right to make, sell, and drink beer. He believed with Dr. Crosby that the present trouble was entirely a temperance movement. The trouble was that the laws had been made by men who did not understand what they were doing, and that they made laws which nobody could understand. What was wanted now is a law that could be understood and obeyed by everybody. The references to the administration of the Police Department, he said, were no new thing to him. During the year he had heard many complaints that the laws had been enforced spasmodically, making the laws odious, and setting respectable people against the department. He was told only a few days ago, by an influential resident of the other side, that if a murder were committed in that section of the City under the existing circumstances, and the murderer were arrested by a policeman, the sympathy of the people would go rather with the murderer than the policeman. His position, he said, was a delicate and peculiar one. He could wish that he had the power to relieve them, but he had not so much power as people thought he had. But such power as he had he would exercise, and he was determined to do what he deemed best for the largest interests of the people. He fully sympathized with them, and he was going to do the best he could to relieve the people from their present embarrassment. He promised to consider their address, and then shook hands with the party and dismissed them.

The brewers soon dispersed, expressing their entire satisfaction with their reception by the Mayor.

Messrs. Purroy, Keenan, and Sauer, the Aldermanic Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to prepare resolutions in relation to the appointment of a successor to Police Commissioner Erhardt to Mayor Ely, waited upon the Mayor yesterday. Mr. Purroy, after calling attention to the fact that Mr. Erhardt was generally considered to be the ruling man in the Police Board, said that the Mayor should be considered when it came to Custom-house Republicans for Police Commissioner, neither of which nominations the Board of Aldermen could confirm, on account of the politics of the persons nominated. He suggested that the Mayor nominate a Democrat to succeed Mr. Erhardt, and he could act himself upon the resignation of Mr. Smith, by appointing a Democrat or any other Republican in his stead. By this means the Police Board could be kept non-partisan. Mayor Ely replied that the resignation of Gen. Smith was not in his possession, but was in the hands of some one of the General's friends, and was only to be used in case of any public emergency arising, such as an insurrection or a riot. He generally agreed with the resolutions passed by the board, but, as there were charges in them against the Police Department in connection with their administration of the law, they should be considered with grave and serious thought. The committee then withdrew.

WORK OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Thirty licenses were issued by the Board of Excise yesterday, making nearly 700 issued during the past week. A large number of licenses heretofore granted by the board are at the office awaiting the pleasure of those in whose names they have been made out.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY.

A LIST OF THE BALLS OF THE DAWNING PLEASURE SEASON—NEW BALLS IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—WHERE ONE MAY DANCE IF HE CAN PAY THE VIOLINIST.

The dance of society, so far as public opportunities to take part in it are concerned, will not be neglected this Winter, in spite of the lack of money which is so generally complained of. The season of fashionable public dances was begun, somewhat earlier than usual, by the Crescent and Cross Society last Monday evening in the Academy of Music. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the treasurer of that ball, has not yet finished her statement of the receipts, but according to the managers there will be a considerable sum to be devoted to the charitable purpose for which the ball was arranged. Mr. Theodore Moss, one of the managers, of the Crescent and Cross ball said yesterday that the affair was financially successful, and the Superintendent of the Academy of Music said to a TIMES reporter last night that the proceeds from the sale of the boxes on that occasion were alone sufficient to pay a great part of the expenses. People who bought boxes also bought admission tickets. The attendance at the Crescent and Cross ball is estimated to have been 1,300. The average attendance at the great balls has hitherto not exceeded 1,800. The largest number of persons who ever attended one of the Charity balls was 2,200. The attendance at the French ball of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie has sometimes reached as large a number. Of course, the profits of one of the great balls, especially those which are given for the sake of charity, cannot be fairly estimated from their attendance. Each of the many managers of the Charity ball, for instance, generally buys half a dozen tickets, and a large number of them are not used. The expenses of a great ball in the Academy of Music amount to about $2,500. This sum is frequently secured by the sale of the boxes alone. Mrs. Edward Cooper, one of the managers of the Charity ball, which will take place at the Academy on the 31st of January, already has the box plan of the house in her possession, and the sale of boxes for that fashionable entertainment has begun. Some of the front boxes are sold for each, and the others bring proportionately large prices. The Academy of Music has already been engaged for nine balls to take place during the present pleasure season. On the night of the 7th of January the ball of L'Amité Association will take place, and on the 21st the great French masked ball of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie, which is always one of the most successful entertainments of the season, will be held. The military ball of the Old Guard will take place on the 26th of January. This will be the only military ball of the season in the Academy of Music, unless the Seventh or the Twenty-second Regiment, both of whom are considering the advisability of arranging such entertainments, should decide to give one. Neither of these regiments, however, has thus far engaged the Academy. The great Charity ball, as has already been said, will be held on the 31st of January. The French Cooks' Association, which has generally held its dances in Irving Hall, will give its ball this season at the Academy on the 5th of February. As the interior of Irving Hall has been altered so that it is not now available for balls, the association was obliged to hire the Academy or else to forego its annual festival. The new venture, however, promises to be very successful, as a large number of tickets has already been spoken for. The main attraction of this ball is, not unnaturally, the supper which is invariably a marvel of the culinary art. The fancy ball of the Liederkranz Society will be held in the Academy on the 7th of February. This society arranges its ball for the entertainment of its own members. Outsiders who wish to join in the support are obliged to pay $15 apiece for the tickets; but a large number of persons have done so uncomplainingly in past years. The ball of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will be held in the Academy of Music this season, for the first time, on the night of St. Valentine's Day, and on the 22d of February a Martha Washington reception, similar to the one which was so successful last season, will be given for the benefit of St. John's Guild. The Children's Carnival ball, which was held last Winter for the first time, will take place on the 26th of February. The children's dances will begin at 7 or 8 o'clock, and thereafter the older people will have the floor. Downing's brass band may have a ball in the Academy during the season, but no definite arrangements have yet been made for it. The Infant Asylum ball, which formerly rivaled the older Charity ball in the attention it received from the best classes of New-York society, was not held last year, in consequence of the death of Mrs. C. K. Garrison, one of the Directors of the asylum. No arrangements have been made for the ball this year, and it will probably not be given; but it is more than likely that it will be resumed with all its former brilliancy during the season of 1879. The Arion Society will give a great ball during the present season in Gilmore's Garden.

EASY MARRIAGE TIES.

The Boston *Post* of Saturday has the following in connection with a recent wedding in East Cambridge, Mass.: "The contracting parties were natives of Eastern Maine, and some 10 years ago, when they were scarcely beyond childhood, they were married. They removed to Chicago, but their life was not a smooth one, and in the course of a very few years the wife returned to her friends in Maine, leaving her husband in Chicago. He obtained a divorce from her on the ground of desertion, and soon after he married again. At about the same time his first wife's family removed to Cambridge, and there she was supposed, by her new acquaintances, never to have been married, as she had resumed her maiden name and no intimation was given that she had ever changed it. Last Summer her engagement to a young man of this city was announced, and, at about the same time, her former husband obtained a divorce from his second wife. He came East during the Fall, met his first wife, and on Thanksgiving Day was remarried to her."

THE FURNITURE ROBBERY.

SEABROOKE PURDY'S CONFESSION.

WHAT HE DID WITH THE VALUBLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF MR. M'KENDRICK JONES—THE CAUSE OF HIS FALL AND ITS RESULTS—HOW THE FURNITURE WAS STOLEN, AND HOW HIS ACCOMPLICES CHEATED HIM.

On Saturday, the 17th ult., as fully published in THE TIMES, Mr. McKendrick W. Jones, a rich lawyer, of No. 10 East Forty-third-street, returned home from an extended European tour, and found that during his absence he had been robbed of over $30,000 worth of valuable furniture and pictures by his storage agent, Mr. Seabrooke Purdy. The goods had been stored at No. 12 Washington-place since 1875 in the storage-rooms owned by Mr. William R. Morgan, for whom Purdy acted as manager. The latter had not been seen since April last, and an examination of the store-room showed that among the articles stolen were laces valued at $2,500, three Florentine marble-top tables, one worth $1,100, and the other worth $500 and $200, respectively; one set of red satin furniture that cost $3,000, one suit of green rep furniture worth $2,500; several valuable oil paintings, bronzes, and articles of vertu; a set of costly decanters with solid silver plaiting, and a large number of costly and handsome articles too numerous to mention. Superintendent Walling detailed Detectives Cunning and Thompson to work up the case. The detectives found that Leavitt & Co. had sold at auction during the Spring many of the missing articles for a Dr. De Kraft, of No. 30 West Thirtieth-street, and a Mr. Bates. It was found almost impossible to trace out where the goods had gone after the sale. It was found that a short time previous to Purdy's disappearance he had boarded at Mrs. Covell's, at No. 7 Washington-place, and filled his room with costly objects of art, had had costly entertainments there, and had given away presents with a lavish hand.

Mr. Jones placed the case in the hands of Mr. Robert H. Strahan, who engaged the services of Detectives Cunning and Thompson, but they were unable to discover the whereabouts of Purdy. Finally, Mr. Strahan ascertained that Mr. Purdy had been seen in Paris, and afterward in London. Mr. Strahan went to work quietly, and put himself in communication with Purdy. The latter answered Mr. Strahan's letters, and, finally, consented to come home on certain conditions offered to him, the chief of which was that he should give Purdy time to help he could to recover the stolen property. Purdy arrived in this City from London during the latter part of November, and was met by Mr. Strahan. So little was his arrival expected, and so cleverly was it managed, that his presence in the City was not suspected by any one, not even by the detectives who were still on his track, until Mr. Strahan made it known yesterday. During the 16 days in which Purdy has been in New-York since his return from Europe, he has been visited daily by Mr. Strahan, until all the information possessed by him in relation to the furniture robbery was obtained. Yesterday morning Mr. Strahan took Purdy to the Jefferson Market Police Court and got him to make a clean breast of the affair before Justice Bixby, and then procured warrants for the arrest of the parties whom the statement of Purdy implicated. He then sent for Detectives Cunning and Thompson and placed three warrants in their hands. These called for the arrest of John Lynch, a diamond broker, of No. 925 Broadway, and Brandon & Co., of No. 710 Broadway, a firm of diamond brokers, consisting of William C. Brandon and Eugene M. Newhall. Within half an hour Lynch, Brandon, and Newhall were prisoners at the Central Office. The three prisoners were taken before Justice Bixby yesterday afternoon and remanded until Wednesday morning next. Lynch furnished the $3,000 bail required, and was set at liberty, but Brandon and Newhall were committed to the Tombs.

When Purdy was before Justice Bixby, he made substantially the following statement: He said that he had at one time been in good financial circumstances, and did a good business. He became infatuated with two vices—that for display, and that for showy women. These vices he indulged in without restraint, and they led him into more expense than his income would warrant. The result was that he got "hard up, socially, financially, and every other way," and his condition made him desperate. The very last resource he had was discovery, and temptation pressed so hard upon him that he gave way to it. He concluded to sell the best lot of furniture in the storage, appropriate the proceeds, go to Europe, and leave behind him all traces of his disappointments, crimes, and troubles. He looked about for accomplices, and took Lynch, Brandon, and Newhall into his confidence. Lynch visited the furniture apartment occupied by Jones' furniture, examined the stock, and made an arrangement for its disposal. He told Purdy that he should secure the services of a first-class auctioneer, and suggested Leavitt & Co. Lynch offered to procure "a go-between" for the purpose. He got a Dr. De Kraft. De Kraft had a large quantity of the goods catalogued at Leavitt & Co.'s in his name and sold there. These were taken out of storage on Sunday night, April 8. The Jones apartment was broken into, the seal broken off the outside of the door, and the door unlocked from within, and about $10,000 worth of the furniture picked out and taken away in a truck. It was taken to Leavitt & Co.'s under Dr. De Kraft's name and disposed of. When Purdy asked Lynch for his share of the proceeds of this sale, Lynch said to him: "See here, Purdy, you know where you got these goods; you haven't as much right to them as I have—far less, in fact, for the second thief always has the best title. There's $2250; take it or leave it, just as you please." Purdy realized his situation and took the pittance. In the meantime he had made arrangements with Brandon and Newhall for the disposition of the remainder of Mr. Jones' property. On Friday, the 13th of April, Brandon and Newhall went with Purdy to the storage room. Brandon had made a suggestion, and was determined to make it act, for the purpose of concealing all traces of the robbery. This was to carry two barrels of oil up into the storage-room, and after removing the goods burn down the building. When the trio went on Friday night for the balance of the plunder they had the oil with them, but Purdy weakened on the incendiarism, and the use of the oil was abandoned. They went up to the room and proceeded to their work. They had false keys, and chemicals for the purpose of testing precious metals. They opened all the trunks, boxes, and remaining packages, and carted off $20,000 worth of property. Next day everything that was deemed salable at an auction was catalogued at Leavitt & Co.'s, under the name of a go-between named Bates and a sale effected, and what remained was divided between the principals. When Purdy asked for a division of the proceeds of this transaction, Brandon and Newhall told him to go away, where he belonged, for his share. Purdy's last resource being gone, his every friend alienated, his honor irretrievably lost, his chances in life all broken up, cheated by his very associates in his last crime, with the terrors of the law staring him in the face, and with no place of retreat in his own country, he fled to France. He hadn't money enough to stay there long, and went over to London, where he was penniless, friendless, and almost starved while looking for employment. Weary of misery in a strange land, he determined at last to accept of Mr. Strahan's offers, and had his way paid back to this country.

Yesterday when Detectives Cunning and Thompson went to arrest Brandon, and Newhall, Mr. Jones accompanied them. In Brandon's office Mr. Jones identified two pieces of furniture as belonging to him. One was an elegant table from which Brandon had removed the top-cloth, which was black, originally, and replaced it with blue. The other was a chair, upon which the upholstery had been changed. Mr. Jones knew the furniture, notwithstanding the changes, by his private mark, which was still upon each piece. Lynch has long been what the Police call "crooked," but has never hitherto been successfully "hauled up." Brandon has been for a long time suspected of being "crooked," also.

ALLEGED LIBEL IN A WOMAN'S LETTER.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Thursday says: "The case of Sarah M. Edgerly against Amelia D. and Joseph E. Smith came up for trial before Judge Gottschalk yesterday. It is an action for $20,000 damages for an alleged libelous imputation contained in a private letter written by Mrs. Smith to the daughter of Mrs. Edgerly, of and concerning Mrs. Edgerly. Mrs. Edgerly lives in Boston, and came all the way from the Hub to attend to this case. The unpleasantness arose from a family feud, and the parties are relatives, and highly respectable people. It seems that Mr. Edgerly's daughter Sallie went to visit the Smith's, her cousins, and remained with them for 10 years. Her parents were divorced, and she did not see her mother for many years. Sallie had some trouble with the Smiths and went up to Mrs. Mitchell's, at Jerseyville, Ill., and while there the alleged libelous letter was written. It was sent to Mrs. Mitchell, and by her husband to Sallie, and Sallie forwarded it to her mother in Boston. The letter was written in December, 1876, and was called forth by an equally insulting epistle penned by Sallie in retaliation for a slur cast upon the young man to whom she was then engaged and afterwards married. Voluminous depositions were taken in the case, portions of which were read yesterday, and the rest, with the delectable letters, will be read to-day."

A MISER'S HOARD.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 8th inst. says: "In the Fall of 1876 an old man named Guilford, living in lodgings in Bushall's Block, Oakland, died and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery. He had been ill for some time, and, as he was meanly clad and quite forlorn, Mr. and Mrs. Bushall deemed him poverty-stricken, and cared for him during the sickness which finally consigned him to the grave. He had been for some years a sail-maker in this city, and lived in the meanest manner in order to hoard his earnings, sleeping in a garret and eating food almost unfit for the human stomach. About three years ago W. C. Woods made his acquaintance, and was much surprised at learning by accident that which was unsuspected by the world—that Guilford possessed considerable property, and that he was a fine specimen of the miser. After his death the Public Administrator took charge of his effects, which were considered of merely nominal value. However, Woods saw a newspaper notice of the miser's death, and informed the Public Administrator that Guilford left valuable property behind him. This official then overhauled Guilford's effects, and found real estate valued at $13,222, 50 shares of California and 50 shares of Consolidated Virginia stock. Now Woods enters suit in the District Court to recover $500 alleged to be due him for services rendered and for the important information given to the Public Administrator. When this suit is settled what is left of Guilford's property will revert to the school fund, as the miser had no heirs."

MR. BROADWELL IN THE TOMBS.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK UNABLE TO OBTAIN BAIL—HE IS SENT TO PRISON.

Shearman Broadwell, President of the Clairmont Savings Bank, who was arrested at his residence, No. 405 Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, on Friday night, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Cooper, and, after being brought before District Attorney Phelps, sent for his counsel, ex-Recorder James M. Smith. Mr. Phelps fixed bail at $20,000, the amount furnished by the indicted Presidents of other institutions. The prisoner's counsel made an effort to induce the District Attorney to accept less bail, but the latter refused. Mr. Smith, accompanied by Broadwell in custody of the detectives, then went before Judge Donohue, and renewed his motion for a reduction of bail. Assistant District Attorney Bell, who represented the prosecution, objected. Judge Donohue refused to entertain the motion, on the ground that it should be made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that court being in session and having precedence. The prisoner was thereupon brought back to the District Attorney's office, and waited there for hours while his friends were scouring the City in search of the necessary bail. To the reporter of THE TIMES Broadwell said, "I see yours is the only paper which states that Swan is indicted. Is it true?" On being answered in the affirmative, he continued: "Has he been arrested?" "No," the reporter replied. "It is unnecessary to arrest him, as he has visited Detectives Field and O'Connor and informed them that he was ready to present himself at any moment he should be called on." At 3 P. M. Mr. Broadwell's friends returned with the disagreeable intelligence that they had been unable to procure the necessary bail, and the prisoner made arrangements to spend his first night in the prison, which at present confines the convicted President of another institution—Robert L. Case. At 3:30 O'Connor and Field were handed a commitment, and took the prisoner to the Tombs. He was accompanied as far as the grated entrance which separates the inmates of that institution from the outer world by his son-in-law and another friend, and sorrowfully wished them good night, as he was surrendered to the custody of the Warden, and realized that he was about to spend his first night in a prison. The prisoner was assigned to a cell on the second tier until Monday morning, when he will be brought before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Smith will then renew his motion for a reduction of bail.

The indictment sets forth that on Jan. 30, Shearman Broadwell, as President, and David E. Swan, as Secretary of the Clairmont Savings Bank, in their sworn statement to the Superintendent of the Banking Department gave the resources of the institution at that date as $3,939 in stock investments; cash on deposit in banks or trust companies, $20,757 63, and cash on hand, $4,763 57, whereas in truth and fact the money on deposit was not more than $1,000. The concluding clause of the indictment sets forth that "the said Shearman Broadwell did, on the 30th day January, 1877, before William Apgar, notary public, by his own act and consent, and of the most wicked and corrupt mind, in writing and form aforesaid, falsely, knowingly, wickedly, willfully, and corruptly commit willfull and corrupt perjury."

The indictment against Swan is exactly the same as that found against Broadwell, except that the name and title of Swan are substituted for those of Broadwell. Swan has been a representative of the District Attorney and informed them that he is ready to appear in court at any moment. He will be used as a witness by the prosecution.

SIR ROGER TICHBORNE.

AN OAKLANDER WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE CONVERSED WITH THE ORIGINAL.

From the San Francisco Call, Dec. 8.

George Simonds, employed as gardener about the county buildings in Oakland, steps to the front with his side of the story in the Tichborne affair. Several weeks ago Mr. Simonds sent a long communication to England concerning an interview that took place in Sydney, Australia, between Sir Roger Tichborne and himself. Mr. Simonds, now well advanced in years, is confident that he is correct in stating that he saw the original. His story runs about as follows: One day, while sauntering down upon Talbott's Wharf, in Sydney, his attention was drawn to a young-looking man sitting upon a piece of timber. The latter was earnestly watching the loading of a lot of wool into a large ship, which lay alongside of the wharf. Mr. Simonds took a seat beside him, and before many minutes had flitted by both were conversing. The stranger was anxious to get a chance to proceed to Liverpool, but no encouragement being given him, he started to go. Before doing so, however, he pulled a slip of paper out of his pocket, and exclaimed: "This shows that I am the son of a baronet, I am lost, and am without a cent. A few days ago I, among others, was shipwrecked. Two of us were picked up, and here I am." The road to a neighboring town was pointed out to him, and, bidding Mr. Simonds good-bye, he started to go. Next day, however, he was again seen on the street. He told Mr. Simonds that he was concerned a situation as cattle-driver. Nothing further was thought of the matter until one day, while sitting in an employment office, Mr. Simonds carelessly referred to the stranger and his queer actions. The keeper of the office at once informed him that the position of cattle-driver had been gained through this office, and since the young man's departure a bundle of papers, bearing the name of Sir Roger Tichborne, were found. Mr. Simonds has the dates, conversations, and the exact description of the man all written down.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. DAVID INGLIS.

Rev. David Inglis, D. D., LL. D., Pastor of the Reformed Church on the Heights, in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the pastoral residence, on Henry-street, of hemorrhage. Dr. Inglis has been in poor health for several months, but it was not until a few weeks ago that he became dangerously ill. On Friday evening, feeling that his last hour was rapidly approaching, Dr. Inglis called his three children to his bedside, and after imparting some words of Christian counsel, bade them farewell. Soon after, he fell into a semi-comatose state, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, died. Dr. Inglis was born in Scotland, in 1824, and was graduated from the Edinburgh University. At 20 years of age he had become a minister of the Gospel. Before attaining his majority he came to this country and took pastoral charge of Washington Heights, New-York Church. In 1857 he took charge of a church in Montreal, and two years later went to Hamilton, Canada, where he remained as Pastor for 17 years. At the end of that time he was appointed Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of Toronto. In 1872 he accepted the pastorate of the Henry-Street Church. The deceased was a scholarly man, an eloquent and learned clergyman, and had a wide circle of friends.

WHY SHE WANTED TO MARRY HIM.

A minister in Wheeling, West Va., went to bed early last Wednesday evening, and about 9:30 was called by his wife and told that he was wanted below by a loving couple who were anxious to be mated. He donned his clothing and went down, and he found a woman of perhaps 35 or 40 years of age, and a stripling of 20. The expectant bridegroom was at a loss how to proceed with a business which was new to him. But not so with the woman. Seeing that her lover was hopelessly entangled, she spoke up promptly thus: "Mr. Preacher, as I'm the oldest, I expect I'd better do the talking. You see Charley, here, has a stepmother, and she don't use him right at all. Now I'm a widow, and I want to take Charley home with me to-night and take care of him. Not that I want a husband, because, if I did, I'd get some one nearer my own age; but I just thought I would try and take care of Charley. So we'd like to be married right away." The minister asked her if the necessary license had been obtained, and upon receiving a reply in the negative stated that it would be impossible for him to marry them without that very useful document.

WESTERN HOMES FOR POOR MEN.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that steps are being taken in that city to organize an association to aid industrious poor men in securing homes and farms, chiefly in the South and West. The capitalists who furnish the means expect, of course, to reap a benefit from their investment. It is proposed to buy tracts of land in various desirable locations, assist colonists to remove to it, furnish them with such supplies as they are unable to furnish themselves, and give the colonist a bond for the sale of his land when the cost and advances shall have been paid back. The land adjacent will be reserved to the association, its enhanced value from the settlements around paying a profit. The scheme is based on successful experiments of the kind heretofore made, but greater care is promised in insuring the protection of the colonist against imposition, and in securing to him all the benefits of his labor.

BANK-NOTES NIBBLED BY RATS AND MICE.

In the well of one of the Paris houses, torn down in the Rue d'Argenteuil, a few days since, the workmen found hidden a bundle of bank-notes, amounting, as could be seen, to over 100,000 francs originally, but which the mice and rats had so nibbled and torn that they were of no value. It was ascertained that many years since a miser, known to be wealthy, had resided and died in the place in question, and it is supposed that he hid the treasure.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 2,775.

"E. P." has contributed $5 toward the disabled clergyman's fund.

The Columbia College ball will take place on the 27th inst., at Delmonico's, for the benefit of the boating fund.

The receipts at the New-York Post Office from the sale of postage stamps last week amounted to $60,833 20.

A grand ball and children's carnival in aid of the sick poor of New-York will take place at the Academy of Music on Feb. 26.

W. Irving Bishop, the anti-spiritist and mind reader, will give his fifth entertainment at Chickering Hall on Friday evening next.

The Customs officials seized, yesterday, six cases of smuggled sponges and 100 cigars on the steam-ship Greece, from London.

At a meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Friday evening it was decided that cardinal and blue be the colors of the club.

During last week, 955 misdirected commercial letters had their addresses corrected at the New-York Post Office, and were forwarded to their destinations.

The further examinations in the case of James H. Ingersoll against William M. Tweed will hereafter be tried at New-Haven, Conn., where a hearing took place yesterday.

A public meeting will be held at Association Hall on Monday evening in behalf of the McAuley Water-Street Mission. Several prominent clergymen will deliver addresses.

Mr. Dillon O'Brien will deliver a free lecture at St. Vincent's Hall, Sixty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Irish Emigration to the West."

The decomposed remains of an unknown man, apparently about 45 years of age, were found yesterday afternoon floating in the North River at Pier 42, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

William Reilly, aged 15, of No. 408 West Fiftieth-street, had both feet terribly crushed by a Hudson River Railroad train, on Eleventh-avenue between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, yesterday.

At a meeting of the Gas Commission yesterday the contract for lighting the public lamps between Seventy-ninth-street and the Harlem River was awarded to the Harlem Gas-light Company at $7 90 per lamp.

Detective Shelly, of the Central Office, left this City yesterday for St. Louis to bring back "Johnny" Murphy, a pugilist, who is charged with stealing a trick dog named "Sprite" from a man named Henry Byrne.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 455 deaths, 625 births, and 133 marriages, showing an increase of 37 deaths and 39 births and a decrease of 59 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Thiebaud Bauer will wrestle with "Martin," a large brown bear, for a purse of $250, on Wednesday evening next, at the French Theatre, in Twenty-third-street. On the same evening, William Austin will wrestle with "Leni," the companion of "Martin," for a purse of $100.

The Stonington Line announces a reduction in first-class fare to $3 on tickets to Boston, and will sell round trip tickets at $5, the reduction to go into effect to-morrow. Passengers by this line do not change to the cars until 4:30 A. M., and yet arrive in Boston at 7:30 A. M.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and passed resolutions to report to the full board in favor of leasing the premises on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue for the use of the Eighth Regiment at an annual rental of $6,500.

The steamers Acapulco, Etna, California, City of Richmond, City of Macon, Clyde, and City of Vera Cruz, and the schooner José Gomez took out yesterday 63,326 letters, 856 registered letters, and 71 bags of newspapers, being the largest foreign mail dispatched for several months.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, on account of the death of Lawrence H. Taylor, of the firm of Eugene Thompson & Co. Mr. Taylor was a young man and was highly respected. The following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions: Coleman Benedict, John P. McKewan, Augustus W. Durkee, Fordyce D. Barker, and Simeon J. Drake.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Aaron Stewart Black, George S. Black, Joseph L. Black, and John N. Hayward, Jr., composing the firm of A. Stewart Black & Co., umbrella manufacturers, of No. 360 Broadway, to James McGay, and Daniel McCleary to Matthew Fulham.

The New-York Law Stenographers' Association have elected the following officers for 1878: Robert Bonynge, President; Eugene Davis, Vice-President; Charles L. Guy, Secretary; Henry M. Parkhurst, Treasurer; Examining Committee, James E. Munson, (Chairman,

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A CRY.

Ho! I am weary of all—
Of men, and their love and their hate;
I have been long enough Life's thrall,
And the toy of a tyrant Fate.

I would have nothing but rest,
I would not struggle again;
Take me now to thy breast,
Earth, sweet mother of men.

Hide me, and let me sleep;
Give me a lonely tomb,
So close and so dark and so deep,
I shall hear no trumpet of Doom.

There let me lie forgot,
When the Dead at its blast are gone;
Give me to hear it not,
But only to slumber on.

This is the fate I crave,
For I look to the end, and see,
If there be not rest in the grave,
There will never be rest for me.
—*The Spectator.*

A LAME PROPOSAL.

BY MRS. FRANCIS G. FAITHFULL.

CHAPTER I.

"Jack! Royal! Back, both of you!" called a clear imperious voice, and then a dog-whistle sounded shrilly through the wood and woke a far-off echo on the opposite hill-side. The truants both halted, and Royal, the big black retriever, already rather troubled in conscience, came trotting slowly along the wood-land path, looking abject and apologetic. But the spirit of the chase was still strong in the little thoroughbred fox-terrier, who, with one ear erect and his tail quivering with excitement, stood deep in fern, turning his head, now in the direction of the summons, now toward a covey of partridges which he had just started.

"Royal, you bad dog, do you know what you deserve?" quoth a bright-eyed damsel, threatening the returned runaway with her whip as he tried to slink out of sight behind her skirts. But, despite the menacing weapon, Royal took comfort from her voice, and only crawled closer to be pardoned and caressed.

"Where's Jack, Royal? Why didn't you keep him in order instead of setting him a bad example? A respectable dog of your age ought to be ashamed to fall into such errors;" and once again she whistled loud and long. Some one else heeded, if Jack did not. There was a crashing of dry bracken in the thicket hard by, and a big knickerbockered man came plunging through the bushes.

"Trespassing, George! I'll report you," said the girl gayly, as she held out her hand. "Between you and Jack the birds haven't a chance."

"So Jack is poaching again, is he? Your training hasn't done much for him yet.

"Oh, we all yield to temptation sometimes. He only copies his betters. But you need not scoff at my training. I mean to inflict condign punishment, and you shall be witness thereof."

And accordingly, when Jack presently saw fit to reappear, he was visited with a castigation which astonished his weak mind and much impressed Royal.

"Well done, Gertrude," said George approvingly, as he sat astride a felled tree. "I didn't credit you with so much strength of mind or muscle."

"Discipline must be maintained. And now, while Jack is recovering his spirits, tell me what brings *you* here at this unlikely time of day?"

"Some business with old Scott at the East Lodge. I was taking the short cut back when I heard your whistle. Where may you be bound now?"

"Home to lunch. My father's at the petty sessions, so mother and I are left to our own devices."

"Are you going out with the hounds to-morrow?"

"My father is. I shall only show at the meet. Mother volunteered to go if I would drive her there. I believe she suffers torments every time I go out hunting, and more than half expects to see me brought home a corpse."

"What would she have said if she had seen you take that ditch beyond the Croft farm the other day?"

"What, indeed! Please don't tell her of it, or she will be so miserable that I shall have to forego my gallops. Of course, *you* will be out."

"Well, no; I fancy not. I've a friend coming down here this evening, an old college chum, and it wouldn't be good manners to leave him to himself the first day."

"Can't you mount him too?"

"I could mount him, but he can't ride—or walk either, except with a crutch."

"Poor man! Who is he, George?"

"His name's Lovel—Eric Lovel. He's one of the cleverest fellows I know, and makes a lot by his pen, though he has a very tidy little fortune of his own to fall back upon. But look here, Gertrude. I was coming up to the Bury this afternoon with a petition. I want you to see him—you and my aunt. I can't bring him up to call on you. He wouldn't care, I fancy, to stump across that big hall of yours; but I should like you to meet him, for all that. Won't you take us on your way back from the meet to-morrow, and stay to lunch? Mrs. Clarke will be proud to air her best china and cookery in your honor, and it would really be a charity to enliven us two poor bachelors."

"I don't know any reason why we shouldn't," said Gertrude, considering. "I'll propound the project to mother, and if she is willing, so am I. But I really mustn't stop any longer now. I'm afraid she will be as ravenous as I am."

"Good-bye then. Don't trouble to write. If I hear nothing, I shall expect you at two to-morrow."

"Good."

And Gertrude, with her four-footed companions, pursued her way through the copse, and across the six-acre field, while George made off with long strides for the swing-gate opening into the beech avenue on Crow Hill. As he unlatched it he glanced back at her, his cousin, as he had always chosen to dub her, though it was only as the Scotch count cousinhood that the title would hold. It was a pretty picture, so he thought as he lingered a minute—the narrow footpath flecked with quivering sunlight, the delicate interlacing boughs arching overhead, and the rich tints of the blackberry bushes on either side contrasting with the girl's bright-blue skirt as she stepped along, the two dogs gamboling round her.

"Well, people may say what they please," so ran the current of his meditations, as he struck into the avenue; "she wouldn't take rank as a beauty, I suppose; but I've seen a good many pretty women who could not hold a candle to Gertrude and her gypsy face. And as for her movements, you won't find a step and bearing like that among the fine ladies in Mayfair. She'd be a wife any man might be proud of, and she's thoroughly warm-hearted besides. Yet I'm not sorry I've put that notion out of my head. We've been twice as jolly together since she found that I'd given up making love to her. And perhaps we shouldn't have hit it off, even if she would have had me. She has a hot temper at times, and so have I, and she's had rather too much of her own way. It wouldn't hurt her to be broken in a bit. I wonder what Lovel will say to her and she to him. Heigho! I half wish I hadn't asked her to come, after all. But it's done now."

Meanwhile, Gertrude had crossed the wooden bridge spanning the trout stream, and had presently reached the broad terrace running along one side of the gray old Bury, her home and the home of her forbears. In the sunniest window of the morning room her mother sat, work in hand, watching for her.

"Mother dear, I'm shamefully late, I know;" and, stepping in at the glass door, she took the soft wrinkled face between her two hands and kissed it tenderly. "I lost the dogs, and then George came down on me, and we gossiped awhile; but I deserve a scolding for keeping you waiting."

If she deserved it she was not likely to get it. There was certainly no displeasure in Mrs. Marriott's mild eyes as she looked up into the brunette face of her only daughter—her one ewe lamb.

"So you met George?"

"Yes; he wants us to lunch with him to-morrow on our way home from Eastham. He has a lame friend coming to him whom he can't well bring up here, and he thought we might help to entertain him. What say you, mother mine? Shall we go?"

"To be sure we will. I was thinking only to-day that we had neglected George of late. I don't know how long it is since I've been inside the Grange."

CHAPTER II.

Precisely as the hands of the stable clock at the Grange pointed to two, the fast-trotting ponies of Gertrude's low carriage stopped before George Forrester's door. George himself was standing in the deep gabled porch.

"Punctual as the sun," he exclaimed, as he helped Mrs. Marriott to alight. "I was just looking out for your iron-grays. It's really good of you to come to this humble abode."

It was no very humble abode, although it would not compare in size or beauty with Aston Bury, the most charming country seat, as all the world allowed, for many a mile round. George's home was a picturesque red-brick house, standing well back in an old-fashioned garden, and with nearly two hundred acres of good land appertaining to it. His ancestors had lived and died there long before any Marriotts came to Aston, and there had been more than one intermarriage between the families. Not so very many years ago the Grange had been alive with children's voices, and George and his brothers and sisters had played together in the orchard, and pelted each other with the rosy-cheeked apples. But now his father and mother had gone to their rest in the church-yard on the hill, and his brother was commanding a gun-boat off the Gold Coast, and his sisters had married far away. So he was left to make the best he could of his solitary life; and between farming his own land and giving an eye to Mr. Marriott's, cricket in the Summer, and hunting and shooting in the Winter, he got through his time at home tolerably well. The square matted hall into which he led his guests was full of trophies of sport, and garnished well besides with bows and bats and fishing-rods. Crossing it he opened a door, and gave to view a long low room quaintly and abundantly furnished, and with one deep bay window at the further end looking out into a prim box garden. A bright fire was burning in the grate, and on a sofa near it lay the lame guest with a crutch within his reach and a table at his elbow laden with books and papers. As they entered he laid aside some sheets of foolscap with which he had been busy, and partly raised himself. He was a man of some six-and-twenty years, with a thin pale face only redeemed from plainness by an expressive mouth and a pair of brilliant deep-set eyes.

"Mr. Eric Lovel, Mrs. Marriott, Miss Marriott," such was George's introduction, decorously made. Mr. Lovel bowed. Mrs. Marriott held out her hand. She was longing in her kind heart to say something sympathetic to the young fellow lying there, so much more helpless in his prime than she in her old age. But Eric Lovel did not look the sort of man to appreciate pity, even if she had known how to show it.

"You bring in a refreshing whiff from the hunting-field," he said to Gertrude, in a subdued voice, glancing at the scarlet cloak she wore. "I hope it didn't promise to be a good day, or I shall repent of letting Forrester sacrifice himself at the altar of friendship."

Gertrude smiled. "I don't think you need feel very much compunction. I believe we are the only people who have seen the fox."

"Really! that needs explanation."

"He whisked round the corner of a lane just after we left the cover, and almost ran between the ponies' legs. It was a grave responsibility. To possess the secret of his whereabouts and not to know what to do with it!"

"And how did you solve the difficulty?" Lovel asked.

"Our little groom solved it for us. He is a model of propriety generally, but this was too hard a test, and he started up behind and tally-hoe'd with all his might, much to the amusement of the ponies."

"And to mine," put in Mrs. Marriott. "I really thought the boy had gone suddenly mad, till he sat down again and begged pardon in his most demure voice."

"We couldn't find it in our hearts to blame him," observed Gertrude, laughing. "He has been brought up at the kennels, and it is a sort of instinct with him. But nothing came of his exertions, and I expect Master Renard is still enjoying his liberty."

"Luncheon is ready," announced George, who had vanished, on household cares intent. "Lovel, I know you're not a luncheon eater. Perhaps you would rather not move?"

"Thanks; if Mrs Marriott," looking at her, "won't consider me a Goth, I think I will stay here and finish my work."

"Who is he, George?" demanded Mrs. Marriott, when they were shut into the dining-room. "I've never heard you speak of him."

"Haven't you? I knew him pretty well at Oxford, but I have seen more of him since. He is one of the Staffordshire Lovels."

"Ah, they are a good old family."

"He can be capital company," proceeded George; "and there's something about him very unlike the run of people. He was always getting into small scrapes at college, and yet he had a wonderful deal of influence over men there."

"Has he always been lame?"

"No, not until—" George paused, and ended rather abruptly, "after he left Oxford."

"Does he feel it very much?"

"I don't know—he's a philosopher. But I think—I believe he would sooner not have it noticed. By the bye, talking of lameness, did you hear that old Squire Allen fell down stairs last week and put out his knee? It will be a long business for him. I'm afraid."

Mrs. Marriott had not heard, and therewith the talk drifted away to county affairs.

"I suppose you are a gardener," said Lovel, an hour later, to Gertrude, as she stood in the bay-window admiring the gay rows of crimson and yellow dahlias in the border opposite. George had taken her mother off to see his bantams.

"No. I could never learn the art, or even master the first principles."

"First principles! That sounds appalling. I'd no notion it was so abstruse a study."

"Ah, but it is, as you will find, if you ask any gardener, man or woman, how to rear the commonest plant. There will at once descend on your devoted head a bewildering dissertation on lilies and cuttings and light soil. I have tried it, so I know."

He looked at her with some amusement in his observant eyes.

"Do you know your ignorance is rather a blow to me. I used to grow queer vegetables in a queer way when I was a lad, and I thought planting and pruning might be common ground for us; whereas if I begin to ask about your clothing-clubs and school-treats, I shall expose my cockneyism instantly."

"Try hunting and shooting," she suggested lightly, recalling his first inquiry; but the words were hardly uttered when she longed to recall them.

He answered her, however, very composedly.

"No; I was never a thorough-going sportsman, even in my best days. I was never at all clear that a good day's run was worth purchasing at the cost of a long dark ride home afterward. I'm afraid my pleasure always lay within brick walls. Whereas, I suppose, you can't even figure to yourself the charms of a good rubber of whist at your club, or the solace of a midnight pipe with a congenial spirit."

"I suppose not," she rejoined laughingly; "but I'm willing to listen while you describe these high delights.

"Oh, they won't bear describing. They are of too delicate and exquisite, shall we say, aroma for any word-painting of mine; and besides, it would be sheer cruelty to awaken in you a thirst for joys you can never taste."

"You would say the grapes were sour," she returned gayly, "or I should ask how you reconcile it to your conscience, &c."

"And I'm afraid if you did I might be tempted to tell you that my definition of conscience is rather like the Irishman's—something that always gives you good reasons for doing what you have a mind to do, and fills you with satisfaction when you've done it."

"Very odd morality," objected Gertrude.

"Have you got upon morals already?" asked George, bringing Mrs. Marriott in after her tour of inspection.

"To be sure," assented Lovel; "but I'm *not* inflicting my articles on Miss Marriott, if that is what you would insinuate."

"I thought, you know, that you might have improved the opportunity," suggested George maliciously.

"Not at all; nevertheless, now you remind me of it, I'm afraid I must devote myself to that great work for the next few minutes, or I shall miss the post, and the editor will tear his hair. You must know, Mrs. Marriott, that I should have finished long ago if I had not been foolish enough to waste an hour or more this morning in a benevolent attempt to enlighten this host of ours on various social questions."

"Don't listen to him, Aunt Harriet," interposed George. "He's a Radical, a red Republican, a Communist. There are no terms bad enough for him. It will be a mercy if he has not infected Gertrude already."

"I scorn to defend myself," declared Lovel, calmly arranging his papers and dipping his pen into the ink. "I shall instead do penance for my mistaken zeal by grinding away at my periods, while you entertain each other with good Conservative sentiments."

Gentle Mrs. Marriott looked a little uneasy. If she had an antipathy, it was to these new "upsetting ideas;" and a Radical was, in her eyes, hardly less monstrous than a cannibal. But she had much faith in George's choice of friends, and she had already begun to feel a strong interest in this friend of his. Now and again she interrupted her examination of Swiss photographs to glance covertly at him as he bent his brows over his manuscript. He must surely be sickly—his cheeks were so white and his eyes so hollow, as if he were apt to keep late hours and use his brains overmuch. Most likely he had no mother to take care of his health or his opinions. He wrote on rapidly while the other three chatted; but more than once his pen stopped, and he fixed absent, ruminating eyes on one or other—oftenest on Gertrude, who sat opposite him. When his last line was dashed off and the packet dispatched, he lay back on his couch, playing with a paper-knife, and putting in his word from time to time.

"That rivals my Dorsetshire laborer," he said presently, when Gertrude had chanced to cite some surprising instance of peasant ignorance. "I was driving once to Sherborne, and asked a rustic if the road ahead went northward. He looked at me open-mouthed and said not a word. 'Don't you know the points of the compass, north and south?' quoth I. 'No, Sir,' he drawls out; 'but thin you must know as I've only been in these parts two years come Michaelmas.'"

"I dare say you terrified him," Gertrude suggested, "and his wits departed."

"Am I so terrific? No; it was a very fair sample of the average west-country intellect. I might point a moral," glancing at George; "but I'll spare you a discourse on the education of the masses."

Perhaps Mrs. Marriott did not feel quite safe; at any rate, she now discovered that it was growing late. George went out to order the carriage round, and Gertrude, rising, moved slowly about the room, examining the books and knicknacks scattered about the various tables.

Mrs. Marriott asked Lovel whether he was staying long at the Grange.

"I hardly know. I came for a few days; but Forrester makes me so comfortable that it is doubtful when he will get rid of me."

He was looking as he spoke at Gertrude, who had halted before a whatnot piled with music.

"Miss Marriott," he said rather abruptly, will you give me a treat before you go? I have heard no music for the last month. Will you play me one of those things of Beethoven's?"

She turned round a little surprised.

"How do you know I can?" she inquired naïvely.

"I might say, because all young ladies play; but that would not be the veritable reason. I should be sorry to risk having my ears tortured by preferring such a rash request to any young lady; but I've a divining spirit that tells me I'm safe in asking you."

She did not reply. She only opened the piano and sat down.

Presently the room was full of soft, sweet sounds as her fingers moved over the keys. She might not play like Rubinstein, but he had rightly guessed that there was true music in her. When she rose he did not thank her. Only when she came up to bid him good-bye, he said, in rather a low voice,

"Did I not say that I had a divining spirit? I shall ask you to let me hear that again another day."

After they had gone, and the tinkling bells of the ponies had died away, George, standing before the drawing-room fire, asked Lovel:

"Well, what do you think of her?"

Lovel's answer came slowly.

"She reminds me of one of Phillip's Spanish dames, and her dress, with its rich coloring, carries on the idea. And there is a frankness about her, a freedom from all modern young-ladyisms, that hardly belongs to this conventional England of ours. Altogether—"

"Well?" repeated his friend rather impatiently, as he stopped short.

"Altogether," he went on deliberately, "I'm by no means clear that I shouldn't have done better if I had stayed in my bachelor quarters in town."

CHAPTER III.

Nevertheless, at the end of a fortnight Lovel was still an inmate of the Grange, and, moreover, had been an almost daily guest at Aston. It was a time-honored custom that George should spend his Sundays there, and bring with him any one he pleased; and so, when on Sunday morning he overtook Gertrude in the church-yard, and asked whether Lovel might come up with him, she answered as if he had put a needless question.

"To be sure, George; you know that well enough. But surely you told me he wouldn't care to come?"

"Yes, I did; but it seems I was wrong. He is more handy with his crutch than I fancied, and he would like to see the place."

"Then bring him, by all means," rejoined Gertrude heartily. "Stay; I'll send the pony-carriage down when I've driven mother home. It will be easier for him than Young's rickety old fly or your dog-cart."

So an hour later the two young men came up to the Bury. Neither Gertrude nor her mother was down stairs to receive them, for they thought Lovel would sooner not be watched making his painful way across the drawing-room. When they presently came down, he was sitting in one of the windows feasting his eyes on the fair landscape before him. It was a bright, still day; so mild that but for the fast-changing leaves it might have passed for September rather than November. Very beautiful were those gorgeous tints as they stood out against the clear cold blue of the sky and the softer hues of the distant hill country. Just below the broad terrace lay the "ordered garden," separated only by a light fence from the green slopes of the park, where the cattle grazed peacefully under the great trees, with here and there a fallow deer sharing their repast. As Lovel said, it was hard to look at that scene and then to recall his dingy chambers in the Albany without drawing disparaging comparisons. He had not exhausted his admiration when the gong sounded, but he reached out for his crutch and was following the ladies into the adjoining room before Mrs. Marriott had decided how to tell him that he was free to please himself about going or staying. If George had any fears that he would offend his host's prejudices by broaching any startling theories they were soon dispelled. He steered clear of all dangerous topics, and delighted the Squire with his bright talk and ready interest in everything, from magisterial duties and the old ruins at Stevebury to the latest reaping machine and the judicious felling of timber. He had a curious power of adaptation, and seemed thoroughly at home in the pursuits and surroundings of the old-fashioned country gentleman, even though, as he frankly avowed, he had never himself owned a square inch of land.

Nevertheless, he was not sorry when he found himself again in the drawing-room and alone with Gertrude. Mrs. Marriott had retired up stairs to nurse a headache, and presently the Squire and George departed to pay their weekly visit to the stables.

"That is part of my father's religion," explained Gertrude; "it is a sort of royal progress. I am sure the horses expect him, and my pretty Sibyl always has her nose over the half-door waiting for her Sunday apple."

"And she will wait in vain," said Lovel. "I suppose I ought to ask you not to stand on ceremony with me."

The girl smiled; he made the suggestion so grudgingly. But she did not adopt it. If he had been well and active she would have left him without any scruple; now she only said lightly that Sibyl would be all the better for practicing patience.

"Did you ever see anything so brilliant as that bit of scarlet and yellow foliage yonder?" exclaimed Lovel rather abruptly. "What a pity it won't last!"

The little *ruse* succeeded, for she came to the window and sat down near him.

"Never mind; it will repeat itself next year."

"But I shall not be here to see. It sounds alarmingly sentimental to say so, but there *is* something mournful about Autumn, at least about such an Autumn day as this. A November fog is not mournful; it is revolting."

"We don't often get November fogs up here," said Gertrude, zealous for the honor of Aston, "though we see them below us in the valley yonder."

"With a pleasant sense of superiority. I suppose, now, you care for every stick and stone about this place?"

"That I do. I remember when I was a little girl my notion of paradise was exactly like this home of mine, and I'm not sure that it has altered much since."

"Well, it is a home to care for. I've wondered sometimes," pursued Lovel reflectively, "what it would be like to have one's affections all centred on one spot of earth."

"Isn't there any one spot of earth that is much to you?" she asked.

"No. I've been a vagrant all my days. My father was attaché at one or two foreign courts, and after his death my mother moved about from one big city to another. I'm much more at home in Rome or Dresden than in the woods and pastures of my native land."

"I think you have lost something."

"Perhaps; but there's compensation in most things; at least such is my experience."

There was a short silence. She was wondering whether he had found any compensation for his own bodily misfortune, when he said suddenly,

"How tame those cattle are! Look at that creature yonder rubbing its head against the gardener's shoulder."

"Oh, that is nothing," she returned eagerly. "I can show you something much more curious than that."

Opening the window she crossed the terrace bareheaded, and ran down the stone steps to the lawn. In another minute she was leaning against the fence, and there came over the grass her voice singing a slow monotonous ballad. The cattle heard it and stopped feeding to lift their heads and listen. Then one or two moved a pace or so nearer, more followed, and soon the whole herd were wending their way, as though drawn by a spell, toward the spot where she was standing. She turned her head to see if Lovel were watching the success of her lure, and he waved his hand in response. Just then George and her father joined her, the Squire soon coming on to the house while George lingered behind. Lovel was vexed at the malapropos remark which had spirited Gertrude from his side, vexed with George for detaining her, vexed most of all with himself for his own vexation. He sat returning such answers as he might to the Squire's cheery remarks, but chafing inwardly as he saw the cousins caressing the polished horns of the Alderneys and finally strolling away together. Why couldn't he go, too? Why was he kept there like a bird with a broken wing? So he asked himself in an unwonted access of bitterness.

The early twilight was just setting in when Gertrude reappeared with a bright color in her cheeks. She held in her hand some of the leaves he had admired, but he hardly looked at her or at them when she showed them to him.

"See, there are my spoils, and Sibyl has had her apple. I took pity on her, after all."

"Did you?" he returned briefly. He was feeling very savage, and wanted somehow to show it. Her next words, however, went far to dispel his wrath.

"Shall I play to you? I often play on these Winter afternoons between the lights. My father likes it;" and she glanced at the Squire, who, newspaper in hand, was dropping into a doze. No one else was in the room.

"Do," he said, as laconically as before, but in a very different tone. She went away to the piano in the far corner of the room, and began to play a requiem from memory; then she passed on into a chant. The dusk drew on fast. There was only the firelight gleaming ruddily in the lofty room. Presently the dull thud of Lovel's crutch sounded on the carpet. Gertrude did not turn her head or speak, but she knew that he had let himself down on a low settee near her. Once, when she paused for a minute, he said softly, "Pray go on." She could only see the dark outline of his figure, but the faint crimson glow lighted on her face as she played and he watched her.

At last the music stopped, and, still sitting as they were, they fell into a low-voiced talk. How long it lasted neither of them guessed, but they were both startled when the butler, bringing in the lamps, interrupted them. As Gertrude went off to dress for dinner, Mr. Marriott awoke from his slumber.

"I've been bad company, I'm afraid," he said apologetically. "I've a terrible trick of napping, but I hope Gertrude has taken care of you. Where's George, I wonder?"

In the library writing, letters, I believe. Miss Marriott has been giving me some music. I had no idea it was so late."

It was much later when the friends drove away from the Bury that night.

"Mind you soon come again," called out Mr. Marriott, as he stood in the doorway speeding the parting guests, and two voices answered back out of the darkness. "Yes, yes, we will."

And they kept their word. In one way or another, sometimes in the tumbledown inn-fly, sometimes in the dainty little pony-carriage, Lovel found his way up the hill again and again. Mr. Marriott plumed himself on keeping open house, and there was no doubt that, as George had said, Lovel was good company, or rather he could be, for he varied much in his moods. Sometimes he was in high spirits, ready for laughter, repartee, or discussion; at others he would sit for a long spell silently musing or turning over some volume culled out of Marriott's store. When it happened, as it often did, that George was out hunting or shooting, and that he came alone, he would get through some desultory writing in the library, pleading the great convenience of those well-filled shelves, and would afterward beguile Gertrude into criticism on his work. Once or twice he even pointed out some pet book and read aloud to her and to her mother. And if Mrs. Marriott was not especially edified or entertained, at least she kept up a fair show of attention. He was so reading late one afternoon, about three weeks after his coming to the Grange. The day had been wet and dreary, strangely unlike that first bright Sunday, and now the wind had risen and was sighing and moaning ominously among the leafless trees in the park. Mrs. Marriott, in her own especial corner, was knitting muffetees; and Gertrude, having wound her last skein of worsted into a ball, sat in a low rocking-chair, her hands crossed on her knees, gazing into the fire. Just behind her George leaned over the round centre-table deep in the study of the county paper. There was no sound within the room except the crackling of the fresh logs and Lovel's low distinct voice; even Jack was quiet, lying with shut eyes at his mistress' feet. Lovel broke off as a sudden scud of rain beat against the window-panes.

"There is a hurricane coming up," he said quietly. "I shouldn't wonder if we were weather-bound to-night."

"It sounds stormy," Mrs. Marriott rejoined rather hastily, "but it may clear; it often does toward evening."

No one spoke again. Gertrude was softly pulling Jack's drooping ears. George did not raise his head from the paper; he had grown a trifle morose of late. Lovel took up his book again and went on reading. His prophecy came true. Before the evening set in a fierce tempest of wind and hail was raging round the house. It was not a night to turn a dog out of doors, so the Squire pronounced, and yet his wife only faintly seconded his hospitable mandate that both his guests should sleep under his roof. Kind-hearted as she was to one and all, full of pity for Lovel's infirmity, she would rather in her secret soul that he should have gone back to the Grange that night; she would rather that he spent no more evenings or mornings at Aston. But stay he did; and before the next noon came round the fear that she had hardly owned to herself, and that had seemed too preposterous to whisper even to her husband, had found more than its fulfillment. For Gertrude had learned from Lovel's lips, with a joy that seemed strange even to herself, that he loved her, and had owned that she returned his love.

CHAPTER IV.

How and when it had first come about who could say? Mrs. Marriott, casting back her troubled thoughts to the beginning of that short acquaintance, reproached herself now for her want of care and caution; and yet who would have dreamed that this would come of it? She had known her fair share of motherly hopes and fears when her daughter chanced to be thrown in the way of some dashing hare-brained soldier, or to attract the admiring eyes of some country magnate. But four-and-twenty hours ago it had never so much as crossed her mind that Gertrude could ever feel more than pitying friendship for this pale, hollow eyed man, destined to an almost perpetual imprisonment to his couch. Even that very morning, when she had left them watching the shriveled leaves flying along the terrace, even then she had told herself that it was mere folly to be anxious, and that Gertrude would be the first to laugh at her fancies. But there was no laughter in Gertrude's face when she sought her out half an hour later, and kneeling down by her side, said earnestly,

"Mother, Mr. Lovel has asked if I will marry him, and I have said that I will."

It was not easy for Mrs. Marriott, even in her first dismay, to find words of remonstrance or reproach, but her face told enough to make Gertrude add hastily,

"I know it is not exactly what you would have expected, what you would have chosen for me; but, indeed, mother darling, it makes me happy—happier than I can say."

"And your father?" asked Mrs. Marriott, scarcely knowing what she hoped or feared.

"He is at the farm now, but he will be in soon, and Mr. Lovel will tell him. O mother, wish me joy!"

But the mother could only shake her head and stroke the dark hair wistfully.

"We must wait to hear what your father says," she whispered; and she was wise.

When Mr. Marriott had listened in blank astonishment to Lovel's story, he pronounced in the most emphatic words he could command, that the thing was utterly out of the question. He was an easy-going man generally, but he could be decided on occasion, and he was so now. Lovel answered him very temperately and steadily. He was, he said, of course aware that he was by no means such a husband as Gertrude's parents would wish for her. He had only one plea to offer—he loved her. He had only one argument to urge—she loved him. He was not penniless; he could well maintain a wife, and he came of good blood. As for his character and antecedents, George Forrester—and here for the first time he hesitated slightly—George Forrester would testify that he had in no way disgraced his name. Having said so much he waited patiently for Mr. Marriott's rejoinder.

The old Squire had a sore angry sense that he had been very badly used, but he scarcely knew how to put it into words. He could not quite bring himself to tell Lovel in plain terms that, cripple as he was, he could be no fit mate for a young girl in her first bloom. Still less could he taunt him as a designing fortune-hunter. His instinct told him that Lovel wanted her, not the broad acres that would one day come to her. So he only repeated bluntly that his mind was made up. The thing was absurd, and he should tell his daughter so.

"At least you will let me see her again," Lovel urged. But here too Mr. Marriott proved obstinate. He didn't wish to be uncivil, but this was no time for ceremony, and he must ask him to leave Aston at once. The color rose a little in Lovel's pale cheeks. "I am ready to leave your house, of course, if you desire it; but you can hardly expect me to go without some words from her—telling me—"

"She shall write," interrupted Mr. Marriott, "or, if she wishes it, see you again, but not now—not till her mother and I have talked with her."

And with this Lovel was forced to be content. Perhaps he had a secret conviction that Gertrude would fight his battle better than he could do himself.

"You will tell her that I shall wait at the Grange till I hear from her. I may rely on your telling her this?" he demanded.

"Yes, I will tell her," promised Mr. Marriott, only anxious to end the interview. And it was with no small sense of relief that he presently watched the unwelcome suitor depart.

"I may have some trouble with Gertrude," he reflected, as he went slowly up stairs; "but we understand each other. I shall be able to make the child see reason."

At least he did not find her unprepared. She had seen her lover driving away through the beech-wood, and she augured rightly that all was not well. She listened quietly, while her father with his hand on her shoulder told her that she must get over any foolish fancy she might have for this stranger. Then she lifted her dark eyes and looked full in his face.

"Father, I haven't been much given to foolish fancies, have I?"

"No, you haven't," he admitted; "no one less. But I suppose, my dear, your time is coming. It's a common complaint, you know."

"I have never till now," she said gravely, "seen any one for whom I could have thought it at all worth while to leave you and mother. But my time has come, as you say; I wish I could make you know—but I can't; I can't put it into words *how* much I care for Mr. Lovel."

There was something in her face, in her voice, that startled her father into a sense that this was no mere whim or passing liking. But he held his ground.

"You don't know your own mind, Gertrude; a month ago you had never seen this man, a month hence you would have forgotten him."

"Should I?" she asked, with a sudden significant smile. "Father, I will tell you something. For the last week I have been afraid even to *think*, what would become of me if he went away and said nothing."

It was a strange confession from the lips of a proud high-spirited girl; a girl, too, who, courted as she was, had lived till two-and-twenty altogether fancy free. Both her parents were silent a while; at last Mr. Marriott said kindly,

"Well, dear, we won't talk any more now. Let us all sleep on it. It has come on us so suddenly that we don't quite know where we are, I think."

"I am afraid it will go hard with her," his wife said to him, with tears in her eyes, when they were alone together. "It seems to have taken such a wonderful hold of her already."

"So it does, but we are new to this kind of thing. We were such an old couple when we married that we didn't have these youthful ravings. Heigho! I almost wish now she would have had George, though I used to say she ought to make a better match."

The mother had always wished it. No grand wooer who might carry her daughter far away would have been so welcome to her as George Forrester, whom she had known from a child, and who, if he had married Gertrude, would have made his home at the Bury. But it was no good thinking of that now, when they had to face this present perplexity. Midnight meditations wrought no change in Mr. Marriott's views. The next day he said to Gertrude,

"I have thought it over, dear, but I can't let this be; you must not ask it of me."

She was silent for a moment, then she made answer huskily,

"Very well, father; but I must see him again and explain, and—and—you don't know what you are doing, indeed you don't."

Perhaps her submission, perhaps the energy of her warning, shook her father. He was troubled, and she saw it.

"Father, you have been good to me all my life long. Don't be hard now in this one greatest thing."

She stopped, her voice choked by tears, but they did her good service. Mr. Marriott had never been able to bear seeing Gertrude in tears.

"Look here, dear," he said gently; "I'll do this much for you, though it's against my own judgment. I'll let it stand over for a week. Perhaps by that time you mayn't feel the same about it, or I—well, perhaps I may have come to view it with different eyes, though I tell you fairly it isn't likely."

She put her hand on his shoulders, and kissed him.

"You musn't hope that *I* shall change," she said quietly; "but it is good of you—very."

And meanwhile Lovel down at the Grange was waiting and watching for some sign with a restless anxiety that was an utterly new experience to him. His mind was constantly busy with the scenes that might be enacting up at Aston, weighing the arguments and counter-arguments, the commands and entreaties that would serve as weapons for the father and daughter, and brooding withal over one private perplexity all unknown to them, which might, unless fortune greatly favored him, prove a hard nut to crack. In vain he tried to absorb himself in his literary work, to get up an interest in the last reviews and magazines sent down to him from town, to write long letters to his correspondents abroad and at home. It would not do. Again and again the book was tossed aside, the pen flung down, and he caught himself wondering and listening, starting at the click of the outer gate, or questioning George about the stable-bell. It was very little satisfaction, however, that he got out of this last proceeding.

"You don't do much to cheer a fellow up," he exclaimed petulantly one day when George had dryly observed that the faint tinkling which had just excited him probably indicated the washerwoman.

"Don't I?" said George, looking up from the sheet of paper on which he was sketching dogs' heads. "Well, perhaps not. You know I never pretended to act comforter to you in this matter. You can hardly expect that, all things considered. You've heard my sentiments pretty often, and there's not much use in repeating them; but if I had it to do over again—"

"I know," interposed Lovel impatiently. "As you say, you've told me all that before. I'm very sorry, but really you can't reasonably expect me to throw up the thing when, for aught I know—" the sentence was never finished, for just then there entered a servant bearing a note for Lovel. It *was* from Aston; but it was signed by Mr. Marriott, not by Gertrude; and it simply begged him to go to the Bury with George that same afternoon. Still it was enough for Lovel's sanguine soul.

"See there!" he exclaimed excitedly, tossing it to George. "My star is in the ascendant; the fight is won! Congratulate me, my dear fellow, for I'm the luckiest dog in Christendom."

"Not yet," said George gravely. "You are not out of the wood yet by any manner of means. You are playing a dangerous game, as I think you'll discover before you've done."

Lovel's reply was gayly spoken.

"Am I? Wait and see whether, before this day is out, my dangerous game hasn't proved highly successful."

CHAPTER V.

And surely he was right; for a few hours later they were alone together—Gertrude and he—in the Aston library. He in the great leathern chair by the fire, she sitting on a low stool at his feet, with her hand locked in his. She had carried the day. Mr. Marriott had yielded; but as yet she was too shy to be triumphant or even openly joyous.

"And so you care for me, halt and maimed as I am?" Lovel was saying. "You won't be ashamed of me when I go hobbling about the world by your side. You won't be wishing yourself wedded to some athlete, who could scale snowy peaks or show you the way over a five-barred gate?"

It was the first time that he had ever dwelt upon his lameness; even when he breathed that momentous question which had set her pulses beating a week ago, even then he had not touched upon it. But now his eyes were reading hers in visible anxiety for her reply. And the reply came readily, confidently.

"Wait and see;" and the smile with which she said it told more than the words. "If the time ever comes when I want to exchange you for anybody, I'll let you know at once."

"But tell me," he persisted; "should you have loved me better, the least fraction better, if I had been as other men, with the full use of all my members?"

Her head drooped.

"I don't know. I don't think I *could* have loved you better."

Lovel regarded her fixedly. It was strange to him to see how deep emotion had for the while altered her bearing.

"Suppose," proceeded he, his fingers softly caressing her wrist—"suppose you find out that I'm not half as good as you think me, that, in fact, I'm a very indifferent specimen. Shall you be stanch to me still, Gertrude?"

"Always, Eric."

He drew her toward him, and their lips pressed lingeringly.

"I need not to believe in love at first sight it he said gayly. "I always pronounced it a romantic fiction; but I'm a convert now. Do you know that on that eventful morning, when you first broke upon my dazzled vision, I had a presentiment that you were my fate?"

"And therefore you refused luncheon," said Gertrude, "and devoted yourself to your leader instead of to us. I was not at all clear then that you did not despise us."

"I was facing my doom. You might have discerned as much by the touching tribute I afterward paid to the fleeting pleasures of bachelorhood. But, Gertrude, I've had to nurse that presentiment of mine through this past week. Couldn't you have put me out of my misery just a little sooner?"

She shook her head.

"Father stipulated for a week, and he has been very good to me. I could not torment him."

"If he hadn't been good, if he had been one of those stony-hearted parents of whom one hears tell, should you have given me up?"

"No; but I should—"

She was interrupted by George's entrance. At sight of them he stopped short and said hurriedly,

"I thought uncle Philip was here."

"Don't go," exclaimed Lovel, retaining the hand Gertrude would fain have withdrawn. "You wouldn't congratulate me this morning, old fellow. Perhaps you'll be good enough to do so now."

"I suppose I may?"

So George made answer, advancing to Gertrude with an outstretched hand; but the good wishes that should have followed his warm grasp were slow in coming.

"I owe you a great deal," she said, by way of breaking the embarrassing silence. "You brought us together, you know."

"Yes;" then, turning to Lovel, he demanded sharply, "Does she know?"

"No, she does not," responded Lovel composedly, but with a tinge of irritation in his tone. "The moment had not arrived. The short time we have had together has scarcely admitted of such complete revelations."

"In that case I certainly won't interrupt you;" and without another word George departed.

"What *does* he mean?" asked Gertrude in amazement, as the door swung to behind him. "What can make him so odd?"

"I will tell you what he means. No, I won't. I'll show you," and releasing her hand, Lovel rose, and without touching his crutch walked lightly and rapidly across the room, vaulted over a high-backed sofa, on which he had spent many an hour, and then facing about came back to her, and this time knelt down by her side. She looked at him in a speechless, breathless amazement.

"That is pretty well for a cripple, isn't it, dear?" he asked, with a laugh that was not entir

the drawing-room Mr. Marriott was there alone, watching the still fast-falling drops.

"Terrible weather for the crops," he observed ruefully to George, who entered just after her. "It couldn't have come down at a worse time. That reminds me—if you can lay your hands on a big umbrella, I'll step down to Farmer Gilbert's."

"Now!" exclaimed Gertrude. "Why this sudden fancy for an aquatic excursion!"

"Pooh! the rain won't hurt me. I saw the farmer at his door just now, and I've a word to say to him about those fields on Halse Hill."

And so, being equipped, he sallied forth.

"We hardly expected to find you at home," Gertrude explained, as she and George stood together in the bay window, watching the Squire splashing down the rain-washed lane. We thought you were yachting in the Solent, and meant to take forcible possession."

"I only came home last night," George said, nervously swinging the blind-tassel to and fro.

"I enjoyed that gallop. There's a keen satisfaction in fighting the elements. I suppose it comes of our British pugnacity."

"I suppose so," assented he absently.

Then there was a silence, which Gertrude again broke.

"See, the storm has spent itself; the sun is coming out, and there is a rainbow—a splendid one too."

They both stood looking at the many-clouded arch spanning the wood and hill, and at the sunlight glittering on the dripping laurustinus leaves, until Gertrude said:

"Do you know, I think I will go out too. It is ages since I have been round this garden, and my father is sure not to be back just yet."

She opened the French window and stepped out on to the gravel path, George following her.

"Don't come with me unless you like," she said, looking back at him. "I ought to be able to find my way about here blindfold.'

"I should like to come with you."

So they sauntered together through the carelessly-kept quaint old garden, past the west wall, where, as Gertrude remarked, the best peaches in the country always grew, and along a shrubbery walk that skirted the paddock. Further on the path grew wilder, and led through a little copse, where the wet brambles almost brushed her habit. She would have turned back, but George showed her that it was more open on ahead, and presently they came to a pool, where, in olden times, when he was a lad of fourteen and she a little maid of ten, he had taught her to play at ducks and drakes and fish for minnows. The trees had grown since then, and now they overhung the water and mingled with the white and yellow lilies floating on its surface.

"How lovely it is!" Gertrude exclaimed, halting by a rough wooden seat, and pointing to the sunlight streaming through the leafy boughs overhead. "I wish I could sketch it. I suppose you haven't a pencil and a bit of paper in your pocket, George?"

"No, but I can fetch them in a minute."

"Oh, it isn't worth while."

He chose to go, however. Left alone, Gertrude stood resting her elbows on a broken bit of railing, and watching dreamily the proceedings of the waterfowl in the rushes below her, and the glancing lights on the pool.

"Am I getting better?" she was saying to herself. "I must be, or I could never have talked so comfortably with George in that very room where I first talked to *him*. Yes, I am better. I don't feel now as if I loathed the sunshine, as if everything in life had turned to gall and wormwood. My cure has set in. I suppose such things always do wear out sooner or later, even though they leave a scar. I suppose I may live to be as contented as mother, after all."

George's approaching tread broke in upon the current of her thoughts, but she did not turn round. There was a little row going on just then among the weeds, and she waited to see the end of it. In the midst of a great flapping of wings and splashing of water, a voice behind her said,

"Gertrude, won't you even look at me?"

It was not George's voice that had asked the question; those were not George's eyes that met hers as she faced round. Eric Lovel was standing in the path not two yards from her. He did not come any nearer. He did not offer to shake hands. He seemed to be waiting with an absorbing anxiety to see how she would greet him. What did he see? The glad surprise for which he was hungrily watching, or, alas, only the quick, haughty movement with which she half turned away?

"I did not know. George should have told me," she said coldly, indignantly.

"I implored him not to tell you. He had not expected me. I only came an hour ago. I only landed yesterday. Gertrude, I have no right to thrust myself upon you, Heaven knows! But it seemed to me that I *must* come if only to get your pardon. Have I not been punished nearly enough? Can't you at least say to me, 'I forgive you?' Can't you bring yourself to say as much as that?"

He spoke with passionate earnestness, but she listened as one altogether unmoved, and though her words were gentle her tone chilled him like ice.

"You may set your mind at rest; I forgave you long ago, and perhaps you had something to forgive me. I said some bitter things to you when we were last together—things that I had hardly a right to say."

"You had, indeed you had," he asseverated. "Your words, harsh as I thought them then, first showed me how utterly unworthy I was of you and of the love you had given me. But O, Gertrude, can't you give it me again? I cannot, cannot get on without it. I have tried, but it won't do. I am sick with my longing. It drove me abroad, it has brought me home again. I don't know how to go on living without you."

There was a depth of emotion in his face, in his shaken voice, that struck her with a kind of terror. It was so unlike anything she had seen in him even on that day, now nearly four years ago, when he had cast her off. Then she had known in her secret soul that the deeper feeling lay on her side. Now she recognized that in her darkest hours she had never suffered like this. Yet she did not relent.

"My words were harsh," she said calmly, "and I need not have uttered them. But they were true then—they are true now. I could never forget; I could never esteem you as I thought to do."

"But your love," he still pleaded. "If you would but give me back your love, I would try and do without the esteem."

She smiled sadly.

"I could not do without it if you could. That recollection would always come between us. How could I trust you, or believe in you? And love without trust would be to me a quite unbearable torture. It would kill me, unless *I* first killed it."

There was a moment's silence, then Lovel said, low and almost solemnly:

"I can't expect you to believe any promises or protestations of mine. I have shaken your faith in me too utterly for that. And yet I *know* that if you would but let me try—if you would but give me a chance—I could win back your trust and make you happy. Gertrude, if you would have me, I think you would never have reason to despise me again."

The humility, so foreign to his careless confident nature, could hardly fail to move her, and it did move her. Tears were shining in the eyes which a few minutes before had looked defiantly into his. But she only said,

"Eric, do not urge me, for indeed it is of no use."

"Would you tell a drowning man that it was no use to struggle for his life? Could he help it? Can I help it? Gertrude, you may send me away, as you did once before; I will go, I must go; but while I stay I can only cry out for the great gift I crave; and if I go—well, God help me if I go without it!"

Her lips trembled. She tried to speak, but the words would not come. Where was now all her bitter resentment—her fierce determination to trample out every spark of tenderness for this man—her belief awhile ago that she had almost done it; where were they all?

He took her hand, and she yielded it unresistingly. He drew her near him. The birds twittered in the trees overhead; the ducks plumed their feathers, and diving, made widening circles in the pool, while Lovel whispered fervently:

"Try me, only try me! I have gone through deep waters since we parted. Indeed I am not altogether as I was then."

So it came to pass that when they left the wood they were troth-plight once again. And Lovel's prophecy came true, for Gertrude Marriott never rued the day when she had broken the vow made in her wrath, and trusted her happiness a second time to his keeping.—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

VOLATILIZATION OF THE DIAMOND.—In 1750 the Emperor Francis I., at Vienna, subjected, in the presence of the chemist Darzet, diamonds and rubies worth 6,000 florins to the heat of a smelting-furnace for 24 hours. The diamonds were found to have totally disappeared; but the rubies remained, and appeared much more beautiful than before. In 1771 a magnificent diamond was burned at Paris, in the laboratory of the chemist Macquer. Hence arose a great discussion. The diamond had disappeared, but whither? Had it volatilized? Had it burned? Had it exploded? No one could say. Then stepped forward a celebrated jeweler, by name Le Blanc, who asserted the indestructibility of the diamond in the furnace, stating that he had often placed diamonds in an intense fire to purify them from certain blemishes, and that they had never suffered the smallest injury. The chemists D'Arcet and Bonelle then demanded of him that he should make the experiment on the spot in their presence. He took some diamonds, inclosed them in a mass of coal and lime in a crucible, and submitted them to the action of the fire. He had no doubt that he should find them safe. At the end of three hours, on looking into the crucible, they had utterly disappeared.—*Streeter's Precious Stones and Gems.*

TO MY ROBIN REDBREAST.

Now keenly blows the northern blast;
Like Winter hail the leaves fall fast,
And my pet Robin's come at last
To our old thorn;
With warbling throat and eye upcast
He greets the morn;

Like some true friend you come to cheer,
When all around is dark and drear.
And oh! what friend to me more dear
Than your sweet sel'?
Your mellow voice falls on my ear
Like some sweet spell.

Oft at this gloaming's pensive hour,
When clouds above me darkly lower,
I've sought a seat in some lone bower,
With heart oppreet:
You soothed me with your magic power,
And calmed my breast.

When morning dons her sober gray
To usher in the coming day,
And Phœbus shines with sickly ray
On all around,
No warblers greet him from the spray
With joyous sound.

But you, sweet bird, unlike the throng,
Salute him with a joyous song.
When heavy rains and sleet prolong
The dreary day,
You chant to him your evening song
Upon the spray.

No blackbird whistles in the grove,
Where late in chorus sweet they strove;
No warbler's tongue is heard to move,
But all is sad;
No cushat woos his amorous love
In hazel glade.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A MORNING WITH AUGUSTE COMTE.—"I rise every morning at 5," said Auguste Comte, "and work the whole day, except on Wednesdays, when I go out to preside over the Société Positive," (and on the evenings of which day, I may add, he paid a weekly visit to the tomb of Clotilde de Vaux,) "and except on Thursdays, when I conduct my correspondence and receive my friends. I receive also every evening from 7 to 8, and if no one comes I go to bed at 8. Thanks to my great temperance, my health is perfect, and you see," pulling a lock of his hair, "I am not yet gray, for I have no ambition like all the rest. That is to say, I am ambitious, for I wish to found a school like Aristotle or St. Paul, and one that will probably be more important than both of those two joined together. And I am full of hops for the future, and have not the slightest doubt thereupon." I then inquired as to the state of the subsidy, which he told me was going on well, and increasing, and he gave me a printed paper, showing the details for the last three years ending 1852. By this it appeared that there were 70 subscribers in the last year, whose contributions amounted to 5,600 francs, thus falling short of the amount proposed to be raised—7,000 francs. So I stated that I should feel it a great pleasure to be allowed to contribute a yearly £10. Observing the neatness of his apartments, he told me they cost him 1,600 francs a year, which was wholly disproportioned to his income and to his other expenditure. For his living, he said, thanks to his *servante, femme auxcellente*, (the same I before described, and whom he mentions so often in his works,) did not exceed £40 a year. But, he observed, this dwelling was consecrated to him by so many souvenirs, and exercised such a potent effect on all his ideas that he clung to it to the last, and hoped to live and die there, (as he did.) Formerly, when he took it, he lived a family life with his wife, a woman who had given him all kinds of trouble, from whom he was now happily separated. And here, he said, was the scene of those "*entretiens avec ma sainte collègue qui est morte il y a sept ans*," (and the old man trembled, and his eyes filled with tears at the memory thus called up;) and in this little room, he continued, (a pretty ante-room to the one in which we had been sitting,) many important sacraments have already been performed—marriage, presentation of children, (I did not then understand what had occurred with them,) &c. During this time he was showing me over his rooms, for I had risen to go. Seeing nothing but the empty, uncarpeted room in which he received me, the little drawing-room, consecrated by *her* presence and by the sacraments, his bedroom, and one or two empty closets in which were a few books—copies of his *Catéchisme Positive*, for instance—I inquired with interest for his library where he wrote. "*Mais c'est le salon où je vous recevrais tout à l'heure.*" "But," I said, "there are no books there." He rejoined, "I never read: reading interrupts thinking. It is necessary to begin with reading, but now I have given it up, and don't read even scientific works. Fifteen years ago I gave up reading newspapers, as I found it very injurious." "But how, then," I asked, "can you keep up with the history of the times?" "Oh," said he, "living at Paris, and seeing so many people as I do, I hear of everything that occurs." He then commenced a monologue on journalism, which, he thought, would some day be driven out of the field by placards posted against the wall, by which those—including Government—who had anything to say to the world would speak at the moment it occurred, whereas at the present time writers for the press had to pour out a broadside day after day whether they had anything to say or not. "But I read poetry—books like those," pointing to the volumes on a mantel-piece; "every day I read a chapter in the *Imitation*, and I have a copy there with Corneille's beautiful translation, and I advise you to get it," as I had thrown out that I had never read a line in this celebrated work. In connection with this taste for poetry I may also record that in the course of this long conversation he threw out that formerly he used to take a stall at the Italian opera, but had been compelled by his circumstances to give it up.—*Sir Erskine Perry in Nineteenth Century.*

RUSSIAN BATTLE-SONGS.—The Russian battle-songs are mostly mournful. The inspiration of music, the means of gain, the hope of glory, the intoxication of woman's love, cannot wipe from the mind of the Slav the ever-present possibility of a painful death, in the midst of many of his dying friends, rolling in anguish on a bloody field, where the last sight of his eyes is his flaming home, the last sound in his ears the cries of his wife and family abandoned amid its ruins. If they weep not for the loss of hair, of home, of parents, of children, or of sweethearts, they may still weep for the loss of an Emperor:

"By the tomb of the Emperor
* * * * * *
A young Sergeant prayed to God,
Weeping the while, as a river flows,
For the recent death of the Emperor,
The Emperor Peter the First.
And thus amid his sobs he spake:

'Split asunder, O damp mother Earth;
On all four sides
Open, ye coffin planks;
Unroll, O brocade of gold;
And do thou arise, awake, Gosudar,'" &c.

The present Russian Army is said to be very scantily supplied with bands, and the men march to the sound of music and words of their own composition. Apropos of Russian war-songs, a witty American once said that when a man had been compelled to listen to a Russian melody he would certainly be exceedingly anxious to fight somebody, even if he had to walk a thousand miles to find him.—*London Society.*

HOLLAND AND THE HOLLANDERS.—Not interesting perhaps to live among; but of sufficient charm to render a short visit the reverse of tedious. In the quaint architecture of its towns, Holland has it all her own way. Here she holds the palm and keeps it. Hitherto it has not been the fashion to visit Holland; but I believe it will become so. Especially in these days, when society has taken a rage for everything of a bygone date. When dining-rooms are furnished without carpets; and revel in antique side-boards, and chairs with stiff, charming outlines suggestive of mediæval times and primitive customs, but oh! how hard and cramped to sit in for three hours at a stretch. When society decorates its tables no longer with sweet scented roses and graceful fuchsias and regal camellias, and delicate azales, and choicest exotics of skill and cultivation, but with cowslips and daisies, blue cornflowers, and the artless but not elegant poppy; when ladies, instead of reveling in bouquets of rare blossoms, grace brilliant assemblies with huge bunches of buttercups. All this is charmingly simple, but the play, to be perfect, ought to be carried out in all the details of life. Otherwise it becomes incongruous—somewhat laughable. But a love for the antique, bringing the forms without the ceremonies (if the reader will pardon a very bad pun) of a past century unto the present, is certainly on the increase. It is a fashion perhaps really destined to take root and become a habit. And if this be so, Holland also will take her place. Many a lesson may here be learned; many a useful idea carried away. But should the tide of travelers ever thoroughly set in Hollandward, let the Dutch take warning. Let them be content with moderate gains. Let them eschew extortion and keep in the honest paths of medium profits, if they can. Already the hotels are as dear and not as comfortable as those of other and more popular countries. Already they charge beyond the full value of their wares. And should this increase, they will rue their error. Englishmen and Americans, say they, will pay anything demanded of them. They will learn, perhaps too late, that an Englishman as much as anyone likes his *quid pro quo* for his money. We say nothing of the others. And let them remember that Holland after all has its drawbacks. It does not appeal to everyone's tastes and sympathies. It has no beauty of scenery, such as is found in greater or less degree in all other countries. It has its canals and terrible odors; its clouds and mists and variations of climate; its bad coffee—and its raw herrings.—*The Argosy.*

HAS THE DRAMA DECLINED?—As we pass into Mr. Boucicault's half-century of dramatic decline, we fail to see that the pieces were much worse than in the previous 10 years, and it is unquestionable that several pieces were produced which keep the stage to this day. The plays of the late Lord Lytton and of Sheridan Knowles have their defects no doubt. They are artificial in the extreme, but yet audiences can be found for "The Hunchback," for "The Lady of Lyons," and for "Money." These three plays, maugre their detractors, may fairly, as acting plays, challenge comparison with anything produced between 1800 and 1825, when, we are told, the drama was in an extraordinarily healthy condition. The half-century of decline alluded to by Mr. Boucicault must have been intended by him to date from the year 1840, when, as Mr. Charles Reade has shown, the influence of the French school became paramount, and first, translation, and then "adaptation," saved English dramatists the agony of invention. It is also noteworthy, that Mr. Boucicault himself appeared at that juncture with "London Assurance," a strange patchwork of old scenes and old characters, utterly wooden and soulless. It must in fairness to Mr. Boucicault be admitted that he is hardly the author of "London Assurance." Such as it is, the play was drawn over his lines by the actors. Being a young man, and then very docile and lamb-like, Mr. Boucicault permitted the very strong cast of "London Assurance" to rewrite whole scenes, to cut others out completely, and, finally, so to transmogrify it, that if he had not personally assisted in the work of remodeling, he would not have known his own play. Actors are very proud of this pretty piece of work, and point triumphantly to "London Assurance" as the "actor's play" *par excellence*. Its first triumph, and its subsequent weakness, arise from the character of *Lady Gay Spanker*, obviously modeled from *Constance*, in "The Love Chase." Mrs. Nisbett could play this entirely impossible character without making it either ridiculous or vulgar, a feat that no subsequent actress has been able to perform. Probably Mr. Boucicault still believes "London Assurance" to be an English comedy, but if he dates the decadence of the drama from the time he became a dramatist, whom should he blame but himself? He has chosen to invent a mysterious Irish drama, made of squireens, shebeens, caubeens, and dhudeens, unlikely priests, and impossible peasants, the whole flavored with the aroma of whisky punch. This strange farrago, aided by stage carpentry, has had the power of attracting Irish audiences both in England and in the United States, and must thus, we suppose, be admitted to have merit of some kind, if one could only discover it. Of a truth, it is poor stuff, this Irish drama; but Mr. Boucicault will pardon us for asserting that, weak as it is, it is quite as good as "Paul Pry," for instance, and vastly more amusing than "Inkle and Yarico." These two last-named productions were immense favorites with our grandfathers, for reasons which are not apparent on the surface. Nothing can be imagined more ghastly than these once popular pieces, nor can the present writer see the merit of "The Heir-at-Law," and other plays of the same school. Everything written at all in the same key as Sheridan's comedies is so immeasurably below them, as to prove merely wearisome. It is, of course, an invidious task to select the works of living writers for especial praise, but surely "The Ticket of Leave Man," to take an instance almost at random, is as far above the average sentimental drama of 50 years ago as "Money" is above "The West Indian."—*All the Year Round.*

THE CHRISTIAN BESANT.—When the Crusaders had succeeded in gaining a permanent foothold in Syria, when Jerusalem was a Christian Kingdom, and Tripoli, Antioch, and Tyre principalities governed by Western knights, with a curiously mixed population of French, English, Italians, Arabs, Turks, Greeks, and Syrians, then arose the need of a special mint for the use of the intruders; and then, too, it became necessary to devise a coinage which should commend itself not merely to the ruling races but also to their Mohammedan subjects and those turbulent Emirs who, to protect themselves against their Seljuk Suzerain of Persia, had established friendly relations with their old enemies the Franks. The easiest solution of the difficulty was to imitate the coinage of the neighboring Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt, which was then current throughout Syria. That the Franks of Tyre adopted this plan is recorded by the Arab historians, and in the museums of Europe are many curious gold pieces, bearing rough imitations of the Arabic inscriptions of the originals. These the Mohammedan writers call Tyrian ("Súrí") dinárs, and the Christian chroniclers name the coin besant *sarracenatus*, in distinction from the besant *sarracenus*, which is the original Fatimite coin. At Tyre, Tripoli, Acre, and Antioch, the Crusader Princes issued from the old Arab mints, which were now worked by the skill and enterprise of Venetian merchants, these sarracenate besants in imitation of their Moslem neighbors, and the currency was readily accepted by the native races. These adventurous coiners knew not the perilous position they had made for themselves. In the innocence of their hearts they had probably never thought of the impiety of issuing coins inscribed with the formulas of Islam, however indecipherable; but they were soon to learn the error of their ways. The Holy See at length understood that the Christians who had been risking their lives for the true faith were now striking coins, not only bearing the "*Blasphemum nomen Machomethi*," but proclaiming him Apostle of God; and Innocent IV. immediately ordered a formal sentence of excommunication to be pronounced on all who should continue this impious practice. The Crusaders had now not merely to satisfy their mixed population, but a Pope as well. It was at this time, as it would appear, that the best and most fanatical of monarchs—St. Louis—came to the rescue with the suggestion that the formulas of Christianity should be substituted on the coins for those of Islam; and the mint of Acre carried out the idea. About 1250 appeared pieces wearing exactly the look of the contemporary Arab dinars and dirhems, but proving, on investigation, to present entirely different inscriptions, besides sometimes exhibiting a cross in the centre. In the place of Mohammed's eulogy they record the Trinity and the Atonement; and they date from "the incarnation of our Lord the Messiah," instead of from the flight of the blessed Prophet from Mecca. The new coinage was a success. In spite of its open avowal of Christian doctrines, it passed current among the Moslems, while it relieved the burdened consciences of the Crusaders, and soothed the scruples of the Pope. By the favorable exertions of St. Louis and Innocent, the reformed sarracenate besant enjoyed a great commercial reputation, and long continued to be a generally accepted medium of exchange in Syria.—*Saturday Review.*

FORGED BRONTE LETTERS.—*Mercury* Office, Leeds, Nov. 19, 1877.—Twice within the past month I have been asked to examine letters professedly written by Charlotte Brontë, which have recently been bought as genuine autographs of the author of *Jane Eyre*. Both of these letters I at once saw to be forgeries, and very clumsy ones. They appeared to have been written by some one who had never seen Miss Brontë's handwriting, but who had studied the fac-simile given in Mrs. Gaskell's "Life" of one of her juvenile manuscripts. All the characteristics of her later handwriting were absent. What is more remarkable, however, is that the forger had not taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the most notorious facts in Charlotte Brontë's career. The letters were professedly addressed by her to her sister Emily, and they referred to the publication of *Shirley*, the writing of which was not finished till many months after Emily's death! One of these letters had been purchased by a member of Mr. Frederick Locker's family from Mr. Waller, the well-known dealer in autographs. On communicating on the subject with Mr. Waller, that gentleman contented himself with informing me that he was unable to say from whom he had purchased the autograph. It is much to be regretted that in buying letters of this kind he does not at least make sure of the immediate vendor, and thus enable forgers and swindlers to be traced. As it is evident that a number of these spurious autographs are in the market, I venture to ask your insertion of this communication in the *Athenæum*, as a warning to those who may wish to possess original letters of Charlotte Brontë.—*T. Wemyss Reid, Athenæum.*

ABSENT.

And I am from thee, and the weary miles
Come as a barrier 'twixt these arms and thee;
Thy love-lit eyes, the sunshine of thy smiles,
I cannot see.

That deep outpouring of the soul's fond wish,
When lip meets lip in long ecstatic kiss,
And thoughts untongued speak, in the cheek's deep flush,
Forbidden bliss;

That melting moment's calm, when passion's spell,
Expiring, breathes a softly-murmured sigh,
And the head sinks, to hide what else would well
From half-closed eye:

All this, and more, that tongue could never tell
Comes as a memory chilled by absence' frown,
And the fierce throb of love's most passionate swell
Is chastened down.

Is chastened to that purer, calmer light,
Whose power nor Time nor Distance can o'erveil,
For thy pure virtue and thy beauty's might
O'er both prevail.

Like some lone star on mirrored lake's calm breast,
Thy image shines in purity and peace,
And in the stillness of a soul at rest
All passions cease.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUALISM.—As Moses & Son kept a poet, so does spiritualism now keep a philosopher—a Master of Arts of Oxford—who, speculating profoundly on the constitution of matter, has recently announced his conclusion that there is no logical distinction whatever between matter and spirit, and that there is, consequently, nothing at all difficult to believe, either in the "materialization" of departed spirits who return to earth, or in the "*dematerialization*" and "*rematerialization*" of solid fleshly bodies. Hence he considers it to be true, not only of the mind, but of the body, that

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;

a doctrine that will prove extremely convenient to the inmates of these institutions, if only they can get "the spirits" to help them out. And the passage of Mrs. Guppy through either the walls, the closed doors, the shuttered windows, the floor beneath, or the roof and ceilings above, is to be regarded as, though somewhat unusual, a perfectly "natural" phenomenon. Now this reasoning seems to me transparently fallacious, as not to require wasting many words upon it. Even if we accept, as Faraday showed an inclination to do, the physical doctrine of Boscovich, that what we call a "material" body is nothing else than an aggregation of "centres of force"—and if we psychologically refine down matter, as John S. Mill did, into "a permanent possibility of sensation"—I cannot see that this carries us one single step toward the M. A.'s deduction. For the very foundation of our conception of "matter" is the sense of resistance which we experience when we press some part of our body against it; and as we cannot take any such cognizance of "spirit," we cannot conceive of it as having anything in common with matter, the two remaining, just as they always have been, "logically distinct entities." If this be a fair sample of the result of the philosophic teaching imparted by the University of Oxford, the sooner that teaching is reformed the better for common sense and rationality.—*William B. Carpenter, in Fraser's Magazine.*

IN ERIVAN.—The people cluster like bees round the stalls which bakers and fruit-sellers have set up here and there through the *Meidan*, (an open space where the road to Persia meets the road to Tiflis and Europe,) and where heaps of huge green and yellow melons, plums, apples, and, above all, grapes of the richest hue and flavor, lie piled up. Hard by stand the rude country carts or pack-horses that have brought the fruit, with the Armenian peasant, in his loose gray cotton frock; while strings of camels from Persia or the Caspian coast file in, led by sturdy Tartars, daggers stuck in their belts, an old matchlock slung behind, and a huge sheepskin cap overshadowing the whole body. Sometimes a swarthy, fierce-eyed Kurd from the mountains appears; sometimes a slim and stealthy son of Iran, with his tall black hat and yellow robe. It is a perfectly Eastern scene, just such as any city beyond the frontiers would present, save that in Persia one would see men crucified along the wall, and both there and in Turkey might hear the shrieks of wretches writhing under the bastinado. One forgets Russia till a mounted Cossack is seen galloping past with dispatches for Alexandropol. It is just such a scene as Ararat, whose snowy cone rises behind in incomparable majesty, may have looked down upon any day for these 3,000 years. As noon approaches babbling rills of life that flow hither and thither in the bazaar are stilled, the heat has sent every one home to rest and shade, the fruit-sellers have moved their stalls, the peasants have returned to the country; Ararat, too, has hid his silvery head in a mantle of clouds.—*Transcaucasia and Ararat, by James Bryce.*

REPAIRING ST. ALBANS.—The tower gradually leaned to the weakest corner, and eventually burst open, causing rents from the crowns of the northern and eastern arches, extending upward through the outer arcade, the bell chamber windows, and the parapet. In spite of arches hastily bricked up, of double shores and trusses, and tripple trusses in the arches of the presbytery aisles, the mischief was not arrested. The tests still broke, and the ceiling of Abbot Ramryges' chantry (on the north side of the presbytery) opened still further. A cluster of heavy balks, planted deep in the ground as raking shores from the north-east, bent like bows under the pressure. The north-east pier crumbled and crumbled, until there was a continuous shower of dust and small particles around it, a sure and certain indication of a crushing up. I will not attempt to describe my feelings during those anxious hours. At length, after many days' and nights' continuous labor, during the whole of which time the workmen stuck bravely to their posts, we perceived, to our great relief, that the downward progress of the tower was arrested, and that the great trusses in the northern and eastern arches were doing their work handsomely, for they had caught the shifting mass, and were upholping it. This was in January, 1871. Not quite 10 years before the central tower of St. David's Cathedral had been similarly propped and secured under Sir Gilbert Scott's direction. In both cases the work was one of extreme danger, as is plain from the fall of the spire of Chichester, in spite of all precautions. The long continuance indeed of the tower at St. Albans without repair, and support can only be regarded with wonder. —*Hand-b.ok to the Cathedrals of England.*

THE SPREAD OF ENGLISH.—A paragraph has circulated in the newspapers, which looks too like a penny-a-liner's ingenious fiction, that the Emperor of Japan has offered to our Queen to enforce on his subjects the use of the English language, if she will command us to pronounce our language as we write it, or to write it as we pronounce it. Certain it is that the discrepancy between our orthography and our orthoglossy gravely discourages foreigners. French is worse by far than English in the difficulty of writing down what is heard, but English is worse than French in the difficulty of pronouncing what is written down. In both languages the schism between the tongue and the book is scandalous. French at one time took the lead in all Europe, and still may keep the lead in diplomacy; but in the world at large, the three languages which have the fairest prospect of ultimate prevalence are English, Portuguese, and Russian. Russian and Portuguese nevertheless chiefly spread over continuous broad territory, which does not make of them a bond to connect nation with nation. Moreover, Portuguese literature has not sustained the celebrity which it may once have had; and Russian literature, however respectable and advancing, cannot yet attract foreigners; nay, in the future it is all but certain that neither in science nor in erudition will it be able to excel German, French, or English. But the English language—being diffused from so many centres in Africa and India, in our colonies and military stations, besides its dominance in North America—seems destined more than any other to unite mankind; and is imperial, not in the mere military sense, but in the higher scope of philanthropy. At the same time in the wide fields of history, law, science, theology, and practical politics, it is, on the whole, second to none, even if German excel it in some points and French in others. Poetry seldom entices foreigners, for each nation loves its own poets best; but in novels no language can claim a writer who so fascinates the stranger as Sir Walter Scott, and we may be proud in saying that no works of fiction are more sweetly humanizing, or fuller of a manly and sound morality. On every ground we have a right to desire, apart from any natural but narrow-minded preference for our own mother-tongue, that English should be more and more widely cultivated by foreigners. To this must be added that the simplicity of its grammar makes it among the easiest of languages for the foreigner to acquire, and adapts it to simple and energetic oratory; while the fullness of its vocabulary, and the sharp distinction between words of proximate meaning, give to it a valuable accuracy. On every ground we have a right to say that even if Queen Victoria cannot command us to heal the schism between the written and the spoken language, the effort to heal it is a most rightful one. A fit remedy is an aim worthy of our highest talents; worthy of being urged and supported by all our schools of learning, by all our chambers of commerce, by our chief statesmen, and, so far as it is possible, by the Queen and Parliament.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHAT IS LITERATURE?—I am unable to give a definition of literature. I have not met with a satisfactory one. Mr. Stopford Brooke, in a little book which I can cordially recommend to beginners—it is called a *Primer of English Literature*—has felt this difficulty at the outset. He says in his first page, "By literature we mean the written thoughts and feelings of intelligent men and women arranged in a way which will give pleasure to the reader." It would be easy to show the defects of this definition; but, till I am prepared to propose a better, we may let this pass. Of what books the class literature consists may be better understood by setting the class in opposition to special books, than by a description. Catalogues of classified libraries use the term "belles lettres" for this class of book. When we have thus reduced the comprehension of the term "literature" to its narrowest limits, the mass of reading soliciting our notice is still enormous—overwhelming. First come the periodicals, and of periodicals first the dailies. The daily newspaper is political or commercial, mainly; but even this daily paper now, which pretends to any standing, must have its column of literature. The weekly papers are literary in a large proportion to their bulk. Our old friend the *Saturday Review* is literary as to a full half of its contents, and, having worked off the froth and frivolity of its froward youth, offers you for sixpence a co-operative store of literary opinion of a highly instructive character, and always worth attention. There are the exclusively literary weeklies—the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, the *Literary World*—all necessary to be looked at as being integral parts of current opinion. We come to the monthlies. It is characteristic of the eager haste of our modern Athenians to hear "some new thing," that we cannot now wait for quarter-day. Those venerable old wooden three-deckers, the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Quarterly Review*, still put out to sea under the command, I believe, of the Ancient Mariner, but the active warfare of opinion is conducted by the three new iron monitors, the *Fortnightly*, the *Contemporary*, and the *Nineteenth Century*. In these monthlies the best writers of the day vie with each other in soliciting our jaded appetites on every conceivable subject. Indeed, the monthly periodical seems destined to supersede books altogether. Books are now largely made up of republished review articles. Even when this is not the case, the substance of the ideas expanded in the octavo volume will generally be found to have been first put out in the magazine article of 30 pages. Hence the monthlies cannot be disposed of by slightly looking into them; they form at this moment the most characteristic and pithy part of our literary produce. It has been calculated that the insect life upon our globe, if piled in one mass, would exceed in magnitude the heap which would be made by bringing together all the beasts and birds. For, though each insect be individually minute, their collective number is enormous. So a single number of a periodical seems little compared with a book; but then there are so many of them, and they are reproduced so fast! A newspaper seems less than it is on account of the spread of the sheet. One number of the *Times*, a double sheet containing 16 pages, or 96 columns, contains a quantity of printing equal to 384 pages 8vo, or an average-sized 8vo volume. Even a hard reader might find it difficult within 30 days to overtake the periodical output of the month; and then on the first he would have to begin all over again.—*The Fortnighly Review.*

LOVE SONGS OF ALL NATIONS.

LOVE'S FLOWER.

(Imitated from the Russian of Khoranesky.)

The infant poetical literature of Russia had its birth but yesterday. In due time it will ripen; and it will then be an interesting task to compare the maturer charms of Sclavonic Song with these its earliest years.—*Sir John Bowring*, 1821.

When the calm and quiet gloaming
Lit the woodland's tangled bowers,
Through their leafy alleys roaming,
Gathered I Love's votive flowers;

And for one who sways my bosom
Twined a chapel in the grot:
But one sweet suggestive blossom,
Seeking still, I gathered not.

Wandering all that tranquil even
Through the forest's floral ways,
That wee bud, as blue as heaven,
Still escaped my anxious gaze.

Disappointed, disenchanted,
Home I wandered through the night;
When, behold! the flower I wanted,
By the rill-side met my sight.

And I learned no more to question,
Weary though awhile my lot,
By that flow'ret's sweet suggestion—
It was Love's Forget-me-not!

—MAURICE DAVIES.

MUSICAL PITCH.—It is well known to musicians that during the last century there has been a gradual rise in the pitch of musical notes; that is, the note which formerly used to be regarded, say as A, has gradually become considered flatter and flatter, so that the sound produced by a given key on a modern instrument is sensibly sharper and more acute than that given by the corresponding key on an older instrument. To so great an extent has this variation now arrived that the highest concert pitch of the present day are at least a tone above those in use in 1750; that is, the note which now would be regarded as B flat, or even almost A natural, was considered to be C natural or close to it in the first half of last century, while even during the last 50 years there has been a rise of from a semitone to a semitone and a half in pitch. One effect of this is that the music of the older composers as now played produces an entirely different effect from that which it was intended to do; it sounds as though it were transposed into a higher key; while music originally written for fair average tenors and sopranos can now be efficiently sung only by exceptional voices, the highest notes, which formerly were fairly in reach of ordinary cultivated voices, being now made so high through the raising of the pitch as to be expressed only as screeches and notes unpleasant through their too great shrillness, and consequent deficiency in richness and fulness of tone. This difference of pitch is acoustically expressed by saying that the number of vibrations per second required to give a certain note is now considerably greater than was formerly the case. A number of exact comparative measurements of pitches in use at various dates and in different places has been recently made by Mr. Alexander Ellis, the materials for the investigation being derived from standard organ-pipes, tuning-forks, &c., carefully preserved by their various owners.—*London Society.*

LAMAISM.—Lamaism, indeed, with its shaven priests, its bells and rosaries, its images and holy water and gorgeous dresses; its service with double choirs and processions, and creeds, and mystic rites, and incense, and in which the laity are spectators only; its abbots and monks, and nuns of many grades; its worship of the double Virgin and of the saints and angels; its fasts, confessions, and purgatory; its images, its idols, and its pictures; its huge monasteries and its gorgeous cathedrals, its powerful hierarchy, its Cardinals, its Pope, bears outwardly at least a strong resemblance to Romanism, in spite of the essential difference of its teachings and of its mode of thought. —*T. W. Rhys Davis.*

THE FASHIONS.

A NEW CUT FOR GARMENTS.

THE "TAILLEUR" STYLE—WHAT IS WORN IN COLORS—THE MODE IN FURS—DINNER, EVENING, AND OUT-OF-DOOR TOILETS.

The "tailleur" style for ladies' garments is becoming quite popular. It is conspicuous for its perfect cut. The seams are pressed, the borders simply stitched and left untrimmed. A cloak in this style is of heavy felt cloth. It forms a paletot, crossed in front, with a turned-down collar and revers, and two rows of large buttons. The "tailleur" style is also employed for ordinary suits, princess dresses, and polonaises. The outer garment consists of a small straight paletet, made on the above-described principle. The material chosen is cloth in a subdued color, such as navy blue or Prussian green, unless English tartan with blue and green check is preferred. As the latter material is of a rather fancy character, it will not come into very general use. The "tailleur" style of dress has often from 9 to 11 rows of stitching on the borders. These rows of stitching vary in number according to the part of the garment upon which they are placed. There is naturally more of this stitching employed for the skirt than for the end of the cuff. For a princess dress and polonaise the draperies must be slight. The best way of fastening the plaits is by means of large flat buttons either of wood, nickel, ivory, or shell, and varying according to the material of which the garment is made. It is very likely that to this masculine style is attributable the prevalence of black or brown felt hats called "melon." This shape is not at all to be recommended.

Square low necks, and sleeves terminating at the elbow, will be most worn this Winter. Plastrons are used for most of the waists; they are over the breast and in the back, and children's suits have as many plaited plastrons as ladies' toilets. These plastrons are a very great improvement upon woolen suits. A favorite trimming at present is that which is cut out in squares, with silk plaitings underneath.

Tinted silks, instead of bright, decided colors, are more and more worn; in fact, such colors as pink, green, blue, and yellow are scarcely to be seen. For those persons who prefer the plain style of dress, black, white, and pearl colors are chiefly resorted to. If beaded galloon is employed, handsome jet beads are used, or even clair de lune; but the more eccentric kinds, such as "flamme de punch," "Vésuve," or "soleil couchant," beads are never used. The "scarabée" bead is another article employed exclusively for the numberless different green

PEN PICTURES FROM SPAIN.

A TRIP TO CATALONIA.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING AT TARRASA AND SABADELL—WHY SPANISH INDUSTRIES HAVE DECAYED—THE BASILICA OF ST. SOPHIA—A QUEER REBUILDING OF A LARGE EDIFICE.

From our Own Correspondent.

TARRASA, October, 1877.

Some kind friends in Barcelona arranged for me a little trip to the centre of the woolen manufacturing district in Catalonia. This centre is Sabadell, but in the immediate neighborhood are other towns and large villages where the same industry is carried on, such as Tarrasa, Olesa Monistrol, and perhaps a dozen others which lie scattered over the great plain of Montserrat, or, rather, of the Llobregat River. Some of the factories—the earliest ones, in fact—were moved by water power, and the river is dammed along its course almost the entire length of the plain. But this was only in the beginning, for the factories have multiplied and extended on every side. At Sabadell, for example, there are only 12 factories with water-power, and 30 with steam-power. At Monistrol, however, where the circumstances have been less inviting for capital, but where the Llobregat offers great advantages, all the factories are moved by water-power. And during this hasty visit to places which I intend to see again with less hurry, I was forcibly struck with the idea that the decay of Spanish manufacturing industries was not, in truth, due to the expulsion of either Jews or Moors, but to a less evident, less striking, but more important fact. Spain possessed indubitably at one time the lead among the nations of the earth, and her vast colonies necessitated immense shipping, for which her numerous excellent ports gave her great facilities. To build the galleons of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and the frigates and men-of-war and heavy merchantmen that succeeded, Spain exhausted her supply of timber, in fact cut down all her trees. Then the rivers which had given the motive power for many industries ceased to exist, or became mere threads. Where there had been great forests on the sides of the mountains which I am told are to be found in every part of Spain, the industrious peasantry planted the vine, the olive, and the fig, none of which require watering. And I presume there was, therefore, a slow and imperceptible change among the communities which had been manufacturing to an agricultural life. But the population during this change shrank terribly, and from 27,000,000 contracted to 17,000,000.

At Sabadell I was made to see so many factories, I smelt so much wool, and I heard the rattle of so many machines that my head ached, and my nostrils were deeply offended. Therefore, when we quitted Sabadell for Tarrasa I formed, in the railway car, a resolution to see a little more of something else and a little less of woolen manufacturing. I kept this resolution, however, a profound secret, and listened without objection to the plans formed by one of the kindest of friends, who, in his desire that I should see everything, was about to condemn me to 12 hours of misery. I knew that there must be something worth seeing in the town itself, for Tarrasa is very different from Sabadell, being an ancient of many days, going back indeed to Roman, yes, and to Consular times; whereas Sabadell is the growth of Catalan enterprise, industry, and intelligence during the present century. Therefore, I bided my time, and said nothing, trusting that we might stumble across some antiquity when en route for an evil-smelling factory. Fortune favored me more than I could have expected, for as the train drew into the depot I caught a momentary glimpse of the town. That was sufficient. The eye of enthusiasm immediately detected, in a little church surrounded by tall dark cypresses, a veritable Byzantine structure. And this to the lover of Gothic speaks volumes. In our company was a famous architect of Madrid, Señor Maria Baldo, charged by the Government with the direction of an important commission connected with the revenue arising from the manufactures and commerce of the four Catalan Provinces. I at once proclaimed my discovery, and his eyes were turned in the same direction, but an absurd water tank was in the way. As soon as we had cleared this obstacle, and he saw the little church, he immediately supported my assertion and declared that it was indubitably a Byzantine structure.

Perhaps a little explanation may be necessary of what Byzantine is, or otherwise the real enthusiasm which we felt might be considered by the readers of THE TIMES a mere feint or fetch, to escape from the monotony of visiting factories. But what the finding of a rare insect is to the bug-hunter; what the discovery of a trilobite with legs is to the palæontologist; what the hearing of a perfect tenor voice among the workmen of a factory is to the impresario, that also to the archæologist is the finding of a Byzantine church. To the multitude generally ancient structures present only two phases, and are considered as either antique, which covers a wide stretch of ground, or Gothic, which is also a pretty wide denomination. But the multitude, though a trifle too universal in their phraseology, have at least escaped the wrangling and the jarring of rival schools of archæology. Each archæologist, guided by the impulse within him, has created his own nomenclature. The devout lover of Byzantium calls everything Byzantine; the friend and adorer of the conquering Goths wishes to find Gothic impulses everywhere. The student of Roman architecture has the same weakness for his idols. Hence there is pretty considerable sparring among the more enthusiastic, and no little confusion for the uninitiated who dare to read the works of leading archæologists. But there are a few plain facts which all admit. The first is that in all the provinces occupied by the Romans to the time of their abandonment or conquest by the glorious barbarians who laid in dust the Roman standards, they left structures in the Roman style. Such, for example, is the Maison Canée of Nismes, a veritable temple, preserved in perfection to the present day in spite of the edicts of the Christian Emperors Theodosius, &c. This style is called Roman. The second fact is that when the Romans left these provinces, or were forced to leave by the Goths or Franks, and perhaps in places by the Saxons, the people who succeeded them imitated the works which they had erected during their supremacy. To this epoch some archæologists give the name of Latin, others of early Byzantine. For, while the imitation of the antique is obvious, it is also clear that the barbarians must have invited foreign architects either from Rome or from Byzantium to aid them. There is no doubt that the basilica, or royal house, was not the first model of the Christian primitive churches, which were rather an adaptation of the dwelling-house in common usage. But after Christianity became the fashion the Emperors of the East gave their basilicas for church purposes, and after that date the model of the Christian church was fixed. Then arose upon that same model St. Sophia, and afterward, in every country where the dominant races built churches, they erected simple copies in miniature of St. Sophia. To these copies the term Byzantine is given with absolute accuracy, and about this there is no fight. But it is easy to see that over the term Latin, to designate the imitations of Roman architecture after the expulsion of the Romans, there may be considerable squabbling, as there must be considerable confusion.

But when the Moors, Saracens, and Arabs poured into Europe in the beginning of the eighth century, the Byzantine influence was greatly checked in the countries subject to their incursions. There is no doubt that the Arabs did in the first instance employ Byzantine architects, and that in all their subsequent structures for religious purposes they preserved the model of St. Sophia, and that the Mosque is only a Semitic rendering of the basilica. But as regards decoration the fact is otherwise, and it becomes a question to what influence are we to trace the extraordinary richness of sculpture and glow of coloring in the adornment, not only of the Arabic structures, but of the churches built from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. The French solve the question by calling them Romanesque, a title for which no one decent reason can possibly be found. The lovers of the Byzantine stick to that term, and point out that the changes in the form of the edifice are what might be expected after the long night of the tenth century, when no one built, because every one expected the end of the world would arrive with the close of the Millennium. The lovers of the Gothic race insist that this style is the true Gothic, and point to the indubitable fact that when, in the beginning of the eleventh century, people began to take courage and to build again, the French, finding themselves completely ignorant of the art of building stone structures, did not send for architects to Byzantium by any means, but to the Goths in the North of Spain, and in the Septimania. Moreover, the influence of the Arabic is incontestable, and it is not necessary to go to the Holy Land and to the Crusaders for what existed in Spain close at hand. The peoples of the North of Spain and of the South of France are akin—that is, the Basques and the Gascons are brothers, and the Catalans and Provençals are Ligurian Goths. So that the term Gothic, which was originally applied to structures with the curved arch in England and America may after all be strictly correct. In my poor opinion it is so. But to call the pointed arch Norman or early English was a joke, because it is incontestable that the Goths had borrowed it from the Arabs, who appear to be the real inventors of the *arc brisé* or *ogive*.

The energy with which every man interested in this matter enters into the discussion will account for the enthusiasm of the architect and myself. We were sure that we were going to see something delightful according to our views, and therefore we stepped up the street at a brisk pace, merely stopping at a fountain, from the centre of which rose a cross, the top of which was undoubtedly *moyen age*. "Flamboyant," said I to my friend. "Quite so," said he, "but the shaft has been restored, and is of the same age as the fountain. Hum, ha, bastard classic, and in vile taste! probably Louis Quinze or Rococo." The women filling their earthen pots and chattering at a great rate stared at us, as they watched our hands pointing this way and that, and then burst out laughing at our foreign tongue, for we spoke in French. I suppose a foreign accent always strikes drolly on the ear, though for my part I cannot remember that I ever laughed at any one who spoke in a foreign tongue. May be it was that being a Pole I have no authorized language, and cannot afford to laugh at those who have. But soon we crossed a queer old bridge and saw in front of us an old stone inclosure, where instead of one old church there were three, but they were all very small. They were placed, without any effort at regularity, in the inclosure, and even, so to speak, mingled with enormous cypress trees, whose dark motionless masses said as plainly as articulate words, "We are very old." We chose the central edifice for primary examination, and immediately discovered that it was a rebuilding, for the stones were the small square stones of the true Byzantine epoch, but the big corner stones were as undeniably Roman, and mixed in with the square stones were unhewn pebbles of quartz and shapeless masses of white marble, fragments probably of pillars. High up, too high for examination, was a small slab covered with Greek characters, but upside down, and over the queerly-carved arch of the porch, was a great slab bearing part of a Roman votive inscription, "To the best and dearest of husbands, erected by Lucilia Valeria during her lifetime and with her own money." This queer phraseology was customary, and one finds it on almost all Roman votive slabs.

We went around the church, and found on the eastern side fragments of a tower, built evidently for defense against the enemy, probably the Saracens, who in those days, though they did not possess the Catalan provinces, swept the seas of the Mediterranean east and west, and made unsafe all towns in the neighborhood of salt water or of navigable rivers. And then the Llobregat was undoubtedly navigable, for the mountains had not been denuded of their pines, and the river, as proved by its banks, was both broad and deep. We also found the modern Spanish *Columbarium*, showing that the place was still used for interment. This gave us hope that we might find some one who would admit us to the interior of so promising a structure—some sexton or *bedral* or verger. We poked about, and at last discovered in an adjoining building outside the inclosure an old woman, who regarded us with an anxious but hopeful eye from an upper window. She hailed us in God's name, and shook a bunch of huge keys, and my companion shouted a reply in Spanish, whereupon she descended and in a little while opened the door of the central church. If it was queer outside it was ten times queerer inside, for not only was the proof multiplied that it had been rebuilt, but it was easy to be seen that it was a humble imitation of a very much larger edifice. In the centre was a little square formed of eight columns, above which the roof rose in a dome, but as the powers of the architect had not been equal to a regular dome, he had produced something exceedingly like the monstrous combination of oven and chimney which used to form part of every grand seignorial château. In each of the four corners of the square was a massive granite shaft, which had been raised evidently to suit the exceedingly moderate height of the roof. There were no bases, and the abacus and capital of each were fragments, strangers alike to each other and to the shaft. Between the granite shafts were marble shafts, white and variegated, of singular grace and beauty, but surmounted in the same manner, each with an abacus and a capital, that were waifs and strays. A little examination showed that the fragments were undoubtedly Roman—fragments of some grand edifice that had once adorned the City of Egena, the ancient name of Tarrasa. But in two instances the abacus, and also in two instances the capital, had been roughly hewn by the architect of the little church, and were in strange contrast, both in material and in workmanship, with the Roman. For, moreover, there could be no doubt from the style of the ancient capitals (all, by the way, in white marble) that they had been destined for a considerable height, for they were sharp and massive, and without finish of details. The imitations, on the contrary, though in coarse stone, were as finished as the workmen of the time could make them.

There were two little altars, and one of them dedicated to Saints Cosmo and Damian was adorned with pictures of the deeds of those famous martyrs. They were medical men and surgeons, and though modern skepticism may ascribe to the well-attested miracles which they wrought to their uncommon skill which in a rude age seemed miraculous, it is certain that if unaffected piety and lives of absolute charity deserve canonization, then there are no worthier saints in the chapter. They did what medical men, I am proud to say, have never ceased doing, if not so entirely as they, yet still not incompletely. They served for no fee, but sought out the poor and cured them for love of God and love of their profession. We never think it strange that a doctor should give half his time to the poor gratuitously, although we know that many who do this are so sought after that every two minutes is worth $10 to them. But I never heard of lawyers doing this, though I do not doubt that they love their profession as fervently as any doctors. Here in these pictures are depicted the sainted doctors curing the poor, and giving away their money and their overcoats, healing wounded soldiers in a field of battle, cutting off the leg of a wealthy man, suffering martyrdom with admirable constancy and courage, and finally driving away from their native city by the very virtue of their canonized bones a horde of turbaned horsemen, who regard the box of relics with terror, and gallop away madly. Although not dated, it was not hard to judge that these pictures belonged to the sixteenth century, and that they were the work of men possessed of an excellent school. They were in every sense of the word valuable, but there they were, slowly rotting, unknown, unnoticed, uncared-for. And I am told that all over Spain are valuable altar pictures painted at the same time and exposed to the same neglect. At that time Spain held the lead in art, or rather was the rival of Rome, and from the ateliers of her great men streamed forth young men of ability who lived only to decorate the sacred fanes of their native province, and died possessed only of a local reputation, which has long since passed into oblivion. My heart is wrung with sorrow to see these admirable works slowly passing away, for how shall they be replaced? The faith that created them remains, in Spain, and I think the art, but not the abnegation that gives self-sacrifice. In these days men capable of such works would not live in obscurity, but would paint portraits and send pictures to the French salon and receive grand orders and wear cordons. The old lady showed us afterward a crypt where, during the Arab occupation, the faithful worshiped. There was nothing very particular to be seen save the baptistery, which was an actual tank, and a proof that baptism by immersion lasted in some places very much longer than has been supposed. If this will comfort the Baptist readers of THE TIMES, I am happy to be able to furnish the information, though in my opinion it is, as Toots says, a matter of no consequence. The walls were white with crystals of saltpeter, and the crypt was altogether a very uncomfortable and dingy place. The old creature showed us a passage which had been blocked up, and said that beyond was the subterranean entrance two miles away. She then took us to the other two churches, in one of which we found an inscription in Latin, but in Gothic characters, explaining that the three chapels had been constructed from the fragments of a great cathedral built in 623 and destroyed by the Arabs in the next century. The little chapels were built in the beginning of the twelfth century. But, despite this information and other facts which we derived from a parchment hung up in the third chapel, it is quite certain that the cathedral built by the Goths in 623 was by no means the grand edifice which the writer of the parchment imagined. It is incontestable that the little stones were of that time, the small squared stones that formed the walls of the three little churches being one of the earmarks of the Byzantine architecture. But the builders of the cathedral found the greater part of their material in some splendid Roman structure rich with marbles and with granite, with stately columns and broad architraves; and their edifice must have been even more droll and more discordant than the tiny imitation of the basilica of St. Sophia which we first entered.

We gave the old woman two pesitas, or 50 cents, and her eyes flashed absolute fire. She overwhelmed us with blessings, and if heaven grants only one tithe of what she implored for me I shall be not only the happiest but the richest man in the world, although in my judgment the two things are incompatible. We turned and left the strange old world within the inclosure, admiring the curious tones of gray and orange which time had given to the walls. The sky was a deep intense blue, a real American sky, into which the black cypresses intruded like so many columns of smoke from funeral pyres. The squares of the columbaria niched against the old gray walls were of a dazzling white upon which the sun shone cheerily. Pigeons circled round the top of the queer dome, and chased each other amorously about and around the cypresses as if all was life and love and there was no death and no future, but only a radiant present. From the eaves and cornices where the patient labor of the Goth had carved, under Byzantine instruction, grotesque heads and still more grotesque animals, streamed weeds that danced in the air and flung their tiny flowers in the face of the wanton breeze. There was actually a snapdragon shooting up from among the lilies of the roof, and a black cat, with evil green eyes, looked hungrily at the pigeons. The ground on which we trod was carpeted with long grass filled with flowery weeds of many colors, and with brambles black with blackberries. Though so quiet when the old woman ceased to shriek blessings, the ear caught all the faint small noises of village life. I felt all the creative glow and enthusiasm of a painter when he has found a subject, and I was loth to go. But my kind, my patient friend made his appearance suddenly, declaring that it was past 12, and that we had been four hours over our Byzantine business, and that by the time we reached the fonda, breakfast would be more than ready. So we went. GAB.

THE THEATRES AND THEIR PATRONS.

ABOLISH THE SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, for one, am glad to see that some of the theatres are, to a degree, reaping the harvest for which they have sown the seed. While the "hard times" and the high prices for seats have undoubtedly had a good deal to do with the falling off of patronage, I think other causes have had a very great influence in keeping people away from the theatre. I believe my own experience is a very common one with residents of the City. I am, like very many others, a busy man, having my mind constantly occupied with the requirements of my business; therefore, I feel that recreation is almost a necessity to keep the "wheels moving" so that I can easily attend to all the pressure that comes upon me during business hours. The theatre I enjoy and would like to attend from two to four times each month if I could do so without too much trouble. I am perfectly willing to pay at the box office the $3 for the two tickets for myself and wife, but to go to a box office sometimes three or four days ahead for your tickets, and be informed that all the good seats are sold; to turn and find a man almost on your back, in the vestibule, with a handful of tickets, ready to supply you with a good seat for any night at $2 each is too much for me. This has been my experience, and, I know, that of many of my friends. If going to the theatre is not, to the average busy man of the City, a pleasant thing from the time of getting the ticket to the end of the performance he will not go, but will stay at home, or go to his club for a pleasant evening's chat with his friends. He will not be told that the price of a ticket is $1 50, when really it is $2. While perfectly willing, if the price is so fixed, to pay $2, he will not, as a rule, be swindled out of his 50 cents, and continue to patronize the cheat.

Mainly for the above reasons I now never go to the theatre, unless it may be to take some out-of-town friend, and have almost outgrown the desire for this kind of amusement. In fact, in one of the leading theatres I have never entered, for the reason that I made two attempts to get tickets, some two or three years ago, for some play that was at the time having a great run, but was treated to contemptuous by by the box clerk for my attempt to get seats there that it cured me of all further desire to visit that theatre. I think if the theatres will give good plays, well acted, and have their tickets sold at a fair price at the box office, they will, after a while, win the patronage of a large number of New-Yorkers that now rarely go to the theatres. MERCHANT.

GRADE THE PRICES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am heartily glad that you are giving a free discussion of the business policy pursued by theatrical managers. I think many of the professional opinions published on Monday were suggested more by the personal interests of those interviewed than by their judgment and conviction. In other words, with them the wish was father to the thought. They evidently desire to continue the exorbitant prices for seats in their theatres, so that they may in some measure make up for the deficiencies in the exchequer which, they are undoubtedly aware, are due chiefly to a lack of success in catering to the intellectual and moral needs of the public. Their plea is that, by these means, they may save themselves from the utter collapse which they possibly deserve. A good, although blunt, maxim is, "Let every tub stand on its own bottom." The only legitimate foundation for theatrical prosperity is adherence to the ideal standard of justice as between man and man. The $1 50 and $2 seats now sold do not give the occupants that exclusiveness and privacy which may be obtained for the same price in European theatres. It is useless for managers to attempt to convince New-Yorkers that they do. Too large a leaven of our society has visited London and Paris. Besides, the true American has too much common sense to be averse to gradated prices, and there is not so much false pride and contemptible vanity in his nature as these self-constituted censors—the men who hold such cracked and distorted looking-glasses up to human nature—would make the world believe. If a theatre has not a sufficiently stable reputation to venture to reduce its rates of admission, it is deserving of no patronage whatever, and had better be closed. I do not believe that Lester Wallack himself joins in the theory that the more you ask for a poor commodity the more eagerly it will be sought. His is the first theatre in America. He need not fear any loss of prestige as long as the real quality of his stage is not debased. Let him take the initiative step. Let him grade his prices. Let him ask as high as $5 for the best seats if he can get it, but not ask an equal sum for those which are infinitely worse, simply because he fancies that many of his patrons are snobs and noodles. Let the admission fee be decreased and the seats be carefully and conscientiously graded. The most representative audiences will then be secured, such as actors may well be proud to entertain—more proud than if they belonged only to the *crème de la crème*. ERIC TAYNE.

A SAILOR AND HIS MONEY.

Two weeks ago Nicholas Lee, a ship's officer, out of employment, arrived in this City from Bath, Me., in search of an engagement. Meeting a former shipmate he asked him to direct him to an agency which could get him the position of mate on board an outgoing ship. The man accompanied Lee to the sailor's furnishing store of G. A. Dale, at No. 183 South-street, and introduced the proprietor as a person acquainted with a number of shipping-agents. Lee intimated that he would like to deposit $185 in some savings bank, and asked Dale to direct him to a safe institution. The store-keeper told him that he himself was in the habit of taking care of funds intrusted to his keeping by sailors, but Lee declined to dispose of his money in that way. In acceptance of an invitation from Dale they visited a saloon, where, according to the story told by Lee, Dale forced him to drink a great deal. Lee's former shipmate left him soon after, and he returned to Dale's store, where he slept for some time. When he awoke, and walked out of the store into South-street, he discovered that his money had disappeared. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, he returned to Dale's establishment, but found the place closed up. After vainly endeavoring during the succeeding two or three days to find his money, he informed the Police of the Fourth Precinct of his loss. Dale was summoned to the Tombs yesterday to answer the charge of taking the money, but as the evidence was vague the case was referred to the Police for further investigation.

HUNTING AN EARTHQUAKE WITH LANTERNS.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of Thursday says: "Night before last a mysterious rumbling noise was heard in this city, especially in the north-western part, where the inhabitants were alarmed about the cause of this fearful omen. With dreadful forebodings, the terrified set out with lanterns to ferret out the cause. After hunting without avail, they all came to the conclusion that it was a faint shock of an earthquake. A countryman brings the same intelligence."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.... Dec. 15.

SUMMARY.

The better part of the Senate session was spent over a resolution presented by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, which provides that "the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and is hereby instructed to inquire forthwith, and report as soon as may be, whether any threats, promises, or arrangements respecting existing or contemplated accusations or criminal prosecutions against any Senator, or any other corrupt or otherwise unlawful means or influences have been in any manner used or put in operation, directly or indirectly, by M. C. Butler, one of the Senators from the State of South Carolina, or by any other Senator, or other person," for the purpose of securing a seat in the Senate. Objections were made, however, and the resolution had to lie over. The Senate then went into secret session, during which the difficulty between Senators Conkling and Gordon was satisfactorily arranged by that body. In the House the Democrats, under the lead of Fernando Wood, endeavored all day to force a vote on the resolution for wholesale investigations, but were defeated in their efforts by the Republicans, who were opposed to this attempted interference in needed legislation. Both houses finally adjourned till Jan. 10, 1878.

SENATE.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate any threats, promises, or arrangements respecting existing or contemplated accusations or criminal prosecutions against any Senator, or any other corrupt or otherwise unlawful means or influences that have been in any manner used or put in operation by him or by any other Senator or person, for the purpose of influencing the vote of Senators on the question of discharging the committee from the consideration of his credentials at the late session of the Senate. Mr. Butler said he submitted the resolution in pursuance of a notice which had been previously given when his credentials were under consideration in the Senate. The resolution was substantially that offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] at that time. So far as he [Mr. Butler] was concerned, he might say he demanded that the fullest investigation be made touching his conduct in connection with his admission to the Senate. When the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] submitted his resolution to inquire into charges, &c., he read an extract from a New-York paper. He therefore hoped that that extract would go before the committee and they would examine charges contained therein. He asked for present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he hardly thought it would be in pursuance of the agreement made yesterday to act upon this resolution now. He understood yesterday that, after all other contingencies had been provided for, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard,] arose and asked that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler,] should have the privilege of introducing his resolution to-day, and no objection was made.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that this subject now before the Senate was expressly excepted from the operations of the rule agreed upon yesterday, not to transact any business, and it so appeared in the record.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—It does so appear in the record.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, arose to a question of order. The record of yesterday stated in regard to the agreement of to-day as follows: "Mr. Bayard—I also desire that there should be excepted from the order an opportunity for the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] to offer a resolution of inquiry before the end of the session." Of course, that resolution could only be considered by unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Senator asks for unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution; of course, one objection throws it over.

Mr. CAMERON—I object.

Mr. THURMAN—Very well; I think it is entirely contrary to the agreement to do so.

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, said he was perfectly satisfied that the matter should stop just where it was. He had not urged its passage, but he must say it was marvelously strange that the objection came from the Senator from Wisconsin. [Mr. Cameron.] It was marvelously unfair to him. [Mr. Butler.] His honorable friend from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] had assured the Senate that this resolution would be offered.

Mr. CAMERON said all he was insisting upon was that the agreement made by the Senate yesterday should be carried out. He did not think it marvelously strange or unfair to insist upon the observance of this agreement, as he thought Senators on his side of the Chamber understood it. He was not opposed to the resolution, and what it should come up properly and in order he should vote for it.

Mr. THURMAN said he had no intention of violating any agreement, but he thought the reservation made by the Senator from Delaware included the right to dispose of this resolution as well as to submit to it. Other Senators thought differently, and a objection had been made, let it go over. The resolution was then laid over, under the objection of Mr. Cameron.

THE CONKLING-GORDON CASE.

Mr. THURMAN said there was a matter which he was authorized to state would be brought to the attention of the Senate. He therefore moved that the doors be closed, under the sixty-fourth rule, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The rule provides that on a motion made and seconded to close the doors the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the presiding officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

This motion was submitted for the purpose of considering the difficulty between Messrs. Conkling and Gordon in the executive session of yesterday, and after the doors were re-opened the following paper was made public:

During the secret session Mr. Hamlin offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, A misunderstanding having arisen between Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. John B. Gordon in the course of the executive proceedings of the Senate of yesterday, and mutual understandings thereon having been arrived at, as set out in the following paper, it is ordered that said paper be entered at large on the legislative journal of the Senate:

During an executive session of the Senate, held yesterday, words were used both by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and by Senator Conkling, of New-York, which were mutually felt to be unkind and offensive. Reports of the incident appearing in the papers of this morning which are inaccurate and unjust to both speakers, upon a careful inquiry as to what was said by each speaker, and what was understood to be said by the other, it is certain that the first offensive words were inspired by an honest misunderstanding of what had been innocently said by the other speaker. One harsh remark provoked another, as too often happens, but all that was offensive was the outgrowth of misapprehension. Since such was the fact, we, who are mutual friends of both Senators, are of the opinion that it is due, alike to the Senate and to the speakers, that whatever was felt to be unkind or offensive in the remarks of either should be treated as if never uttered, and, we are now authorized to state, are mutually simultaneously withdrawn.

H. HAMLIN,
M. W. RANSOM,
TIMOTHY O. HOWE,
J. E. MCDONALD.

DEC. 15, 1877.

It was agreed, by unanimous consent, during the secret session to consider the nomination of R. C. McCormick to be Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, and he was confirmed. At 3:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 10, 1878.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, presented a petition of 20 citizens of New-Haven, prominent in business and literary circles, praying that silver dollars be made a legal tender for all debts public or private to the amount of $20, (except in the case of the United States bonds or other gold contracts;) also, that negotiations be opened with other Governments for an international commission to determine and promulgate from time to time the relative value of silver and gold. Referred.

DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. COVERT, of New-York, at 12:50 demanded the regular order of business, which was decided by the Speaker to be the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Wood, of New-York, for investigation of the several departments of the Government.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, suggested that no obstacle should be cast in the way of having bills (already passed) enrolled and signed before adjournment to-day.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, remarked that if any such bills were interfered with, it would be the fault of the Republican members in blocking up business.

Mr. HALE made the point of order that the resolution did not properly come up as unfinished business, and argued that it had never really come before the House yesterday, having been cut out by the

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, argued that in the highest parliamentary sense the resolution was before the privileged motion made by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

House yesterday, and came up to-day as unfinished business.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order under rule 40, which is, that after a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed in possession of the House.

Mr. HALE—That precisely is my point—that the gentleman from New-York never got any opportunity yesterday to make a motion.

The SPEAKER directed the reading of an extract from the Journal which showed that Mr. Wood had reported the resolution and had moved to commit it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HALE—The record shows that the gentleman from California, Mr. Page, interposed a motion to adjourn. Now, I put this simple question to the chair, whether, pending a motion to adjourn, any other motion is in order except in respect to adjourning.

The SPEAKER—Not if the regular order is demanded, as the Chair presumes that it was.

Mr. HALE—Then how did the motion to commit the resolution get in yesterday?

The SPEAKER—It got in before the motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. HALE—I beg the Chair's pardon. The Journal will show the contrary, and I ask that it be read. The Journal, being read, showed that the motion to adjourn was made before the motion to commit. The Speaker ruled that that fact did not really affect the question. The resolution had been reported, and now came up as unfinished business, and the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood) had the floor to make what motion he desired. Further points of order being pressed and discussed, the Speaker intimated that all these efforts were unavailing.

Mr. CONGER—We know that best; we want to have them on record.

The SPEAKER—Neither side of the House can induce the present occupant of the Chair to vary the rules.

Mr. WOOD at last was permitted to make his motion. He commenced by saying that the proposition was a very simple one, and should not have occupied so much time on points of order. The other side of the House was not only obstructing legislation, but was obstructing inquiry. He notified the other side of the House that the majority was determined to have an inquiry, and there was no dilatory motion that could be interposed which would be successful in preventing the accomplishment of that object.

MR. WOOD DEFEATED.

When Mr. Wood had got thus far in his remarks he was interrupted by another point of order, made by Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, to the effect that as the resolution involved the expenditure of money it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and then Mr. WOOD made the motion to commit the resolution to the Committee of the Whole.

On a rising vote there were 95 in the affirmative; none in the negative.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that there was no quorum.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. WOOD—Will the gentleman who makes that point please rise?

Mr. THOMPSON (who was then walking across the aisle)—I made it.

Mr. WOOD—Then you are the gentleman who announces to the House this fact. Your constituents ought to know it.

Mr. THOMPSON—My constituents shall know anything that I either say or do, or decline to do.

Tellers were then ordered, but with a like result, the Republicans declining to vote.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, called attention to the fact that the Republicans had not voted, and moved a call of the House.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Iowa, moved an adjournment. Objection was made that the last vote showed that Mr. Cummings was not present, but the objection was overruled, the Speaker remarking that members may refrain from voting in certain proceedings, while they may take part in other proceedings.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, asked whether there was not a rule which required members to vote who were present.

The SPEAKER replied that there was, but that there was no way of enforcing it. [Laughter.]

The vote was then taken on the motion to adjourn, and the vote was—yeas, 29; nays, 141.

The question recurring on Mr. Wood's motion to commit the resolution, the Republicans again withheld their votes.

Mr. WOOD then inquired of the Speaker whether he could sign any bill in the absence of a quorum, and whether the Republican side of the House was not making itself responsible for the defeat of measures.

The SPEAKER replied that if admonished by any member not to sign a bill because there was no quorum present, he would refrain from doing so.

Mr. HALE—But that condition of things has not arisen.

The SPEAKER—And the Chair has not yet refrained from signing any bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND (jeeringly)—I hope my colleague will not interfere with public business.

The dilatory motion was then continued until 3:30 o'clock, when Mr. MILLS, of Texas, moved a postponement until the 10th of January.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, remarked that the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Wood] must see that it was utterly impossible for him to make any progress to-day with his resolution, and if it were postponed the majority would have any rights and powers that it now possessed.

Mr. WOOD—I shall persist from hour to hour, from day to day, and from month to month, until the House finally adopts the resolution which I have reported.

Mr. CONGER—We shall be here during those hours and days and months. [Laughter.]

The question was taken on Mr. Mills' motion to postpone the resolution till the 10th of January, and it was agreed to without division.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution authorizing that committee to sit during the recess in the investigation of the Mexican border troubles. Adopted.

The House then, at 4:10 o'clock, adjourned till the 10th of January, 1878.

ENTRIES FOR THE GREAT CAT SHOW.

The entries for the great cat show are nearly all in, and to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock there will be exhibited in the New American Museum, in the Bowery, as fine a collection of cats, of all sorts and sizes, as ever kept a respectable community awake at night. Several hundred cats have been entered, including some of the greatest curiosities to be found. There is to be a double-toed web-footed cat, Maltese, born in Germany; a Queen Mab cat, that has traveled with Barnum's show for seven years, and that, being left on one occasion by accident at a little Wisconsin town, joined the show the following night at Fond du Lac, 52 miles away; Maria de Jane, 26 years old, who has crossed the ocean three times; a three-legged cat from Forty-second-street, an eight-legged one from Massachusetts, and a six-legged one from Orchard-street; cats with six and seven toes; a double-headed cat from Chicago; a cat from Danville, Va., that has reared two broods of chickens; a 30-pound cat from Brooklyn; a 25-pound cat from Hudson City; a four-ounce cat that was born in Cairo, Egypt; an Australian cat that eats tobacco, and a cat that has mewed in motherly sympathy with 173 kittens, and several Albinoe cats. One of the silver spoon cats is from Brooklyn. It aroused the family when the house was on fire, and it is held in such high esteem that its meals are to be ordered from a neighboring restaurant. A number of handsome prizes are to be given to the owners of choice cats.

TWO HUNDRED BLACK DIAMONDS.

The entries of young American citizens of African descent for the National Jubilee Colored Baby Show in Gilmore's Garden closed last evening, about 200 dusky little cherubs being on the list. A long, broad platform has been erected in the department devoted to the menagerie, and on this the babies and the mothers are to be exhibited. Like all the other shows, the colored baby show is to have its greatest living curiosities. Mrs. Lucy Smith, of No. 93 West Third-street, is to exhibit five children that were born within four years, their ages being 4 years, 3 years, 2½ years, 1½ years, and 3 months. Three of them are boys and two are girls. There are also to be three Albinos, with white hair and pink eyes. A set of triplets will come from Yonkers, and another from Chicago, and 15 little colored blessings from Flushing. One thousand dollars are to be distributed in prizes, and $400 more in special prizes. Seventy-five cents a day is to be paid to each mother who takes care of herself, and 50 cents a day when lunch is provided. The show is to be open from 1 to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9:30 in the evening. There is to be no extra charge for seeing the babies, and a matinée circus performance is to be given every afternoon.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following officers of Masonic lodges have been chosen for the ensuing year:

Crescent Lodge, No. 402.—Joseph A. Lackey, Master; C. J. Breck, S. W.; J. W. Bowden, J. W.; J. Pringle, Treasurer; William Y. Tatt, Secretary; F. F. Van Derveer, Trustee.

Howard Lodge, No. 35.—William R. Leonard, Master; John T. Smith, S. W.; F. N. Loomis, J. W.; Horace Metcalf, Treasurer; A. B. Price, Secretary; S. A. Baldwin, Trustee.

Greenwich Lodge, No. 467.—C. H. Van Ordan, Master; George R. Bevans, S. W.; George Carter, J. W.; H. B. Lanfer, Treasurer; R. B. Morrison, Secretary; T. B. Byrnes, S. T. Brow, and H. J. Chapman, Trustees.

Passaic Lodge, No. 67, *Passaic, N. J.*—Daniel Demarest, Master; John Foulds, S. W.; Oliver W. Cooke, J. W.; John T. Van Iderstine, Treasurer; Benjamin B. Aycrigg, Secretary; Frank B. Lawrence, S. D.; William H. Gutierrez, J. D.; William E. Church and M. G. Hill, Masters of Ceremonies; W. A. Willard, Marshal.

Verry Council, No. 6, *R. and S. M., Paterson, N. J.*—Leonard L. Grear, T. I. M.; Garret G. Van Dien, D. I. M.; Daniel Demarest, P. C. W.; Thomas Williams, Treasurer; A. W. Bishop, Recorder; John S. Hartley, C. G.; George Scott, C. C.; A. B. Pearce, Marshal; Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Chaplain; John Kennell, Steward; T. Vanderbeck, Sentinel; Alfred W. Piaget, A. D. Winfield, John M. Knapp, Finance Committee.

SUFFRAGE IN CITIES.

Mr. Simon Sterne deliv

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1877.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for New-England and the Middle States and the lower lake region that rising barometer, except a temporary fall along the coast, south-west to north-west winds, stationary to rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains are probable, followed by falling temperature.

Yesterday the Gordon-Conkling episode had some claims to belong to the domain of tragedy; to-day it has come down to the level of comedy, if not of broad farce. It seems that for forty years there has been nothing like the extraordinary document which was yesterday entered on the Senate journal, and the judicious reader will be disposed to wish that another forty may elapse before anything like it is penned again. It seems that in executive session certain words were uttered by Senators GORDON and CONKLING "which were naturally felt to be unkind and offensive," but that inaccurate reports of these words having appeared in the morning papers, "upon a careful inquiry as to what was said by each speaker, and what was understood to be said by the other, it is certain that the first offensive words were inspired by an honest misunderstanding of what had been innocently said by the other speaker." The bearings of which observation, doubtless, "lays in the application on it." The facts being as stated, however, "the mutual friends of both Senators" conclude "that whatever was felt to be unkind or offensive in the remarks of either should be treated as if never uttered, and we [they] are now authorized to state, are [*sic*] mutually simultaneously withdrawn." There will be no violence done therefore, unless to the English language, though it is somewhat discouraging to learn that the principals in the quarrel, instead of shaking hands, "mutually simultaneously" hate each other as much as ever.

"Hamburg Massacre" BUTLER, who holds a seat in the United States Senate by the grace of Messrs. PATTERSON and CONOVER, has been giving his constituents a piece of his mind. Mr. BUTLER has a grievance against the President, because "personally and through his friends" he endeavored to seat CORBIN, who was the legally-elected Senator from South Carolina. He reminds the Senators who have "cowardly attacked" him when "disarmed and unable to defend myself" [himself] that he is now their peer, and that if they repeat their attacks he will give them "as good as they send." It is satisfactory to learn, however, that "the level of brutality, cowardice, and blackguardism which characterized their conduct" is entirely beneath the chivalrous BUTLER. The new Senator, of course, promises to assist his State in getting its hand more deeply into the public Treasury, and, with equal frankness, characterizes the talk about a new party in the South as "midsummer madness, political suicide, now that the Democracy is about to achieve the control of the Government."

Turkey is suing for peace, and Russia seems not disinclined to await the issue of the diplomatic *pour-parlers* which will follow the circular note addressed by the Porte to the signatories of the treaty of 1871. Turkey, of course, repeats her assurances of a desire to make comprehensive reforms, which have been so often given and so lightly kept, and declares, as usual, her resolution to fight to the end, if the integrity of the Empire be menaced. In spite of the Russian disclaimer of being animated by a desire for conquest, it is tolerably obvious that the "material guarantees" for the execution of the promised reforms which the Czar is now in a position to exact, will not greatly differ from a decided step in the direction of territorial aggrandizement. The independence of Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, which is one of the most obvious of the demands that will be insisted on by the conqueror, will practically amount to an extension of the Russian frontier to the Danube, and the possible Russian investment or dismantling of the strong places between the Danube and the Balkans, coupled with a grant of the right of self-government to the Bulgarians, would be equivalent to advancing Russian influence into the very heart of Turkey. Yet, it is clear that the Czar will be content with no less, and that there is no power in Europe ready to protect Turkey against the necessity of submitting to so much.

Servia has discovered not only that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest battalions, but has also been able to satisfy herself on which side these battalions are ranged. Hence, undeterred by the probability of the ridicule and contempt of Europe, Prince MILAN has issued a grandiloquent proclamation, calling on his patriotic Army to "move forward alongside the victorious banner of the Czar liberator, with Christian faith in GOD, the Protector of right, and success is sure." To those who hint with *Hosea Biglow*, "we kind o' thought CHRIST went agin war an' pillage," MILAN OBRENOVITCH, "he," doubtless, "sez they didn't know everythin' down in Judee." The disregard of plighted faith and public honor involved in the Servian declaration of war ought, at least, to exclude that cowardly and treacherous Principality from either sympathy or consideration.

The New-York *Tribune* of Friday contained a piece of news whose tenor was correctly described by the heading, "A Surprise at the Union League—Mr. CONKLING'S Supporters Elect a Nominating Committee—An Unexpected Defeat for Administration Republicans." As there had been no "surprise," no Conkling victory, and no Administration defeat, the *Tribune's* news was merely laughed at, and the inference was drawn that JAY GOULD'S new-found affection for ROSCOE CONKLING had caused his paper, in a moment of excessive zeal, to make itself more than usually ridiculous. That fact having dawned on the mind of the editor of that journal, he gave vent to his feelings yesterday in the following characteristic fashion:

"The Conkling and anti-Conkling fight in the Union League Club on Thursday night was chiefly in the imagination of the reporters. When it is solemnly reported that the Conkling ticket is headed by E. D. MORGAN, who has never been a Conkling man, and the anti-Conkling ticket by BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, who has never been anything but a Conkling man, the members may be excused for considering the printed stories of their great commotions a close approach to moonstruck idiocy."

This is a delicious example of criticism after the manner of the "philosophy of the unconditioned." The distinction between the "me" and the "not me" could not be better exemplified than on the assumption that while in his subjective character, the *Tribune* editor may be the most perfect embodiment of wisdom, in his objective manifestations he may be, and sometimes is, a "moonstruck idiot."

LABOR'S INTEREST IN THE SILVER QUESTION.

"The money that is good enough for the people is good enough for the bondholders," declared the 5,000 people who met the other night in Chicago to demand the remonetization of silver. It is not a new cry. The Democrats originated it ten years ago, and have echoed it again and again, always with the same dishonest intent and the same unprofitable result. "One currency for the people and the bondholders," was their form of expression. The grievance of which they complained has, however, gradually diminished, and in twelve months more, —if there be no interference with the operation of the law,—the difference will disappear. Resumption will equalize the currency in which the mechanic is paid his wages with the coin in which the bondholder is paid his interest. The contract with the bondholder is maintained, and the appreciation of the greenback increases its purchasing power and gradually removes the inequality which circumstances for a time rendered inevitable.

The demagogism of the silver people is more wicked, because more wanton, than that which espoused the greenback and protested against the continuance of two moneys, differing in value. In the latter case the complaint was against an existing though an unavoidable evil. The remonetization movement, on the other hand, aims at the introduction of a new and wholly superfluous element of mischief. We have no silver currency, except as a substitute for the fractional currency, and none is needed for the convenience of trade or for any other legitimate purpose. There is, therefore, no hardship or slight to any class, so far as the use of silver is concerned; and as the silver dollar is not missed or wanted by any class, the only pretense on which its coinage can be advocated by persons not owners of silver mines, is a pretense that would create the very distinction in values which is denounced as an injustice. If they succeed, we shall have a currency depreciated below the greenback, without the justification which the greenback has had,—a currency introduced causelessly, for no other apparent purpose than to undo the work of equalization which, as between paper and gold, is nearly completed.

There are but two ways in which the proposed issue of silver coin can be put in circulation, and both would inflict loss and wrong upon labor and trade. The more characteristic plan was embodied in the Bland bill as it left the House, and as the Nevada Senator hopes to make it once more. The capitalists and speculators owning or controlling the silver mines have accumulated an enormous stock of the metal, and ask authority to take it to the mints, and to require its coinage free of cost to themselves. The country is to pay the expense of converting silver bullion, which they cannot sell profitably in the open market, into coin upon every dollar of which they will be able to realize six, eight, or ten cents more than it is worth. The provision making it an unlimited legal tender renders the latter part of their task easy and sure. From this point of view, the scheme is a monstrous conspiracy on the part of the mine-owners, whose interest in its success is incompatible with profit to the community. We should on this plan experience a renewal of inflation, for the exclusive benefit, in the first instance, of a class inconsiderable in number, and having no claim whatever to special consideration. The much larger class who have imparted to the movement its strength are debtors of various degrees, who imagine that they might reap temporary advantage from another era of inflation, and who, having obtained all the credit they can, propose to cheat their creditors as much as possible.

The second method of determining the issue of the debased coinage is represented in the pending bill as it came from the hands of the Senate committee. The country is to be spared the robbery implied in "free coinage," and will profit to the extent of the difference between the price of silver bullion in the market and the par value at which only it is to be paid out by the Treasury. The issue on this plan is limited to four millions a month, and to put it in circulation the Government must pay it out on account of current expenditures. Holders of greenbacks will, of course, not voluntarily exchange them for a coinage still more depreciated. Persons in the service of the Government, or having dealings with it as contractors, traders, or workmen, will not have the option of taking or refusing payment in silver, and through these channels the silver coin may be forced into use. The trading classes will have little difficulty in protecting themselves. If they are to be paid in a debased coinage they will regulate their prices accordingly. We shall have the old greenback days back again. Prices will fluctuate as silver rises or falls, and the merchant or storekeeper will take care of himself by so adjusting the margin of profit as to guard against the probability of loss. The working classes have not the same chance of protecting themselves. Whether working for so much a day or so much a month, to them the forced circulation of a coinage worth 8 per cent. less than gold and 6 per cent. less than the greenback, means an absolute loss to that extent. The purchasing power of their wages will be by so much reduced.

Labor, then, has as great an interest in the defeat of the silver movement as capital. The working man has a common cause with the bondholder, and should resent as heartily an agitation which, begun under false pretenses, is kept alive by the stale fallacies which the rich mine-owners and their chief allies, the bankrupt and dishonest debtors, promulgate in the name of the people. For this reason, it is unfortunate that the advocates of good faith and honest money allow the controversy in Congress to be conducted as though the bondholders alone were menaced by the proposed legislation. This is the precise form in which the repudiators and inflationists desire the discussion to be confined. It enables them to treat the bondholding interest as an interest apart from and hostile to all other interests, and from this alleged antagonism of classes springs much of the feeling which the present agitation has evoked. The truth which has been generally ignored is, that the agitation menaces the non-capitalist classes more than any other, and would entail upon them infinitely more serious losses. Their wages, salaries, or fixed incomes from any source would be virtually cut down; old uncertainties would be revived; and the actual value of the money paid to them would fluctuate, always disadvantageously to them. Moreover, those of them who are depositors in savings banks, or who rely for the protection of their families upon life insurance, would indirectly but surely feel the effect of the injustice inflicted upon the public credit. At the date of the latest official returns, the New-York savings banks held, as assets, United States bonds amounting in the aggregate to more than eighty-one millions. The New-England savings banks have more than twenty-two millions invested in the same securities, and New-Jersey more than five millions. These eight States alone have $109,133,237, or considerably more than an eighth of their entire assets, invested in Government bonds. We have not at hand the corresponding data for the other States, but an addition of forty millions on account of all of them does not seem an extravagant estimate. This would give a grand total, say, of a hundred and fifty millions as the direct interest of the working and thrifty classes in the funded debt of the country. To impair the obligations connected with it is to reduce the property of the savings banks, to curtail their income and consequently their means of paying dividends, and to endanger the availability—hitherto perfect—upon which they can most readily fall back in the event of panic. At any time these would be grave considerations. They are of supreme importance now, in the presence of the difficulties and the distrust from which all provident institutions suffer.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

The Italians faithful to the Church of Rome call the Vatican the "Mount of Myrrh and the Hill of Frankincense." This splendid palace of the Popes, guarded, as of old, by the celebrated Swiss, save only that their halberds are replaced by American rifles, is destined ere long to be the scene of perhaps the most important event which the Roman Catholic world has witnessed in many centuries. There is an old Roman proverb to the effect that "he who goes into Conclave a Pope comes out a Cardinal," and this fully expresses the situation of affairs at the Vatican. The probable and possible doings of the Sacred College of Cardinals, is one of great importance to a large part of the Christian world, and we propose, as briefly as possible, to state how a result may be arrived at by that body.

The bull regulating the procedure to be observed by the Council of Cardinals on the death of PIUS IX. was drawn up and signed some weeks back. It empowers the Cardinal-Camerlengo either to summon the conclave immediately, or to await the arrival of the foreign Cardinals. Once assembled, whether it be sooner or later, the real question is, whom will they select? This question is not without a certain importance in every country of the world. Many in the Roman Church, it is supposed, desire that election should be made of a foreign Cardinal, but the law of precedent dictates the choice of an Italian. Since 1522, when ADRIAN VI. was elected, no other than an Italian has occupied ST. PETER'S chair. Before him, in the fifteenth century, two Spaniards; in the thirteenth, two Frenchmen, and in the twelfth century an Englishman, had worn the triple crown. It is more than likely that the usage and custom of three centuries and a half will hold fast a body of men of whom a large majority are Italians, and who have really but little acquaintance with the world outside that Kingdom. Some have gone so far as to give the names of Cardinals likely to secure the suffrages of the college, whereas the truth is the persons mentioned may not receive a single vote. Many others have jumped at the conclusion that the recent fresh infusion of foreign blood into the Conclave was intended to pave the way for an English or an American Pope. The number of English-speaking Cardinals has never been large. During the present century but seven Roman Catholic prelates of British origin have enjoyed the highest honor which it was in the power of the Pontiff to bestow, and it is well known that Cardinal MCCLOSKEY is the only North American member of the Sacred College. Considering how rapid has been the advance of Catholicism in the United States, the only wonder is that a country which deserves so well of the Church of Rome should not have been graced with more frequent recognition of its claims. It is not probable that an Anglo-Saxon will be chosen.

One important factor in the election of a Pope, and which has lately received considerable attention at Rome, is as to the right of veto possessed by France, Spain, and Austria. Each of these nations has long had the tolerated privilege of naming one Cardinal whom they would not wish to see made Pope; but their objection had to be made previously to, and not after, an election, and the difference is very great. There has been at no time an absolute right of veto possessed by the Governments mentioned, though the custom, by long usage, had come to be looked upon as such. Cardinal MASTAI FERRETTI, the present Pope, himself attained the crown only by a mishap. For he was in bad odor with the Court of Austria on account of his sympathy with the national party in Italy, and when the ballot that made him Pope was being taken, the Austrian Plenipotentiary was on his way from Vienna with a veto against the lucky candidate in his pocket. The veto arrived a few hours too late, and the lagging Austrian entered the Holy City to find the Romans shouting *vivas* in honor of a Pope whose name they could hardly pronounce. The telegraph and railroad would undoubtedly prevent anything of the kind happening again, but it appears that the Catholic powers are to be denied this privilege. Not long ago some Governments made confidential inquiries of the Holy See as to whether any change had been made relative to this right of veto. The full text of the replies made by the congregation has not yet reached us, but we were informed by a recent cable dispatch that it had been decided that the veto has never been an absolute right, and that it should be still less so at present, now that the Church has become the point of attack for political passion in almost all States; that the Holy See in its concordats with the powers has never recognized the veto, and that, besides, privileges are not admitted by the canons of the Church; and that no power can veto the Conclave's selection of a successor to the Pope. This, in all probability, settles the question, though it is known that a few of the Cardinals are still opposed to any alteration of the traditional usage.

It is not unlikely that the plotting few who surround the Pope are in possession of his views as to the successorship. But while PIUS IX. can make Cardinals, and thus nominate the electors of the future Pontiff, he can not bind their choice, and so it is a Pope may be chosen whose present name is absolutely unknown to ninety-nine per cent. of the existing Catholics. The total number of the Sacred College, when complete, is seventy; the Cardinals now living number sixty-two. Of these, thirty-six are Italians, while the foreigners number but twenty-six. These latter include eight Frenchmen, four Spaniards, one Portuguese, three Germans, two Austrians, one Belgian, one Pole, two Englishmen, one Irishman, one American, and two South Americans. These Cardinals, if in session, may hold an election in *presente cadavere* within twenty-four hours, but it is more probable that they will observe the old-time custom, whereby the Sacred College is bound to go into Conclave on the tenth day after the death of PIUS IX. It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that it is not absolutely certain that the Conclave will be held in Rome. The Cardinals may at a given signal adjourn to some other spot beyond the boundaries of VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Kingdom, and there hold an election. The inconvenience of the removal and the difficulty of finding anywhere a resting-place, are indeed great obstacles, but, on the other hand, what a contradiction the fact that a college could be held and a new Pontificate inaugurated in Rome would be to the threadbare fiction of the captivity of the Pope at the Vatican.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF TENEMENTS.

At the State Charities' rooms the other day a meeting was held which may result in beginning the social reform in New-York so long urged by THE TIMES. In the various efforts to elevate the condition of the poor in this City, the wise idea is spreading that the first and most important thing is not "charity," that is, the giving of money to relieve misery, but the enabling the poor to help themselves. In this view all those charitable efforts which have to do with the education of the poor or with placing them under beneficent natural laws, where they work for what they get and make their own way, are preferred to those which merely assist poverty. It has become almost a proverb that the best help to the poor is to assist them to help themselves. For some time it has become apparent that no alms-giving or assistance could redeem great numbers of the New-York destitute classes from their misery, criminality, and low physical condition, unless their homes could be reformed.

Some five hundred thousand people live in New-York in tenement-houses. Out of these, a very considerable proportion are packed in small, close rooms, having dark and unventilated bed-rooms, damp cellars, close lobbies, and subject to the intrusion of noisy and drunken neighbors. No resident of New-York needs to be told that a sickly and wretched population grows up in the worst of these houses, what a terrible death-rate they show, and what a numerous class of paupers and criminals they send forth to burden and curse the City. Churches and missions and charities struggle against a sea of evils while these tenement-houses remain as they are. As the City is governed by its average voter, every reflecting person can understand how such a population degrades all politics and makes our local Administration what it is.

The gentlemen and ladies who met at the State Charities' rooms have determined to make an effort against this great evil by the formation of a joint stock company, under the "limited liability" act, for constructing improved or model dwellings. The impulse to it has been given by the success of the Brooklyn experiment on Hicks-street. If model tenements can pay 8 per cent. in Brooklyn, over all costs of taxes, insurance, and repairs, there seems no reason why 6 or 7 per cent. net could not be earned in New-York. Under such names as this movement opens with—D. WILLIS JAMES, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ROBERT HOE, F. W. STEVENS, and others—the effort ought to be a success. But it is useless to disguise the fact that it is extremely difficult at the present time to raise capital for any public and untried object. It is true that a vast amount of capital is lying idle in New-York, or stored in 4 per cent. Government securities, but at such a depressed time as this the owners are more than usually cautious. A model tenement ought to be a better investment here than it has been in London—where such houses usually pay the stockholders 5 per cent. net—and such an association, representing real estate, would escape taxation for personal property, as the shares represent real estate already taxed. Under judicious management such an enterprise ought to offer a safe and good investment. But it is new, and capitalists are not familiar with it.

Two different plans of operation will be open to the association, should it be formed. One will be to build, say on four lots, large model tenements like those in Brooklyn, where every room is open to light and air, where the stairways are fire-proof, the cellars dry, the drain-pipes separated from the living rooms, the lobbies well ventilated, and all under good sanitary and moral supervision—in fine, a house where each poor family would have its separate suite of rooms under the best sanitary conditions. Such a building would provide, say 100 poor families with good rooms, and must pay a handsome profit. Seeing its success, the landlords and builders of the City would put up similar houses; legislation would come in to compel all tenement-houses to be modeled after these, and thus the tenement-house system would be reformed.

The other course is for the association to go deeper and attempt to reach the source of our evils by introducing the best reform of all—the "separate-home" plan for mechanics and laborers. For this purpose, they would have to purchase a large number of cheap lots, say at $400 or $500 each, in one of our suburbs within easy distance of factories and places of work, and there put up cheap houses, say at $1,000 to $1,500 each, and rent these to mechanics, with the privilege of gradual purchase on favorable terms, somewhat on the Philadephia Building Association plan. If the proposed association should start with a capital of say $200,000, they could put up at least 100 little houses at once in such a suburb, and begin the redemption of New-York.

THE FURNITURE REVIVAL.

What with art-books, art-furniture, art-pottery, and other manifestations of the art idea, we are in danger of being surfeited with æsthetics. It is the renaissance of art. We have revivals of all sorts of things, at one time and another. Just now we have a revival of the aged in art. Nothing is good except that which is old. In furniture, we do not come down any later than the time of Queen ANNE. We go back as far as the Crusaders. A sideboard or a hat-rack which is not as old as the reign of ANNE is vulgar, and even then it is not called a hat-rack; it is a gun-rack, for in the time of its invention guns, rather than hats, were part of a gentleman's equipment. The newest things from Sèvres, Nancy, Longwy, Dresden, China, and Japan are voted "common," they are so very new. A modern drawing-room, furnished in accordance with the latest and most approved notions in art, is enough to drive a common man crazy. It is a chaos of anachronisms. The fair housekeeper has been studying books on art-furniture, and she has grouped in her rooms "the best things" produced in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. An Elizabethan book-case quarrels with a Queen Anne table, and a sofa of the time of LOUIS XIV. is defied by a huge vase of the Ming dynasty, while a modern Japanese cabinet supports a "tête-à-tête sett" of Sèvres porcelain and an antique Persian carpet spreads confusion throughout the room. This is the true art idea, and the wretched visitor sits down amid the spoil of five centuries.

Graciously meeting and greeting this hapless person, a lady, clad in a costume which most resembles that of a *merveilleuse* of the time of the First Empire, glides over the floor. She is no longer the woman she was when she gabbled of the ball, the opera, and the last party. She eats, drinks, and sleeps art. For she dines from Sèvres, Kioto, or, at the very least, Staffordshire. She sips her tea from a Hungarian cup, and she sleeps on an Eastlake bedstead, and dreams of WATTEAU, BOUCHER, and the Renaissance. She reads all the art publications and belongs to the Society for the Encouragement of Art among the Lowly. This gifted woman knows how to "do up" her hair after the pattern of the marble heads of PHIDIAS; and she is more familiar with the exact dimensions of the Venus de Medici than with the component parts of a Spanish omelette or the outlines of a masculine shirt. Her mantel-clock is of *cloisonné email;* her rug was once the prayer-rug of a desert-traveling Arab, and she fans herself languidly with a painted screen which once belonged to a court beauty of the reign of the Pompadour. About the person and in the habitation of this devotee of art has been dumped the rubbish of all generations.

We live in the past. No art is worth mentioning except that which is covered with the dust of ages. Never was there such an avalanche of old things as that now showered upon our people. The auction stores are crammed with antiques of every land, and one cannot walk half a block on Broadway without hearing the familiar cry of, "Only so much for this genuine old bit—Going, going—gone." Old forms, old colors, old combinations are the rage. Certainly, nobody will ever want to revive the nineteenth century. It is a hideous patchwork of all the good, bad, and indifferent that have been produced in the history of the human race. Of course, it is curious to examine a stew-pan of the era of PTOLEMY PHILOPATER; and we may concede that some of the wash-basins which have been dug up at Cyprus or Mycenæ possess an archæological interest. But it does not follow that PTOLEMY'S butler would not have bought his sauce-pans in Maiden-lane if he could, or that CLYTEMNESTRA would not have preferred the hair-pins of the period to any found now in the ridiculously exaggerated treasury of ATREUS. Indeed, we can imagine Etruscan, Pompeian, or Grecian dames coming to life again and asking why the idiotic females of the present generation go back to antique times for fashions which have neither fitness nor "contemporaneous human interest."

Of course, all this is the grossest Philistinism. The longings of the immortal soul are to be filled with bric-à-brac, and the highest social enjoyment is to contemplate the borrowed forms and renovated colors of a musty, dusty, antiquity. Hideous majolicas and vulgar Turkish draperies offend the sight at every turn; and minute diamond-shaped panes of glass shut out the light, as if the baronial builders whom we cheaply imitate would not have used French plate, if they could have got it. The fraudulent simulation of antiquity is spread over everything with shellac abomination and hypocritical stains and varnishes; the honest oak and hickory of our American forests are thinly washed, with an humble apology for their being what they are. In a list of wedding-gifts, lately, was mentioned "a pair of Louis XIV. golden candlesticks." Of course, these were brass, fire-gilt affairs, of honest nineteenth century workmanship, made in Mercer-street, New-York, by an exiled New-Jerseyman. And the same worthy metal-worker will furnish the æsthetic reader with hat-hooks of mediæval or Pompeian pattern, or will throw a fine Etruscan glamour of antiquity over any article of hardware, from a library inkstand to a soup-ladle.

In a time when men are very much put to their wits to know how to make both ends meet, there seems a certain incongruity in this perpetual intrusion of Art (with a big A) in every day's doings and affairs. Sometimes we think that we are, after all, in the savage and brutal stage, and that the prattle of art in dress, furniture, decoration, and common life is premature. Certain it is that while a few rich people are pottering over the highest art forms and the sweetest and purest revelations in art, many poor people are perishing in the most vulgar, inartistic, and unpictorial fashion. Quite possibly, a little of the time and thought lavished on anxieties to make home beautiful might be diverted to objects and purposes worthy of the age in which we live.

SACRIFICIAL MARRIAGE.

The ancients used to make poetic sacrifices to Hymen; we make human sacrifices to him, though we call them by another name. Our sacrifices are young women, offered with a moral purpose—as an atonement for the sins of their bridegrooms. The victims are chosen on account of their purity, attractiveness, and excellence, as a contrast to the men they are to wed. It is expected that so much beauty and goodness will so propitiate the uncertain deity that he will introduce reform in the husband who, by years of profligacy as a bachelor, has demonstrated his absolute unfitness for marriage. Very rarely, almost never, is the god conciliated; he seems to be a just and sensible god in the main, and is offended at the shallow trick played upon him. Unfortunately, he visits his anger upon the wife. In this he is cruel—making her suffer for what others have contrived. He cannot punish the husband, who is hardened by dissipation against any evils the divinity can inflict, and he is determined that somebody shall repent in bitterness of the mingled folly and crime.

We should hardly believe, did it not happen daily, that kind-hearted and intelligent persons could lend themselves to the formation of alliances between loveliness and hatefulness, beauty and deformity, virtue and vice, with the hope that vice may be purified and virtue remain unsmirched. When we wish to cleanse a turbid pool, we do not pour into it a quantity of crystal water, and wait for the desired change. But many of us think that a young or middle-aged man of weak character and bad habits can be in no way so much benefited as by marriage with a sweet and spotless girl. Even if he could, why should she be introduced into so unequal and unfair a match? Is her innocence more secure for being embroidered on a ground of sin? Is she to be rewarded for her goodness by a partner of iniquity? Is the delicate Titania a fit mate for the coarse Bottom? Has she kept herself unspotted from the world only to be smothered with grossness and sensualism? Is such the compensation that wedlock is presumed to bring?

Nature, custom, society, and destiny have made woman sufficiently an Iphigenia, without additional immolation in behalf of husbands known to be disloyal and dissolute beforehand. At least let her begin married life with a little illusion. If she must be rudely awakened, do not deprive her at the outset of her pleasant dream. It is a strange paradox that a man's proved disqualification for matrimony should be counted as his highest qualification; that in proportion as he is bad, he must be united to some one very good. An ordinary girl will answer for a kindly, generous man of principle, but an extraordinary girl, all gentleness, fineness, and strength, is required for a combination of libertine and scoundrel. What a premium is thus offered to vice! What a caustic satire is this upon wedlock, for which moralists have ever shouted hosannas! The happiest marriages are said to be junctions of opposites. Do these include freshness and exhaustion, angels and devils?

When a young man's parents and nearest friends have seen him go steadily from bad to worse; have watched him sink deeper and deeper into defilement; have counseled, begged, labored, in vain, they calmly look about for some superior girl who shall reform him by taking him as her husband. The monstrous character of their proposal does not occur to them. She is asked to perform missionary work by surrendering herself and everything she has been accustomed to respect and hold dear, for the sake of a husband whom no good or fine woman ought to accept under any circumstances. His vices are glossed as slight faults, his deficiencies are mentioned as evidences of inexperience, his shameful past as youthful indiscretions which marriage will cure, and which it is her duty to undertake to overcome. She is persuasively told of the excellent influence she has, or will have, on him, and in a short time it is made to appear the solemn obligation of every good woman to become the wife of any bad man in order to mend his ways. She is so beset, flattered, and cajoled that if she be conscientious, she soon imagines that there is but one thing to do. She does it, and, usually without benefiting her husband, either wrecks her own peace or is irreparably harmed by association. The instances in which good women have restored bad men by connubial influence are so very few that they may rightly be regarded as exceptions which prove the rule.

The general mission of woman is, doubtless, to refine and meliorate man; but she is not enjoined to risk her all for the slightest chance of saving him. Men who cannot and will not save themselves can hardly ever be saved through others. Marriage is far too dear a price to pay for any probability of unhappiness, and where such probability is overpowering, marriage is desperate—simply sacrificial. If a woman have influence with a loose man, she can exhibit it before marriage, and while there is opportunity for retreat. If she does not mold him before, she assuredly cannot after, for as a lover he will be wax; as a husband he may be adamant. The great moral triumphs of woman over man are almost always antenuptial. She must work her miracles while she is ideal because unpossessed. She is exceeding rash to intrust her peace to a man who needs reforming.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

Dr. Damrosch and his orchestra gave their eighth symphony matinée at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, and added to the laurels they have won thus far through energy and good work by interpreting for the first time in America, Brahms' symphony in C minor. This important contribution to the music of the period was the *pièce de résistance* of the programme, and it occupied the attention of a numerous audience for upward of three-quarters of an hour. The grand scale upon which this symphony is planned, its broad effects and the scholarly and powerful manner in which the composer handles his material are plain after a single hearing. On the other hand, its vast proportions defeat any attempt at expressing a definite opinion upon the place to be assigned it among the great compositions of the age. A few enthusiasts have written, we are told, that it is the most notable achievement since the days of Beethoven. Even after a single performance of the symphony—for an examination of the score is of little worth in estimating the impression of a tone-poem upon a miscellaneous assemblage—it can with safety be said that Herr Brahms' symphony recalls as little any of the immortal nine as Raff's symphonic writings do Schumann's. The simple sweetness, pathos, power or elegance of Beethoven's ideas, their perfect symmetry, the contrasts of light and shade, and the matchless proportion observable in every one of his musical structures are all wanting in the later symphony. It appears to be, indeed, an ambitious and feeble work; it does not include a common place bar, and the instrumentation is sonorous, muscular and abounding in happy oppositions. But it did not strike us, yesterday, as possessed of the brightness and tunefulness which commend Mozart's symphonies to the modern auditor, nor does it enthrall the ear by Schumann-like themes, or satisfy every longing as do Beethoven's thoughts as he expressed them. Repeated hearings of the work—and we are glad to see that we shall listen to it twice this week, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society—may modify the view we take of the composition, and, in this belief, we shall await a closer acquaintance with the symphony in preference to offering the reader a dry and meaningless catalogue of themes. For the present it will suffice to say that there are seven distinct movements in Herr Brahms' symphony, the andante sostenuto forming the second division being particularly tuneful. The finale, however, which is divided into two portions, and which is understood to have been written some years after the preceding parts of the tone-poem, contains many felicitous passages which seem to have been written under the influence of inspiration which would have been most welcome at an earlier stage of the composer's task. The horns, trumpets, and trombones are introduced at this point, and they give a delightful color to the ground-work laid by the stringed instruments, which have hitherto borne the brunt of the proceedings. The band, under Dr. Damrosch's baton, supplied a rendering of the symphony marked by unflagging vigor, and their interpretation was precise as well as spirited. Loud applause followed the termination of their task. The programme included, besides Brahms' composition, Bach's gavotte and Schubert's "Military March," set for orchestra by Dr. Damrosch, the overtures to "Jessonda" and "Egmont," and two songs assigned to Mr. A. E. Stoddard, whose style is not nearly as good as his voice. For next Saturday's matinée concert, Haydn's D major symphony and "The Flight in Egypt," by Berlioz, for tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra, will be the chief attractions.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Won at Last" will be performed at Wallack's Theatre throughout this week.

The New American Museum still invites the attention of all admirers of nature's living wonders.

Mr. W. Irving Bishop will give an exposé of Spiritualism, at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening next.

Signor E. Di Cavenenghi will give a prestidigitatorial entertainment at the Théâtre Français this evening.

Miss Lydia Thompson and several of her associates sailed for Europe yesterday, aboard the City of Richmond.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will this week appear in "The Pillsbury Muddle" and other scenes at the Theatre Comique.

Mr. Heller will give nightly performances and matinées, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at Fifth-Avenue Hall, until further notice.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given by Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, at the Armory in Fourteenth-street, on Friday evening.

"The Americans in Turkey, or the Fall of Plevna," is the title of the new burletta, to be made known by the San Francisco Minstrels, this week.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited today, and its countless curiosities, including the mysterious stone man, inspected, to the strains of appropriate music.

Seats may now be secured for the public rehearsal on the afternoon of Dec. 27 and the evening performance on Dec. 29, of "The Messiah," by the Oratorio Society of New-York.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, occurs on Saturday evening next, and the usual public rehearsal may be attended at the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon.

"The Poor of New-York" will be reproduced at Niblo's Theatre to-morrow, and will be kept upon the stage until displaced by "The Duke's Motto," which will be brought out on Monday week.

At the Union-Square Theatre, "The Mother's Secret" will have but 10 more performances. It will be followed, on the evening of Dec. 26, by an adaptation of Feuillet's "Montjoye," bearing the title, "The Man of Success."

The testimonial concert, by which Miss Louise Oliver will profit, occurs at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. Señor Nunez, pianist; Mr. Charles Werner, Mr. A. S. Stoddard, and a string quartet will interpret an interesting programme.

Mr. Joseph Watson's lecture on "Hamlet" will not be delivered in this City until January. The subject is one of wide and profound interest, and Mr. Watson is understood to have bestowed upon its consideration much thought and research.

The Arion Society will give their second concert this season at their club-house, this evening. Dr. Damrosch will conduct the proceedings, and the co-operation of Fräulein Allardt, of Messrs. Bischoff and Remmertz, and of an orchestra has been secured.

The arrangements for the week at the Lyceum Theatre promise performances of "La Reine Indigo" for Monday and Tuesday, a representation of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" for Wednesday, and a rendering of "La Marjolaine" for Thursday. "La Périchole" will be the attraction on Friday.

The "Colored Baby Show" will add its attractiveness to that of the Great London Circus at Gilmore's Garden, on and after to-morrow night. A regular performance by the company of the circus can be witnessed, and the baby show can be inspected every afternoon as well as evening throughout this week.

The first concert given by the Philharmonic Society of Staten Island this season took place on Saturday evening and was artistically and materially successful. The double quartet supplied admirable performances of Fuchs' serenade No. 2, and Handel's "Largo," and the singing of Miss Drasdil and the violin playing of Master Lichtenberg were loudly applauded.

"Our American Cousin," will be acted at the Park Theatre this week and until Dec. 26, when Mr. Sothern will come forward in "David Garrick." On Monday, Jan. 7, Mr. J. T. Raymond's engagement at the Park will be entered upon. He will perform in "The Gilded Age" for a week, and will then present to the public his new personation of a life insurance agent, in "Risks," by Mr. Bartley Campbell.

Miss Davenport's representations at Booth's Theatre, which were to commence to-morrow, will not be entered upon until Saturday evening, in consequence of injuries received by the lady through a heavy fall. Persons holding tickets for Monday can have them exchanged for Saturday's performance or for subsequent nights. Miss Davenport will appear in "As You Like It," Mr. George Vandenhoff playing *Jaques*, Mr. Fisher *Old Adam*, and Mr. Davidge *Touchstone*.

The French representations at the Théâtre Français will terminate with the current week. M.

Durand, we believe, will conduct his artists to New-Orleans, where it is likely their efforts will have more encouragement than they have thus far been accorded in New-York. Their five final performances will make known "Le Duc Job," (on Tuesday,) "Les Vieux Garçons," (on Thursday,) "Les Diables Roses," (on Friday,) and "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," (on Saturday afternoon and evening.)

The extravaganza entitled "Oxygen," first made known at Wallack's Theatre, was reproduced at the Eagle Theatre last evening, with Mr. Willie Edouin in his original rôle, and Miss Emé Roseau, a young lady who sings brilliantly and effectively, and possesses a comely presence, in the character previously allotted to Miss Lydia Thompson. The performance was witnessed by a large audience, who laughed uproariously and applauded heartily. "Oxygen" will be given at the Eagle throughout the week.

"Fazio, the Italian Wife," and "Ingomar" will be the plays, alternately, during four of the last five nights of Miss Mary Anderson's engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. On Friday Miss Anderson is to essay *Lady Macbeth*. She will represent *Parthenia* at the Saturday matinée. "Fazio" will be preceded to-morrow by "Box and Cox," in which Messrs. Tom Whiffen and Felix Morris and Mrs. Eldridge will appear. On Saturday evening Mme. Helena Modjeska, the Polish artist, concerning whose performances in San Francisco so much has been written, will have her first hearing in this City. She is to act in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," Mr. William Burroughs personating *Maurice*, Mr. Coudock *Michonnet*, and Mr. Lemoyne the *Prince*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Adolphe Julius Kuhlmann, of Dresden, is dead.

Mme. Patti sings in Venice during the second week in December.

Danesi's ballet, called "Messalina," appears to have made a hit in Turin.

Eugene Casters, an operatic manager, and the husband of Angela Peralta, is dead.

The production of "Ruy Blas" at her Majesty's Theatre, in London, was a failure.

Ponchielli's new opera, called "Lina," has met with very moderate success, at the Dal Verme Theatre, in Milan.

Marietta Venturi Ricordi, widow of the celebrated Milanese music publisher, died at Blevio, on the Lake of Como, Nov. 9.

Signor Salvini had arrived in Paris, and was at once to begin a series of performances at the Italiens, his first character being *Othello*.

Herr Rubinstein conducted his "Ocean" symphony at the Pasdeloup concert in Paris, three weeks ago. After the symphony, he was recalled six times.

Mme. Gerster Gardini's engagement at Berlin is to be fulfilled between the close of her Russian engagement and the commencement of her season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The death is announced in Paris of Mme. Dabaldie, aged 77, a vocalist who, half a century ago, was a celebrity at the opera, and who was an original artist in "Guillaume Tell."

The death of a well-known Italian composer, Pietro Antonio Coppola, is announced. "La Nina Pazza per Amore" is the title of his most familiar work. Coppola was aged 85 years.

A new ballet, called "La Cigale," the *scenario* for which was supplied by MM. Meilhac and Halevy, while M. Salvayre wrote the music, has been brought out at the Paris Grand Opera-house. The score is said to be effective, but it lacks melodies of a well-defined type. Mlle. Beaugrand was the leading *ballerine*, and 200 persons were concerned in the performance.

According to a foreign exchange the critics of Mr. Sullivan's new opera, "The Sorcerer," may be divided into two classes. The one, largely formed of the circle amid which Mr. Sullivan is deservedly popular as an individual, have accorded it more or less faint praise. The other class have condemned it as a work unworthy of Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan, like a very sensible man, has tacitly acknowledged the wisdom of those who were independent and outspoken, and he is now engaged in the task of altering and improving the music.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "L'Etoile" is the name of a new opera bouffe just produced at the Bouffes Parisiens. The title does not refer, as the word would naturally suggest, to an *étoile d'orchestre*, but to the unlucky star under which, according to a certain court astrologer, the monarch of a vague empire is to die within 24 hours after the death of a young peddler, who is about to be executed. MM. Leterrier and Vanloo have constructed three thoroughly amusing acts, which have been set to music by an untried composer. M. Chabrier writes after the fashion of M. Lecocq, and his score bears abundant evidence of much trained ability, as well as of considerable originality, his concerted pieces being especially well treated.

PAINTINGS BY WILLIAM PAGE.

Every one who is about to visit the collection of laces, jewelry, and bric-à-brac loaned in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, should give a few moments to the exhibition of paintings by William Page which is now to be seen at the Academy of Design, in the room to the right as you enter the building. Mr. Page has many claims on the attention of lovers of the fine arts, were it only for the unwearied earnestness with which he has pursued his profession. He is at present in a very precarious state of health at his home near Perth Amboy, on Staten Island, and it is chiefly through the desire and energy of his friends that the little exhibition has been set on foot. Artists are so easily depressed by adverse circumstances and harsh criticism, they are so readily fired by praise and appreciation, that some recognition of Mr. Page's merits as a painter and thinker on the part of the public will doubtless serve as a better medicine than anything that druggists have for sale. Some such thought as this may have instigated the artist friends of Mr. Page to exert themselves while he was unable to move for himself.

Mr. Page has many friends among the artists, and not without reason. He is always hearty in his readiness to explain his theories of art and describe to a young painter the steps by which he reaches the finished picture. A thoughtful, thoroughly reasoned-out way of painting has always been his characteristic. The little collection in the south-east room has a broad canvas consecrated to a loving and most intelligent study and copy of that "Venus" of Titian which is one of the chief treasures of the Uffizi in Florence. Mr. Page took notes of the steps he made in this copy. Should the painting have the fate which it deserves—should it be bought, namely, by some Museum of Art or School—it would be well to have these notes printed in a pamphlet for the use of students. Whether they followed his theories or not, the study could not fail to be most instructive.

Another copy here, done with equal care, if with inferior success, is that of the "Flora" of Titian, from the same gallery as the "Venus." Rafael's "Madonna della Segiola," is still another, to which has been added a copy of the portrait of the Italian painter to whose art Mr. Page has been most attentive. All these pictures ought to be bought on their merits as copies of great paintings which cannot be adequately represented in our schools of art by means of photography.

In quite a different line as to art, but still more in the direction of thoughtfulness and Yankee perseverance and ingenuity, are Mr. Page's studies of Shakespeare. They comprise his bust of the poet, which appeared with explanatory text in *Scribner's Monthly* some years ago, and his full-length oil painting of Shakespeare, finished in accordance with those theories and discoveries which Mr. Page has worked out, satisfied himself of, and tenaciously adhered to. There is something very admirable in the fixedness of purpose he has shown—but nothing particularly to be admired in the want of public interest in his efforts! The Shakespeare on the canvas is better than that in the bust. It would form an admirable study of the man, judged merely from his writings. He has that scar on his forehead which may be called the pet theory of the artist: at any rate, it is that which received the most notice at the time Mr. Page was hottest in advocating his conception of Shakespeare. Scar or no scar, it makes very little difference. The fact that so much thought and study went to the making of this portrait is a warrant that here is a picture far above the ordinary. It deserves, at least, a place in the Historical Society as a kind of pendant to the open-air statue by Ward in the Central Park. Mr. Page's article reviewing all the portraits and masks of Shakespeare has been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be had at the Academy, or of Miss Rose Durfee, No. 51 West Tenth-street.

Mention should also be made of Page's "Venus." It was painted at Rome in 1859, and exhibited in Paris and London in 1860, and in New-York in 1867. The beautifully-modeled body was taken from a little terra-cotta torso among the treasures of the British Museum. Mr. Page has aimed at that golden flesh which the great Italian colorists used in violation of actual human flesh. Venus stands perfectly nude, but not wholly immodest, in the centre of a sea-shell, which is drawn by doves and pushed by Cupids. She is guiding the fleet of Æneas to the shore with a grace and happy *nonchalance* which is not mortal.

THE VENUS ANADYOMENE.

The famous Venus Anadyomene will be placed on exhibition to-morrow at No. 28 East Fourteenth-street. This long-lost treasure, about which there has been so much speculation, has been examined by several competent artists, who confirm the opinion that it is a master-work of the fifteenth century and of great value. Some, it is said, are of opinion that it is a Titian, but as yet nothing has been decided positively on the point. The public exhibition of this curious art work will, no doubt, throw some light upon its origin. Mr. De Vivo gives the assurance that it is well worth inspection, and his announcement will doubtless draw large numbers of artists and treasure hunters to the room in which the picture is to be displayed.

THE SUSPECTED ESTELLE.

A STEAM YACHT UNDER GUARD.

THE MYSTERIOUS CRAFT WATCHED OVER BY A REVENUE CUTTER—ARMED MEN ON DUTY DAY AND NIGHT—THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO PREVENT THE ESTELLE'S ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The parties interested in the steam yacht Estelle were visited to-day at Bristol, R. I., by a newspaper reporter, and some information was obtained regarding the history and construction of that mysterious little craft. One of the individuals who assisted in building the Estelle said that there had been a good many rumors floating about town concerning that vessel and her curious mission. Where they originated the man did not know, nor could he account for the action of the Government. It is now three weeks since the Dexter came here. She anchored near the boat-landing, and her officers went to the Custom-house. On their return an anchorage was made near the Estelle, and there she has been ever since. It was known at once that she was sent to watch the Estelle. The places of secretion, of which so much has been said, are simply these: In building the Estelle there was considerable space left between the clamps and the timber. Wishing to utilize this space the builders placed boards on the face of the timbers and then put small boards in the openings and fastened them on with buttons. Thus they had a number of small lockers, plenty large enough for the stowage of pipes, tobacco, and odds and ends. There was no effort to make any places of concealment. The yacht was built for pleasuring, and nothing else.

Collector Dewolf, of Bristol, in answer to a question as to the significance of the paragraph in the daily papers relative to the Treasury Department furnishing papers to the Estelle and then turning her over to the State Department, said that he interpreted it in this way: The Estelle would receive her papers and the State Department would hold her here. The Spanish Minister would then be requested to produce proof that she was destined for Cuba, and for illegal purposes, and if that proof was conclusive, then she would be seized. If it failed, then nothing would remain but to make over her papers and she would be free. He [De Wolf] knew nothing as to what the Inspectors had said concerning her when they were here last Thursday, but should judge that they had returned a favorable report to head-quarters. His attention was first called to her because of her peculiar construction. She did not appear fitted to either pleasure or business purposes. Next he noticed several foreigners in town and learned that they had been watching the Estelle. Finally he received communications from Washington asking for a description of her, and, in accordance therewith, sent his ideas of the vessel.

The naval officers think that there is everything suspicious about the Estelle. They claim that she is loosely put together, apparently for temporary use only; that she has stanchions erected on her bows larger than those usually found on boats of her size, and that they have been erected for the purpose of spreading, just such an awning as would be required in a climate like Cuba's. The deck then could be utilized for transportation of quite a number of troops, while her cabin is so constructed as to allow a large number of stands of arms to be placed therein. They have orders to watch her day and night, and to be more secure, a patrol is placed on shore every night to guard the approach to the boat landings. So vigilant are they that when a lamp blew out one night this week on the Estelle, a boat's crew were aboard of her in a jiffy, and the matter thoroughly explained by the keeper before they would leave. The Estelle lies at anchor about 200 feet from shore. Her hull is painted a light chocolate white, her upper works are a dead white. She has two masts, and could, if her engine was out of order, carry sufficient spead of canvas to make very fair headway. Near her the Dexter rides at anchor. She is considerably larger than her guard, and has a quite similar appearance. From out of her smoke-stack a thin blue smoke is continually wreathing upward, indicating that a working pressure of steam is ready at any time. This is accounted for by the fact that the Estelle would need less than five minutes to get up steam and be off, and once out of the range of the formidable guns which peer out of the Dexter's bows the chase would be a long one.

GENERAL NOTES.

Baltimore clamors for a new Post Office.

Mr. Elihu Burritt is recovering from his severe attack of illness.

The trial of ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, has been set for Jan. 1.

The Trustees of Fort Edward Institute have decided to rebuild the academy on the old site.

The trial of George D. Lord, of Rochester, for conspiracy has been postponed until Feb. 11 by motion of his counsel.

William H. Hulbert, who is accused of absconding from Buffalo with $2,900 worth of railroad tickets, has been arrested in St. Louis.

Some citizens of New-Orleans have sent to Baltimore for canvas-back ducks and terrapins, wherewith to furnish forth a feast for Gov. Nicholls.

Oregon politicians estimate that the vote of that State will be increased 5,000 by immigrants, and are wondering what proportion each party will get.

The Sandusky *Register* has an account of the detection of a gang of cattle thieves at Castalia, Ohio, whose plan has been to ship the cattle to Buffalo and sell them.

According to the newspapers, a Coroner's jury in Malone, Franklin County, found that a man "died by the visitation of God, in a natural way or otherwise."

Justice Wallace has rendered a decision setting aside the proceedings in bankruptcy instituted in behalf of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany.

An Indiana paper printed telegraphic reports of three small fires the other morning, and headed them: "Fiery Terrors—The Red Glare of Destruction All Over the Land."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *News* telegraphs that he has positive information that the President has tendered the District Attorneyship of South Carolina to D. T. Corbin.

The young men of Augusta, Ga., have tendered Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, a banquet, perhaps in recognition of the compliment of his call upon them for assistance preliminary to the Hamburg massacre.

A telegram from Columbia, S. C., says that Senator M. C. Butler addressed a large crowd there on Wednesday night, in response to a serenade, recounting the difficulties he had met in obtaining his seat, and animadverting severely upon the conduct of the Administration toward him. He advised harmony among all classes and colors, and urged fealty to the National Democratic Party, and the observance of party organizations. He denounced a new party project as midsummer madness and political suicide.

DEATH OF SIGNOR AMADEO VERGER.

A cable-dispatch from Havana announces the death in that city of Signor Amadeo Verger, who managed the affairs of the Italian opera company in Cuba. Signor Verger was well known here and in Europe. In Paris he conducted a musical agency for many years. He was the brother of Signor Napoleone Verger, the baritone who accompanied Mme. Nilsson in her first concert tour throughout the United States, and the brother-in-law of Mme. Volpini. He was aged, we think, about 50 years, and was a man of culture and experience in art matters. Signor Verger succumbed to an attack of yellow fever, the fell m lady which carried off, a month ago, one of the first tenors of his company.

A SISTER-IN-LAW'S GREED.

The Glenn's Falls *Messenger* of the 19th inst. has this unpleasant story of a small family quarrel: "Some time ago a woman died in a northern town, having willed to a gold necklace that she wore. The husband did not feel like taking the necklace from the deceased, and told the sister she could take it, but she did not, and it was buried with the body. Lately, when the will was being probated, the sister's heart had hardened so that claim was made for the value of the necklace, $40, and the husband of the deceased was accused of having taken it. An excuse was made for removing the remains to another cemetery, that the grave might be searched to ascertain the fact regarding the necklace, and it was found in the coffin."

A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW'S CRUELTY.

A letter from Hamilton, Ontario, to the Toronto *Globe* says: "Several years ago a married couple residing on a farm in Calstor made an arrangement with their son by which, in consideration of his receiving the deed of the farm, he was to support them during life. This agreement was being carried out fairly when the son's wife began to interfere. The father at length appealed to the Court of Chancery, and it was decided that a certain sum should be paid by the son annually for the support of the old couple—the former to retain possession of the farm. This arrangement was not carried out, and suit was brought at last Assizes here to compel it to be done. His Lordship Justice Gault, who presided at the time, advised that the case be left to arbitration, and J. Stock, Warden of Wentworth, was selected arbitrator. Mr. Stock, having carefully examined into the matter, has fixed the sum to be paid to the old people at $1,100, the same to be handed over as soon as possible. The case has excited a good deal of sympathy here for the old couple."

TIFFANY & CO.

Among the great marts of the City, perhaps there is none that contributes so much to those gracious amenities of the time which take the shape of a seasonable interchange of gifts as that of Tiffany & Co., of Union-square. Known all over the world, and with branches at London, Paris, and Geneva, the New-York house is the great emporium of those special arts and industries which wait upon culture and refinement in every clime. The silver-ware of the firm has long been famous, the Tiffany watches are of acknowledged excellence, and in the matter of diamonds and other precious stones, the firm hold the leading position in the country. But their wares, more especially in these holiday times, cover a far wider range, and among them opulence can attain to the highest level of expenditure or modest means may select a gift which will fittingly fulfill a courteous and pleasant observance and do no discredit to the donor. In what direction to expend is often a perplexing question to the visitor to a mart like Tiffany's, but in this case the embarrassment is met by judicious forecast. An excellently classified catalogue is at the service of the intending purchaser, and marginal suggestions as to the suitability of certain articles for gifts, together with brief descriptions of them, will be found a great aid to the visitor. This catalogue, which is very complete and explicit, is prepared by Mr. Taylor, a gentleman having charge of one of the most important departments of the business. Among the many beautiful wares suitable for Christmas gifts, which are now being inspected by thousands of visitors, are some beautiful cameos, with mountings of the most chaste and exquisite design. The cameos are carved in Italy, some of them by artists of the very first reputation, but the beautiful mountings are the special design of Tiffany & Co. Side by side with these may be inspected the finest specimens of intaglios, while those whose taste takes the direction of the less known gems, will find something to gratify it in the splendid collection of cats-eyes, moon-stones, and asteria. A very interesting display consists of fac-simile representations of the Cyprian collections of Gen. Di Cesnola. After the Prince of Wales' return from India, it became the fashion in England to mount the claws of tigers which he had shot, as breast-pins and brooches, and it was found that they answered admirably. Fashion extends her empire rapidly, and now we find the tiger-claw pin and brooch among Tiffany's most select wares, and set off with mountings of the finest design and workmanship. Among the more valuable wares which may be selected as gifts, are the Geneva watches, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., their bureau in that city. The following articles have also been specially manufactured by the firm, keeping in view their adaptability as Christmas gifts: purses with silver chain links and clasp, and long purses with sliding rings; garters with silver and gold clasps, some of them richly enameled and set with precious stones; shopping-bags, of leather and velvet, with elaborate silver clasps, monograms, and other ornaments; fans of various materials and designs; ammonières, (which may be described as velvet pouches which hang from the belt,) with silver clasps and monograms and chatelaines to match. These are all, of course, intended as presents for ladies. Gentlemen are provided for with such useful wares as hair, clothes, nail, tooth and comb brushes, with wood, ivory, silver, shell, and lacquered handles. Some very pretty gifts for gentlemen are called papeteries, which, in other terms, are convenient boxes containing an assortment of paper and envelopes. They are, of course, made of rare woods, with richly gilded and enameled metal mountings, and some again are made of leather or simply of cloth. The presents especially intended for infants, which include such articles as mugs, cups and saucers, bowls, &c., are too numerous for mention, and then housekeepers in their class are attracted by gifts which become the solidity of their pretensions. In fact, every one will find something for Christmas presentation, which will both suit his taste, and be no outrage to his purse, in the assortment of Tiffany & Co.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the large and elegant University building at Lake Forest, Ill., 22 miles from Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was five stories high, of wood, and was built in 1868, at a cost of $90,000, for a first-class hotel. It was not a success, and in 1875 was so d, with the furniture and grounds, for $28,000 to the Lake Forest University, and was opened as a college in September, 1876. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the flames were discovered in the cupola. The total loss will reach $60,000, with an insurance of $15,000. The university was started in the interests of the Presbyterian Church, but has been supported mainly by a few citizens, including Hon. John V. Farwell, ex-Congressman Charles B. Farwell, Mr. A. Benedict, Henry C. Durand, and Sylvester Lind. It was in successful operation.

Three fires occurred at Philadelphia, Penn., last night at one and the same time, and the firemen were kept quite actively engaged thereby. A fourth occurred just as the hose was being taken up after the other three had been extinguished. The first was at a carpenter-shop and coffin establishment, loss $5,000. The second was at the bakery of William McWilliams; loss, $10 000. The third was at the trunk factory of S. Simons; loss, $5,000; and the fourth at the stable of Lannon & Coyle, where seven horses were burned, one being valued at $1,000, and said to have trotted in 2:50.

Last evening the building of the Hotchkiss Match Company, in West Haven, Conn., was burned. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. The factory employed 14 hands, and the fire was probably started by the ignition of a match in some waste paper. The company lost part of its buildings by fire four or five years ago.

The dairy barn of George Cunliff, near Chester, Penn., was burned yesterday evening. The loss on building, cattle, stock, &c., is $5,000; partly insured in local companies.

A fire in Kelley's cigar store at Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday morning caused a loss of $1,000.

AN UNFORTUNATE SUGGESTION.

The Austin (Nevada) *Reveille* tells of an indiscreet widower who, with good success, had been making himself agreeable to an ancient dame in Austin, until he ventured to ask her to accompany him to an old folks' concert. Then she flared up and said it was just like his "impidence" to call her "old folks." He mollified her by promising to take her to the first young folks' concert that came off. But he says his feelings have changed, and he would rather be a widower than marry a woman who is so sender about her age.

LACE CURTAINS.—RARE OPPORTUNITY

Offered to purchasers. The entire production of a St. Gall manufacturer, purchased at an enormous discount, will be closed out at half price. This stock embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered at retail in this City.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth-av.,
—*Exchange.* One door below 13th-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS.

Now open, the new, elegant, and incomparable baths, No. 18 Lafayette-place.

The bathing apartments are 165 feet deep and 26 feet wide, and are fitted up in a style heretofore unknown in this country.—*Post.*

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

My "mother-in-law" says I must get "that wife of mine" a new "Automatic" Willcox & Gibbs, because it is the best machine; the only one that can be used without injury to health, and a valuable and sensible holiday gift. No. 658 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

Absolute purity, mellowed by age; Dr. Underhill's Croton Point Wines, vintage of 1864, is now being sold by druggists.—*Exchange.*

A Card to the Public.

In buying Waltham Watches the public will avoid imposition by observing the following indications:

First—The gold quality of every gold case made by us is distinctly stamped in figures on the back of the case with our trade-mark "A. W. Co.," and a certificate bearing the number of the case guaranteeing such quality, and signed by our agents, Robbins and Appleton, accompanies each.

Every silver case made by us is stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.—Coin Silver," or "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.—Sterling Silver," according to its quality, and will be accompanied by a certificate signed by R. E. Robbins, Treasurer, guaranteeing the same.

Second—All of our movements have the name "Waltham" plainly engraved upon them, whatever other of our trade-marks, distinctive of grades, may be there.

This notice is rendered necessary by the fact that certain dealers and watch case makers are in the habit of separating our cases from our movements and putting the cases upon worthless movements made by other manufacturers, and the movements into worthless cases, also made by others than ourselves; thus in both instances making up complete watches which *bear our trade-mark upon either the case or movement, under cover of which both kind of watches are fraudulently sold as being entirely of our manufacture.*

We therefore give notice that we assume no responsibility either for the quality of cases that do not bear our trade-mark, or for the performance of our own movements put into them, excepting when any fault in performance is clearly traceable to original defect in the movement itself. It is hardly necessary to say that badly made and badly fitting cases are sure to affect injuriously the performance of the watches. Of course, we assume no responsibility for movements other than our own, in whatever cases they appear.

We add that there is no necessity for the use of such cases upon the Waltham movements, as there is for their use upon other American movements, the makers of which have no case factories of their own, we being the only company that produce complete watches. Our genuine cases can always be had when demanded, as they should always be demanded, by those who wish to own a Waltham watch warranted in every part.

Observe therefore that every genuine Waltham watch bears our own trade-mark in *both case and movement.*

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
—*Advertisement.* By R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established *Twenty Years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures, and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled, or even approached.

Price $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
—*Advertisement.* No. 36 John-st., New-York.

Woman's Beauty.

Every lady ought to know that LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" is a combination of wholesome elements capable of imparting a natural and exquisitely beautiful complexion. Try it. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Smith Brothers, of Nevada.

Families using BORAX for household and medical purposes can procure useful information regarding the same by addressing SMITH BROTHERS, No. 45 Water-st., New-York City.—*Advertisement.*

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF JAPANESE WOLF SKINS, black, white, and gray, have just arrived in New-York. They make fully as handsome a sleigh robe as the American wolf, at half the cost. A full assortment is now on exhibition at Nos. 90 and 92 Thomas-st., New-York, at very low figures.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 00
SILK, paragon frame	3 00

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail, 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st. 104 BROADWAY, near Wall. 77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.
Wholesale—403 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

Scientific News.

The first number of this new illustrated journal of popular and practical science for the Workshop and the Family is now ready. Eight pages full of interesting articles. The editor discusses strikes and trades unions. Price of the paper, $1 a year; single copy, 4 cents. Call or address S. H. WALES & SON,
No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.
Patents for new inventions secured promptly.

Espenscheid's Festival Hat

For the New Year is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full-dress visiting HAT ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New-York. It has been recognized and indorsed by them as the supreme style of the season. Sales-room at No. 118 Nassau-st.

A Dangerous Experiment.

To leave a Cough or Cold to "get well itself." The chances are that it will get worse. Meet it promptly with OLLIFFE'S TASTELESS COD-LIVER-OIL, LIME, AND WILD CHERRY. A few doses and the cure is complete. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 6 Bowery.

Ask for GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST.

The genuine article bears the trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. For buckwheat cakes try GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST.

Christmas is Coming.—Gentlemen's beautiful

toilet slippers, with boots, shoes, and gaiters for ladies' and children. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 849 Broadway, near 14th-st.

All Druggists Sell Johnson's Delicious Tooth

POWDER. As a mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver it has no equal. People of refinement use it.

Our new make Silk Hat $5 25. Holiday

Styles ready. An inspection solicited. MEALIO & CO., No. 416 Broadway corner Canal-st. Established 1835.

Holman's Pad can be relied upon to prevent

the most dangerous contagious maladies. No. 68 Maiden-lane.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine

mixed candies for $1 at No. 110 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 317 Broadway, near 12th-st.

To make the Gums Hard and Healthy,

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, 25c.

Buy Your Hats from Burke, No. 214 Broad-

way. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—PRICE.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. J. F. Elder, Dr. RUSSELL H. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, to GRACE H., daughter of Wm. M. Price, of this City.

DIED.

BARNWELL.—At Marietta, Ga., on the 15th inst., MATILDA R., wife of Rev. Stephen E. Barnwell and daughter of the late Alonzo R. and Elizabeth A. Cushman, of this City.

CILLEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, Mrs. FRANCES S. CILLEY, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Nicholas L. Victor, No. 67 West 45th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

EASTMOND.—On Dec. 15, 1877, SUSAN MANDEVILLE, widow of Benjamin Eastmond.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 383 Gates-av., Brooklyn, Monday, 17th inst., at 3:30 P. M. No flowers.

MARVINE.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, of pneumonia, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM H. MARVINE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, No. 171 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

The Colonel regrets to announce the death of our late associate, WILLIAM H. MARVINE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WM. A. POND, Colonel Commanding.

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

MALLABY.—At his residence, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877, FRANCIS MALLABY, U. S. N., in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877, at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 M. train by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. Returning, leave Madison at 3:24 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:40 P. M.

MCCOLLUM.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, FRANK MCCOLLUM, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, thence to Calvary Cemetery, on Sunday, 16th December, at 1 P. M.

MCCUTCHEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, JOSEPH MCCUTCHEN, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., from his late residence, No. 420 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge-room, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. HENRY CONKLIN, Master.

TROTTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, GEORGE TROTTER, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral notice in Monday's papers.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1877, LAWRENCE H. TAYLOR.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 West 46th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

WATKINS.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1877, CYNTHIA H. SHIELDS, wife of Lewis S. Watkins.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 484 Lexington-av., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS, JAPANESE TREASURES OF THE HIGHEST CLASS, MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, closing sale of Japanese Art Treasures. The most important gems in the collection will be sold this day.

SPECIAL
A COMING ART SALE
of the first importance.
THE NEWCOMB GALLERY,
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS BY THE GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire gallery of paintings belonging to the late H. D. Newcomb, Esq., Louisville, Ky., to be sold peremptorily to close and settle the estate.

Alma Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Gérome, Carl Becker, Calame, T. Sydney Cooper, J. W. M. Turner, Meissonier, Paul de la Roche, Thomas Faed, Gallait, &c., &c.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, until time of sale, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 21, at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The MECHANICAL LAMP. Machinery drives a fan wheel, keeping the kerosene cool, and rendering explosion impossible. The steadiest light for reading, sewing, and study. Entirely brass. Cannot break or spill its oil on falling. Making kerosene a benefactor instead of the world's horror. No chimney used. Sent C. O. D., or on post office order for $5 50. Principal Depot, No. 80 Warren-st. and No. 283 Broadway.

W. PETTIT, Proprietor.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, &c., Secured in the United States and foreign countries by ARTHUR V. BRIESEN'S PATENT AGENCY, No. 258 Broadway, New-York. Best references. Send for book of instruction.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public. No. 241 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and Country collection.

WANTED—COPIES OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 31, June 30, and Feb. 11, 1867. Will pay 50 cents per copy. Address P. G., Box No. 137 Times Office.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—FOUR FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AWARDED. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other Magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles at druggists and country stores.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL
MINERAL WATER,
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE: "A delightful beverage."
DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND: "Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other."
DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS: "Most grateful and refreshing."
DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS: "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use: free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."
PROF. WANKLYN, London, England: "Impregnated only with its own gas."
DR. E. R. PEASLEE: "Useful and very agreeable."
DR. AUSTIN FLINT: "Healthful, and well suited for Dyspepsia and cases of acute diseases."
DR. FORDYCE BARKER: "By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder and in Gout."
DR. J. MARION SIMS: "Not only a luxury, but a necessity."

FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New-York.
Sole agents for the United States and Canadas.

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States.

*** SECURE SEATS ***

FOR THE OLYPHANT SALE
OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
By 67 different artists, such as
KENNETT, COLE, DURAND, HICKS, GRAY, HUNTINGTON, BOUGHTON, CASILEAR, JOHNSON, HUBBARD, WHITTREDGE, GIFFORD, CROPSEY, COLMAN, WHITE, WEIR, INNESS, VEDDER, CHURCH, &c.
THEY WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
DEC. 18 and 19,
AT CHICKERING HALL.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Under the direction of S. P. AVERY, No. 86 5th-av.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Prior to removal to our new and spacious building, now in course of erection, we offer our extensive stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room
FURNITURE
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of the most finished workmanship and fully warranted.

W. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal-street, New-York,
First door East of Broadway.
Also, No. 199 Fulton-street, near Church-street.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Who will help the children of the poor? In the bitter Winter weather they are wandering barefoot through the snow, or shivering under stairways, or running half clad through the streets, selling their little wares, and at night, perhaps, sleeping in barges and boxes, or in deserted cellars or crowded attics. They grow up weak, hungry, ignorant, and exposed to every temptation.

Who in this happy Christmas season will aid to cast a little sunlight into the darkened lives of these children, and, remembering what One has done for us, will seek to do something for the poor, homeless, and tempted little ones?

This Winter will be a hard one for the poor, and the well off have small means with which to help.

The best Christmas gift is a home. Fifty dollars will place three homeless children in good homes in the West. One hundred dollars will give 100 hungry children hot dinners for two months. One hundred dollars will put shoes on the feet of 75 children. Fifty dollars will give a Christmas dinner to 200 homeless boys and girls.

The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY desires, if the public will assist, to make a merry Christmas season for thousands of poor and homeless children. Who will help?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day-schools will remember these little ones who have no homes or friends. CHAS. LORACE, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, December, 1877.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to any one of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made pay

FRESH TOPICS FROM PARIS.

POLITICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS—A REPUBLICAN'S VISIT TO THE MARSHAL—RETURN OF A GREAT COMPOSER FROM ENGLAND—THE OPERA OF POLYEUCTE—CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE ABOUT ITS PRODUCTION IN PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 30, 1877.

The political situation here remains the same as when I last wrote, but every one says that things cannot go on in this way much longer. There must be an end to the crisis before many more days have passed. If public report may be credited, the idea of conciliation has made its way into the Elysée. It would have been better had the palace clique come forward frankly to acknowledge that further resistance was impossible. Apparently, conciliation amounts to very nearly the same thing, but offers of conciliation may be made for the purpose of gaining time, while new plots are being hatched, for every one knows that the palace people submit with regret, and only as a matter of stern necessity. But it is certain that overtures have been made, whatever may be the motive. Yesterday morning I was driving down the Rue Royale and saw M. Grévy walking rapidly up the Faubourg Saint Honoré. Suspecting that he was going to the Elysée, I drove in that direction and saw him go into the palace. And at the same moment the carriage of Duc d' Audiffret-Pasquier stopped at the Marshal's doors. Here was food for reflection. At night the *Moniteur*, the organ of Duc Decazes, as I have often stated, made mention of these visits. It stated that the Marshal had sent for Grévy to ask his advice. The President, according to report, stated that he had no desire to oppose the will of the nation, but being responsible for public order, he wanted to guard against the surprises of the revolutionists, who were evidently bent upon bringing about another Commune. If the real Republicans were ready to join him now, he was ready to make any reasonable concessions, and if they would do the same, an understanding might be arrived at immediately. Grévy wanted to know what concessions were demanded. The Marshal said that he would give up his Ministry and take one from the Left Centre, and in return for this concession, the Republicans should vote the budget. If they refused to do this, declining to place confidence in his word, he could not be expected to have confidence in theirs. He would be placed in a position where he would be obliged to make an appeal to the Senate to join him in another dissolution, and if it refused, he had nothing to do but send in his resignation. Grévy replied that the Republicans were ready on their side to make any reasonable concessions, but they could hardly be expected to vote the budget, disarming themselves thereby, before a Ministry had been formed acceptable to the majority of the Chamber. The interview between the President of the Republic and the presiding officers of the Senate and the Chamber was a friendly one in all respects, and the three men separated in the belief that some satisfactory arrangement might be formed. The first thing was to find a Ministry that the majority would accept. It was proposed to make Dufaure President of the Council of Ministers, or Premier; to give the Department of Finance to Léon Say; Public Instruction to Léon Renault, and the War Office to Gen. Du Barail. The other men were to be chosen by the Republicans themselves. It is probable that this arrangement will be accepted, though we have no certain information at the hour I write: for it will be observed that it brings things back just where they were before the 16th of May. All the men named were members of the Government of President Thiers, except Léon Renault, who was the Prefect of Police at that time. With such a Ministry the majority could vote the budget without fear of being deceived, for the first act of Dufaure would be to restore to office all the functionaries of the Government under Thiers. It is probable, therefore, that a way out of the present difficulties has been found, and the Bourse is so well satisfied with it that funds have gone up considerably. It will be remarked that, in point of fact, this is the submission of the Marshal, but a way has been found for saving his Ministers, or for providing a way of retreat for the men of the 16th of May.

Somehow or other great composers seem to have greater troubles in this world than ordinary men, and I believe that some one has written a book about their difficulties and mishaps. I have a faint recollection of some volume of the kind, and if the author is still living, he might make another chapter of the adventures and misadventures of Gounod, the author of "Faust." What I am about to say belongs to the *chronique scandaleuse* of the time. On Gounod's return from London the other day, he called upon his friend Oscar Commellaut, a musical critic. On going out, Commellaut's young daughter, married the other day, appeared at a side window. Turning to salute her, he made a false step and tumbled down the stone stairs. It was not only awkward, in the presence of a young and pretty girl, but he was picked up with a broken arm. He lay for weeks in Commellaut's house. Gounod was once almost disgusted with his own countrymen, who did not seem to have a proper appreciation of his genius, and resolved to seek his fortune in England. There he fell in with Mme. Weldon, a singer, and soon became an inmate of her house. He was treated as one of the family, and Mr. Weldon was present. I believe, though I will not affirm this too positively, that Gounod was then without money and was supported by the Weldons. At least, they pretend to have made large advances of money to him, and in payment of his debt, while still burning with a sense of gratitude, he gave Mme. Weldon the partition of his opera "Polyeucte," with other music that he composed at her house. He lived there for a long time, until the report was spread about here that he was crazy and fast bound in the charms of a siren. Mme. Weldon resented this imputation, stating that her husband was always with her, and then the French said that an intriguing woman had Gounod in pawn, as it were, and kept him because he could not pay his debts.

After this his friends here began to form plans for his release. It was proposed to get up a subscription. Finally an agent was sent to treat with Mme. Weldon, and, if I am not mistaken, it was Oscar Commellaut who went over to London. He did not accomplish much, and found more than his match in the lady; but he managed to get an insight into Gounod's affairs, and to fill the composer's mind with visions of glory in France. Since leaving his country, the composer had achieved a great success with "Faust," and he was told that his countrymen only awaited his return to hail him as the greatest musical genius of the age.

The ambassador came back to Paris, and, with Gounod's consent, sold "Polyeucte" for the sum of 100,000 francs. A portion of this sum was to go to the Weldons to pay Gounod's debt. But when the whole thing was arranged a slight difficulty arose. Mme. Weldon had the partition of the opera and would not give it up. She claimed that it was her property. She said that it had been regularly and legally made over to her for proper considerations, and that she alone had the right to dispose of it. An agent was sent to treat with her upon any terms, but she refused everything, and finally the agent managed to bring about a quarrel between Gounod and Mme. Weldon. He brought the composer in triumph back to Paris, and set him to work rewriting the score of "Polyeucte" from memory. It was a short time after his return that he fell down Commellaut's steps and broke his arm, as I have stated above. When recovered he began to work again, and a few months ago he completed the second score of his opera, Mme. Weldon still retaining the original.

The composer's troubles did not end here. When his second score was finished he began to fear a lawsuit on the part of Mme. Weldon, who claims to have bought this opera, and to own the music, and another attempt to treat with her was made. She was told that the score had been rewritten, and hence hers was good for nothing, but to avoid trouble any reasonable arrangement would be made with her. Above all things, Gounod desired to avoid scandal. Mme. Weldon refused to listen to any terms, but disdainfully—generously she says—sent the composer's music back to him. Then an engagement was made with Halanzier to bring the work out at the Grand Opera. It was accepted, and the Director began to make preparations. It costs between 250,000 and 300,000 francs to bring out a new piece at the Opera. Halanzier had begun his preliminary arrangements, gone to some expense, and got things ready, when he demanded the score, in order to put the parts into the hands of the different artists. But his demand was refused by Lemoine, a publisher of music, who had the score. He had paid Gounod 100,000 francs for the first score, which was not delivered, and had just received the second. But meanwhile the interest on his outlay had amounted to 5,000 francs, and he demanded this sum from Halanzier before giving up the score. The Director of the Opera flatly refused to give the sum.

What is now to be done? A morning journal announces that Mme. Weldon has arrived in Paris for the purpose of giving some concerts, and says that she will sing nothing but airs from *her* "Polyeucte." On the other hand, Jules Barbier, who wrote the libretto, demands damages from Gounod for keeping him out of his share of the profits. Thus the case stands today. I do not know that there is any law to prevent Mme. Weldon from singing the airs of "Polyeucte," if she wants to, which I doubt, but the piece cannot be brought out unless the publishers yield. Perhaps the best way out of the difficulty would be for Gounod to pay the 5,000 francs.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Idryl, a substance found by Bodeker in Idria, is composed of chrysen, pyren, anthracen, and a new hydro-carbon, to which the name first applied to the compound is now given.

Contrary to the opinion of some German chemists M. Pilcque has shown that ultramarine does not contain nitrogen, and that true ultramarine is formed by an oxygenated compound of sulphur fixed by sodium and aluminum.

Faradization has been used in treating hydrophobia in man with sedative effect by M. Menesson, but it could not stop the progress of the disease. A sudden stoppage of the contractions of the heart terminated the life of the patient after two days.

The beautiful iridescent films on glass jars, pretty closely imitating the glass-ware of ancient Assyria and Egypt, are made by subjecting the jars to the action of diluted hydrochloric, sulphuric, or other acid under a pressure of from 24 to 84 pounds.

M. Fabre has introduced to the notice of the French Academy of Sciences an American vine, of the species *riparia*, which is not attacked by phylloxera, gives cuttings readily, can be grafted easily from French species of vines, thrives in almost any kind of soil, and grows rapidly.

It has been remarked by Dr. Reichenau that generally that birds which have open nests produce colored eggs, while those which have covered or concealed nests lay white eggs. The color of the eggs serve as a protective, and may possibly be due to the action of the principle of selection.

In experiments with nitro-glycerine M. Brull finds that when a portion of it is suddenly heated to 180° centigrade, explosion ensues; but the statement that a gradual heating of nitro-glycerine to 193° results in simple decomposition, without ignition or detonation, is questioned.

Prof. Jager, in a late number of the *Kosmos*, endeavors to maintain that the organs of hearing are but modifications of the general organs of touch, by tracing the mechanism of hearing from the original simple form of an animal, where spiracles, diffused over the whole protoplasmic body, collect and conduct sound waves.

It appears that eggs exposed to mold are readily penetrated through the shell and the fine membrane which lines it by mucedineæ, but while these low organisms increase greatly inside the shell-membrane they cannot pierce the yolk-membrane. The white of the egg is acidified by the filamentous substance of the mold.

The Astronomer Royal of Great Britain read on Nov. 9, before the Royal Astronomical Society, a paper on the inferences for the value of mean solar parallax and other elements deducible from the telescopic observations of the transit of Venus, Dec. 8, 1874. The result of the mean solar parallax was given as 8".754, corresponding to a distance of 93,375,000 miles.

Imitation gems of the corundum variety—blue, red, and purple sapphire, &c.—have at length been successfully produced by M. Feil, of Paris. The color is the result of using small quantities of metallic oxides. The mass is worked with boracic acid, and in order to make large gems, the discoverer says it is necessary to keep the mixture under constant heat for several weeks.

Dr. Von Schrotter, of the Imperial Mint, Vienna, says that in few countries has the manufacture of matches reached such a high development and is still making such progress as in Sweden. In 1865 the exportation was 1,114,677 kilos; in 1870, 2,896,399; in 1871, 4,281,395, and in 1872 6,059,601. The chemicals are obtained from England, but so good are the Swedish matches that imitations of them are frequently offered for sale.

The too free practice of removing the tops of grape-bearing branches must be guarded against, because, as has been proved by the researches of M. Macagno, the green branches act as conductors of glucose. The most active agents in the forming of glucose and tartaric acid are the upper leaves of the fruit-bearing branch. If there is enough of grapes care must be taken to permit enough of leaves to remain for the preparation of the grape sugar or the quality of the fruit will be deteriorated.

In an introductory lecture delivered in the Watt Institution, Edinburgh, Prof. Hodgson said it was the business of the student of economic science to investigate the causes, conditions, or hindrances of the well-being of a nation. The wealth of a nation was in direct proportion to three primary and essential elements: First, to the amount of intelligence, including knowledge and skill, possessed by the community; second, to the degree of morality which prevailed in it; and, third, to the physical health and vigor of the people.

The flowers known as tritomas are dangerous traps for bees. Dr. A. R. Wallace says that the honey produced by the flowers is very abundant, and the bees enter the tube of the corolla to get at it; but the tube, which is only just large enough at the mouth to admit the bee, tapers gradually, and so the bee gets wedged in and cannot extricate itself. He suggests that bee-keepers should either discontinue the cultivation of the tritoma, or select only such varieties as have flowers large enough to permit the free entrance and exit of the bees.

Lord Rayleigh, in a paper on "Progressive Waves" says it has often been remarked that when a group of waves advances into still water, the velocity of the group is less than that of the individual waves of which it is composed. The waves appear to advance through the group, dying away as they approach its anterior limit. Prof. Stokes regards the group as formed by the superposition of two infinite trains of waves, of equal amplitudes and of nearly equal wave lengths, advancing in the same direction, and this explanation occurred independently to Lord Rayleigh himself.

From the observations made during a recent balloon ascent at Paris, the following meteorological deductions were arrived at: If a current of air moves slowly and at no great height from the earth, it is sensibly affected by the inequalities of the ground. Currents of the upper strata of the atmosphere are more stable than those of the lower, and are hence of great value in estimating probable weather. At each height of 100 metres the thermometer showed a decrease of 1° C., and thus indicated a regular diminution of the temperature as the height of the ascent increases.

The ancient lake-dwellers of Switzerland are supposed to be of African origin. One of the discoveries which point to this conclusion, is the fact that the flax found in their dwellings does not belong to the species now generally cultivated, but to that which grows wild in Great Britain, France, and the coasts of the Mediterranean, and which according to Prof. Heer was cultivated in ancient Egypt. Some of the seeds of the Egyptian flax are in the Museum of Bulaq, and it is proposed by means of them to clear up the doubt which still remains on this interesting point.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, in his inaugural address before the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, has made an earnest appeal to the British to join in the work of civilizing Africa. He said that since the great discoveries of the fifteenth century so magnificent a field for well-directed effort had never presented itself. Three great objects were to be kept in view in regenerating Africa: "The development of a vast trade, the civilization of the people, and the suppression of the slave-trade." Great Britain had, he stated, during the last 70 years, expended in abolishing slavery not less than £70,000,000. He believed that there were no great obstacles in the way of at once commencing to supersede the trade in human beings by legitimate commerce.

Regarding explosions in coal mines, the almost-forgotten conclusions of Lyell and Faraday have been lately brought into prominence by W. Galloway. Violent explosions may occur in mines containing dry coal dust in suspension in the atmosphere and settled throughout the workings. A blasting shot, a small local explosion of fire-damp, or a naked light exposed when a cloud of coal dust is raised up by a fall of roof in air already containing a little fire-damp, is sufficient to initiate the ignition of the particles, and once they begin to burn they become self-sustaining. Mr. Galloway adds that out of many hundreds of collieries known to him, there is not to his knowledge a single damp one in which a great explosion has happened, while on the other hand, there is a considerable number of very dry ones in which explosions, causing the deaths of from 12 to 178 men at a time, have occurred. An obvious remedy suggests itself.

A QUEER POLITICAL LETTER.

The Des Moines *Register* says that the following circular letter is being sent to Republican members of the Legislature of Iowa, and is attracting much comment in the State:

NEW-LONDON, Henry County, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Having been a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly, which elected a United States Senator, and although satisfied with the result of our election, I have observed a difficulty under which a large number of the members labored in making such selection. The election of United States Senator taking place, by provision of Federal law, on the second day [should read Tuesday] after the organization of the House of Representatives, which is so soon after the meeting of the Legislature that the members have not time for becoming acquainted and exchanging views, and generally have little or no choice, only as between the few names presented to them by the machine politicians. On the coming Legislature will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator, and for the purpose of avoiding the above difficulty and giving all the members a chance to express their preference, I send you this circular. I have been elected to the Seventeenth General Assembly, but have no interest in the matter. I have no candidate whose interest this is intended to advance, neither have I any axe to grind, but this is intended only as an interchange of opinion as to suitable candidates and preference of members as to who they wish to represent the State of Iowa in the United States Senate. If you see fit to reply to this, by naming your choice, I will hold it in confidence until the meeting of the Legislature, when I will make a table of the members naming their preferences for the position, which will give the name choosing, or not, as they prefer. I hope you will respond at your earliest convenience, as it certainly will help us to make a choice that will fully express the will of the members. As I said before, I have no special interest in the matter, but only to assist in getting a full expression of the members as to who they wish to represent the great State of Iowa in the United States Senate. Yours truly, WILLIAM ALLEN.

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427 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN. 623 BROADWAY, 323 6TH-AV.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of December, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS H. CURTISS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Useful as well as Ornamental

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Are shown to great extent at

BLOOMS'.

ECONOMY IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY. OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND UPON EXAMINATION ACCORDING TO THE TIMES.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

$10,000 WORTH OF LACES

AND

LACE GOODS

Will be closed out before the Holidays at half price, including all styles of Antique, Duchess Point, Applique, Point de Rose, Guipure, Mattese, Valenciennes, Princess, Chantilly, Thread, Spanish, French, and Blonde Made-up Lace Goods, in a thousand and one beautiful Lace articles, specially adapted for Holiday Presents.

THE LA MARJOLAINE COLLAR AND CUFFS, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Barbes, Jabots, Fichus, Pompadours, Capes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, Jackets, Overskirts, Princess Robes, Fancy Aprons, &c.

THE MARVEL OF 1877.

THE MOST BEWITCHING BEAUTY IN NEW-YORK. THE MOST SUPERBLY DRESSED BEAUTY IN AMERICA.

In perfect feature and form, is to be seen in the shape of a most uncommon

DOLL

AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT. SEEING IS BELIEVING. A GENERAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL PURCHASERS OF $5 OR UPWARD WILL RECEIVE A TICKET, WITH NUMBER ATTACHED, WHICH WILL ENTITLE THE HOLDER TO A CHANCE OF WINNING THIS

MATCHLESS BEAUTY,

To be drawn for

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

DOLL-BABIES, AND BABY OUTFITS COMPLETE,
DOLLS' BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
DOLLS' TOILET ARTICLES,
DOLLS' DRESSES, WRAPPERS,
UNDERCLOTHING, SHOES,
STOCKINGS, GLOVES, FURS,
FANS, HATS, BONNETS, &C.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340.

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

FOR THE

Holiday Season Only.

Continued sale of rich Dress Patterns, Cloaks, and Mantles marked down to prices that will astonish

EVERY LADY

visiting our establishment.

DRESS PATTERNS.
3,000 DRESS PATTERNS in 18 and 20 yard lengths, for $2 and $3.
3,000 DRESS PATTERNS in 20 and 22 yard lengths, for $3 75 and $4 50.
2,500 DRESS PATTERNS in 17 and 22 yard lengths, for $9 37 and $8 25.
2,000 DRESS PATTERNS in 20 and 24 yard lengths, for $10 and $13.

SILK DRESS PATTERNS.
HEAVY BLACK DRESS SILK, in 20 and 23 yard lengths, for $25 and $40.
GRUNNET'S BLACK SILKS, in 20 and 22 yard lengths, for $35 and $50.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED SILKS, in 20 and 22 yard patterns, for $18 and $25.

Cloaks and Mantles.

1,500 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $3 50; recently sold for $7 25.
1,300 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $5; recently sold for $9.
1,300 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $8; recently sold for $11.
1,250 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $10; recently sold for $18.
900 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $14; recently sold for $22.
750 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $20; recently sold for $33.
400 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS for $25; recently sold for $40.

Black Paisley Shawls.

600 BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS from $10 to $75.

Cloth Remnants.

3,000 REMNANTS OF CLOTH at a great sacrifice.

LADIES' SUITS.

300 LADIES' SUITS at $7 50 and $11; marked down from $16 and $22.

PLEASE NOTE THE ABOVE PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Waller & McSorley,

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

Wilson & Greig

771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

100 COSTUMES and OVERDRESSES will be offered on MONDAY at half their value.

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS selling off, as we give up this department.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BABY BASKETS, &c.

Also, a variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, and CUFFS.

EMBROIDERED FICHUS and other PARIS NOVELTIES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

In CLOTH, SILK, and FIGURED SICILIENNE.

ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS, lined with FUR, the best value and make in this City.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

Great Bargains in FURS, of all kinds,

25 per cent. cheaper than regular Fur stores.

A choice assortment of FUR PLATES for circulars.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Latest fashions received.

Ladies' own materials made up. Prices of making reduced.

WILSON & GREIG.

PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH-ST AND BROADWAY.

GREAT GALA WEEK FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY THE CHOICEST COLLECTION OF

FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVE BOXES, WORK BOXES, LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, IVORY TOILET SETS.

FRENCH DOLLS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

SILVER FILIGREE GOODS, CHATELAINE WATCHES, PORTE-MONNAIES, CARD AND CIGAR CASES, WITH MATCHES, &c.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

MACY'S USEFUL PRESENTS. AT MACY'S

MACY'S BAWKES' AT MACY'S
MACY'S GOLD PENS AND PENCILS AT MACY'S
MACY'S of the most elegant design, for AT MACY'S
MACY'S Ladies and Gentlemen, AT MACY'S
MACY'S AT MACY'S

14TH-STREET POPULAR PRICE BAZAAR.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GREETING OF

SANTA CLAUS

MERRY CHRISTMAS,
HAPPY NEW YEAR,
(WHEN THEY COME.)

BASEMENT.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

CHINA SETS. CHINA WARE.

EVERYTHING THAT EVERYBODY ADVERTISES, WORTH ADVERTISING, AND A GREAT MANY OTHER THINGS THAT OTHERS HAVEN'T GOT AND CAN'T GET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FIRST FLOOR.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THIS COUNTER A CURIOSITY—EXAMINE. LEATHER GOODS—SACHELS FROM 45 CENTS UP; POCKET-BOOKS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., UP TO FINEST GOODS; DRESSING CASES, CIGAR AND CARD CASES, PORTFOLIOS, ALBUMS, JEWELRY, (solid gold,) GARNET JEWELRY, LADIES' COMBS, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, FANCY COMBS, AND BRUSHES.

WENCK'S PERFUMERIES.

(QUALITY UNRIVALED.)

OTHER MANUFACTURES OF FANCY PERFUMERY, VARIETY, IN BOXES, at 20c., 23c., 30c., 40c., 50c., to $10.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

FOR SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, FOOT RESTS, &c.

SECOND FLOOR—HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

ABOUT 400 DIFFERENT STYLES, FROM 5 CENTS TO $20.

COME EARLY. YOU WILL BE BETTER SATISFIED.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK DURING THIS WEEK.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

KINZEY'S.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PRICES WAY DOWN.

Walking and Talking Dolls, down to $1 50. Wax Talking Dolls at 50c. KINZEY
Imported Dressed Dolls, 10c. to $25. Wax Dolls, immense variety, 10c. to $25. KINZEY
Dolls' Wardrobes and Trinkets. French Dolls just half-price. KINZEY
Toys on lower floor. Everything in Toys, prices down. KINZEY
10,000 Picture and Story Books, 5c. Lots of 75c. Books at 25c. KINZEY
Lots of $1 25 Books at 50c. Lots of $1 50 and $2 Books, 75c. KINZEY
Lots of Chromos and Pictures, 5c. up. Velvet, Gilt, and Swiss Frames. KINZEY
China Cups and Saucers, 10c. up. Bohemian Toilet Sets, 50c. up. KINZEY
Parian Marble Statuettes, 25c. to $10. A large variety of China and Bohemian goods. KINZEY
Swiss Carved goods, large variety. Bronzes and Vienna Gilt goods. KINZEY
Russia Leather, Rosewood, Japanese, and Fancy Inlaid Writing Desks, 31c. to $20. KINZEY
Large variety of Work-boxes, 50c. to $15. Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, 25c., up. KINZEY
Russ

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MARKET SUPPLIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

The markets have a holiday aspect, and the market-folk have great expectations of a golden harvest next week. Articles always in demand in the Christmas season are tastefully displayed, and dealers in Christmas greens are already doing a brisk trade. Housekeepers will do well to begin buying what they may want early in the week. The delicacies sold in the fruit stores and fancy groceries are higher-priced than those sold in the markets, but they are of better quality as a rule, being carefully selected. The prices current in the fruit stores in lower Broadway for green fruits and such dried fruits, nuts, and other articles as are generally desired for Christmas uses, are as follows for good to very choice qualities: Easter Beurre pears, 75 cents to $1 50 per dozen, and Winter Nelis pears, 25 cents to $1 per dozen; apples, Newtown pippins, 50 cents to $1 per dozen, and rosy-cheeked King or Tompkins, 30 cents to 50 cents per dozen; oranges, per dozen, 25 cents to $1; Malaga grapes, per pound, 25 cents to 40 cents; bananas, 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen; extra large prunes, 25 cents per pound; 30 to 60 cents per fancy box; $1 to $1 25 per jar; Smyrna figs, per pound, 25 cents; lady-apples, 25 cents per quart; Canton ginger, per jar, $1 25; raisins, per pound, 30 cents; French candied fruits, per box, 30 cents to 60 cents; currants, per pound, 10 cents; citron and candied orange and lemon peel, per pound, 30 cents; English walnuts, 20 cents per pound; paper-shell almonds, 50 cents; pecans, 15 cents; filberts, 20 cents; Brazil nuts, 10 cents; hickory nuts, 10 cents; California canned fruit, $4 50 per dozen cans.

In Washington Market the prices current for small Christmas supplies are as follows: currants, 8 cents to 10 cents per pound; prunes 10 cents to 20 cents; raisins 10 cents to 15 cents; citron, 25 cents; dried prunes, 25 cents; raspberries. 30 cents; cherries, 25 cents to 30 cents; common almonds, 25 cents, and paper-shell almonds, 40 cents per pound; hickory nuts, 8 cents to 10 cents; Brazil nuts, 10 cents; filberts, 16 cents; Madeira nuts, 15 cents; English walnuts, 8 cents to 10 cents; lady-apples, per quart, 25 cents, and "Christmas-tree" apples 10 cents to 15 cents per quart. Eating and cooking apples, grapes, and oranges are selling at the prices of last week, which are reasonably low.

Christmas trees and greens brought from the forests of Maine, Connecticut, New-York State, and New-Jersey are abundant. Trees suitable for families sell at 25 cents to $1 50 each. Handsome large trees are worth $2 to $12, and some that measure 15 feet in height sell at $15. Greens sell at 3 to 4 cents per yard, wreaths at 50 to 75 cents per dozen, stars at 50 cents to $1 25 per dozen, hearts at $1 to $2 per dozen, crosses at 50 cents to $1 25 per dozen, and paper flowers at 12 cents per dozen. Crosses, wreaths, &c., made of moss are pretty dear, the beauty of the workmanship determining the price. Roughly estimated, a prettily decorated Christmas tree will cost $1 to $8. Wealthy people, however, can afford to spend much more money by filling the branches with valuable gifts.

In regard to staple articles of food in the markets there is no change in prices, except for poultry, all of which sell at 10 to 16 cents per pound. Quail is plentiful and lower, but other varieties of game sell at the same rates. In the way of fish, the only novelty is bluefish from North Carolina. Vegetables of all kinds in season are abundant and are not dearer.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP.—Take the bones, entrails, and coarser meat, chop up fine, put them in five quarts of water, add one bunch of sweet herbs, two onions, salt and pepper, stew very slowly four hours—do not let it stop boiling once—then strain, and add the finer parts of the turtle and the green fat which should first have simmered for one hour in two quarts of water with brown flour; return to the pot, and simmer an hour longer. If there are eggs in the turtle they must be boiled in a separate pot—for four hours—then added to the soup at the last. If there are no eggs put in force-meat-balls. When done add the juice of one lemon and one glass of Madeira; heat all up to a boil once, then serve hot.—MOLLIE.

CODFISH BALLS.—Put the fish to soak over night in luke-warm water, having first cut it in small pieces; the next morning boil it 20 minutes; change the water for boiling hot and boil 15 minutes longer; when cold pick it to pieces; remove all bones and skin; then shred very fine with a fork; add as much cold mashed potato as the bulk or a trifle more, and a little sweet milk; if they are to be extra nice, add a beaten egg; fry them in hot lard or good drippings on both sides.—MOLLIE.

ENGLISH BREAD SAUCE.—Cut some light bread in small pieces; boil sufficient milk with a good-sized onion in it to thoroughly soak it; mix and let stand awhile, then boil and add butter, pepper, and salt and a few black pepper-corns; take out the onion before serving.—MOLLIE.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, I.—One and one-half pounds flour, one-half pound bread crumbs, three-quarters of a pound finely chopped suet, one-half nutmeg, grated, one glassful brandy, one teaspoonful ground mace, one teaspoonful cinnamon, six eggs, one teaspoonful salt, one teacupful brown sugar, milk to make a stiff batter, one quart; after beating with back of spoon one hour, add and beat ten minutes, add two pounds seeded raisins, one pound currants, one-half pound citron chopped fine. A cloth three-quarters of a yard square put into boiling water and then placed in a large bowl or colander may receive the pudding; gather the cloth around the pudding in small gathers, then, holding close, have some one tie it with a strong cord around and round several times; place the pudding round side up in a pot of boiling water, (having an old plate or saucepan cover in the bottom to keep the pudding from burning;) turn it over every five minutes till half an hour is past; afterward at intervals of 20 or 40 minutes; the pudding will require six hours constant boiling; the grated rind of an orange and lemon improve the flavor.—E. L. C.

ENGLISH PLUM-PUDDING, II.—One and one-fourth pound chopped suet; one pound raisins; one pound currants; three-fourths pound moist sugar; three-fourths pound flour; one-half pound crumbs; four ounces candied lemon or citron; the rind of one lemon, grated, and the juice of two; 10 eggs; one cupful milk, one glassful brandy, one teaspoonful salt; one of ground allspice. Mix the whole well together and boil for six hours. Let the water boil when the pudding is put in, and do not let it cease to boil; gently until the pudding is removed. Either boiled or rubbed sauce may be used, flavored to suit taste. This receipt was obtained from Capt. Allen, of the Independence, in 1846, during a passage to England. He said that it would keep for 12 months, if not eaten sooner.—AUNT SUSAN.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, III.—One bowlful suet, two bowlfuls bread-crumbs, one bowlful raisins, measured after having been chopped fine and seeded; half a bowlful citron, cut in small pieces; six eggs, two large wineglassfuls brandy, two nutmegs; boil four hours and serve with wine sauce. It is better to boil two hours on one day, and the remaining time the day on which it is to be eaten. This receipt has been used in our family 25 years.—M.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, IV.—One pound of raisins, stoned and minced fine, two pounds of currants, well dried, one pound of brown sugar, half pound of citron, cut fine, three nutmegs, one tablespoonful cinnamon, half tablespoonful ground cloves, one small teaspoonful allspice, one small teaspoonful mace, one large teacupful molasses; put these ingredients in a crock, rub well together, mix the spices all together, then add gradually to the fruit, pour the molasses over the top of the mixture, also a teacupful of good Madeira, a pint of strong brandy; cover with the lid of the crock and let it stand 24 hours; add, the morning you make the pudding, one pound of beef suet chopped very fine, one pound of sifted flour, well dried, one pound of grated bread crumbs, and the yolks only of eight eggs, put in your pudding-mold and boil steadily for five hours, pour brandy over the pudding plentifully before taking to table, and set fire to it. Hard sauce.—BARBARA X.

ROLLED JELLY CAKE.—One cupful sugar, one cupful flour, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in a dripping-pan; when done turn the cake out upside down on a towel. Spread with jelly or icing and roll up carefully. It will not break.—IDA.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One-half cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful sweet milk, two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonful baking powder, salt, three eggs, whites of two taken out for icing. Frosting.—Whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth with eggbeater, then, a teaspoonful at a time, add 20 teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, stirring it in with a knife. Bake cake in jelly cake tins, spread each cake with icing, and sprinkle each evenly and thickly with desiccated cocoanut.—IDA.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, V.—Beat to a cream one-half pound of good butter and half a pound of brown sugar; add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, next half a pint of sweet milk, half a pound of suet, chopped fine, then one and a quarter pounds of sifted flour, beaten in, alternately, with the well-beaten whites of six eggs; then one-half cupful of good brandy, one-quarter ounce of ground cloves, and the same of mace, one grated nut-meg; at the last, one pound of raisins, seeded, chopped, and dredged with flour; one pound of well-washed currants, and two ounces of citron, cut fine and dredged with flour; mix all well, wring out your pudding cloth in hot water, flour the inside well, fill with the mixture, and boil three hours; if the pudding is needed larger double the quantity and boil five hours.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make very light, spongy wheat bread of such quality as that made by bakers.

A good receipt for celery catsup.

A receipt for diplomatic pudding with rum sauce, also one for cabinet pudding, such as one gets at the hotels in Washington.

Can some one tell about green turtle "callipash" and "callipee," and, more than all, "green fat," so dear to the London Aldermen, and always alluded to in the accounts of their feasting? Does the canned turtle from Key West or Florida furnish it, and how? and in what shape does it furnish the luxurious provision? Is it costly?

How to make a good breakfast roll, something without soda.

Mollie's receipts for wedding cake and bride's cake.

A receipt for French or Spanish cream.

Receipts for pickling pork so it will not be too salt, and still keep firm; for a sweet pickle, and for preventing bacon from rusting; for corning beef so as to keep through Summer. Does alkali in the water do any harm? If so, what can be done to counteract the alkali?

A receipt for pork-cake which looks like fruit-cake.

How to repair a mirror on which the quicksilve has been slightly scratched in transportation.

A receipt for good toilet soap.

What will cure a Newfoundland pup, 12 months old, of weak eyes, running water? For four or five months one discharged thick matter, but, without treatment, it has disappeared, but the eyes seem weak.

What will take the odor from English cloth?

A certain cure for stammering.

A remedy to remove the redness from a man's nose, the last traces of an attack of erysipelas.

How to silver the outside of a tumbler.

A remedy for dandruff for one who has tried borax, eggs, washing the head every morning in cold water, but without relief.

What will clean a child's white fur cloak?

How to clean milk-white marble that has become yellow by the lapse of time.

How to prevent pies boiling over while baking.—R.

The proper way of repolishing an old mahogany book-case that has had the varnish soaked off by the rain.

How to remove finger marks from furniture.

The cause and a remedy for the leaves turning yellow and falling off from house plants.

How to regild the leaves of a book spotted with ink.

A receipt for cleaning steel jewelry.

Directions for removing paint from black silk. Turpentine and benzine have failed.

THE WOES OF WEDDED LIFE.

Several items in the fast-augmenting catalogue of divorce suits were noted in the courts yesterday. Among them was the case of Phoebe Robertson against Westmore R. Robertson, the parties to which were married Jan. 10, 1867. Mrs. Robertson brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for a limited divorce on the ground of her husband's alleged cruelty. She says his conduct was harsh, unkind, and tyrannical, and that he struck her. He has many times, she says, returned home in an intoxicated condition, and has used obscene, violent, and abusive language toward her. Since her marriage, she says, she has been compelled to provide for her own support. She says she loaned her husband $1,218 in gold, the property of her infant daughter by a former husband, and that the defendant has invested the money in his business, and has been earning over $1,800 per year. She has been compelled to keep boarders for a living. Mrs Robertson recently made affidavit stating that since beginning her suit she has discovered that her husband has been guilty of marital unfaithfulness. She asked to be permitted to amend her complaint so as to set forth that allegation and to ask for an absolute divorce. Judge Van Hoesen, in declining to decide the matter yesterday, said there would be no objection to amending the complaint if the alleged adultery did not take place after the beginning of the action for limited divorce. From the papers presented, however, he was unable to decide the matter.

For a similar reason Judge Van Hoesen yesterday announced his inability to grant an order to have the summons, in the case of Juliett Taylor against John W. Taylor, served on the defendant by mail. Mrs. Taylor, in an affidavit presented to the court, states that she is about to begin suit for an absolute divorce from the defendant on the ground of his alleged adultery. He has been convicted of a felony, she says, and is now serving out a term in the State Prison at Richmond, Va. The parties have two children.

CARELESS BURIAL OF HUMAN REMAINS.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Friday has this story of revolting treatment of human remains in that city: "For some weeks past the residents in the vicinity of Penrose Ferry Bridge, on the Schuylkill, smelled a horrible stench that pervaded the atmosphere. On Wednesday morning a nephew of an old farmer named Frederick Hunter was digging along the river, about 300 yards from the bridge, when his spade struck a barrel containing a human foot, skull, and other portions of the anatomy. He fled with superstitious fear, but yesterday morning returned, and found 10 more barrels of human remains. The matter was brought to the attention of the Mayor, and yesterday morning he detailed Capt. Curry and Detective Weyl to proceed to the spot and make an investigation. Proceeding on the west side of the river about 300 feet south, a barrel was seen lying on the ground, from which protruded a foot, small and delicate, as though the owner was a young girl; alongside was a skull, from which the skin and flesh had been stripped; from its size, it might have been a child. On each side of this were other barrels, buried about three inches beneath the surface, and, after counting 10, there was found a small nail-keg, but what it contained could not be decided upon, the earth precluding examination. The barrels were smaller than an ordinary flour-barrel, and made of a kind of wood that assumed a yellowish color when exposed to the air, leading to the impression that they had been manufactured for a special purpose. The Coroner pronounced the remains the refuse of a medical college, and said his attention is frequently brought to cases of this kind."

A SUIT TO ANNUL A MARRIAGE.

Celia Lewis, by her father, and legal guardian, David Denison, has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for the annulling of a marriage between her and Conrad Loos, otherwise Harry Lewis, on the ground of fraud. She is a Jewess and resides with her parents at No. 130 Mott-street. In August last she became acquainted with her husband, who called himself Harry Lewis, and said he was of the Jewish faith. They were married by the Mayor on Sept. 27, 1877. Five weeks later, she says, she discovered that he is not a Jew, but that his mother is a Jewess, his father being a wealthy brewer. Another complication in the affairs of the parties arises from the alleged fact that Lewis recently took occasion to assault his mother-in-law. She sued him and obtained an order of arrest, by reason of which he now languishes in Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail, which his father—who strongly objects to his son's marriage—refuses to furnish. Herman Stiefel, the counsel for Lewis, has put in a demurrer to the complaint of the latter's wife on the ground that it does not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, the plaintiff having had every opportunity of finding out the facts. The case was yesterday set down for argument before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.

The Middletown (Orange County) *Press* of Friday evening says: "Mrs. Fannie Harding, aged 75 years, wife of Mr. D. Harvey Harding, last night about 5:30 o'clock fell down the cellar stairs and was almost instantly killed. Mrs. Harding was engaged in getting tea for company. The cellar stairs are short and steep and are usually covered by a trap-door which was raised. It is supposed she lost her balance or made a misstep, and fell to the cellar bottom. No one saw her fall, but the family heard the noise and hurried to her rescue. The lamp broke, and went out at the head of the stairs. Mrs. Harding lay insensible at the foot of the stairs. She had fallen upon her head and fractured her skull at the base of the brain, and also burst a blood-vessel. She lived only 20 minutes after the accident, not recovering her consciousness at all, and was dead when the physician arrived. Mrs. Harding was the sister of Mr. James Mills, of Wawyanda, and the widow of Thomas Carey, of Waverly, where they lived for many years. She was married about a year and a half ago to Mr. Harding, who is well known about Otisville and Port Jervis, having formerly owned a farm near the former place."

RUSSIAN CONQUEST IN ARMENIA.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: "Field-Marshal Moltke, who knows Asia Minor from personal experience, is reported to have said recently that the Russian conquest of Armenia would be a very serious affair for England. With Armenia Russia advances to the Euphrates, and once she possesses the Euphrates, the way to India would for the greater part be already closed to England. The question is now whether the conquest of Kars, as formerly the burning of the Turkish fleet before Sinope, will at last incite England to manly action. Here (at Berlin) the opinion of England's power of action has sunk so low that it is doubted whether we shall see her rise from her lethargy. These remarks are made in reference to the explanation now given from the Russian side of the Emperor Alexander's word of honor that he spoke only of Europe, and not of Asia, and in reference to the cry of the Russian journals that Armenia should be kept as a 'war indemnity.'"

A QUEER TEACHER.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "While in France, Gen. Toombs met President Thiers, and they became quite well known to each other. Thiers learned much of American politics by conversation with Gen. Toombs, and took considerable interest in the matters that no one could explain better than Toombs. Since his return home the General has frequently corresponded with Thiers, and during the late Constitutional Convention Gen. Toombs sent Thiers a copy of one of his speeches against the encroachments of corporations upon the inalienable rights of the people. President Thiers seems to have attentively considered the speech, for he wrote Gen. Toombs a most complimentary letter in return. Mr. Gladstone, of England, late Prime Minister, did the same. It is said that Mr. Gladstone has very great personal respect for Gen. Toombs, and admiration for his splendid talents and statesmanship."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The death is announced of Mr. William H. Marvine, late a member of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, was unanimously elected Colonel of that command last Friday evening.

Major George W. Aldridge, of the staff of Major-Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding the Seventh Division, Rochester, died last Sunday. His funeral took place on the following Tuesday, with military honors.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will give its second grand hop at its armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27. The "Hitchcock" testimonial will be presented on that occasion.

The officers of the Third Regiment Cavalry are drilling systematically in mounted movements every Thursday night, at the armory of the Separate Troop Cavalry, West Thirteenth-street. Sixteen officers were drilled by Lieut.-Col. Beyer, last Thursday evening.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, held its second drill in battalion movements at its new armory last Tuesday evening, equalizing in 10 companies of eight files front. The subject of the drill was embraced in the School of the Battalion.

Two meetings of the Committee on Armories of the First Division have been held, at which a great deal of talking has been done, but nothing definite has yet been determined in the matter. The majority of the committee is in favor of brigade armories, while a minority is opposed to that scheme.

The members of Company C, Fifth Regiment, met at the regimental armory last Friday night and preceded by the regimental band marched to the residence of Capt. Henry Gimpel, its commandant, in Brooklyn, and serenaded their superior officer. Capt. Gimpel was lately elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

At a recent meeting of Company G, Ninth Regiment, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Financial Secretary, Lieut. Ferris P. De Groot; Recording Secretary, Thomas Bishop; Treasurer, Capt. R. A. Britton. The following non-commissioned officers of this company have passed the Regimental Examining Board: Sergt. Frederick Rice, Corps. W. P. Higgins, E. C. Manborgne, W. J. L. Glover, and W. Crombie.

The official returns of the number of marksmen in the several organizations comprising the Second Division, Brooklyn, is as follows: Fifth Brigade—Staff, 2; Thirteenth Regiment, 34; Fourteenth Regiment, 30; Fifteenth Battalion, 5; Twenty-eighth Regiment, 20; Separate Troop Cavalry, 15; total, 108; increase over the previous year, 89; Eleventh Brigade—Staff, 2; Gatling Battery, 5; Twenty-third Regiment, 63; Thirty-second Regiment, 14; Forty-seventh Regiment, 23; total, 107; increase over the previous year, 139.

A court-martial has been ordered in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to convene on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Capt. McDonnell has been detailed to constitute the court. The left wing of this command, comprising Companies I, E, G, C, and K, will assemble, fully uniformed, at the armory, to-morrow evening, for drill and inspection. The entire regiment will drill in battalion movements, at the State Arsenal, on Mondays, Dec. 24, Jan. 14, Feb. 4 and 25, March 11, and April 15.

Company E, Seventh Regiment, at a regular meeting held on the 7th inst., adopted a set of by-laws in conformity to the State Military Code. At an adjourned meeting of the company held last Tuesday evening, Corp. D. M. Doremus was elected Secretary and Robert Murray was chosen Treasurer, vice William Hart, who declined a renomination. Mr. Hart having served as Treasurer several years, and as a member of the "Fifth" Company for upward of 17 years, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in acknowledgement of the appreciation by the company of Mr. Hart's faithful services.

The following officers have been commissioned during the past month in the First and Second Divisions: Fifth Regiment—First Lieut. Frederick Burghard, Quartermaster; First Lieut. Franklin Bien, Commissary of Subsistence; and First Lieut. Andrew Hornbostel; Seventh Regiment—First Lieut. Louis B. Rader, Commissary of Subsistence; Eighth Regiment—Capt. Augustus C. Baxter; Ninth Regiment—Capt. Edward C. Houghton, Chaplain; Twelfth Regiment—Lieut.-Col. William G. Wilson; Fifteenth Battalion—Maj. David Lynch, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-second Regiment—First Lieut. Noel W. Park. During the same period discharges have been granted to the following officers: First Lieut. George L. Volck, Twenty-third Regiment; Second Lieut. Herman Schnurbusch, Thirty-second Regiment; Capt. Charles Meyer, Fifteenth Battalion; Capt. John Kennedy, Jr., Eighth Regiment; First Lieut. Thomas L. Miller, Twenty-second Regiment; Second Lieut. Edward Müller, Separate Troop Cavalry, and Second Lieut. E. S. Leavcraft, Seventy-first Regiment.

A court-martial will convene in the Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, at its armory, No. 139 West Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Capt. George Strippel will preside. The several companies are under orders to assemble at the regimental armory for drill, as follows: Companies A and K on Mondays, Jan. 8 and 15; Companies B and C, Tuesdays, Jan. 9 and 16; Companies E and F, Wednesdays, Jan. 10 and 17; Companies D and G, Thursdays, Jan. 11 and 18; and Company H on Fridays, Jan. 4 and 19. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the right wing will assemble in fatigue uniform at their armory for drill and instruction on Monday, Jan. 21, and of the left wing on Monday, Jan. 28. Theoretical instruction will be imparted to the officers on Thursday evenings, Jan. 17 and 31. The roll will be called," says Col. Spencer, in orders, "on all occasions, promptly at 8 P. M., and officers and enlisted men appearing after roll-call will be reported as absent without leave, and will not be permitted to take part in the drill." Col. Spencer evidently intends to secure a large attendance at drills this season.

The new order of Adjt.-Gen. Townsend renumbering many of the organizations in the National Guard is received with satisfaction by some and regret by others. Major Kline, commanding the Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, which has been designated "Separate Troop A," is well pleased with the movement, inasmuch as it gives his troop the first place over all the separate troops in the State, and his men do not mind the extra expense to which they are subjected. On the other hand, Major Hoelzle, commanding Battery K, artillery, whose letter has been changed to A, thus giving his command the first place among the batteries of artillery in the State, is very much displeased with the alteration, one reason being that the members of his command will find it necessary to have the letter "K" removed from their equipments, uniforms, papers, books, &c., and the letter "A" substituted; and another and greater reason—that the battery loves the letter "K," for its old associations, and "dislike to part with it as much as its members would dislike the change of their individual names." The battery proposes to petition Adjt.-Gen. Townsend to allow it to retain its present letter, giving the letter "A" to the battery to which it is proposed to give the letter "K," which is located somewhere in the interior of the State.

Col. Richard Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, has issued orders directing the regiment to drill at the State Arsenal, as follows: Right Wing—Companies H, K, D, and B—on Jan. 7, 30, Feb. 15, and March 15; Left Wing—Companies I, E, F, C, and G—Jan. 15, Feb. 7, March 4 and 29. On and after to-morrow night, companies drilling on the same night will drill by divisions, each commanding officer assuming command alternately on the same or every other evening. Lieut.-Col. Chaddock and Major McAlpine have been detailed to superintend the drilling, by divisions, on alternate nights. A recruit class has been formed, under the direction of Lieut. F. H. Belton. Capt. R. S. Orson has been appointed sailing master, to direct and proceed at once to the enrollment of a sufficient number of men to form a new company, which will be designated "A." One hour each "head quarter" night will be devoted to tactical conversation, when the various individual constructions of the tactics will be harmonized. The line officers have been directed to report at the armory for this purpose on and after Dec. 24. A regimental court-martial has been designated for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to convene at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 7. Capt. M. L. Vantine will preside. Sergt. Robert Dick, of Company E, and Corp. Charles S. Henry, of Company I, have been reduced to the ranks at their own request.

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. Stephen D. O'Keefe, of the Eighth Regiment, has been received. Commissions have been forwarded to Capt. J. F. Treacy and Second Lieut. James F. Hogarty, Eighth Regiment. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Belknap, Ordnance Officer on Gen. Shaler's staff, has tendered his resignation. Col. Belknap is about to remove to San Antonio, Texas. Special orders have been received from General Head-quarters reviewing the appeals of various officers from the sentence of the Division Court-martial. In the cases of Capt. W. E. Burckhardt, Third Cavalry, and First Lieut. Charles D. Sabin, and Capt. Charles T. Smith, Twenty-second Regiment, the fines imposed by the court were remitted. The fine of $50 imposed upon Lieut. Henry Lohman, Fifth Regiment, was reduced to $20. In the case of Lieut. Henry Rugen the sentence of the court was approved. Capts. Charles Koch, Henry Wilker and George Theiss, of the Fifth Regiment, appealed from the decision of the court on the mere quibble that the court was not in full uniform. The matter was referred to the Judge Advocate, who found no evidence to support the statement of the officers that the court was not in uniform, and as he is of the opinion that it is not necessary for the court to be in "full dress uniform," but simply "fully uniformed," the appeal was dismissed as not being well taken, and the sentence of the court was approved.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club held a special meeting at the "Rendezvous," West Thirteenth-street, last Thursday evening, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, the President, in the chair. Other members present were Major Holland, Messrs. A. Alford, J. P. Waters, and John B. Holland. The Treasurer reported the receipt of a bill of $182 from the National Rifle Association incurred for marking expenses at Creedmoor during the past season, and added that there were no funds in the club treasury to meet it. The Secretary then produced a formidable list of members representing indebtedness for dues amounting to $335. Mr. John B. Holland volunteered to act as collector in the premises, and was clothed with power to do so. Col. Sanford reported that the trophy which had been awarded to the club team in the Inter-State Long-range Match, at Creedmoor last Fall, was nearly ready for delivery, and it was decided to place it on exhibition in the windows of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to arrange a series of early-Spring matches, which should, if possible, include a range at 1,200 yards: Major Fulton, Major Jewell, Messrs. Alford and Waters. Mr. Alford announced that he would present as one of the prizes a Remington "Creedmoor" rifle, valued at $150, or a double-barreled shot-gun of the same manufacture and equal value, as the winner might elect. A notice was received from Capt. John Klein, of the Century Hotel, Creedmoor, announcing that he should shortly remove to his new quarters, and requesting members of the club to look after their property in the lockers before his departure.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend's order disbanding the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, is not particularly regretted by the residents of that city, judging from the conversation of military gentlemen, and the notices in the Brooklyn papers. Everyone in the habit of visiting Creedmoor, is familiar with the unpleasant scenes which transpired in and about that command when engaged in rifle-practice during the time Col. Burger commanded it, but people had been led to expect better things of the regiment after the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Obernier to the Colonelcy. It appears, however, that that officer was either woefully hampered, or was incompetent, according to the following statement of the Brooklyn *Union-Argus*: "Lieut.-Col. Obernier did not, until after many examinations before the Fifth Brigade Board of Examiners, convince that body that he possessed the military knowledge necessary to command the regiment. During the many weeks between his election to the Colonelcy and the report of the examiners, (which was only made about three weeks ago,) the staff of the Twenty-eighth was practically unorganized, and the officers of the line did much as they pleased. It was hoped and expected by the friends of the regiment that when Col. Obernier received his commission the command would improve; in fact two or three gentlemen set to work and organized a new company to replace Company C, and the application, bearing 60 signatures, was only forwarded to Albany about two weeks ago." The strength of the regiment at its last inspection, which occurred on Oct. 23 last, was 303 present; 128 absent; total, 431. It is probable that one or more companies will be transferred to the Fifteenth Battalion without reducing them. The Twenty-eighth Regiment was known as the Seventy-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., about 20 years ago, and was subsequently disbanded after several companies had asked for and been granted a transfer to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments. A new regiment was built upon the remains, however, which became a pronounced German organization, and flourished until the year 1872, when three of its companies became dissatisfied, and withdrawing from the regiment formed the Fifteenth Battalion, which is at present a Brooklyn organization, under command of Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenborg. The regiment was reduced to a battalion, but in 1875 a new company was added to it, and it again attained the dignity of a regiment.

COURT NOTES.

Josephine Polins, a cigar-maker in the employ of Kerbs & Spiess, accused Emil Grote, a striker, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, of insulting her in the street, calling her vile names, &c. Justice Wandell fined Grote $10.

D. M. Bennett, editor of *The Truth Seeker*, and publisher of books at Science Hall, who had been held by Commissioner Shields on a charge of mailing an improper publication, has been discharged, it appearing that the nature of the publication did not come within the strict meaning of the law.

Helen Harrington has brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from her husband, Charles J. Harrington, on the ground of the latter's alleged adultery. The parties to the action were married on April 23, 1861. A reference in the case was ordered by Chief-Justice Davis yesterday.

Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of publication of the summons in the case of Peter Sanger against Anna Sanger. The parties to the action were married on June 24, 1873, and have one child. The defendant, who is accused of adultery, is now in Bavaria.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Sharp, of the Ninth Precinct, caught John Moore, alias Dorsey, coming out of the liquor store of Robert Culkin, No. 420 West-street, with 12 boxes of cigars, valued at $100, which he had stolen from the store, he having effected an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in the door. Justice Bixby committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Ex-Police Capt. William B. Lowery, who was recently dismissed the force on charges of intoxication, has brought proceedings in the Supreme Court to have the judgment of the Police Commissioners reviewed. He obtained yesterday a writ of certiorari to carry the case before the Supreme Court, General Term, which will meet next month. One of the points on which he bases his appeal is that there was at the time of his expulsion no such body as a Police Board, Commissioner Erhardt having resigned and Commissioner Erhardt's term having expired.

Joseph Dollard, alias John Smith, was sent to the Penitentiary for the term of two years, beginning June 7, 1872. He escaped in November of the same year, but was captured and returned to the Penitentiary on the 10th inst. An application, by writ of habeas corpus, to procure Dollard's release, was argued before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the prisoner's counsel claiming that no power is given by statute to return a person to the Penitentiary after his term has expired, though there is such a provision in regard to escaped State Prison convicts. A brief on the subject is to be handed in to the Chief-Justice to-morrow

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Durand vs. The Ornamental Mirror Company.—Order granted appointing Receiver.

Orders Granted.—Guggenheimer vs. Murphy; Spaulding vs. Martin.

Morse vs. Morris.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Dyckman vs. Chittoch.—Granted.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Moore.—No Referee's report.

Bates vs. Hearn.—Correct the order to show cause. See Code.

Boyd vs. Rogers.—Order granted confirming special guardian's report.

Orders Granted.—Roessner vs. Roessner; Gillespie vs. Gillespie.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

In the Matter, &c. vs. Schultz.—Order appointing W. H. Schuits guardian, &c., of William Schultz, an infant.

Muller vs. Mander.—Order terminating supplementary proceedings, &c.

Morse et al. vs. Archer.—Order for commission.

Stokes vs. Bostwick et al.—Order discharging order of Nov. 20.

Tenney vs. Davis et al.—Order appointing Lafayette Ranney Receiver, &c.

Kennedy et al. vs. Hillard.—Judgment signed.

Reference Ordered.—Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females vs. Jora et. al. (eight cases.)

Orders Granted.—Cooper et al. vs. Smith; Berne vs. Brennan et al.; Claflin et al. vs. Friedman et. al.; Frederickes vs. Klein et al.; Tell, &c. vs. Fuller; Same vs. Goodridge; Same vs. Trusk, Jr.; Same vs. Brett; Same vs. Pemort, Jr.; Same vs. Stitsen; Same vs. McGrath; Same vs. Kerr; Same vs. Bell; Same vs. Shultors; Same vs. Faris; Same vs. Mayne; Same vs. North; Same vs. McDonald; Same vs. Montgomery; Same vs. Robinson; Same vs. Coxe; Same vs. Gilson; Same vs. Michaels; Same vs. Wheeler; Same vs. Shafer; Same vs. Soere; Same vs. Sloat; Same vs. Baxter; Same vs. Sturges; Same vs. Johnson; Same vs. Cochran; Same vs. Robinson; Same vs. Coward; Same vs. Stevens; Same vs. De Cornean; Same vs. Fory; Same vs. Wickham.

Notice to Counsel.—Bunster vs. Dwight; Durree vs. Lester. Counsel in each of the above cases will attend at Chambers on Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Reference Ordered.—Agate vs. Darragh; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

Applications Granted.—Wintringham vs. Blum; In the Matter of Chapman et al.

Motions Granted.—Duden vs. Lagrave; Abbott et al. vs. Young.

In the matter of Lousterin.—Bond ordered in $2,000.

Robertson vs. Robertson.—See memorandum.

In the matter of Stein.—Approved.

Taylor vs. Taylor.—The papers are totally defective.

Courtland vs. McKenzie.—Motion to dismiss proceedings and vacate injunction granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following cases were heard to-day:

No. 138—*Tenth National Bank of New-York vs. Warren et al., Assignees.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This suit was brought to set aside two executions and seizures under judgments obtained by the bank against E. P. Sanger & Co., bankrupts, of whom the appellees are Assignees. The court below found that the judgments were obtained after the insolvency, and that the bank had reasonable cause to believe their debtors to be insolvent when they received satisfaction of them, and that the bankrupts suffered their property to be taken on legal process with a view to give a preference to the bank. It is here urged that something more than passive non-resistance on the part of the insolvent to regular judicial proceedings is necessary to show an intent to give a preference to a creditor, or to show a purpose to delay the operation of the Bankrupt act; and that a lien obtained by judgment recovered when the debtor is unable to pay his debts will not be displaced by subsequent proceedings in bankruptcy. A. J. Vanderpool for appellant; Hutchings & Fox for appellees.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	T. 6s; old	42¾	400	Mich. Cent	57
4,000	do c.	42	400	North-west s3.	35
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv	86¾	600	do	35⅜
100	Del. & Hud	51½	100	do	35
100	West. Union	77¾	900	Rock Island	101¼
200	Pacific Mail	23¾	200	North-w. pf	66⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.	107½	200	do	66⅜
300	Erie Railway	9¼	100	do	66⅜
300	Lake Shore	69⅞

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FURNITURE AND ART DECORATION.

ART DECORATION APPLIED TO FURNITURE. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. With Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A few years ago it was said with much justice of us Americans that we were "a people without taste." The possession of money, and a laudable willingness to spend it, were freely granted us, but the want of all perception how to do the latter gracefully and tastefully was just as fully insisted upon. An American abroad was regarded as a species of savage, so far as knowing what disposition to make of the contents of his purse was concerned. We were accused of buying right and left articles of great value, or no value at all, with a recklessness betokening an utter want of brains. In fact, our ignorance in the matter of making purchases was supposed to be exactly in inverse ratio to the plethoric condition of our pocket-books. Thus we became the laughing-stock of foreigners, who at once envied our wealth, sneered at our credulity, and watched us exchange our valuable coin for worthless trash with sardonic serenity. That they had full reason for the contempt so freely exhibited was apparent to any semi-cultivated person who stopped to observe the contents of the average parlor of the New-York millionaire. Articles blown together by a whirlwind could scarcely have exhibited more senseless variety or greater evidences of the want of all taste in arrangement. The general impression made upon an imaginative mind was that the furniture must have been supplied by a dealer whose head contained but one idea, and the decorations, including pictures, china, and *objets d'art* generally, accumulated by a collector suffering from an aberration of intellect.

Of late, however, a better state of things has begun to dawn among us. The frenzy of purchase, which distinguished us as a people during the excitable days of paper currency, is rapidly cooling down, and we are beginning to pause and think how and what to buy before parting with our money. Cultivated men and women are coming to our rescue with the results of patient study applied to the art of selecting the thousand and one articles, great and trifling, that make up our daily surroundings. We have books on art, on china, and on furniture offered us by publishers who a few years ago appeared to be under the impression that the public appetite for literature could be most effectually gratified by records of expeditions to the North Pole and information concerning natives of Central Africa. This is a new departure, and one for which we have every reason to be thankful, for however noble a work it may be to look out for the North-west Passage or open a road through Africa for the purpose of civilizing its impracticable inhabitants, it is also a labor worthy of a benevolent mind to deliver Americans from out the hands of monotonous furniture manufacturers and mendacious art dealers.

With this excellent purpose in view, so far at least as furniture is concerned, the volume before us has been prepared. Mrs. Spofford speaks with the voice of one having authority, for not only is she an authoress whose utterances the public have learned to trust, but in this case she has made a most careful study of the subject in hand. A single glance at her work shows that she is not presumptuous in her statement that "almost every known authority has been consulted" in its preparation. In the thoroughness of her research she has not only drawn upon authors living and dead, but by personal interviews has collected much valuable information, together with drawings of many beautiful designs, from manufacturers standing at the head of their "profession," as the production of the more intricate and elaborate article of household furniture certainly deserves to be called. In this way her work has become complete and comprehensive, including the history of furniture from the earliest records concerning it, and gradually advancing toward her great object, that of offering valuable suggestions in regard to the style of articles most desirable for the habitations of to-day.

"The story of furniture," says Mrs. Spofford, "of our mere chairs and tables, is the story of art itself. It is not only that, but the story of the race from the day of the troglodyte to the day of the sumptuous Egyptian—the story of Greek and Roman, and Arab and Goth, and the universal modern." Furniture, to say nothing of its development among the Indian and other Oriental races, with their strange sculptures and colors, their mats, divans, and coffers, had already made great progress at the time when Egypt led the world. The Egyptian had his beds of cedar, supported on feet, carved, painted, and covered with the richest draperies; he had chairs of turned wood, where the red lotus shone on a black ground; his princes and priests used tables of wood, marble, and precious metals; and vases, mirrors of polished metal, tripods, and other small articles of convenience were in abundance. The Greek, taking his civilization from the Egyptian, took art also, and raised it to the pitch of the purely ideal. The Greeks, however, living so largely in public, in temples, theatres groves, and porticoes, and holding their women and their dwellings in small esteem, had but little home life. They expended themselves on public sculpture, painting, and architecture, and cared but slightly for the decoration of their houses. The Roman, although inheriting from the Greek, paid much more attention to household art. Women were accorded a higher place, and the Roman made it a part of his business to render it delightful. But when Rome went to pieces, such advance as had already been accomplished in this direction went with it. The barbarians, in their course of destruction through the Western Empire, destroyed nearly everything but reminiscence. The industrial arts no longer existed; nothing of any moment was produced in the west of Europe for centuries, and whatever there was of comfort, convenience, or splendor came from the East.

It was not until the time of Charlemagne that the arts begin to revive and look around them. In all the years that have intervened—years of the Dark Ages—the troubled state of affairs could lend no countenance to art or artisan. Every lord of a territory was surrounded by foes and liable to attack. If he dwelt at home, his halls were only a military depot, where all his fiefs had entrance in the feudal family. If he went abroad, uncertain of his ability to ever return, he took his valuables with him, and therefore made it his business to see that they were not too many or too valuable. What little furniture there was was made upon traditions of the old Roman joinery, save where some germ of Gothic thought started and fitted the article exactly to its use. It was doubtless adapted to the conditions of life in the stone fastnesses which were made, not for pleasure, but to resist attack. The one great hall served for every use. The family lived there; the vassals met there; it was dining-room, sleeping-room, and hall of justice. The bed-chamber was merely a space curtained off from it. If a guest came, his bed was built up, curtained, and screened off before his eyes—a chamber within a chamber. It was all a grand sort of encampment.

As soon as the Dark Ages were past, the mediæval fancy, stimulated by what the Crusades had taught, or by the slow influence of Byzantine development, began to produce countless objects of interest and use, and to turn old shapes into new beauty. Carpenters became cabinet-makers, and cabinet-makers became artists. The halls which they adorned were no longer places for men-at-arms; feudal aristocracy gave way to another kind of life, and people no longer lived in common; sleeping-rooms were set apart from the grand hall, and hence the word apartment. The rooms of the mistress were set apart from those of her women; cabinets fit to hold her precious possessions were built in them; resting-places for her idle moments, seats that, being movable, must have the coverings, once carelessly thrown over them, now fastened on and nailed; and beds beautifully carved and ornamented. The walls were painted above the tapestry, the beams of the ceiling were carved, the chimney was decorated to the last point, the windows were widened, the waxed-linen and parchment panes superseded by glass, their curtains made sumptuous. The rooms of the mistress became pleasant places to loiter in; the castle ceased to be a fortress, and became a dwelling. Finally, as the Middle Ages also passed, and as, day by day, life opened into an easier and more enjoyable thing, the dwelling became ready for even a more luxurious furnishing, for one that should not only please the eye, but also give repose to the body, no longer constrained to live among warlike surroundings.

The manner in which Mrs. Spofford attacks the long period thus brought under discussion is worthy of the highest praise. In the beginning of her work she divides the subject under such heads as "The Seat," "The Table," "The Bed," &c., and devoting a chapter to each, traces their history from the first rude attempts made in barbarous ages to the elaborate constructions of our own century. Then, going back to mediæval days, she describes the birth of Gothic art as applied to furnishing. From this she passes to the Renaissance, when broad angles and hard and formal shapes gave way before the graceful lines and exquisite decorations of Southern artists. The chapter relating to the luxurious days of Louis Quatorze is especially rich in that wealth of language which is necessary to describe the surroundings of this pleasure-loving monarch. "It would be difficult," says our author, "to conjure up anything more radiant and imposing, and, in a certain sense, beautiful, than one of the lustrous, lofty rooms of the Louis Quatorze, where, light and shade being the controlling thought, the soft rich hues of carpet and curtain and the burnished gold and wondrous color of the many-tinted inlay of the furniture are carried up and lost in the white and gilt splendor of wall, cornice, and ceiling, till the place and scene are regal, and fit only for the gallantries of the plumed and jeweled personages of courts." In this way Mrs. Spofford passes from one period to another, pausing to give an able and instructive description of each, until she brings us down to the chairs, tables, curtains, and ornaments produced by the manufacturers of to-day. Every chapter of her work contains at least one or two beautiful illustrations, which aid the text materially, and enable the reader to form a perfect idea of the article of furniture under discussion.

One possible objection that might be brought against Mrs. Spofford's treatment of the last division of her subject, namely, "The Art of Furnishing," is that many of her suggestions imply the possession of a better-filled purse than is allotted to many of us in these days of economy and retrenchment. Yet she is not altogether unmindful of the aspirations of youthful housekeepers of limited means. For instance, in the midst of an exhortation to make home graceful and attractive, she says:

"Not that we would lay any undue stress on the substance or the shapes of furniture and its accessories. One of the finest rooms we ever knew was furnished in a coarse, cheap cretonne and straw, with one or two rubbishy pieces of old mahogany of the last generation. Its whole outfit would hardly have brought $30 'at vendoo', but the colors of that cheap cretonne, of the mahogany, and of the straw so well contrasted and agreed, and the objects of the room so well answered each other, as to prove its mistress a perfect adept in the art of furnishing."

It is upon the ladies of a household that the business of furnishing naturally devolves, and to them we recommend Mrs. Spofford's volume as being full of good advice and rich in practical suggestions. And if their lords and masters are disposed to be disagreeable about the amount of money involved, the chapter in which occur the following paragraphs, showing the experience of husbands in this age to be no worse than it was in the past, will doubtless afford them consolation:

"'It was not surprising, therefore,' says M. Viollet-le-Duc, 'that with the sway of feudalism the rôle of woman became important, and that she assumed in the castle an authority and influence over the matters of every-day life superior to that of the castellan himself. More sedentary than the latter, she naturally contributed more to the embellishment of the stronghold, and entered more warmly into the questions pertaining thereto which air ady appeared in the thirteenth century, when many castles were sumptuously furnished, and rich in hangings, carpets, wood-carvings, precious articles, and wealth of all kinds, the more considerable inasmuch as they accumulated unceasingly, the wheel of fashion not turning then with the velocity of later ages.' And when this was achieved, splendid garments must be had to suit the splendid furnishing; and when satin and velvet were the wear, satin and velvet must be the seat. Thus, one thing leading to another, furnitures that had not changed for centuries changed soon with every reign.

"'Of course, there were not wanting, then as now, people to inveigh against the extravagance of the women, who relegated the castle's great armories and benches to the huts of the peasants, who ruined the good old times; and gentlemen of small means in the fourteenth century never that they cannot afford to marry, as gentlemen of small means do in the nineteenth, on account of the expenditure of the wives. Satires are written in which the lady declares that she must have an endless catalogue of treasures—page after page filled with her demands. 'Don't I see,' she says, 'even the low-born husbands bring home to their wives, when they have been in Paris, in Rheims, in Rouen, gloves, pelisses, rings, cups of silver, and goblets of gold? Well, then, I must have pursefuls of jewels, knives covered with carving, pins set in enamel, white camelot, and broidery for my bed-chamber.'"

ART HISTORY.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ART. By Dr. WILHELM LÜBKE. Edited by CLARENCE COOK. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co.

There has, of late, grown up here in America a somewhat mistaken idea of book illustration, and it would not be difficult to mention even monstrous instances of this mistake. On the one side, the illustrations have been developed into real pictures, which is utterly superfluous; on the other side, they have lost all connection with the text which is their only *raison d'être*. On the one side, they have risen into independent pieces of art; on the other side, they have sunk into mere ornaments. They have ceased to aid the author in expressing his ideas and begun to serve the canvasser in selling the book. It is on another principle that Dr. Lübke has illustrated his *History of Art*. There are, perhaps, only comparatively few of these illustrations which would claim an independent value, or which produce a picturesque effect, but to the text they are of the greatest importance, for they really illustrate something. Every one of them contains a bit of information which the reader is able to gather in, or conveys an idea which is capable of striking him when he meets it, prepared for it by the text. They really form a part of the book. Thus, while the "exquisite" illustrations of our monthly magazines generally vanish very rapidly from the reader's memory, because they do nothing but distract attention, the artist outrivaling or even contradicting the author, the illustrations of this book are sure to remain as true and reliable reminders of the text. After reading through a few pages of the book, some one might say: "But is this style not a little ponderous and rather monotonous?" Well, German prose, especially when it treats scientific subjects or treats its subject scientifically, is inferior to English prose. The Frenchman will run the risk of missing his idea, only he is sure to strike his reader. The German takes great pains to express, not only his idea, but also the whole mental process of which it is the result, as completely as possible; and whether his reader understands him or not, he considers to be none of his business. That is another extreme. The English or American writer, who will not pinch his idea for the sake of an effect, and is too practical not to understand that intelligibility is half the value of an idea, seems to have found the golden middle course between these two extremes; and hence that easy fluency and comfortable clearness which characterize the English prose, and which the German prose is so sorely in want of. To this must be added that, as a prose writer, Dr. Lübke does not occupy any prominent place among German scholars. He is ponderous, he is monotonous. Nevertheless, behind this intricate network of amply-rounded sentences stands always a sound, just, often powerful idea, and beneath this painfully-regular stream of well-balanced periods flows unintermittingly an undercurrent of strong, often passionate, enthusiasm. Hence the curious fact that the further the reader advances, the lighter and more varied seems the author to become. It must be noticed also that the style of the book has gained considerably by the translation.

The general character of the work, of its illustrations, its style, its ideas, is truthfulness. Its very plan shows it. That German art is treated more elaborately than, for instance, Scandinavian art, is natural and even necessary, since the book was written by a German and for Germans. That American and English art is represented with less minuteness than it seems to us to merit, may also find its explanation and its excuse in the circumstance that the book was not written by an American or for Americans. But beyond such a slight disproportion in elaborateness and minuteness the author's partiality does not go. The view with which the whole domain of art is surveyed is truly comprehensive. No part of the whole field, no period of the whole course has been neglected and left blank on the map, and no personal interest or individual predilection or subjective humor has been allowed to emphasize any single point to the prejudice of others. It is a true history of art which the book gives, full according to its plan, and, consequently, complete within its limits. There is, however, another point in which the author's impartiality, his truthfulness, shows itself still more strikingly. We refer to his execution of the plan, to his manner of narrating, to his method of describing, which we find so much the more admirable as, on this point, partiality and eccentricity just now are the fashion of the day.

There are two methods of writing on art, which at present have the ear of the public. The one is French, and essentially historical. The other is English, and essentially critical. Taine represents the former, Ruskin the latter. Now, what are the characteristics which distinguish these two methods? and what are the elements of partiality and eccentricity which they contain? When Taine undertakes to draw the portrait of an artist, he begins by a chemical analysis of the soil in which that tree grew, of the air and water by which it was nourished, of the light and heat which forced it upward, and he goes on by investigating from year to year, the winds which bent its branches, the hands which broke its twigs, the worms which ate its leaves. Every circumstance which has had an influence on the artist, his home and its traditions, his nation and its history, his age and its spirit; every incident of his life, his love-stories, his travels, his money affairs; every detail of his very body, from the tip of his toe to the top of his head, Taine studies until he knows everything concerning his hero, and everything in which his hero was concerned; and, when he is through, what is the result? A representative man, the representative of a certain place in a certain time, and his works are his credentials. It is exceedingly interesting, but—what about the artist? Ruskin chooses the opposite direction. He alights on some truth which he has discovered in the soul of his hero, and, provided with an eagle's eye to find what he seeks, and blessedly blind to all which he does not seek, he goes on to demonstrate his hero's works as revelations of that truth which he has recognized in his soul. In everything, in the bloody glare of the setting sun, and in the almost imperceptible shadow of a broken straw, he sees this same piece of truth; and everywhere—on the large canvas, several feet square, and in the smallest, almost microscopic point—he makes his readers see the same, his thrilling eloquence, with its one hoarse note of sarcasm, acting now as a magician's wand, omnipotent in transformations, now as a magnifying glass of the most wonderful power. Finally, when he gets tired and stops—for he never gets through—he has transformed his hero into a prophet, a prophet among men to reveal some awful truth, and his works are the documents of the revelation. It is exceedingly inspiring, but—what about the artist? Both Taine and Ruskin have found numerous imitators, the former in Germany and Scandinavia, the latter in England and America, but the imitations seem to indicate that the results of these two methods are of greater interest to the student of ethnography and æsthetics than to the student of art.

Dr. Lübke is by no means unacquainted with these methods, or indifferent to the good they can produce; but he has happily avoided that partiality and eccentricity which their very principles involve. He sees the influence which the Nile has exercised on Egyptian life, but he does not represent Egyptian art as a mere residue of the Nile floods. He sees the superiority of a genius like Buonarotti, but he does not represent the statues and paintings of Buonarotti as dogmatic revelations. It is art as art, not as historical or moral acts, he deals with, and it is his firm grasp of this, the central idea, in connection with the fullness and reliability of all his details, which makes his book of so great value to the student of art. In his preface the American editor, Mr. Clarence Cook, designates the work as a most desirable aid to the student of art; and he is undoubtedly right. But we believe that it has a much broader field for influence. Both in Germany and in Scandinavia it has become an element of all truly liberal education, and ought to be so here, too. We read the history of Russia and Turkey in order to better understand the contest between them which takes place before our eyes. We read a history of philosophy in order to better understand the movements which human thought has made, or is making, in our days. Ought we not to read a history of art in order to better enjoy the art which our time produces? We think so, and we know of no book which is better fitted than the present work to act as a guide in this respect, adapted—as the American edition has been adapted—especially for American readers by numerous and valuable references by the editor to English books and American museums.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Ladies' Guide to Needlework and Embroidery.* By S. Annie Frost. New-York: H. T. Williams. Paper.

—*You and Your Children.* By John Hall, D. D. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Cut leaves, tied. Paper.

—*Go up Higher; or, Religion in Common Life.* By James Freeman Clarke. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*The Boy Traders; or, The Sportsman's Club Among the Boers.* By Harry Castlemon. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll & Co. 12mo, cloth, 356 pages.

—*Hector Servadac.* By Jules Verne. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. With numerous illustrations. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1878. 8vo., extra gilt cloth, 370 pages.

—*Poetry for Children.* By Charles and Mary Lamb, to which are added "Prince Dorus," and some uncollected poems by Charles Lamb. Edited by Richard Herne Shepherd. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1878. Linen, 224 pages.

CURRENT LONDON GOSSIP.

THE CLUBS AND THE THEATRES.

GAMBLING AS A VICE IN ENGLAND—THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WON BY SWINDLING—CLUB RECEPTIONS—THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1877.

Gambling is a vice which thrives and grows in spite of Police regulations, legal prosecutions, and daily illustrations of its perils and miseries. A year or two ago hardly a week passed over without its club card-scandal. An officer high in her Majesty's Army had to fly his country in disgrace for cheating at cards. A well-known gentleman about town was ignominiously kicked out of a West End club with two aces up his sleeve. Two or three young men of family were ruined at a club where play was understood not to "run high," and a disgraceful case of card-sharping came before the courts. For a time it seemed as if these exposures had a deterrent influence on high stakes and unfair players; but the old vice is still rampant, and the latest development of club gambling is the formation of a "baccarat" proprietary club, which is beginning to excite public attention, and is likely, I hear, to come under the attention of the Police. I have it on reliable information that recently a young "Scotch laird," a Colonel in the Army, whose name I withhold, for the present at all events, lost at this "baccarat" club at one sitting $330,000. His opponent had played with him from 9 o'clock on the Saturday night until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the losses of the young Colonel stood at this enormous sum. "I will go you double or quits," he said with the nerve of a Scotchman, though lacking the proverbial prudence of his race. "No," responded the winner, "I don't think I will; let me ask you one question first, at all events." "Proceed," said the loser. "Supposing I go you double or quits, can you pay £140,000 if you lose?" "Frankly, I cannot," was the reply. "Then we will not go double or quits, but we will continue to play until 10 o'clock if you like, and then I leave off." The game went on, and at 10 o'clock the young Scotch laird had reduced his losings to $30,000, which he paid. The question which the Police will possibly have to consider is, whether an establishment at which the proprietors charge the members a fee for a seat at the baccarat tables and a percentage on profits can be called a private club. Col. Henderson, the Chief of Police, is understood to have stated, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, that he makes it a rule not to interfere with gambling at a club, with cards, but he draws the line at dice. It is difficult to understand, if this be the law, why there is not a gambling-house in every other street, conducted within the lines of the Baccarat Club. "Crockford's" was suppressed without, it seems to me, presenting any special point of difference from the new club, and I don't suppose there is left in London an establishment such as is known as a gambling den in New-York. The "hells" have been swept away with ruthless severity. But the snake is not killed, only scotched—gambling has taken refuge in clubs, and clubs are increasing almost daily. The licensing act created many minor clubs—gambling is keeping many of them open. The evil must sooner or later call for magisterial action.

None of our English clubs, with rare exceptions, ever open their doors to ladies. Receptions such as those given by the Lotos in New-York are unknown here. Country hunt clubs and Polo clubs hardly ever miss a season without giving a grand ball. On Thursday night the Brighton Polo Club signalized themselves in this direction. They gave a magnificent ball at the Pavilion. The stewards were the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Aylesford, and Earl De Grey. The German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, Italian, and Belgian Ambassadors are all at Brighton just now. They all gave their patronage to the ball. Some of them were present. Brighton has seen nothing so gay this season. Some of the leaders of society and fashion are trying to introduce ladies to club life. The Twickenham idea is being carried out by the Orleans Club, in King-street. Unfortunately, Scandal has wagged her tongue considerably about the Orleans doings on the Thames, and ladies of position are as chary about joining the club as their husbands are in introducing them. There is on foot, I am told, a less ambitious scheme for a ladies' club than that of King-street. The promoters intend to supply a real want in London, an establishment to which a gentleman can take his wife, or his daughters, or other members of his family to supper after the theatres, or to dinner before the opera: a sort of private hotel under good management, where the guests are limited and select, the viands good, and the wines beyond reproach. I have seen a list of distinguished and honorable names associated with the scheme, which has the support and approval of many ladies of social position and distinction. Premises are already under survey for the club, which originates with a shrewd and enterprising founder of proprietary clubs, Mr. Russell, the creator of the Temple and the Hanover-Square Clubs. If he can help London to a well-conducted club for ladies and gentlemen, he will materially add to the attractions of the metropolis.

There has been some talk of converting St. James' Theatre into a club. It is freehold property, and chiefly belongs to Mr. Charles Braburn, brother of the Countess of Waldegrave. It is one of the London theatres called "unfortunate," though it is a handsome and well-appointed house. Managed with spirit and capital, there is no reason why it should not be successful. The rent is curiously low in comparison with other houses. The Lyceum is $20,000 a year, the Globe $15,000, the Opera Comique $15,000. Mrs. Wood had a lease of the St. James' at $7,000; the present rent is $10,000. Mr. Labouchere resents the term unfortunate as applied to the Queen's, for which he has no doubt received a good deal of money from various managers. It is not fair to say that the Queen's has been always unsuccessful. "The Turn of the Tide," "The Lancashire Lass," "Twixt Axe and Crown," and "Joan of Arc" offer reminiscences to the contrary. The reports that the Henderson-Labouchere quarrel will close the theatre are not true. After "The Omadhaun," or the "Idiot of the Mountain," another adaptation from the French will be played. "Patrie" will be put into rehearsal on Monday. The scenery is already being painted for it. The papers "*in re* Henderson" are before counsel, but I question whether the case will ever come into court, though Henderson refuses to abide by arbitration. Labouchere's action for libel against the *Hornet* is still going on. "Interrogatories" are being administered on both sides. Capt. Shaw, the new proprietor of the *Hornet*, is putting all kinds of questions as to the authorship of articles in *Truth*, which Mr. George Lewis, the solicitor, is getting as promptly discharged. The case will eventually come into court. Another new paper is to contest the ground with *Truth* and the *World*, a sixpenny literary, artistic, and society journal, in connection with which are mentioned some of the best "writing" names. It is marvelous the continued flow of new papers and periodicals from the press; many of them cannot possibly pay. The latest example of Quixotic journalism is *Brief*, a careful summary of the week's news, printed on toned paper, and admirably done, for two cents. The paper itself must cost the money before it is printed on. A large circulation must be ruinous. What the object of the proprietary can be is a mystery. *Coming Events* is another conundrum. It is a daily paper, containing eight folio pages of commonplace matter, programmes of amusements and impossible guesses at impossible events. It is nearly a year old, and yet it goes on. It does not even contain telegrams from the seat of war. I could mention several weeklies of a semi-literary and fashionable character that don't muster a real circulation among them; but there are amateur journalists in London who think a press connection admits them to Bohemia, gives them free admission to theatres, enables them to put on society airs, brings around them artists and actors, and generally fits them for the companionship of "notabilities." If they only knew how much cheaper they could buy all these questionable privileges than they can procure them through the medium of newspaper proprietorship, they would leave journalism to those who understand it. Among new scientific publications is *Brain, a Journal of Neurological Science*. The first sheets are said to be already in the press.

To-day many leading journalists of London will dine together at Willis' Rooms under the presidency of Mr. George Augustus Sala, in honor of Mr. Archibald Forbes, the successful war correspondent of the *Daily News*. It says a good deal for the *esprit du corps* of the profession to see upon the committee leading representatives of rival journals doing honor to this man. Among the principal men who will be present to-day may be mentioned Mr. Algernon Bothwick, of the *Morning Post*; Dr. W. H. Russell, of the *Times*; Frederick Greenwood, of the *Pall Mall*; Edward Dicey, of the *Observer*, and Mr. Yates, of the *World*. They tell me in Bouverie-street that Mr. Forbes prefers to go back to his work, in spite of the harsh things the Russians are saying of him, now that he has told the truth about their treatment of the Turks and the utter incompetence of many of their officers. Without for a moment disparaging the brilliant achievements of Forbes, it is only fair to say that some of the "big dispatches" from the seat of war, credited to him, came from MacGahan, an American correspondent, who was the first to startle the world with reports of the Bulgarian atrocities, which, though greatly exaggerated and described with a fierce bias against the Turks, were "done" with graphic power. Mr. MacGahan will never know how much responsibility rests upon his shoulders in connection with the present war. Had it not been for the profound impression which his reports made upon the British mind, England would have been united in opposition to Russia, and there might have been no war at all, for the Czar was encouraged to fight by the inflammatory meetings and orations of leading men who were under the influence of feelings of intense indignation at the outrages of the Turks in Bulgaria, as described by the American writer.

The reply of Lord Derby to the deputation in regard to the Eastern question is not altogether regarded with satisfaction. The Foreign Secretary professes to see no cause for alarm, though he intimated that England would not permit Russia to occupy Constantinople. At Berlin the speech is regarded as an indication that England will raise no difficulties in case Russia should desire to incorporate Armenia. Independent politicians, however, in the German capital are said to be of opinion that Lord Derby's statement shows that the Cabinet of St. James' have not grasped the importance of the political situation—an opinion which is also shared by many influential members of the Government and Parliament. "The truth is," said a member of the English diplomatic corps yesterday, "we have made up our minds not to fight under any circumstances. The Continental powers know it. We may vapor and say what terrible things we will do under certain circumstances, but we don't mean anything serious. The British lion is effete; its teeth are drawn, and it may wag its tail and growl, but it can't bite." I asked him if he really meant what he said. "I do," was the reply. "We talk of sending an army here and there—where is the army? You want a powerful lantern to find it, and when you have found it, the thing is so small that it is absurd to think of using it." I asked him if he thought the country would stand the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian war ships. "Yes," he said, "and the loss of Constantinople, too." I think he spoke more in anger than in earnest, for a feeling of despondency pervades official circles in regard to the position of the Government. Midhat Pasha is on his way to London with a view to stir up the Cabinet, but if the news that continually comes in from India is not sufficient to call forth British intervention, Midhat Pasha cannot expect to be successful. A special correspondent of the *Golos* says that the latest news from Asia confirms previous reports that the Ameer of Cabul has been issuing arms to the tribes hostile to Great Britain on the northwest frontier of India. Among other consignments of arms and ammunition to the Afridi cs. 500 breech-loaders were recently dispatched to a tribe which, from its frequent raids, had every reason to expect speedy reprisals on the part of the British authorities. At Tiflis, a correspondent of this same Russian journal interviewed some of the Turkish officers taken prisoners at Kars. One of them is reported to have said: "All the losses sustained in Europe depend upon chance, but the veritable enemy of Turkey is England. Under the pretense of friendship, Great Britain has drawn the Porte into all sorts of European combinations, and at the same time she advances imperceptibly toward the centre of Turkish power—Mecca and Medina. As soon as this British plan shall be laid bare, let her turn pale, for she will lose her Eastern possessions, as the Turks have only to make a sign when the whole Mussulman population of India will rise at the unfurling of the Prophet's flag." Russia is exceedingly smart in the propagation of reports calculated to inflame the native mind of India against Great Britain; but this latest suggestion of the annexation of Mecca and Medina ought to be even too poor a ruse for the least intelligent Mussulman in India. Poor old England! If she goes to war, she is charged with selfishness and a greed of possessions. If she won't fight, they call her coward. To-day one-half of England is ashamed of itself for not having sent an ultimatum at the end of a bayonet to the Czar. The other half is ashamed of the half that wants to fight; neither of them love Russia, but the peaceful half hates the Turks, and the warlike half thinks the Russian a thief and a liar.

It is an Earl who owns Her Majesty's Theatre—Lord Dudley. He is probably the next richest nobleman after the Duke of Westminster. Lord Dudley's income is chiefly derived from coal mines, and it averages about £400,000 a year. He has expressed himself pleased at the success of Mr. Mapleson in his attempt to give London a cheap opera season. The theatre is crowded. The novelty of the week is the production of "Ruy Blas." We are familiar with this story in English opera and in drama. The Pyne & Harrison Opera Company produced it at Covent Garden many years ago, and Mr. Fechter used to play Falconer's dramatic version of it at the Lyceum. Marchetti's Italian opera, first produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1869, is new to us. The English libretto was by Howard Glover; the Italian is by D'Ormeville; both bring out the effective situations of Hugo's powerful drama, and the Italian edition is eminently meritorious. Marchetti is a composer with dramatic instincts. He has fitted the original French story with a full appreciation of the opportunities it offers for musical effects. Now and then he falls short of the highest tragic power, and his pathos is not equal to his gayety and humor. Perfect in the lighter and more elegant passages of the work, he just misses the highest excellence, where passion, rage, and terror come into play. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the music is worthy of the school to which Marchetti belongs. His ballads and duets are melodious throughout, and the concerted pieces are artistic and effective. Signor Fancelli played the title rôle, and he was more than once loudly applauded and encored. *Don Sallust* found an excellent representative in Signor Galassi. Mlle. Salla was a graceful *Queen*, and sang the music splendidly. Mlle. De Belocca, however, made the most satisfactory impression on the audience as *Casilda*. She has not been so well received here as her merits fairly claim, but as the *Maid of Honor* in "Ruy Blas" she made her mark unmistakably. Mme. Lablache, in a small part, also rendered good service. The dresses were in good taste, and the mounting of the opera was brilliant.

As Christmas approaches sacred music, especially oratorio, grows in popularity. Verdi's "Requiem Mass" opened the season of the Albert Hall Choral Society. Though the "mass" has a flavor of opera about it sufficient to make it popular, the work cannot be said to have established itself as a favorite. As religious work it will always be a subject of controversy, but nobody questions its musical excellence, and choristers know how thoroughly it taxes their skill. Mr. Barnaby's singers came successfully through the ordeal. The soloists were Mme. Sherrington, Mlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mlle. Redeker is a German, and there is a vibration in her voice which is very pleasant in solos, but does not blend with the steady, solid singing of English chorus singers. The choir was delightful in its unity of harmony and its balance of power. England is peculiarly steady in chorus singing. In some of the northern districts of England and in Wales the factory hands and miners of the towns and villages practice choral music with the same kind of pleasure that singing affords the people of Germany, and they are not less successful than their Teutonic relatives. London has many choirs and choral societies equal to the execution of the most difficult compositions, and whose rendering of English part music and madrigals cannot be surpassed. The Sacred Harmonic Society has just commenced its forty-sixth season with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. Chaplin Henry, Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley singing the solo music. Mr. Rieby is Mr. Sims Reeves' deputy when that tenor does not feel equal to his work. Santley's is the most sonorous baritone I have ever heard, and he sings with all his old fire and expression. His impressive rendering of "O God, have mercy," brought down the applause of the vast audience, though it is not customary at sacred concerts to be noisily demonstrative. Sir Michael Costa conducted, and Mr. Sainton occupied his former position as first violin. On the 11th inst. the Albert Hall Choral Society will produce Macfarren's new oratorio of "Joseph." Herr Hoffman, a German composer of note in his own country, was first heard of by a large body of concert-goers this week, at the Crystal Palace, when his orchestral work, the Hungarian suite in F, op. 16, was performed for the first time. To-day Mr. E. Prout's new symphony in G minor is to performed at the Crystal Palace.

A painful scandal is just now furnishing a topic in minor theatrical and musical societies. A clever English entertainer, not unknown in the United States, and a man much liked and respected by his friends, went home unexpectedly the other night and discovered the infidelity of his wife. Her lover, a musical composer, young enough to be her son, was in the house. The husband did not kill either of the unhappy people, but straightway on the discovery of his own misery had a fit, and has been ill in bed and under the care of two doctors ever since. Great sympathy is felt for him, but it is generally felt that the incident was not a subject which his nearest relatives should have talked about. The lover's silence might have been depended upon. The lady would not have been likely to mention it, and the husband will hardly feel inclined, when he gets well, to thank the clubs and bar-rooms for their pity. Of course, the young composer was a friend of the husband, and in the habit of visiting at the house. The Divorce Court is full of modern instances of this kind of friendship. No case, however, could well be harder than that of Col. Stuart Wortley, a well-known art patron, whose studies in photography have done so much to promote that delightful art science. He was married in 1865. Ten years afterward he was laid up through injuries received in a railway accident. While he was in bed, his first cousin, Capt. Drummond, like a kind friend, came to see him. They were brother officers in her Majesty's Army. They fought together in the Crimea. They were like brothers. Capt. Drummond was the one man in the world to whom Col. Stuart Wortley would have trusted his honor and his life. His reward was the loss of his wife's affections and her dishonor. Yesterday a decree *nisi* was pronounced on the application of the Colonel for a divorce. Capt. Drummond and Mrs. Wortley have been living with each other for a year past as man and wife at various Continental hotels.

THE BATTLE RECORDS.

REASONS FOR THEIR TEMPORARY OMISSION FROM THE ARMY REGISTER—LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SUBJECT.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Dec. 14.

There was published recently a letter from the Secretary of War explaining the reasons for his order relative to the omission of the names of battles from the Army Register. This has been supplemented by a letter from the General of the Army, addressed to Capt. Hazzard, of Monongahela City, which is given below:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1877.

J. De V. Hazzard, Esq., Monongahela City:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of Dec. 4 is received. The subject has already been disposed of by Secretary of War McCrary, in a letter through the press, which ought to be satisfactory to all who fear that those in authority want to omit the battle records of our regiments. None feel more pride than we do in the services of the Army in the great battles of the civil war of 1861-5, which are already emblazoned in gold letters on the regimental standards, and will be cherished by the regiments long after the men are dead who fought in those battles.

The printing the names of battles in the Army Register is modern, and has proven so full of errors that it was found absolutely necessary to discontinue it for a short time, until certain principles could be established, and then the record be made to conform therewith. For instance, what amounts to a battle? Should the presence of a single company entitle the whole regiment to the honor of the battle? Where two regiments have been consolidated into one, as in 1869, shall the new organization have credit for the battles of each? If the record of battles as contained in the Army Register is to carry honor, it should, of course, be literally true and uniform. The present record is constantly disputed, and therefore must be subjected to a more thorough revision. The matter was referred to me some months ago, and I committed the whole subject to Gen. W. D. Whipple, whom you will remember as Gen. Thomas' Adjutant-General, who, after long and patient study, became convinced that the present record was so full of errors that it should not again be published until the questions raised were authoritatively determined. The Register must by law be published by or before Jan. 1, 1878, and this part of it must be omitted till the whole subject can be revised by a board, to be composed of Gens. Hancock, Stanley, and Whipple, and that thereafter the list of battles, which will again be recorded at the head of the roster of each regiment, will be literally true, and will satisfy all. You need not fear that we will drop from our history the great battles of our civil war, for they were noble struggles in a holy cause. With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

FAITH IN HER PREACHER.

MR. MURRAY TELLS A LITTLE STORY OF HIS PREDECESSOR.

From the Golden Rule.

If you should see me and my horse on the Brighton Road on Sunday afternoon * * * you would not believe me when I prayed, "O Lord, may we abstain from all appearance of evil," said the present Pastor [Rev. Dr. Withrow] of the Park-Street Church in his sermon last night, and the good Deacons and the older members exchanged knowing looks, and smiled significantly as their thoughts took a twist in the almost forgotten past.—*Monday's Globe.*

This reminds us of a little story of Rev. Dr. Stone, a Pastor of Park-Street Church back in the "almost forgotten past," which may have furnished the traditional basis for Dr. Withrow's allusion. Dr. Stone owned a very pretty matched pair of horses, rather given to speed, which he drove in to church on Sunday from his home in the Roxbury District. In his congregation was a dear, saintly old lady—a veritable mother in Israel—who loved her Pastor and would not tolerate the thought that he could do anything wrong. As she was being jogged along the Mill Dam Road in the family carriage one Sunday morning, on her way

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 33d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; understands cooking thoroughly; would assist with washing; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 383 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AND TO ASSIST with washing; no objection to house-work for small family. Call, on Monday, at present employer's, No. 113 East 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl in a private family; will help with house-work. Call at No. 345 West 35th-st., rear, top floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN (no sister), and to do downstairs work in private family, where there are only two servants; best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 131 East 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK; City reference. Call at No. 37 West 27th-st., present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl; best references from last place. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a private family; City reference. Call at No. 157 West 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young English woman with good City reference; City or country. Call at 238 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

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NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands thoroughly bringing up an infant on the bottle; best City reference given. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class seamstress and good dress-maker, by the week or month; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN LADIES' and gentlemen's plain washing; prices moderate. Call or address, for one week, Mrs. Anderson, No. 144 Thompson-st.

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WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES washing at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 404 East 18th-st.

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COACHMAN, &c.—AS A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, groom, or valet; by young man; can do either or both; would act as waiter and footman; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; can clip, &c.; first-rate waiter; understands his business; will be disengaged in a week. Address Industrious, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress; would go to the country; best of reference. Address, for two days, W. J., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has lived four years with present employer; has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Address or call at present employer's stable, No. 8 West 44th-st.

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ORIENTAL BRONZES AND CLOISONNE SALE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 2 O'CLOCK P. M. each day.
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
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RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
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FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated; and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 78, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 259, 297 to 303, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 491, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 663, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 749 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 843, 846, 854, 1,507 to 1,512, inclusive; 1,036, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,379, inclusive; 1,420 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,063, 2,076, 2,092, 2,095, 2,128, 2,130, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,559, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 265, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,108, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,443, 1,896, 1,913

A. T. STEWART & CO.

To stand by the railing in the fifth gallery of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s retail store and look down upon the lower galleries and the main floor is to view a little world, wholly devoted to commerce, and filled with ever-moving, ever-busy buyers and sellers. In this fifth loft and the one above it, 1,200 sewing-women are always at work in the day, and the wheels of more than 1,000 sewing-machines revolve incessantly. The machines are all moved by steam power, and the women only guide the work. Nearly everything that is sold in this great shop, that is to say, articles of nearly every sort that are in the stock, are manufactured here, and the fine costumes for which this great place is noted, cloaks and lingerie, are turned out. On the fifth floor is the reception-room, fitted up with Turkey carpets, and large mirrors, hung with rich tapestry, and decorated with Japanese screens and vases, and flowers. Costumes of the importation or manufacture of the firm are displayed here. One of the most striking dresses in the room at present is a production of the work-room on the same floor. It is a princesse robe, with a fan-shaped train. The body of the dress is of pink silk, with satin shirring of the same shade, and all the drapery is of pink silk grenadine with Valenciennes edging. The garniture is of damask and tea roses, and there are tiny boquets of flowers all along the bottom of the skirt, a novelty in the way of trimming. A notable specimen of Mme. Rodrigues' Parisian dress-making is an evening costume of three shades of copper-colord gros-grain silk. The trimming is of Point de Venice, and the elbow sleeves are made entirely of lace and trimmed at the bottom with violets and wall flowers. A street dress, also from Mme. Rodrigues, has a plaited waist, kilt skirt, and scarf drapery. The material is bourette cloth, and the dress has a double collar of cloth and satin, while there is also a band of satin across the front of the skirt. There is a dress for a young girl, just emerging from the school-room to the ball-room, of India muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes, with elbow sleeves and garniture of damask roses. A pearl-gray damassé dolman, trimmed with peacock feathers, and lined with red silk, attracts a great deal of attention. To descend from the top to the bottom floor of the building, the packing-room in the basement is not the least remarkable department of the establishment. Everything that is purchased in the building, which is not carried away by the purchaser passes through this room. A gray-headed clerk, with keen, quick eyes, presides over it, and 150 men and boys obey his commands. From 5,000 to 7,000 packages are sent from this room every day in busy times like these. Without being too particular in the matter of figures, it may be said that there are 30 separate departments in this retail establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co. A man may fit up his house there down to the bedding, carpets, and upholstery. As a matter of course, special preparation has been made for the trade of the holiday season on a large scale. A fine assortment of Japanese pottery, vases, tureens, bowls, cups, and saucers, has been obtained, cloisonné, kioto, lacquer-ware, and the like; and there are fine Japanese bronzes, and French, German, and English ornaments of a similar sort. Brass is worshipped in fashionable society at present, and at Stewart's brass has not been neglected in preparing for the holiday trade. There are fine candlesticks, sconces, inkstands, writing and smoking sets, and table bells, of curious design, of this metal, as well as of oxidized silver, nickel, and bronze. There are fine assortments of ladies' and gentlemens' dressing-cases, portfolios, and memoranda blotters, some of the latter costing as much as $25 apiece, and there is nothing like leather when it is made into such neat sachels, porte-monnaies, handkerchief and glove boxes and card-cases, as are now on sale here. Porcelain and brass jardinieres; fans of the richest sort, with sticks of pearl, tortoise-shell, ebony, ivory, and Ruasia leather; umbrellas, from an all-silk, paragon-framed one at $3 50 to one of Martin's best English ones for $20; perfumes, colognes, soaps, brushes and combs of ivory, celluloid, and shell, are other articles in the holiday stock. Dress-patterns have been prepared as holiday gifts in woolen goods and prints. The linen department is well stocked and there are fine lines of blankets and flannels. The department of gentlemen's furnishing goods contains all the latest English notions in scarf-pins, studs, cuff-buttons, cravats, ties, and collars. Seal-skin is still the favorite fur, and the prices of seal-skin sacques at Stewart's are $25 lower this Winter than they were last. The fur department is fully stocked not only with sealskin sacques and sets, but with all the other furs, including sable, black martin, silver fox, and ermine. The millinery department has been restocked for the holidays with imported articles, as well as with hats and bonnets made on the premises; and the lace department is richly stocked. In the upholstery department there are lace curtains, lambrequins, hangings, and furniture-coverings of the newest designs. The silk counters have the newest shades of silk upon them. The principal shades of silk for street wear this Winter are bronze, mouse, navy blue, myrtle, seal-brown, and plum; and for evening attire the fashionable colors are sky blue, lavender, and Nile green. Gloves to match every shade of silk are at the glove counters in all varieties, with any number of buttons, from 2 to 12.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

Receiver Best, of the National Trust Company, filed bonds in $200,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday, Messrs. Anthony S. Hope, the retired groceryman, John J. Burchill, the builder, and it is said a depositor in the company to the amount of $80,000, and George Caulfield, who has offices at No. 291 Broadway and No. 31 South-street, becoming his sureties in double the amount. Judge Donohue approved the bonds, and Mr. Best proceeded to the office of the company and took possession. Ex-President Mangam formally turned everything over to him, and personally showed him where the various books and securities were kept. As soon as the doors opened yesterday morning a crowd of persons rushed in and sought to have checks cashed, among them a number who had given the requisite 10 days' notice on Dec. 5, but the Receiver had copies of the following posted in various portions of the office, and they were compelled to go away unsatisfied:

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 261 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

The Supreme Court having appointed me Receiver of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, no payments can be made on the notices of withdrawal heretofore served upon the company.

Depositors need feel no alarm in regard to the safety of their funds. They will, I feel sure, be paid in full, and may safely count on a dividend of at least 50 per centum as soon as the necessary legal forms can be complied with. WILLIAM J. BEST, Receiver.

This card had the effect, however, of relieving the anxiety of many who had evidently jumped at the worst conclusions from what they had read in the morning newspapers. Mr. Best spent the afternoon in going over the securities and taking an inventory of them. He does not expect to have his examination of the company's affairs concluded and the values fully estimated before Tuesday next. He said that among the collateral taken on call loans he had found a great deal that was worthless and much more that had depreciated below the face of the loans, but he refused to state the amount or to give a list of the securities for publication, on the ground that he was still under oath to the Bank Department not to divulge anything. He had written to the department to be relieved, but had not received an answer. Yesterday he realized a considerable sum in cash from loans and securities owned by the company, and during the afternoon deposited it, according to his orders from the court, in the United States Trust Company. Mr. Mangam, late President of the bankrupt company, is Vice-President of the Central Safe Deposit Company, in the Masonic Temple Building.

THE CENTENNIAL JURORS were unanimous in their decision that the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were entitled to the highest and only award given to porous plasters. We warrant BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER to be far superior to all other plasters, and to all liniments. For lame and weak back and rheumatism is simply the best remedy known. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

GREAT MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF THE FINEST SILK UMBRELLAS FOR 15 DAYS ONLY AT 41 UNION-SQUARE, *Corner 17th-st.* THE MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT. SILK UMBRELLAS FROM $2 UP. *Examine our prices before purchasing.*

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SHAWLS. Unprecedented Reductions. *MUST BE SOLD.* 5000 SHAWLS LORD & TAYLOR HAVE COMMENCED THEIR SPECIAL ANNUAL SALE OF Real India Camel's Hair Shawls, AT THE FOLLOWING VERY LOW PRICES: $50, MARKED DOWN FROM $95. $60, MARKED DOWN FROM $100. $65, MARKED DOWN FROM $112. $75, MARKED DOWN FROM $125. Real India Valley Cashmere. $90, GOOD VALUE, AT $175. $125, GOOD VALUE, AT $225. $150, GOOD VALUE, AT $300. $200, GOOD VALUE, AT $350. REAL INDIA DACCA SHAWLS, $10, WORTH $20. Real India Striped Shawls, $12, WORTH $25. Our Wool Shawl Department IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT ACTUALLY ONE-HALF OUR FORMER PRICES. THE REVERSIBLE VELVET, $4 50 TO $10; THE HIMALAYAN, $8; SCOTCH LONG AND SQUARES, $3 TO $8. SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS IN THE CHOICEST GOODS IS UNHEARD OF, AND CAN NEVER BE REPEATED. ☞ A VISIT OF EXAMINATION WILL AMPLY REPAY. LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS	LADIES IN SEARCH OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS	HOLIDAY PRESENTS
HOLIDAY PRESENTS	FOR THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS WILL FIND CHOICE AND ELEGANT	HOLIDAY PRESENTS
HOLIDAY PRESENTS	NOVELTIES IN OUR STOCK OF GOLD-PLATED, JET, AND SILVER FILIGREE JEWELRY, CONCH AND TORTOISE-SHELL JEWELRY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS IN POCKET-BOOKS, WALLETS, PORTE-MONNAIES, DRESSING CASES, ALBUMS, CIGAR CASES, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, EASELS, CARD RECEIVERS, BRONZES, FANS, JAPANESE CABINETS, DOLLS, TOYS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY NOTE PAPER, UMBRELLAS, FANCY WORSTED WORK, FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIES, MADE-UP LACE GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.	HOLIDAY PRESENTS

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. JOHNSON BROS. & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., UNION-SQUARE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! B. L. Solomon & Sons, Parlor Furniture, Cabinets, Easels, Pedestals, Tables, Book Cases, Fancy Chairs, Curtains of the new style Raw Silks. } Prices in accordance with the times. 657 and 659 BROADWAY. Opposite Bond Street.

Warren Ward & Co., 75 and 77 Spring-st., cor. Crosby, N. Y. MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE And Upholstery, Invite attention to their stock of Furniture, including many exclusive novelties of *superior quality and designs.* Orders solicited and estimates given for all kinds of Furniture, Mirrors, and Upholstery. ☞ Special attention given to inside Cabinet Furnishing, Hard Wood Doors, Wainscoting, &c. Banks and Offices fitted and furnished at short notice.

RICH HOLIDAY GOODS. THE OLD HOUSE OF A. C. BENEDICT, NO. 28 BOWERY. Established Sixty Years. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, &c. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, NEW STYLES. PRICES VERY LOW.

EHRICHS', Nos. 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295 EIGHTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS. FURS. REAL SEAL SACQUES at $37 50; worth fully $60. REAL SEAL SACQUES at $42 50; worth fully $70. REAL SEAL SACQUES at $55; worth fully $75. REAL SEAL SACQUES, full 32 inches long, at $60, $65, $67 50, $70, and $75; the cheapest worth fully $100. REAL SEAL SACQUES at $80, $85, $90, $95, and $100; all fully 40 per cent. under value. MAGNIFICENT SEALSKIN SACQUES at $120, $135, and $150. LET NO LADY BUY A SEALSKIN SACQUE BEFORE EXAMINING THE QUALITY AND PRICES OF OUR SACQUES. ONLY RELIABLE FURS SOLD. NO MISREPRESENTATIONS ALLOWED AT OUR COUNTERS. Great Sale of Real Seal Muffs. 300 REAL SEAL MUFFS, all good quality, perfectly lined, and richly trimmed, at $5 75, $6 25, $7, $8, $10, and $12. REAL SEAL SETS, MUFFS and long Boas, at $15, $18, $20, $23, $26, $30, $35 and upward. REAL MINK MUFFS, 4-STRIPE, at $8 50, $9, $10 50, $12, $15 and up. REAL MINK SETS, Muff and Boa, at $13, $15, $16 50, $18, $20, $22 50, $25, $30, $35, $40 and upward. BLACK RUSSIAN FOX SETS at $3 90, $5, and $6 75. IMITATION SEAL SETS at $3 82, $4 50, and $5 25. BLACK FRENCH LYNX MUFFS at $2 35, $3 50, $4. 300 IMITATION MINK MUFFS at $1 46. IMITATION MINK SETS, SATIN LINED, extra, at $3 75. SQUIRREL PLATES FOR FUR LININGS at $6, $9 50, $10, $12, $14. SQUIRREL FUR CLOAK LININGS, cut, shaped, and ready to sew on circular, hood and all, very finest quality, at $36, worth fully $60. SILK CIRCULARS, fur lined, finest quality, magnificently trimmed, 51 inches deep, at $92 50, worth fully $125; 54 inches deep at $100, worth fully $140. CHILDREN'S FURS, 1,000 styles, from 48c. upward. MISSES' REAL SEAL, CHINCHILLA, AND ERMINE FURS at lowest prices. LARGE VARIETY OF REAL SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. One lot of BLACK FUR TRIMMINGS, 50c. per yard; cannot be purchased elsewhere under $1 25 per yard. One lot of BLACK CONEY TRIMMING at 15c. per yard. Toys and Holiday Goods THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY Everything suitable either for ladies, gents, or children. DOLLS IN EVERY VARIETY, from the cheapest 5c. doll to the finest doll imported. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in French jointed Dolls. DRESSED DOLLS of every description. Finest MODEL WAX DOLLS, ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION, LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED. DOLL ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. *THE TRADE SUPPLIED.* TOYS, GAMES, BLOCKS, HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOY FURNITURE, WILLOW WARE, TEA SETS IN PEWTER AND CHINA, ALL AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES. SPECIAL NOTICE. ALL OUR EXTRA FINE MECHANICAL FRENCH TOPS, THAT WE IMPORTED SPECIALLY FOR OUR OPENING DISPLAY, WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT FAR BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. WE ADVISE OUR PATRONS TO CALL EARLY IN THE WEEK AND DAY TO SELECT THEIR TOYS. GOODS CAN BE STORED UNTIL DESIRED. SPECIAL REDUCTION TO FAIRS AND INSTITUTIONS. FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN ENDLESS VARIETY. WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, DRESSING-CASES, MUSIC BOXES, NECESSAIRES, THIMBLE CASES, CIGAR AND WATCH CASES, ALBUMS, EASEL ALBUMS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AT LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE. FINE ALBUMS at 50c., 75c., $1, and upward to $10 each. FINE VELVET AND LEATHER EASEL ALBUMS, all this season's importation, at 88c., same as sold last season at $2 25. LARGE SIZE AT $1 75, sold last year at $3 25. Fine styles at $2, $2 75, $4, $5, and upward. WE ARE DISPLAYING MANY NEW NOVELTIES IN OUR HOLIDAY GOODS DEPARTMENT THAT ARE TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT, BEING ARTICLES SELECTED BY MR. EHRICH WHILE ABROAD DURING THE PAST SEASON. ANTIQUE POTTERY. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, AT LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE. UMBRELLA-STANDS, VASES CARD-RECEIVERS, MATCH AND CIGAR STANDS, &c., &c. ALL THE MOST BEAUTIFUL TINTS IN POTTERY COLORS, VARNISH, SCRAFFICTUS, DECALCOMANIA, &c., &c. Attractions in Other Departments. EHRICHS', EIGHTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

DECKER BROTHERS' UNRIVALED PIANOS. PRICES MODERATE. 33 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

JUST OPENED, Royal Danish Art Pottery, LARGE VARIETY POTTERY FAIENCES, GLASS, &c., OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT POPULAR PRICES. WILHELM & GRAEF, NO. 1,152 BROADWAY.

MINTON'S ART AND ENAMELED TILES In great variety by late importations, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. JARDINIERES in all sizes, or made to order at short notice. THOS. ASPINWALL & SON, SOLE AGENTS, 10. 38 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

EHRICH BROTHERS, AND JOSEPH EHRICH, NO. 759 BROADWAY, BLOCK BELOW STEWART'S, OFFER THEIR FURS, SELECT AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN ORDER TO MOVE LARGE QUANTITIES *NOW* IN STORE. NO. 759 BROADWAY.

FANCY GOODS! FINE CUTLERY!! Holiday Presents!!! NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE. *FRANCIS TOMES & CO.'S Beautiful Stock for sale without regard to cost.*

FURS. F. BOOSS & BRO. ESTABLISHED 1853. The Only Fur House in this City WHO RECEIVED AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION THE HIGHEST AWARD AND DIPLOMA FOR SEAL SACQUES, FANCY FURS, ROBES, &c. OUR PRICES THIS SEASON ARE *25 PER CENT. LOWER* THAN LAST YEAR. 449 BROADWAY AND 26 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

WILLIAMSCHAUS NO. 749 BROADWAY, Call special attention to their unusually attractive exhibition of Artistic Presents for the Holidays, comprising a rare collection of Modern Paintings and Drawings, all the latest Engravings tastefully framed, Easels, Portfolio Stands, and a great variety of Oil and Water Color Boxes.

HAZELTON PIANO "The Finest in the World." HAZELTON BROTHERS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES "At Great Bargains for Cash." Pianos sold on easy terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Send for our Catalogue and Price List. HAZELTON BROS., Warerooms, Nos. 34 and 36 University-place, New-York

THE CELEBRATED OLD CLUB-HOUSE WHISKY Sold exclusively by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty-st.

HOLIDAY SEASON. WE OFFER AT RETAIL AT VERY LOW PRICES, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, A FINE LOT OF CHATELAINE WATCHES AND VIENNA NOVELTIES. Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUÉDIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE James Nardin Watch. NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS where you can get the best articles for the least money. PACHTMANN & MOELICH, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York, are SELLING WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARES at prices lowest in New-York. A NEW STOCK OF CLOCKS AND BRONZES very cheap. Will remain open every evening until 9 o'clock. Established, 1839.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th-st., ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED SPREADS AND SHAMS, EIDER AND ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS, TAPESTRY, TURKISH, AND EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, Together with the richest stock of Upholstery Materials In this market, at LOW PRICES. HOLIDAY DRESS PATTERNS Choice and Fashionable Materials, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th-st. Useful and Appropriate Gifts IN LADIES' AND GENTS' Furnishing Goods. ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SMOKING JACKETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARDIGAN JACKETS, HEMSTITCHED BORDERED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, CANTON SILK AND FANCY BORDERED POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS, TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, KID, DOG-SKIN, and OTHER GLOVES, FANCY SILK HOSIERY, BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE, and UNDER-WEAR of every description. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Broadway, corner 19th-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF FURNITURE TO REDUCE STOCK PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1878, WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FINE FURNITURE. For instance: Handsome Shaving-stands, $3 50 and upward. Foot Rests, $1 50 and upward. Elegant Work Table, $6 and upward. Ladies' Desks, inclosed, Queen Anne style, $10 and upward. Comfortable Easy Chairs, Bamboo, black and gilt, $3 50 and upward. Easels, $6 and upward. Music-stands, $4 and upward. And a very large stock of every kind of Cabinet Ware. Draperies, Mirrors, &c., at equally low prices. "BUY OF THE MAKER." GEO. C. FLINT & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Stores, 104, 106, and 108 West 14th-st., Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av. N. B.—During this week shall remain open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

DELICIOUS! WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA (IN TINS.) This article meets all the requirements of a FOOD for DYSPEPTICS, being so delicate as not to disagree with the most sensitive, while for the HEALTHY it is a delightful beverage. It is the most ECONOMICAL preparation of Cocoa for consumers, as well as the most DELICIOUS. WALTER BAKER & CO.'S VANILLA CHOCOLATES are said by CONNOISSEURS to excel all others in richness and EXQUISITE FLAVOR!! PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, and many others have these goods for sale.

Holiday Goods. LORD & TAYLOR FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS IN OUR Boys' Clothing Department, COMPRISING ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. BOYS' ULSTERS at $3. BOYS' FUR BEAVER OVERCOATS at $3. A LARGE LINE OF YOUTHS' OVERCOATS at $10. YOUTHS' ULSTERS, in every variety, at $8. ☞ AN OVERCOAT OR ULSTER IS AN ACCEPTABLE AND SEASONABLE PRESENT FOR ANY BOY. LORD & TAYLOR 255 to 261 GRAND-St., corner CHRYSTIE, and 83 and 85 FORSYTH-ST.

STECK PIANOS. Only Gold Medal, Vienna, 1873. Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876. Celebrated for Richness of Tone and Absolute Durability. Prices in accordance with the times. Warerooms No. 25 East 14th-st.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY AT HUMPHREY'S, No. 109 Fulton-st., and No. 562 Broadway, just above 17th-st.

T. O'DONOGHUE & CO., UNION SQUARE. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. ARTISTIC NOVELTIES IN PARIS AND VIENNA GOODS. PARIS FANS, NEW DESIGNS. AN ELEGANT STOCK OF RUSSIA AND OTHER LEATHER GOODS. CIGAR CASES, CARD CASES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, PORTE-MONNAIES, LETTER BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS, DRESSING CASES, &c. A VERY SELECT STOCK OF JEWELRY. FILIGREE SILVER IN NEW DESIGNS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PENDANTS, COMBS, AND HAIR ORNAMENTS. TORTOISE SHELL GOODS. COMBS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS, AND PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c. PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE. A CHOICE LINE OF ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY, BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &c., &c. BARGAINS IN DUCHESS LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBS, COLLARETTES, AND BOWS. MADE UP LACE GOODS A SPECIALTY. PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN AND COLORED, 15c., 16c., 18c., 20c., AND 25c. EACH. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c. EACH AND UPWARD. 500 EMBROIDERED SETS, 25 CENTS EACH. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CASE OF VERY HANDSOME EVENING BONNETS, AND THREE CASES OF LATEST STYLES OF FINE FRENCH FELT HATS AND BONNETS. NEW SHAPES, PRINCIPALLY WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES. WE HAVE MARKED DOWN ALL OUR HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $12 TO $8 50. FROM $15 TO $10. FROM $25 TO $15. FROM $30 TO $18. ROUND HATS MARKED DOWN FROM $8 TO $5. FROM $12 TO $7. FROM $15 TO $10. WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. 500 CARTONS OF FANCY FEATHERS, 25c. EACH AND UPWARD. LESS THAN HALF PRICE. 300 CARTONS OF THE FINEST FLOWERS MARKED DOWN 50 PER CENT. WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 10-O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT FROM THE 17TH UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS. T. O'DONOGHUE & CO., No. 38 East 14th-st., UNION SQUARE.

WEBER PIANO-FORTE COMPLETE TRIUMPH. Read the wonderful OFFICIAL U. S. CENTENNIAL REPORT. "For sympathetic, pure and rich tone combined with greatest power (as shown in their Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.) These three styles show intelligence and solidity in their construction, a pliant and easy touch, which at the same time answers promptly to its requirements, together with excellence of workmanship." A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General. J. R. HAWLEY, President. Attest: [Seal.] J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary. CAUTION.—Beware of unscrupulous advertisers, who are trying to palm off a certificate of private individuals consisting of renowned Professors of Universities and Colleges, Chemists, Astronomers, and Engineers as a Centennial award on Pianos. ☞ By Act of C. S. Congress the U. S. Centennial Commission alone could decree and award and give the Official report. All else is simply imposition and fraud. Call and see the Official report at the Weber Rooms and hear the Weber Pianos, which stand to-day without a rival for "Sympathetic, pure and rich tone combined with greatest power." PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY. Warerooms, 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

25 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS THONET BROTHERS INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED Austrian Bent Wood FURNITURE. 808 BROADWAY. 808 UNRIVALLED IN DURABILITY, ELEGANCE, ELASTICITY, SUPERIOR LIGHTNESS, VARIETY OF STYLES. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SKATES. MAKE YOUR BOY OR GIRL A PRESENT OF A PAIR OF PECK & SNYDER'S CELEBRATED  AMERICAN CLUB SKATES. NO HEEL-PLATES, NO STRAPS, NO KEY. We have also in stock BOYS' NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES FOR 50 CENTS A PAIR AND UP. Suitable for Sunday-schools. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR, OR CALL AT THE MANUFACTURERS, PECK & SNYDER, NO. 124 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE and SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINES SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR CREMANT D'AY, BLANC MOËT & CHANDON ESTABLISHED IN 1743. RENAUD, FRANÇOIS & Co SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S. FOR SALE BY All Respectable Wine Merchants and Grocers Also Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

Holiday Presents. MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR-HOLDERS, Smokers' Articles, &c. Amber and Ivory Goods, Back Combs, Brushes, Walking-canes, &c., at the Manufactory of F. J. KALDENBERG, 125 FULTON-ST., NEAR NASSAU. Branch stores, 6 Astor House, Broadway; 71 Nassau-st., corner John.

Until Christmas, Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. will keep their establishment open during the evenings, affording the opportunity of viewing by gaslight their splendid stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Artistic Bronzes and Pottery, Bric-a-Brac, Stationery, Plated Ware, Table Glass and Cutlery, and other articles of use and ornament.

STEINWAY INVARIABLY VICTORIOUS! Certain unscrupulous piano manufacturers having advertised the judicial signatures attached to fraudulent reports which the Judges at the Centennial Exhibition had rejected and refused to sign, the Judges, in order to protect the public against imposition, have published a protest against such unauthorized use of their names, and have given to STEINWAY & SONS the following CERTIFICATE: "This is to certify that the *piano-fortes of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, comprising Concert and Parlor Grand, Square and Upright, exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876,* presented the greatest totality of excellent qualities *and novelty of construction, and in all points of excellence they received our* highest average of points, *and accordingly our unanimous opinion concedes to Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS* 'Highest degree of excellence in all their styles.'" Signed: WILLIAM THOMSON, HENRY K. OLIVER, E. LEVASSEUR, GEORGE P. BRISTOW, ED. FAVRE PERRET, JAMES C. WATSON, J. SCHIEDMAYER, JOSEPH HENRY, J. E. HILGARD, F. A. P. BARNARD. The examining Judges further certify that the STEINWAY piano-fortes were rated far above all other competing exhibits, in each and every style, and reached a GRAND TOTAL AVERAGE OF 95 1-2 out of a possible 96!! One New-York piano-maker having not only published the Judges' signatures attached to an altered report, but also dishonestly advertised that he had received an average of 95 out of a possible 96, the remaining Judges certify that he reached an average of 90¾ only, ranking but THIRD on Square pianos, and FOURTH on Parlor Grands. The above certificates can be seen at our warerooms. The United States Centennial Commission, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Judges, decreed to STEINWAY & SONS two awards—one for their exhibits of the best piano-fortes, and the other for their exhibit of the best piano-forte material. The Report and award on Steinway piano-fortes, signed by all the Judges, is as follows: "*For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos, as also* highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos; *largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also novel disposition of the strings and construction and bracing of the metal frame.*" The Report then minutely describes and emphatically indorses the six principal patented improvements which have rendered the Steinway the STANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD! Every PIANO fully warranted for five years. ☞ Illustrated Catalogues mailed free. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York

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The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

COMPOSITION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE — MR. CONKLING'S FRIENDS PLACED ON IT WITHOUT PREMEDITATION —THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REPORTS OF TROUBLE ON THE BORDER—THE AWARDS BY THE JOINT COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Attention was called a day or two ago to the formation of the committee to investigate the affairs on the Texas border. It was so conspicuously made up of the friends of Mr. Conkling that there seemed to be some design in the selection, and this fact was noted by correspondents and politicians in Washington. It appears, however, on examination that the character of the committee in that respect is wholly accidental. The Vice-President states that he never thought whether the committee was Conkling or anti-Conkling until his attention was called to it by the newspapers, and he states, moreover, that he would not under any circumstance recognize, in the appointment of committees, or in other official action imposed upon him, any differences existing in the Republican Party. He would not willingly allow himself to consider, in selecting such a committee, whether Mr. Conkling's friends of anybody else's friends were placed upon it. The committee was made up in the regular parliamentary manner, which required that the members should be selected from those committees interested in the subject of which the special committee was to have charge. In this case two committees are conspicuously interested in the subject proposed for investigation; they are the Committees on Foreign Relations and on Commerce. Military affairs are also involved to some extent in the investigation, and above all the Texas Senators are deeply interested in the subject. The investigating committee was then to be chosen from the Committees on Foreign Relations, Commerce, and Military Affairs. From Foreign Relations were taken Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, and Eaton; from Commerce, Mr Jones, of Nevada, besides Mr. Conkling, who is a member of both committees; from Military Affairs, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Maxey, of Texas, who would in any event have been entitled to the appointment. It is thus clear that the selection of the committee was without reference to any contest or difficulty between Mr. Conkling and the Secretary of State, although it is indeed a curious fact that the committee should have happened to be made up exclusively of Mr. Conkling's personal adherents.

Renewed interest having attached itself to the Mexican question, by reason of the recent dispatches relating to troubles in El Paso County, Texas, it may be mentioned that the Administration has been giving careful attention to every report, official and otherwise, bearing upon the situation of affairs on the Rio Grande, and deep scrutiny, aided by reports from trustworthy sources, does not present the condition of things in that section in a shape which should cause any serious apprehension of international complications. In answer to earnest applications from citizens of Texas for a force to protect them from Mexican raiders, the War Department has, it is already known, ordered an imposing force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry to the border. This is a peace measure, although there is no doubt that raiding is becoming more frequent along the frontier, and it would require an extensive line of pickets, to be prepared on every occasion, to prevent it and punish raiders, who disobey Mexican laws as well as attack the rights of our citizens. Their demonstrations will be less active in a very short time, and it is felt that the Mexican Government will join the United States in preventing these outlaws from carrying on the trade of robbery and pillage. As heretofore stated, the Cabinet will soon take up for consideration the question of the recognition of the Diaz Government. The result of the deliberations on that point will be awaited with much interest.

The action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the alleged fraudulent Mexican awards having been misapprehended, the following are ascertained to be the facts: All of the committee agree that the charges of fraud should be investigated; but that they can be more properly and conveniently examined by the Executive than by Congress. Secretary Fish having denied, in a note to the Mexican Minister, that the State Department could make such investigation, the committee has agreed to an amendment to the bill distributing the awards, giving that department the necessary authority to examine and suspend payment of the suspected claims. As this amendment was revised and approved by the Secretary of State, no doubt is entertained of the purpose of the department to investigate. The report prepared by Mr. Wilson, a member of the committee, lays down the doctrine, however, that in case the Executive fails to investigate and suspend, Congress has no authority to do so. The committee, in view of the precedents, and particularly of its own action in suspending and investigating the Venezuelan awards, did not assent to this doctrine, and both the report and bill were, therefore, simply printed and recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

THE VOTE ON THE NEW-YORK OFFICES

LATEST ASPECT OF THE VOTE IN THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION—BUT ONE DEMOCRAT VOTING WITH MR. CONKLING FOR REJECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There is a new fact concerning the action of the Senate on the New-York appointments which is at least interesting. Counting Davis, of Illinois, as neither Republican nor Democrat, the only Democrat who voted with Mr. Conkling was Eaton, of Connecticut. Maxey, who is put down in all the lists as having voted with Mr. Conkling, did not vote. From this statement it is clear that not a paper in the country has published an accurate list of the yeas and nays on the New-York appointments. So far as can now be discovered, the list in THE TIMES was the nearest to accuracy, and would probably be entirely correct with a single change in the negative vote. Mr. Bruce was put down in that list as not voting, but it is since discovered that he was present and recorded his name in the negative. The list, as first given to THE TIMES' correspondent, contained the name of Mr. Bruce, which, being counted, made the negative vote 32. When it was known in fact to be 31, a person supposed to be qualified to detect the error cut off Mr. Bruce's name as the one that was probably superfluous. There is very good reason to believe that if Mr. Bruce's name were added to the list, and the name of Maxey dropped, that the yeas and nays as printed in THE TIMES would be absolutely correct. The matter is not of great importance now, perhaps, but it illustrates the difficulty of getting exact information from executive sessions, and, on comparison, it would be found that most of the lists printed had at least four Democrats voting with Mr. Conkling. Most of the lists contained other marked errors. Several Democrats refused to vote, or took occasion to be out of the chamber, and so far aided Mr. Conkling in securing the rejection of the confirmations. But the prominent fact is that he actually received only one Democratic vote.

In regard to the New-York appointments the first suggestion after their rejection was to send back the same nominations at once to the Senate. It is not asserted that the President himself entertained the purpose to present the same names, but was certainly suggested to him for consideration. It is almost certain that the Administration would have received no Republican support on a second trial of the same nominations, and they would probably have been rejected at once and without reference to a committee. Mr. Dawes, who voted for the confirmation did so with considerable reluctance, feeling that he was placed in a difficult position; and Mr. Christiancy and Mr. Hoar both desired very much to vote with Mr. Conkling, although they decided, on the whole, to vote for the confirmation. These Senators would undoubtedly have voted for the rejection of the nominations if a second time sent to the Senate. What they might do in the case of other nominations is a different question. It being determined not to renew the nominations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Prince, it was clear that there was no time to select new persons before the recess, and thus it happens that the entire matter has gone over until after the holidays. The question, meanwhile, must be decided whether other nominations shall be made, or whether the verdict of the Senate shall be accepted. The real view of Secretary Sherman concerning the persons now in office is that Collector Arthur is, on the whole, a very excellent officer; but Mr. Sherman desires to accomplish some changes in the management of the New-York Custom-house, which he thinks he could better do with some other Collector. He would be willing, however, to retain Gen. Arthur, and could get along with him in the Custom-house and still accomplish what he regards as necessary. Secretary Sherman, it is known, does not regard Mr. Cornell as a good officer. The specific complaints which he makes, if any, are not known, but he does not consider the Naval Officer efficient and satisfactory in the service. The Secretary evidently desires very much to secure the appointment of a new Naval Officer in the place of Mr. Cornell, and would be glad, no doubt, to compromise upon that basis; but it so happens that Cornell is the officer in whom Mr. Conkling is most interested, and for whom, more than for Gen. Arthur, he has made the contest, his own personal and political interests, of course, being above all. If Mr. Sherman can show to the Senate and to the country good and sufficient reasons for the removal of Cornell, many persons believe that a new nomination could be carried through the Senate; but if the attempt is made to displace him without giving reasons, it will again fail. The contest in the Senate was decided after all by the old rule of courtesy, which allowed Mr. Conkling to control the patronage of New-York. The question may be disguised or concealed as completely as possible, but the fact still remains evident that a large number of Republican Senators voted with him on the principle that he was entitled to dictate the confirmations. The action of the Senate during the session is full of illustrations, one conspicuously so being that of the Chicago Collectorship, where William Henry Smith was confirmed, although the case was precisely the same as New-York. He displaced another officer who was removed without reason, and so far as the Senate knows, without cause, and his confirmation happened because Mr. Oglesby was not willing to take the responsibility of defeating him, but felt compelled, in spite of personal inclinations to the contrary, to ask for Mr. Smith's confirmation. Mr. Conkling, in his speech, made a personal appeal to the Senate to stand by him in his controversy, meaning, of course, to be understood that they should not violate the rule of courtesy.

AFTER CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

THE BUSINESS FIRST IN ORDER—THE MATTHEWS RESOLUTION—EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATORS MORTON AND BOGY—THE PASSED BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Matthews' concurrent resolution declaring the right of the Government to pay the bonds in silver will come up in the Senate, as unfinished business, on the 10th of January, when that body will reassemble, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Conkling, to make it a joint resolution, so that it must be approved by the President to become a law. Should it pass as a concurrent resolution it will not require approval by the President. It is not likely that the debate upon this resolution will be resumed immediately upon the reassembling of the Senate. Probably a bare quorum only will be present on the 10th of January, and the body will adjourn over until the following Monday, as quite a number of Senators do not propose to return to the city until that day.

On Tuesday, the 15th of January, Mr. Voorhees will be entitled to the floor to speak upon the resolution submitted by him on Thursday last, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained, and in order to do so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

On Wednesday, the 16th of January, Mr. Cockrell will submit resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Bogy, upon which there will be eulogistic remarks by six or eight Senators; and on Thursday, the next day, Mr. McDonald will submit resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton, upon which a large number of Senators will speak. So the financial debate will probably not be resumed before Monday, Jan. 21.

Since the beginning of the regular session of Congress, the Deficiency Appropriation and Paris Exposition bills, which were continued from the special session, have become laws. Besides these two, several bills of less importance were passed, among them that for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer HURON; relating to reservoirs to promote the navigation of the Mississippi River, and half a dozen or more of a private nature. The Post Route bill passed both Houses, but the Senate having adjourned yesterday before the House concurred in its amendments, it could not be signed by the Vice-President. In will be signed, however, as soon as Congress reassembles and sent to the President for approval.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A report was recently published to the effect that Maximo Gomez, a Cuban insurgent, had captured a convoy guarded by 800 Spanish soldiers and worth $1,000,000, which, it was said, he removed to Ciego de Avila. Although the Spanish Minister at Washington disbelieved the statement, he made inquiry of Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, who in reply declares the report to be utterly false, and that Maximo Gomez, instead of even intending an engagement with Spanish troops, endeavored to avoid a meeting with the small detachments that pursued him through the remote forests of the Central Department.

WEIGHING GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR LABOR, BY CONTRACT, IN WEIGHING MERCHANDISE FOR THREE YEARS FROM FEB. 1, 1878.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In pursuance of a notice from the Treasury Department, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk of the department until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878, for performing labor connected with the weighing of imported merchandise at the port of New-York for the term of three years from the 1st day of February, 1878. The following terms and conditions for the performance of said labor at that port are set forth:

First—The contractor will be required to furnish, on requisition of the Surveyor of the Port of New-York or the Weigher of any district, a sufficient number of men competent to perform, under the supervision and direction of the Weighers or Assistant Weighers, the labor incident to the weighing of any merchandise, which the law may require to be weighed, which shall arrive at that port during the time of the contract.

Second—Laborers will be required to break out, transfer to, and place the merchandise on the scales, and remove the same from the scales and place it in such position on the dock as will leave the way clear for the weighing of other goods, and not incumber the dock; and they will also be required to transport the weighing implements to and from the place where the weighing is done.

Third—The Government will furnish the weighing implements and defray the expenses of keeping the same in order, and will test the accuracy of the scales whenever deemed proper.

Fourth—The contractor will be required to furnish such number of foremen as may be necessary to secure a supply of laborers at the proper time and at the proper place.

Fifth—The business under the contract will be performed under such general regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sixth—Any disputes arising between the contractor and the Surveyor, or Weigher, will be submitted to an officer so acted for that purpose by the Collector of the Port. From his decision an appeal, if desired, can be taken to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Seventh—The contract will not include the weighing of goods for export, nor the weighing to be done in the public store.

Eighth—The term of the contract will be three years from the 1st day of February next.

Ninth—Each bidder will be required to furnish a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $25,000, approved by the Collector of the Port of New-York, a Judge of the District Court of the United States, or a District Attorney of the United States, conditioned that a proper contract will be entered into by the bidder, should the bid be awarded to him.

Tenth—A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, to be approved by either of the officers above mentioned, with two good and sufficient sureties, the penalty of the bond to be $50,000. Payments under the contract will be made on the first and fifteenth days of each month.

Eleventh—The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive defects or informalities, and to terminate the contract at any time on 90 days' notice.

Twelfth—Should the laws of Congress, during the existence of the contract, increase the amount of weighable goods beyond 10 per centum of the goods weighed at the port of New-York in the year 1876, the contractor shall have the right to receive such additional pro rata compensation for the increased labor as may be deemed proper by the department, to be awarded at the close of each quarter-year. Should the amount of such additional compensation so awarded not be satisfactory to the contractor, he shall have the right to terminate the contract on 30 days' notice at any time after receiving notice of the amount awarded for additional compensation for such first quarter.

Thirteenth—Proposals will be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury marked "Proposals for performing labor in the weighing of dutiable merchandise at the port of New-York."

CITIZENSHIP AND TRIBAL RELATIONS

OPPOSITION OF THE CHICKASAW AND CHOCTAW NATIONS TO THE BILL TO ENABLE INDIANS TO BECOME CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Governor and Delegates of the Chickasaw nation, and the Delegates of the Choctaw nation, have united in a memorial to the Senate remonstrating against the passage of the bill to enable Indians to become citizens. The say: "We have no objection to the measure in so far as it permits citizens of our nations to become citizens of the United States, if upon such change of citizenship they leave our jurisdiction and surrender all rights growing out of and depending upon the tribal relation, retaining, however, all their separate property. But this bill expressly provides that after one of our citizens becomes a citizen of the United States he shall retain all his rights and interests in the lands, claims, annuities, funds, and other property of our nations or tribes. The result of these provisions is, that after he ceases to be a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation, he retains every right which he had when a citizen. The proposed statute will violate the treaty and confer on citizens of the United States, who are not citizens of the Chickasaw nation, a part of a large fund which the United States have covenanted shall be the property of the Chickasaw nation. Certainly we could not be expected to consent that a treaty stipulation of such great importance to us should be annulled by an act of Congress." The Delegates, in the conclusion of their memorial, ask if the bill should be passed that it may be in such a form as not to violate treaty stipulations, and that it may be expressly provided therein that all citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations who may become citizens of the United States shall thereupon retain all their private property, but shall lose all their rights and interest in the public property of those nations respectively, and shall have no right thereafter to reside within the limits of said nations without the consent of the Legislatures thereof, nor without being subject to their jurisdictional laws.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1877.

Samuel Tyler, the senior Professor in the Law Department of Columbia University in this city, died at Georgetown, D. C., yesterday.

The business of the Supreme Court has been pressed forward with the greatest possible speed thus far this term. The average number of cases decided on the merits, weekly, have been fully a dozen, while the number decided on motion and otherwise will amount to as many more, and now that the bench is again full the dispatch of cases will be proportionately increased. There will be a necessity, however, for some provision of law such as contemplated in Judge Davis' bill, to lessen the number of cases appealable to this court, or some other affording the Justices greater facilities for their disposition, such as the professional assistance in the Senate for precedents, which has been heretofore referred to in these dispatches, as the intimation of members of the court. The court has already reached No. 138 on the docket, besides hearing many advanced causes. The rearrangement directed in the Credit Mobilier case will soon be heard.

THE STEAMER ESTELLE'S BOILER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just sent a letter to Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats at New-York, acknowledging the receipt of the report made by the commission over which Mr. Low presides to examine the condition of the machinery and boiler of the steamer Estelle, suspected of being in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. Considering the favorable report regarding her engines and the safety from explosion of her boilers, Mr. Low is directed to instruct the local Inspector at New-London to grant a certificate of inspection to the Estelle after her boiler has been subjected to the usual hydrostatic tests, and it has been ascertained that she has the supply of life-saving appliances provided by law for vessels of her class. The Secretary says the restrictions as to tonnage imposed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors upon the use of the Herreschoff boiler or steam-generator, are without warrant of law. The board at its meeting in January, 1876, exhausted its power when it pronounced the Herreschoff boiler or steam-generator safe beyond question, and exceeded its power when it restricted the tonnage of vessels upon which it could be used.

MOB LAW IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Osceola, Mo., says a mob of armed and masked men took possession of that town on Friday night, arrested everybody on the streets at the muzzle of revolvers and shot-guns, and then went to the Court-house and seized all the tax-books for this and past years in the County Clerk's and Treasurer's offices, and carried them away. The trouble grew out of a railroad tax which had been levied to pay certain judgments against the county for past-due interest on railroad bonds. Several of the mob were recognized by officers of the law, and arrests will probably be made, in which event more trouble will doubtless occur.

THE DESTINIES OF FRANCE.

CONDITION OF TRADE IN PARIS.

THE PETITION OF SHOP-KEEPERS—HOW SIGNATURES ARE OBTAINED—THE BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN—THE MIDDLE COURSE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—GOUNOD AND HIS NEW OPERA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 3, 1877.

Ever since the beginning of the present crisis we have heard numberless complaints about the condition of trade in France, and business people rarely fail to end their homilies by saying that "things cannot go on in this way much longer." But they do go on, nevertheless, and it is impossible to say when there will be a change. The Elysée has not yet pronounced for one party or the other. The Marshal will not say whether he intends to stand by the party that elected him or go over to the opposite party because it had a majority in the last elections. Beyond question he will have to yield to the Republicans sooner or later, since they have a majority in the Chamber, but he has the power to resist for a long time to come, if he really desires to do so, or if his offers of compromise are refused by the Left. Whether he will or not depends upon circumstances. If the Republicans go on invalidating the Conservative Deputies on the ground of electoral fraud, to be proved in the future, and refuse to vote a portion of the Budget, then we are very sure about having another dissolution and new elections. But I imagine that some sort of a compromise will be made in the end. Meanwhile the complaints about business are louder than ever, and political agents are going about the city soliciting people to sign certain petitions to the Marshal. As I am a tax-payer in the Ninth Arrondissement, these men came to me, not knowing at first that I am a foreigner. Yesterday a man brought me a long document setting forth the utter failure of business and the lamentable effects of the Marshal's policy upon the trade of our quarter. The writer talked pathetically about the sufferings of the poor trades-people. This was signed by many shop-keepers, and as the most of them have been robbing me for years, simply because I was a foreigner, I could not feel any great amount of sympathy for them. Besides, the same sort of papers were circulated during the time of Thiers. This shows the utter worthlessness of these sort of petitions. They are rarely genuine. In a vast majority of cases they are gotten up by a few men who have a certain design, and these men know very well that they can get as many names as they want by persuasion or by threat. One class of the shop-keepers sign willingly because they are Radicals, the other signs in order to save their shops from pillage during "the next Commune." There is no more timid creature in the world than the real Parisian bourgeois. Another of the petitions I was asked to sign prayed the Municipal Council of Paris to change the name of the Boulevard Haussman to "Boulevard de la République." The men who take these papers round are paid so much per diem by the committees, and as an extra sum is given to those who achieve a great success they are extremely importunate. In the Rue de Sentier one went so far as to menace the trades-people who refused to sign with pillage and death. Though utterly valueless, these petitions are figuring largely in the political events of the day, and the Opposition is using them for party demonstrations, and for the purpose of putting pressure upon the Marshal. In reality, trade is very bad here just now, but it is no worse than in Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany. Business is stagnant nearly everywhere, and if the Parisian shop-keepers think that it can be improved by a change of Ministry, they will be as greatly mistaken as they were after they had elected Barodet in order to improve business ruined by the policy of Thiers.

It would seem that the destinies of the country are now in the hands of 25 men who are called "Constitutionalists," or, as I shall have to speak of them frequently, perhaps it would be better to designate them as "Constitutionnels," according to the French term. There is always some man in each parliamentary group who cherishes dreams of power, but who has no direct means of arriving at a position of authority. These politicians sometimes succeed by breaking up old party lines. They manage to group a few men around them, under the banner of "independence," of course, and the handful of votes thus gained may be so important in a division that that they can decide one way or another. The party leaders who drum up their forces beforehand are obliged to make terms with them. As a general thing, I am sorry to say, these groups are bought out. It will be remembered that M. Target was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague. But sometimes the leader aims solely at political advancement, and will accept nothing which does not aid him a step further toward a place in the Ministry. I do not know what motive led to the formation of the group now known as the Constitutionnels, but it is certain that 25 members of the majority in the Senate have combined, so that their vote is decisive one way or the other. Nothing can be done without them; they are open to propositions, and all this under the pretense of high patriotism. To-day the efforts of all the parties are directed toward the conversion of these men, but as yet they have not pronounced. The Constitutionnels will not have to pronounce in favor of either side in case of prorogation, and can continue for some time in their middle course. In all times we have had here the party of the *juste milliem*, who have the *in medio intissimus ibis* of Terrence as a motto, and it was these men that Lafayette condemned years ago. He mocked agreeably at their folly, saying that it was a great error, and one which led to violence. "Suppose," he added, "that one man affirms that two and two make four, and another maintains that two and two make eight. What would you think of the third person, who, to avoid the extremes, modestly insinuates that all difficulty may be avoided by taking a middle course, and agreeing that two and two make six?" The same sort of men exist to-day that troubled Marquis de Lafayette, and we shall probably continue to have them for a long time to come, or as long as men are guided by personal rather than by patriotic motives.

The story of "Polyeucte" is not yet ended, though we have had letters from Barbier, who wrote the libretto, Mme. Weldon, and Lemoine, the publisher. The former writes to protest against the assumptions of the two latter. In the first place he says that if Gounod was pleased to give away or sell his music to Mme. Weldon, he could not dispose of the poem, and, secondly, according to French legislation, an opera is one work belonging to two authors, and the interests of the two can only be regulated by common consent. He resists the pretension of Mme. Weldon to be the owner of the work. At first blush it would seem unreasonable to give Gounod the right to dispose of the entire work, when only two-thirds of it belonged to him, (the librettist claims about 33 per cent.,) but in this case there is a doubt which tells in favor of Mme. Weldon and the publisher Lemoine. He pretends that Jules Barbier sold his libretto to Gounod, accepting as compensation therefor the music of "Jeanne d'Arc." If that can be proved, Gounod was the sole proprietor of the work, and could dispose of the poem as well as the music. Mme. Weldon pretends to have proof that this is the case. The letter of Jules Barbier called out another from Lemoine, and he throws a new light upon the question. He says that he accepted the proposition to buy "Polyeucte" in May, 1876, and made a verbal arrangement with the author. When it became necessary to sign the agreement before a notary, Gounod declined, because some one had offered him more. But finding that he was really bound he signed a contract in due form with Lemoine. A contract was shown proving that Jules Barbier had given the poem to Gounod in exchange for the music of "Jeanne d'Arc;" but the former pretends that this was on a certain basis, and that Gounod could not receive a larger sum without giving him a share. Meanwhile, Mme. Weldon had brought out certain parts of "Polyeucte" in London under the title of "The Fête of Jupiter," and when the publisher complained to Gounod, the latter replied that he had sold the work outright, and M. Lemoine alone could prosecute infraction of the Copyright act. This is stated to prove that Gounod himself acknowledged the rights of Lemoine up to the time of the agreement with M. Halanger. In order to establish these proprietary rights, M. Lemoine now demands 5,000 francs before allowing the work to be brought out, and the director refuses to pay. Then Barbier comes down upon the publisher for depriving him of his share in the profits that would accrue from the representation of his work, and Gounod, who was angry with him, and who gave him "Jeanne d'Arc" in order to settle up accounts, makes common cause with him against Mme. Weldon and Lemoine. The latter says that he merely wants to establish his rights, and if this can be done in another way, he will not insist upon the 5,000 francs in question.

AMNESTY FOR PRESS OFFENSES TO BE ASKED —RESTRICTING THE POWER TO DECLARE A STATE OF SIEGE—FREEDOM OF SALE OF NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Republican Left and Republican Union have decided to ask the Ministers to grant general amnesty for press offenses since May 16, and the reinstatement of dismissed Mayors.

It is stated that the Government will introduce a bill making the sanction of the Chamber necessary for the proclamation of a state of siege.

M. De Marcère, Minister of the Interior, has removed the restrictions upon the hawking of newspapers.

M. Emile De Girardin was to-day elected Deputy from the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY—THE REPORTED ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN GERMANY.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Signor Depretis has informed the Chamber of Deputies that in consequence of the present position of parliamentary parties the Ministers have resigned, and the King has accepted their resignations, and charged him [Depretis] with the duty of forming a new Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Reuter's telegram from Berlin denies the truth of the special report to a London journal that an Englishman had been arrested in Germany on the charge of treason against the Empire.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The steamer Mexican, Capt. Whitburne, from Port Royal, S. C., for Liverpool, is posted at Lloyds' as missing. The Mexican sailed from Port Royal on Sept. 15.

THE CUT-THROATS OF THE MINES.

SENTENCE OF DEATH READ TO THOMAS P. FISHER — AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE NECKS OF THE THREE MOLLY MAGUIRE LEADERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Dec. 16.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, Sheriff Raudenbush read Thomas P. Fisher's death-warrant to him in the office of the jail, at this place. The prisoner, during the reading, remained silent, but as the Sheriff concluded the reading, Fisher said he was innocent of any crime, and more than that, they dare not hang him. They talked as if his death-sentence would be commuted to 10 years in the Eastern Penitentiary. It is an open secret, that a number of prominent men in Carbon, Schuylkill, and Luzerne Counties, have been traveling over the entire State securing names to a long petition which will be presented to the Board of Pardons the first Tuesday in February, requesting that body to commute the prisoner's sentence. This is also being done in the case of Pat Hester and Jack Kehoe, the two "Molly Maguire" leaders. It is hinted that the entire Irish vote of the State of Pennsylvania will be cast for the candidate for Governor next Fall who will be instrumental in saving the necks of the three body-masters.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE BY A PHYSICIAN

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—Dr. Cyrus C. Clark was arrested at Hartford to-day, on the charge of procuring an abortion on Miss Ella Thomas, about 18 years of age. Dr. Clark was first arrested Nov. 22, charged with attempting an abortion on Miss Thomas, and was held for trial in $800, which was furnished by a Hartford friend. Since that time the girl has grown worse, and her life being despaired of, her ante-mortem statement was taken to-day, and Dr. Clark's rearrest made. Dr. Clark is a prominent physician of Hartford, and served during the war as Major of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment. Subsequently, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular Army, and served for two years on the frontier and in California. The girl alleges that her seducer was Sidney Burr, until lately a clerk in a Hartford dry goods establishment. The case, considering the standing of Dr. Clark and Mr. Burr, has caused a decided "sensation" in the town.

MARINE DISASTERS.

FIRE ISLAND, Long Island, Dec. 16.—The three-masted schooner Elizabeth Edwards, Capt. Doibon, ran ashore on this beach yesterday five miles east of Fire Island Light. The sea and wind were moderate and the weather fair at the time. The schooner will probably prove a total loss. She is 316 tons burden, belongs to Philadelphia, and was bound from New-Orleans for Providence with a cargo of cotton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Superintendent of the Coast Survey issued the following notice to mariners: Lieut. C. M. Anthony, United States Navy, reports to Capt. T. S. Tillebrown, commanding the United States flag-ship Powhatan, that at 2 P. M. Nov. 25. Currituck Light-house, bearing northwest by north, distant 13 miles, the Powhatan passed a large vessel sunk, her lower masthoads showing about eight feet above water; topmasts gone.

PRIZE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Dec. 16.—A prize fight between Billy Madden and Mart Frazer, two ruffians, took place yesterday morning in the outskirts of Tamaqua. Twenty-seven rounds were fought in about one hour and a half. No foul blows were struck until the last two rounds, when Frazer kicked Madden in the ribs, being advised to do so by his second, Billy Lindhay. The affair terminated in a row, and when the Police came upon the scene there was a general stampede through an adjoining creek to escape arrest. About 125 persons, mainly roughs from New-York and Philadelphia, were present. A number of the lookers-on were arrested, and warrants have been issued for the principals and backers.

CONDITION OF MR. SAMUEL BOWLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16.—Mr. Bowles rested better last night than for a long time previous, and has been more comfortable to-day than at any time since his attack. This evening he inquired what the news was, asking in detail about the result of the city election, the fight in the Senate over the Southern Senatorships, and the New-York Custom-house appointments, which were pending when he was attacked, and also about the Eastern war, French politics, &c. He commented upon all subjects in his most characteristic vein.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.

EASTPORT, Me., Dec. 16.—While the crew of the schooner Gazelle, of Gloucester, were out tending trawls, Capt. Johnson, who had been left on board with one of the crew named Jones, was assaulted by the latter, and stabbed four times with a halibut-knife. It is thought he cannot recover. On returning the crew lashed Jones to the deck, and brought the schooner in here yesterday. Jones has been committed to jail.

THEOLOGICAL TOPICS IN HARTFORD.

PRESIDENT PORTER, OF YALE, ON MOODY AND SANKEY — REV. DR. PARKER AGAINST ETERNAL PUNISHMENT—DR. BURTON ON BACKSLIDING—PROF. WILLIAM JOHNSON ON FUTURE PUNISHMENT—DR. SPRING'S FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—President Porter, of Yale, preached at the Asylum Hill Congregational Church this morning on Moody and Sankey, in order to explain his views as to their work, as he had been misrepresented in the newspapers. He expressed warm approval of their Evangelical labors, believing them to be fruitful of good among men.

Rev. Dr. Parker, of the North Congregational Church, preached to-day a strong sermon against the doctrine of eternal punishment. Dr. Burton, of Park Church, in this city, had already announced his views on the same side in the columns of the Boston *Congregationalist*, but to-day Dr. Burton preached a sermon on backsliders, holding, from the strongest Scriptural teachers he could find, that, having once backsliden, it was almost impossible for them to be restored to fellowship with God, the only hope of salvation being their possible retention of enough good as to enable them to escape the consequences of having crucified Christ.

Prof. William Johnson, Rector of St. John's, took up the subject of future punishment, and, alluding pointedly to Mr. Burton's letter to Boston, said he wholly and utterly repudiated it. The subject is growing warm among the clergy, and Moody and Sankey when they come here next month will find a field inside as well as outside the pulpit worthy of thoughtful attention if things are to continue as the present prospective shows.

The funeral of the venerable Dr. Spring, of East Hartford, was held in that place to-day, Dr. Burton, of this city, officiating.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The village of Sayville, Long Island, suffered from a destructive fire, which broke out early on Thursday morning in the three-story frame store of Francis Gerber, in the central part of the village. The store, barn, and shed were entirely consumed, but a portion of Mr. Gerber's stock was saved. A portion of the second floor was occupied by a tailor named Dworak, whose stock was a total loss. The third floor was used by the Odd-fellows as a hall and lodge-room, and their regalia and furniture were all lost. The aggregate insurances on building, stock, &c., are $11,050, in the Home, Ætna, Germania, German-American, Niagara, and Continental Companies.

Three business blocks in Laconia, N. H., owned by A. J. Farrar, W. L. Sevain and J. G. Gilbert, occupied by Ladd & Kease, and C. K. Sanborn & Co., grocers, and J. Gilbert, undertaker, were burned yesterday morning. Loss about $10,000; insurance, $7,500. The cause of fire is unknown.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the frame building, No. 667 First-avenue, owned by Schofield and Elmendorf, and occupied by John Radle, piano table maker. Damage to building and contents $250.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of the tenement-house, No. 324 West Thirty-second-street, caused by a defective flue. Damage to building $250.

Eddy's pail factory at Hull, Ontario, was burned yesterday. The loss is $20,000, and is covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 37 Eldridge-street, occupied as a necktie factory and dwelling by M. Meyerhoff. Damage $300.

A fire occurred last evening at the residence of W. C. Watrous, No. 582 Lexington-avenue. Damage, $150.

Thomas & Co.'s grocery at Maysville, Ky., is reported burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—1 A. M.—The temperature and pressure continue high over the Southern States; but the temperature has decidedly fallen, with north-west winds and rising barometer, over New-England and the Canadian Provinces; the pressure is generally below the average at stations west of the Mississippi, and the lowest depression is in Oregon. Clear weather is reported from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The rivers have fallen, especially at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Vicksburg, but have risen at Omaha and Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States warmer southerly, shifting to cooler northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or rising barometer.

For New-England cooler north-west to north-east winds, rising barometer, and clear weather.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, slight changes in temperature and pressure, easterly and light variable winds, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, slightly higher temperature, south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and, in the West Gulf, occasional light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising, barometer, warmer southerly winds and occasional rains, followed by cooler northerly winds.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the lake region, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rains, with falling barometer.

The temperature will continue above freezing in the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal regions.

The rivers will generally continue falling or stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	30°	46°	3:30 P. M.	47°	58°
6 A. M.	34°	43°	6 P. M.	41°	54°
9 A. M.	37°	44°	9 P. M.	40°	43°
12 M.	37°	56°	12 P. M.	36°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....49°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....21.5°

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—The *Courier-Journal's* Standford (Ky.) correspondence telegraphs the arrest of Samuel Holmes, who murdered Sheriff Napier in 1869. Eighteen hundred dollars reward had been offered for his arrest, but so great has been the terror inspired by his name and his desperate gang of associates, that no one would heretofore attempt his capture.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Louisa Weber, wife of Oscar Weber, of No. 322 Carr-street, cut the throat of her 13 months old infant with a razor and then her own, while temporarily insane, at an early hour this morning. The infant will die, but the mother, although she suffers from three terrible gashes in the neck, will probably recover.

A STEAMER IN A GALE.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 16.—The steamer Bermuda from New-York arrived to-day. On Friday, when off Geor

REDUCING THEATRE PRICES.

A VETERAN MANAGER'S VIEWS.

SOME EXPERIMENTS AT REDUCTION IN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA—A CHANGE INEVITABLE—TOP-HEAVY HOUSES—THE RUINOUS STAR SYSTEM.

"The business is certainly in a transition state. There must soon be a change of some kind, but no one can tell what it will be," said Mr. Joseph H. Tooker, of the Jarrett & Palmer combination, when a TIMES reporter asked him yesterday for his views on the question of reducing theatre prices.

"I believe that all the managers will have to come down to it," Mr. Tooker continued. "Prices have fallen in all directions. Money is scarce, and the majority of people cannot afford to pay as much for amusement now as they could during the war, when prices were up and money was plenty."

"How have you found the reduced prices operate in your own ventures?"

"Admirably. We are about to bring out 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia. It will nominally be under Mr. T. B. Pugh's management. Although we have made the most elaborate preparations, and will have the stage full of people, and although the Philadelphia public are used to the high scale of prices that Mr. Pugh maintained throughout his star course of lectures in the Academy, we have determined to put the admissions down. We will charge 50 cents for general admission, and 50 and 25 cents extra for seats, according to location. This will be a lower price than any other first-class theatre in Philadelphia. There are many indications that we cannot fail to notice. When we were in Philadelphia last year with 'Sardanapalus' and other tragedies, charging $1 50 for the best seats, we netted $10,000 to $12,000 a week, but I do not believe that we could do it now at the same prices."

"But Philadelphia," the reporter suggested, "is a more settled city than New-York. There is comparatively no floating population there. Do you think the same rule would hold good in New-York?"

"I think it would," Mr. Tooker replied. "Many people believe that the New-York theatres are supported largely by strangers; men who are in the City for a few days only, who have plenty of money to spend, and who would as soon pay a dollar and a half for a seat as a dollar. But this is a mistake. The theatres are supported—I mean the first-class theatres—principally by the resident population. The business men who come into the City for a few days are usually caught by the theatres in Broadway, near the large hotels, such as Niblo's, the Olympic, and Tony Pastor's. This is true in Brooklyn, only to a much greater degree. When we bring Oakey Hall out in the Brooklyn Academy we are going to charge only 50 cents for admission and 75 cents for reserved seats."

"What class of people, then, among the resident population, do you consider the best patrons of the theatres in New-York?"

"The galleries and upper circles are a much more important part of the theatre to fill than most people imagine. But for the best seats the Hebrews are by far the best patrons in New-York. They always buy the best seats in the house, and come in better dressed than most people. I consider them by all means the best patrons of the New-York theatres. They help the theatres wonderfully, especially on Friday nights. They are legitimate theatre-goers. They are good critics, too, and soon find out whether a play is worth seeing or not."

"The cheap amusements of the Bowery," Mr. Tooker continued, "have done and are doing much harm to the legitimate theatres. Their prices are so low that they get most of the patronage that would otherwise be in the galleries and upper circles of the theatres. The Tivoli, and Harry Miner's, and others of the Bowery theatres are crowded every night, because the price is only 15 or 25 cents to get the best seats in the house. It is a wonderful help to have the upper parts of a house full. It is what we technically call 'top-heavy.' People wonder why managers try to make the people believe that their plays are drawing crowded houses. It is not altogether for the money that is crowded in, but it is more for the impression produced. People like to go where there is a crowd. They would rather see a poor play and a crowded house, almost, than a good one and empty seats. Nothing succeeds like success, and nothing draws like a crowd.

"It is argued by some of the managers that most of their patrons cannot afford to buy the best seats in the house. Of course they do, and they always will. That is the American style. They will either have the best that is to be bought, or stay at home. They would be ashamed to go in the gallery. When I was a boy we used to go to the old Olympic, in Broadway, and get the best seats in the house for 25 cents. It was a good theatre, too. But now we could not do for us but the best seats in the house. It is a very common thing, even now, for people to pay $2 and $3 to a speculator for better seats than they could get, at a late hour, at the box office. But the managers do not take it into consideration that many people are kept away entirely, because they cannot afford to buy the best seats.

"Of course, all the managers are opposed to making any reduction, but they will have to do it. I think they will all come to it soon with possibly one exception. That is Wallack. I have no doubt that he will be the last to give in, and perhaps will never do it. I think they would all be much more people in, and that it would be better for them in the end. But they would do it with great reluctance. New-York is the only city where the theatres have great 'first nights.' In all other countries, and in all the other cities in this country, particularly in Boston and Philadelphia, first-night audiences are small. The people wait to see what the newspapers say of a new play.

"Prices have been reduced in Boston. Up to this year the Globe Theatre never was successful. But this season the prices were reduced, and the result was full houses. It is doing nearly all the business in Boston. Of course, a great deal of discretion has to be exercised. The reduction was tried at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this season. The play was 'The Hunchback,' and the attendance was no larger after the reduction than before. The manager told me that himself, and that his receipts were decreased just in the same proportion as the reduction. So he put the prices back to the old mark. But it is a dangerous business. It is easy enough to put the prices down, but very hard work to get them back again."

Theatrical managers," continued Mr. Tooker, "have to watch the signs of the times, and govern themselves accordingly. We can tell something about the state of our business by the state of the hotels. When the hotels are full, our business is generally good. When they are empty, it is generally bad. This is true, even though a very large proportion of our business does not come from the hotels. The New-York hotels are a sure index of the state of business throughout the country. I was walking down Chestnut street, Philadelphia, with Mr. Puch last evening. The street was so thronged that sometimes we were crowded off the sidewalk. But the stores were nearly empty. They were brilliantly lighted, and they are beautiful stores, but nobody was buying anything. I think that was a sure indication that the people have no more money than they need. If they can see their choice between paying $1 50 for a theatre seat and paying $1 for as good a seat and as good a play, they will surely pay the dollar.

"The 'star system,'" Mr. Tooker concluded, "has been a terrible drain. The star's enormous percentage left nothing for the manager."

HEIR TO THE JAPANESE THRONE.

The announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne of Japan has not, perhaps, created that sensation in the Western world which such a momentous event ought to have done. The Japanese custom of succession is, however, sufficiently peculiar and interesting to warrant a brief notice. An imperial Prince was born, Sept. 23, to the Emperor by one of the 12 "subordinate mothers," named Yanaguara, a daughter of an ancient and influential house of the old Kioto nobility. The Emperor of Japan marries one wife, who is Empress, and Mouza-Hito, the reigning sovereign, is married to a lady two years older than himself, called Haroo-Koo, of the house of Foudsivara-Itsidseo, but the union has hitherto been barren. The succession to the throne is regulated on a basis wide enough to secure heirs without the risk of dispute, though an undisputed succession has not invariably been the case. The Mikado is allowed by the laws of Japan to take 12 "subordinate mothers," who are generally daughters of men of high rank about the court, and no disgrace attaches to their position. The son of any one of them, if there should be no issue by the Empress, succeeds. If there be a daughter she marries one of the Shi-sinwo—four imperial relatives—a name given to the collateral branches of the Imperial House, being originally the families of younger sons of previous Emperors. In case of total failure of heirs of the imperial body the succession passes to one of these. These four families are the Fusimi, the Arisungawa, the Katsura, and the Kunnin. If any of these families should become extinct the Emperor has the power to revive it through one of his own sons, by giving him the name and revenues of the extinct house. Of the Katsura family the only representative is the Princess Sumiko, born in 1823. To the house of Arisungawa belongs the Prince Tuka-hito, born in 1835. Prince Sadanaru, born in 1858, is of the Fusimi family, and Prince Yassa, born in 1865, represents the house of Kunnin, the wealthiest of the four. The members of these families might become troublesome by intriguing for their own advancement, and the Government has more than once; but a means has been arrived at to give them income, occupation, and position, and at the same time to keep them as much out of the way of temptation as possible. Owing to the progress of Western ideas in Japan, the present system of succession is looked upon with disfavor, and will not probably be continued after the present reign. If the Empress had children it would be abolished without delay.

A SOLDIER'S ZEAL.

Some grateful officers of the Army of the Caucasus sent a letter to the Moscow *Gazette* calling attention to the zeal and courage displayed by a private soldier named Kacpkin, who, during a difficult retreat, had charge of a tea urn, and kept a detachment of five battalions well supplied at the various halting places with tea. "During the retreat from Little Yagna," says the letter, "the Fourth Detachment of Ardahan, consisting only of five battalions, supported by 12 guns, received orders to retire before 14 Turkish battalions with an artillery force twice as strong as our own. The chief of the detachment, Major-Gen. Komaroff, having assembled the battalion commanders, informed them that the retreat would be very trying, but that he would order a halt from time to time, when tea would be made. 'Stepkin, light up the samovar,' cried Komaroff, and the water in Stepkin's urn was soon brought to boiling point." On the march, Stepkin took charge of the "self-boiler," and, says the letter, "protested it against the balls of the enemy, thinking of the many wounded whom the tea would comfort."

THE LATE PRESIDENT THIERS.

LETTER FROM EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE—HIS PERSONAL HABITS—A FEELING TRIBUTE FROM HIS WIFE.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of Thursday prints some interesting correspondence between ex-Minister E. B. Washburne and members of the family of the late ex-President Thiers. There is also a letter from Mr. Washburne to his brother, Gen. W. D. Washburne, in which he says: "The death of Mr. Thiers comes to me almost as a personal loss. From the time of his accession to power, when I presented to him my letters of credence, my relations with him have been most cordial and friendly, and I have received from him and his family the utmost kindness, particularly since he retired from the Presidency. Not only has it been my pleasure to dine with him very frequently, but still more often have I attended his evening receptions, where one always met some of the most distinguished men in France. There the conversation always turned upon political subjects, and was of the most interesting character. Indeed, I consider him one of the most remarkable men that I have ever had the good fortune to know. He had an activity without limit and without example. His labors were simply prodigious. Rising at 5 o'clock in the morning, he devoted himself to the work before him, even to his last days, with the most devouring zeal. What he accomplished would put to shame the youngest and most vigorous men. When he was President he would surprise his Ministers by calling them before him as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, and he mustered the minutest detail in every department of the Government. He had a dinner party, of a greater or smaller number, every evening, and it was always followed by a reception, where every one whose social or political position justified it, was warmly welcomed, and it was generally 12 o'clock before the last guest left his splendid *salons* in the Place Saint George. Generally standing in the middle of the floor, he was always surrounded by an admiring group, who hung upon his conversation with breathless attention. He was the master of every subject, government, politics, law, philosophy, history, finance, and all the sciences. It could truly be said of him as it was said of Goldsmith—*non tetigit non ornavit*. He touched upon no subject in his conversation but what he ornamented and illustrated. I anticipated great pleasure in again seeing Mr. Thiers to tell him of the complimentary words of Bismarck when I recently met the great German statesman at Berlin. He spoke of him in the most exalted terms, and said that he had rendered such services to France as to entitle him to the proudest monument ever erected by a grateful people."

The correspondence includes the following letter from Mme. Thiers:

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1877.

DEAR MR. WASHBURNE: Weighed down by a dreadful grief, I come very tardily to express to you how much I was touched with the deep and affectionate regrets with which the death of Mr. Thiers inspired you.

Deprived of such dear affection, of such sweet and charming company, my affliction is extreme. If something could have softened the bitterness, it certainly would have been the profound sympathy which you have shown at the irreparable loss of the much beloved husband whom I mourn, whom his country regrets, and whom the whole world venerated.

According to your wish the cross of flowers which you designed for his tomb was piously deposited upon it. It bears witness of the touching recollections which you keep of that excellent man, who had the sentiments of such an old friendship for you. I thank you for your sincere condolence, and I beg you to accept all my gratitude for the portrait which, most likely you reserved for Mr. Thiers, but which, however, will be none the less appreciated by me. Be also my interpreter to the General, your brother. Convey to him my thanks for the rug that Mr. Thiers could not see. I have placed it in his apartment, where it will never cease to recall to me the sentiments of your family. Receive, my dear Mr. Washburne, the assurance of my highest regard.

E. A. THIERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT BY ITS CONTEMPORARIES.

One of the ablest and best Republicans papers published.—*Mexico (N. Y.) Independent, Dec.* 5.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES holds its own in the front ranks of American journalism.—*Palmyra (N. Y.) Journal, Dec.* 6.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES ably maintains its position as the representative Republican journal of the country.—*Springville (N. Y.) Journal, Dec.* 8.

No better paper is published in this country than THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is enterprising, reliable, and in every way worthy of the popularity which it has achieved.—*Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat, Dec.* 4.

The best daily paper published in the United States, if not in the world. It is our ideal of a political, literary, and general newspaper.—*Lebanon (Penn.) Times Dec.* 5.

As a newspaper it has no superior in this country. It is worth to any family many times its price, and we should rejoice to know that it had a place in every household in the land.—*Rockport (Ind.) Journal, Dec.* 6.

This leading Republican paper, which possesses alike the confidence and the gratitude of the Republican Party of this State, is more and more popular with each new year.—*Little Falls (N. Y.) Journal and Courier, Dec.* 11.

THE TIMES is one of the most able papers of the day, is stanch Republican, and should be a welcomed messenger to every household. Bold and fearless in every good cause, the paper fully recommends itself.—*Sag-Harbor Express, Dec.* 13.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is undoubtedly what it claims to be—the leading Republican paper of the country. It is also an excellent literary and family paper, and we know of no better one for our people to take.—*Sac City (Iowa) Sun, Dec.* 7.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is an enterprising newspaper, a fearless critic of all public wrongs, and a steadfast Republican journal. Those who want a good city newspaper can have that want supplied by subscribing for THE TIMES.—*Malone (N. Y.) Palladium, Dec.* 6.

One of the best papers in the country. Its weekly edition is especially valuable and interesting as a general family, news, agricultural, and literary paper, adapted to the needs as well as the means of those who want *good* reading at a low price.—*Amherst (Mass.) Transcript, Dec.* 4.

The paper is first class, not reckoned by the New-York standard, but that wider range, by the world's standard. There is no city that we know of where enterprising journalism excels New-York, and THE TIMES is among the first. It is Republican, and at the same time independent.—*Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal, Dec.* 3.

It is hardly necessary for us to commend THE TIMES to our readers. It is without doubt the leading Republican newspaper of the United States. Always frank, bold, fearless, it has the confidence and support of the Republican Party. As a newspaper it has no superior. We heartily commend it to our readers.—*Ellenville (N. Y.) Journal, Dec.* 7.

REAL OLD WEDGWOOD WARE.

A London newspaper says: "As Wedgwood ware—the real old Wedgwood—is so much in present request, it may be of interest to ceramic collectors to know that there exists a large *trouvaille* of the finest *piaques*, the locality of which is perfectly ascertained, and yet even to the most ardent of china-hunters, it is inaccessible. In the suburbs of Birmingham is an old mansion known as Heathfield Hall. This was formally the house of James Watt, the engineer. In one of the upper stories Watt had his workshop, and by his will it was enjoined that the room and its contents should not be disturbed. So the room remains to this day as Watt left it; and in it are various cabinets and drawers filled, no only with the finest examples of Wedgwood's *piaques*, but with priceless designs and molds, many of which are by Flaxman, who was one of Wedgwood's friends, and helped essentially in the models from which Wedgwood worked. From a merely mercantile point of view, the value of these finished and unfinished works must be immense; but as works of one of the highest phases of English art it is a pity to see these rare gems shut up from the public by a testamentary disposition which was certainly unworthy of Watt's otherwise large and enlightened nature."

DIRTY EATING-HOUSES IN LONDON.

Edmund Yates writes in the London *World* as follows: "Will somebody tell me why the fish restaurants of London are the filthiest eating-places in the world? I shudder at the sight of an oyster ever since I looked behind the bar of an oyster shop, and saw the dirty water in which the bivalves are kept, and in which they are dipped again to clean them after they are opened. I do not know if there is anybody left in the world who likes supper; but I know I do for a change. Supper suggests fish, and it is impossible to have a good fish supper except in one's own house. It is impossible even at a club, unless ordered beforehand. Woe to the wretch who is weak enough to go into the taverns devoted to shell-fish! Dirt and discomfort everywhere, and the oppression of the most poisonous gas that in two minutes produces a furious headache. You have to sit on a narrow ledge of wood called a bench; before you a narrow board called a table. And, O, the dirty tablecloth, the sticky knives, the disabled cruets, the lumps of putty which they call bread, the salad which has been dug out of the dustpile, and the lobster which has been cut open with a dirty knife used for skinning eels!"

ALONG THE COAST.

VISITING LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

SOME INSTANCES OF HEROISM AMONG THE CREWS—THE WRECK OF THE NUOVA OTTAVIA—THE LONG ISLAND AND NEW-JERSEY SHORES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 15.

There are two life-saving stations on Block Island. The island is 15 miles from the nearest main, which is Point Judith, and at this season the only way of reaching it is by sailing vessels from Newport. It is about 20 miles due east of Montauk Point, on Long Island, and every icy wind that sweeps across the Atlantic Ocean strikes it with tremendous force, turning its many fresh-water ponds into cakes of ice, and driving the surf in fury against its shores. The position of Inspector of Life-saving Stations is not a sinecure. On the coast of Maine, the only way of reaching the station is by taking a vessel, steaming along the coast, and being set ashore wherever a station is in sight. The stations of Rhode Island and Long Island were to be reached in the same way by the Revenue cutter Dexter, but watching the Estelle at Bristol occupied all the cutter's time, and the Inspectors were compelled to make the best of their way in carriages, cars, and sailing vessels. The difficulty of reaching the stations in this district may be shown by giving a description of the route traveled: From New-York, by Sound steamer, to New-London; thence by cars to Kingston; carriages from Kingston to Point Judith, 13 miles, and then the same carriages to Narragansett Pier, seven miles; then cars and steamer to Newport; two days' wait in Newport for a fair wind, followed by a stormy passage in a 30-ton schooner to Block Island. A day and a half on Block Island, with no mail, no telegraph, no barber shop, nothing but beefsteak and codfish tongues, and then a schooner chartered to go to Newport, New-London, Montauk Point, or anywhere on the main that the wind directed; the wind, proving obstinate, sending the schooner into Stonington after a long and rough passage; an impatient wait and a train for New-London; two days more waiting and a sail to Sag Harbor; carriages to Montauk Point; then carriages all along the southern shore of Long Island, taking in two, or at most three, stations a day.

The fishermen and sailors who form the crews at the life-saving stations are a hardy, manly, brave class of men. The observer who sets them down for a set of green countrymen is greener than they. One of them will tell you about the catch of cod last season, and a minute later give you a thrilling description of rounding Cape Horn. Many of them have been around the world; all of them, nearly, have risked their lives in the sea over and over again to save their fellows. They are old before their time. Men with broad shoulders and strong muscles, and with their faces hidden behind great black beards, give their ages as 22 and 23 years. They begin to do men's work when they are 12 or 13 years old. The result is they are old men at 40, decrepit at 50, and worthless for active service at 60. But they are types of physical perfection. Most of them are tall and strong, and many of them are almost giants. It is a common answer, when asked, "Would you be afraid to take charge of the boat in a heavy sea if the keeper should be absent?" "I never saw anything yet that I was afraid of." Last year, when the Inspectors reached Narragansett Pier station, the keeper was sick. A heavy sea was running, and none of the men were willing to take the responsibility of launching the life-boat through the tremendous surf. A bystander, with muscles that stretched the sleeves of his coat every time he moved his arms, said, "By ——, I can take her out!" He took her out and brought her back. It was an undertaking that risked his life and the life of every man in the boat. The bystander was made a member of the crew. This year he was one of the best men in the station, and before the next inspection he will probably be the keeper of the station at Point Judith.

Instances of heroism are not wanting in the history of the Life-saving Service. The records are full of them. On the evening of the 1st of last March the Italian bark Nuova Ottavia was wrecked on the North Carolina coast. The men in the station saw her at sunset under sail and about five miles from the shore. The weather was cloudy and the wind from the south-east. The sea was rough and the surf high, heavy, and winding. Soon after dark the bark stranded on the reef, with her head to the northwest, before the wind, about 400 yards from the station. Her running ashore was a mystery. It was evidently not from stress of weather, as several of her sails were left standing and were still so the next day, when her masts went over her sides. The patrol hurried to the station and reported her ashore. She was rapidly breaking up, and might be entirely gone before the life-car apparatus could be rigged. The men did not hesitate a moment, but instantly determined to put off in the life-boat to rescue her crew, if possible, before she went to pieces. In their haste, they did not even wait to buckle on the cork-jackets. The boat successfully launched through the heavy surf, and the vessel was reached. A whip-line was made fast just forward of the mainmast. Ten minutes after the boat left the shore a shriek was heard. Half an hour afterward four oars drifted ashore, and in a short time the boat itself came, bottom up. The brave seven men who had put off to rescue the perishing crew were all drowned. Several of their bodies drifted ashore next morning, but the rest were never seen again. Several of the crew of the bark drifted ashore, were taken care of under Dr. Sawtelle's resuscitating process, and their lives were saved. Some of them remained unconscious for more than eight hours, but eventually recovered. The Italian Government afterward gave $408 to the families of the lost crew, $78 to the family of the keeper, and $55 to that of each of the others.

Visiting the stations, although a bleak and desolate piece of work, is not without its humors. The Eastern inn-keeper firmly believes that a thin piece of beefsteak to be one of the great luxuries of the country. It is always in great round pieces, drowned in thin greasy gravy. When this is declined the waiter is lost in astonishment, and incredulously inquires, "Why, cawn't you eat steak?" Horses and carriages are hard to get, but drivers are much harder. The Rhode Islander looks with surprise and suspicion upon anyone who cannot steer a raw-boned horse anywhere about the State. He will explain the mysteries and windings of the road till it is all clear to himself, and then wind up with the unanswerable "Why, mister, you cawn't miss it!" The Block Islander, in common with his brother from down the coast, gets his nuance a "cunner," and when the stranger inquires for a horse and carriage he answers, "You can go in a kerridge if you want to, a cunner's good enough for me."

The sea and lake coast-line of the United States is more than 10,000 miles in extent, and exceeds that of any other nation. It passes through almost every variety of climate, and is subject to all vicissitudes of weather, from Winter storms to tropical tornadoes. On the Atlantic, from the north-eastern boundary to Boston Bay, especially along the coast of Maine, the coast is ragged. The channels reach far out into the sea, and the uneven, rocky ridges between which they lie also extend far seaward, forming narrow capes, reefs, headlands, points, and small islands. All these characteristics of this part of the coast involve peculiar danger to the mariner. Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds embrace a collection of hidden dangers in a network of shoals, rips, and ledges. The barren peninsula of Cape Cod, projecting 40 miles into the ocean, most fiercely menaces the commerce of Boston. Its inner shore is skirted with tide-meadows and shoals; along its outer shore are tiers of shifting bars at various distances from the land and from each other, while the shore itself, for the most part, is a bank of sand, ever changing by the action of the winds, currents, and surf. Nearly every point of this side of the cape has been the scene of a shipwreck. The coast of Rhode Island lying open to the sea between Gay Head and Montauk Point, and to the westward of the great thoroughfare from New-York, through Long Island Sound to the eastward, is dangerously exposed to the violence of easterly and south-easterly storms, and the navigation of the Sound has its portion of hazards, particularly during the prevalence of fogs. The coast, from the eastern extremity of Long Island to Cape Fear, has a remarkable and uniform feature. Along nearly this whole stretch of 600 miles, except where interrupted by the New-York, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bays, the coast-line is a strip of sand beach from a quarter of a mile to five miles wide, intersected and broken up into islands, at varying distances, by narrow inlets, and separated from the main land by long, narrow bays, except in North Carolina. But few of the inlets are navigable, and many of them are constantly changing position. New ones suddenly appear after violent storms, and old ones as suddenly close. In some localities the beaches, during a series of years, will advance considerably into the sea, and again decrease in size. As numerous points outside of this coast-line of beaches shoal water, they extend long distances, and all along it are shifting bars of sand, over which in storms the sea breaks in terrific tumult.

Of this dangerous section of the Atlantic sea board, the Long Island and New-Jersey coasts present the most ghastly record of disaster. The stations along this coast, commencing with those on Long Island, are Point, Ditch Plain, Hither Plain, Napeague, Amagansett, Georgica, Bridgehampton, Southampton, Shinnecock, Tyana, Quogue, Tanner's Point, Moriches, Fargo River, Smith's Point, Bell Port, Blue Point, Lone Hill, Point of Woods, Fire Island, Oak Island, (east,) Oak Island, (west,) Jones' Beach, (east,) Jones' Beach, (west,) Meadow Island, Long Beach, (east,) Long Beach, (west,) Hog Island, Rockaway Beach, (east,) Rockaway Beach, (west,) Sheep's Head Bay, and Eaton's Neck, on Long Island, and 38 stations on the New-Jersey coast.

The Life-saving Service is embraced in 11 districts. District No. 1 includes the coasts of Maine and New-Hampshire; No. 2, Massachusetts; No. 3, Rhode Island and Long Island; No. 4, New-Jersey; No. 5, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; No. 6, part of Virginia and North Carolina; No. 7, Florida; No. 8, Lakes Ontario and Erie; No. 9, Lakes Huron and Superior; No. 10, Lake Michigan, and No. 11, the Pacific coast. In the year ending June 30, 1876, (no later report has yet been issued,) there were 108 disasters to vessels, the vessels carried 751 persons, and their value was $1,251,500, and that of their cargoes $479,032. The number of lives saved was 749, with 22 lives lost.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

THE NECESSITY FOR ACCURATE INFORMATION—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF A MAINTENANCE OF AN ARMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Army being one of the most important as well as one of the most costly branches of the public service, it might be supposed that both Congress and the Executive would exercise the greatest care and feel the most earnest solicitude in legislating for it and in its management, so that the greatest efficiency in the performance of the duties required of it by the country might be attained with the least practicable cost. The problem is by no means difficult of solution, if the same common sense which is brought to bear in most private business transactions be applied to it. In order to act understandingly on any subject, the first and most necessary thing to be done is to gain as accurate information regarding it as practicable. If the subject be specially professional, as is the Army, the necessity for such information is still more apparent, for no profession exists in the management of which the exercise of common sense and good judgment is more required, and it may be doubted if in this country there is any in which less of either is made use of. The recent discussions in Congress on the Army bill show clearly that the efforts made by members to obtain this information had been by no means as successful as could have been desired, and that the desire on the part of some members to economize for the moment, in ignorance or regardless of the largely-increased expenditure which this economy would render necessary within a short time, led to the passage of an Army bill by the House, the results of which were most appropriately described by one of the Senators from Kentucky. The discussion of the subject in both houses, prior to the final passage of the bill, by no means indicated a thorough understanding of it even on the part of those members who plainly desired to act for the best interests of the country, while the persistency with which others clung to the idea of economy at any sacrifice, with utter indifference to the military necessities of the country, might lead to the belief, were the public spirit of members not so well known, that a desire to affect the results of future elections in their own favor was the governing cause.

The absence of accurate and reliable information regarding the Army has been apparent in the legislation for it by each Congress during a number of years, and it is needless to say that such legislation has in most instances been injudicious, unwise, and by no means such, it is believed, as would have been enacted, had the necessary information on the subject been possessed by members. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the public sentiment of the country is still in favor of the maintenance of an army. No one who is not blinded by prejudice, and who is at all familiar with the necessities of the country, can for a moment doubt that this sentiment is correct. A study of our past political history shows clearly that although at times passive and almost indifferent as our people are to public measures, owing to their being so absorbed in business pursuits, yet when their active attention to such matters becomes a necessity the country possesses no shrewder judges nor wiser statesmen as to such matters than the majority of its voters, and whenever a crisis has arisen in the affairs of the Government its solution has found its origin with them. With a few exceptions, public sentiment has always sustained those of its so-called representatives who have continuously worked for the public good, and there can be no doubt that wise legislation for the Army, based upon what the necessities of the country demand, would meet with the same reward.

Except when an emergency arises when people are forced to study the subject, it is probable that greater ignorance exists regarding the Army and the duties it performs than of any other branch of the public service; and for this reason injudicious legislation by Congress for it has more frequently passed unquestioned than has been the case with legislation on other matters. Recent events, however, which appear to have awakened renewed interest in the subject, and created a desire for its accurate knowledge, will, it is hoped, lead members to its careful study prior to taking action for the reorganization, or more properly the rearrangement of its parts, which has now become a necessity. In the laudable efforts which they make, and which are insisted upon by the country, to economize in the annual appropriations for its support, it would be well for members to remember that blindly curtailing the estimates without understanding what the necessity of such estimates is, and in ignorance if the amount appropriated by them is sufficient to defray the expenses of the duty to be performed by the Army, or with the absolute certainty from past experience, on the part of some members that a large deficiency bill will be necessary in the near future, is neither true economy, nor is it legislation well calculated to give their constituencies an exalted opinion of their business capacities. It is repeated that if Congress would legislate wisely and with due regard to the military interests of the country, as accurate knowledge of the duties required of the Army, combined with a comprehensive idea of the circumstances which render necessary the performance of such duties, is imperative on its part. The military necessities of our Indian frontier, our extended sea-coast, and the fact that our volunteer troops to be efficient when called into service must be provided with competent instructors, make it plain that our Army should possess the highest degree of efficiency, and although the Army is now good, owing to the fine material of which it is composed and the high sense of duty which actuates it, yet Congress cannot hope that this efficiency will be such as it should be, nor expect it to the annual military appropriations which it makes will be in accordance with true economy, until it shall have acquired a thorough business knowledge of the subject in all its branches. That portion of the public service which ordinarily requires an annual appropriation of nearly $25,000,000, as does the Army, would not be of sufficient importance to require grave thought in legislating for it, so that inexperienced ideas, leading to unwise measures, may be avoided. C.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

The Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, has just received some living specimens of the bird of paradise, which it has hitherto been found rarely possible to bring alive to Europe. This bird is a native of New-Guinea, the inhabitants of which country endeavor to keep up the fable relative to these specimens of the feathered tribe, by persuading the Indian merchants to whom they sell them that they have no feet, and that, as they live on air and light, they have neither stomach nor intestines. That belief was encouraged by the form given by the Papuan naturalists or dealers to prepare them for sale, by drying the bird with its plumes after taking out the inside and tearing off the legs. It is rarely found escaping in the countries which produce spices, and particularly in Australasia. New-Guinea, which is comprised in that part of the world, and the Aroo Islands near, contain many specimens. The pineapple and nutmeg-tree grow there in the midst of immense forests, and supply their principal food. The Papuans, barbarians as they are, derive considerable profits from the sale of the bird, and take it with nets or sticks smeared with birdlime. In the latter case they take it alive, but as it is very difficult to preserve, they prefer to use the bow and arrow. The manner in which this chase is carried on is very curious. The men climb silently in the dark like cats into the trees in which the birds sleep, pass the night in the forks of the branches, and at daybreak shoot at the birds while they are still asleep, with very light arrows made from the ribs of leaves of the palm-tree. Their address is so marvelous that the bird generally falls to the ground intact, stunned rather than wounded. The men continue as long as they can, and then descend to the ground and proceed to the preparation and embalming of their victims. The Malays of Malacca are the chief purchasers of the birds, which they carry to the Moluccas, whence they are sent to India, China, and Europe.

OSMAN PASHA AND THE FORTUNE-TELLER.

A war correspondent, writing from inside the fortifications at Plevna, says: "Osman Pasha is blamed to a certain extent for not having made the inhabitants of the town evacuate it while there was yet time, for they suffer terribly just now, and the continued and repeated outcries of the women and children pierce the heart, and might perhaps in the long run sow discouragement among the troops. An old Jewess, of a very advanced age, is the only one who amid the general consternation manages to look after her own interests and profits by the occasion. She goes by the name of Sarah, and is a fortune-teller. The door of her house is open from morning till night, and the house itself is filled with officers and soldiers, many of the former being of high rank, who come to consult her on their future lot. She derives an immense profit from this source, especially since her predictions of the death of officers in one or two cases, and promotion in one or two others, have been verified. It is even said that Osman Pasha himself has not disdained to consult the ancient Sarah, who has predicted for him a most brilliant future provided he is not made prisoner before the 12th of December."

A LARGE DIAMOND ON SALE.

A considerable crowd assembled recently at the Hôtel des Ventes, Rue Drouot, Paris, to witness the sale of an unusually large diamond, ordered by a judicial decree, to be put up at the price of 180,000 francs. It forms the lower part of an ornament for a lady's neck. It is about as large as a halfpenny, is perfectly round and white, but not throwing out much fire. Pillet, the auctioneer, mentioned the conditions of the sale, but as no person offered the sum demanded, the precious object was withdrawn.

ROBERT SMALLS' TRIAL.

A SAMPLE OF SOUTHERN JUSTICE.

STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN—CONVICTED ON THE UNSUPPORTED TESTIMONY OF A CONFESSED CRIMINAL—SOMETHING OF THE DEFENDANT'S CASE.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877.

The case of Robert Smalls, member of Congress from the Fifth District of South Carolina, deserves a fair hearing by the country, as well as in the courts. Indeed, it deserves a fairer hearing than was given it by the court that convicted him, if the statements made in Mr. Smalls' behalf are not wholly untrue. It has been understood here that he was convicted upon the oral testimony of Woodruff, supported by a check produced in court for the $5,000 sworn to have been paid to Smalls for his vote. The check is understood by most persons to have been drawn to Smalls' order, and indorsed by him. The statement of the evidence below is that the check was to cash or bearer, and not indorsed, and that the conviction was based upon Woodruff's verbal testimony alone. The witness being an accomplice, his uncorroborated testimony was entirely incompetent to convict Smalls according to any rule of law. The fact that Smalls made no defense has been considered as a confession that he had none. Why no defense was made is explained in the statement of his case. The paper was prepared for Mr. Smalls, and sets forth his version of the trial and puts a somewhat new light upon it. Nobody has ever pretended the prosecutions in South Carolina were not for political purposes. But no Republicans here are willing to excuse a Republican on that ground if really guilty of crime. Up to the present time it has been accepted as a fact that Smalls was guilty. As one side only has been heard, his statement, which is as follows, ought to be considered:

Mr. Smalls is an object of special hatred to the Democrats of South Carolina, for several reasons: first and mainly, he is the "hero of the Planter." They can never forgive or forget the daring feat by which a slave pilot took possession of a Confederate craft and ran her out of Charleston harbor, one dark night, and delivered her and himself to the blockading vessels of the Federal Navy lying outside that port. And then, for that very man to be elevated to the position of a member of Congress was, in their estimation, adding insult to injury. Mr. Smalls lived also in a county and a congressional district where the Republican majority was very large, and composed of positive and determined men who admired his courage and the intelligence he displayed in their leadership. These were qualities, in the opinion of his Democratic opponents, which were dangerous obstacles to the success of their schemes, and the man who possessed them must be broken down at any cost. Again, the Democrats were hungry for office, and Mr. Smalls' competitor, who had been beaten by him by 1,700 votes, wanted his position at any sacrifice. This Democrat was from bloody Edgefield, the citizens of which county introduced the Mississippi policy into South Carolina during the last election, and carried it by the rifle and shot-gun. He invoked the aid of the judicial department, which has often been the pliant tool in the hands of unscrupulous demagogues to accomplish their purposes, and readily obtained it.

Mr. Smalls was, therefore, arrested on the eve of his departure for Congress on a charge of bribery while a member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1873. He gave bail for his appearance at court Oct. 22, and left for Washington to be sworn in on the 15th as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. This was a great disappointment to the Democrats, who had arrested him at Beaufort on the 4th of October, and had expected to detain him in jail until the 22d, when the court met, and thus prevent him from appearing in Washington, thus permitting his opponent to be sworn in on account of his absence. By promptly furnishing bail Mr. Smalls spoiled this little Democratic trick. On his return from Washington Mr. Smalls submitted himself for trial, as his bond required. Mr. Smalls and his counsel had observed particularly the unfair conduct of the presiding Judge, who seemed to be entirely under the control of the Attorney-General, who conducted the case for the prosecution—more especially the violent and bitter spirit of persecution that existed among Democrats in the community toward Republicans. It was simply impossible to obtain a fair trial under such circumstances. No Democrat possessed the moral courage to withstand and oppose such feelings so universal among his political associates, no matter what may be the character of the evidence in favor of the defendant. Mr. Smalls and his counsel therefore determined to attempt to transfer his case to the United States Circuit Court, as provided in the United States statutes. This provoked the bitterest feeling among the Democrats, and, if possible, intensified that already existing to a much greater extent. The motion was refused by the court and the case proceeded to trial. The first witness was J. Woodruff, President of the Republican Printing Company, who were the printers for the State. He testified that he gave Mr. Smalls a check for $5,000, payable to cash or bearer, for voting in favor of his printing accounts. The second witness was the book-keeper in the bank, who testified that he debited Woodruff's account $5,000 on account of the check above mentioned on the day of its date, and that he credited Robert Smalls' account $5,000 on the same day from a deposit-slip furnished him by the Cashier and Teller.

Mr. Smalls stated in reply to these charges that he never received the bribe alleged to have been given to him; that he had no knowledge of a connection with the check payable to cash or bearer, and that the $5,000 placed to his credit was from a deposit of money made by him. There was no testimony of any kind to prove Robert Smalls guilty of the charge, except the evidence of Woodruff. This witness for the State was a self-confessed thief, whose uncorroborated testimony would be thrown out of any respectable court. But it is proper to show how utterly wor

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHLIEMANN'S MYCENÆ.

MYCENÆ: A Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. By Dr. HENRY SCHLIEMANN. The Preface by Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1878.

Next to having at hand the treasures of antiquity themselves is the possession of accurate pictures and descriptions of the objects discovered in tombs at Tiryns and Mycenæ. Dr. Schliemann is an indefatigable antiquarian who has carried into his researches in Greece the same ardor and sublime faith which won from the unpromising land of the Troad so many prehistoric relics. It is no slight factor in the case that Dr. Schliemann reads his "Iliad" as the Mohammedan the Koran, and takes each verse of that unsurpassed epic as literally as if it were a gospel, emanating from some divine source which cannot make mistakes. Had it been otherwise with him, would he have continued to dig on the site of what he believed to have once been Ilium, and would he have attacked the mounds of Mycenæ with undiminished vigor? Luckily, he is made of other stuff, and not only believes that he has discovered the actual remains of heroes who fought before the Skæan Gate, but defends his faith in their reality with all the lore he has at command, and all the reasoning powers that have been given him to dispose of. This in itself lends a freshness and novelty to his descriptions which would be entirely lacking in a man of profounder attainments, who feels that his reputation as a savant is at stake on the correctness of his verdict, and who, through the chastening effect of former mistakes, has learned to measure well the ditch before he leaps. But, according to the laws of distribution of labor in the world, the same man can seldom unite even the three qualities of energy, wealth, and profound research which are absolutely necessary to the ideal investigator of relics of a bygone generation of men; still seldomer are these three joined to the other minor qualities which are necessary to make a success in that kind of labor. But some of them, both major and minor qualities, Dr. Schliemann does possess, and the graceful thing is to accept the results of his labor thankfully, without criticising too closely the arguments dictated by the enthusiasm natural enough where discoveries of an importance not yet measurable have been made.

It is possible, however, to state several things in regard to the value of these discoveries, which the most cautious will admit. The articles themselves—the golden masks, bronze and copper swords, silver goblets, gold plates with ornamentation in *repoussé* work, rings, seals, and other "antiquarian plunder"—are going into museums where the second or the *contemplative* savant, who must follow in the wake of Dr. Schliemann, the first or energetic savant, can compare and digest at his leisure the facts shown by these and other relics. But, besides the relics themselves, we now have the press, assisted by photography and the engraving art, to distribute a good part of the instructive powers of these articles all over the world. The large and well-edited volume published in this City is a fac-simile of those issued simultaneously in London, Paris, and Berlin, in English, French, and German. The number of wood-cuts and a German conscientiousness in the descriptive text make the book a kind of condensed museum which, for a certain number of dollars, every one can carry home, and in some respects be better off with than with the relics themselves. The influence of photography has been great on modern art, by reason of its manner of reproducing the masses or general large subdivisions of a picture or object, at the same that it does not absolutely neglect the *minutiæ*. In respect to reproductions of antiques of various kinds it seems to have been overlooked that the same quality tells with even better effect. Thus the photograph, or the engraving after a photograph, of antique *repoussé* work renders the picture of the figures or patterns on the article much more clearly than the article itself, for the photograph has selected the main spaces and introduced distinctions between the higher reliefs and the background, which in the original the eye perceives only after a long examination. Hence, the pictures in this book are probably more satisfactory than most of the articles themselves would be to all persons save those who make antiques a study. And as to the text accompanying them, it is, as we have said, most full and conscientious in the descriptions of how the articles were found, their aspect on being first discovered, and the relative positions they occupied in the graves. Besides the wood-cuts of objects discovered there are maps of the neighboring country, plans of the cities, of the surroundings of the tombs, and sections of the tombs themselves. Terra cotta figures are reproduced in colors on special plates, and the discoverer has gone so far in his endeavor to be thorough as to have had analyses made of fragments of gold and bronze belonging to the relics. These analyses are given in the appendix.

Work like this is certainly deserving of the honors that the world has bestowed and is bestowing on Dr. Schliemann and his energetic and capable wife. We find the King of Greece congratulating him on his discoveries and the Emperor of Brazil making him a visit. In this country, more than one imagination has been stirred into poetical action by the news. Mr. E. C. Stedman, for instance, not to speak of minor littérateurs, has republished his poem on the discoveries in his last volume of verse. Indeed, the value of these treasures, as far as their suggestiveness is concerned, need not be overrated. As it was with the Trojan antiquities, so with these: they cannot fail to change the study of the classics for good, in giving a much-improved definiteness to the Greek terms, and at the same time inaugurating a broader scholarship. For instance, what can be more important to a sound and comprehensive study of the history and symbolism of the Christian cross—a study undertaken more than once, but so far with very slim results—than the finding in these very ancient tombs of Argolis an ornament for the person of exactly the same shape as those worn as a religious symbol at this day by Catholics? On page 194 of this volume is a picture of this singular discovery.

Dr. Schliemann is an enthusiast in whom much shall be forgiven. He speaks confidently of the skill of the Mykenaian engravers, but the signet rings that he shows in his book have anything but a Greek, or even an archaic Greek appearance. Yet his sensitiveness on any suggestion of foreign origin is more than once shown. On page 223 we have a signet ring showing hunters in a chariot shooting a stag. They are naked, and have bushy hair. Where in Greece could stags be hunted in a chariot? And are Greek hunters likely to go naked? Nakedness, even in athletic games, in Greece was a comparatively late fashion, according to the accounts of Greek historians. On page 312 Dr. Schliemann draws the conclusion, from certain lines in a mask covering the face of a dead man, that the ancient Mykenaians used pomatum. He thinks that the lines represent mustaches, and from their being curled up infers pomatum. This reasoning is further based on the opinion that the masks were copies of the face of the dead man; whereupon the Doctor wonders how the mask makers could have finished their work before the body became decomposed in that warm climate. In arguing on the the main and vital point of his claims—the reality of these tombs and relics as belonging to Agamemnon and his house, Dr. Schliemann speaks of "royal personages of immeasurable wealth," when Homer himself was quite satisfied with epithets which must be far more modestly construed. He is also compelled on pages 344 and 345 to argue in a conflicting manner, first pro, then contra. In order to prove that the bodies are really those of Agamemnon and his following, murdered by his wicked Queen Clytemnestra, he first argues that it was customary to bury even enemies with pomp and luxury. Next, in order to account for the presence of so many bodies in one narrow tomb, he suggests that they were hurried in by the murderers without care or circumstance. He has also an alarming readiness to perceive deep symbols in the ornamental work of gold plates that may not appear very profound to a more sober observer. In regard to others, again, he does not go as far as he might. Page 354, for instance, shows a gold signet ring, having in the upper rim a small figure exceedingly like the tutelary god depicted by the Kings of Persia and Media wherever they left their own pictures. Darius I. is the best-known instance of this Babylonian practice. But this, and the turban-like head-coverings of the figures on the ring, would argue against Dr. Schliemann's pet aversion, a foreign origin. Yet it is well to remember the piratical origin of many of the Greek States before accepting without careful deliberation the conclusions to which Dr. Schliemann jumps.

Mr. Gladstone has written a long preface to this volume, which is serviceable in affording to some extent a digest of the work itself, but can have little archæological value. He is much more cautious than Dr. Schliemann, and does service in pointing out and discussing the bearing of these discoveries on terms of speech used in Homer. Mr. Gladstone is an earnest student of the text of Homer, a "University man," an orator, and a brilliant politician, but he cannot do all things. Among those he cannot do we must include the calm and sane analyzing of complicated data which may or may not have bearings of the first importance on the writings of a favorite author. He shares the weakness of Schliemann in taking a poet too literally. The weight of judgment nowadays inclines more and more to the theory of the complicated origin of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," according to which the parts of various legends were molded together by one man, who may have been called Homer, but who did not originate the songs. He may have been a native of Achaia, as Mr. Gladstone affirms, but the epics are Ionian and the product of a luxurious civilization. Least of all do they tally in their refinement of poetical art with the rude workmanship of the articles found in these tombs.

ANCIENT CYPRUS.

CYPRUS: ITS ANCIENT CITIES, TOMBS, AND TEMPLES. A Narrative of Researches and Excavations during 10 years' residence in that island. By Gen. LOUIS PALMA DI CESNOLA. With Maps and Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Gen. Cesnola, who now claims our attension as an author, is already known to the public in the widely-different characters of soldier and archæologist. Those of our readers who remember the prominent part played by the cavalry divisions of the Army of the Potomac during the late war for the Union, will recollect how conspicuously the name of this gallant officer figured in nearly every important engagement. An Italian by birth, and educated at the military schools of Turin, from which he graduated with the rank of Lieutenant, he first made practical acquaintance with the art of warfare during the struggle between Austria and Italy in 1849. Subsequently he took part in the Crimean war, and in 1860, when hostilities began to threaten in this part of the world, he hastened to our shores, and frankly offered his sword to the service of the United States Government. Cesnola's war record is worthy of great admiration. Although a foreigner, his devotion to republican institutions led him to identify himself with the cause of the North, for which he fought with a courage and persistence deserving of the highest praise. Toward the close of the war he retired from the Army, having received as a mark of honor the brevet rank of General. He then assumed the duties and responsibilities of citizenship under the Government he had so bravely defended, after which his faithful services were further rewarded by an appointment to the position of American Consul at the Island of Cyprus. Here Gen. Cesnola first became interested in the study of archæology. The ten years, during which he filled his diplomatic office with great credit, still held sufficient leisure to enable him to pursue a systematic investigation into the various relics of ancient Greek civilization with which the island abounds. The results are the great Cesnola collection, now the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at present located in Fourteenth-street. The volume under consideration is written with a view to describing the manner in which these treasures were obtained, and, so far as possible to throw light upon their origin and history. It is this duty of explanation which has drawn Gen. Cesnola into the field of authorship, where, in spite of his modesty on account of what he calls his "imperfect knowledge of the English language," he acquits himself as creditably as in all else that he has undertaken.

The Island of Cyprus, whose topographical features and history are lightly sketched in the opening chapter or "Introduction" of Gen. Cesnola's work, is situated south of Asia Minor in that portion of the Mediterranean called the Levant. It was anciently divided into many small kingdoms, and originally possessed by the Phœnicians, from whom it passed to the Greeks and subsequently to the Egyptians and Persians. After the victories of Alexander it became for a time the property of Macedon. Then it passed into the possession of the Ptolemies and formed a part of the Græco-Egyptian Kingdom. Subsequently to this it became identified with the Roman and Byzantine Empires. The Arabs conquered it in 648 A. D. In 1191 it was taken by Richard Cœur de Lion, who ceded it to the Templars. Then, after a chapter of vicissitudes, it came into the possession of the Venetians, from whom it was finally conquered by the Turks in 1571. With reference to the early colonization of the island, the Phœnicians originally settled on the south coast as the nearest and most convenient points for trade with the mother country, and there founded the three towns of Paphos, Amathus, and Citium, the sites of which were distinctly identified by Gen. Cesnola in the course of his explorations. The Greek colonization, according to legend, began with the return of the heroes from Troy. Salamis was founded by Teucar, and named after his native island. Soli and Cytherea trace their foundations to the Athenians, while Lapethus and Cerynia are said to have been founded by a Lacedemonian colony under Kepheus. Curium was founded by Argives, and Neo-Paphus by Agapenor, who was wrecked on Cyprus while returning from Troy with his Arcadian followers. Golgos, or Golgoi, was founded by a colony of Singonians, under a leader, Golgos, whom fable calls a son of Aphrodite and Adonis. The ruins of each of these cities were also discovered and investigated by our indefatigable explorer.

Upon his arrival at Cyprus Gen. Cesnola took up his residence at Larnaca, a town which derives its name from the ancient tombs upon which it is partly built. Larnaca itself is essentially modern, having sprung into existence since the conquest of the island by the Turks, and, like some of the ancient cities of Cyprus, is divided into two separate districts, about 20 minutes' walk from each other. That portion which lies along the sea-shore is called the "Marina." North-west of the Marina, in the intervening fields between the two districts, are to be seen the evident remains of the ancient City of Citium. The close harbor of Citium, mentioned by Strabo, is almost entirely filled up, and upon the foundations of a portion of its pier now stands a convent of French nuns. Large stones belonging to the ancient pier are found in the fields west of this convent, and remains of the city walls and of a castle are yet to be met with at a few feet beneath the surface, 200 yards to the north-east of the convent. The ancient coast-line is still marked by a continuous undulating line of rock formed of agglomerated pebbles naturally cemented together by time, and frequently mistaken by European travelers for the foundations of the walls which encircled the ancient city. On the site of a low hill overlooking the salt lake to the west of the "Marina," a number of small terra cotta figures have been found from time to time during the past 20 years, and a few specimens of them have been exported to England and America, and found a place in the British and New-York museums. Before the harbor of Citium was filled up, this mound must have stood very near the sea, and the epithet of Paralia, or protectrix of the sea shore, was thus a very appropriate one.

It was on this mound that Gen. Cesnola began his first explorations, not knowing that the work thus commenced was to expand into very serious undertakings and to extend over every part of the island. But little suffices to awaken interest in a mind where the genius for investigation is strong, and, in spite of the manner in which his life had hitherto been spent, it would appear that the General was a born explorer. After a few experiments in the vicinity of Larnaca, he visited the ancient sites of Amathus and Paphos, and other localities in the neighborhood, forming, meanwhile, one plan after another, by means of which he might be enabled to thoroughly investigate the marvelous ruins that surrounded him on every side. Driven by the extreme heat of Summer to take refuge near the comparatively breezy village of Dali, built on the western bank of the ancient River Pedeus, he immediately began to survey the fields in every direction, and soon convinced himself that an extensive necropolis lay to the south and west, probably the ancient burying-ground of the City of Idalium, the tombs of which had never before been disturbed. The next step was to lease the ground beneath which the ruins lay, and to obtain from the Turkish Government the necessary firman authorizing the right of archæological research. By the end of the Summer the indefatigable General had opened several hundred tombs, all of which were, in his opinion, built by the Phœnicians. Later, pursuing his investigations in a different part of the fields, he came upon others clearly belonging to the Græco-Roman period. In the former were vases of every variety of form, ornamented with concentric circles and various geometric designs. The latter yielded a richer harvest. The Greeks had left no store of earthenware vases, but glass objects of beautiful iridescence, the result of their decay. Many were in the form of amphoræ, lecythi, plates, bowls, rings, bracelets, armlets, &c. There were also a few gold ornaments, such as ear-rings and leaves of gold, which had served as mortuary diadems. In a few instances fragments of these were found still adhering to the broken skulls.

From Dali, Gen. Cesnola next transferred his operations to Athieno, the ancient Golgoi, mentioned by Pliny among the 15 important towns of Cyprus. By this time, however, so much attention had been attracted by his investigation, and so much trouble had arisen from the claims put forward by the Turkish authorities to objects discovered, that our explorer was obliged to take active measures to prevent the loss of his hard-won treasures. Two important steps were therefore taken. The first was the purchase of the ground in which the explorations were already begun, and the second, the prohibition of all further excavations by unauthorized persons. These two things successfully accomplished, the way was clear for a thorough investigation of the marvelous tombs and temples of Golgoi, in which were found an almost inexhaustible number of sculptures, bas-reliefs, and human figures, together with curious objects illustrating Assyrian, Egyptian, and Grecian art.

Passing by Paphos, Amathus, and other cities of less importance, about which Gen. Cesnola has given us interesting information, we come to Curium, from whence were obtained the most wonderful and curious treasures of his whole collection. This ancient city, originally the settlement of an Argive colony, was situated on the south-west coast of the island, on the summit of a rocky elevation, some 300 feet above the level of the sea. Not only did the builders of Curium honeycomb with tombs the base of the rock, the circular and inner side of the wall surrounding the city, but they also cut their large sepulchres, consisting of two or more chambers, in the slope of the neighboring hills—wherever, in fact, they found solid rock. Even the plain below, extending westward as far as the sea-shore, was not spared. These tombs in the plain, which were the only ones that had not been opened previous to his investigations, were, however, the points toward which Gen. Cesnola first directed his attention. Many of them lie at a distance of 40 feet below the surface, so that their exploration is attended with no little difficulty; others, however, are only from seven to ten feet below. The following paragraph refers to the opening of one of these tombs of the plain.

"None of them had been previously disturbed; their doors were as hermetically closed as when the last body had been deposited. Unfortunately, the roofs of most had fallen in, and the interiors were filled with fragments of rock and earth; for this reason few objects were got out intact. In the tombs where the roofs were thicker and had not fallen in, the earth had sifted in to the height of several feet, but it was not very difficult to remove. The objects found in them were precisely in the position in which they had been originally placed. In no case were there less than two bodies. The stone slab having been removed from the entrance of one of the tombs, the first objects found were two earthenware lamps, coarsely and curiously made, lying in the door-way. Inside stood four amphoræ of a peculiar shape, upon one of which were traces of Phœnician letters inscribed with black paint; two of these were on each side of the door-way, and all were in an upright position. Further to the left, where some bones marked the spot on which the corpse had lain, was a plain gold ring, in the shape of a modern wedding-ring, and two silver bracelets, finishing at the extremities with asp's heads; also two silver ear-rings, much oxidized, and a bronze mirror with a short handle. On the right-hand side were a bronze cup, almost destroyed by oxidization, and some earthenware vases, with the same kind of ornament as those found at Idalium—namely, concentric circles, zigzag lines, and checkers, but upon a red-colored ground. From the objects found in this tomb, it is evident that it had contained two bodies—a man on the right and a woman (probably his wife) on the left. The same peculiarity I remarked here, as I had also in some tombs at Idalium and at Ormidia, that while the arm of the skeleton was placed across the breast, the hand resting in a dish at the side of the head."

From the tombs, Gen. Cesnola next began to be curious concerning the hundreds of mounds, large and small, standing near what must have been the centre of the ancient city. The larger ones he concluded must indicate the ruins of some important temple. The work of exploration was soon begun, and this time the rewards of his labor surpassed the wildest flights of expectation. Patient digging disclosed a rock-hewn gallery, leading to a series of chambers which proved to be the treasure-vaults of some imposing structure, either temple or palace. Here were discovered in vast numbers objects of gold, silver, alabaster, and bronze, the work of artisans dead more than 25 centuries ago, not a few specimens, but literally hundreds of ear and finger rings, bracelets, amulets, and ornaments in vast variety, gold and silver cups, silver pitchers, bronze candelabra and statuettes, and masses of silver so corroded that the original forms cannot be recognized.

The public works of Curium appear to have rivaled in importance its temples and tombs. While exploring the ruins of the great city, Gen. Cesnola's attention was constantly attracted by dark narrow pits, so hidden by bushes that they constantly threatened destruction to life and limb. After puzzling over their use for some time, he determined that they must be cisterns. The next question was how they could have been supplied, the annual fall of rain in Cyprus being far too slight to fill such huge reservoirs. This suggested the idea of an aqueduct. At first there seemed insuperable objections of such a structure, but after a time traces of one were discovered. The details of the search are thus given by Gen. Cesnola:

"I could find no traces of an aqueduct in the city, but searching outside the walls, a few yards west of the Hippodrome, I found the remains of an ancient aqueduct appearing scarcely two feet above the ground. Excavating southward in a direct line with the city, I met with its continuation within the walls. This aqueduct was built in a very economical manner. The rock, wherever found at the desired elevation, was hollowed 7 inches deep and 11 inches wide, so as to allow the passage of a certain volume of water; and when the rock was wanting, a few blocks of stone were sunk, scooped out, and connected with the others; thus the aqueduct was continued for miles with little expense, and fully answered the purpose for which it was built. It will be seen also that we have here a characteristic example of the way in which the Greeks adapted their system of water conduits to the physical formation of the districts, cutting tunnels and canals rather than bridging over valleys, as did the Romans. It is in consequence of this that so few remains of ancient Greek aqueducts are now known. The Greeks seem to have followed the analogy of nature, in which, in their own country, they saw the water collected on the hills, passing for miles along subterranean courses, and issuing fresh and cool at the coast. In excluring it beyond the Hippodrome, the ground being level, the conduit can yet be seen just above the surface for an uninterrupted distance of 210 yards; then it disappears."

As mentioned in the beginning of this article, the object of Gen. Cesnola's volume is to give an accurate description of the various articles in his collection, explaining at the same time the exact localities in Cyprus from which they were obtained. In this work he is, of course, greatly assisted by the illustrations in which the book abounds. Page after page is filled with fine engravings of statues, vases, engraved gems, and jewelry of all descriptions. After this, in order to make the information given yet more complete, the appendices contain chapters on the "Treasures of Curium," the "Pottery of Cyprus," and on "Greek, Cypriote and Phœnician Inscriptions," contributed by such learned scholars as C. W. King, M. A., and A. S. Murray. In conclusion, a complete catalogue of "The Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities," by John Taylor Johnston, is added. In this arrangement an immense amount of ground is covered, in the way of erudite information addressed to antiquarian scholars, and yet the value of the book to the ordinary reader is by no means impaired. The simplest lover of literature will find entertainment in Gen. Cesnola's description of his long sojourn in Cyprus, and the anecdotes and incidents of domestic life with which the story of his explorations is interwoven. Mrs. Cesnola does not, like Mrs. Schliemann, appear to have taken an active part in her husband's labors, but she was always on the spot when the work was going on, and we fancy we trace the hand of the educated American lady in the graceful periods, which would be most astonishing if they came from the unassisted pen of the Italian General, who opens his volume by pleading ignorance of our language. Gen. Cesnola's book possesses more than sufficient interest to win popularity upon its own merits; but even were it less valuable than it is, the American public would not fail to offer an appreciative welcome to the literary work of a man who has adopted our country, fought our battles, and given us a "collection of antiquities" rivaling any in the museums of the Old World.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*"Hanged by the Neck Until You be Dead;" or, Why the Death Sentence Should be Abolished*, is a small volume written by a member of the New-York Bar, and published by W. C. Wilton, of Brooklyn.

—Roberts Brothers have issued a pretty little volume of verses composed by Louise Chandler Moulton. Mrs. Moulton's style is ornate and musical, and her numbers have nothing harsh. Eight sonnets close the list.

—New-York State people will be interested in a thick octavo, published at Utica by Curtiss & Childs. It is a local history of Utica from the earliest settlement to the year 1825, the opening of the Erie Canal, and contains sketches of its inhabitants and institutions. The title is *The Pioneers of Utica*, and the author M. M. Bagg, M. D. A number of fine steel portraits enliven the volume.

—A book of adventure in the early days of the settlement of New-England has been written by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, and published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston. His account is called *Good Old Times; or, Grandfather's Struggles for a Homestead*, and claims to give the actual names of settlers and the events that ocurred at the time of settlement. It is needless to say that the Indian fights are numerous and lively.

—Comic poetry that is not vulgar is rare enough anywhere, but especially in America. Charles F. Adams appears to fill the demand for that article with some success. He delights in the broken English of our German fellow-citizens, and comes much closer to his original than "Hans Breitmann." Lee & Shepard have published his verses under the title of *Leedle Yaccob Strauss, and Other Poems*. The book is illustrated by "Boz." (Mr. J. Sweeney.)

—Dr. McCosh, the [redacted] President of Princeton College, has printed his report to the Board of Trustees of the College of New-Jersey. His direct point of interest is the improvement instituted in the division of labor among the instructors. The Freshman Class is no longer left to the care of tutors, but has its full complement of Professors, Prizes and Fellowships and Post-graduate Courses, are other matters of importance to which he calls the attention of parents, students, and Alumni.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Fret Sawing for Pleasure and Profit.* New-York: H. T. Williams. Paper.

—*Poems.* By Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878.

—*My Cook in Print.* Fifty Tried Receipts. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Paper.

—*The Matchless Mystery and Other Sermons.* By Charles H. Spurgeon. Tenth Series. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1878.

—*From Egypt to Japan.* By Henry M. Field, D. D. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 8vo., cloth, 424 pages.

—*Household Hints and Recipes.* By Henry T. Williams and "Daisy Eyebright." Part I. New-York: H. T. Williams. 1877.

—*Darwin; or God in Nature.* By Robert McK. Ormsby. Second edition. New-York: Masonic Publishing Company. 1878.

—*Wanderings in Four Continents.* With Numerous Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 306 pages.

—*Bound in Honor; or, A Harvest of Wild Oats.* By J. T. Trowbridge. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*The Silver Country; or, The Great South-west.* By Alexander D. Anderson. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Large, 12mo, linen, 221 pages.

—*The Queen of Pictures. Books for Boys and Girls.* New-York: The American News Company. Crown, 8vo. extra cloth, chromatic picture, 160 pages.

—*The American Girl of the Period. Her Ways and Views.* By Garry Gaines. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. Linen, 12mo., 158 pages.

—*Deucalion. Collected Studies of the Lapse of Waves and Life of Stones.* By John Ruskin, LL. D. Parts III. and IV. 12mo, cloth. Pages 83 to 168.

—*Roman Antiquities.* By A. S. Wilkins, M. A. "History Primers." Edited by J. R. Green. With illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*Ireland: As She Is, As She Has Been, and As She Ought to Be.* By James J. Clancy. New-York: Thomas Kelly. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 331 pages.

—*There She Blows! or, The Log of The Arethusa.* By Capt. W. H. Macy, of Nantucket. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*Bryant's Common School Book-keeping in Single and Double Entry.* By J. C. Bryant, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y. Published by the author. Boards, 128 pages.

—*"Hanged by the Neck Until You be Dead;" or, Why the Death Sentence Should be Abolished.* By a Member of the New-York Bar. Brooklyn, N. Y.: W. C. Wilton.

—*The Table of Plenty.* A Collection of Scripture "Alls." Compiled by E. R. Hyde. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877. Cut sheets, tied, 100 pages.

—*Beautiful Homes; or Hints in House Furnishing.* By H. T. Williams and Mrs. C. S. Jones. New-York: H. T. Williams. 1878. Linen, 12mo, 314 pages.

—*Great American Sculptures.* By William J. Clark, Jr. With 12 Steel Engravings. Philadelphia: Gebbie & Barrie. 1878. Folio, cloth, 144 pages, tinted paper.

—*Dictionary of Americanisms.* By John Russell Bartlett. Fourth edition greatly improved and enlarged. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 813 pages.

—*Isles of the Sea; or, Young America Homeward Bound.* "Young America Abroad Series." By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*Gems of the Centennial Exhibition.* Illustrated descriptions of objects of an artistic character. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 4to, extra linen, 164 pages, tinted paper, gilt edges.

—*Complete Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical.* By William G. Peck, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor in Columbia College. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1877.

—*Persons, Places, and Things; a Series of Stories of Adventure, &c.* By Popular Writers. With over 200 Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 280 pages.

—*Lightning Flashes and Electric Dashes. A Volume of Choice Telegraphic Literature.* Compiled by W. J. Johnston, editor of *The Operator*. Profusely illustrated. New-York: W. J. Johnston. 1877.

—*The Highways and Byways of American Travel.* By Edward Strahan, Sidney Lanier, E. A. Pollard, and others. Profusely illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. 8vo, cloth 163 pages.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 W. U. R.	1000	105	100 C., C., C. & I.		33¼
1,000 W. U. C.	1000	106	100 do.		33
10,000 Mich. C. 7s	1065	78	100 do.		33½
3,000 Mil. & St. P., 7 gold		99⅜	100 do.		34
			200 do.		34⅛
700 West. Union		77⅜	100 Can. of N. J.		13⅜
400 do.		77⅜	100 St. Paul		35⅝
600 do.		77⅝	200 do.		36
400 Erie Rail.	bS.	9¼	100 St. Paul pf.	bS.	72
30 Ill. Cen.		73	200 D., L. & W.		51⅜
100 do.		73⅛	300 do.		51⅝
200 Lake Shore		60⅝	400 do.		51⅜
1200 do.		60⅛	15 St. L., K. C. & N.		4⅞
900 do.	aS.	60⅛	100 Morris & Es.		74⅛
100 do.		60⅝	100 do.		75
100 do.	bS.	60⅜	200 do.		74⅛
100 Pittsburg		78	100 C. & Mis.		8⅝
500 North-west.		34⅞	100 Kan. & Tex.	b60.	3⅛
100 North-west. pf.	c.	56½	150 do.		3
200 do.	x.d.	62⅜	100 do.	b60.	3
20 do.		62½	550 do.		3
100 do.		62⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.		3½
300 do.		62⅜	100 do.		3

MONDAY, Dec. 17—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows the amount of reserve now held above legal requirements to be $8,155,600, a decrease for the week of $90,025. The specie increased $571,800 and the circulation $468,400, while there has been a decrease of $1,074,200 in loans, $915,800 in legal tenders, and $1,015,900 in deposits.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 16, 1876.	Gain.
Loans	$238,578,200	$237,504,000	$254,147,200	
Specie	18,995,000	19,566,800	26,947,200	
Legal ten.	38,478,700	37,562,900	36,532,400	
Net dep's.	196,912,300	195,996,400	206,524,500	
Circul'n	18,208,300	18,676,700	15,121,100	
Total res.	$57,473,700	$57,129,700		Dec. $344,000
Resv. required agt. deposits.	49,228,075	48,974,100		
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	8,245,625	8,155,600		Dec. $90,025

The Money market was easy throughout the week, and the bulk of business on call loans was transacted at 5@6 ₱ cent. There is no change to record in the state of the discount market, the rates for prime mercantile paper having ruled at 5 to 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for United States bonds at London early in the week; but, on the receipt of intelligence from this side that the Silver bill would probably have a two-thirds majority in the Senate, our securities weakened considerably, the new 4½s declining 1⅜ ₱ cent., new 5s, 7s; 10-40s, 1⅝, and 1867s, ⅜ ₱ cent. from the highest point of the week. On the subsequent announcement that the Senate would postpone further consideration of the bill till after the holiday recess, a firmer feeling was manifested, and there was a recovery in prices of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., the latter in the 4½s. At the close 10-40s were again weak, and sold down to 108¼, with the last sales of the other issues at 104⅜ for new 4½s, 105¾ for 1867s, and 106½ for new 5s. American railway shares were strong and closed at about the highest figures. British Consols were generally firm, notwithstanding the sensational rumors that the recent Russian successes might possibly result in involving England in war. The Bank of England gained £312,000 bullion during the week ending Wednesday, and its proportion of reserve to liabilities was 47⅞, against 47 7-16 ₱ cent. a week previous. The Directors made no change in the bank rate of discount, which continues 4 ₱ cent. The rate for three months' bills in the open market at London was down to 3½ ₱ cent., on Monday, but was subsequently advanced to 3⅝@3¾ ₱ cent. Bar silver declined on heavy sales of India bills. At Paris Rentes declined early in the week on fears of approaching political troubles; but, on the adoption of a conciliation policy by President MacMahon, these securities recovered and became strong. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in its specie amounting to 9,100,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market opened firm, and subsequently became strong, the leading drawers having advanced their nominal asking rates to $4 82½ for 60-day and $4 86 for demand bills, the rise being based on the weakness of our bonds at London. On their improvement toward the close, however, the market became exceedingly dull, with little or no demand for bills, and, though the asking rates were not reduced, actual business was done at large concessions.

The Gold market also became strong on the the threatened passage of the Silver bill in the Senate, and the price rose to 103⅜; but the premium declined again on the postponement of the consideration of the bill and sales were made at the close at 102⅝, the lowest figure for the week. Gold loans were made at flat to 6 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing.

Government bonds, which opened strong, fell off in sympathy with the decline in the London market, and afterward partially recovered. The fluctuations here were less violent than on the other side. Currency 6s were called last week by the years in which they mature. Railroad bonds were active and irregular, but prices generally had an upward tendency. State bonds were quiet and firm as a rule, but lower for the Tennessee and Louisiana issues.

The stock speculation throughout the week, though irregular, was characterized by a strong undertone and prices generally were well maintained, despite the strenuous and persistent efforts of the bears to depress prices. Lake Shore was most prominent in the dealings, and toward the close developed marked strength, having been freely purchased on the belief, which is doubtless well founded, that, following the close of negotiations, the earnings of the road will largely increase. The stocks of the Western railroad companies were very firmly held, and their prices advanced. The traffic on the roads, which had been recently retarded by the unseasonable weather, is again assuming immense proportions, as evidenced by the receipts of grain at the lake ports. Western Union was well supported. As might have been expected, the inevitable announcement of the organization of an opposition company has made its appearance, but, apparently, holders of Western Union stock are not to be frightened, and obstinately refuse to listen to the representations of those who, of course with particularly disinterested motives, seek to induce them to part with their property. The so-called opposition company thus far exists only on paper, is without wires or patents, and, consequently, while being somewhat of a bugbear to the timid, is not calculated to create any serious apprehension in the minds of sensible people. The coal stocks were very erratic, but closed strong, owing to the prevailing impression that the negotiations now pending between the representatives of the coal companies will result in a harmonious agreement. The general market was dull at the close, but evinced a strong upward tendency.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec 16, 1876.
American Gold	103⅜	102⅝	107⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	107⅜	106⅝	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109⅜	106⅛	115⅝
New-York Central	107⅛	106⅜	*104⅞
Rock Island	101¾	100¼	100½
Pacific Mail	21⅝	21	24⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅜	34⅝	20¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	72¼	70	53
Lake Shore	60⅞	58	59⅝
Chicago & North-western	35⅜	33⅝	35¼
Chicago & North-west. pf.	66⅜	64⅜	56¼
Western Union	78⅜	76¼	72½
Union Pacific	67⅜	67⅜	60¼
Del., Lack. & Western	51⅞	48⅜	70½
New-Jersey Central	14¼	12½	34⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	52⅜	48½	69⅜
Morris & Essex	75	73½	90½
Panama	125	125	128
Erie	9⅝	7⅞	10
Ohio & Mississippi	9	8⅜	5¼
Harlem	146¼	145	*136
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¼	11¼	13
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	27	24¼	26¼
Michigan Central	57⅜	54½	46
Illinois Central	73¼	72	67⅜

*Ex dividend Dec. 16.
†Ex dividend 1877.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—DEC. 15.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	107⅛	107⅜	105⅜	*105⅝
Harlem	...	...	145	147
Erie	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼
Erie preferred	...	...	20½	22
Lake Shore	60⅞	59½	60⅜	60⅞
Wabash	14	13⅜	14	14¼
North-western	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	35
North-western pref.	66⅜	66⅛	62⅜	*62⅞
Rock Island	101¾	101¼	101½

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Fazio, the Italian Wife—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE—Oxygen—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Reine Indigo. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Colored Baby Show, Circus, and Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Middle Atlantic States, warmer southerly shifting to cooler northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or rising barometer.

As was to have been expected, rumors of all sorts regarding the prospects and probable terms of peace are afloat in Europe. On the one hand, we are told that the English Ambassador at Constantinople denies that he has sounded the Porte with reference to the conditions that Turkey will accept, and, on the other, that it was at England's insistence that the recent circular was issued. Italy has responded in a most friendly manner to the circular, while a large meeting of Hungarians has urged the Imperial Government to resist with force, if necessary, the aggressions of Russia. Meantime, the victorious Government, is reported to have intimated to Turkey that direct negotiations will be more likely to result well for the defeated power than any outside intervention. It is certainly not unreasonable to suppose, however, that as Russia could not have gone as far as she has, could not, indeed, have stirred a step in her recent pathway, without a clear understanding with Austria-Hungary and with Germany, she will now listen respectfully to what these two powers, at least, have to suggest. Nor is it unlikely that long since the present eventuality has been considered and practically provided for by the three Emperors. As for England, there is none of the great nations interested in the Eastern question that has talked more or been more talked about; but there is none whose policy is more undefined and apparently without influence.

If Mr. Sherman's views in regard to the New-York Custom-house appointments are as reported, he ought to have very little difficulty in carrying them out. If he believes Mr. Arthur to be an excellent officer, that gentleman can no doubt carry out any reasonable changes proposed in the management of the Custom-house. If the Secretary believes Mr. Cornell to be an inefficient officer, he ought to be able to make the justness of that view sufficiently clear to induce or compel the Senate to make a change in the office. As to the vague talk about its being necessary to have new men to carry out the "new policy" of the President and Secretary, the soundness of that proposition depends altogether on what the new policy is—a matter on which, so far as the public can judge, no one is more at sea than the President and Secretary themselves. A little common sense would go a great way toward resolving all the real difficulties in connection with this matter.

M. Emile de Girardin was yesterday elected to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Thiers' former constituency of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, and the election supplies the chamber with a worthy successor to the dead statesman. The Republican nomination was contested, though not very earnestly, by M. De Remusat, but was accorded with much enthusiasm to M. De Girardin. The latter has had great legislative experience, but is chiefly celebrated as a journalist, and during the recent electoral campaign has been the most effective supporter of the Republican cause in the Paris press. More cautious and reserved than most of his associates, he has, nevertheless, brought to the contest profound sincerity and a breadth and force of reasoning which were of great value in establishing the Republican Party in the confidence of the more moderate portion of the French nation. After the elections of the 14th of October, M. De Girardin's attitude was particularly remarkable for its combination of firmness and boldness with prudence, and his vigorous assaults upon the false pretensions of the Marshal and his advisers were marvels of eloquence and wit. He will be a strong supporter of the best ideal of constitutional Government.

Readers who are interested in the theological opinions, or lack of opinions, of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will find in the abstract of his yesterday's sermon some food for reflection. Mr. Beecher is a distinguished clergyman, a preacher, and, presumably, a student of many years' experience; he is, also, a lecturer in one of our most noted universities on the theory and practice of preaching, and the fruits of his thought on the most momentous questions of religious doctrine ought to have clearness, consistency, and completeness. But the confusion that prevails in his mind with reference to points hitherto justly considered cardinal is only too obvious. It is, doubtless, a sign of the times that in regard to the Trinity, the future life, the attributes of the Divine Being, and the consequences of belief or disbelief, the brain of the most popular preacher in America should be in a condition—we say it with all respect—of turmoil; but it cannot be called an encouraging sign.

According to our Washington dispatches, the composition of the Senate committee on the Texas troubles, by the selection of Mr. Conkling's warmest supporters, was, as we ventured to hope, the result of an accident. The Vice-President explains that the committee was made up in accordance with the parliamentary rule which requires a special committee to be composed of representatives of the standing committees most directly interested in the subject matter. In this case these committees were those of Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, and (of course) Commerce, and to the Senators selected from these was added Senator Maxey, of Texas. This explanation must be accepted as complete, and ought to be satisfactory to all parties concerned. No one can now be permitted to doubt that the new committee will work in entire harmony with the State Department, and that the unseemly spectacle of a Senator using his personal friendships in an effort to disconcert and embarrass an important department of the Government need not be anticipated. It begins to appear—what with the Gordon-Conkling and Blaine-Conkling reconciliations and this latest explanation—as if the degree of general loveliness prevailing at Washington was almost painfully intense.

THE LATEST PHASE OF CORPORATE MISMANAGEMENT.

With the fraud and mismanagement which have brought life insurance into disrepute and entailed insolvency and disgrace upon uncounted savings banks, the public are unfortunately too familiar. The third class of fiduciary institutions known as trust companies are now subjected to suspicion by the collapse of the National Company, and the ugly though apparently accurate reports which are in circulation with reference to its recent management and the means employed to conceal its real condition.

Twelve months ago the National Trust Company, in the official statement transmitted to the Banking Department at Albany, represented itself to be in a flourishing condition. Its subscribed capital of a million was stated to be intact, and it was reported to possess a surplus fund, above all liabilities, of $149,935. The exhibit was nevertheless not entirely satisfactory to those who judge of trust companies by the high standard which the record of the United States Company has established. In the first place, the total absence of what in official phraseology are recognized as "court deposits," and the disproportionately small amount of "trust deposits," indicated want of faith either in the financial strength of the institution or in the soundness of its management on the part of those bound by their positions to scan the relative excellence of both. In the next place, the "demand deposits" were unduly large, having amounted—speaking roundly—to three-fourths of the entire reported assets, or nearly as much as the total held by the United States Company with six times the amount of the National's assets. These evidences of weakness, however, were passed unchallenged. The pretense of a surplus fund satisfied the department, and lulled the public into a sense of security which, as we now find, the facts did not justify. Instead of being the prosperous concern which the statements of the managers have depicted, it is unable to meet its current obligations. The confiding depositors who imagined that they had but to ask for their money now find that the exaction of ten days' notice was little better than a trick, entailing upon them cruel disappointment. Not only is the alleged surplus fund a myth, but of the million capital which was described as unimpaired, at least $700,000 have been in one way or another lost.

Exactly how this large sum has been got rid of, we are as yet unable to tell. Theoretically, a trust company is exposed to little or no liability to heavy losses. Its proper functions are as far as possible removed from commercial or speculative risks. It has been represented as bearing the same relation toward people of means as savings banks are supposed to bear toward the poor. In truth, however, the trust company is much more than a savings bank, and the sole legitimate purpose of its subscribed capital is to guarantee the safety and integrity of its transactions. The preservation of this guarantee fund is assured by the terms of the law under which the company conducts its business. Thus, in the case of the National, had the terms of its charter been complied with, the capital would have been intact at this moment. Its investment in the securities enumerated as available would have obviated the present condition of things. The stocks and bonds of embarrassed railroads are a sorry substitute for Government bonds, and the large amounts locked up in these inferior securities—securities unsalable at any price, or only at a great sacrifice—suggest queries which impugn the honesty quite as much as the sagacity of the managing officials of the National. Mr. Best's detailed report should throw light upon some of these questions. What these depreciated securities cost the company and at what valuation they have been rated in its books; how and under what circumstances they were acquired, and what connection, if any, exists between the officials who negotiated their purchase and the sellers or the railroad companies themselves;—these are questions that must be answered before the unfortunate depositors and the public determine in their own minds whether careless and foolish management merely, or positive fraud, occasioned the bankruptcy of the National. The connection which is understood to exist between certain persons now or lately identified with the management of the National and the affairs of the Popular Life Insurance swindle, will not be likely to weaken the force of the demand for a more searching scrutiny upon these points than has yet taken place. It is not more true that "birds of a feather flock together" than that the presence in the National Trust Company of persons associated with so transparent a fraud as the Popular Company suggests suspicions which the respectability of many of the names in the National's list would otherwise forbid.

Nor can the Banking Department wholly escape censure for the remissness which enabled the National Company to hide its condition. It is not enough to say that as soon as outside rumors prejudicial to the credit of the company were heard, the department instituted an investigation. An intelligent conception of its duty would impel the department to verify the returns submitted to it, without waiting for evidence of popular distrust. Its dilatoriness in regard to savings banks has been sufficiently condemned by events. The peculiarities of trust companies—the larger amounts intrusted to them, the varied character of their business, and the temptation to depart from the strict line of prudence which excessive competition creates—would warrant closer and more frequent examination than is deemed applicable even to banks of issue. Including the National, there are but ten trust companies in the State, with an aggregate of assets which at the date of the last returns was not less than sixty-eight millions. As regards the National, we now know that the statement was false, not to say fraudulent. The latter is the only word applicable to a statement which included among its assets a large amount of forged railroad bonds, long ago driven out of Wall-street. Negligence may account for the acceptance of insufficient security for money loaned on mortgage. Speculative affinities may explain investments in depreciated railroad securities, despite their prohibition by the charter. But the return as assets at par of bonds known to be forged and valueless is not compatible with common honesty. Had the Banking Department done its duty, the discovery would not have been delayed till now.

The stereotyped professions of surprise and indignation to which some of the National's Trustees have given utterance will not save them from pecuniary liability or from the censure which the public will pass upon all connected with the management. Ignorance of the law is not allowed to excuse its violation, and the high standing of some of the names associated with the National only adds to the wonder that their inattention to duty should have rendered possible the unlawful practices which Mr. Best's preliminary report has disclosed. As for the active managers, we cannot doubt that the question of their guilt or innocence will be relegated to a criminal court.

INVESTIGATION RUN MAD.

The Democrats have always promised that when they got into power they would make a dreadful exposure of what they call "the rottenness of this Government." They have a lively recollection of the panic created in their party when the Republicans came into the possession of the National Administration in 1861. There has been nothing since that date that could compare with the revelations of the enormous thefts of John B. Floyd, the frauds of Jacob Thompson, and the corruption and treason of Buchanan's administration generaly, as exhibited by the special committees and commissions of the Thirty-seventh Congress. And, although the Democracy have had full swing in the House of Representatives for one whole Congress, they are yet unable to account for the failure to unearth as prodigious frauds as those perpetrated by the last Democratic Secretary of War and the last Democratic Secretary of the Interior. During the Winter of 1875 and the Spring of 1876, while the Democrats were accumulating Chinese ammunition for their next Presidential campaign, investigations were pushed to the utmost limit of decency. There were investigations in every department, besides other investigations of special subjects and matters, such as the Washington Real Estate pool, the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the District of Columbia Lunatic Asylum, &c. In fact, a list of the matters investigated would occupy more space than a list of the laws enacted by that Congress. And, after all, the smelling committees failed to find anything of great importance. It never seemed to occur to them that there might be nothing to find.

Mr. Glover, of Missouri, was one of the most ardent of the trail-hunters in that Congress. It was he who made himself a laughing-stock by his childish treatment of the case of Hallet Kilbourn, the contumacious witness in the investigation of the Washington Real Estate pool. Although Charles A. Eldredge, Democratic ex-Congressman from Wisconsin, was ready and anxious to give the information required of Kilbourn, Glover would not have it, and when the recusant witness had been sent to prison for contumacy, Glover rushed before the House, his hair on end and his eyes dilate, to charge that Kilbourn had terrapin, Bermuda potatoes, and other edible luxuries conveyed to him daily in a hack, in defiance of the Congress of the United States. The torrent of ridicule which overwhelmed Glover and his incendiary indictment of the luxurious Kilbourn, silenced that excitable son of Missouri for the remainder of the session. But he has broken out afresh. He desires to cast another drag-net over the country. Not satisfied with the meagre haul which was made by the last Congress, he began last November preparations for a general grand inquest. Having drawn up a resolution to authorize the various standing committees of the House to make investigations into the branches of service over which each had any jurisdiction, Mr. Glover had this referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Wood, Chairman of that committee, reported back the resolution last Friday "as amended." The resolution simply ordered that certain specified committees be instructed to inquire into any "errors, frauds, or abuses" in the several branches of the public service, have power to sit during the recess, send for persons and papers, &c. The committees named were as follows: Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Office and Post Roads, Public Lands, Public Buildings and Grounds, Claims, War Claims, Expenditures in the State Department, War Department, Navy Department, Post Office Department, Interior Department, Department of Justice, and on Public Buildings; and, to crown all, the Committee on Public Expenditures was also instructed to make an inquest for aforesaid abuses, errors, and frauds.

Usually, a committee may conduct any investigation which the good of the public service may require, without extraordinary powers being granted. When a special occasion arises, the particular need for extraordinary authority is made known, as in the case of Secretary Belknap. But in this case there is no special purpose referred to, nor even a single committee mentioned as needing the extraordinary and unusual right to summon witnesses, demand persons and papers, and to exercise the functions of a judicial tribunal. It is a monstrous perversion of power, which should, at one fell swoop, by the passage of a simple resolution, give eighteen standing committees of the House a roving commission to investigate everybody and everything without so much as specifying what they are to investigate or why they are to investigate. Just before a long recess it was sought to give these eighteen committees authority to go all over the United States, compelling the attendance of witnesses, the production of papers, and the testimony of private citizens, under severe penalties. Fortunately for the country, this outrageous scheme was defeated, and the resolution went over until Jan. 10, when Mr. Wood, as he declares, will force it day after day, week after week, and month after month. There can be no possible objection to inquiries and inquests by committees of Congress. Each committee has power to make inquiry, and the House can enforce those powers. But to send out all the committees, with extraordinary powers of seizure, on a general search-warrant, is an outrage which should not be permitted.

WHITTIER'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day the poet Whittier enters upon his seventieth year. A New-England man, self-made, always modest, never obtruding himself upon public attention, ripening into a poet as the blossoms ripen into the mellow fruit of Autumn, and gradually acquiring a national reputation as the maker of our best lyric poems and ballads, and in other days as the poetical leader of the anti-slavery movement, he stands before the country to-day as a man whose life knows no stain, and as a singer of singular sweetness of utterance and wonderful purity of soul. He grew up among the hills of New-Hampshire as a farmer's boy. Dartmouth College had not the opportunity of adding culture to his rustic training, and he is indebted to nobody but himself for what he is to-day. He recently wrote to a friend: "I have given the public the best I had to give, and the measure of favor with which it has been received has been a constant surprise to me." Robert Burns taught him that what the one could do for the Highlands and rural homes of Scotland the other could do for the somewhat similar life of New-England, and, though all our best poets have had their training in New-England, and most of them have always lived there, there is no one who surpasses Whittier in descriptions of its scenery, in delineations of its homely occupations, and in the power to throw lyric fire into the story of its thrilling deeds.

But what first gave inspiration to the Quaker poet of Amesbury was not the rural life which he has invested with the mellow beauty of his verse, but the stern necessity of a great political movement. What Garrison, his lifelong friend, did with the newspaper, Whittier did with his "Voices of Freedom" for that movement. Too modest for the platform, and never able to make political speeches, his articles on anti-slavery topics were tucked into every paper which would print them, but the people who learned his songs were fired to an enthusiasm beyond what newspaper leaders could give, and no nation has had a poet whose heart glowed with purer patriotism, or who put more meaning into his burning words. It is this higher purpose than merely literary excellence, the "desire," as he says, "that whatever influence my writing may exert should be found on the side of morality, freedom, and Christian charity," which, apart from his real power as a poet, made his anti-slavery poems and "Songs of Labor" so popular; and this same high tone pervades his later as well as his earlier poems. Longfellow is more learned, Bryant is more chastened and classic, Lowell is more thoroughly inimitable—at once the Yankee and the scholar—but Whittier is superior in moral purpose, and speaks the lines which men cannot forget, because they embrace the highest duties of life and set forth rights which belong equally to all.

This higher purpose is thoroughly characteristic of the man. It shows itself in his strictly rural poems not less than in his religious verses. The singer never sings, as Byron did in "Don Juan," simply for the sake of singing. Even his ballads, which only describe some thrilling incident in Colonial history, never fail to teach a useful lesson. The man always shines through his work. Nor is his particular creed made to give color to his writings. He uses the language of all creeds, and expresses the underlying thoughts which are the common religious experience of men. At times, indeed, he rises into the regions of mystical thought, and expresses himself like a rapt seer of the fourteenth century, Tauler or Thomas à Kempis, but for the most part he expresses the inner beauty of religious thought, which many can see or feel, but few can put into words. It is only when you look over his collected writings and see how unpretending they are, how they have always been the outcome of his mental or spiritual life, how little he is indebted to old world traditions for what men love in them, how they are the truthful utterance of a transparent soul, that you find how much Whittier has done. And when one sums up the poems which are most distinctly American, which have invested native objects with most interest, you find that Whittier comes in for no small share of the poems that are a part of the nation's best literature, and have struck down into current life and thought.

Whittier enters upon the period of what we are taught is gratuitous life, with a fame which all men may well covet for themselves, and with a voluntary reverence from thousands of readers, which is the only return they can make for what he has done for them. We only express what is felt from Maine to California when we trust that age, which has already dealt gently with him, may still be gentle, and that his ripened thoughts may come for many years to those who have learned to feel that he is one of our truest poets, and still always the man before the poet.

A NEBRASKA TRAGEDY.

Hackberry Precinct is a town in Nebraska. It is not a very large town, and the inhabitants are rarely visited by the traveling lecturer, the circus, or any other amusement of that sort. They are thrown on their own resources for amusement, and their principal recreations are social parties and little "difficulties" at the leading "saloons." Not very long ago Hackberry Precinct determined to indulge in a ball, to which all the citizens of the place without distinction of sex or rank should be invited. The largest available house was rented for the occasion; a superb band of music, consisting of a colored man with a violin, was employed, and a magnificent supper, of which sandwiches and hot whisky were the leading features, was provided. Preparations on so grand a scale had never before been made for any Hackberry Precinct ball, and it was expected that the affair would prove a magnificent success.

It so happened that sixteen of the youngest and most popular matrons of the town were in the possession of babies under thirteen months of age. These ladies were extremely anxious to attend the ball, but inasmuch as bottles—except of the variety adapted exclusively for the use of mature citizens—were not to be had in Hackberry at any price, there was a practical difficulty in leaving the babies at home in a hungry and motherless state during an entire night. In this emergency, a man of rare inventive genius, who was one of the managers of the ball, proposed that the sixteen mothers should take their babies to the ball with them and deposit them in a room, where they would be easily accessible. This plan was adopted with much enthusiasm, and at 8 o'clock the sixteen babies were brought to the ball and placed on a large bed in the second-story back bedroom.

It had been suggested by a careful mother that the infants should be checked, so that each mother could be sure of recovering her own at the end of the festivities. Unfortunately, no checks could be procured, and it was, therefore, resolved that each infant should be carefully marked with a bow of colored ribbon. Accordingly, this was done, and when the sixteen babies, with their hunger temporarily allayed, and their dresses decorated with distinguishing bows, were laid side by side on the bed, the sixteen mothers agreed that the spectacle was too beautiful for anything, and that the collected infants were one and all perfectly sweet.

Dancing began at 8:30, and absorbed the whole attention of the guests. It was not until 10 o'clock that it occurred to one of the mothers that her infant might perhaps be in want of a little luncheon, or might desire to express its views in regard to pins and things in general. Accordingly, this excellent matron withdrew from the ball-room, assuring her partner that she would return almost immediately. She did not return, however, and the next mother who left the ball-room with a like promise also failed to return. Gradually the mothers, one by one, as they recollected the existence of the babies, retired to attend to their supposed wants, until ten mothers had thus vanished, not one of whom made their reappearance in the ball-room.

The remaining six mothers, who were probably exceptionally fond of dancing, entirely forgot their babies until the approach of dawn, and the fixed determination of the band to go to sleep on the floor caused the brilliant assembly to break up. The six mothers repaired in a body to the second-story back bedroom, whence loud shrieks and wild demonstrations immediately arose. Every one rushed to ascertain what was the matter, and, in response to their inquiries, were informed by a distracted mother that the best babies had all been carried off, and that the remainder were inextricably mixed up, owing to the loss of their distinguishing bows.

It appears that no sooner had the infants been left to themselves than the bright-colored ribbons had attracted their attention. The investigations which they immediately undertook were prosecuted with so much zeal that in a presumably brief time every bow was torn off. The first mother who arrived at the scene, at 10 o'clock, was a woman of great coolness and resource. Finding it impossible to select her own baby from the mass of unmarked and conglomerated infants, she wisely selected the largest and best baby of the lot, and carried it home. Her example was followed by the next nine mothers, each one of whom picked out a good, serviceable infant, and hastened away with it. The result was that the last six mothers found nothing but refuse infants, and could not agree as to any method of satisfactorily distributing them. Their indignation was naturally very great. Each one insisted that she had brought with her a baby of exceptional value, which was alone worth more than the entire six that still remained, and each insisted that she should be allowed to make the first choice. In these circumstances, with a view to check the further effusion of hair-pins and curls, Judge Doolittle proposed that, inasmuch as the ladies were unacquainted with euchre, the matter should be settled by throwing dice. This was done, and each mother in her turn picked out a baby and went home, asserting that she had been atrociously cheated, but that, if her husband was really a man, as he pretended to be, he would secure for her justice and revenge at the mouth of his revolver.

The affair happened three weeks ago, and as yet no redistribution of infants has been made. The mothers who, by going home early, secured the choicest babies, profess to be perfectly certain that they took their own private infants; and the remaining mothers, while they clamorously resent the necessity which compelled them to put up with cheap and comparatively worthless babies, confess that they cannot prove to the satisfaction of a jury precisely to whom the half dozen best infants respectively belong. The husbands, who take the broad, general ground that one infant is about as good as another, are unwilling to interfere, and it is only too probable that the sixteen Hackberry babies will never know their real mothers, and that their own identity will be a puzzle to them for the remainder of their lives. This tragedy shows the necessity of branding or otherwise permanently marking babies, and suggests the question whether the managers of the Hackberry ball are not legally responsible to the dissatisfied mothers, and cannot be compelled to make good the losses which the latter have sustained.

CONSTANTINOPLE A FREE CITY.

It is encouraging to see that so sober a journal as the London *Economist* takes the same views as were expressed in this journal after the capture of Kars, in regard to the remote danger to India, even if the Russians permanently occupied Armenia. There is a great deal of vague talk now in England in regard to Russian designs and the danger to the British Empire in India, which ought to be cleared up by a little study of geography and of military science. The reports by the mails of Lord Derby's address to a deputation urging alliance with Turkey or interference in some sort, show that this experienced statesman sees the fallacy of much of the popular reasoning on the subject.

The occupation of Armenia or even of all Asia Minor would evidently involve no danger to the Indian Empire, until the Valley of the Euphrates was held, and then not until a railroad of nearly a thousand miles was built. The first danger even then would be the occupation of Syria and consequent threatening of Egypt by the Russian forces, and thus the endangering the line of the Suez Canal.

But Syria is a country—as the century-long existence of the little Jewish Commonwealth between the mighty Empires of Assyria and Egypt proves—very easily defended. And even were it overrun by the Muscovites, Egypt and the canal could still be held and defended. Or, supposing that Russian conquest did at length get possession of this great link of commerce, this would only mean that the British transportation of troops to India would be lengthened in time a few weeks. England would even then be nearer the passes of the Hindoo Kush than is Russia. It should never be forgotten that the Czar, to reach the outposts of India, has to march an army, with all its baggage and artillery, some 2,000 miles through a barren country, surrounded by hostile tribes. When they have entered Afghanistan or Pamir, they have still before them the most gigantic mountain passes in the world, and a British and Indian Army and organization which have not their superior in efficiency throughout Europe; a force small, but probably quite as large as the Czar could ever lead to the Oxus, accustomed to the country, with the prestige of conquerors, and near an inexhaustible base of supplies. Danger from such a source to the Indian Empire is manifestly a bugbear. And yet it is this dread which has thrown "the best society" of England on the side of the Turk, as in our war it was on the side of the slaveholder, and causes these deputations to the Ministry and all the perturbation in English political circles of which we read.

The latest rumor, conveyed in what is supposed to be a ministerial telegram, was that Great Britain would yield to Russian conquest, but would reserve, in combination with the imperial powers, the right to constitute Constantinople a "free city." Lord Derby, too, appears to guarantee the Turkish capital against becoming Russian. England has certainly the power to defend Constantinople. On the European side, a fleet and a British Army could make that long strip of land practically impregnable. Whether the Asiatic side could be equally well defended is not so certain. Still, a capital which, under the Greek Emperor, held back the hordes of Asia for a hundred years ought to be able to make a good defense, even in the conditions of modern warfare. The Turks fight splendidly behind intrenchments. The season is too late for a Muscovite *coup de main* from the Balkans. If the Russians advance to Adrianople and the Golden Horn in the Spring, the British Government will have time to carefully prepare its measures. It is not at all improbable that the Czar, who dislikes war, and the Muscovite masses, who are tired of conscription, would before that welcome a peace which freed the Christians in European Turkey, opened the Dardanelles, transferred Armenia and Batoum to Russia, and left Constantinople to European arrangements. Then a "free city," under European protection, might well be a result which would satisfy all but the Turk. Turkey as a great power would have ceased to be. The tyranny of five centuries on the Danube and in the Balkan Peninsula would have come to an end. The Sultan would hold a nominal rule over the City of the Golden Horn and the coast of Asia Minor. Constantinople would become, not Russian, but Greek, and the magnificent *entrepôt* for which nature has always destined her in the world's commerce; a free city for the trade between Europe and Asia, perhaps to be the second time the capital of a "Greek Empire."

OBITUARY.

DR. NINIAN PINKNEY, UNITED STATES NAVY.

A dispatch from Baltimore announces the death of Dr. Ninian Pinkney, at his residence in Easton, Md., on Saturday last after a brief illness. Dr. Pinkney was a native of Maryland, and entered the Navy in 1834. He served nearly 43 years. 15 of which he was at sea, 12 on shore, and 16 unemployed. His last cruise was made in 1865. At the time of his death he held the commission of Medical Director, with the rank of Commodore, date March 3, 1871.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 16.—The local government has been reconstructed. Hon. R. Boak becomes Provincial Treasurer; Dr. Farrell, M. P. P., takes a seat in the Executive Council, and Albert Gayton, M. P. P., becomes Commissioner of Works and Mines. The delegation on maritime union leaves for New-Brunswick to-morrow

LET US ALL BE CONCILIATED

EVEN THE "GREASERS."

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR—THE QUAKER POLICY FOR THE MEXICANS—SOMETHING ABOUT BRIGADIERS—NOT MUCH IN THE HEROIC LINE.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1877.

I think that many of our Congressmen are feeling considerable uneasiness about our delicate relations with Mexico and the very unsatisfactory state of affairs on the Rio Grande. They will disperse to their homes feeling that "this bud of war by the *sweet South's* ripening breath, may prove a beauteous flower when next they meet." The debate in the House on Monday was especially interesting and suggestive. Mr. Hewitt's plausible argument, that the surest way to insure peace with our ruthless and sanguinary neighbor is to "establish better commercial relations," will doubtless have due influence on the course of the Administration: but how to bring about this consummation so "devoutly to be wished" is the question. Evidently, pacification must go before negotiation. Raiding must cease before dickering begins. Most of the debaters on Monday were opposed to war, but Mr. Mills, who seems, for a wonder, to be a truculent Texan, and is evidently not one of those famous "mills of God," that "grind slowly," was of the opinion that diplomacy could only be employed between "civilized nations." Mexico, he averred, was not in that category—her Government was always changing; she was a persistent violator of treaties, and pleaded her inability to enforce them. "It is," he added, "nonsense to treat with such a people in a diplomatic way. The only way is to use force with a country which recognizes nothing but force."

This is what, in our salad and unregenerate days, we used to think in regard to the "conquered but not subdued" Confederacy. We actually believed that there was an irrepressible conflict between the republican, industrial civilization of the North and the feudal, fighting civilization of the South, whose source and soul was still the cruelest of barbarisms—chattel slavery. In spite of philanthropists and philosophers, we believed that we had a fierce and bloody people to deal with, who could only be controlled by force. The direful doings in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi somehow inclined us to that way of thinking. The spirit of the Southern press no longer than a year ago appeared to us essentially barbarous. But how greatly we were mistaken, how grievously we misjudged, has been proved by the triumph of the pacification policy. The new Administration found its Southern subjects in a most sullen, and savage state of mind. It remembered, perhaps, the excellent little Sunday-school story, "Are you happy when you are cross?" It saw that the first thing to be done was to appease the animosity of that people to allay their jealousies, just or unjust; so it said, "*Comme vous voulez, mes enfants.*"—"do as you please, take what you will, be happy, and you will be virtuous."

A distinguished Northern clergyman lately said, in an eloquent eulogy on President Hayes, whom Heaven save:

"The only thing that was lacking to peace between sections, and justice between races in this land, was that good sentiments should take the place of bad ones in the hearts of all the people. And, if by kind words, flowing from a heart of good will, and by acts that correspond, the ruler of these people has succeeded in awaking love and trust in breasts where hate and suspicion had long been reigning, I say it is one of the very noblest triumphs of which history makes record."

Now, what I should call for, were I a great journalist, or even a small Congressman, would simply be a further carrying out of this policy. Let our President tackle the Mexicans with it. I do not believe they are, after all said, hopeless subjects. Hosea Bigelow's friend, Private "Bird-o'-Freedom" Sawin, writing from the old army in Mexico, Caleb Cushing's division, says:

"Afore I came away from hum, I had a strong pursuasion
That Mexicans weren't human bein's—an ourang-outang nation,
A sort of folks a chap could kill and never think on arter,
No more'n a feller'd dream of pigs that he had had to slarter;
I'd an idee that they was built arter the darky fashion all,
An' kickin' colored folks about, you know, is kind o' natural:
But when I jined I wasn't as wise as that air Queen o' Sheby,
For, come to look at 'em, they ain't much different from what we be."

The same distinguished clergyman I have quoted from spoke of the President's pleasant speech-making journey through the South as a grand "ovation." But it is evident enough that had he not granted the demands, or seceded to the wishes, of that people, he would not have been ovated, would not have orated much down there. Daniel might have passed his ordeal safely, without being beholden to the angel, if he had fed his lions well before going into the den. But, as before said, I cannot think that even that wild people, the Mexican raiders, are hopeless subjects. They may be amenable to good living, if not to "good sentiments." Let us at least try on them the Indian policy of the Quakers—that pious but long-headed sect, which, in its severely drab, broad-brimmed and shad-bellied presentment, has died out, but which survives sparsely and in a modified form in Peace Commissioners and civil service reformers. It was their idea, was it not, that it is cheaper to feed than to fight a mounted and nomadic enemy? Some of our military men have adopted this idea, but the thrift marks it as of Quaker origin. Now for my plan. It is conceded that the cause of the present unpleasantness is cattle-stealing—a cause of war which was sufficient to keep the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland and the English border in hot water for a century or two. It has been estimated, I believe, that the annual cost of a regiment of cavalry is about $1,000,000. They want, I understand, four regiments to guard the frontier. I have also heard the assumed Texan loss by Mexican depredations estimated at 10,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses. Now, suppose we put $1,000,000 into cattle—at the prices down there, that sum would purchase about 150,000—and herd them on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. With another million we could pay herders, and purchase some 10,000 horses of good stock and condition—for let us not be mean—and picket or corral them in plain sight of our fierce and felonious neighbors. Then we could say to them, "Help yourselves, gentlemen, to horse-flesh and beef. Arise Greaser, slay and eat!"

By this sort of settlement we should save some $2,000,000, and achieve a great moral triumph. To prove that my plan is as benevolent as bucolic in character, I have only to remind you that we should thus spare our Southern brethren the sight of United States soldiers—a martial exhibition which has always exercised them so severely. It is true that Texas would be obliged to forego any little hope of pecuniary advantage she may have cherished in supplying the proposed four regiments, but we rely on her "good sentiments," on her proverbial love of peace and quietness, to lead her to make the sacrifice with cheerful alacrity, saying with the wise man: "Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than fat contracts and hatred therewith." As we have no longer slavery calling for an enlarged area—as even Democracy has plenty of sea room, as our military heroes have had their fill of glory—especially the last war, on short rations and no pay—I do not see what there is in the way of carrying this plan of mine into execution. After the terrible Red Cloud has been placated

and ceased to rain blood on our Western frontier; after the haughty Hampton and the valiant Vance have been conciliated and ceased to thunder from the Carolinas; after a Southern press has ceased to shriek curses on a "fraudulent President," and begun to "roar him gently, an' it were a nightingale;" since the redoubtable Butler has been soothed down into a Senatorial seat, why should we despair of the descendants of the Aztecs and the Montezumas? poor but proud raiders and cattle-stealers, but gentlemen and good fighters, as that same Mr. Bird-o'-Freedom Sawin testifies, for he says:

"I tell ye I felt streaked
The first time ever I found out why bayonets were peaked."

Tuesday was called here "women's day," as during the morning hour, in the Senate, petitions from many States against the disfranchisement of women were presented. Mr. Conkling led off with some 10 petitions from citizens of his State. This Senator did not avail himself of the occasion to utter sarcasms or jests on "woman's rights." He leaves such things to such Senators as have a taste for them, and to the boys in the country debating clubs. He is too much of a man and a gentleman to bid for a laugh from the idlers in the galleries or on the floor in this way, if in any way. The other 26 or 27 Senators performed their duty with becoming seriousness in a business-like, if not a zealous, manner, with the exception of Senators Thurman and Oglesby. The fierce watch-dog of Ohio Democracy, who barks at Ewing's nefarious attempt to carry out true Democratic principles, sniffed at these presumptuous prayers from American citizens and tax-payers, and insulted the memorialists by referring the memorials to the Committee on Public Lands. But if that was an insult, the action of the Senate in declaring the motion carried was little less than an outrage. For the farcical turn given to the proceedings, Mr. Oglesby, of Illinois, was responsible, as, according to the report, he, "in presenting his woman-suffrage petitions, accompanied them with some humorous remarks of endearment and affection toward his female constituents which occasioned much laughter." Now, women, even the women of his State, have no special claims upon Senator Thurman, except the claims of decent courtesy. He probably owes nothing to women in his political career—I trust not; we have sins enough to answer for without that—but on every Northern man who commanded in the great war a corps, a division, a regiment, or a company we have claims which we are not disposed to forego. Richard J. Oglesby was a Union General in that war. I don't mean to throw it up against him—but he was. I have seen his picture in the *Rebellion Record*—all in full regimentals. We haven't thought much of military titles of late. Men in high civil positions have "sort o'" let them lapse since the era of conciliation dawned, and the Confederate heroes, who never part with their titles or their chivalry, have come marching home to the Capitol and the offices. Even in the early war time, when the Union and the Army were respectable things, military titles were hardly a distinction. The prodigious descent of martial decorations at that period could only be paralleled by the great meteoric shower of 30 or 40 years ago. It rained stars and hailed buttons. Many a citizen went to bed a common man—awful common—to wake up a more awful Brigadier. But Mr. Oglesby was a Major-General—perhaps full-blown from the first. I do not remember just what were his exploits during the war—we are trying to forget those things, you know—but doubtless they were brilliant. Doubtless, he by his generalship made many widows—on both sides—and perhaps some of these widows signed this very petition, over which he by "his humorous remarks" made so much merriment in the United States Senate. I am free to declare that without the spirit of quiet heroism and self-sacrifice possessed by the noble women of his State, Richard Ogiesby could never have had the regiments of brave boys—husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, lovers—which he hurled against the enemy—hurling himself first, of course—and he never could have kept up that sort of thing without the mighty help of those women literally toiling themselves to death in sanitary fairs and hospitals to fit out his men and patch up his wounded.

I do not suppose that had the Confederacy succeeded Southern women would have asked for the ballot; but if, after their heroic work in the war, they had demanded it, in any considerable numbers, I do believe that the grateful Confederates would have granted it. I feel certain they would, at the worst, have given a respectful consideration, and not kicked the petition like a foot-ball from one committee to another.

I am not much in the heroic line myself. I did my little part during the war in the way of labor and sacrifice—but that was a matter of course—yet I think I am brave, in my way. I trusted myself the other day to the Senate elevator, when it was already occupied by Judge David Davis, and even conversed calmly with that eminent and immense Illinoisian as we slowly and creakingly ascended to the Senate level. I own, however, that I have a turn toward fatalism. I have certainly courage enough to avow myself an adherent—a disfranchised and humiliated, but not humble, adherent—of the Republican Party, even as it is. Yet, brave as I am, in my way, should troublous times come again—war times—after we have seen Southern domination not only acquiesced in but invited, and the old Southern arrogance revived and fostered by gross flattery and adulation from the Northern pulpit, press, and platform—by a ghastly resurrection of doughfaces over all the old anti slavery battle-fields—after we have seen the long-wronged and enslaved people for whose enfranchisement we sacrificed so much ignored, forgotten, dropped out of political existence; if, after the many things which daily make us feel that all in vain was blood of our blood poured into the sands of Georgia, flesh of our flesh kneaded into the soil of the Wilderness, I should hear that the Federal Government was menaced by another host of foes, sprung full armed from dragon teeth sown by its own hand—if I should hear it again calling for help, from high and low, rich and poor, male and female, against treason and dismemberment, count me out! If heard from at all, it would be as a traveling exhorter and pacificator among Northern women, breaking in on Union sewing circles and war tea parties and fairs with words like unto these: "Keep out of this thing, O, my sisters! It's no use, all this awful waste of precious time and good material, all your present and contemplated sacrifices. Your masters have been mastered, and will be again. Help to send off no volunteers that are good for anything else. Since the much-amended Constitution has no protection for you, hold on to your natural protectors; or if they will go, give them no aid or comfort. Let them go without blessings and without havelocks! Embroider no flags, knit no socks for them; give them not so much as a can-opener or a pack of cards, an accordeon, or a Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted* to cheer them around the camp-fire. Keep your linen and your flannel, your wines and your jellies, for home consumption. Patriotism and humanity exist no longer as fixed political and moral principles—as anything better than blind impulses and passing furors. Let the disaffected States go in peace, or in pieces; let the disintegrated Union topple to the fall it has prepared for itself—only stand from under!"

GRACE GREENWOOD.

A DINNER TO MR. FORBES.

HONOR TO A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

HOW LONDON TREATS HER NOTED LETTER WRITERS — MR. SALA PRESIDES AND MAKES SEVERAL SPEECHES—MR. FORBES RESPONDS BRIEFLY—HIS EARLY RETURN TO THE FRONT.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1877.

George Augustus Sala, in proposing the toast of the evening at the dinner given to Archibald Forbes, dwelt upon the difficulties under which newspaper correspondence was produced, and seemed to find a special merit in the fact that the good things which Forbes had written were done rapidly and under the immediate inspiration of the great events he had described. No one will desire for a moment to detract from the splendid work of Forbes, but this notion of attaching special credit to the fact that the best articles of the correspondent had been done rapidly is not what one might have expected from a man of Sala's erudition and experience. Given great events to describe, the necessity for describing them while they are fresh before you is greatly in favor of the result being graphic, picturesque, and realistic. To take even higher ground in the polished paths of literary art and poetic excellence, it is well known that the most brilliant passages in the works of our famous writers have been written "under a certain impulse of impatience," as William Benton Clulow puts it, "or with the rapidity produced by enthusiasm." Pope said the things he had written fastest always pleased most. "I wrote the 'Essay on Criticism' fast, for I had digested all the matter in prose before I began it in verse." Dryden penned the "Ode on St. Cecelia's Day" at a sitting. Shakespeare wrote "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in a fortnight. Luther used to say he always wrote best when in a passion. Scott said the passages in *Waverley* which pleased most were written the fastest. Many journalists in the present day dictate their work to short-hand writers. One of the most prolific leader writers on the *Daily Telegraph* dictates every line of his work. He has a curious habit of composition. He makes a point of producing his leader at the office every night. He takes off his coat, waistcoat, and boots, lights a short pipe and walks about the room; and in an hour his article is finished. Now and then it is completed in half that time. Lucy, of the *Daily News*, dictates the whole of his matter. Yates hardly ever writes a line. His short-hand clerk is continually at his elbow. Several men have tried to bring the type-writer into use, but only Farjeon has been enabled to achieve success with it, and Farjeon was originally a printer; so that the mechanical character of the work bothered him less at the outset than is the case with most writers. Then the "copy" is not altogether pleasant to read, being all capital letters.

It is a common thing on this side of the Atlantic for journalists and littérateurs, past and present, to fail as speakers. Forbes, at the dinner given to him by the press, made a miserable bungle of an attempt to acknowledge the compliment he had received. He said he never was a good speaker, and he would sooner stand to be shot at for half an hour than stand and speak for the same length of time. He only said a few words, and he said them in a tone of hesitancy and confusion. Thackeray couldn't speak impromptu. Douglas Jerrold, so witty when sitting at table, was an idiot on his legs. Once at Sheffield, when suddenly presented with some memento of his visit by a deputation of working men, he couldn't find six words in all his vocabulary to acknowledge the gift. Years ago, when a lot of the *Punch* men went down to Boston, in Lincolnshire, to help their friend Ingram at his election, the whole town was covered with astonishment to find that Mark Lemon and his humerous colleagues couldn't make a speech among them. I once sat by the side of Dallas, of the *Times*, when his health was proposed, in the company of Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, Burnand, Lemon, Tenniel, and others. He could only say "Thank you." I have seen the most brilliant men look like fools when called upon to speak. Among modern writers, Sala and Tom Taylor are notable exceptions. Among those of the past, Dickens was another. He liked to give the chance of thinking out a speech, but it was not necessary to him. Sala is a fluent and charming talker. He thinks and speaks on his legs as felicitously as he writes. He was the Chairman at Forbes' dinner, and made all the speeches himself. He beamed. His rubicund face was radiant with pleasure. The meeting was a triumph for war correspondents. He presided over it; he, the chief of traveled specials; he, the raciest and most flippant of all modern gossipists. He was supported on one hand by a Duke, his Grace of Sutherland, on the other by Forbes. He had for an audience Lord Houghton, Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, Sir Charles McGregor, Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Col. Farquharson, Col. Marshall, Col. Napier Sturt, Col. Evelyn Wood, Alderman Cotton, M. P.; Capt. John Hozier; Col. Charles Brackenbury, of the *Times*; Mr. O'Donnell, M. P.; Mr. H. Oppenheim; Mr. A. Bathwick, editor of the *Morning Post*; Mr. Labouchere, editor of *Truth* and one of the proprietors of the *Daily News*; Mr. J. R. Robinson, of the *Daily News*; Mr. F. Greenwood, editor of the *Pall Mall*; Mr. Alfred Austin, (who is writing a fierce pamphlet on the war in the East;) Mr. Pellegrini, the caricaturist of *Vanity Fair*; Mr. E. Dicey, editor of the *Observer*; Mr. Earnest Hart, (the medical writer who did the royal bulletins for the *Times* when the Prince of Wales was ill;) Major Butler, (who recently married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the artist;) Mr. E. S. Pigott, a *Spectator* contributor of the old days, now the Lord Chamberlain's Examiner of Plays; Mr. G. Hentz, a *Standard* special; Major Knollys, a general leader writer; Mr. Edmund Yates, editor-proprietor of the *World*, and other well-known journalists, military men, and persons of public note. Mr. Sala talked to them to his heart's content and to their satisfaction—for he spoke well, as he always does. Lord Mark Ker, Lord Houghton, Mr. Yates, and Mr. Parkinson had also toasts allotted to them, but George Augustus was the orator of the day. Forbes called him his "old friend Brutus." He said that was not the proudest moment of his life. The proudest moment was when a gentleman in that room accepted his first article. This was the next proudest, and so long as memory lasted he should never forget it. He spoke with a tremor in his voice, and everybody was touched with a feeling of sympathy for him. Sala shook him by the hand. At the close, the company gave him three cheers. And to-day Forbes is once more on his way to the front. How the Russians will treat him remains to be seen. They will not allow his *Nineteenth Century* article to be circulated in Russia.

Sala is one of the most remarkable men on the English press. He was, as you know, a favorite with Dickens, and wrote a great deal in *Household Words* that used to be set down to the pen of his chief. Many of his contributions were republished in the United States under the signature of Charles Dickens, notably "Capt. Quagg's Conversion" and "The Story of the Street." He could imitate Thackeray's style just as easily as he could counterfeit Dickens'. He wrote some delightful essays in the *Cornhill*. He is the author of many books, the majority of which have not been successful, though one or two are almost standard works. *Twice Round the Clock* is a popular work, full of graphic writing. *My Diary in America in the Midst of War* is a clever book. *The Seven Sons of Mammon* is a better novel than the critics allow. One of the most graceful little things he ever wrote was his tribute to the memory of Dickens, which appeared almost immediately after his illustrious patron's death. Sala, as the special of the *Telegraph*, has been pretty well all over the world. He has followed the fortunes of European armies, been in the thick of rebellions, "done" revolutions, earthquakes, marriages of state, foreign coronations, always with his favorite boast, that he has had "the salary of an Ambassador and the treatment of a gentleman." He did not care to go out to the present war, but he has done good service on war subjects at home. His pleasantest work, he says, is a column of gossip which he writes every week for the *Illustrated London News*, signed "G. A. S." He is a great admirer of the genius and character of Miss Braddon. His pen is always ready to champion her on anything in which she is greatly interested. Last week's *Illustrated* contained a line or two for her in support of her letter to the *Times* about the nuisance of steam rollers. Her carriage came to grief through one of these machines frightening her horses, and her husband, Mr. Maxwell, brought an action for damages but did not recover, the court holding that the proprietors of the roller had taken all reasonable precautions. Miss Braddon contends that these implements should only be used at night. Some of her friends wondered that the *Times* inserted her letter, for the leading journal has steadily but persistently ignored her and her books for many years. Mr. Maxwell tried to overcome the *Times'* curious antipathy by employing Dr. Dasent, of that journal, to write a novel for *Belgravia*, (for Maxwell is a clever business man and knows the value of the *Times*,) but the rigid disregard of Miss Braddon's novels was not relaxed, and it has continued to this day. The authoress has made a fortune by her books, nevertheless. It is said that we shall presently see great alterations in the editorial conduct of the *Times*, not in one department only but in many. The late editor, Mr. Delane, is much better in health. He will spend the Winter in Spain.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston people eat each year about 120,000 beeves, of which the West provides 38,000 to 40,000.

The Grand Jury of Macon County, Ky., recommended that the Legislature re-establish the whipping-post.

The authorities of a Massachusetts town a few days ago sent a pauper to Boston by express, but whether marked C. O. D. or not the papers do not say.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, has written an appeal for contributions to the fund to rebuild the Acadia College building, at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, which was recently burned.

Gen. Howard has issued a general order expressive of his appreciation of the services of the officers, soldiers, and citizens who aided in the suppression of the recent troubles with the Nez Percés Indians.

Col. E. Polk Johnson and W. F. Bassett, of a Louisville newspaper, have obtained local notoriety from the fact that they will each be 33 years old on the 21st inst., each weighs 165 pounds, and are each 6 feet 1 inch in height.

The St. Albans *Messenger* makes a boast of the fact that some brine owned by J. M. Morrill, of Chelsea, Vt., has been in use for pickling pork for more than 75 years, having been first prepared by Mr. Morrill's father, and in constant use every year.

Mr. H. D. Bacon, of Oakland, has offered to give the University of California his collection of pictures and other works of art, together with $25,000 in money, for the purpose of founding an art gallery, provided the State will add $25,000 to the fund.

A stockholder in the Boston and Maine Railroad asked, at the recent annual meeting, that the salaries paid the officers of the road be stated in the annual reports. The President told him he could always easily ascertain the amounts at the offices of the company in Boston.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* attributes all business failures, from whatever cause, to the resumption policy, and on Saturday headed telegrams reporting three or four insignificant ones: "Ghastly skeletons of once prosperous business men, who point their fleshless fingers at Sherman as the cause of their untimely taking-off."

Mayor Bryant, of San Francisco, says, in his recent annual message, that "persons residing outside of the city and county, and even men who no longer live in this world, no doubt vote at elections here, and the law is such that the fraud cannot be proved and punished." The dead citizens ought to have the decency to remain quietly in their graves.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that some of the planters of Lowndes County, Miss., held a meeting a few days ago and took steps to have a law passed that will make the obtaining of money or goods under false promise of labor, a penal offense; also a law that will prevent the hiring of any person who has contracted for a specified term of service, until said service is rendered.

One of the latest Kentucky murders is thus described: "John Goodridge, living in Francisville, a village of Boone County, was assassinated Saturday night, 8th inst. He was sitting at a window of his residence in the presence of his family, when the murderer stepped to the window, placed the muzzle of a shot-gun near the pane and fired, killing Mr. Goodridge instantly. There seems to be no clue to the perpetrator."

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A FREIGHT TRAIN.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Rounds-Gannon, of the Mounted Police, attached to the Thirty-second Precinct, was informed by one of the track-walkers in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, that an attempt had been made, by some unknown persons, to wreck a freight train by placing obstructions on the track at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, near the Manhattan Iron Works. Capt. Steers was informed of the matter, and turning out a section of men at once proceeded to the spot. On examination it was found that a number of boards, planks, and fence-rails had been placed across the track with the evident intention of wrecking an expected freight train, and these obstructions, but for their timely discovery, would doubtless have effected their intended object. The planks had been ontained from a lumber-yard adjoining the iron works, and the rails had been removed from fences alongside the railroad track. It was believed that the obstructions had been placed on the track by tramps, with the view of robbing the train. Capt. Steers and the officers made a thorough search of the Manhattan Iron Works and arrested six tramps who were found concealed there. They gave their names as John Gilroy, Joseph Wilson, James Murray, James Neece, George Clark, and Robert Smith. They were all locked up in the station-house in West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street. After they had been secured another search of the building was made and resulted in the finding of another tramp, named James Welsh, in the basement. In endeavoring to escape the Police he had fallen through the hoistway, from one of the upper floors, and had received serious injuries. He was taken to the station-house, and thence to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth-street. His companions, who are supposed to have been concerned in obstructing the track, were arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and remanded for examination.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM POISONED CANDY

Dr. Harry G. Chase, of No. 46 Madison-street, called at the Coroner's Office yesterday, and reported that Ellen Walker, aged 3 years and 5 months, had died at her parents' residence, No. 44 Oak-street, without having been attended by a physician, and under circumstances which rendered an inquest necessary. Dr. Chase, who is one of the physicians in attendance at the New-York Dispensary, said that he was summoned in great haste at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to see the child, but before he reached the house she had expired. On making inquiries in relation to the child's illness he was informed by the mother that on Friday last the child had purchased some Christmas candy, soon after eating which she was taken sick. The Doctor succeeded in securing a piece of the candy, which is in the form of a plate, on which rests a green top surmounted by a bird painted red. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that the death of the child resulted from the effects of some poisonous ingredient contained in the candy. The family, however, contend that the child died of measles. An autopsy will be made by Deputy Coroner Cushman to ascertain definitely the cause of death.

MISSING PERSONS.

The disappearance of the following persons was reported at the Central Office yesterday: Mary McDonald, a deaf mute, aged 65, who has been missing from her home, No. 46 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, since the 13th inst.; Balthazar Britsch, a German, 43 years of age, who left his home, No. 49 Willett-street, on Friday, and has not since returned; Josephine Murphy, aged 13, who went away from her home, No. 540 West Twenty-seventh-street, on Wednesday last, and has failed to return, and Margaret Shields, aged 15, who left home, at No. 427 East Ninth-street, on Saturday, and has not since been seen. The Police have been directed to look for these persons.

SUNDAY'S ARRESTS.

The following table shows the arrests for violations of the Excise law from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. yesterday:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
First	2	Sixteenth	1
Fourth	9	Seventeenth	1
Fifth	1	Eighteenth	5
Seventh	11	Nineteenth	4
Eighth	3	Twentieth	11
Tenth	8	Twenty-first	17
Eleventh	5	Twenty-second	7
Twelfth	1	Twenty seventh	5
Thirteenth	17	Twenty-ninth	9
Fourteenth	3	Thirty-second	2
Fifteenth	3		
Total			131

A POLICEMAN MISSING.

It was reported to Inspector Murray, at the Central Office, last night, that Patrolman Hanley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, has been missing since Friday last. On that day—his day off—he left the station-house for his home. He did not go home, however, and has not since been seen. His wife, who recently gave birth to twins, is in great distress at his unaccountable absence.

ORDERS OBEYED.

The Bombay *Gazette* says: "A young Sub-Lieutenant left his regiment a short time ago on sick leave, and put up at the best hotel, not a hundred miles from Poonah, where he was immediately smitten by the attractions of a lovely maiden who was staying there. He proposed, was accepted, and the happy day was fixed. The Colonel, however, disapproved of Sub-Lieutenants getting married, and particularly of the marriage of the sub in question. As he happened to be a friend of the young man's father, he thought to prevent the union of the fond couple by sending a peremptory telegram couched in the following words: 'Join at once.' The son of Mars was in despair. He presented himself before his intended with the fatal missive in his hand, and anything but a look of pleasure in his countenance; but the lady was equal to the occasion. With a blush of maidenly simplicity and virgin innocence, she cast her eyes on the ground and remarked: 'Dear me! I'm glad your Colonel approves of the match, but what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can get ready so soon, but I'll do my best, because, of course, love, the commands of our Colonel must be obeyed.' The young warrior was puzzled. 'Don't you see, my darling,' he said, 'that this confounded telegram puts a stopper on our plans? You don't seem to understand the telegram. He says peremptorily, "Join at once."' The lady's blushes redoubled, but, with a look of arch simplicity, she raised her lovely eyes to her *fiancé* and replied, 'It is you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it. Your Colonel says plainly, "Join at once," by which he of course means get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?' A look of intelligence replaced the air of bewilderment in the young hero's classic features, and, bestowing a regular *jeu de joie* of chaste salutes on her rosy lips, he accepted the explanation, and was enabled to answer the Colonel's telegram in 48 hours afterward in these words, 'Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once.'"

WINE MAKING IN BRINDISI.

The process by which the grapes in the district round Brindisi are converted into the *vin du pays* is described as "most primitive." The grapes are all collected, not when they happen to be ripe, but when the owner has a chance of hiring one of the places in which the wine is made. They are then heaped together in a large area consisting of a water-tight tank about 60 square feet in superficies and 2 or 3 feet deep, having at one of its sides two openings, which communicate into cisterns or "wells" outside. When the platform is covered to a sufficient depth, the work of treading is commenced. The writer does not minutely describe this part of the performance, but we know that the wine treaders, exhilarated by generous draughts are incited by strains of rough music to dance wildly about with naked feet upon the flooring of grapes. Meanwhile, the juice runs down the inclined floor of the platform, and finds its way into the wells, from which, after standing awhile, it is drawn up in buckets and poured again over the husks which remain in the other compartment. After this, the whole mass is allowed to stand for some time and ferment, when the side apertures are again opened, and the must drained off into the vat. The great objection to the process is the employment of the men with naked feet; and divers attempts have been made in Italy and elsewhere to invent some substitute for them. As yet, however, these have not been very successful, the result of practical experiments showing that any machine which is sufficiently strong to crush the grapes is always liable to crush the stones as well—a proceeding which is fatal to the flavor of the wine.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER.

Baldwin, the clothier, is a strong believer in advertising and in C. O. D. His well-known store, at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, is covered from basement to parapet with attractive placards, upon which the legend "All goods C. O. D." appears more prominently than any other. Mr. Baldwin says it pays, and the fact that he has done a business of increasing prosperity ever since he started, would seem to be the best of evidence that what Mr. Baldwin says is true. A paragraph in the neatly-printed *Baldwin's Monthly*, which is issued by the house, gives an excellent idea of the business done. "We sell," says Mr. Baldwin, "to all classes; we cater to all conditions in life; poor and rich are provided for. It is really surprising to see the low prices that rule nowadays. When merchants are complaining of rainy days, and expect a dull trade, we depend so much for our success upon people who work out of doors, that unfavorable weather for others is favorable for us. Some of our busiest days are rainy days. Drivers, laborers, and every class whose duties compel them to work in the fields or streets, make selections of us when the weather is too inclement for their every-day vocations. The busiest place is where prices are lowest, rain or shine." Mr. Baldwin has a branch store at the corner of Fulton and Smith streets, Brooklyn, where he does as rushing a business as at the Broadway store. In the one department of overcoats, this house has disposed of over 9,000 men's and boys' overcoats in one Winter season.

ACCIDENTS IN CENTRAL PARK.

The horse attached to a wagon in which Miss Pinckney, of No. 986 Tenth-avenue, was riding with her father, in the Central Park, near Mount St. Vincent, yesterday afternoon, became frightened and ran off. The wagon came in contact with a carriage, and Miss Pinckney was thrown out and seriously injured. The occupants of the carriage were also injured slightly. A collision is also reported to have occurred in the northern extremity of the park between two carriages, which resulted in a Mr. Price and his wife being thrown to the pavement and severely injured.

STABBING AFFRAY IN TENTH-AVENUE.

A fight occurred last night at Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, between Timothy Murphy, of No. 24 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, and Frank McGuire, of No. 418 West Fifty-sixth-street. During the mêlée McGuire received two stab wounds in the head, one in the breast, and one in the thigh. The wounds are not of a serious nature. He was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman, and went home. Murphy was arrested.

THE EADS JETTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A New-Orleans telegram states that Capt. Brown's official survey of the South Pass jetty channel on Saturday shows a depth of 22 feet and a width of 200 feet, and entitles Capt. Eads, the contractor, to a second payment of $500,000.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Mr. Ryland has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest.

SHOT IN A SALOON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Thomas Behan shot and killed Alonzo Beaty during a quarrel in a saloon to-night.

The best holiday gift is *Appletons' American Cyclopedia*. It is as noble and handsome an ornament as a piece of plate, and far more useful; it is choice, elegant, dignified, appropriate, and of lasting benefit to the recipient.

Sold only by subscription. Citizens and parties out of town desiring full information in regard to this great work should address at once Mr. James T. Bolles, (who has been appointed a special agent by the publishers to receive orders for the same,) care of D. Appleton & Co.

FINEST OLIVE OIL FOR SALAD OIL.

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CANWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLES, as well as Complaints of the Throat, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is certainly a palliative, and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest. For coughs or colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found.—*Advertisement.*

A Card

FROM FOUSE, HERSHBERGER & CO.'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.

On the affidavits of ourselves and 46 mercantile firms, Judge Van Hoesen issued an order of arrest against DUN, BARLOW & CO., in a suit we have commenced for libel owing to published statements lately made by them. The court proceedings will be found interesting to the mercantile community. Printed copies will be furnished upon application. We shall not, however, comment upon them, but observe the established principles of our Agency—"Give *facts*, and allow merchants to draw their own conclusions."

FOUSE, HERSHBERGER & CO.,
No. 319 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Household Panacea and Family LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, dysentery, toothache, sore throat, bilious colic, cholera, colds, burns, and all kindred maladies, and is the strongest liniment in the market.

Repairs of the Bodily Tenement
Are effected by the daily use of PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 410 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 817 Broadway, near 12th-st.

MARRIED.

TRIPLER—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., EDWARD L. TRIPLER and M. CARRIE, daughter of William L. Allen, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her brother, Wm. J. Burnett, in Brooklyn, N. Y., ELIZA P. BURNETT.

Remains to be taken to Skaneateles, N. Y.

CHABEAUX.—Saturday, 15th inst., at Rahway, N. J., JANE MARIA, wife of Claude A. Chabeaux, in the 39th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Henry and Jane McFarlane, Rocky Hill, N. J., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves New-York 8:15 A. M.

DE BUSSIERRE.—In New-York, Dec. 16, PAULINE, wife of Baron Henri de Bussièrre, of Paris, and daughter of Ben Holliday, Esq., aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral service in St. Ann's Church, West 12th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday next. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Ophir Farm, White Plains.

EASTMOND.—On Dec. 15, 1877, SUSAN MANDEVILLE, widow of Benjamin Eastmond.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 383 Gates-av., Brooklyn, Monday, 17th inst., at 3:30 P. M. No flowers.

HART.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 13, ESTHER, wife of Charles Hart.

Funeral from No. 406 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 17, at 1:30 P. M. Please send no flowers.

HANFORD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 15, EDNA, only child of Isabel and William A. S. Hanford, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, William C. Street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

INGLIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Rev. DAVID INGLIS, D. D., LL. D., Pastor of the Reformed Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the "Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

MARVINE.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM H. MARVINE, aged 39 years.

Funeral services from St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Tarrytown.

COMPANY H, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

The commandant regrets to announce the death of William H. Marvine, an old and esteemed honorary member of this company.

Members of the company are requested to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 9:30 A. M.

JAMES L. PRICE, Captain.

The members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the lodge rooms, No. 948 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 8:45 o'clock promptly, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Wm. H. Marvine.

Members of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., and of Cœur de Leon Commandery, K. T., are cordially invited to unite with us.

By order of the Master.

CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

MALLABY.—At his residence, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877, FRANCIS MALLABY, U. S. N., in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877, at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 M. train by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. Returning, leave Madison at 3:24 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:40 P. M.

TROTTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, GEORGE TROTTER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 16 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1877, DANIEL EDWARD VAN VALKENBURGH, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 358 5th-av., Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

WALLACE.—Entered into rest Dec. 15, at East Albany, N. Y., JAMES J. WALLACE, M. D., (late of this City,) aged 72 years.

WHITTELSEY.—In New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, aged 25 years, SARAH A., wife of J. T. Whittelsey, and only daughter of Sarah Merriman Scoviell, relict of the late J. L. M. Scoville, of Waterbury, Conn.

Funeral from the residence, on Prospect Hill, New-Haven, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Dec. 18.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

*** SECURE SEATS ***

FOR THE OLYPHANT SALE

OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
By 67 different artists, such as
KENSETT, COLE, DURAND, HICKS, GRAY, HUNTINGTON, BOUGHTON, CASILEAR, JOHNSON, HUBBARD, WHITTREDGE, GIFFUE, CROPSEY, COLMAN, WHITE, WEIR, INNESS, VEDDER, CHURCH, &c.
THEY WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
DEC. 18 and 19,
AT CHICKERING HALL.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Under the direction of S. P. AVERY, No. 86 5th-av.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY-ST.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BARKER & CO. sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a manufacturer's stock of Millinery Goods, comprising about 400 lots.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
within our store, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st.
THE FINEST AND MOST DESIRABLE
assortment of fresh new HOLIDAY PRESENTS ever displayed in a DOWN-TOWN store. They comprise a new consignment of elegant Gold and Silver FRENCH Bronzes, Clocks, Jewel Caskets, &c.
ALSO,
JAPANESE VASES, BRONZES, and CABINETS of the MOST exquisite finish; costly Musical Boxes, Ivory Carvings, richly-embroidered Ladies' Dressing-robes, Dresden China Dinner Sets, &c.
ALSO, A UNIQUE COLLECTION
of ANCIENT and MODERN LACQUERS, Antique Bronzes, costly CLOISONNÉ ENAMELS, SATSUMA, KIOTO, and other popular porcelains.
ALSO, ALBUMS, DOLLS, FANS,
LADIES' elegant Work-boxes, GENTS' Shaving-cases, Bisques, Parians, and almost everything in the way of a desirable holiday present. Our auction sales of these magnificent goods will commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, and will be continued every day, commencing at 12 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ASSOCIATION HALL on MONDAY EVENING, 17th December, at 8 o'clock, in behalf of the
McAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RELIEVING IT FROM DEBT AND GIVING IT MEANS TO EXTEND ITS WORK AMONG THE DESTITUTE, INTEMPERATE, DEGRADED, AND DISSOLUTE PEOPLE WHO COME WITHIN ITS REACH.
Some of the Converts of the Mission will speak. Brief addresses may also be expected from
Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of the South Reformed Church;
Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, of St. Paul's M. E. Church;
Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Broadway Tabernacle Church.
There will be a service of song preceding the exercises. Persons who sang in the Hippodrome choir, during the services by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, are invited to sit with the singers, and are requested to be present at 7:30.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	13	Resin, bbls	252
R. W. Flour, pkls	844	Pitch, bbls	303
Beans, bbls	349	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	3,338	Oil-cake, pkls	1,024
Cot.-seed-cake, bags	188	Pea-nuts, bags	53
Copper, bbls	20	Pork, pkls	1,571
Dried Fruit, pkls	71	Beef, pkls	47
Eggs, pkls	851	Cut-meats, pkls	3,432
Flour, bbls	13,160	Lard, tcs	3,810
Corn-meal, bbls	800	Lard, kegs	50
Corn-meal, bags	220	Butter, pkls	3,689
Wheat, bushels	17,870	Cheese, pkls	1,887
Corn, bushels	53,700	Dressed Hogs, No	1,211
Oats, bushels	32,887	Rice, tcs	30
Rye, bushels	1,730	Sugar, hhds	60
Malt, bushels	3,100	Spelter, pcs	1,250
Barley, bushels	22,000	Starch, pkls	1,729
Grease, pkls	168	Stearine, pkls	50
Grass-seed, bags	190	Sumac, bags	14
Hemp, bales	0	Tallow, pkls	178
Hides, No	813	Tea, pkls	14
Hides, bales	43	Tobacco, hhds	95
Hops, bales	1,232	Tobacco, pkls	101
Lead, pigs	3,135	Whisky, bbls	699
Leather, sides	14,244	Wool, bales	70

COFFEE—Rio firm but inactive at 16c.@19¾c., gold, for invoices, with sales reported of 1,200 bags by the J. A. Cheney, at New-Orleans, on the basis of 18½c., gold, for fair; and 1,000 bags by the Gulding Star, at do., at 16¾c., gold....Other kinds quiet; quoted as before.

COTTON—Has seen quoted weaker though not lower, for early delivery, and a fair offering and very light demand....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 566 bales, (of which 72 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, 466 bales to spinners, and ——bales to speculators....And, for forward delivery, business has been moderate at easier prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 35,600 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening and 29,000 bales to-day,) with 3,200 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.33c.@11.34c.; January, 11.35c. @11.38c.; February, 11.45c.@11.46c.; March, 11.56c. @11.57c.; April, 11.67c.; May, 11.78c.; June, 11.90c.; July, 11.98c.@11.97c.; August at 12.02c.@12.04c., showing a decline of 3@6 points, closing easy. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,338 bales, and at the shipping ports 32,893 bales, against 22,784 bales same day last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ordy.	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low Middling	11	11	11	11
Strict Low Mid'g	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Good Mid'g	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅜	Low Middling	10⅝	
Strict Good Ord	10⅝	Middling	11	

FLOUR AND MEAL—Vere little inquiry was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, and the dealings were unusually light, though supplies were offered more freely, and values were again quoted weaker, in several instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower. The sharp decline in Wheat worked against activity.....Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@$6 50; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 75; inferior to very poor to choice Winter and $3@$4 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $5@$5 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 35@$6 65, mainly at $5 40@$5 50; very good to choice do. at $5 65@$6 75; inferior Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 25@$6 50 for good to fancy, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; do., for South America, $6 50@$7 50 for fair to fancy; do., for English market, at $5 40@$5 45; do., Family Extras, at $5 85@$8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 30@$5 65; very good to choice do. at $5 65@$6, and other grades at proportionately modified prices....Included in the reported sales were 2,650 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 1,050 bbls. City Mills Extras,) 750 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (these mainly at $5 90@$6 25;) 1,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; 500 bbls. do. Patent, (mostly at $7 90@$8 75;) 1,600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, @25 bbls. Patent Extras, (mostly at $6 75@$8 75,) 520 bbls. Superfine, 650 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates....Southern Flour sold to the extent of only 600 bbls., in lots, partly for export, at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl....Rye Flour dull on sales of 200 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 15 within the previous range.....Corn-meal very quiet; 250 bbls. sold, in small lots, at former rates....Corn-meal, in bags, dull; coarse City quoted at $1 14@$1 16; Country at $1 @ $1 10 ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour quiet, within the range of $2 50@$2 75 for good to very choice.... Buckwheat quoted at 68c.@69c. ₱ bushel; 500 bushels sold at 68c.

GRAIN—Wheat was offered much more freely to-day, especially Spring grades, for forward delivery, (represented as largely on Western account,) leading to a decline of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, which stimulated business in the option line, the features having been the extensive dealings in New-York No. 2 Spring, for January and February delivery, leaving off at about the lowest prices of the day. The operations for early delivery were unimportant in amount, little inquiry having been noted from shippers or millers. Foreign market advices by cable adverse.....Sales have been reported of 296,000 bushels, (of which only about 15,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 400 bushels Canada Red, in bond, at $1 42; 2,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 44@$1 45; 1,000 bushels very poor Red Western at $1 23; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, for export, at $1 30, (with No. 2 Milwaukee do. quoted at $1 32½ bid and $1 34@$1 35 asked;) 12,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, January options, at $1 30@$1 31, chiefly at $1 30@$1 30½, closing at $1 29½ bid and $1 30½ asked; 120,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February, at $1 31½@$1 35, mainly at $1 31½@$1 32½, closing with $1 31 bid and $1 31½ asked; 32,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, February option, at $1 32⅜@$1 33, closing at $1 32¾ bid.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 45; January, at $1 45 asked, (as against $1 43½ bid and $1 45 asked yesterday;) do., January at $1 43@$1 46, (against $1 44½@$1 48 yesterday;) do., February, at $1 43@$1 48. May nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 29@$1 30½; January at $1 29¾@$1 30½; February at $1 31@$1 31½; May nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 30@$1 33¾; do., January, at $1 31½@$1 32⅝; do., February, at $1 32½@$1 33⅝; do., May nominal. Corn has been in comparatively limited demand, with old quoted ½c. ₱ bushel lower, and new also cheaper, closing heavily. Cable advices for Corn, as well as for Wheat, were unfavorable, and against the export movement.....Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 51,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 for early delivery, at 64c.@64¾c., closing dull at 64c. New-York No. 2, December option, 16,000 bushels, at 63½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 8,000 bushels, at 60⅝c.; do., May, 3,000 bushels, at 57½c.; do., new crop, about 14,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c., closing irregularly; and Western, ungraded, 56c.@62c. for new and old; (5,000 bushels old went at 62c.;) Yellow Southern, 58¾c.@59c.; Yellow Western nominally unchangeable, 62c.....At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 61¾c.@62c., January at 60c.@61c.; February at 59¼c.@61c.; do., May, 56¾c.@58c.....And New-York No. 2, December, nominal; do., January, 60¾c.@61c.; do., at 63⅜c.@64⅜c.; do., February, at 64c.@66c.; do., May, at 60c.@61¾c.....Rye and Peas unchanged.... Of Barley-malt, 10,000 bushels four-rowed State reported sold without particulars reliable.....Barley has been dull to-day but quoted firm.....Sales reported of 9,200 bushels very choice four-rowed State (in store) at 81c.; a car-load of fair do at 76c.; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 03 for choice; and 1,000 bushels ungraded Canada at 90c.....Oats have been again quoted weaker in price for ungraded stock on a generally limited movement, the only trade of importance having been in Spring grades, (40,000 bushels;) sold on the elevator, on speculative account, at 33½c.....Sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 33,500 bushels at 38½c., (showing a firm market for this grade;) New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 37c.; New-York No. 1, 4,100 bushels, at 38¼c.@38¾c.; (with New-York No. 2 quoted at 38c., bid;) Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 37½c.@38c.; old do., 4,000 bushels, in store, at 37½c.; White Western, 2,000 bushels, at 38c.@38½c.; and Chicago quoted at 39c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 38c.@41½c.; Mixed State, 5,400 bushels, at 37c.@ 39c., (4,000 bushels sold at 38½c.@39c.).....Feed has been in moderate request, at former rates: 40-lb. average quoted at $18@$19; 60-lb., $18@$18 50, and other grades as before. A lot of 500 bags Rye Bran went at $17 50.....Seeds dull; unchanged.....Bal- Hay has been very moderately sought after, at steady rates.....We quote shipping qualities, range from 60c.@65c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c. ₱ 100 lb.: Clover, 45c.@55c. ... Salt Hay, 40c.@55c.....Straw has been slow of sale, with Rye quoted at from 40c.@55c.; Oat, 40c.@50c.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at former rates.....The week's receipts have been 431,104 Hides. ....Sales, 74,695 Hides, the sales including, according to Packard & Adams, 10,000 Hides to the Grande Republic, Kips, to arrive; 460 Dry California Kips, 13 lb., on private terms; 2,150 Dry Orinoco, 21 lb., at 21½c., gold, 4 months; usual selection; 1,030 Dry Bogota, 22 to 25 lb.; 1,900 Dry Tampico, 21 lb., on private terms; 1,865 Dry Mexican, 21 to 24 lb., part at 21c., currency, cash, usual selection; 1,730 Dry Ecuador, 20 to 21 lb.; 390 Dry Port au Platte, &c., 17 to 20 lb., on private terms; 6,400 Dry Texas, 24 to 26 lb., at 21½@21¾c., currency, 4 months, selected; 2,800 Dry Texas Kips, 10 to 12 lb., on private terms; 950 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10c., currency, cash.....Stock in first hands to-day, 112,800 Hides and 136 bales do., against 146,300 Hides and 26 bales same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 500 bbls. new crop at 33c.@50c. Other kinds dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet here; Spirits Turpentine quoted at 33½c. Sales, 240 bbls. at 33¼c. Other figures unchanged; 400 bbls. good Strained Rosin sold at $1 72½. And at the South, 6,000 bbls. Rosin on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull at the seaboard markets; Refined and Crude quoted about steady.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 130,000 bbls. United, here and at Oil City, $1 87½@ $1 90¾, closing at $1 89¾ bid, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately active for early delivery, chiefly for export, at about former prices.....Sales reported of 650 bbls. new, quoted at $12 90@$13 25 for uninspected and inspected.....Other kinds dull and nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess quiet; December option quoted at the close at $13; January, $13; February, $13 05 bid; March, $13 10@$13 15, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. February, at $12 95@$13.....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted at 5¼c.@5¾c.; fancy Pigs at 6c.; Western Hogs at 5¼c.....Cut-meats rather more active at about previous prices.....Sales include 30,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10-lb. average, at 7c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our former range. Also, 100 bxs. Pickled Bellies at 7¾c.....Of Bacon, sales 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at December option, sold at 6¾c. and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for January delivery, at 6¾c.....And for Western, for delivery, 500 bxs. Long Clear, December and January, part at 6c.....Western Steam Lard has been in less demand for early delivery, and quoted irregular in price.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported at 8c., prime new at $8 30@$8 35, closing at $8 32½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard fairly active, with Western Steam, December option, quoted here at the close at $8 32½ bid; January, $8 32½ bid; February, $8 42½ bid; March, $8 52½ bid, showing more firmness.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., December, at $8 30@$8 32½; 3,500 tcs., January, at $8 30@$8 32½; 3,250 tcs., February, at $8 37½@$8 42½, and 750 tcs., March, at $8 52½.....City Steam and Kettle inactive; quoted at the close at $8 25@$8 30.....Sales, 70 tcs. at $8 25@ $8 30.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $8....Refined Lard in less demand, and for the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at the close, at $8 67½@$8 77½; choice do., for the West Indies, at $8 75, with sales reported of 600 bbls. and tcs. for Continent, on private terms.....Beef and Beef Hams unchanged.....A firm market noted for better qualities of Butter, which were wanted, and offered moderately. Other kinds quiet and weak.....We quote within the range of 23c.@25c. for prime to very fancy State; 14c.@22c. for fair ordinary to prime do.; in lots 18c.@ 26c. for fair to choice State, whole dairies, and 29c.@ 35c. for poor to very fancy Western, in lots.....A moderate call noted for Cheese at about former figures. State Factory quoted from 12c.@13¼c. for prime to strictly fancy, (few lots of even the latter going higher than 13¾c.@13¾c.) and 10½c.@12c. for fair to prime, and West-ern Factory at 9½c.@12c. for fair to very choice, and Skimmed at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.....Eggs have been in good request, with fresh quoted within the range of 22½c.@27½c. for fair to strictly fancy marks ₱ dozen, most of the dealings having been reported at 26c.@27c. for the best marks.....Tallow has been moderately sought after; quoted at $7 56¼ for prime City, with sales reported of 90,000 lb. at $7 50@$7 56¼ as to quality.....Stearine in more demand, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $8 70@$8 75; City at $8 75@$8 85; sales, 100 tcs. Western at $8 75; 200 tcs. for January at $8 75.....Refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil decidedly more active; December options quoted at 54c.@56c.; January at 52½c.@53½c.; February at 51½c.@52c.; March at 49½c.@51c.; first half of 1878 at 48c.@50c.....Sales, 1,300 bbls. January at 52½c.; 200 bbls., February, at 51½c.

SEEDS—Deer have been lightly dealt in at drooping prices.....Receipts, 617 bales; sales, 1,500 ℔. Central American, 9,000 ℔. Angostura, and 1,500 ℔. Honduras on private terms.....Goat have been in moderate demand at unaltered prices.....Receipts, 447 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, 25 bales Mexican, 13 bales West Indies, 4 bales Buenos Ayres, and 50 bales Pavta on private terms.

WOOL—We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 32½c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 27½c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central American, 27½c.@30c.; Angostura, 25c. .....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47c.@48c.; Matamoros, 47c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 44c. @46c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand on the basis of 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, but held rather higher, checking business. Two cargoes Cuba Muscovado rumored about closed.....Refined Sugars in good request at a slight improvement in prices, with Cut Loaf quoted at 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@ 9¼c., and Soft Yellow, 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 10. Sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Trade in this line has been comparatively tame to-day. Rates varied little, but favored shippers slightly. Accommodation for Grain quite moderately sought after.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s.@26s. ₱ ton, and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₱ standard bushel, (showing a slight decline;) 40 to 50 tons Leather, in lots, within the range of 55s.@60s.; 1,800 pks. Provisions, in lots, (part of through freight,) at 35s.; 45 tons Measurement Goods at 25s. ₱ ton; 400 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl. And by steam from the West, of through freight, 2,500 pks. Bacon and Lard at unaltered figures. Also, an American bark, 850 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at market rates.....For London, by steam, 550 bales Hops, in lots, at ½d. direct and ¾d. via Liverpool, ₱ ℔.; 100 tons Provisions at steady rates. Also a Norwegian ship, 1,062 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 32,000 bushels Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 867 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 1¾d. ₱ bbl.....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3c. ₱ bbl., and by steam, equal to 80 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, a British bark, 333 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl. .....For Bristol Channel, a British brig, 247 tons, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, from Boston, on private terms.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 492 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Barley, from Baltimore, in recent engagement, as far as ascertained, at 5s. ₱ quarter.....For Leghorn, an Italian bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Wheat and Rye, (nearly all Wheat,) in ship's bags, reported on private terms, quoted at about 15¼c. ₱ bushel.....For Oporto, a Norwegian bark, 274 tons, hence, with about 16,000 bushels Grain, in bags, reported at 21c. ₱ bushel.....For Havre, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ₱ bushel, and sundry small lots of Provisions on the basis of 5c. ₱ ℔.....For Bremen, by steam, 10,000 bushels Rye on private terms, quoted at about 9½d. ₱ bushel; and further shipments of 1,500 pks. Bacon and Lard on the basis of 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also an American ship, 939 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia or Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. (option of Antwerp at the same rate.).....For Antwerp, by steam, 2,400 pks. Lard and Bacon, part for forward shipment, on private terms, quoted at 42s. 6d.@45s. ₱ ton.....For Marseilles, a British bark, 432 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....For the East Indies and back, a British ship, 1,110 tons, with Petroleum, in case, and general cargo, out, and East India produce back, on private terms.....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 410 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth; two American brigs, 406 and 400 tons, and an American schooner, 282 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at about $1 ₱ bbl.....For the River Plate, an American bark, 510 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $14 50.....For Halifax, a British schooner, —105 tons, hence, with Coal, at $1 50 ₱ ton.....For St. John, New-Brunswick, a British schooner, 150 tons, with Coal, from Hoboken, at $2 ₱ ton, (the closing quotation.) .....For Barbados, an American schooner, 331 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $1,400, option of two ports, at $1,500.....For Cardenas, a schooner, with Box Shooks, from Portland, reported at 15c.....For Matanzas, an American schooner, with Staves, from Richmond, reported at $8, and a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.....For Carbarien, an American brig, 357 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 30c. and $7.....For Para, an American steamship, 856 tons, with Railroad Machinery, &c., from Philadelphia, and back with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For Zara, an American schooner, 253 tons, hence, with White Pine Lumber, at $6. (Spanish gold.).....For Manzanilla, and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 277 tons, with general cargo, reported at $2,100.....For Gandaloupe, an American schooner, 131 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $5 50.....For St. Pierre, Martinique, and St. Kitts, a British schooner, 229 tons, hence, with general cargo, including 5,000 bushels Wheat, (for St. Pierre,) small lots of Tobacco, Cooperage Stock, &c., at equal to $1,450 net.....For Galveston, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at 82 75 ₱ ton.....For Boston, several schooners, with Coal, on the basis of $1 50 from New-York, $1 75 from Philadelphia, and $1 85@$1 90 from Baltimore, (and proportionate rates to other Eastern ports.) For Richmond and Norfolk, a light demand at unaltered rates for Hay, loading here, quoted at $2 25.....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Petroleum dull and nominal at 10¾c. for Crude, in bbls., and 13c. for Refined, (offers of latter inactive and steady at 19¼c. for low grade to good Rio; 17¾c.@18c. for common to fair Laguayra; 18½c. for Maracaibo; Java, 23½c. for good. Sugar, ₱c. higher; closed at 7¼c.@7½c. for fair and good refining Cuba. Refined Sugars in active demand and ₱c. higher; 10c. for Cut-loaf; 10c. for Crushed; 9⅞c. for Powdered; 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Granulated; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for A. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour dull; choice grades held firmly, medium and low grades neglected and declining; Minnesota Extras, $4 75@$5 low, $5; do. medium, $5 75@$6; do. choice, $6 25; do. fancy, $6 50; Pennsylvania do., good, $6 50; do. choice, $6 75; Ohio do., good, $6 50; do. low grade from the wharf, $5 50@$6 25 for secret forms; Patent and other high grades, $7@$9 25. Rye Flour unchanged. Corn-meal quiet; last sale at $3, free on board. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42; do. Amber, $1 47½. Western Amber, $1 45; Western White, $1 45@$1 55. Rye steady; Pennsylvania, 73c., but buyers generally refuse to pay this price; Western, 70c. Corn dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow (old,) in cars and from depot at 66c.; new, sail, on track, 60½c.@61c., closing at 60c.@60½c.; damp and fairly dry new Yellow, in cars, 58c.@58½c.; White sail in cars, which is very dull at 60c.@60½c.; 58c.@59c., chiefly at former figure. Oats steady and firm; Western White, good, 33½c.; Western, No. 2, 33c.; Western Mixed 37½c. Whisky scarce; held firmly at $1 11 for Western. At mixed, $1 09@$1 10; Pennsylvania, $1 09@$1 10. Bacon dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active, but lower; common, $3 50@$3 90; light, $3 95@$4 15; packing, $4 10@$4 25; butchers', $4 25@$4 30; receipts, 12,440 head; shipments, 13 head.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—Wheat lower; Extra White Michigan, $1 34½; No. 1 do., $1 29¼, cash; $1 29½@ $1 29¾, December; $1 30¼@$1 30¾, January; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 26½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand; No. 1 White Michigan, 30½c., cash; No. 1 Mixed, 30½c., January. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Corn, 1,700 bushels. Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,350 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat unsettled; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13 for Hard; $1 10 for Soft; No. 1 do., $1 07½; January, $1 07½; February, $1 08½; No. 3 do., $1 02½. Corn firmer; No. 2, 43¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 56½c. Barley—No. 2 Spring, 65c. Provisions weak. Mess Pork, nominally, $11 25. Lard—Prime Steam, 7¾c.; Kettle, 8¼c. Hogs easier at $4 50. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—21,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Dec. 15.—Flour steady. No. 1 Spring, $6 50@$7; Amber Winter, $6 75@$7 50; White do., $7@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 25@$8; concessions on outside quotations; sales of 1,500 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Red State, $1 40. Corn unchanged. Barley firm but quiet; held generally above buyers' views; No. 1 Canada nominally, 90c.@92c.; No. 2 do., 85c.@87c. Corn-meal, $24 for bolted, and $23 50 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton. Flour shipped by rail, 1,400 bbls.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Bulk-meats easier at 4¾c.@5c., loose, and 5c.@5¼c., packed, for Shoulders. Coffee strong; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 17c.@ 19¾c. Sugar active and firmy; common to good common, 4¼c.@5¼c.; fair to fully fair, 5⅛c.@6¼c.; prime to choice, 7c.@7¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 8c.@8¾c. Brm steady, in fair demand, at 99c.@99½c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 1027½@103⅛. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, bank, $4 94.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn, Oats, and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet; all offerings taken at yesterday's prices. Whisky firmer at $1 05. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 15, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. H. Willis, Esq., Referee, C. J. Lyon sold two five-story brick stores and tenement-house, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 829 and 831 11th-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 75th-st., for $10,000, to Charles E. Appleby, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court order as above, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, Blackwell & Riker disposed of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with two lots together in size 51.1 by 100, No. 1,405 2d-av., north-west corner of 73d-st., for $10,000, to Oscar Bachus, plaintiff. A. J. Bleecker & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 33 West 125th-st., north side, 370 feet west of 5th-av., for $8,850, to A. R. Mattlage, plaintiff in the legal action.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 15, was $196,682, as against $331,338, the figures for the week ending Dec. 8.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 17.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Eugene N. Eliot, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 130 by 350, on 2d-av., north-west corner of 95th-st.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the one and three story factory buildings, with plot of land 141.3 by 92, Nos. 424 to 434 East 15th-st., south side, 140 feet west of Avenue A. Also, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 100.5, No. 132 East 54th-st., south side, 100 feet east of Lexington-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 98th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, No. 68 East 124th-st., south side, 298 feet east of Madison-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, No. 62 East 124th-st., south side, 143 feet west of 4th-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 200 by 150, on Marble-st., running through to Railroad-av., south-east corner of Washington-av., Morrisania.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of a three-story brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 90, on Brook-av., west side, 75 feet south of 143d-st.

By W. O. Hoffman, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the one-story brick stable, with lot 23.1 by 99.9 by 23.1 by 100, No. 152 Monroe-st., south side, between Clinton and Montgomery-sts.

By Louis Mesier, Surrogate Court sale, Nevin W. Butler, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 125, No. 329 West 14th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irwin Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with lot, 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl-st., south side, between Platt-st. and Burling-slip.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gerard M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 21.8 by 100, on Clinton-st., west side, 93.4 feet north of Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order the Court of Common Pleas, Philip Jordan, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 97, No. 808 East 6th-st., south side, 171 feet west of Lewis-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter S. Hubbard, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame store and dwelling-house, front and three frame stables, rear, lot 25 by 95.2 by 25 by 88, No. 611 West 46th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.

By Henriques & Cohen, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.4, on East 71st-st., south side, 150 feet east of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame building, front, and three-story frame dwelling-house, rear, with lot 25.6 by 100.8., No. 13 East 91st-st., north side, 204.5 feet east of 5th-av.

Friday, Dec. 21.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and stone dwelling, with plot 25 by 105.5, No. 43 West 54th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 5th-av. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with plot 25 by 75, No. 865 9th-av., west side, 25 feet north of 56th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. Saltus Saltus, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, Nos. 58 and 60 East 133d-st., south side, 115 feet west of 4th-av.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Sterling, Esq., Referee, of one lot 20 by 99.6, on West Mott-st., east side, between Houston and Prince-sts.

By Scott & Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 40 by 82.10, Nos. 108 and 110 West 25th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of two lots, 16.8 by 102.2, on East 78th-st., north side, 171.8 feet east of 3d-av.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. M. Hillman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 125, on St. Ann's-av., south-west corner of 145th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By C. J. Lyon.

2 five-story brick stores and tenement-houses, with lots, Nos. 829 and 831 11th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., each lot 25x100.....$10,000

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with plot of land. No. 1,405 2d-av., n. w. corner of 73d-st., plot 51.1x100.....$10,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 33 West 125th-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 20x99.11.....$8,850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 14.

71st-st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; A. Erbe, Referee, to Mary A. Rogers.....$2,000
Vineyard-place, s. s. 125th-st., e. of Fairmount-av., 50x101, 23d Ward; J. A. Reynolds to T. Fowler.....3,500
67th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; George F. Biatt and wife to G. Belterman.....25,000
116th-st., n. s., 284.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11; W. E. Perry to T. S. Rice.....nom.
40th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9; M. Sternberger and wife to M. Deane.....14,000
52d-st., n. s., 208.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 27.6x100.5; T. P. Sauzay to E. E. Willett.....nom.
128th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11; N. E. Timpson to W. B. Searle.....17,500
71st-st., s. s., 216.3 ft. w. of 3d-av.,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier 45, 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2
BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 9

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $90 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, noon | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon | Devonia.....Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878
FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMMERANIA....Jan. 10

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to steerage; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCE.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, PAYOZET.....Wednesday, Jan. 2, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 3 Bowling Green.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 15
ANDES.....Dec. 28

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CORTES, BENNETT.....Wednesday, Dec. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUMBERMAN.....Wed'day, Jan. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26
CUBA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, BOWLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. Steam-ships from Savannah, fla., to Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 24, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,286 tons, Sundberg, Th., Dec. 20.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Jan. 3.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3:2, 10 P. M. 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.
$3 to Boston. EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.) Hereafter the STEAMBOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILLETS, G. P. Agt. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.
$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
EXCURSION TICKETS $5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company believing that many of the holders of this class of their bonds desire to avail themselves of the privilege conferred upon it by the various States through which its railway passes, to convert their present Coupon Bond into a Registered Bond, without coupons, having the same security of the mortgage and lien upon the company's property as the present Coupon Bond, hereby give notice that if a sufficient number of the holders of said bonds representing in amount not less than One Million of Dollars, signify their desire to make such conversion, this Company will have prepared the Registered Bonds and registry books necessary to carry the proposed change into effect.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege, should notify the Treasurer of the Company on or before the first day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS,
MARINE INSURANCE SCRIPS AND STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS,
And CITY and COUNTY BONDS,
Bought and sold by us for 26 years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 3 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM H. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7892
9	1043	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7898
13	1052	2317	3280	4215	5420	6439	7907
14	1053	2321	3281	4216	5421	6443	7909
15	1055	2323	3283	4217	5426	6444	7913
17	1056	2325	3288	4219	5437	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3286	4226	5438	6449	7914
21	1058	2343	3289	4228	5439	6451	7915
22	1059	2353	3298	4229	5440	6452	7916
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4233	5443	6457	7918
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	6461	7919
38	1064	2357	3305	4235	5445	6462	7921
43	1066	2357	3310	4237	5446	6466	7922
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1069	2362	3316	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1070	2369	3317	4241	5451	6469	7929
49	1076	2372	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1109	2373	3320	4264	5453	6472	7929
52	1110	2374	3323	4265	5454	6474	7932
53	1111	2375	3324	4266	5458	6475	7933
57	1112	2376	3333	4267	5460	6476	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
62	1114	2378	3342	4271	5481	6478	7954
63	1116	2383	3343	4272	5482	6479	7955
64	1118	2395	3344	4273	5483	6482	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
69	1120	2401	3346	4275	5488	6484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4276	5491	6486	7959
72	1123	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1134	2408	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1135	2410	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
86	1144	2410	3355	4284	5507	6494	7968
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1153	2413	3357	4286	5520	6512	7968
89	1154	2414	3362	4287	5521	6523	7969
90	1160	2415	3364	4290	5530	6525	7971
91	1165	2416	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	6526	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2428	3370	4318	5534	6535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2435	3407	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6912	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1206	2439	3423	4336	5552	6622	7986
107	1207	2440	3424	4337	5553	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1212	2443	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
115	1216	2445	3429	4341	5561	6631	7996
122	1216	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5575	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8006
134	1230	2458	3436	4357	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2459	3437	4358	5584	6656	8010
142	1236	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6658	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1243	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1244	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
148	1246	2480	3451	4365	5611	6677	8052
149	1248	2481	3479	4366	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2483	3480	4371	5616	6681	8054
151	1250	2484	3481	4372	5617	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3482	4375	5617	6683	8056
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2486	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1272	2487	3492	4379	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5628	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3509	4382	5625	6695	8062
164	1275	2495	3514	4384	5626	6696	8065
165	1278	2496	3515	4385	5629	6697	8069
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
176	1284	2501	3521	4390	5633	6705	8073
177	1303	2512	3523	4393	5636	6706	8074
178	1313	2513	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1315	2524	3534	4397	5639	6712	8087
186	1316	2526	3535	4401	5640	6726	8088
187	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4405	5644	6729	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4406	5645	6730	8092
202	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
203	1324	2533	3557	4414	5648	6738	8094
204	1325	2538	3558	4415	5652	6747	8095
209	1326	2535	3559	4416	5653	6751	8096
211	1327	2536	3561	4417	5654	6752	8097
212	1328	2537	3562	4418	5661	6757	8098
224	1329	2538	3566	4419	5662	6758	8099
226	1333	2539	3570	4420	5666	6759	8101
227	1336	2540	3571	4421	5665	6760	8107
230	1337	2541	3572	4423	5669	6763	8108
231	1338	2542	3573	4424	5670	6764	8109
232	1343	2543	3574	4439	5692	6766	8110
233	1344	2544	3576	4440	5693	6768	8111
234	1345	2545	3576	4412	5699	6772	8112
240	1346	2546	3578	4444	5709	6775	8119
241	1350	2547	3579	4446	5711	6783	8120
242	1355	2549	3582	4473	5712	6795	8121
245	1360	2550	3583	4479	5713	6798	8122
246	1381	2554	3584	4480	5714	6800	8123
247	1385	2573	3585	4485	5716	6803	8125
248	1386	2576	3587	4490	5717	6811	8128
249	1387	2577	3588	4491	5718	6812	8133
250	1378	2579	3590	4492	5719	6826	8134
252	1395	2579	3596	4496	5720	6828	8143
253	1396	2580	3604	4497	5723	6830	8143
254	1397	2582	3606	4498	5725	6834	8144
257	1405	2585	3616	4499	5730	6836	8145
258	1416	2584	3617	4500	5732	6843	8119
260	1417	2585	3618	4505	5733	6843	8150
261	1418	2587	3619	4508	5734	6844	8153
262	1419	2587	3622	4509	5735	6846	8154
265	1420	2588	3623	4514	5736	6885	8156
266	1428	2589	3624	4516	5737	6888	8157
267	1427	2591	3625	4517	5738	6889	8158
275	1428	2600	3627	4548	5773	6892	8159
277	1429	2601	3635	4549	5774	6898	8160
278	1431	2602	3639	4550	5775	6898	8162
279	1433	2612	3642	4551	5776	6903	8164
282	1433	2613	3643	4552	5777	6904	8165
283	1443	2614	3644	4557	5778	6905	8169
284	1444	2615	3645	4558	5779	6909	8171
285	1447	2617	3646	4562	5780	6910	8172
290	1446	2617	3647

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE SUNDAY PROHIBITORY LAW.

OBSERVANCE OF THE STATUTE YESTERDAY —LIQUOR-DEALERS IN THE COURTS—A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

The Excise law was observed yesterday very much as it was on the preceding Sunday. Along Broadway most of the drinking-shops were closed, and the bars in the hotels were also closed. In some of the hotels not a great deal of ingenuity was required in the matter of getting a drink of liquor. There were some liquor shops which were closed and deserted in the side streets and on the avenues up town, and there were many others that appeared to be so to passers during the day, but at night the glare of the gas within could be seen at the sides of the curtains and through occasional cracks and tears in them. The Police Sergeant on duty at the desk in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house said, at 7 o'clock, that only three liquor-sellers had been arrested in his precinct up to that hour. "The liquor places are all closed," he said, "so tightly that we can't get in them." On the two blocks above the station-house lights burned brightly over three bars. The door of one of the shops had a red fanlight, and the light within, shining through, cast a cheerful reflection on the sidewalk. In all the Police courts yesterday morning a remarkably small number of prisoners were arraigned for drunkenness. Eight of the liquor-dealers arrested on Saturday night for selling without licenses were arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and held in $100 bail to answer. The business at the Tombs, which on Sunday is usually finished about noon, was disposed of before 10 A. M. The number of "drunk and disorderly" cases was very small. Nine delinquent liquor-dealers were in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. They were held in $100 bail each to await trial in the Court of General Sessions. Eight persons were held for trial in $100 bail each at the Jefferson Market Court, by Justice Bixby, for selling liquors without license. The officer who arrested Julius Schroeder, of No. 206 East Forty-fourth-street, that said in Schroeder's shop on Saturday night he found 14 men, and 14 beer-glasses with beer in them. Schroeder said there had been a christening party in the place, and the beer had been drunk then. He had left the glasses standing with the dregs in them to catch flies. The Justice said Schoeder's conduct was justifiable under the circumstances, and, considering the christening, discharged him. Henry Schmied, No. 257 Sixth-avenue, was arraigned, and his testimony developed a remarkable coincidence. There had been a christening at his house also, and the beer had been drunk as a part of the celebration, and there were so many flies in the room—, "Ten dollars for your extravagance in catching flies with beer," said Justice Bixby, and Schmidt was also held in $100 bail. There were only 37 cases of drunkenness disposed of at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Justice Bixby, yesterday, which is but little more than one-half the number of such cases usually disposed of at that court on Sunday.

THE FUNERAL OF JACOB GRAU.

SERVICES AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE WELL-KNOWN IMPRESARIO — REMARKS BY RABBI JACOBS.

The last rites were yesterday performed over the body of the late impresario, Mr. Jacob Grau, at his residence, No. 4 Beekman-place, in the presence of a large attendance of relatives and sympathizing friends, including many members of the profession with whom he had enjoyed long acquaintance. The Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society attended in a body. The preparations were simple, the flowers few in number, and the services brief and impressive. They began with the reading of selections, in English, from the Hebrew Psalms, by Rabbi Henry S. Jacobs, of the Thirty-fourth-Street Synagogue, and the people who filled the rooms, after which the rabbi made an extemporaneous address, inculcating the lesson of death according to the Jewish idea. Death, he told his hearers, came not as a thing of terror, but rather as an angel of mercy, and in the particular case of the one by whose side they then stood it had come as a relief after six years of terrible illness. Death was also held up as a lesson to the living, to remind them ever of their duty to the common human family, of the importance of leading loving, broad, and pure lives, in order that they might enter into their rest when the Shepherd called them. The reverend Doctor then gave a brief memoir of Mr. Grau. He had come of a line of Jewish ancestors, conspicuous for their piety, and his father was a man of superior wisdom, and one who filled the paternal relation not only by giving his son an excellent secular training, but also by attending to the religious side of his nature and encouraging his love of the true and beautiful. Mr. Grau was originally educated for the medical profession, but on account of ill health and political complications in his country, he relinquished the profession which had been chosen for him and removed to America. He had an innate love of art, which developed itself in his after life as a manager. He was a man of strong affections, one conspicuous for his attachment to his family and for his fidelity to all his friends. His benevolence was great; his hands were ever open to the poor, and only his family knew of the liberality with which he had responded to all calls upon him from the needy. Dr. Jacobs rebuked in a forcible but gentle way the cant which presumed to set apart the stage as a thing of evil, and which considered actors as a proscribed class. Judaism, he said, inculcated no such narrow or bigoted idea. It looked upon poesy and song as an inspiration from Deity, and its exponents had been honored and cherished from the days of Miriam and David until this day. In the presence of the dead they should remember the value of human life, and resolve to live bearing constantly in mind that they were all members of a common brotherhood; that they were of one fatherhood in God. The body was then removed to Washington Cemetery for burial, and was followed by a long line of carriages. Among those present were Mr. Robert Strakosch, Mr. DeVivo, and Mr. Joel.

A SPRING DAY IN DECEMBER.

The weather yesterday was balmy and Spring-like, and although no violets blossomed out of doors, neither did ulsters bloom. The children of the poor gathered in the parks, and those who were barefooted were not the less happy. In the East-side streets people sat in their doorways, and the infants frolicked on the pavements until late at night. In the afternoon the streets were filled with promenaders, and it was entirely proper early in the day for a man to carry his overcoat on his arm. A south-westerly breeze, which was blowing all day, brought the warmth to this neighborhood. The thermometer, at 3:30 o'clock in the morning it was 46°; at noon, 56°, and at 6 in the evening the mercury stood at 56°. Yesterday was the warmest day of the present month, which, taken altogether, has not begun to do justice to its name in the matter of weather. Only in two days of the present December has the average temperature been below the freezing point; on the 1st, Saturday, the average was 31°, and on the day following the average was 27¼°. There were only four days in December, 1876, on which the average temperature was not below 32°.

RUN ON A NEW-JERSEY SAVINGS BANK.

One of those unaccountable rumors without foundation in fact caused a panic among the depositors of the Dime Savings Institution of Elizabeth, N. J., last Saturday, and a run was commenced, which, it is believed, will be continued this morning. Although ex-Congressman Amos Clarke, Senator William J. Magie, Hon. Moses F. Cory, and other well-known and responsible men are included among the Trustees of the bank, the depositors failed to accept their statements that the institution was solvent, and crowded the building as long as the officers kept it open. The Dime Savings Institution was chartered in 1867, and has 9,000 depositors. Its officers made the usual annual statement on Oct. 1, when the assets of the bank were $477,374 22. Its liabilities were stated to be $454,578 39, leaving a surplus of $22,795 83.

STRIKERS THREATENING WOMEN.

At the cigar factory of Kerbs & Spiess, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, there were at work yesterday over 100 women and girls who had taken the places of the workmen who are on strike. At noon the female employes went to dinner, and when they returned at 1 o'clock they were surrounded by an excited crowd of "strikers," who hooted and yelled at the women and threatened them with personal violence. One of the girls employed in the factory was struck in the face by one of the strikers. Information was sent to the East Fifty-first-Street Police Station, and Capt. Mount, with several policemen, hastened to the factory and dispersed the strikers. No arrests were made. Officers were stationed at the factory to guard the employes from violence.

RUNNING DOWN A BARK AT SEA.

The steam-ship Oder, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here yesterday, brought the passengers and mails of the America, of the same line, which ran into and sank a bark about 700 miles west of Southampton, and which was obliged to put back for repairs. Capt. Leist, of the Oder, gives the following statement, which was made to him by Capt. Delimon, of the America: At 1 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Dec. 1, while a fresh gale was blowing from the north-west, the weather being clear and the sea rough, the America steering west by north-west, the green light of a bark steering east was discovered one point on the port bow. The America's helm was put to starboard in order to bring the green light on the starboard bow. The bark ported her helm, showed her red light and attempted to cross the starboard bow of the steamer. Orders were given to reverse the engines, but not in time to prevent the heavy iron vessel from crushing into the bark's port side, sinking her within five minutes. At daybreak, the America having hove-to immediately after the collision, a boat was discovered containing 11 of the bark's survivors, who were taken on board. The remainder of the crew four in number, including the Captain and mate, were lost. Four of the iron plates on the steamer's starboard bow below water-mark were carried away. The America put about and started for Southampton where she arrived early on the following Tuesday. The passengers, (17 cabin and 115 steerage,) and the mails were transferred to the Oder. None of the cargo was injured.

MR. BEECHER'S ORTHODOXY.

A SERMON IN WHICH HE DEPICTS "THE MOST HIDEOUS NIGHTMARE OF THEOLOGY."

Mr. Beecher's text, yesterday morning, was the ninth verse of the first chapter of Enhesians, and the theme of his discourse was the background of mystery which surrounds, or rather obscures, all attempts to teach or understand the attributes and nature of God. Men must learn these things by their own experience, and, in illustrating the difference between God and man, he said that man's essential faculties are precisely similar to those of God, and differ only in degrees, just as the child of 4 years, sitting on his father's knee, has the same powers of reasoning as his father, only that power in the father is matured, while in the child it is weak and obscure. A man would not hold a candle out of the window and say it was sunrise, and yet the same light and the same warmth exist in the candle that exist in the sun, though in an immensely different degree. Speaking of the Trinity, Mr. Beecher said that he believed there were three persons united in one Godhead, but if any one should ask him why he believed it, he should tell him frankly that he did not know anything about it, only that it was easier to believe that which he thought coincided with the doctrine of the New Testament than to contradict it. But he could not attempt to explain it. Orthodoxy says that men must believe in the Trinity or they cannot come into the Church. That is called orthodoxy, but he called it heathenism. It is not an easy thing, said Mr. Beecher, for an honest, conscientious man to know just what to preach and what not to preach. A man who values morality, and who has the good of his fellowman at heart, cannot be careless as to the things he ought to teach. His own head had often reeled, and his mind had been greatly troubled, when he reflected upon his responsibility in this matter. It was no easy matter to remove the rotten timbers and replace them with sound ones, and not stop the voyage of the ship. It was said that Adam was created perfect. It was also said that Adam sinned, and that in consequence of that sin the whole human race fell. The human race had existed on the earth for thousands and thousands of years, and had gone on propagating and multiplying, until all the waves of the ocean which had rolled in upon the shore during those centuries did not contain drops enough, nor the sands of the sea particles enough, not all the figures of the arithmetic numbers enough, to compute the preface, to say nothing of the body, of the great history of the human race. The numbers of the human race were actually beyond computation, and for thousands and thousands and thousands of years they had been born into the world, had lived, and struggled, and finally died, and gone—where? "If you tell me that they have all gone to heaven, my answer will be that such a sweeping of mud into heaven would defile its purity, and I cannot accept that. If you tell me that they have gone to hell, then I swear by the Lord Jesus Christ, whom I have sworn to worship forever, that you will make an infidel of me. The doctrine that God has been for thousands of years peopling this earth with human beings, during a period three-fourths of which was not illuminated by an altar or a church, and in places where a vast population of those people are yet without that light, is to transform the Almighty into a monster more hideous than Satan himself and I swear by all that is sacred that I will never worship Satan, though he should appear dressed in royal robes and seated on the throne of Jehoviah. Men may say, 'You will not go to heaven.' A heaven presided over by such a demon as that, who has been peopling this world with millions of human beings, and then sweeping them off into hell, not like dead flies, but without taking the trouble even to kill them, and gloating and laughing over their eternal misery, is not such a heaven as I want to go to. The doctrine is too horrible. I cannot believe it and I won't. They say the saints in heaven are so happy that they do not mind the torments of the damned in hell; but what sort of saints must they be who could be happy while looking down upon the horrors of the bottomless pit? They don't mind—they're safe—they're happy! What would the mother think of the 16-year-old daughter who, when her infant was lying dead in the house, should come dancing and singing into the parlor, and exclaim, 'Oh! I'm so happy mother! I don't care for the dead baby in the coffin?' Would she not be shocked? And so with this doctrine; and by the blood of Christ I denounce it; by the wounds in his hands and his side, I abhor it; by his groans and agony, I abhor and denounce it as the most hideous nightmare of theology."

AN HISTORIC CHURCH.

ONE OF THE FIVE EARLY CHURCHES OF THE HOLLANDERS IN NEW-JERSEY—ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BELLEVILLE.

The town of Belleville, in New-Jersey, had among its early settlers some sturdy people from Holland. Van Cortlandt, Schuyler, Speer, De Peyster, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, and Rutger are names which often appear on its records, and some of them, at least, are proudly borne by its people today. One of the best monuments of the first Holland inhabitants is the Reformed (Dutch) Church, which yesterday celebrated what is called its one hundred and eightieth anniversary, although the date of its organization is not known, and according to the present Pastor, Rev. J. P. Strong, there is reason to believe that the society is nearer 200 years old. It was one of the fine old Dutch churches of the State, the others being at Bergen, Hackensack, English Neighborhood, and Schwalenberg. It was the mother of the churches of the denomination, not only in Stone House Plains and Franklin, but in Newark also, and is represented to-day by former members in the congregation and consistory of each Reformed church in Newark. It was in the Belleville Church that the Classis of Bergen, one of the most important in the denomination, was organized in the year 1800. In the long line of Pastors which it has had includes Rev. De Witt Talmage, who was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor at the same time, July 29, 1856, resigning in 1859 to go to Syracuse; also Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, the oldest living minister of this denomination, and oldest graduate of the seminary at New-Brunswick, who now resides in a village on the Hudson. He was ordained and installed Pastor in 1814, remaining 13 years. Among other Pastors still living are Rev. Dr. A. Abeel, of Newark; Rev. Dr. P. A. Stoutenburgh, of Lambertville, and Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Demond. Three churches have stood upon the site of the present edifice. The first was erected in 1725, the second in 1807, and the pretty stone building of Gothic design which is now the congregation's house of worship, just 25 years ago. During the Revolution the church was used as a sort of fort by the patriot soldiers of Washington. The interesting services yesterday brought together several of the former Pastors and members. In the morning Rev. Dr. Strong read an historical sketch of the church, and Rev. Drs. Demond and Abeel and President Campbell, of Rutgers College, made addresses. A festival for the young people in the afternoon was followed by a third service at night, when Rev. Mr. Talmage, who was present all day, addressed a large congregation. The floral and evergreen decorations of the interior of the edifice included stars of hemlock branches on the wall at either side of the pulpit. Over one, bearing the date 1697, were the words, "God our help in ages past;" over the other, on the face of which was the date 1877, the words "God our hope in years to come." Two small flags, respectively British and American, told the story of the important political change which the church in its origin so long preceded and has equally long survived.

DEATH OF BARONESS DE BUSSIERRE.

Pauline Cassandra Calvert, Baroness de Bussièrre, died at the New-York Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mme. De Bussièrre was the youngest daughter of Mr. Ben Holliday, of California, and was married about five years ago to Baron Henri de Bussièrre, of Paris. She arrived in this City by the steamer Britannic on Sunday Dec. 2, and was carried to her apartments at the New-York Hotel, having been taken seriously ill on the voyage. Dr. Fordyce Barker's aid was at once summoned, and for a time it was hoped that his skill, combined with her youth and naturally fine constitution, would bring about her restoration; but unfavorable symptoms supervening, her malady terminated fatally on Sunday morning. Having no relatives at present in New-York, her only child, a bright boy of 4 years, is, by this sad bereavement, left for the moment among strangers, Baron De Bussièrre not having accompanied his wife to America, and Mr. Holliday being on the Pacific coast. Both have been summoned and are on their way to this City. Mme. De Bussièrre possessed rare endowments of mind, character, and person, and her memory will be cherished with affectionate regret, not alone by mourning kindred, but by all whose privilege it was to enjoy her society and friendship.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A SALOON.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by some unknown burglars to enter the lager-beer saloon of William Linderman, on the first floor of No. 900 Third-avenue, by forcing open a rear window. Mr. Linderman, who sleeps above the saloon, was awakened by the noise, and arming himself with a carving-knife went down stairs. At his approach the burglars fled to the roof of the house, and traversing the roofs of the adjoining buildings made their escape through a neighboring tenement. Linderman raised an alarm, and Patrolmen Fogarty and Shields, of the Nineteenth Precinct, responded. The policemen made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but failed to find any trace of the burglars. In the yard of Mr. Linderman's premises were found an old hat and a sharpened table-knife, which the intruders had abandoned in their flight.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education will be held next Wednesday at 4 P. M.

The pupils of Prof. Sause will have a reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms next Friday evening.

The Ben Loughlin Coterie will give its annual ball at Walhalla Hall, No. 50 Orchard-street, to-morrow evening.

The eighth annual ball of the Matthew Stripp Association will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10.

The Columbia College ball for the benefit of the boating fund will take place at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, the 27th inst.

The second grand hop of the Ninth Regiment will take place at the regimental armory on Thursday evening, the 27th inst.

Mr. W. Irving Bishop will undertake to expose the mode of operations of spirit mediums at Chickering Hall next Friday evening.

A Scottish concert will be given under the auspices of the Old Guard, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, at Steinway Hall, this evening.

Judge John R. Brady lectured on the "Sorrows and Sunshine of War," at Chickering Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum.

The great cat show will open at the New American Museum, in the Bowery, at 10 o'clock this morning. There will be several hundred felines on exhibition.

The sick and destitute children of this City will be benefited by the proceeds of an entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.

Thiebaud Bauer, the Græco-Roman wrestler, will have a contest with a bear weighing 430 pounds at the French Theatre, West Twenty-third-street, next Wednesday evening.

The members of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, residents of this City and vicinity, will sit down to their third annual dinner at Delmonico's next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will give its third musical and literary entertainment at the regimental armory, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, next Friday at 8 P. M.

A meeting in behalf of the Water-Street Mission will take place at Association Hall to-night at 8 o'clock, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Rogers, Tiffany, and Taylor.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique, of this City, will hold its twelth annual ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the society, at the Academy of Music on Feb. 5.

The colored baby show will open at Gilmore's Garden to-day, with over 200 dusky citizens on exhibition. The show will be open from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 to 9:30 in the evening.

The balls of the Old Guard at the Academy of Music, in past years, have all been well attended, and arrangements are being made to make its coming reception on Thursday, Jan. 24, a memorable event.

The Academy of Sciences (section of geology and mineralogy) will hold a meeting at No. 64 Madison-avenue this evening, at which papers will be read by Dr. R. P. Stevens, Mr. B. B. Chamberlain, and Prof. Thomas Egleston.

The American Geographical Society will hold a meeting at Chickering Hall this evening. Mr. J. A. Bennet, late United States Consul at Bogota, will read a paper entitled "My First Trip up the Magdalena, and Life in the Heart of the Andes."

Frank Fisher, aged 50, having the appearance of a tramp, was found at midnight on Saturday lying dead on the rocks at the foot of Seventy-third-street, East River. Death had evidently resulted from want and exposure. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

The Olyphant collection of pictures, now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, will be sold to-morrow night, at Chickering Hall, and intending purchasers should not forget that it is necessary to secure seats beforehand by applying to Robert Somerville or Mr. S. P. Avery.

John McIntosh, aged 27, of No. 244 West Thirtieth-street, while intoxicated and driving a horse and wagon through West Twenty-sixth-street, recklessly ran over John Kelly, aged 2 years, of No. 241 West Twenty-seventh-street, injuring him seriously. McIntosh was arrested.

James Cleary, a switchman, in the employ of the Elevated Railroad Company, who fell from the track at the corner of Thames and Greenwich streets on the 12th inst., died at the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday, from the effects of the injuries received on that occasion. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

The ladies of the Church of St. Paul, the Apostle, Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, will hold a fair at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, for two weeks, commencing this evening. Governor-elect McClellan, of New-Jersey, will formally open the fair, and Hon. John McKeon will deliver an address.

Burglars entered the house of Mr. J. O'Meara, No. 141 East Forty-fourth-street, early yesterday morning, by forcing open the parlor window, but they were discovered before they had secured any plunder, and fled. They abandoned a milk-wagon, which they had stolen for the purpose of carrying off plunder from Mr. O'Meara's residence.

The gallery of paintings belonging to the estate of the late H. D. Newcomb, of Louisville, Ky., is now on exhibition at Leavitt's Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and will be sold at auction next Friday at 3:45 P. M., at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. The collection comprises works of Alma Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Gérome, and other modern masters.

Miss Katie Noonan, residing at No. 207 West Fifty-fifth-street, accused Charles Callan, of No. 239 West Forty-eighth-street, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, of snatching her pocket-book while walking down Eighth-avenue in company with her sister on Saturday evening. Justice Wandell held Callan for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

George W Martin, alias Henry Carter, was arrested last evening by Detectives Leahy and Hogan, charged with having stolen a gold watch valued at $300, from Mr. Oscar King, of No. 2 West Fourteenth-street, as he was endeavoring to get on board a cross-town car at the Grand Opera-house, on Friday evening. Martin was fully identified by Mr. King, and will be taken to court to-day.

Early yesterday morning a second-story window of the residence No. 200 West Forty-ninth-street was found open, with a ladder resting against it. The ladder had evidently been placed in its position by some house thieves intent on plunder, but who were frightened from their purpose by the approach of a policeman. The house was searched, but it was found that nothing had been disturbed.

The funded debt of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, amounts to $250,000, and an attempt was made yesterday to raise that sum from subscriptions by its congregation. Mr. Edward Kimball, of Chicago, who is acting as a dispenser of the charities of some wealthy philanthropist, gave $40,000 to the fund, and $70,000 in addition was raised during the afternoon from the congregation.

BROOKLYN.

A gold watch and chain, valued at $40, were stolen from the pocket of a vest belonging to John Bowler, which was hanging in the office of the Long Island Brewery, Nos. 81 to 91 Third-avenue, last Friday.

George Kaelsch, a German saloon-keeper, residing in East New-York, was arrested on Saturday on complaint of his son, charged with beating and kicking his wife, inflicting several severe wounds on her head and body.

Edward Duffy and Peter McCoy had a fight yesterday, during which Duffy struck McCoy in the face with his fist, breaking his nose. Duffy, who is 25 years of age, and resides at No. 85 Columbia-street, was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house.

The Long Island Historical Society will hold a regular meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Fulton streets, to-morrow at 8 P. M. A paper will be read by Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Boston, upon the "Private Life and Literary Friendships of Charles Sumner."

The Dutch Reformed Church in Wyckoff-street, near Third-avenue, was entered through a rear window, some time during Saturday night, and robbed of a piano cover, an eight-day clock, and a table cover, valued in all at $15. The thief also broke open the poor-boxes, but as they were empty he got nothing for his pains.

William Whalen, of No. 231 Concord-street, was arrested on the night of March 17, while in the act of robbing the restaurant and liquor store of John J. Dempsey, No. 14 Hamilton-avenue. On the way to the Third Precinct Station-house Whalen escaped from the officer, and had succeeded in eluding the Police until Saturday last, when he was rearrested and locked up.

A young man called at the residence of M. N. Packard, No. 5 South Oxford-street, and handed a note to the servant to deliver to Mr. Packard. While the servant was absent, the fellow stole two coats valued at $65, and escaped. The note was a petition for assistance, and was signed Arthur Williams. The man is about 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, and has a light mustache. He had on a brown coat.

Henry Steimer, of No. 64 Vandetbilt-avenue, and Herman Conrad, of No. 326 Atlantic-street, quarreled in the bake shop of Charles Feltman, on Flatbush-avenue, about some trivial matter on Saturday afternoon, and Steimer stabbed Conrad in the right arm with a pocket-knife. Conrad's wounds were dressed at the Long Island College Hospital, and Steimer was arrested yesterday and locked up to await the result.

Patrick Brophy, an East New-York patrolman, was examined before Justice Gertrum, on Saturday, on a charge brought by Annie Carroll, a girl of 18, of seduction under promise of marriage. Brophy is young, unmarried, and said to be well off. His answer is a general denial, and it is said to be the general opinion of the people of East New-York that he is innocent. The child of which Annie accuses Brophy of being the father was born a few weeks ago. The testimony was taken with closed doors, and the Justice will render his decision this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

The installation of Rev. D. Thomas MacClymont as Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Hackensack, will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Jersey City Police yesterday morning made a descent on the saloon of Michael Whalen, in Washington-street, near Essex, and arrested Michael McDonald, Michael White, William McDonald, Joseph Meyers, and James H. Walsh, who were found gambling. They were locked up. Whalen, the proprietor, escaped.

John Smith, aged 35, of New-York, attempted to drown himself at the Pennsylvania Ferry, Jersey City, last evening while intoxicated. He was arrested and locked up. On his person was found a valuable gold watch, the ring of which was half twisted off and the stem-winder broken, and as he had no money it is supposed his pockets had been picked.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Following is a list of the more important lectures announced to take place during the next few weeks:

Dr. C. N. Sims will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Neighbor and I," at the Washington-Square M. E. Church to-morrow evening.

Ex-Mayor Hall will deliver a lecture entitled "What Will the Verdict Be?" at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 8 P. M.

Miss Marianna Gibbons will lecture upon "William Penn and his Times," at the Friends' Meeting-house, East Sixteenth-street, to-morrow at 8 P. M.

"Music as a Natural Science" is the subject of a lecture which will be delivered by Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., at Municipal Hall, No. 67 Madison-avenue, to-day at 3 P. M.

The last in a series of six lectures will be delivered at the Allen-Street Methodist Episcopal Church next Thursday evening by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley. Subject—"Dollars and Cents."

Rev. Dr. Bancroft will speak regarding modern skepticism in a lecture entitled "Is There a God?" at the Church of the Messiah, Clermont and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

An illustrated lecture descriptive of "Rome, the Eternal City," will be delivered before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, next Thursday evening.

"The Burlington *Hawkeye* man," as Mr. R. J. Burdette styles himself, will lecture upon the "Rise and Fall of the Mustache," at the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young People's Association at the Throop-Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening. Subject "Sight-seeing from New-York to Jerusalem."

STERN BROTHERS.

The holiday trade is going on briskly at the establishment of Stern Brothers, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Buyers of holiday goods have ample reasons for visiting the establishment, for much preparation has been made there for the season. Importations of Paris and Vienna goods are displayed in great varieties. There are brass sets, sconces, candlesticks, bells, and trays, and smoking and writing sets in bronze and oxydized metals. There is a fine assortment of Russia leather goods, porte-monnaies, purses, card-cases, and the like, and in gilt and glass there are unique picture-frames, inkstands, paper-weights, calendars, and ash-receivers. French fans of the newest styles are on sale, with sticks of ivory, wood, and tortoise shell, some of the fans, of peacock's feathers and down, are showy, and others, of heavy gros grain silk, are ornamented with paintings of flowers or copies from the works of genre artists, and there are also some fine specimens of hand embroideries. A number of curious purses and card-cases of leather, ornamented with figures in high relief, an entirely new method of ornamentation in such goods, attract a great deal of attention. The designs themselves are exceedingly clever, and the execution is capital. In leather goods, also, there are cigar-cases, mounted with silver, and embossed with floral decorations; and there are specimens of the newest fancy on the continent in such things, a combination of fine leather and wood from which the bark has not been removed. There are fine assortments of toilet goods, including Russia leather glove and handkerchief boxes, with raised handles of gilt or sterling silver, and ivory or nickel glove stretchers, combs and brushes of the same materials. At the jewelry counter there are displayed necklaces, brooches, and scarf pins of silver, with delicate filigree ornamentation; and a curious combination of blue steel and cameos in scarf and shawl pins. Miniature chatelaine watches with fine Geneva works, are also exhibited. A curious chatelaine ornament comprises a jockey's cap, horse shoe, and whip, sureingle and hunting bag; the watch works being set in the last-mentioned pendant. Ivory and jet adornments are also on hand in lavish profusion. In laces there are sets in duchesse, Russian lace, and real point, as well as single ties, fichus, and collars. There is a full line of silks at reduced prices, and a great assortment of kid gloves, of all shades and with any number of buttons, including the celebrated glove of Sterns' own manufacture, the Lupin. Umbrellas of all prices, with handles of metal, ivory, and wood, silk handkerchiefs, mufflers, unique scarf-pins for gentlemen, ribbons, scarfs, and neck-wear of all descriptions are in the stock of holiday goods. The department of ladies' lingerie, on the second floor, has been replenished for the season.

CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The fifty-first anniversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was celebrated last evening in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. After brief religious services the Treasurer, Mr. Morris K. Josup, read his report. The total receipts for the year were only $37,172, while the disbursements amounted to $39,277. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, the Secretary, then read the annual report. The society has under its care five mission chapels and 35 missionaries. During the past year, 45,944 missionary visits were made, and 37,142 missionary calls made and received; 7,134 persons were persuaded to attend churches and chapels; 1,874 temperance pledges were given; 4,337 religious meetings were held, 1,398 Bibles and Testaments were distributed, 750,000 tracts were distributed, 3,375 prayer-meetings were held, with an aggregate attendance of 123,836; 962 preaching services were also held, with an aggregate attendance of 86,031. Many additional services were also held, with an aggregate attendance of 50,000. Two thousand five hundred families and 7,500 persons were aided and $3,200 in cash were given away. After the reports had been read, Rev. A. F. Schauffler, of Olivet Chapel, made an eloquent address and was followed by Rev. John Hall. Rev. L. D. Bevan also spoke and said that the work of the society tended to decrease crime and elevate the morals of the people.

TAKING POSSESSION OF A SLIP.

Passengers who cross the East River by way of the Fulton Ferry have recently had their attention attracted by the presence of one of the Union Ferry Company's boats in the slip at the foot of Fulton-street, on the Brooklyn side. No particular attention was paid to the matter, however, and no one seemed to have any explanation to offer, by way of accounting for the presence of the boat. Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, last night caused the following entry to be made in the returns from the First Precinct, which were sent in in the early part of the day. "For the past two days the Union Ferry Company have taken possession of the slip at the foot of Fulton-street, by running the ferry-boat Nassau into the slip, with a crew of men armed with clubs, with the intention, it is reported, of preventing the Annex Steam-boat Line from taking any action in the way of driving spiles or taking possession of the slip. It is reported that the Annex Company have some authority from the city to go on and make repairs. The men on board the boat will give no information, except that they are put there to protect the boat. A watch was kept during the night by the Police of this precinct, but no trouble occurred. The Superintendent was notified of the occurrence."

HOLIDAY GOODS.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

46 East 14th-st.,

UNION-SQUARE,

AND

550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON EXHIBITION A CHOICE SELECTION OF DESIRABLE ARTICLES ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR GIFTS.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

WERE AWARDED TO THIS COMPANY

FOR

"Superior" Silver-Plated Ware

TEETH.

Dr. HASBROUCK devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth, with Laughing Gas, at 859 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Formerly operator at Colton's

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY AT HUMPHREY'S, No. 109 Fulton-st., and No. 562 Broadway, four above 17th-st.

A MISSING BUFFALO MERCHANT.

Inspector Thorne received a visit yesterday from some friends of Mr. Richard A. Townsend, a wealthy merchant of Buffalo, who has been missing from his home since the 2d inst. He has shown slight symptoms of temporary mental derangement, and it is feared that he is wandering about the City insane, or has committed suicide. The aid of the Police force was invoked to search for the missing man. Mr. Townsend left Buffalo on the afternoon of the 2d inst., on the Erie Railway, having purchased a through ticket to this City. He was seen on board the train at Hornellsville, and since that time no trace of him has been obtained. He had no baggage with him when he left, and it is not known whether he came to this City or left the train before arriving at its destination. The missing man is described as follows: Age, 42; height, 5 feet 7 inches; light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair tinged with gray, heavy mustache, no beard, muscular build, full habits, weighs 155 pounds, and walks with a quick, springy step. He was dressed in a dark business suit, dark sack overcoat, soft black felt hat, (said to have a picture of a grain elevator inside,) red flannel undershirt and drawers, white cotton socks, with letters R. A. T. on a piece of white tape stitched to them. He has been accustomed to manage large business interests, and his finances are said to be in a most flourishing condition. A general alarm wes sent to all the Police stations in this City, and the Police were especially directed to search the hotels for the missing merchant.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

L. U. Reavis, of St. Louis, is at the Astor House.

Hon. A. C. Barstow, of Providence, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral Pousino, of the Russian Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. James Francklin, United States Navy, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

John McCullough is at the Sturtevant House.

Chief of Police James McDonough, of St. Louis, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germanic, is at the New-York Hotel.

William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, and Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, are at the Windsor Hotel.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL the Holman Ague and Liver Pad as a holiday gift. Head office No. 68 Maiden-lane. —Advertisement.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—The Printing Cloths market closed steady, at last week's closing quotations; 4c., cash, for Extra 64x64; 3 7/8@3 15-16 for standard 4c.; 3 13-16@3 7/8 for 56x60; sales of the week, 48,000 pieces.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets...4:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...4:28	Gov. Island...5:17	Hell Gate....6:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, DEC. 16.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Ingram, Charleston Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Rio Grande, Bolger, Galveston Dec. 8, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Thetis, Stevens, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen Dec. 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool Dec. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Bark Cherokee, of Liverpool, Downie, Trieste, 60 da., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Bark Magnus Lagaboter, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Bordeaux 54 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hrabren, (Austr.,) Visiovich, Bordeaux, 55 da., in ballast to order.

Bark Ethan Allen

The New-York Times.

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RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

THE DISORDERS AT SAN ELIZARIO.

A LOCAL QUARREL BETWEEN WORKERS IN THE SALT PITS AND THE OWNERS—SYMPATHIZING COUSINS FROM MEXICO AIDING THE MALCONTENTS — NO INTERNATIONAL QUESTION INVOLVED—PURPOSES OF THE INVESTIGATIONS BY CONGRESS—THE MEXICAN LOAN LOOMING IN THE BACKGROUND AS THE OBJECTIVE POINT—DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The War Department has received no additional information from El Paso, Texas, about the troubles over the salt works at San Elizario. Representative Mills received a dispatch early this morning which was forwarded last night by Gov. Hubbard, saying that the State troops at Elizario were surrounded, and urging that troops from New-Mexico be immediately ordered by the Secretary of War to their relief. This dispatch was shown the Secretary of War, who informed Mr. Mills that all the troops in New-Mexico that are available have been ordered to Texas, some of whom have doubtless alread reached San Elizario. About 500 men have been ordered to the scene of the trouble, the purpose being to make an effort to permanently settle the difficulties about the salt works. The troops ordered are as follows: From Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, 80 miles from El Paso, 4 companies of cavalry, 125 men, and 1 company of infantry, 28 men; Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, 15 miles, 3 companies of cavalry, 107 men, and 1 company of infantry, 30 men; Santa Fé, New-Mexico, 380 miles, 1 company of infantry, 28 men. All of the above are from Gen. Pope's command, and he has no other troops within 500 miles. It is thought that the troops from Fort Stanton have already reached El Paso, and will probably be able to relieve the troops now surrounded by the mob. Five hundred and six troops have also been ordered from Fort Dennis, Texas, 250 miles off. The troops from Fort Bayard will no doubt reach San Elizario to-morrow, and, with those from Fort Stanton, will be sufficient to keep the peace. No importance whatever, in an international way, attaches to this periodical outbreak at San Elizario. It is a purely local affair, resembling in some respects a labor strike, and the Government of Mexico is in no way connected with nor responsible for it. If upon the arrival of Federal troops citizens of Mexico should be injured, no complaint can be made by the Mexican Government, as those with whom troops will be called upon to deal constitute an unlawful mob. Those Mexicans who have crossed the river to take part with the mob are relatives of those on this side constituting the mob, and those in action sympathize with the men who claim to be aggrieved by the regulations of the owers of the salt pits.

The House Military Committee have about concluded their investigation for the present. They have examined every one they could reach who knows anything about the Rio Grande troubles, and not having authority to send for persons and papers, they have had to stop. It is understood the committee has requested the War Department to order to Washington Col. Shaftner, Lieut. Bullis, and other officers who have been actively engaged on the Mexican border, that they may be examined before the reassembling of Congress. The committee expect to submit their report to the House shortly after the vacation.

The purposes of the Senate Special Committee investigating the Mexican border affairs are locked up in the breast of Mr. Conkling. The committee begins by asking the opinion of Gen. Sherman, who has given the same statements a dozen times before other committees. He reiterated his disapproval of the order for following raiders into Mexican territory, and his belief that there is no danger of war. He expressed a high opinion of President Diaz, and had no doubt of the sincerity of the avowed purpose of the Mexican Government to do all it can to co-operate in suppressing depredations. He thought there was very little probability of collisions occurring, and explained that the crossings are generally made high up on the Rio Grande, where there are very few Mexicans. He also expressed his belief that the raiding is not all on one side. The general object of the committee is, no doubt, to find out what the Administration has been doing. If the investigation was organized with the expectation that any party in this country desired war with Mexico, excepting, of course, the people along the border, who hope to make money by supplying the Army, the expectation will be disappointed. All politicians of all parties, and all public men here are loud in opposition to any policy of war. The controversy is likely to result in the recognition of Diaz. It is believed that Diaz would have been recognized long ago but for the desire of Mr. Evarts to make use of the condition of affairs in Mexico to secure the acceptance of the terms of a treaty in advance of official action by this Government. Of course, to make a treaty with Diaz would be to recognize him, and any agreement in advance of recognition must be unofficial. It is now given out that nothing more will be done by the State Department till Congress has taken some action. While there may be grounds for an issue and different parties in Congress on the border affairs, the issue will not be war or peace. It may turn out that a certain Mexican loan, of which many millions are held in this country, bought at a very small price, may have something to do with the scramble in Congress to get jurisdiction of Mexican affairs. The Senate committee is alone likely to accomplish anything. The organization of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is not vigorous enough to investigate anything, and the Military Committee failed to get power to send for persons and papers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Official information received at military head-quarters this afternoon shows that the mob at San Elizario consists of about 300 citizens of El Paso County, Texas; that no Mexicans have crossed the river to take part in the trouble, and that the Mexican authorities have given positive orders that none of their citizens should cross. About 300 troops have been ordered from posts in New-Mexico to the source of the disturbances to aid the civil officers of El Paso County. This withdrawal of the troops leaves the Indian frontier exposed. The statement published here this morning, that an unusual quantity of supplies was being sent to Texas from St. Louis, is incorrect. Only ordinary supplies are being sent, and for no greater number of men than is now serving in that Department and assigned to it. All officers of the Army in a position to know anything about the existing troubles in Texas, or the views of the Government, are satisfied that there is no possible ground for warlike preparations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch states that Hermosillo papers received there to-day say that Gen. Huerta, former Governor of Sonora, is reported to be in Mexico with 2,000 American filibusters, stationed near the Sonora line, preparing for an invasion. The Pesquarda, Mexican man-of-war, has arrived at Guaymas to look into matters, and several thousand troops are concentrated at Mazatlan. Indians have killed a mail-driver from New-Mexico in San Simon Valley. Troops are in pursuit.

SEVEN HUSBANDS TO ONE WIFE.

A MIXED CASE OF MARRIED LIFE IN COVENTRY, CONN.—A WOMAN WHOSE DEAD HUSBANDS REAPPEARED TO DISTURB THE PEACE OF THEIR SUCCESSORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 17.—The Town of Coventry has brought a suit against the Town of Manchester for the support of an alleged pauper named Pattis Pamelia Anthony, and the woman herself has made a deposition which shows a remarkable career of married life. The case is before Judge Carpenter, of this city, as Arbitrator. According to her story, she married, July 5, 1835, William Bly, of Springfield, who left her three days after. Six weeks later she heard he was dead, and on Feb. 4 of the next year she married David L. Rogers, of Hadlyme, in this State. She lived with Rogers six months, when Bly, the dead man, appeared, but was bought up and gave a quit claim to Rogers for a silver watch and $5. About two years after Rogers went to sea, and six months following his departure, Mrs. Rogers heard that he had been hanged as a pirate. Finding single life hanging heavily on her hands, she married, in March, 1841, Frederick A. Wheeler, who now ives in Manchester, this State. Six months after this marriage Rogers, the hanged pirate, came back, ousted Wheeler, and lived with Pamelia till October, 1849, when he died. In March, 1850, she married Henry Myers, of Williamsburg, N. Y., and got a divorce in March, 1857, and in the same year married James Davis and moved to Wisconsin. She lived with him several years, and got a divorce. She then married Richard Marshall somewhere out West, lived with him seven years, and got another divorce. Then coming back to Connecticut, she married Emanuel Anthony, of Hartford, and lived with him six months, when he ran away. This record shows that she had seven husbands in all. She was first married when 14 years of age. She says she is now 56 years old. Coventry sues Manchester for her support, claiming that her settlement is in Manchester, where her third husband, Wheeler, now lives. The Rogers marriage is claimed to be void, as Bly was still living; but as Bly died before the Wheeler marriage, the latter was legal. Manchester says the Bly she married is not the Bly who is said to be dead, but another man; that the married Bly was alive when the Wheeler marriage took place, which makes that void. It is also held that the Wheeler marriage is of no effect under Connecticut laws, from the fact that at the time Wheeler married her his father was married to her sister, so that he was not only marrying his mother-in-law's sister, but also his father's step-sister, and so on. It is a very peculiar case.

STOCK BREEDERS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The financial troubles among the fine stock breeders of the Kentucky blue grass region are becoming widespread. The difficulty began some time ago with the failure of B. Groome & Son, with liabilities of over $300,000. The custom among the stock men of giving individual securities has complicated matters to such an extent that nearly all the leading firms are involved. It is reported to-day that three of the prominent shorthorn breeders of Clark County have failed. They are W. D. Sutherland, J. V. Grigsby, and John T. Sutherland. Their liabilities range from $40,000 to $80,000 each. John Martin, J. O. Robinson, and others, who are heavy indorsers on their paper, will probably be dragged down by these failures. So universal is the interchange of securities among these men, that a general smash-up is feared. The breeders of fine trotting stock are so far not seriously involved.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 17.—The parties who will compose the Board of Control of the coal miners and shippers, who meet in New-York to-morrow for the purpose of forming a new combination, have signified their intention of admitting a representative from the individual operators of the Schuylkill region. Mr. Jacob B. Graeff, of Graeff, Rothermel & Co., of this city, has been selected by the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, and will, it is understood, take his seat.

HEAVY JUDGMENT RENDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—Judgment for $300,000 was rendered to-day in the United States Court against the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, now operating the Wisconsin Central Railroad. This afternoon the Construction Company transferred the road to the Wisconsin Central Company, of which Phillips and Colby are officers and managers.

ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE A LITTLE GIRL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 17.—A young man named Richard Granville, living in Brambleton, a suburban addition of Norfolk, was arrested this morning, charged with a violent attempt to outrage a little girl, 8 years old, on Saturday evening, while in company with her little brother, about 7 years of age, near her home in said village. The girl is named Lulu, an interesting and intelligent child, daughter of John F. Desendorf, late Appraiser of Merchandise at this port. The penalty for the offense in this State is death, and there is no sympathy for the wretch in this community.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 17.—Lieut. Walter Walton, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, Inspector of Life-saving Stations, in addition to his other duties, is appointed temporarily Superintendent of the life-saving stations from Cape Henry to Hatteras. He is busy to-day shipping Parrott guns to the several stations for throwing life-lines. These guns have a range of more than 300 yards over the mortars heretofore used.

DISHONORING THE BAR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 17.—The names of Charles W. Wells, an attorney, and late Secretary of the Mutual Savings Fund Association, and Jonathan Wright, also an attorney, were stricken from the list of practicing attorneys of the Schuylkill County courts to-day. The former was charged with the embezzlement of large sums of money and with making false entries to cover his deficiencies, and the latter with having made collections of money which he failed to account for.

RAILWAY LITIGATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 17.—An important suit in equity has been brought against the Eastern Railroad and its leased roads by holders of bonds of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad, to compel the Eastern Road to pay interest on these bonds. The result of the suit is looked forward to with much interest, as a large number of these bonds have been purchased by many banks and individuals in New-Hampshire, in the belief that it was a sound local investment.

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—A caucus was held to-night by 36 members of the House who are opposed to the acceptance of the 50-cent compromise, with 6 per cent. interest, and against making coupons receivable for taxes. This lacks two of a constitutional majority, and they claim that the proposition, as it now stands, will be defeated by that branch of the Legislature.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS—OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE RUMORED DEATH OF OSMAN PASHA—PROSPECTS OF MEDIATION BY THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—Mahmoud Damad has gone to inspect the fortifications of the Balkans. A Russian force appeared at Tashesen, between Kamarli and Sophia, but was driven back. It is snowing heavily in the Balkans, and it is believed the passes will be rendered impassable.

BOGOT, Dec. 17.—The Russians, after occupying Elena, pushed forward their troops to Bebrova yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A special dispatch from Bucharest to the *Daily News* has the following: "Col. Wellesley, British Military Attaché, says that Osman Pasha had less than 30,000 men at Plevna, and in his sortie lost 6,000 killed alone. The wounded must have been 6,000 more."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest, at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, announces the arrival of the Czar at that place.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch reports that Gen. Krudener's corps has started for Orchanieh. The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says it is reported that Gen. Horvatovich has taken Adlie, near Widdin.

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch says the report of the suicide of Osman Pasha is false, and there is no foundation for the rumor of his death from any cause. The London papers publish an official contradiction of the report of Osman Pasha's death.

An Erzeroum dispatch says that two Russian divisions are moving to cut the Turkish communications with Trebizond and attack Erzeroum from the north.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, which is of a semi-official character, says: "The statement that Germany and Austria have refused Turkey's request for mediation has produced a favorable impression here. The universal sentiment is, that after the great sacrifices of Russia, peace on the conditions foreshadowed in the Porte's circular would be illusory, and that the questions raised by this sanguinary war must be definitely and exhaustively solved."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Turkey's first pacific effort may be regarded as a failure. Germany hinted that treating directly with Russia would be the shortest way of coming to an understanding. It seems that when the note was first mentioned the Austrian Government replied that it could not hold out any hope of successful mediation on such a basis."

A Constantinople dispatch of Dec. 17 says: "France has replied to the Turkish note. The terms of her reply are almost identical with those of Italy. It is said that the Porte has decided to grant fuller autonomy to Crete, to allay discontent in that island."

Another Constantinople dispatch says: "It is generally believed here that the Porte's appeal for the mediation of the powers will have no result. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has informed the Turkish Government that England will continue to observe neutrality."

A Cabinet council was held here yesterday. It is believed that the object of the meeting was to consider the question of mediation in connection with the Porte's circular. The *Post* publishes the following paragraph in official form: "Another Cabinet council will be held to-day. The serious aspect of foreign affairs engages the constant attention of the Ministry. It is felt that the time has arrived when momentous questions may have to be considered."

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Bucharest says: "It is known to many that the Czar was privately warned last August that if Russia entered on a second campaign it would be impossible to restrain England from hostile action." The correspondent does not believe there will be a second campaign. Influential Russians consider the present moment highly favorable for direct negotiations between Russia and Turkey.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—THE BUDGET—RELAXATION IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF PRESS PENALTIES.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A great change in the *personnel* of departmental administrations is expected. Over 40 Prefects have already resigned. M. Léon Renault has been elected President of the group of Deputies of the Left Centre. M. Bardoux to-day introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for gratuitous elementary education. The Senate to-day voted "urgency" for the bills authorizing collection of direct taxes, and granting a sixth of the Budget. The Committee on Election Abuses met to-day.

The *Moniteur* asserts that the Constitutionalist Senators, having been sounded as to their future attitude, replied that they were sincerely resolved to allow a trial of a truly Republican Government with full liberty, but would keep their engagements with the Right concerning the election of life Senators.

The Ministers to-day informed a deputation from the Left that they would immediately stop the payment of all fines and suspend all pending proceedings and sentences for press offences.

M. Gigot, Moderate Republican, has been appointed Prefect of Police.

ITALIAN AND PAPAL AFFAIRS.

PUNISHMENT OF THE PAPAL ORGAN FOR ABUSE OF FREE CHURCH MINISTERS—THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—CONDITION OF THE POPE'S HEALTH.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Appeal Court has sentenced the publisher of the *Osservatore Romano* (the daily organ of the Vatican and Clerical party,) to six month's imprisonment for libeling the ministers of the Italian Free Church.

The vote in the Italian Parliament, on Saturday, was on the question of the Minister's violating the freedom and secrecy of telegrams. But this was a mere pretext for discovering the general discontent touching various political and financial questions. The vote stood 184 for, to 162 against the Minister, which, deducting 10 abstentions and the votes of the Ministers and secretaries, left a majority of 5. The Ministers afterward were actually defeated in the bureaux on a question of electoral reform, whereupon they resigned. Signor Depretis will endeavor to reorganize the Ministry by bringing in the leaders of the dissatisfied sections.

The Pope continues to improve. Some of the Cardinals desire to remove the Conclave to Trent.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* states that the Pope's recovery is considered merely ephemeral. The rheumatic pains from which he suffers are still excruciating.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF DERBY—MINISTERIAL RUMORS IN ENGLAND—FAILURE—LABOR STRIKE—KING ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—While Lord Derby and another gentleman were driving at Tunbridge Wells yesterday, the horses attached to their carriage became frightened and ran away. The coachman was instantly killed, but Lord Derby and his companion escaped with a slight shaking.

The "bears" on the Stock Exchange circulated a rumor, which is probably groundless, that Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, have resigned. Nothing was known at the India Office of the report concerning the Marquis of Salisbury's resignation. The Marquis was at the office to-day as usual.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Gladstone, Peel & Co., formerly Crowe & Gladstone, commission merchants, of No. 27 Clements-lane, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $450,000.

A large number of the Northumberland collieries have stopped work. The men have brought up their tools, and seem determined to resist the proposed 12½ per cent. reduction of wages. The iron-workers of Sheffield have received notice of a reduction of wages after the holidays.

A special to the *Standard* from Rome announces that the Pope has granted a dispensation authorizing the marriage of the King of Spain with the Princess Mercedes.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE FORMER—PRISONS CROWDED—THE REVOLUTION SPREADING—HAYTI QUIET.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The French steamer from St. Thomas brings advices from San Domingo to Nov. 29, which report a distressing condition of affairs. The revolution has now spread all over the country. Carlos Baez, brother of the President and Governor of the Province of Azua, was killed by the insurgents in his own house. The San Domingo city prisons are crowded. Many prisoners have been executed in the interior, among them Gen. Melenciano. The greatest excitement prevails. Baez's fall seems inevitable. Haytian advices report that quiet prevails in that Republic.

FORCING UP THE PRICE OF COAL.

INCREASING RAILROAD TOLLS TO GIVE A PRETEXT FOR ADVANCING THE PRICE OF COAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 17.—To-day an official circular was issued from the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, announcing an increase in tolls on the line of the road of 25 cents, and of coal on board at Port Richmond as follows, the same to remain in force until further notice:

	Steam-Lump.	boat.	Broken.	Egg.
Hard White-ash Coal	$3 25	$3 25	$3 25	$3 25
Free-Burn'g White-Ash Coal	.....	3 25	3 25	3 25
Schuylkill Red-Ash Coal	.....	.....	.....	3 50
Lorberry Coal	.....	.....	3 60	3 60
Lykens Valley Vein Coal	.....	.....	3 75	3 75

	Chest. Store.	Chest. No. 1.	Chest. No. 2.	Pea.
Hard White-Ash Coal	$3 50	$3 00	$2 75	$1 75
Free-Burn'g White-Ash Coal	3 50	3 00	2 75	1 75
Schuylkill Red-Ash Coal	3 50	3 00	.....	.....
Lorberry Coal	3 60	3 60	.....	.....
Lykens Valley Vein Coal	3 75	3 25	.....	.....

These rates are an increase of 50 cents per ton, and are the first rise which has been made here, notwithstanding the fact that prices were placed $1 per ton higher in New-York some time ago.

In conversation with a prominent operator it was learned that the present increase of Mr. Gowen was about as good as useless, because the majority of the operators here made their contracts months ago for delivery, and there will be no more contracts of any account until next Spring. In the meantime new rates will be made, as is usual, about the 16th of March. "It is a well-known fact," said another operator, "that we needed this rise, because the coal trade has been at frightfully low prices." The other companies will immediately increase the price of their coal to correspond with the Reading, as is always the case, except when Mr. Gowen goes below cost price, as he has done already this year, when they keep it up at prices to suit themselves.

The sudden springing of this order by Mr. Gowen has not hurt any one badly, but caused considerable disgust and indignation among the middlemen, who have large orders ahead, taken before this rise was anticipated, hence, they are obliged to fill them, at a loss to themselves. The operators are demanding that they be represented in the meeting of the proposed Board of Control, which takes place in New-York to-morrow, and in fact, they want something to say hereafter, as they are tired of the cut-throat business. It is the presumption that Mr. Gowen will endeavor to increase the tolls until he reaches $2. He must have company with him in the middlemen, or some of them wil go to the wall.

The coal meeting in New-York to-morrow is looked forward to by the operators here with great interest. The nature of the probable report of the committee consisting of Messrs. Gowen, Sayre, and Dickson was much speculated upon to-day in coal circles, but no reliable information was in the possession of anybody as to what the committee will do. It is thought that if the committee can unite in recommending any definite apportionment of tonnage, the formation of the new Board of Control on a working basis will be a matter of easy accomplishment.

PRAYING FOR BETTER TIMES.

SUGGESTION OF BAPTIST MINISTERS THAT THE PRESIDENT APPOINT A DAY OF PRAYER FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPAIA, Penn., Dec. 17.—At the meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of the Baptist Ministers, and the Methodist Preachers' meeting to-day, extraordinary action was taken concerning the financial distress from which the country is now suffering. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The country has, for more than four years, been suffering under commercial and industrial depression, which has brought great distress on all classes; and

Whereas, this prolonged calamity is due largely to moral causes, (some of which go back in our history,) to selfishness, greed of gain, public and private dishonesty, waste, recklessness, and in general to a disregard of the rights of man and the laws of God; therefore

Resolved, That it is most fitting that we humble ourselves under the hand of God in view of our sins, and pray for his interposition in our behalf.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our brethren to employ Thursday of the Week of Prayer (Jan. 10,) as a season of special humiliation, supplication and prayer before Almighty God for the forgiveness of our sins, for a revival of personal and national righteousness, for the bestowment of the truest wisdom upon our rulers, and for the favor of God, which alone can bring real prosperity.

Resolved, That we should regard it as a most fitting act if the President of the United States should recommend a day of public prayer in behalf of the country.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite our brethren of all denominations to unite with us in securing the observance of such a season of prayer.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Ministers' Conferences of our Presbyterian and our Methodist brethren in this City, and that a copy, signed by the President and the Secretary of the Conference, be transmitted to the President of the United States.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—The commission appointed by Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, consisting of Messrs. R. D. Fisher, E. C. Chamberlin, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and R. L. Ross, to appraise the cargoes of sugar imported by Messrs. W. H. Perot and Tate, Muller & Co., by the Mississippi and Maniton, and seized by Special Agent Chamberlin for forfeiture, held a meeting this morning, and had samples of the sugar in controversy before them. The appraisers were not unanimous in their opinion as to the value of the sugars, and Mr. Chamberlin declined to sign the report agreed upon by Messrs. Fisher and Ross. The sugars were valued by the majority of the commission at the price near which the last sales of Demerara sugars were made in this market. On Saturday a lot of 750 bags of sugar, regarded as being of nearly the same class, was sold by Mr. Perot to the Calvert Sugar Refinery at 7 9-16 cents per pound, and Messrs. Fisher and Ross agreed that 7½ cents would be a fair valuation, and so decided against the opinion of Col. Chamberlin, who contended for a much higher figure, claiming that, for some reason or other, Demerara vacuum pan centrifugal sugars had suddenly fallen in the market. The appraisement of the sugar seized on the bark Maniton amounted to $26,744 04, and that on the brig Mississippi to $12,978 95. The appraisement papers were prepared for filing in the United States District Court, and the importers will give a bond and withdraw the sugar from sale or shipment.

AFFAIRS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Dec. 17.—A bottle of petroleum was brought into this city to-day from an oil well that was discovered a few weeks ago eight miles from Jenny's Stockade and 100 miles south of Deadwood. The petroleum is pronounced by experts to be superior to that of West Virginia. No Indian depredations have been reported in this vicinity, or any of the routes leading to the hills, for some time.

THE RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—Dispatches from the interior show that within the last 48 hours there has been a rain-fall extending over nearly the entire State. In many places it has been copious. The weather now indicates a continuance of the storm.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The Democratic caucus to-night, on the seventh ballot, nominated J. T. Farley for United States Senator. The vote stood: Farley 42, McDonald 18, Hager 18.

WASHINGTON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUSTICE.

REMARKABLE COURSE OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS—A CASE FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE TO RE-ORGANIZE THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Judge Humphreys is one of the ornaments of the Washington Bench. The committee having in charge the bill to reorganize the District Judiciary would be greatly aided in their conclusions by attending his court for a few days. Last week there was tried before him a case in which a man named Kelly was charged with an outrageous assault upon a little girl 12 years old. The trial was gone through with in regular form, and the evidence was strong and direct against Kelley, and at least so clear that it belonged to the jury to say whether the act charged had been accomplished. When the testimony was closed and arguments about to begin, Judge Humphreys appears to have become hungry or thirsty, and he cut the trial short in the unique manner described in the following report, cut from a local paper:

"Justice Humphreys here said that he would rule that there had been no rape, *and the matter should have been settled outside of the court by the brother or father, and a jury would have brought in a verdict of not guilty as to the consequences.*

"Mr. Wells asked his Honor to allow it to go to the jury.

"On his partial consent, Mr. Wells commenced his argument, when his Honor stopped him by saying that he would instruct the jury to such an extent as to render that unnecessary, and intimated that he intended to direct them to bring in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

"Mr. Wells made a protest against such ruling, saying that if the man laid his hand on that little girl, it was with the intention to commit a rape, and he would rather enter a nolle prosequi than have such a verdict.

"His Honor said he could not accept the plea, and proceeded to instruct the jury, who, when he had finished, and the indictment had been handed to them, rose to retire. To this his Honor objected, telling them that they could not bring in any other verdict. The foreman protested against being hurried, and after consulting with his colleagues, said they wished to retire.

"Justice Humphreys peremptorily told them to give in the verdict as instructed, whereupon the foreman delivered up the indictment and verdict, which read as follows: 'Guilty of assault and battery, by direction of the court.'

"Mr. Willard immediately moved for a new trial.

"His Honor asked what the penalty was, and on being told six months, said they could do as they liked, but he would sentence the prisoner to the common jail for two years."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1877.

Gen. Sherman leaves Washington to-night for a brief visit to his family in St. Louis.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $602,148 84, and from Customs $250,737 66.

The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Hayt, took the oath of office to-day, received his commission, and entered regularly upon his duties.

The District Commissioners to-day appointed Thomas C. Cox, of Georgetown, D. C., to succeed the late Col. Timothy Lubey as Water Registrar for this District.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, who had a severe attack of vertigo yesterday, is now convalescent, and expects to walk out to-morrow. His condition was not critical as reported.

Senator Blaine expects to leave Washington to-morrow for Florida, where he will remain during the holiday recess, for the benefit of his health. Representative Hale, of Maine, will probably accompany the Senator.

R. S. Bartley, Special Agent of the General Land Office, who has been in Mississippi in relation to timber depredations, arrived here to-day. He reports that the Government seizures of logs and lumber unlawfully taken from the public lands are of the aggregate value of $334,000.

A telegram received by Commissioner Hoyt from the Indian Agent at Camp Thomas, Arizona, reports that Pionsenay, the leader of the renegade Apaches who have been committing depredations recently, is dead, and that eight of his band have surrendered. The San Carlos Reservation Police are in close pursuit of the remainder.

The Naval Court of Inquiry into the Huron disaster has completed its work, reported to the Secretary, and has been dissolved. The record of the proceedings, including the evidence, the finding and opinion of the court, are contained within less than 150 pages of written matter. There is no reason to suppose that the Secretary will delay the promulgation of the finding and opinion of the court.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on the motion of Messrs. Hoadley, of Cincinnati; Andrews, of New-York, and Grandin, of Mobile, an order was made for a rehearing of the motion in the case of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in which the court heretofore suspended the supersedeas in the case. The road will not, therefore, be sold until the further order of the court. The rehearing is set down for the 14th January, 1878.

William S. Collier was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of Indiana; David C. Scott for the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; J. C. Sullivan for the Sixth District of North Carolina; George A. Fox for the Second District of Georgia, and Thomas Comer for the Fifth District of Tennessee. Edward G. Blatherwick was appointed Storekeeper for the First District of Illinois, and Albert H. Grisham for the Fifth District of Tennessee.

The President has written a letter to the Superintendent of Public Printing expressing his high appreciation of the manner in which his recent Message to Congress, as well as the Message of the special session, was printed by the confidential bureau of the printing office in charge of Capt. Phil. Rodier. This bureau is stationed in the Treasury Department building, and all matters of a confidential character required to be printed are executed in that division of the general office.

Capt. R. N. Scott, Third Artillery, is ordered to repair to Fort Ontario, New-York, and turn over his command and the public property in his charge, and then return to this city and take charge of the duty of preparing the records of the war for publication. First Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, Fourth Infantry, is ordered to rejoin his proper station. Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters is relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball is detailed in his stead.

Since the nomination and confirmation of Gov. McCormick to be Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, that gentleman has been besieged by applications for positions under him. Everything in the range of employment is asked for, from Associate Commissioners and clerks to messengers, shippers of goods, packers, and laborers of every name and description. Gov. McCormick explains that very few clerks will be needed on this side of the Atlantic. The office of Commissioner-General will be opened in New-York the latter part of this or early next week.

The President has pardoned Frank Marston, a convicted counterfeiter, imprisoned in the Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary; John Skillman, convicted of larceny, and imprisoned at Albany, and John Schrieber, imprisoned in the West Virginia Penitentiary for robbing the mails. Marston is very ill, and can live but a few weeks. Skillman had served about two-thirds of his sentence, and was recommended for pardon by the United States officers who prosecuted him, and Schrieber's time having expired by reason of deduction for good conduct, he is pardoned that he may, upon attaining his majority, have the full right of citizenship. This was his first offense, and the jury that convicted him joined in his application for pardon.

In the case No. 744, Cochrane et al. vs. Deever et al.—From the Supreme Court of the District the United States Supreme Court has now rendered a decision denying the motion to set aside the decree and dismiss the bill. This is known as the patent-process flour case, and it was charged that there had been collusion between the parties prior to the hearing, and to such an extent as would be taken notice of as affecting the decree. The court fail to find any evidence of collusion, but, it is said, under the circumstances, third parties, who had no opportunity of being heard, and whose interests, as opposed to the Cochrane patents, are very important, should not be excluded from moving a further hearing whenever a future case may be presented for consideration. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—W. H. Grace, Inspector of Customs at New-York, who made a brutal attack on Gen. Sharpe, ex-Surveyor, and who has just been released from the Penitentiary by Gov. Robinson, had a pleasant interview with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. His reports to the department, after a thorough investigation, have been found correct, and accordingly approved. He receives his back pay for the period of his suspension.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

LETTER OF REPRESENTATIVE PAGE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO THE PRESIDENT ASKING EXAMINATION AND MODIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following letter has been addressed to the President of the United States by Representative Page, of California:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1877.

To the President:

I desire to call your attention to the question of Chinese immigration which is now, and has been for a few years past, agitating the people of California. I would respectfully ask that you give the subject such consideration as your valuable time will permit. You are, doubtless, aware that there are now in the State of California more than 150,000 of these people, about one-fifth of whom are females, brought here for immoral purposes, and are now held and owned as slaves. The remaining four-fifths are males, equal in number to the entire voting population of the State, and are, with few exceptions, coolies or slaves, brought here under contract for servile purposes. Many of these come from Hong Kong, an English port under the treaty with China of 1868. That you may more fully understand this matter, I send you, accompanying this letter, a report of the State Senate Committee, made at the last session of the State Legislature on this subject. I also call your attention to the report of the Joint Special Committee of the Senate, known as Senate Document No. 689. I desire still further to state that in California there is no division of opinion as to the evils of Chinese immigration, and I, therefore, on behalf of the people of that State, very respectfully suggest that you make this matter the subject of a special Message to Congress when it convenes in January next. Perhaps I ought to add that the condition of affairs in the City of San Francisco for the past few months has occasioned alarm throughout the State; and while it is true that some irresponsible persons, encouraged by a disreputable newspaper, are endeavoring to incite a riot which would be a disaster to the State, the better portion of the community, aided by the respectable and responsible press, is endeavoring to suppress anything like violence, and confidently appeal to the executive and legislative powers of the Government for relief. I cannot, in a brief communication, go further than I have done into the reasons for this request, but fully believing that you are somewhat familiar with the dangers now threatening the people of California on account of this great evil, I close by asking your early and earnest attention to this subject, trusting that some plan may be devised to the end that negotiations may be entered into between our own and the Chinese Government which will satisfactorily settle this vexed question.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, H. F. PAGE.

THE COLOMBIAN TARIFF.

NAVIGATION OF THE MAGDALENA RIVER—ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States Consul at Savanilla, United States of Colombia, sends to the Department of State a copy of the report by Capt. William Lang, of the steam-ship Cordova, in regard to the entry into and clearance from the Magdalena River, and a copy of a decree modifying the Colombian tariff. As the Cordova was the first steamer to enter the river, considerable anxiety was felt as to the result. No difficulty was, however, experienced in crossing the bar, the least water obtained being 26 feet, and from this point to the anchorage there were seven to eight fathoms of water. Capt. Lang thinks that in the time of a breeze there would be a very heavy swell on the bar, and possibly vessels might be detained a day or two. In coming down the river the course was a little to the eastward of mid-channel, and the least water obtained was three and a half fathoms. The Captain thinks there is not the least difficulty, using ordinary precautions, in navigating the Magdalena and the advantage to be gained in time is very considerable.

The following articles are, since Oct. 10 last, declared free of duty: Live animals, implements for gas-light, provisions not prepared, mineral coal, baggage of passengers, (up to 100 kilos,) hay, seeds, plants in sprigs, legitimate coin, patterns or samples, printed periodicals, &c.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

BARTLETT, THE DEFAULTING TAX RECEIVER—TRIALS IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—RIOTERS SENTENCED—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER AND

INSIDE THE TURKISH LINES.

FROM THE CAPITAL TO THE FRONT.

A VISIT TO THE RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY OF DEFENSE—SULEIMAN PASHA AT OSMAN-BAZAR—THE RIDE BY RAIL THROUGH ADRIANOPLE—EGGS AS A STEADY DIET—INTERESTING NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1877.

I have been to Adrianople, and thence on as far as Osman-Bazar, and have got back again—all of which was merely a preparatory expedition to a move westward in the direction of the future theatre of interest. Great bodies move slowly, says the old proverb, and if you base your judgment upon it you are brought to the conviction that the Sublime Porte is the very greatest body in the universe, for, after some nearly three weeks of weary waiting and daily repeated applications, the promised *tezkhéré* has not yet made its appearance. I had pretty much done Constantinople, where reliable war news is more difficult to obtain than it used to be at Bucharest, and as my readers don't care to be perpetually inflicted with political discussions, I cast about me for some means of getting at incident. As a rule, it is at no time particularly safe to venture into the interior unprovided with proper papers, and it is still less so at present, where the roads are infested with marauders, and the military authorities, in their fear of spies, proceed very summarily in all cases of suspicious characters, by hanging first and inquiring into the affair after the execution. In which, allow me to remark, they are perfectly justified. But on this occasion a Pasha was proceeding on a short tour of inspection, and upon my promise to confine myself to generalities, and write nothing which might be useful to the other side, he kindly allowed me to be his traveling companion. As my friend is not a great personage, and has never done anything in his life to call forth either praise or censure, he has no history, and it will suffice to say that his name is Said, that he was educated in Paris, and is in every respect a refined gentleman, with no nonsense about him. He took me everywhere, and showed me everything, but, unfortunately, my promise to be discreet was there, and I am per force obliged to be silent on much that would be of interest.

The journey is not nearly so formidable as it looks to be on paper. There are 12 hours of railway to Adrianople, and, according to the guide books, 48 more thence to that "grave of the infidels," Shumla. But I did not get quite so far, as Osman-Bazar was our terminus, and this is 10 hours short of the "victorious" city. The computation by hours, so general throughout the East, is a very startling affair until you get used to it, and more than one traveler has hesitated before the figures with which he is furnished by his traveling dragoman to account for the expenses of the trip. In reality, the matter is, that a calculation is made of the time ordinarily employed by an ox-cart in the plain, or by a pedestrian in broken country, to accomplish the distance between two points, and, as the peasants are never in a hurry, and the buffaloes crawl, rather than walk, an hour's march means about two miles and a half, so that Shumla is not quite 125 miles from Adrianople, and our destination a little short of 100. The road was in good order, too, and we traveled post, that is, without stopping, and with fresh relays of horses every 10 miles, so that we got in early on the morning of the second day. It was not a comfortable journey, and if I had not carried my own saddle with me I should have broken down, for the Turkish abominations are impossible for a foreigner; but I did get through, although my mind is made up never to do it again, except under very strong pressure, for the game was not worth the candle. The Turkish horse, broken by a Turk, is an uncomfortable animal, knowing but two gaits, a species of amble and a gallop; of the walk and the trot, if he was ever disposed to either in his infancy, he has been radically cured before he gets to the age of 3 by the system of hobbling which is practiced by all the stables, partly to teach the aforesaid amble, partly to stop the free fight always commenced whenever two or three of the beasts can manage to use their heels. Such a vast amount of balderdash has been written about "the Arab steed," whose return is requested, together with his owner's shield and falchion, that I think it a charity to dispel the illusion by saying that he is the most disagreeable, ill-favored, vicious little brute that can be imagined, having but one quality, to wit, a vast amount of endurance on very little to eat. The real Arab, when you get hold of one, is much better form, but he is about as rare as a black swan. Still, these Roumelian brutes are useful little animals, and, although they cannot go fast, apparently manage to get over a good deal of ground, and, as from start to finish you keep them going, they don't have time either to kick their neighbors or bite their riders, both of which are their favorite pastimes.

We only staid through the night at Adrianople, so that I must reserve my description of the ancient capital of the Osmanli until my next visit. At dawn, or rather at sunrise, we were off, and pulled up to get something to eat at Vacouf, a melancholy-looking village, 25 miles on our way, about 9 A. M. There were a few Mustaphiz here, stragglers from some of the detachments which we passed along the road. They were stout well-built men, not as neat in appearance as a martinet would like to find them, but with their arms in fair condition. From their appearance they had fallen out of ranks, not from a desire to malinger or shirk their duty, but simply because they were footsore—the article of boots being one of the most defective parts of the Turkish Army organization. They gazed stolidly at us as we galloped by, and occasionally some one would salute, but as a rule, indifference to everybody seemed to be their most characteristic feature. How they would have behaved to a Giaour, known to be such, I had no means of ascertaining, as my companions were bona-fide true believers, and there was nothing about my appearance to distinguish me as an outsider. But I can assert that although we rode through several Christian villages, I saw no signs of persecution or outrage. Men and women were at work in the fields as if no such thing as war existed, and there were none of those charred rafters and ruined walls which, in northern Bulgaria, mark the passage of the Russians and their Bulgarian allies. It would not be particularly interesting to tell of all the little places through which we passed; of Jamboli, whence a railway is intended to connect with Tirnova, whose completion before the war would have been of signal benefit to the defense of the ancient capital of the Bulgarian Tzars; of Slivno, whose manufacture of rifled muskets and pistols gained an "honorable mention" at the great Paris Exhibition of 1867. But Kasan needs a little more than a passing mention. It is a large Bulgarian town of about 600 houses, in a species of funnel formed by two high, steep mountains. The approach from the south is through a narrow defile called the Demir Kapon, "the Iron Gates," at an elevation of not over 3,000 feet, but with slopes almost perpendicular on both sides, so that it could be easily defended against very superior forces. Still, like all the Balkan passes, it may be turned by a wretched, but practicable, path, which winds up by zigzags along the heights on the right. Two roads branch off at this point, one toward Dobrol and the other to Karnabat. The main road, which we had followed from Slivno, was one of the worst which I have ever seen anywhere, from its many ascents and descents through the valleys of the Balkans, whose summit we reached about an hour after leaving Slivno. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine that an invading army would attempt to move along this line, particularly during the Winter, as even now it is almost impracticable for vehicles of any sort. From the time we left Jamboli, we began to hear of the enemy, and after Kasan were told to look out for his marauders, but we saw none, and only knew from personal observation of his vicinity by the sight of the unfortunates who had been driven from their homes by fear of his depredations. Long caravans of these poor wretches met us now. Some stripped of everything, others carrying with them their little all. It was a repetition of the scenes in the Morava Valley which I described last year, and quite as heart-sickening as it was then. There were old men and maidens, women with babies at the breast, and children scarcely able to toddle along. A few had piled up their property on arabas and donkeys, where beds and kitchen utensils and retorts for making oil of roses were mixed up with poultry and young calves, but there were no pigs, for the fugitives were Turks or Israelites, and the cultivation of the Serbians' delight is neglected by those benighted creatures. Their story was universally the same; they had either been plundered or expected to be, and as experience had taught them to put no faith in Princes, they were getting out of the way before a worse thing should befall them. I suppose that I shall be ridiculed for presuming to ask for sympathy for these exiles, as they do not happen to be Christians, but I will risk it and appeal to those whose hearts have bled for the sufferings of the outraged Bulgarians for a little charity toward the 500,000 houseless victims of this crusade waged in the name of religion and humanity. One circumstance struck me most forcibly. Last year the Serbian exodus—not amounting to one-tenth of the numbers at present—passed through hamlets peopled with their fellow-Christians, and I noticed then the apathy of the natives, who would let the poor fugitives die from want, and drive them away with blows and curses if they presumed to trespass on the fruit-trees growing by the roadside. It was quite the contrary here, where every peasant, poor enough, God knows, like all mountaineers, vied with his neighbor in giving help and comfort to the tired wayfarers. They were often of a different faith, but that did not seem to matter, and Turk or Jew was treated with a benevolence which would have put to shame those Pharisees who make such loud professions of the beautiful theory of Christian charity, as rare in practice now as it was in the days when Tom Hood wrote his *Bridge of Sighs*.

The weather had been fine when we left Adrianople, and continued so until we reached the wooded summit of the Voda-Balkan, where we rode into one of those fine drenching downpours which, in a few hours, transform a road into a quagmire. There is a wretched little group of dwellings made out of mud and rough timber named Vetchera, where we pulled up for shelter, near the top of the ridge, but the villagers had nothing to give us in the way of food except eggs. Apropos of this edible, let me remark that, after a month or two of Eastern travel, you never want to see another one in your life. The fleas were so lively and voracious that one preferred the storm outside to the in-door misery. But at last we reached our haven, and were cordially received by the commander, Kérim Pasha—no connection with the person who, as Serdar Ekrem, lost so much valuable time in working out a plan which never reached maturity. Osman-Bazar is a town of 5,000 inhabitants, at the junction of the Rustchuk and Tirnova roads, being about 45 miles from the former and 38 miles from the latter position. Strategically, it is of considerable value. It is naturally strong, and its defenses have been increased by redoubts and rifle-pits during the campaign. Of the disposal and importance of these I am debarred from saying more than that they can certainly resist any coup de main, and, perhaps, may do more. But this does not apply to old forts mentioned in many books of travel written on the country, which crown the two steep and naked peaks of the Bonnar-Dagh, and so long as these can be held the descent toward Kasan is secure. There has been some lively skirmishing within a few days along the line of outposts, and the Turks claim some little successes near Yeni-Keni and in the direction of Djovin and about Sari-Kaya, whence all the population fled precipitately as soon as the fighting began. But these are very insignificant affairs at best, and are only useful because they keep the troops in hand, and teach them that the enemy's irregulars are not very formidable. A score of wives and a flock of a couple of hundred sheep brought in by the Circassian horsemen were, however, a very welcome addition to the rather meagre ordinary of the camp. So far as I can judge from the dispositions made, and from the dislocation of the troops, Suleiman Pasha, who has his head-quarters at Rasgrad, does not mean to throw a chance away. He was called rash and obstinate for his persistance in the front attack of the Schipka Pass, but it is pretty well ascertained now that he acted entirely in obedience to instructions from the Council of War in permanence at Stamboul. At all events, since he has assumed the command along this line he has been wary, and seems to be intent principally on the reorganization and improvement of his army, with a view to husbanding his resources until the right opportunity shall present itself. It is very hazardous for the attempt any operation on a large scale during the Winter, on account of the uncertainty of the weather; and a movement commenced during a hard frost, with every prospect of success, might be turned into an irretrievable disaster by a snow-storm or a sudden thaw. It rained all night on Sunday—one of those drizzles, more like mist than rain, but wonderfully insidious and penetrating. The roads were as smooth and hard as baked earthenware on the day before, but the continuous wet worked its way through the frozen crust, so that a cart-wheel or a gun-carriage would cut right through into the sticky clay beneath, and then more rain would soak into the ruts, and in a few hours the passage was impracticable. Fortunately for the Turks, the enemy has to encounter the same difficulties, so that on neither side are active operations to be looked for. It is easy enough to begin a movement, for fine days are not infrequent; but, although you may get your guns forward and into position, you may be forced to abandon them. Of Suleiman Pasha's abilities as a strategist we have no means of judging, as he has not yet had an opportunity for their display, but he is certainly active and industrious, and enjoys the confidence of his troops and of his lieutenants, between all of whom seem to exist a perfect understanding and great harmony of purpose.

The appearance of the soldiery impressed me very favorably. I was in and out of all their camps around the town, and can speak authoritatively upon their condition, but I have not room now to give details, which I think will be interesting, and so must reserve them for my next letter. One of the chief events of the moment here is the arrival at head-quarters of two Polish delegates to the Marshal. Counts Broozowski and Radzeski, have come on in the name of the patriotic Poles of Galicia, for the purpose of attempting the resurrection of that defunct institution, the Polish Legion. At the beginning of the war one Arthur Bey Zimmerman started the organization, but, as far as I can learn, everybody wanted to be a Colonel at least, so that when the Legion reached Shumla, it mustered about 70 officers and 17 privates, and collapsed within a few days, the promoter thereof leaving the town after a week's residence, for reasons best known to himself. A few, however, staid on under an old officer named Jaginus, who got himself killed at the age of 82 at the combat of Yeni-Keni. Mehemet Ali Pasha strongly recommended the formation of this corps, which he hoped would eventually prove a nucleus for Polish deserters from the Russian Army, who were represented as being eager to rally around the national standard. But desertion was not active, and the then Generalissimo, was soon disgusted with the polyglot rabble who came to volunteer, and so ordered its dissolution. Now, however, the affair is apparently more serious. The great stumbling-block used to be the want of funds, but 4,000,000 francs have been "deposited at the bank"—what bank is not stated—and the names of Prater and other leading patriots are put forward as the promoters of the movement. The proposal is, in principal, accepted by the Ottoman Government, and this acceptance has decided the Organizing Committee to send on their delegates, who, notwithstanding Suleiman Pasha's general dislike for foreigners, were received and entertained with great cordiality at head-quarters. I am assured that hundreds of fur pelisses and warm uniforms have been already sent on by the Galician ladies, and one of my colleagues of the press affirms to have seen a distribution of shirts and stockings at Shumla within a week. Personally, I am skeptical both as to the formation of the Legion and its efficiency afterward, if it should be formed. The Poles in the Russian Army don't care about deserting, as a rule, and would find it a difficult matter if they were so minded. Besides, without impugning for a moment the splendid courage of the nationality and its unquestionable military aptitude, the experience of the past has universally shown that its representatives are always in hot water among themselves, and, to quote a Turkish proverb: "When there are two Poles, there are always three opinions."

Something of infinitely greater importance to the welfare of Turkey is the immediate completion of the branch of the railway line connecting Shumla with its outlying positions. At present the main line cuts the road to the fortress at a distance of two hours' march on foot from the Kutchuk Balkans, which forms an impregnable bulwark, and the great head-quarters of Roumelia remains isolated from the chief artery of communication with the base of supplies, with which it is only in connection by the broken road of Caspetchan. This last is about 11 miles in length, but it takes 10 hours for the buffalo carts to do it. Nothing but Turkish apathy would have neglected the construction of this line, if not before, at least as soon as, war was declared, and the delay is the more inexplicable as the track is already laid out, the ballast is put down, the stone cut and standing ready for the bridges, and 15,000 sleepers have been prepared in the neighboring forest of Smédova. As it was designed to be in connection with the exterior line of defense, it is an almost vital necessity; but the Government had not the requisite 275,000 francs, and so it has been left until within a few days, when the Roumelia Railway Company stepped forward and offered to undertake the construction, to be paid after the war, and the project has been taken into consideration, and we hope something may come of it before it is too late.

COLLEGE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

ACTION OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES AND THEIR REASONS THEREFOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter has been sent by the undergraduates of Syracuse University to the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association:

Mr. H. B. Macauley, Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, are authorized by a vote of the undergraduates to notify you of the intention of the Syracuse University to withdraw from the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association at the close of the oratorical contest in January, 1878. Chief among the reasons for taking this action is the adoption by the association of a new constitution, based upon a union rather of individual students than of separate colleges and universities, as heretofore. Since the association has, whether wisely or unwisely, depended upon college rivalry for its already sufficiently precarious existence, it is believed that the action of the Board of Regents, in May last, when the colleges, as such, were voted out, and the future control of affairs was placed in the hands of an individual membership, will be disastrous in the extreme.

Then, too, the expansion of the association, as contemplated by the new constitution, so as to admit an indefinite number of colleges is to be regarded as an equally unwise measure. The retirement of each college having already been effected by the action of the Board of Regents, the undergraduates of Syracuse University have thought best to make a formal declaration of such fact with reference to themselves, and also to give notice of their intention to completely sever their connection with the association. Neither the Faculty nor students of Syracuse University have ever taken a decided interest in inter-collegiate affairs. Last year a thorough discussion of the subject was had, and only a bare majority of one was found to be in favor of remaining in the association. This year the interest is still less, and although a few ambitious men may keep up their connection till the next tax is levied, yet to all intents and purposes Syracuse University may be counted out. Other reasons for taking this action may be enumerated as follows:

1. The whole history of the "prize system" has shown that its effect has been to lead competitors off into specialties, and thus to pervert the long-recognized and proper functions of a liberal collegiate course of study, without materially raising the standard of general scholarship.

2. Competition in the college preliminary contests, and in the inter-collegiate contests at New-York, is decidedly meager. Attention need but be called to the recent examinations at New-York, where the two large prizes which were offered in each branch, there were but three competitors in metaphysics and but four in Greek. The Syracuse representatives in each of these subjects were largely of their own choosing, as there was not enough interest to make a preliminary contest possible.

3. College courses are so manifestly at variance with each other that even those who are candidates for the same degree cannot compete on equal terms. As instance of this, it may be observed that candidates for the degree in Arts at Cornell have mathematics as a required study during three terms, at Wesleyan during four terms, and at Syracuse during seven terms.

RHODERICK P. HALLETT, '78, } Committee.
GEORGE W. WEAVER, '78, }
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE PRESS CLUB DINNER.

The members of the New-York Press Club and their friends, to the number of about 125, had their annual dinner last night at Leighortner's, in Lafayett-place. The tables were set in the large dining hall, which was tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations. Among those present were the retiring President, Mr. Charles H. Pelham, who presided, and the new President, Mr. John B. Wood; Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Postmaster Thomas L. James, Judges McAdam, Campbell, and Gedney, Mr. Thomas Bonar, Mr. C. L. Bruce, of the American Rifle Team, Prof. Rice, Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. J. A. Cantor, Mr. D. A. Spellissy, Dr. A. Rappauer, Mr. Salem H. Wales, and Mr. Joseph H. Ecclesine. After the dessert had been served Mr. Pelham made a brief address of congratulation to the club upon the accession of Mr. Wood to the Presidency, and Mr. Wood gracefully responded. A number of toasts were responded to by Mr. Salem H. Wales, Dr. Ruppaner, Postmaster James, (who was cheered as "the best Postmaster New-York ever had, excepting") Judge McAdam, and others. Messrs. Charles A. Roberts, Jr., and A. P. Burbank gave entertaining recitations, and the Burdett Glee Club, consisting of Mr. Frank V. Marchnald and Mr. W. B. Tremaine, tenors, and Mr. Otto Freckenbaus and Mr. Stanley Williamson, bases, furnished the vocal music. The party broke up at an early hour this morning.

A HUNT FOR BURGLARS.

The village of Cranbury was aroused on Saturday night by a report that the principal store in the place was being robbed by burglars. A party of 50 was organized, armed with revolvers, guns, pitchforks, and other weapons, but when they reached the place no one was courageous enough to go in, as the burglars could be heard at work. After about an hour the crowd mustered up courage enough to surround the place, and under cover of a score of guns two men went in, only to find that the burglars had escaped by a rear door. But fortune favored the brave, for at last the crowd became courageous, and a search was organized. The burglars had stolen two horses and a wagon from a stable near by, which were left in charge of two companions behind a hill a short distance from the store. When the latter heard the alarm they drove the horses back to the stable and fled. When the men in the store escaped they went to the place where the horses had been left, and, not finding them, sent a colored man whom they met in the road to look for the horses. The colored man met a constable and told him, when he went to the place with an escort and found one of the burglars, who gave his name as Samuel Logan, and said the man who was with him was William Scott, who was subsequently arrested in a house in the village. The others escaped.

THE COLORED BABY SHOW.

The colored baby show drew a large crowd to the London Circus last evening. There were about 90 mothers, and something over 100 babies. They were ranged in three rows on a platform in the centre of the menagerie department. There were several pairs of twins, but the triplets have not yet arrived. A large party of mothers and children from Flushing are quartered at the Putnam House, at the expense of the management. The mothers are all to be provided with lunch in the building. There will be more babies on the platform to-day, as the entries are not quite complete. The little ones manifested much pleasure when the music struck up, clapping their hands and expressing their admiration in every infantile way. The exhibition is one of the most attractive of the specialty shows that have lately been presented in New-York, and gives every indication of proving a decided success.

INQUESTS HELD YESTERDAY.

Three inquests were held yesterday by Coroner Ellinger. On the 4th inst. John Farley was run over and killed by car No. 23, of the Belt Line, on Tenth-avenue, between Forty and Forty-second street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. On the morning of the 7th inst. the dead body of Bernard Brentz, of No. 42 Rutgers-street, was found floating in the Hudson River, at Pier No. 38½. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by drowning. On the 12th inst. James Kerr, who lived in Tiebout-avenue, Fordham, was run over by Engine No. 17, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, near Jerome Park, at Duffy's Lane. He died next day from his injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but censured the railroad company for neglecting to keep a sufficient number of flagmen at the crossings to warn people of danger.

THE SUSPECTED ESTELLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.—Mr. Herreshoff, the builder of the steam yacht Estelle, at Bristol, received from the Treasury Department to-day the following letter, dated on the 15th inst.:

The Department has this day instructed the Supervising Inspector at New London to issue the usual inspection certificate to the steamer Estelle, after inspection, under Section 4,418 of the Revised Statutes, provided she is to be used solely on the bays, sounds, and rivers of the United States.

H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 17.—The boiler in Stewart & Douglass' oat-meal manufactory exploded last night, doing damage to the extent of $20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE WAR ON THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

MR. MUNDY'S CONVICT WITNESS AGAIN ON THE STAND—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING HIS CAREER—MAYOR ELY STILL UNDECIDED.

The liquor-dealers who were arrested several weeks ago on complaint of Amos J. Bleicker, and who were paroled by Justice Duffy, pending the consideration of the question whether Bleicker, who confessed to being an ex-convict, was a competent witness, were again summoned to the Tombs yesterday. Several days ago Justice Duffy decided that Bleicker was competent, under the new Code, to testify in criminal proceedings. The first case called yesterday was that of Margaret Nolan, who keeps a house in Water-street, whom Bleicker accused of selling liquors without a license on Nov. 8. Her counsel, Mr. James Oliver, took exception to the ruling of the court, and, after Bleicker had given his testimony relative to the alleged offenses, resumed his examination as to the circumstances attending the former conviction of the complainant. Bleicker admitted that in July, 1872, he pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny before Recorder Hackett, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. When asked whether he had been convicted of any other offense he at first declined to answer, but at the suggestion of his counsel, Mr. Mundy, who advised him to "make a clean breast of it," said that in 1874 he was convicted of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions and was subsequently committed for drunkenness. At the Penitentiary he was known, he said, as "Curley" among his fellow-convicts. He could not recall the name under which he had been tried. In view of the additional admissions of guilt on the part of Bleicker, Mr. Oliver moved for the dismissal of the complaint. Mr. Mundy submitted in evidence a letter from Rev. Dr. Deems to Gov. Robinson, requesting the granting of a full pardon to Bleicker, on the ground that he had thoroughly reformed, and also a paper signed by several reputable citizens, asserting that during the past two or three years he has conducted himself like a sober, temperate, and upright young man. The magistrate declined to dismiss the complaint, and after hearing Mrs. Nolan's unqualified denial of the charge against her, adjourned further hearing of the cases until 3 P. M to-day.

There is still a good deal of speculation in the City Hall as to what Mayor Ely will do in regard to the Excise question, and the proposed removal of the Police Commissioners. The Mayor, however, stated yesterday that he had nothing to communicate on the subject. He said he thought there would be no new developments in regard to the matter for several days.

Owing to the recent swindles perpetrated on holders of Excise receipts who had intrusted their receipts to strangers who pretended to have sufficient influence to obtain the money for them without delay, Mr. Murphy, the Treasurer of the Excise Board, yesterday stated that he would in future pay the holders of receipts by check only, to the order of the person in whose name the receipt was originally made out.

Twenty-two liquor-dealers were held for trial in $100 bail each, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday five dealers were held in the same amount.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS—THEY CHARGE THAT MORE MONEY HAS BEEN APPROPRIATED THAN THE BOARD WAS ENTITLED TO.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday received a communication from Messrs. Howe and Mooney, the Commissioners of Accounts, relative to the estimates of the Board of Education. The report says that chapter 386 of the Laws of 1851 provides that the Supervisors of each county shall annually raise a sum of money equal to the amount specified in the notice of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be apportioned to the county, for the encouragement of public schools therein; also a sum of money equal to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the value of the real and personal property in the City of New-York, and pay the same into the City Treasury, to be applied for the purposes of common schools. Section 3 of the same statute, as amended by chapter 287 of the Laws of 1867, makes it the duty of the Board of Education to report to the Board of Supervisors of this City an estimate of the amount required during the year to meet the current expenses for public instruction, the purchase and leasing of buildings, &c., and that the aggregate amount so apportioned shall not exceed the sum of $10 for each pupil who shall have actually attended and been taught the preceding year in the schools entitled to the apportionment. The report then says that from those sources, and no other, the Board of Education was entitled to receive, and did receive, prior to 1874, all the moneys that could be lawfully expended in any one year. Beyond the limits prescribed by that law the City was not liable, and could not be required to pay. The report then says it is claimed by the Board of Education that by the charter of 1873 a new system was perfected for determining the expenditures of the Board; that this system has repealed all the limitations contained in the previous laws, and that the amount appropriated by the Board of Apportionment fixes the limit of the expenditures, while there is no limit imposed by law on the Board of Apportionment in determining what the amount should be. The report also says that the restrictions which these laws impose are still operative. It further states that in 1876 the average daily attendance of pupils taught at the schools was 122,518. The entire accommodation afforded by all the common schools in the City, according to the principals' returns for the year 1876, was 133,873. The report then says that if the average daily attendance of pupils actually taught, which is the basis of the per capita allowance, not exceeding $10 for each pupil, the Board of Education has claimed the per capita allowance for pupils largely in excess of the actual average number taught during the year, the excess being for upward of 7,000 pupils more than the schools could accommodate, and that by the operations of this system the City since 1870 has been subjected to an excess of taxation of $4,675,892 17.

Commissioner Wheeler moved that copies of the document be sent to the Board of Education, and also to the Corporation Counsel, and that the latter be requested to furnish an opinion as to the powers of the Board of Apportionment in the matter. The motion was adopted, after which, at the instance of the Controller, it was decided to notify the Education Commissioners to appear before the board to-morrow and explain themselves.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Lyon & Ames, stationers and printers, at No. 96 Chambers-street, have accepted a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar.

Eugene M. Earle, late hotel keeper, applied to Register Allen yesterday for his discharge from bankruptcy. Opposition was made by the creditors.

The Ives Patent Lamp Company, at No. 46 Park-place, and at No. 41 Barclay-street, has compromised with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, the liabilities being $50,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Lucius Lyon, late of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing-machine Company, held before Register Little yesterday, Joseph B. Bary was elected Assignee. The schedules show liabilities of $95,000.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: James G. Dyer to Patrick Dyer, and Adam Klein and John Klein, composing the firm of Klein Brothers, to Peter Mundorff.

A meeting of the creditors of Harry E. Hoy, broker, of No. 111 Liberty-street, was held yesterday before Register Little. Schedules, showing liabilities of $38,000, were presented. Six creditors proved claims for about $20,000, and James W. Carnes was chosen Assignee in bankruptcy.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Edwin F. Merwin and Alonzo D. See, composing the firm of Merwin & Co., shirt dealers, of No. 463 Canal-street, to William S. See. The liabilities are $11,413 15, the nominal assets $4,930,74, and the real assets $2,187 60.

A meeting of the creditors of George Strause, wholesale butcher and cattle dealer, of First-avenue, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, was held at the office of Elliott F. Shepard yesterday. The amount of Strause's liabilities was ascertained to be about $125,000, his assets being about $70,000. The creditors agreed to release Strause from his debts on his executing a general assignment to Theodore Rogers for their benefit. This proposition was accepted.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Adriance, Robbins & Co. to George B. Gilbert. The liabilities are $138,891 97, the nominal assets $147,947 37, and the real assets $101,730 73. The Assignee was directed to give a $100,000 bond. Among the few large creditors of the assignors are the Importers and Traders' Bank, $6,163 73, and the Ninth National Bank, $23,534 65. Both institutions are partly secured.

POST OFFICE BUILDING FACILITIES.

United States District Attorney Woodford, United States Marshal Payn, and the United States Court Clerks, Commissioners and officials generally in the new Post Office Building, have addressed an application to Supervising Architect James G. Hill, at the Treasury Department, Washington, asking that the rooms in the building be numbered consecutively throughout, instead of beginning anew on each floor, as at present, and that proper directions and signs be placed so as to conveniently designate the principal offices. The want of the system suggested has caused excessive annoyance, both to those visiting the building on business and those engaged in its numerous courts, offices, and rooms.

PAYING A CHURCH DEBT.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDITIONAL RAISED IN DR. TYNG'S CONGREGATION—EPISCOPAL CRITICISMS ON THE METHOD ADOPTED FOR PAYING THE DEBT.

Mr. Edward Kimball, the "church debt extinguisher," last evening continued his effort to raise funds for relieving the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is Pastor, of a debt of $250,000 with which it is burdened. At the close of the meeting held for this purpose on Sunday evening Dr. Tyng announced that the sum of $150,017 65 had been subscribed. The meeting last evening was called for 7:30 o'clock, but it was after 8 when Dr. Tyng ascended the pulpit steps, and opened the proceedings. After the singing of the hymn, "Rock of Ages," Dr. Tyng offered up a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for the auspicious manner in which the movement had been inaugurated, and beseeched the Almighty to assist the congregation to a successful termination of their effort to collect the whole amount necessary. Dr. Tyng then made a brief address in which he referred to the criticism of some members of the Episcopal denomination who were inclined to find fault with the method taken by him to relieve his church of this enormous debt. He was inclined to think that it was the best way in which the money could be obtained, and considered that they had never passed a Sunday in the history of the church, which had done so much toward promoting fraternal feelings among the members of the congregation, and caused them to imbibe a spirit of co-operation, as the last one. Dr. Tyng then introduced Mr. Kimball, who made a very earnest appeal for subscriptions. He said that the amount yet to be collected was $86,000. They had responded nobly on Sunday to his request, but they should still persevere until the whole debt had been raised. Last Sunday was the most interesting and valuable day he had ever seen spent in such a work. Dr. Tyng announced that he had received a check for $2,500 from Miss Catherine Wolfe. A gentleman in the audience here announced that he would increase his subscription from $125 to $250. A communication was read from William D. Sloane, Commodore Vanderbilt's son-in-law, inclosing a check for $500. Dr. Tyng also produced a silver flagon and goblet which had been contributed, together with two diamond rings. He desired to keep the silver for the use of the church as a communion service. The articles were consecrated vessels, and could not be sold. He, however, asked that some member of the congregation subscribe their value, which was $150, toward the cancellation of the debt. This was immediately done by one of the church members. Small contributions of $50 and $100 continued to pour in slowly. Among those subscribing $50 was a colored man named Rudolph Blume. At 9:30 o'clock it was announced that the amount raised during the evening was $9,536 81. This amount was soon swelled to $10,000, after which the meeting adjourned. The total amount now subscribed is $160,000. Dr. Tyng is intended to hold meetings every evening until the whole $250,000 has been collected. He stated last evening that a gentleman had promised him the last $5,000 necessary to make up that amount.

WESTCHESTER WILL CASES.

Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, has rendered the following decision in the matter of the accounting of the Administrator of the estate of the late John A. Merritt:

"The only persons entitled, under our statutes of distribution, to share in the personal estate of the deceased are his next of kin, in equal degree to him, and their legal representatives. These, according to my views, are the persons named as follows: Maria Merritt, Sarah Merritt, Henrietta Merritt, Jared V. Peck, Sarah E. Peck, May J. Peck, Charles A. Peck, George T. Adee, James T. Adee, Charles T. Adee, Eliza S. Pearsall, Dorinda A. Boughton, Clarissa Cady, and Julia A. Thorne. These are his only surviving next of kin. Those who participate in the distribution as the legal representatives of Mary Simmons, a deceased next of kin who survived the intestate, but has since died, are those persons represented by Samuel Simons and J. Milton Stearns, Jr., as the Administrators, &c., of said Mary Simmons, deceased. These Administrators or the children of said Mary Simmons, take the share their mother would have taken if living. None of the second, or more remote cousins, who were such at the time of the death of the intestate, are entitled to any share of the personality of the deceased. An order will be entered accordingly, and the accounting will proceed on that basis."

The will of George F. Briggs, deceased, who formerly had a large country store at William's Bridge, and left property valued at about $40,000, has been annulled by Surrogate Coffin for informality in its execution. The testator, by his will, designed to give only the income of his property to his wife and two daughters during their lives, and after them to have it pass to the issue of the daughters. The youngest daughter—Georgianna—contested. Now the estate goes to the wife and children, as if there had been no will. The informality that invalidated the will was in obtaining the signatures of witnesses without making known the purport of the document signed by them.

WESTWARD-BOUND CANAL FREIGHTS.

The following is the substance of the report of the Canal Auditor of the westward-bound clearances and receipts on the Erie and Oswego Canals during the season of 1877 as compared with 1876:

	1877.	1876.
Boats cleared	4,531	2,319
Tolls on boats	$364 38	$10,161 20
Boards and scantling, 1,000 feet	1,630,000	1,563,900
Butter, pounds	22,700	----
Wool, pounds	62,500	44,400
Hides, pounds	690,100	792,800
Flour, barrels	----	100
Wheat, bushels	----	7,100
Barley, bushels	12,100	1,500
Peas and beans, bushels	700	----
Potatoes, barrels	65	----
Dried fruit, pounds	5,088,100	----
Cotton, pounds	245,300	148,500
Manufactured tobacco, p'ds.	64,600	----
Hemp, pounds	962,200	----
Clover and grass seed, p'ds.	30,500	----
Flax-seed, pounds	779,500	----
Leather, pounds	133,400	----
Furniture, pounds	96,600	115,200
Lead and pig lead, pounds	13,400	----
Pig iron, pounds	10,858,000	4,320,000
Castings and ironware, p'ds.	1,527,100	111,700
Domestic woolens, pounds	521,300	----
Domestic cottons, pounds	2,129,900	----
Domestic salt, pounds	80,000	----
Foreign salt, pounds	1,530,800	2,188,500
Sugar, pounds	4,947,600	2,652,400
Molasses, pounds	4,848,800	776,800
Coffee, pounds	370,800	100,800
Nails, spikes, and horse-shoes, pounds	2,421,000	1,450,400
Iron and steel, pounds	1,820,100	1,865,600
Railroad iron, pounds	5,474,200	308,400
Flint, enamel crockery, and glassware, pounds	363,400	336,000
All other merchandise, p'ds.	48,666,600	21,468,200
Stone, lime, and clay, p'ds.	24,069,500	19,843,500
Gypsum, pounds	4,939,200	2,811,800
Anthracite coal, pounds	663,014,500	145,621,400
Sundries, pounds	25,971,300	1,759,100
Total tonnage	408,596	106,180
Total tolls received	$53,548 38	$42,146

LECTURE IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. Douglass Campbell, explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1877.

Douglass Campbell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A number of persons, interested in the fame of New-York, desire a repetition of your learned and eloquent lecture, lately delivered before the Historical Society of this City, in which you described the long contest for liberty in colonial New-York. Many who did not hear it would like to do so, while those who did would be pleased to hear it again. We suggest that, if agreeable to you, it be repeated at Chickering Hall, and for the benefit of an institution in which all New-Yorkers should be deeply interested—the New-York Soldiers' Home. We are, yours respectfully, Frederick De Peyster, Noah Davis, John R. Brady, Benjamin H. Field, Charles K. Graham, S. W. Crawford, United States Army; D. E. Sickles, United States Army; E. C. Benedict, John J. Cisco, Whitelaw Reid, Adolph Werner, Adrian Iselin, Jr., R. L. Morgan, H. B. Hyde, Benjamin K. Phelps, Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.; B. G. Arnold, Benjamin B. Sherman

tions have sprung up in our midst which should invite the attention of our manufacturers. If we cannot boast of such a private ceramic museum as is possessed by a Rothschild, still such collections as have been made in New-York by Mr. William C. Prime, Mr. S. P. Avery, Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., Mr. W. L. Andrews; by Mr. Edward Cunningham, of Milton, Mass.; by Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; by Mr. E. S. Clarke, Dr. F. W. Lewis, Mr. W. S. Vaux, and Mr. Joseph A. Clay, of Philadelphia; by Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, and by Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, are amply sufficient for all purposes of study and research, as they contain pieces unique of their kind. It will be, perhaps, after all, to such excellent works as have been produced of late to which a better appreciation of the potter's art will be due. We can cite, then, Mr. Elliott's *Pottery and Porcelain* as a volume of exceeding merit, not only admirable in an illustrative point of view, but as giving quite faithfully the history of ceramics from early times down to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876.

THE ART OF BEAUTY. By Mrs. H. R. Haweis. With Illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The unfortunate impression given by the title of this volume is dissipated by a glance at its contents. It is not a treatise on cosmetics and similar subjects, containing a series of rules by means of which women shall waste their time and ruin their health, besides converting themselves into vain, egotistic, self-conscious nuisances, with no other result than a slight, and often questionable, improvement in their personal appearance. The author has a higher aim than to teach a modern belle the best method of adjusting a fold, or when and where to add an extra ornament. Assuming that her subject is not by any means lacking in dignity, she proceeds to study it with conscientious thoroughness, giving to each division a careful and intelligent consideration. Without pretending to trace the history of costume, or to show the freaks of fashion in past ages, she calls attention to many curious toilets worn by ancient dames, and intersperses her remarks on modern dress by bright allusions to the eccentric garments and head-dresses in vogue among our ancestors. Under the head of "Ornaments," which she maintains may be divided into three classes, "barbaric, artistic, or merely ostentatious," much valuable information is given, while in the chaptor on "Color," there is a wealth of practical suggestion our maids and matrons would do well to follow.

Mrs. Haweis' chapter in defense of her object in writing her book was scarcely necessary; the volume needs no apology. There can be no doubt that beauty is a desirable thing in woman, and that its culture is highly to be commended, provided the latter does not include the use of paint and powder and false hair, together with other artifices at once vulgar and disgusting. According to the Mosaic account, woman appears to have been an afterthought in the great cosmos, suggested only by the discovery that it "was not good for man to be alone;" but whether he found his loneliness so oppressive, or whether the fascinations of the companion provided proved so irresistible, it is certain that man, in his boundless appreciation of her, has always been disposed to desire that she should have every possible opportunity and incentive to make herself beautiful and attractive. How often woman has wrested the privilege to her own destruction is proved by the hideous, distorted, and unhealthy fashions she has contrived to invent. Books like this of Mrs. Haweis are especially needed, in that they teach what to adopt and what to avoid, and endeavor to turn in a sensible and tasteful direction that tide of fashion which never fails to carry with it, not only the foolish, but many of our noblest and most intelligent women, who consider that even an ugly toilet is a less evil than noticeable eccentricity of costume.

Mrs. Haweis is not only governed by excellent taste, both natural and cultivated, in all her suggestions, but never fails to give a reason for the conclusion at which she arrives. Thus, in her chapter on modern costume, she commends the tied-in style of petticoat, because it follows, in a great measure, the natural lines of the form. It displays the clear line of the hip; it falls in at the knee, where the figure naturally narrows, and spreads out a little below, with much the natural curve in walking. "All women," says our author, "have a slight tendency to being knock-kneed, and this curve can be traced in any statue. On the other hand, any costume carried to an exaggerated extent becomes ridiculous, and if women have the bad taste to out-Herod Herod and sacrifice the free use of their limbs, so much the worse for them. A dress too tightly tied back is bad because when the limbs are deprived of comfort grace is lost, elasticity checked, the lines destroyed, and divers unsightly effects follow. In her crusade against tight-lacing and weighty bustles, Mrs. Haweis follows the usual beaten track, averring, with the doctors, that all such deformity is hideous, and invariably accompanied by loss of health.

The various chapters of which the *Art of Beauty* is composed have been considered of sufficient interest to entitle them to a prominent place in an English magazine, after which they were revised by the author, receiving in the process the addition of much valuable matter, and then republished in book form. A similar honor has been accorded them on this side of the water. Those who have not had an opportunity of reading these papers as they ran week by week through the columns of *Harper's Bazar*, are now given an opportunity to enjoy them in book form.

SOUCI. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Twells, author of "The Mills of the Gods." Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

Without being guilty of any very pronounced originality, the author of *Souci* knows how to write an exceedingly interesting and at times thrilling novel. She strikes the right chord forcibly and well, so well, in fact, that a certain exaggeration and intensity is easily forgiven. The opening chapters of *Souci* are especially calculated to hold the attention and fix in the reader a resolve to see the end of the book. "Souci" is not a very promising title; there is an air of affectation about it that does not dispose one favorably to the novel, but the introduction of the story discovers that it belongs to a poor little street-singer of Paris, without father or mother, who is kept by a cruel *impresario* of the streets, beaten and ill-fed, but full of a wild vigor and wit of her own which carries her through a thousand troubles. Souci and Tonio, a fellow-martyr, are sworn friends. They escape from the clutches of their taskmasters and work their way out of Paris toward Lyons. Here they are taken in by a kind farmer and his wife, and conduct themselves during a long Winter with a propriety that few vagrants of their stamp are likely to show. With Spring the wandering fever comes upon Souci, and they leave their benefactors. A real *impresario* bears Souci on the market-place and recognizes the same voice he had marked in Paris, but lost the trace of. Souci refuses to leave Tonio and go with the *impresario* to Paris to be educated for the opera, but Tonio runs away in order to force her into the life for which she longs, and for which she was intended. All this early life of Souci is more than good. Later on, when more people come on the scene—such as an affected young man called Lyster Rawdon, and his silly friend Jamieson; Viola, a timid German maiden, who indulges in sentiment; Garibaldi and others—then the atmosphere becomes a little more forced than is quite consistent to sober readers. Yet there is excellent work throughout. The character of Souci is powerfully drawn, if occasionally overdrawn. There is fine dramatic feeling in many of the scenes. Mrs. Twells is evidently deeply read in French novels of the modern schools, and has taken from them a certain abruptness in language as well as a rapidity in the transitions between scene and scene. French, German, and Italian phrases are plentifully sprinkled through her pages, although it is no more than what really happens in the conversations of polyglot Paris between people who have acquired a number of languages and who, either because they are mentally lazy or mentally confused, use the nearest phrase in their memory without regard to the language in which they happen to be conversing at the moment. One more good point may be noticed in this most novelistic novel. Mrs. Twells is not afraid of her readers, but lets herself out as she pleases on subjects like love. This is not saying that she violates the proprieties. Many of her actors are Bohemians, but that only gives them freedom of movement among each other, without leading to scandalous passages. The book is written on a high key of morality, where more than one person is constant and where true love wins.

EXAMPLES OF CONTEMPORARY ART. Etchings from Representative Works by Living English and Foreign Artists. Edited by J. Comyns Carr. London: Librairie de l'Art. New-York: J. W. Bouton. 1878.

Here is something in English which takes the place of that admirable French periodical *L'Art*. Mr. J. Comyns Carr has made use of a large number of the engravings and etchings which have appeared in *L'Art*, and has translated into English the most important contributions thereto. It consists chiefly of a review of the *Salon*, the original of which is from the pen of Charles Tardieu, the editor of the same publication. Mr. Carr is responsible for the criticisms on the Grosvenor Gallery and the Royal Academy, which occupy a large portion of the text. The book is published in fine style, folio, with two colors in the title, and printed on tinted paper. It is handsomely bound in a quiet linen cover, heavy, and decorated. The plates are 14 in number, and comprise pictures or statues by the following and other artists: E. Burne-Jones, W. Q. Orchardson, Gonzalez, Jules Breton, E. Van Marcke, and Fortuny. The latter's "Morocco Men Teasing a Vulture" was engraved by Champollion, and exhibited on its own merits in the *Salon*. The picture by Burne-Jones has been rendered by Lalauze. It is his "Beguiling of Merlin," and will please many who are curious to see a specimen of this singular modern English painter. To judge by his name, Burne-Jones is of Welsh descent. Lalauze is also the engraver of "Les Cadeaux de Noces," by Gonzalez, and the picture by Jules Breton, which A. P. Martial has rendered, is the celebrated and impressive "Glaneuse" of that painter, a harvest-field picture, which approaches somewhat the force and sadness of the work of the lamented Millet. Orchardson is represented by his spirited "Queen of the Swords," and R. W. Macbeth has his own engraving of his picture, "Potato Harvest in the Fens." "La Consolation," by F. Paczka is also among the number.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.* January, 1878.

—*That Young Man.* Boston: N. H. Whitney & Co. 1878.

—*Home Songs for Little People.* Illustrated. New-York: James Miller.

—*The Boston Book Bulletin.* December, 1877. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

—*Stella.* By Mrs. Mary B. M. Tolland. New-York: James Miller. 4to, linen.

—*Something Better.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*Out-Doors at Long Look.* A book for boys and girls. By Edward Abbott. Boston: Noyes, Snow & Co. 1878.

—*Sunday Afternoon.* A monthly magazine for the household, Volume I., No. 1. Springfield, Mass. January, 1878.

—*Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.* Conducted by Charles Force Deems, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Strangers. January, 1878.

—*System of Shakespeare's Dramas.* By Denton J. Linder. In two volumes. St. Louis: S. J. Jones & Co. 1877. 8vo, linen, 460 pages.

—*Good Old Times; or, Grandfather's Struggles for a Homestead.* By Rev. Elijah Kellogg. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*The Life of Our Lord in the Words of the Four Evangelists.* With a Note by William M. Taylor, D. D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*The Conversion of Children.* By Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, M. A. Introduction by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D. New-York: N. Tibbals & Sons. 1878.

—*Leedie Yawcob Strauss, and Other Poems.* By Charles F. Adams. With 65 Illustrations by "Boz." Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*My Brother Jack; or, The Story of What D'Ye Call 'Em.* Written by Himself. From the French of A. Darodet. Illustrated by P. Philippoteaux. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington. 1877. Square 8vo, cloth, 328 pages.

TAKING LANDS FOR THE BRIDGE.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision on the application recently made by the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge Company for the appointment of appraisers for a strip of land, about 24 by 65 feet, at the corner of Frankfort and Vandewater streets, which it is proposed to take for the approaches to the bridge. The property-owners objected, on the ground that the land is not necessary for the purposes of the bridge, nor to protect the structure from fire, but is wanted as a means of access to the commercial warehouses which it is proposed to erect between the piers of the bridge. Again, it was claimed that the law does not authorize the Trustees to acquire title to lands for the purpose of protecting the bridge from fire. Judge Lawrence, in granting the application of the Trustees yesterday, said: "Where power is delegated to acquire title to lands for public use to a corporation or to public officers, a large discretion is vested in the corporation or officers in determining the measure of their wants, and in fixing the location of lands to be acquired, provided that the purposes for which the land is taken are strictly within the charter of the corporation or the act under which such officers are acting. The acts of 1867 and 1875 give to the corporation created by the first act, and to the Trustees mentioned in the second act, power to acquire and hold as much real estate as may be necessary for the site of said bridge, and of all piers, abutments, walls, tollhouses, and structures proper to said bridge, and for the opening of suitable avenues of approach to said bridge. This language is exceedingly comprehensive, and gives to the petitioner a large discretion in determining what lands are requisite and necessary for the purposes of the bridge. It appears from the affidavits submitted that the land proposed to be acquired is, in the opinion of the Trustees and of the engineers in their employ, necessary for the protection of the structure against fire. This may well be included in the 'avenues of approach.' I see no reason, therefore, to interfere with the discretion of the Trustees on this point. The motion for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisement is granted."

GETTING THE PICTURE TAKEN.

The San Francisco *Mail* prints the following: "The principal social event of the week (which transpired in the daytime) was the photographing of Mr. Pluto Krat's mansion on Jackson-street near Van Ness-avenue. It was generally known in the neighborhood that the event was to come off, and quite a large concourse of friends meandered round the block in order to try and get a cheap likeness of themselves. Special policemen were detailed at $3 a head to ward off the attacks of the intrusive multitude, but, in spite of their efforts, a baker's boy, a school teacher, a clergyman's wife, and a blurred-looking dog got into the picture. The lady of the house stood for seven minutes at the parlor bow window with a fan in her right hand and a piece of music in her left, while her husband pretended to be fixing a dog just outside the front door. It was a little unpleasant for the three marriageable daughters to be compelled to form a group and do a tableau vivant at the gate, but with time their remembrance of the Smith girls sneering at them next door will fade. The baby in the garden refused to keep still and consequently appeared in the proof patching a dog just outside the front door. While the frantic endeavors of his nurse to keep him still caused that baby's guardian to be distinguished by a mouth in duplicate. The remaining features of the picture are Master Adolphus standing on one leg with his arms folded, and a Dutch servant girl in an open window on the Mansard roof. In this country wealth and taste are synonymous terms."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY—CLAIM FOR A STEAMER LOST—POWER OF MASTERS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS WITH SEAMEN WITHOUT THE AID OF THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the following decisions were rendered:

No. 76.—*Clark vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a claim against the United States for the value of a certain steamer lost in the Government service in the Fall of 1865, and for her use eight days before the loss occurred at $150 per day. The court find that the contract with the Government, relied on by the claimant, was void, because not reduced to writing according to law, and the special contract being void he cannot recover the value of the boat, but may have a fair remuneration for the use of the vessel for the time it was in the service under an implied contract. The amount stated as the agreed price is regarded as a fair estimate, and for that he is allowed to recover. Reversed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Miller dissenting as to the necessity for the contract being in writing.

No. 124.—*Chubb vs. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—In this case it is said that it is well settled that one who contracts with an acting corporation cannot defend himself against a claim on such contracts in a suit by the corporation by alleging the irregularities of its organization, and that one who receives a certificate of stock for a certain number of shares at a given sum per share thereby becomes liable to pay the amount thereof when called upon by the corporation or its Assignee. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 276.—*The United States vs. The Brig Grace Lathrop.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—In this case it is decided that the Masters of vessels plying between the United States and the West Indies are not required to call in the Shipping Commissioners when entering into contracts with seamen, such voyages being accepted out of the operation of the act, and that in such voyages the owner, consignee, or Master of the ship may lawfully perform the duties of the Shipping Commissioner. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 64.—*United States vs. Smith.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Massachusetts.—The question in this case is the same as in No. 276 above, except as to the port of destination, being in this case Philadelphia. The decision is that the shipping Commissioner does not apply to coastwise voyages from one port to another on our Atlantic coast, and that, therefore, the shipping of seamen without calling in the Commissioner was lawful. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 113.—*Berydall, &c., vs. Pollock, Collector, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania.—The court, in this case, affirm a judgment sustaining an assessment of $1,350 made upon the plaintiffs in error, for the sale and removal of 1,350 barrels of beer without proper stamps, holding that there was no error below in excluding parole testimony offered by the delinquents to show that they had not, at any time, sold or removed beer without proper stamps on the casks, there being no production of the books at the point, nor any attempt to account for their absence. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 101.—*Jefferson City Gas-light Company vs. Clark and the City of New-Orleans.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was the affirmance of a judgment making the gas-light company responsible for bonds issued by the city for its benefit, in accordance with its contract of guarantee made by its President, and holding that the Legislature of the State had authority to cure by legislation a defect in the power of the city to issue the bonds when made, all the circumstances of the case being considered, such as the necessity for light, the convenience to the city, &c. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 129.—*The County of Macon vs. Shores.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. This was the affirmance of a judgment on certain bonds issued by the county in aid of the construction of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, the court holding that the bonds were issued through the wrongful acts of the county officers, as alleged, the loss, if any, should be borne by those who put those agents in a position to do the wrong. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 744.—*William F. Cochrane et al., appellants, vs. J. N. Denis et al.*—Motion to affirm the decree in this case denied. Opinion by Justice Bradley.

No. 126.—*S. H. Thatcher, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Kaucher.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to Supreme Court of the State of Colorado. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley.

No. 415.—*Chicago and North-western Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Seymour J. McKinley.*—Mr. Chief-Justice Waite announced decision denying motions, and to dismiss and affirm.

No. 794.—*The United States, appellant, vs. Irving F. Wilcox.*—Submitted by Mr. Solicitor-General Phillips, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. J. G. Kimball, for appellee, under twentieth rule.

No. 777.—*M. Wolf et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Louis Stix et al.*—Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Josiah Patterson in support of same, and by Mr. William D. Lamb, in opposition.

No. 1008.—*The North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Florida Wellborn, use, &c.* No. 1009.—*The North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. E. C. and C. H. Marlin.*—Motions to dismiss submitted by Mr. Josiah Patterson in support of same, and by Mr. W. F. Lamb, L. D. McKisick, and Estes & Eliett in opposition.

No. 152.—*The Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John McMahon.*—On motion of Mr. W. P. Bollinger, of counsel for plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 995 (assigned).—*The United States, plaintiff, vs. Lewis Fox.*—Argued by Assistant Attorney-General Smith for plaintiff, and by Mr. B. F. Tracy, for defendant.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

DIVORCE CASES IN THE COURTS.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision on a motion for alimony and counsel fee in the suit of Jane Salar against John Salar. The action is brought for limited divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruelty. The parties to the action were married at Trebont, Italy, in September, 1851, and came to this country in 1854. Since Sept. 15 last, she says, her husband has been treating her cruelly. On Sept. 17, while she was getting some water from a hydrant in the yard attached to their residence, she says her husband threw from the second-story window a heavy flower pot, which grazed her head, and which would have killed her had it struck her. When she remonstrated with him on account of his conduct, she says he told her that he intended to, and certainly would, kill her. On Nov. 17, she says, he treatened to shoot her with a pistol, and on two days later threw stones at her, intending to kill her. She says he threw stones at her nearly every day in November, with like intent, and that he has in this way broken the glass of the windows near where she sat. On one occasion, she says, he threw a pail of water over her. She says he has used insulting and abusive epithets toward her; that he has locked her out of the upper part of their house, and compels her to reside in the basement, and that he threatens to lock her out of the house altogether. They have four children, the eldest being 22 and the youngest 11 years old. She recently petitioned the court for alimony and counsel fee, stating that her husband is a tailor in good circumstances, and that she is destitute and is unable to carry on the suit. Judge Van Hoesen yesterday ordered her husband to pay her $7 per week alimony and $75 counsel fee. Judge Van Hoesen yesterday denied a motion to commit for contempt the defendant in the limited divorce suit of Allen Rowe against Edward J. Rowe, for non-payment of counsel fee. It seems that Mrs. Rowe has paid her counsel his fee, and that she is desirous of withdrawing her suit. She says she was hasty in making the charges against her husband.

A BANK-TELLER SENTENCED.

Moses A. Snyder, the Assistant Teller of the Merchants' National Bank of this City, who was charged with embezzling about $8,000 of the funds of the bank, and who recently pleaded guilty in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, was arraigned for sentence yesterday before Judge Benedict. Snyder, who was formerly Treasurer of a Sunday-school in Jersey City, where he has a wife and family, is a comparatively young man, of gentlemanly appearance. Judge Benedict said that the case was so sad that no words of his were necessary to have the defendant feel his position. The court had no discretion under the law to impose less than the minimum penalty, which was five years' imprisonment at hard labor, which sentence, the court hoped, would be sufficient to deter others from following Snyder's example.

FORGERS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

On Dec. 5, Henry S. Graves, a druggist, who gave his address as No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, wrote two orders to which he forged the signature of H. F. Carpenter, the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. One of these forged orders he gave to Samuel Kingston, of No. 36 East Broadway, who obtained on it a set of surgical instruments valued at $50, from George Tieman & Co., No. 67 Chatham-street. This property he subsequently sold to John C. Burke, of No. 1 Broadway, for $2 50. The other order he gave to George H. Gantz, a goldplater, who on the strength of it obtained some drugs and oils from McKesson & Robbins, No. 91 Fulton-street. Graves and his two accomplices were arrested, and indicted for forgery. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Russell, Graves, Kingston, and Gantz pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sent them to the Penitentiary for one year each.

ORDERS OF ARREST AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, at the instance of Henry Clausen and Sheridan Shook, of the Brewers' Association, has brought a suit in the Marine Court on behalf of John Fincken, to recover $5,000 damages from Edgar S. Slauson and William Spolaco, for alleged false imprisonment. Fincken is the keeper of a saloon at No. 208 Church-street, and the defendants are respectively a roundsman and patrolman of the Police force attached to the Fifth Precinct. Fincken says that on Wednesday last, at about 6 P. M. he was sitting at home with his wife and children. His saloon door opening from the street to the saloon was locked, as was also the door from the hall-way. The Police officers came into the hall-way and knocked at the door. Fincken says that on his opening it the roundsman asked the patrolman if he had seen liquor sold in the saloon. The answer was in the affirmative. Finchen then tried to go up stairs, but, as he says, his whiskers were seized hold of by the roundsman and he was clubbed by the patrolman. The officers took him to the station-house, where he was locked up. On being arraigned before Justice Flammer next morning he was discharged. On application to Judge McAdam yesterday, orders of arrest against the Police officers were granted.

COURT NOTES.

Hon. William M. Evarts, accompanied by ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, visited the new Court-house yesterday.

The suit for limited divorce brought by Ignacia Wheelwright against Benjamin F. Wheelwright, heretofore reported in THE TIMES, has been discontinued.

The order of arrest against C. L. Schieffelin, in the suit of Messrs. Davidson & Jones, was vacated by Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Hon. William M. Evarts appeared as counsel yesterday in a patent case, in the Equity Branch of the United States Circuit Court, which was put over for future hearing.

Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday reduced the bail of Shearman Broadwell, ex-President of the Clairmont Savings Bank, from $20,000 to $15,000.

A decision is expected to-day from Surrogate Calvin in the long-pending matter of the contest of the will of the late Judge Connolly, originated by Mr. Burchard and Healey, and continued after her death by her husband.

Charles Schmidt, of No. 29 Houston-street, sneaked into the residence of Edward H. Landon, No. 7 East Fourteenth-street, and carried off a valuable overcoat. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Schmidt pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sent him to State Prison for five years.

Samuel H. Hurd, as Receiver of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, recovered judgment against Spencer K. Green, one of the bank's Trustees, for $19,121 01 before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was brought to recover on a $15,000 bond given by Green.

Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Molloy, the watchman at Booth's Theatre. The warrant was obtained by Mr. Andrew Jacques, the actor, who accuses Molloy of having committed an assault and battery upon him last Thursday night.

The habeas corpus proceedings whereby Mrs. Mathilde Grothwohl seeks to recover the possession of her 6-year old son Victor, was yesterday referred to William Sinclair by Judge Brady. The boy is kept by his father, Charles K. Grothwohl. Mrs. Grothwohl has also begun a suit for limited divorce against her husband.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Brown, a waiter, of No. 100 Christopher-street, who stole a gold watch and chain and $119 in money, the property of Phillip Guelps, No. 128 West Houston-street, pleaded guilty. The thief was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years and six months in State Prison.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer concluded an argument yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court in support of his motion for an arrest of judgment and a new trial in the case of his clients, T. C. Owen and Alvin Groff, recently convicted of conspiracy to smuggle silks into this port. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster is to reply to-day.

John McIntosh, aged 27, of No. 244 West Thirtieth-street, who, while drunk on Sunday night, recklessly drove a horse and wagon over John Kelly, aged 2 years, of No. 241 West Twenty-seventh-street, while going through West Twenty-sixth-street, fatally injuring the child, was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await the result of the little boy's injuries by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Robert G. Dun, Charles Barlow, Matthias B. Smith, and Erastus Wiman, comprising the mercantile agency firm of Dun, Barlow & Co., appeared at the Sheriff's office yesterday, and gave $5,000 bail in the suit instituted against them by Levi G. Fouse, Henry D. Hershberger, and William V. D. Haring, members of a rival firm, known as Fouse, Hershberger & Co., to recover damages for alleged libelous statements in reference to the business of the latter firm.

The vicinity of West Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue was the scene of considerable excitement at a late hour on Sunday night. Two men, named Timothy Murphy and Frank McGuire, of No. 413 West Fifty-sixth-street, who were somewhat the worse for liquor, were engaged in a row which resulted in McGuire being stabbed in several places on the head and body. His assailant, Murphy, was arraigned before Justice Murray, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was committed for trial in default of bail.

The suit of James Rufus Smith, as committee of the lunatic Joshua B. Gates, against Bronk Van Loan and Cyrus Scofield is now on trial before Judge Larremore in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff seeks to have a $3,000 mortgage declared null and void, alleging that it was made by Gates while a lunatic, and that it is usurious. In defense it is denied that the Gates was a lunatic at the time, or that he was known to be such, or that there is any defense to the mortgage. Douglas Campbell appears for the plaintiff, and George W. Reynolds and ex-Judge Cardozo represent the defendants.

The trial of the case of Manning against Schultz was begun before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff seeks to recover $15,000 damages for personal injuries received by him on Oct. 21, 1875. He was at the time riding on a Third-Avenue car, which came into collision with one of the defendant's wagons near Twenty-sixth-street. The pole of the wagon broke through the side of the car and crushed the back of the seat against the plaintiff's spine. The defendant denies all negligence. The case is still on. Denis A. Spellissy appears for the plaintiff, and Nathaniel Cothren represents the defendant.

A WIDOW SUES THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The suit of Mrs. Julia A. Tanean, as Administratrix, against Joseph L. Perley, John J. Gorman, and Vincent C. King, individually and as Fire Commissioners, was brought to trial before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff says her husband was employed by the Commissioners in repairing the Fire telegraph, and that one of the poles, on which he was at work, being rotten, fell with and killed him. She seeks to recover $5,000 damages. While on the witness-stand yesterday, she said that by her husband's death she was left to support eight young children by her own exertions. Her husband's friends, she says, got up subscriptions for her, amounting to between $600 and $700, and put the money in the hands of the Secretary to the Commissioners. When she applied for the money she say she was told she must first sign a paper releasing all claims against the Commissioners. She went to ask the advice of a lawyer, and he advised her to sign the paper in order to get the money. She went back and saw the clerk, but he told her that she could not have the money, and that the money had been returned to the subscribers. The case is still on. The question involved is, whether the Commissioners can be held personally liable.

THE LISTMANN MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Louisa Wetzel, of No. 440 East Twelfth-street, for the murder of her lover, a cabinet-maker, named Valentine Listmann, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Herring closed the case for the prosecution by claiming that Louisa had been intimate with deceased for years, and had frequently allowed him to remain in her rooms all night. Counsel for the prisoner announced that the defense would be that the accused mutilated Listmann while defending herself from being outraged. Henry Wetzel, brother, and Otto and Augusta Bluhe Weiss, the sister and brother-in-law of the prisoner, testified that Listmann was only a casual visitor of the accused, and that immediately after the mutilation Louisa had informed them that Listmann had wronged her. Dr. Karl Kramer, Dr. John O. Swan, and Dr. James Phillips were examined, with a view of showing that under proper surgical treatment the life of the deceased could have been saved. The case will be continued to-day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The following proceedings in the Court of Appeals are reported to-day:

No. 235—Sanxay vs. Hamel; argument resumed and concluded. No. 246—Talans vs. Owen; argued by S. Hand for appellant and W. C. James for respondent. No. 229—Coe vs. Cassidy; argued by A. R. Dyett for appellant and John E. Parsons for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 18: Nos. 390, 182, 238, 133, 239, 212, 146, 242. There is no motion calendar for to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Wehle vs. Keuth.—The papers are all irregular in form. The proceedings in the stipulation should have been entitled as in an action by Henry Wehle vs. M. G. Crow, Executor, &c., of John Kauth, and the judgment should be entered in that title, and an order may be taken, (if plaintiff elects) amending all the papers and proceedings in that respect, and then order for judgment properly drawn will be granted.

In the matter, &c., of Mechlbacher vs. Klauber et al.—Granted.

Phillips vs. Bachia.—Order granted.

Beuter vs. Meuter.—It is ordered that this motion stand over for further hearing before me on the 24th inst., and that defendant have leave to make and serve an affidavit, showing when this suit was commenced against him, and what steps have been taken therein, and what is its present condition, and that such affidavit be served on plaintiff's attorney on or before 20th day of December, who will have leave to answer the same.

Davidson vs. Schieffelin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice. See memorandum.

In the matter of William Winter.—Sol. Webster is the present Trustee of William Winter. It is for him as such Trustee that the accounting of the Special Receiver Busche should be made. He has duly appeared in the hearing before the Referee, and the papers show that the representative of the deceased Trustee White has been summoned and has appeared. It therefore appears that all the necessary parties to the accounting are before the Referee. The order heretofore made is enough to require and cover a full and complete accounting for all moneys received and disbursed by the Receiver for every matter pertaining to the subject of the Receivership of Busche. I see no necessity for amending that order. But as the Trustee White is deceased, it may be well that an order be entered reviewing the action by bringing his successor, Webster, in as a party thereto, and directing also that he and the representative of White be made and deemed parties to the reference for an accounting directed by the order of ——, by which Mr. Freeman was appointed Referee. The learned Referee will doubtless understand this memorandum as a construction of his powers under the order, and will require complete accounting as to everything that came into the hands of Busche as Receiver. No costs of this motion.

Tidball vs. Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—Unless the parties agree upon a stipulation between themselves and Taylor that will preserve his rights in case of a recovery by Hubbell, I think it my duty to allow an amendment of the complaint by inserting an amendment that Hubbell brings the action as Trustee of an express trust for himself and Taylor, and reciting the name of Taylor as defendant with an averment that he has an interest in the recovery of what may be had, the extent of which is the subject of adjustment between Hubbell and Taylor, and praying that upon the recovery of judgments the court proceed in such manner as it may seem just and proper to determine the respective rights of said Hubbell and Taylor as between themselves, and for that purpose to impound the moneys recovered in the action for termination. Such averments will not need any further pleadings. The present answer can stand, and the date of issue remain. Taylor must be served with copy of complaint

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B Studley.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Oxygen—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Duc Job.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Monterey, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Colored Baby Show, Circus, and Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture—"The Excise Law in Relation to Civic Order"—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

STEINWAY HALL.—Testimonial Concert—Mrs. Louise Oliver, Mr. A. E. Stoddard, Mr. G. Nunez.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ladies' Fair.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder north-east to north-west winds, and clear weather.

The Commissioners of Accounts have sent to the Board of Apportionment a somewhat remarkable report on the expenditures of the Board of Education. The general purport of this document is that the amount which can be voted for the support of common schools in this City is made up of four items, fixed by certain laws, which for the last seven years have been treated as a dead letter, but are, nevertheless, operative. These items are: 1. The amount of the State apportionment. 2. An equal amount from the City. 3. The proceeds of a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the assessed property of the city, and, 4, An allowance of ten dollars for each pupil who has received instruction during the year. On this basis it is claimed that the amount annually voted for the Board of Education has of late been nearly a million of dollars more than they were legally entitled to receive. If the Commissioners of Accounts are right in assuming that the Board of Education is not a part of the Government of the City, and that the laws which relate to the City administration do not apply to the administration of the board, their general conclusions may be correct. But if the Board of Education is not a City Department, it is difficult to see what right the Commissioners of Accounts have to meddle with its affairs. The law gives them no power to examine any other expenses than those of "the several departments and officers" of the City Government, and if they have interpreted aright the legal status of the Board of Education, their present report is something worse than an impertinence.

It may reasonably be suspected that in this, as in sundry other investigations in which they have secured an undesirable notoriety, the Commissioners of Accounts have been used for ends which are more or less sinister. It is certainly no part of their duties to advise the Board of Apportionment on disputed questions of law, but it is their special business to make a quarterly examination of the vouchers and accounts in the offices of the Controller and Chamberlain, and to make in regard to all departments of the City Government such recommendations about salaries and duties as they deem advisable. When the City finances were in better hands, the Commissioners of Accounts distinguished themselves by getting out sensational reports in regard to alleged discrepancies in the debt statement and alleged deficiencies in the amount of securities held on behalf of the sinking fund. If these Commissioners have made a solitary recommendation tending to the reduction of salaries or the abolition of sinecures or semi-sinecures in the City Government, it has escaped our recollection. In their present report, they have nothing whatever to say about the details of the expenditures of the Board of Education, with which alone it is their duty to deal, assuming that board to be one of the City departments. Assuming, as they claim, that it is not, the Board of Supervisors is the proper body to regulate these expenditures, and the sooner the Corporation Counsel gives his opinion as to the legal relations between the Board of Education and the City Government, the better it will be for the successful working of our public school system, which Controller Kelly appears to be seeking some excuse to attack.

As usual in such cases, the affairs of the National Trust Company do not improve under detailed investigation. To other instances of palpable disregard of law is to be added the practice followed by the managers of giving loans on collateral security either without regard to the 20 per cent. margin which it was their duty to maintain, or in excess of the value of the securities deposited. Mr. Best holds that the deficiency will come fully up to his estimate of $700,000, reinforced as it is by a loss upon certain forged Buffalo and Erie bonds, and by other items which the further progress of his examination has revealed.

The powerful minds of the Georgia Bar have just discovered that if Gov. Colquitt dies before next November, there will be no legal Government in the State, and anarchy will ensue. A well-known lawyer, who has just written a long and interesting letter on the subject, shows that the new Constitution just adopted goes into effect from the time the Governor issues his proclamation declaring that it has been ratified. This proclamation has been issued, but it now appears that the instrument in question abolishes the old Legislature, and as the new one does not meet until November next, there is, of course, no President of the Senate, there is no Lieutenant-Governor, nor Speaker of the House, to take the place of the Governor in the event of his resignation or death, nor is any one authorized, in such a contingency, to call the General Assembly together.

The new Republican Ministry in France have set to work with great promptness and energy. They have already informed a deputation from the Left that the enforcement of fines imposed during the late contest for political offenses should be stopped—a measure of especial relief for the Republican papers, many of which would be crushed if the penalties passed upon them by the tribunals under the Duke de Broglie's administration should be collected. M. Bardoux, the new Minister of Public Instruction, has introduced a bill authorizing gratuitous elementary instruction, the importance of which can be understood when it is remembered that of the 8,786,281 persons in France between 6 and 20 years of age, only 5,528,818 are able to read and write, leaving 37 per cent. who are ignorant as to one or both of these branches. It is to be hoped that the Republican Ministry will be sufficiently permanent to enable the new policy to be carried out. It is reported that one of their earliest propositions will be to add $20,000,000 to the appropriation for education.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES.

A London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle* expounds with brevity and force the general provisions of the British railway laws, with special reference to the interests of shareholders or bondholders. The primary object is to indicate the nature and effect of provisions which have operated favorably elsewhere, and which are in the main needed to re-establish confidence in American railroad property. The subject is not new in these columns. Its importance, however, is obvious, and the necessity of pressing it upon public attention was never greater than now. Even among ourselves, faith in railroad shares is confined to the few who hold in their hands the means of protecting themselves, and to the speculators who care less for the real values of stocks than for their availability in gambling transactions. Cautious investors touch but a list which might be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. The mortgage bonds of dividend-paying roads fare better, and it were easy to indicate some which rank with the best securities in the world. But new enterprises are not looked at, and under the present theory of law and management they are not likely to be entertained until the next speculative craze shall afflict the community. Abroad, our railroad credit is still worse. Painful experience has taught foreign investors that a first and only mortgage "may be a poor security,—may be, in fact, a delusion and a snare when foreclosure occurs under the conditions which ordinarily attend railroad bankruptcy. It may suit Mr. Stanley Matthews and demagogues of his sort to sneer at foreign criticism and defy foreign interests, but the common sense of the country has a truer appreciation of the connection that exists between the European estimate of American credit and the progress of our development in various directions.

The theory of our railroad bond is, that it is as essentially a mortgage upon the property of the company as a common mortgage is upon the house or land to which it relates. Practically, we know that the security is essentially different. The laws of the States regarding foreclosure vary, and a mortgage-holder who imagines that, in case of default in the payment of interest, the remedy provided in his bond is simple and effective, suddenly discovers that it is neither. His second discovery is, that, individually, he is powerless. Though a mortgagee, the company, which is the mortgageor, contrives to retain management by obtaining the appointment of a Receiver, whose first care is for the floating debt, which, contracted subsequently to the mortgage, nevertheless, under the rulings of courts, takes precedence over it. The luckless bondholder cannot help himself. The Receiver—the nominee of the Directors who burdened the company with debt and are responsible for most of its difficulties—is master of the situation; the courts sustain him; and the whole business of foreclosure is usually managed with slight reference to the equity of the bondholder's case or the literal reading of the covenants by which the company obtained his money.

The British system, on the contrary, while discarding the form of a mortgage and precluding foreclosure in the sense understood here, sanctions the issue of debentures which are primarily and permanently secured on the revenue of the railroad. This would be a questionable security if the shareholders of a road could at pleasure issue debentures irrespective of the extent of the security offered by their own invested capital. But "borrowing is forbidden beyond a statutory limit," the share capital bearing a proportion to the borrowed capital sufficient to give a margin of security to the latter. Another feature of the system shows by contrast one of the most flagrant wrongs of the American plan. Our bondholders have no voice in the management of the company to which, may be, they contribute the greater part of its means; they have no access to the books, no knowledge of their co-partners, no influence whatever in the selection of Directors. In England all these points are provided for. The debenture-holders have as free access as stockholders to the books; they have an equal right to information; and in practice they are potential in organizing the management. Still further, the debenture-holder is better cared for than the mortgagee, because his security cannot be impaired by floating debt or by any wild venture on the part of the company. All these are important particulars, and in regard to each of them it is clear that the railroad mortgages issued by our companies are inferior as securities to the debentures of the British roads. They yield a higher rate of interest, of course, but does the difference in this respect compensate for the risks to which our bonds are subject, and for the exclusion of their holders from all knowledge of the company's affairs and all control over its management?

The writer in the *Chronicle* remarks truly, that "the real ultimate security for bonds and shares alike lies in as far as possible securing good management." British legislation aims at the exaction of reasonable guarantees, as regards the fitness of the Directors and the conditions under which they exercise their functions. A sound democratic principle underlies the protection which is thrown around members as against capital. Here, every share counts, and the capitalist or speculator who by purchase of shares or proxies controls one more than half the aggregate of shares is master of everything. To obtain the same power in an English company he must acquire nearly nine-tenths of the whole. Thus a vote for each share goes up only to ten; afterward, five share yield but one vote until the first hundred is reached; and then ten shares have but the voting power of one. The principle thus recognized is righteous and wholesome. Moreover, the Directors, when elected, are governed by stringent laws, and are held to an accountability, which here, unfortunately, is almost unknown. Outside of ordinary administration they cannot incur liabilities, undertake new works, or grant or accept leases, without the formal sanction of the shareholders; their books are open to scrutiny; and their accounts, published half-yearly, must give in a prescribed shape all that is necessary for a correct understanding of the company's position. Nor are these laws and requirements a dead letter. The responsibility of Directors is as real as the limitation of their power, and the penalties which attend a disregard of either are too severe and too sure to be wantonly incurred.

It is easier to sketch the contrast and point its moral than to indicate the steps by which our methods in relation to railroad securities and railroad management may be materially improved. The obstacles which block our path are either unseen by foreign critics or are underestimated. They tell what the British Parliament has done, and assume that the causes and considerations which led to the "Companies Clauses Consolidation Act may be made to yield a like result in the thirty-eight States of the Union. Separate State legislation can at best cover but a small part of the general question, or provide for more than a part of the requirements insisted upon as essential to the restoration of trust in railroad securities. The voluntary action of exceptionally good and strong companies might obtain for them all the confidence they desire. But the system will remain defective, inharmonious, and open to the grave objections which conservative investors at home and abroad now urge, until it be brought within the sphere of national authority.

CONCILIATION AND RECONCILIATION.

A few days since we took the liberty of referring to Senator David Davis, of Illinois, as a man whose usefulness was impaired by his inability to settle anywhere. Let us hasten to add that Senator David Davis has a mission. He is a peace-maker. He has reconciled those ancient foes, Blaine and Conkling. And this is how it came about: The quarrel had been one of long standing. Each had called the other hard names, and neither had forgotten the abuse which he had received from the other. But both longed to be conciliated. When Conkling's fight over the Custom-house appointments in New-York came on, Blaine's heart was stirred. It was a grand thing to stand by the Custom-house patronage, and when Blaine heard Conkling's cry, "A Conkling for the tide-waiters!" it roused him like the call of a trumpet. There was something in his soul that responded to the defiance of a man struggling to retain official patronage. He voted with Conkling. The great man was deeply touched by this tribute to his excellence and worth. His heart yearned over Blaine; and Blaine looked longingly for a sign of recognition. Thus matters stood, each anxiously watching for a suggestion of relenting in the face of his long-estranged and entirely noble friend. The two foes—foes only in name—stood near each other one day, when the ponderous and oleaginous Senator David Davis approached them, put a pudgy arm about each, drew them together, and said: "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" "Why, indeed?" said Blaine, the manly tears coursing down his cheek. "Have you a strawberry mark on your left elbow?" asked Conkling, in his deepest bass notes. "I have, I have," cried the Senator from Maine, sobbing violently. "Me brother! Me long-lost brother!" cried Conkling wildly. "Come to me arms!" They embraced with rapture, while Senator David Davis, his voice husky with emotion, hoarsely whispered, "Blesh you, blesh you, me children." The Senate was dissolved in tears at the sight. Gordon laid down the bowie-knife with which he was picking his teeth, and applauded violently. And Hon. Timothy O. Howe, pausing in the midst of one of his incendiary speeches on the balance of trade, furtively dried a trickling tear.

It has been a long feud. It began in 1866. Nothing but offices could possibly have healed it. It was in 1866 that Mr. Conkling, then a Representative in Congress, took into the House his little quarrel with Provost-Marshal-General Fry. In the course of business, one Crandall had been removed from the office of Provost-Marshal for Mr. Conkling's district. It is needless to say that Mr. Conkling's soul was in arms. Crandall was his friend, and not Haddock, who succeeded Crandall. With true Conkling assurance, the Representative from the Twenty-first District, carried the case into Congress, and made it his personal quarrel. Mr. Blaine, commenting lightly on the affair, said that the House really did not care anything "about the great recruiting frauds of New-York, or the quarrels of the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Conkling] with Gen. Fry, in which quarrels, it was generally understood, the gentleman came out second best at the War Department." The great man from New-York arose in his wrath. There was a wordy passage at arms, during which several small pages fainted with apprehension and excitement. Mr. Conkling advised the gentleman from Maine to "preserve himself as free from agitation as possible," and otherwise said scorching things. Then there was an accusation that Conkling, while a Representative, had drawn pay from the State Department as Judge Advocate. And Conkling magnificently replied to this that he "did not wish to have anything to do with the member from Maine, not even so much as to yield the floor to him." This ought to have been a "corker"; but it was not, for the "member from Maine" replied by referring, with cruel sarcasm, to Conkling's "haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey-gobbler strut," and other nice personal characteristics of the great New-Yorker. He said that "the extra strut" which Mr. Conkling had been observed to affect was due to Theodore Tilton's having satirically said that the mantle of the lately-deceased Henry Winter Davis had fallen on Conkling. And striking an attitude, the Maine Representative exclaimed: "Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the profanation of that jocose satire!" Now, it is not pleasant to be called a satyr, Thersites, mud, dunghill, singed cat, whining puppy, all in one breath. So, from April 30, 1866, until Dec. 15, 1877, these two eminent professors of billingsgate have not exchanged a word.

It is all over now. Senator David Davis has given the conciliated pair his oily blessing, and everything is lovely. Hamburg Butler is conciliated. Gordon has been conciliated so many times that he has forgotten to keep account of his conciliations; and even the Vice-President has poured his share of oil on the troubled waters by appointing, by accident as it were, all of Conkling's friends on Conkling's committee to investigate the State Department. And, in the general conciliation and reconciliation, it is meet that Conkling and Blaine should bury the hatchet, fall on each other's necks, and forget how lustily they blackguarded each other eleven or twelve years ago. We need only one more tableau: Conkling forgiven and forgiving, clasps Secretary Evarts to his manly breast, while the light and airy Senator David Davis hovers over them like a fat cherub.

THE RIOTS IN TEXAS.

There is good ground in this morning's dispatches for supposing that a part of the troops hurried from Forts Bayard, Stanton, and Davis, to San Elizario have already arrived, and have relieved the Texas Militia and county authorities from their siege by a mob. Gov. Hubbard was perfectly right in calling upon the President for aid to quell the San Elizario riots; but he seems to have been utterly wrong in representing, as the ground of his call, that Texas had been invaded by an armed force from Mexico. The Governor of Texas has now precisely the same claim to national aid that the Governors of West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania had last July. His eagerness for national help has ample justification in the urgency of the case and the geographical position of the riots. El Paso County, in the extreme west of Texas, is several hundred miles distant from Austin, and from the nearest company of State Militia. There are no railroads in the county, and the roads at this season are frequently impassable. The county is almost entirely Mexican in population. On the supposition that a race riot had broken out which the civil authorities were powerless to quell, it was dangerous to wait till State troops could reach the scene. So far is El Paso County from San Antonio that it is not districted with the rest of Texas, under Gen. Ord, but is in Gen. Pope's Department of New-Mexico. In New-Mexico there are several garrisoned forts only a day or two's cavalry march distant from San Elizario, and it is from these that troops have now gone.

It is clear that Gov. Hubbard has had both law and reason for calling on the President. But we see no excuse whatever for his blazoning through the country that Texas had been invaded by Mexican forces, that there had been an all-day battle with invaders, and that the country must rise "to repel this invasion of our territory." Gov. Hubbard claimed to have been "officially informed" of this invasion; but the dispatch of Sheriff Kerber, which was his official information, though it asserted that there had been fighting at San Elizario between State troops and "Mexicans from both sides of the river," gave not the slightest proof that any armed Mexicans had crossed the river. The highest estimate makes the number of rioters three hundred, and in the townships of Ysleta and San Elizario alone there are more people of Mexican descent than that, without an "invader" among them.

The real cause of the riot was not even remotely alluded to by Gov. Hubbard, or anybody else who sent dispatches to Washington on Saturday for aid. This cause was unquestionably only the fresh outbreak of the old quarrel about the El Paso salt lakes, purely a local disturbance. These salt lakes have been for generations used as common property by the people of the region, who not only want the salt for household purposes, but, in some cases, when they have nothing better to do, cart it into Mexico and sell it. The City of Chihuahua gets most of its salt from the lakes near El Paso; it has been of value, also, in the smelting processes of the Mexican mines. A few months since, some American salt speculators took possession of these salt lakes under land claims. Their agent at El Paso was one Howard, a lawyer and a local Judge, formerly an officer in the Confederate Army, and son-in-law of Zimpelman, an Austin banker, who was very largely interested in the salt claims. We believe that a firm in New-York is also connected with the salt company. When Howard attempted to prevent the people from exercising their old custom of taking the salt they seized him. Sheriff Kerber, who figures also in the present riot, tried to raise a posse to help Howard, but he and the county Justices were also seized, though the Sheriff was very soon released.

This happened toward the end of September. The story was flashed across the country by the Texans as "an invasion of Mexicans"—the language being almost exactly what we find employed to describe the similar outbreak of mob violence today. There is, in fact, one almost ludicrous repetition—that of the numbers attributed to the mob, they being estimated to consist of "300 Mexican depredators," in a dispatch to Mr. Mills, of Texas, which were the exact figures given on the former alarm. But as in that case it was found by Lieut. Rucker, on going to El Paso, that there had been no invasion, and that the mob had been pacified by the exertions of the parish priest of San Elizario, so now, in this more serious affair, we are entitled to presume that the riot is again purely local, and that it was brought on by a similar trouble connected with the salt lakes. Gov. Hubbard and the Texans are wrong in trying to stir up, on totally unjust grounds, popular hatred against Mexico, charging that country with invading our own.

So far, however, as the President is concerned, he has had no choice of action. Gov. Hubbard was fully entitled to relief, not on the ground of foreign invasion, but on that of domestic riot. And there was another consideration for the President. Fighting was going on near the Rio Grande border; had State troops alone undertaken to settle it, they would have been liable, in excitement, to raid across the river, thus possibly precipitating war. Dispatching regular troops to the scene of hostilities is the best guarantee that Mexico's rights will not be violated. No such reason, of course, moved Gov. Hubbard to call for aid, for the Texans have no excess of sensitiveness about invading Mexico. It is none the less a source of public relief to learn that regular troops have gone to El Paso.

THE WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

The institution of learning known as the Washington and Lee University, for the further endowment of which numerous meetings of patriotic and public-spirited men from all sections of the country were held in Philadelphia during the progress of the Centennial Exhibition, is still in need of funds, and for many obvious reasons the modest demand which it makes upon public consideration ought not to be ignored. The University is indeed an American institution. Founded before the war for national independence, it gave many a gallant son to the cause of freedom. It survived the unhappy struggle which for a time divided the Union, and it now appeals to the reunited sections for a helping hand in the time of its need. The school was originally known as the Augusta Academy, being so called in honor of the English Princess of that name, but immediately after the battle of Lexington its Trustees, incited by the patriotic spirit of the day, named it Liberty Hall Academy. During this the period of its infancy, it was supported by the contributions of its founders, the early settlers of the Valley of Virginia. In 1796, however, Gen. Washington became the great benefactor of the institution, richly endowing it by the presentation of one hundred shares of the James River Company, which had been awarded to him by a grateful constituency, but which he positively refused to appropriate for his personal advantage.

The Society of the Cincinnati, an organization made up of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, next contributed to the progress of the institution. On the final dissolution of the order in Virginia, influenced, as the records declare, by the example of Washington, and upon the suggestion of Gen. "Light Horse Harry" Lee, its surviving members resolved to devote the fund of $25,000 which remained in their possession "to the uses of the Washington College." At a still later period, John Robinson, "a soldier under Washington, filled with love and veneration for his illustrious leader," bequeathed to the University his entire estate, then valued at $75,000. The institution, which was so founded and thus thrice endowed by the heroes of the Revolution, and which is still situated in historic Lexington, near the headwaters of the Shenandoah and James, continued to grow in usefulness and renown. Since then, through many years, its alumni occupied and adorned many of the highest places of trust and honor in the gift of the nation. When the civil war came, the school, because of its situation in the midst of contending armies and by reason of the misguided bravery of many of its sons, suffered severely. In 1865, however, when the long-looked for peace had at last been declared, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the beloved leader of the Confederate arms, who is known to have been greatly influenced by the fact that the school had first been given a national reputation by the endowment of Washington, and that it had subsequently been favored by his own father, the gallant Harry Lee, accepted its Presidency, and until his death continued to do all in his power to build up its fallen fortunes. How successful were his efforts may be inferred from the fact that during his administration its endowment was more than doubled, its corps of Professors and tutors quadrupled, while the number of its students ranked with that of the leading institutions of the country, and its plan of instruction was expanded into a full University course. Gen. Lee was succeeded by his son George Washington Custis Lee, and under his administration the Legislature of Virginia changed the name of the college to the Washington and Lee University.

During the past twelve years the institution has prospered beyond the expectation of its Directors. Its endowment has been increased by many munificent contributions, noticeable among them being $20,000 from Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; $70,000 from R. H. Bayly, of New-Orleans; $25,000 from W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; $10,000 from Warren Newcomb, of New-York; from citizens of Kentucky, $20,000; Missouri, $50,000; Louisiana, $27,000; Texas, $25,000, and Virginia, $20,000. These contributions and other smaller ones have been sufficient to support the University during recent years, but as its usefulness increases and the demands upon its resources multiply, its Directors find themselves obliged to ask for still further aid. Their principal desire at this time is to be able to avail themselves of a very liberal offer made by Mr. L. J. McCormick, of Chicago, who promises to bestow on the University a telescope valued at $50,000, and one of the finest in the country, if the Directors of the institution will pledge themselves to equip and endow it. To this end the financial managers of the University propose to ask the women of the United States to organize in all parts of the country such a celebration of Washington's Birthday as will bring in the necessary amount. The project is one which should appeal forcibly to men and women of all parties and all sections. In unity of action regarding this and all like matters, and not in the plots, plans, or conspiracies of politicians, will be found true reconciliation and a lasting harmony between the North and the South.

MR. BEECHER'S NEW RELIGION.

Mr. Beecher has definitely decided that there is no hell. On Sunday morning last he not only asserted this consoling doctrine with great force of language, but solemnly swore to its truth. This settles the matter; at all events, in the estimation of those who regard Mr. Beecher's evidence under oath as conclusive and unimpeachable.

The sermon in which Mr. Beecher abolishes hell is in many respects a very remarkable one. It is, in fact, a denial of revelation and the promulgation of a new religion, based solely upon the private taste of its inventor. He takes the ground that a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity is of no sort of consequence. As far as he is personally concerned, he admits that he rather believes in the doctrine, since it is taught in the Scriptures, and it is hence rather easier to accept it than to reject it. Still, he calls it downright "heathenism" to require a belief in it as a prerequisite to church membership, Now, it is clear that if the Scriptures are a revelation from God, any doctrine taught therein—as Mr. Beecher assumes that the doctrine of the Trinity is—must be of divine origin. Of course, he does not mean to say that when God teaches a doctrine it is of no consequence whether we believe it or not. Hence he must reject the theory that the Bible is a divine revelation, and that it has any supernatural authority whatever.

Having thus abolished the inspiration of the Scriptures, Mr. Beecher greatly simplifies the task of abolishing hell. It is no longer necessary for him to prove that the Scriptures do not assert the existence of hell, and that all the supposed allusions to that unpleasant place are purely figurative. Whether the existence of hell is or is not taught in the Scriptures is a matter of indifference to the Plymouth preacher. In fact, he virtually admits that it is so taught. Speaking of Adam's fall, he remarks: "It is said that Adam sinned, and that in consequence of that sin the whole human race fell." Although he does not say where this is said, but mentions it as though it were a current rumor of unknown origin, he knows that "it is said" in the Bible, and that no sect professing to recognize the inspiration of the entire Bible dreams of denying it. Being thus of Scriptural origin, the doctrine of the fall and of the consequent punishment of sinners, is, like the doctrine of the Trinity, a matter of no sort of consequence. We cannot be required to believe either in the Trinity, the fall, or the existence of hell, since none of them has any better authority than the collection of ancient writings commonly called the Old and New Testaments.

All obstacles being thus cleared out of his way, Mr. Beecher rejects the doctrine of the existence of hell with immense enthusiasm. If God created hell, he asserts that he is "a monster more hideous than Satan himself." Essentially the same remark has frequently been made by avowed disbelievers in revelation, and it has generally been stigmatized by pious people as blasphemy. Now that it is reiterated by a minister in good standing in the Congregational denomination, it, of course, loses any possible taint of blasphemy, and must be regarded as an eloquent statement of religious truth. Other language, equally forcible, is used by the great preacher, and if there really was a hell, there is no doubt that, out of respect to Mr. Beecher's eloquent remarks, it would be promptly abolished.

Unlike many other inventors of new religions, Mr. Beecher does not claim to have any personal inspiration of his own. In throwing overboard the doctrine of the inspiration of the Bible, he does not attempt to supply its place with a new Plymouth Bible—with the word "not" omitted from the commandments. The new and only rule of faith and practice is his private taste. He does not like the theory that there is a hell for the punishment of hypocrites, adulterers, perjurers, and other criminals, and accordingly he disbelieves it. In like manner, if there is any other doctrine of Christianity which seems to him unpleasant or inconvenient, he can reject it, and can substitute in its place any theory of his own which may happen to strike his fancy. This constitutes his new religion, one of the easiest and most enjoyable that has yet been invented, and its great superiority to Christianity will be at once recognized by all who find themselves cramped and restrained by the latter. Fortunately, Mr. Beecher had not promulgated his new religion at the time when he last occupied the witness-stand in a court of law. Had it then been understood that he rejected Christianity, and disbelieved in the future punishment of perjurers, it might have somewhat affected the influence of his testimony upon the minds of the jurors. At that time it was expressly understood that he believed in hell, and he had even asserted in one of his letters that he had suffered "the tortures of the damned." That, of course, was—like all the rest of his curious correspondence—a purely figurative assertion, for if there is no hell, no one can be damned, and no one can suffer tortures appropriate to the damned.

Although Mr. Beecher's religion is a novelty in its relation to the creed of the religious body with which he is still connected, it has often before been preached by pure Rationalists. This probably explains why he has latterly spoken with so much respect of the Church of Rome. He has doubtless recognized as true the favorite Rationalist proverb that "there is no half way between Rome and Reason." He respects the Roman Catholic Church because its assumption of infallibility makes its teachings logical and consistent, but he despises orthodox Protestantism because, having rejected an infallible Church, it still clings to an infallible book, and insists that reason must bow to revelation. The Roman Catholic who has committed adultery or perjury or any other crime can obtain absolution from the priest; the Rationalist sinner need not trouble himself concerning the consequences of his crime, since he disbelieves in future punishment; but the orthodox Protestant who commits grave crimes suffers from the dread of hell. Mr. Beecher does not care to embrace Romanism, but he secures peace of mind by embracing Rationalism, and there is no doubt that in so doing he proves himself a wise and prudent man.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* is inclined to favor biennial sessions of Congress.

The town of Salina, Kan., with less than 2,500 inhabitants, has seven churches.

Ex-Gov. Dix has sent a large donation of books to the public library in Rumney, N. H.

A Georgia paper asks the State Legislature to pass a law making it an offense to give tobacco to minors.

It is asserted of a Philadelphian that he died "worn out by too severe mental effort in the study of how to live without work."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* invites the President now to conciliate the Southern Republicans a little, and says that they need it mightily.

For two successive years Miss Susan B. Anthony has drawn the largest paying audiences ever gathered in the Milwaukee Academy of Music.

Returns from all but two counties in Georgia give 68,186 majority for the new constitution, 38,765 majority for the homestead provision, and 42,547 majority for Atlanta as the capital.

San Francisco fishermen complain that the sea lions, which are protected by law, are increasing so rapidly and are so destructive of fish that they are endangering the needed supply for food for the citizens.

The Petersburg *Index* informs its readers that "Mr. Wiley Sykes, of Northampton County, N. C., raised this year 27 450-pound bales of cotton and 28 barrels of corn with one horse," but how high he raised them it does not tell.

Mr. William E. Cramer, of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, has given a valuable tract of land, containing 10 acres, to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of that city, for the location of a reformatory for refractory girls and fallen women.

A Chicago journal thinks it worthy of announcement that it has lately received from the mothers of young ladies in good social position in that city, who were about to be married, that as a special favor no public mention should be made of the wedding.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered the address at the Sampson County Agricultural Fair in that State on Friday, and advised the farmers to improve their lands, to grow their own provisions, to preserve their forests, to promote education, and to guard their political rights. It was good advice.

A Chicago paper adduces, as an illustration of the "eccentricity of the Jersey Democrat," that the majority for Tilden in New-Jersey in 1876 was 12,743, and the majority for McClellan for Governor at the late election was also 12,743. The statement would have a sort of interest, if it were true, which it is not.

The Concord *Patriot*, the old central organ of the New-Hampshire Democrats, does not seem to take kindly to the individual regarded as most likely to receive the party nomination for Governor, and says: "It is not enough to say that a man who wears a slouched hat and who speaks to or shakes hands with everybody should be elected Governor of this State."

The Norfolk *Virginian* enters its forcible protest thus: "We desire to make an earnest plea in behalf of the great Conservative Party of the State and to sound a solemn note of warning against the supreme folly and the wicked madness of those who are recklessly driving the ship of State upon this fatal rock of readjustment. Forewarned, let us be forearmed."

The Philadelphia *North American* of Monday says: "It is useless to deny that there is a wide-spread fear that the South intends getting its hands into the National Treasury, if not for the payment of the rebel debt, still for the settlement of whatever claims can be got a hearing before the courts or Congress. This feeling is strengthened by the change of front on the questions of silver remonetization and resumption. Financial honor and integrity have not had so few advocates among the Southern representatives at any time since the war."

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has received the silver salver given him by "Columbia women," and in acknowledgement writes: "What of assistance I have been able to contribute to the relief of your State from the evils of misgovernment, was rendered to a people bound to those who sent me here by every tie of kindred, of interest, of deathless memories and enduring sympathies. I shall treasure this beautiful gift through life as a memorial of South Carolina's new birth, and of the too generous tribute paid to me, by her daughters, for the aid it was my privilege to render in the time of her distress and humiliation."

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN F. DRIGGS.

A Detroit dispatch conveys the intelligence of the death, in East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday morning, of Hon. John F. Driggs. He was a native of Kinderhook, in this State, born March 3, 1813, and was engaged in mechanical pursuits connected with building in this City for many years. In 1844 he was appointed Superintendent of the New-York Penitentiary, which position he filled one year, returning to his business as a master mechanic at the expiration of his term. In 1856 he removed to East Saginaw, Mich., where he was chosen President of the Village in 1858, and member of the State Legislature during the two following years. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, where he served on the Committees on Invalid Pensions, Mines and Mining, and Public Lands. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention," and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A Paris dispatch says that Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, Life Senator of France, is dead. He was born Jan. 9, 1804.

Rev. I. H. Eames, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Concord, N. H., died on board the steamship Canima Dec. 10, just as she reached her dock in Hamilton, Bermuda, from New-York. Doctor Eames was accompanied by his wife, and they intended spending the Winter in Hamilton, where he had wintered previously.

Col. M. G. Harman, of Staunton, Va., died suddenly of apoplexy on the express train which arrived in Richmond, Va., yesterday morning from Staunton. He was a prominent citizen, President of the Canal Packet Line, a railroad contractor, the head of a stage line in the valley, and held other positions of trust. He was 58 years of age.

A GREAT CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

THE POLICEMAN'S MURDER IN 1864.

JOHN REILLY, THE SLAYER OF OFFICER O'BRIEN, CAPTURED AFTER A PURSUIT OF THIRTEEN YEARS—THE STORY OF A COLD-BLOODED CRIME—THE PRISONER'S ANTICIPATIONS OF THE GALLOWS—HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.

John Reilly, the notorious pickpocket and burglar of war days, was arrested last evening at the corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth-street, shortly after 6 o'clock, by Capt. Ward and Officer John Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for the murder of Officer John O'Brien, of the Twentieth Precinct, in August, 1864. He was locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and Superintendent Walling was immediately informed of his capture.

At the time of the murder, which was one of the most cold blooded on record, John Reilly was the most troublesome man in New-York to the Police. He was singularly handsome—tall, well-knit, with a head of luxuriant black, curly hair, and black mustache; of fine manners, insinuating address, and possessed of great courage. He was an athletic man, and a dead shot. He became the most skillful and successful pickpocket in the Metropolis, and baffled all attempts to convict him. He at one time lived with two women. One was the then notorious Betsy Mars, and the other was the no less notorious Addie Flynn. These women were smart, intelligent, and good looking, and were of great service to Reilly in his profession, acting as decoy for his selected victims. Reilly finally became a housebreaker, and at one time was considered the most daring burglar of that kind in the country. He made money, spent it freely, dressed well, and lived "on the top of the heap." During the riots of 1863, he broke into the cutlery store of John Farr, situated at No. 647 Eighth-avenue. He secured a great quantity of plunder, successfully disposed of it, and escaped. So closely was he pursued by the Police for this burglary, and so great became the public indignation against him on account of his many and bold operations that he decided to leave the City. This he did, going no one knew where, and remaining away about a year. He returned during the latter part of the Summer of 1864. Superintendent Walling was then the Captain of the Twentieth Precinct. Officer John O'Brien was attached to Capt. Walling's precinct, and reported to him that Reilly had returned; that he was acting without concealment, and that he could probably arrest him. Walling detailed O'Brien to make the arrest. Reilly heard that O'Brien was in pursuit of him, and boasted that he neither would leave town nor be arrested. He circulated his boast far and wide and gave the Police to understand that it "would be a risky job for the man that should attempt to take him in." On the evening on which the murder occurred, O'Brien heard that Reilly was in the then infamous saloon on the corner of Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, kept by McIntyre & Reynolds. He at once went there. Reilly was informed of the fact that the officer was coming, but was not disconcerted by the intelligence and made no attempt to escape, but placed himself in such a position in the bar-room that he had perfect command of the door through which O'Brien would enter. It was known that Reilly was in a desperate mood and well armed. He was surrounded by friends, and he had no hesitation in telling them what he would do if any officer attempted to take him, calling himself a persecuted man, "hounded by the Police." At last a step was heard outside the door. Silence at once prevailed in the saloon and every breath was held and every eye was fixed on Reilly. He stood perfectly motionless, with his eyes bent inflexibly on the door. The knob turned, the door opened, and John O'Brien was about to come in. His eye met Reilly's; a look of recognition passed between the two, and during the almost inconceivably short space of time occupied by the mutual stare, Reilly drew a large revolver so quickly that it was hardly noticed, and leveling it at O'Brien, fired. The bullet went straight into the policeman's heart, and he fell dead across the threshold without uttering a sound, his hand relaxing its hold upon the door knob after life was extinct. Reilly coolly placed the revolver in his pocket, bade good-bye to his friends, passed out the door over O'Brien's corpse, and disappeared. No trace of him was afterward found.

The excitement over this murder was intense. The press all over the land was filled with descriptions of the murderer, the telegraph was used over every part of the country, but all without avail. Reilly had vanished. At one time it was rumored that traces of the murderer had been discovered in Chicago. Detectives Irving and Phil. Reilly were dispatched there by the then Superintendent Kennedy. They arrested a suspicious character whose description answered that of Reilly, and brought him on to this City, but he proved to be the wrong man and was discharged. That was the last heard of Rielly until about a week ago. Then Capt. Ward was informed that he had been seen in the City, and it was supposed he was stopping at his mother's house, No. 437 West Forty-fifth-street. Capt. Ward and Officer John Cottrell kept a close watch on the house, but did not see any one going in or out. Suspecting that Reilly spent only his days at home and that he went out at night, they stationed themselves on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, in full view of the house. Last evening, a few minutes after 6 o'clock, a man came from the direction of the house toward the officers, and Cottrell exclaimed: "That's Reilly!" Ward did not know him, he was so changed, but Cottrell was confident. Going up to him Cottrell said: "Johnnie, it's no use—I know who you are." The man replied: "You are mistaken—I'm not the man." Cottrell said: "You are John Reilly, and you are our prisoner, for the murder of Officer John O'Brien." Reilly shook like a leaf, stammered a little, and without a struggle surrendered himself. He was taken to the station-house and locked up. He admitted the murder on the way, and complained of having been hunted by the Police. When visited by a TIMES reporter last night, Reilly did not hesitate to talk about the murder. He said he was not sorry for his arrest, except for one thing. Said he: "I have a good old mother; this will kill her. As for myself, I am oh! so tired of this thing. I don't care what becomes of me, I am tired, tired, tired. I wish it was all over." The prisoner refused absolutely to give any detailed account of his wanderings. He simply said, "I have been wandering everywhere since that night." He said he had spent some time in Indiana, and had been a long time in California, in which latter State he said he had served two terms of imprisonment. Reilly is so greatly changed that few of his old acquaintances would know him. Capt. Ward, who formerly knew him well, said that he would have allowed him to pass. Cottrell said he could not have sworn at the time of the arrest that it was Reilly, but there was something about him that made him instinctively feel that it was. The man is shrunken up, and his face is much wrinkled. The top of his head is entirely bald, although he is only 40 years of age, and he is much bent. He retains his mustache, and keeps it black by the use of dyes. In fact, Reilly looks just as he describes himself—"tired out." He will be soon arraigned for his crime, and, judging from his own expressions, he expects to "swing for it."

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

UP THE MAGDALENA RIVER—BOGOTA, THE CAPITAL OF NEW-GRANADA—A PAPER READ BY MR. J. BENNETT BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Geographical Society was held last evening at Chickering Hall at which Chief-Justice Daly presided. After the routine business of the society had been disposed of, Mr. J. Bennett, late United States Consul at Bogota, the capital of the Republic of New-Granada, South America, read a paper in which he gave an interesting account of his first trip up the Magdalena River, and of his subsequent life in the heart of the Andes. The Magdalena, Mr. Bennett explained, takes its rise in the Andes, near the frontier of Ecuador, is about 900 miles long, and is navigable 600 miles from the sea up to the rapids, and also 150 miles above the rapids. He incidentally described Carthagena, which he said is the most magnificently-walled city in America, and which was founded in 1533. The walls, he said, had stood the test of earthquake without breach, crack, or injury, while several other parts of the city had been severely shaken. The harbor, about seven miles long, is the most beautiful on the continent, and the city itself is the great *entrepot* of South America. The population at one time was about 50,000, but at present it is not, Mr. Bennett says, more than 20,000. The Magdalena he describes as a great river, in places two or three miles wide, the current flowing lazily in some parts of it, but being generally as rapid as the current of the Mississippi at New-Orleans. It flows for the most part through one of the richest and most prolific of countries. In the earlier part of their journey they found that the sugar-cane, corn, and tobacco received some cultivation, but that all the tropical plants grew along its banks almost without attention. The climate was always that of Spring or Summer, but it suffered from all the disadvantages of the tropics. Their boatmen, for instance, were obliged to pole the conveyance used on the river up stream for 32 days in a temperature of 120°. For their completed service they received $14 each, or less than 50 cents a day. Often during the day the heat went up to 130°, while the attacks from insects were unendurable. The people were of the quality which one might expect to find in such a climate. Nothing surprised them but an earthquake. They would walk out to be shot without a murmur, but work they would not if it could possibly be postponed. If a new garment became necessary, they would wash as much gold from the earth as was required to purchase it, but they would not wash any more than was absolutely necessary. Mr. Bennett described graphically the malarial districts at the foot of the rapids, the tumultuous torrents of the rapids themselves, the navigation of the Upper Magdalena, upon which is the Santa Anna Silver Mine, which is worked by an English Company, the glorious prospects which he beheld in the ascent of the Andes to the table-land upon which is the City of Bogota. The elevation of the city, he said, was over 8,000 feet above the sea, but the mountains in turn towered above it 2,500 feet. He spoke in the highest terms of the politeness, refinement, and hospitality of the community, and said that the moral tone was much superior to that existing in the cities of the States. Nobody, he said, need want friends in Bogota unless he did not deserve them. The reading of Mr. Bennett's paper was supplemented by the exhibition of stereopticon views illustrative of the places described.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS ANDERSON'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The eminently respectable and exceptionally blood-curdling tragedy of "Fazio" was last evening acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to the manifest delight of a very large and very fashionable assemblage. As long as resurrections of this kind prove equally attractive and interesting there is no reason why they should not, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever. The manager who plans them can certainly not be taxed with a desire to debase the stage, for "Fazio" has hitherto ranked high in the standard literature of the playhouse, and, as long as the public enjoy works in which the dramatist "on horror's head horrors accumulates," and the smallest of fishes speak like the biggest of whales, reproof or complaint would both be out of place. "Fazio" yesterday introduced Miss Anderson in a character new to her admirers. She personated *Bianca*, and her performance was marked by verbal correctness, by a careful observance of tradition, and by abundant force. It revealed no fresh attainment or possibilities, and, hence, does not require an extended notice. If Miss Anderson is a great artist, or if she has within her the germs of a Rachel, we are at a loss to imagine what judgment will be passed when an actress appears who, if ever so rarely, sways or moves her audience. The effect of Miss Anderson's powerful voice and by no means feeble dramatic impulses is constantly checked by the comparative immobility and inexpressiveness of her face, and in tenderness and pathos—we do not mean the tenderness and pathos pictured by a soft tone or a pretty and appealing look, but the feelings portrayed by methods as irresistible in their influence upon the spectator as the playwright intends they should be—the lady is completely wanting. Experience and the physical as well as mental maturity which come with years, may do much for the lady, but we have doubts as to their potency to kindle a flame of which no spark is, as yet, perceptible. She represented *Bianca* last evening with delicacy and sweetness, and, in the trying scenes beginning with the denunciation of *Fazio*, exhibited considerable force. It was an intelligent and studied effort—though it was not studied to that point where a personation takes on well-defined individuality, Miss Anderson's *Bianca* commencing with exactly the same strain as, and never modulating into more impressive keys than, her previous portrayals—and the actress' vigorous declamation at the close of each act invariably roused the assemblage to applause and suggested the compliment of a recall. Mr. Studley supplied a somewhat too unaffected picture of *Fazio*, whose tumid lines are not to be spoken with the rough earnestness and simplicity of the nineteenth century, and Miss Annie Edmonson endowed *Aldabella* with a spirit which would have been more in keeping with the proceedings had it been a trifle less pettish. "Fazio" will be repeated to-morrow, and to-night "Ingomar," in which, we are inclined to think, Miss Anderson is at her best, may be witnessed.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

In connection with the Loan Exhibition, a series of lectures on Art are being delivered, which are of especial aid to students. The next in the course will be on "Ceramics," by Mr. William C. Prime, at the Academy of Design, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Le Duc Job" will be acted at the Théâtre Français this evening.

Miss Katharine Rogers has severed her connection with the Union-Square Theatre. She is to act with Mr. Boucicault during that artist's two weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera-house.

The concert by which Mrs. Louise Oliver is to benefit occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. Mrs. Oliver will have the aid of Señor Nunez, Mr. Charles Verner, Mr. A. E. Stoddard and a string quartet.

Mr. Wallack has bought from Mr. Sothern, we learn, the right of performance of a new play by W. S. Gilbert. It is intended to bring it out after a series of old comedy nights, which will follow the run of "Won at Last."

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

A TURNER, DELAROCHE, AND MEISSONIER. Leavitt & Co. will sell on Friday afternoon, at Clinton Hall, a small collection of paintings belonging to the late H. D. Newcomb, Esq. A few Dutch painters are represented—De Vos, De Keyser, and several from Flanders—Madou, Robbe, Van Schendel, Verboeckhoven—with paintings of no extraordinary merit. Of the Parisians will be found a large Ziem, giving his favorite Venice in his favorite Titianesque color, likewise, a small picture by Moreau, who has lately made a great hit in the *Salon*, likewise a specimen of Stuillemin, likewise one or more by Pierre Edouard Frère. There is a Cairo street-scene by Gérome and a halbardier by Meissonier. Among the less-known Parisians is a careful genre picture, called "The Dilettanti," accredited to the name of Ruiperez. Good of its kind, and in its own way, is a large genre picture by Litschauer, of Dusseldorf, representing counterfeiters alarmed by the Police. Rosa Bonheur is represented by a good setter dog, and Carl Becker appears in as satisfactory a painting as he knows how to finish. It is a scene from the Carnival of Venice, and is in harmonious tone, and tells its story with perfect clearness and yet without violence. The color is Venetian, the figures handsome. The little sketch by Paul Delaroche is very interesting; it is stated that from this sketch he painted a larger picture. William H. Beard, of New-York, is seldom seen to better advantage than in his well-known painting of Dickens and his characters. Dickens is seated by his table, pen in hand, and the figures of his literary creations crowd around him to right and left. But, perhaps, the most noticeable of all these pictures is a little Turner, showing, with more or less distinctness, according to his peculiar methods of art, a royal procession to the Tower of London. It has great magnificence, and not a little of Turner's majesty; the dim air gives much impressiveness to the royal barge, while above soar the turrets of an ancient building. Let us hope that this picture will be bought by some public institution or by an amateur, who, as far as his picture gallery is concerned, keeps open house.

SALE AT CHICKERING HALL.

On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday the collection of Robert M. Olyphant, Esq., will be sold at auction by Robert Somerville in Chickering Hall. Tickets for reserved seats have been issued. Samuel P. Avery will conduct the sale. It will be remembered that Mr. Olyphant made a specialty of American paintings, and that his collection is particularly rich in works by Kensett.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Carrie Smith, whose desperate attempts to end her life, at first by drowning and then by swallowing poison, were described in yesterday's TIMES, had a lucid interval in her delirium while at Bellevue Hospital yesterday and made some extraordinary statements to Dr. Saunders. She said that the house of ill-fame in which she had lived as dress-maker was kept by Mollie Sullivan, in Broome-street; that the place was frequented by policemen, and that an officer named Halpin, a roundsman named Adams, and several Sergeants frequently met there. She alleged that she got acquainted with Adams there and was seduced by him. She says that several weeks ago she told Adams that she would bring a charge against him and expose him. She alleged that Adams kept a watch upon her, and one day, as she was going into the Tombs Police Court for the purpose of stating her wrongs to the court, Adams arrested her at the door, made some charge against her, and had her committed. She says that this discouraged her, and she resolved to end her life, and made the attempts described.

A PAIR OF RUNAWAY GIRLS.

A telegram was received last night at the Central Office from Valley Falls, R. I., from Patrick Flannigan, stating that two girls, both about 14, had run away from home to New-York, and requesting their arrest. Their names are Elizabeth Mitchell and Margaret Flannigan. Instructions were sent to the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, and to the Eastern Steam-boat Squad, to keep a look out for all trains and boats arriving from Providence, on which the girls might possibly be.

THE BOND FORGERY GANG.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against the notorious bond forgers Sinnott and Chamberlin, and they will have a speedy trial. The detectives are on the trail of Hedden, alias "Slippery Jim," and others of the gang, and expect soon to have them in their grasp. The recent publication in THE TIMES giving some of the doings of these pests of society, stated that they had, some years ago, victimized several New-York banks on forged warehouse receipts, among them the Seventh Ward National Bank. Investigation shows that this bank was not one of the victims.

A SUCCESSFUL SNEAK-THIEF.

ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER ROBBED OF $1,100 WHILE IN THE SEAMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Superintendent Walling received notice from the First Precinct yesterday that a large sneak theft had been committed in the Seaman's Savings Bank, at No. 74 Wall-street, in which Rear-Admiral Henry Walker was victimized to the extent of $1,100. Detective George Radford, of the Central Office, was detailed to make an investigation, and he brought to light the following facts: At about noon the Admiral, who is in very comfortable circumstances, and now on the retired list, went into the bank to make a deposit. He had received 11 $100 bills in payment of a debt due him, and he was about to place the money to his children's account. He went in and took a position at a little desk near the Receiving Cashier's desk. He leisurely took out his pocket-book and removed from it the 11 bank bills. He then drew out his deposit-book and placed the money within it. As he was about to move toward the Receiving Teller's window, for the purpose of handing in the money, he felt a gentle tap on the shoulder. Turning around he was met by a nicely-dressed gentleman, who said to him, "Pardon me, Sir, but have you not dropped something?" pointing to the floor. The Admiral looked to the floor, and observed something that looked like a bank bill. Being near-sighted, he stooped quite low and groped after the object. Finally he secured it, observed that it was a worthless piece of green paper, and rose up. He turned to meet the stranger and have a good laugh with him over the mistake, but the stranger was gone. Suspecting nothing, the Admiral turned leisurely around to the little desk on which he had left his pocket and deposit books. He put the first away, and went over to the Teller's window with the other, when he discovered that the $1,100 had been withdrawn, evidently by the polite stranger. An alarm was immediately sent to the First Precinct Station-house. Admiral Walker was not able to give an exact description of the thief, owing to his bad sight. From what he remembers of him, however, he describes him as about 30 years of age, of dark complexion, dark hair, and probably dark whiskers, wearing a dark, heavy overcoat, light pantaloons, and black Derby hat. The Admiral thinks he was either a Jew or a Spaniard, judging from his face. Detective Radford says that, although the thief was no doubt an exceptionally smart one, his description does not tally with that of any notorious thief known to the Police, and gives it as his opinion that he is probably a sneak-thief, who has recently arrived here. The main difficulty about securing his arrest is the Admiral's uncertainty about his age. Superintendent Walling sent out a general alarm, describing the thief as above, and calling for his arrest. The Admiral lives at No. 251 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn.

BONUSES FOR STAGE MANAGERS.

THE CASE OF COE AGAINST EDWARD SOTHERN—LORD DUNDREARY AND A LONDON STAGE MANAGER — HOW A CONTRACT WAS SUMMARILY BROKEN—HEAVY DAMAGES ALLOWED TO MEND IT.

Just a year ago THE TIMES printed a report of a trial in an English court of justice, in which a London stage manager named Coe was plaintiff and Mr. Edward Sothern was defendant. Mr. Coe had been connected with the Haymarket Theatre for 30 years. In 1875 he was engaged for a period of three years at a salary of $50 a week, as stage manager, by Mr. Sothern, then lessee of the Haymarket. When about five months of this time had elapsed Coe was summarily dismissed by Sothern. It was alleged that he received rewards, or bribes, from actors and actresses in the shape of bonuses and commissions, but at the trial which followed the assertion was abandoned. But it was not denied that Coe had on certain occasions shared commissions paid by actors and actresses; the only doubt was whether Sothern knew of the practice and condoned it. The jury saw fit to award Mr. Coe $5,175, or, if the length of the season be taken into account, almost his whole salary for the time which his engagement had to run. From this decision Mr. Sothern, who was then, as he is now, in this country, took an appeal. The necessary steps were taken, and rule was granted on three grounds, first, that evidence was improperly received; secondly, that the verdict was against the evidence; and thirdly, that the damages were excessive. On the 4th inst. this rule was disposed of in one of the London courts, before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Cleasby and Pollock. Sergeant Parry looked after Mr. Coe's interest by opposing the rule, and Sergeant Ballantine looked after Mr. Sothern's by supporting it. Sergeant Parry in his argument said that Mr. Sothern knew of this practice; alluded to it in a letter of Feb. 3, 1873, when he says: "I will throw all I can in your way," and "Wallack must pay you commission. All right about the agency." I had a clear right to call Taylor to speak to Sothern's knowledge after Blackmore denied that he told him before the dismissal, under 17 and 18 Vict., 125, sec. 23. The question that overrides the whole case is, was there any injury proved to be done? As to the damage, there were two years and seven months to run of the engagement. The leading London managers—Messrs. Chatterton, Hare, Webster, Bancroft, and Hollingshead—were called for the defendants against Mr. Coe. No other engagement will ever be open to the plaintiff; he has been doing nothing since his dismissal but endeavoring to keep up his pupils. The jury doubtless took into consideration his position as a teacher, and certain extra morning performances at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces which he was able to arrange. The result of this trial is that it is hopeless for him to expect another engagement, and he cannot earn his bread as an actor.

Sergeant Ballantine said he supported his rule with some confidence. Though the sums received (the continued) were small, a great principle is involved in them, and judgment will be looked to with much anxiety. My proposition is, if an employer discovers a practice that is calculated to affect him or his interests he is not bound to wait for bad effects, but is justified in dismissing his servant. And the discovery of the taking of commissions is such a practice. The verdict is general; and we do not know whether it meant that Coe was justified in taking the half commission or that Sothern knew it. I concede that no direct injury was proved at the trial, but I say that the defendants were not bound to wait for such, but would have been entitled to dismiss him the day they found it out, even the day after the engagement. Mr. Coe boldly justifies his practice, and we must remember that it was not an isolated sum, but money paid in pursuance of an arrangement which was to run over three years. The question is, is the acceptance of commission calculated to injure the employer? I submit that it struck at the root of the engagement and the character of master and employe. It seems the managers of the theatre who trusted Mr. Coe up to the discovery of the practice afterward turned against him. A stage manager is practically a monarch, and can influence the artists in many other ways besides turning them away. The better class of actors—I do not use the term invidiously, there must be a beginning for everybody—look upon an agent as humiliation and want no interference from anybody. This system was to produce, if carried out, a large additional income to Mr. Coe. It was stopped, as it happened, at once, and there was no time for large sums to be earned. Is it fair or proper, and has a manager a right to submit to it and to keep Mr. Coe, who admits he carries it on? The Haymarket Theatre would have been shunned and the odor of dishonesty would have clung round it, though dishonesty was not reached, if this fact should permeate throughout the profession. The existence of such a commission must injure the manager of a theatre.

After some further argument the Judges decided adversely to Mr. Sothern, and the rule was discharged. The Lord Chief Baron, in his ruling, said that "on the whole evidence, and without deciding whether the practice complained of is lawful or proper—on which I pronounce no opinion—I am clearly of opinion that the verdict of the jury is justified by the evidence on every point submitted to them. The great question is, was Mr. Sothern justified, not in putting an end to the practice or requiring Mr. Coe to put an end to his dealings with Blackmore, but in declaring the contract at an end and dismissing him at once? As to the evidence alleged to be wrongly admitted, I think it is admissible. The evidence fails to prove the charge laid against the plaintiff—viz., that he took fees or bonuses from actors and actresses, and that unless these were paid him the artists were not allowed to come to the theatre. What is the character of the practice or the agreement with Blackmore for a person in the position of the plaintiff as stage manager? Is it unlawful or illegal? It may or may not be so, according to the opinion of different people. The practice is totally different from that of which I do not hesitate to disapprove—namely, the taking by a butler or other servant of a percentage or gratuity, or an allowance on goods supplied by tradesmen to their masters. What was the course Mr. Sothern should have adopted? Was he justified in taking the law into his own hands and canceling an agreement for three years, from which the plaintiff was to derive a large income? Even suppose the practice were objectionable, it does not amount to a wilful violation of duty. There is evidence that the practice was carried on for years without any degree of secrecy and without objection. This act of the defendant may amount, for aught Mr. Sothern or we know, to the total ruin of Mr. Coe; he gave him no notice to discontinue it, though there was nothing easier than to warn him not to repeat it. Did Mr. Sothern know of it? I am far from saying that Mr. Sothern has been guilty of any intentional misrepresentation; but he may have forgotten in the lapse of time that the thing was communicated to him. On the other side, Mr. Coe positively swore that he had told him, and the jury may have believed him, and thought that on the whole circumstances the defendants were not justified in discharging him. I say nothing as to the damages, for that was hardly urged on us. But if I am compelled to pronounce an opinion, I do not think they are too large on a pecuniary calculation—certainly not, considering the very strong language in which Mr. Sothern denounced Mr. Coe, when he says he discovered the matter." The other Barons fully concurred in this opinion.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—1 A. M.—An area of high pressure and cold clear air has extended rapidly southeast-ward over Canada and the St. Lawrence Valley, while areas of low pressure are central east of Nova Scotia and in the lower Missouri Valley; the pressure continues high with clear weather in the South Atlantic States. Partly cloudy weather and numerous light rains have prevailed in the Middle States, Ohio Valley, and the South-west, as also on the Pacific Coast. North-east winds increasing to brisk prevail at stations in the lower lake region and New-England. The rivers have generally fallen, especially at Vicksburg, Cincinnati, and Omaha.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder north-east to north-west winds, and clear weather.

The temperature will fall below freezing in the Pennsylvania Canal region, but remain above freezing in Ohio.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Eastport, Portland, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Wood's Hole, Newport, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, and Cape May.

A BUSY SCENE.

It is not difficult to find many busy scenes in the busy City of New-York. The Stock and Produce Exchanges present them daily; the Excise Commissioners' offices present some remarkable ones just about this time; Broadway, in the neighborhood of the Post Office, is tolerably lively; so are the East River ferries, and some other places which could be mentioned. Of none of them, however, can it be said that they present such a scene of active life as does the wonderful—for in some respects it is wonderful—store at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Why is it that Macy's, from morning till night, is so crowded, and with a throng drawn from every quarter of the City, and presenting the widest possible range of conditions? It must have forced upon the attention of all whose duties carry them much about the City this season, that the hard times which the country is experiencing are evident in the thinning of the crowds which usually gather at places of public resort, as well as in the diminished travel observable on the streets; but Macy's seems to be an exception to the rule. The throng of carriages waiting outside the store seems as large or larger than in former and more prosperous years: the throng of people inside is as great as ever, and it must be remembered that the store has been enlarged by the taking in of adjacent property. It is easier to ask why this should be than to find a satisfactory answer to the question. Certain it is that however much the hard times may affect others, they have no effect in reducing the numbers who resort to Macy's. It is not the largest store in the City; and though the stock is an immensely varied one, yet there are other places in the City which have nearly or quite as great a variety of goods, yet, while these places are but thinly attended, Macy's is always thronged, sometimes inconveniently so; and it is now the well known that it has become one of the show places, so to speak, of New-York. Every person who is buying holiday goods of any kind, or who will buy if they see anything which strikes their fancy, straightway goes to Macy's in the sure expectation that the thing or things sought for may be found there. All day long the buying and selling proceeds with undiminished activity; a thousand people seem to be moving around the innumerable counters and show-cases; the army of little cash girls are running in all directions; a babel of sounds is heard. At first sight, confusion seems to reign supreme, but a few moments' observation discovers that under this apparent confusion there is order and organization in a very high degree. This is the work of Messrs. La Forge and Valentine, formerly the managers of the house of Macy & Co., but now the firm itself. They are now, as they were before, the moving powers of the great and complicated machine; so that though Macy's is no longer anything but a name, the same persons rule the establishment, and appear to be yearly extending its field of operations as well as enlarging its accommodations.

Within the pages of the *Weekly Financial Report*, published by the reliable house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, is to be found more solid and valuable information respecting stocks, bonds, &c., than in any other publication in the land. It is sent free to any address, and every man should send for it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The delicate structure of the skin renders it sensitive to the slightest obstructions, whether arising from sunburn, dust, or the changing air and wind. Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove those.—*Exchange.*

A Last Greeting.

Among the numerous notable sympathetic creations of the celebrated artist, Gabriel Max, who stands first among the painters of the Munich School, are the touching scenes of the blind girl holding the lamp for her fellow-believers to descend into the secret catacombs, and that of the poor motherless child, "Julia Canulet," carried by the nun, also the crushed widow compelled to look on the auction of her distrained property. But by many "A Last Greeting" is considered his masterpiece. It represents a lovely maiden, who has been cast into the arena in pagan Rome to be devoured by the savage beasts for the delectation of the human mob. She leans against the encircling stone wall; at her feet, broken by their fall, lie some simple wild flowers; imploringly she looks up, seeking the hand from which they came. Her whole life, like some gigantic panorama, swiftly flashes through her feverish brain, every act stands out with painful distinctness. Deeply she realizes how often that same strong hand, which now alone bestows a last farewell, had been proffered. Ably it would have protected, besides insuring comfort, happiness, and health, had she not carelessly and disdainfully turned away. Women suffering from those chronic weaknesses peculiar to their sex are prone to just such actions. Every day they hear of the Favorite Prescription of Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Thousands of these sufferers write in universal commendation of its great excellence and worth. Once within the dreaded pale of disease, it is worse than folly to be careless and delay the use of this positive means of cure. Ladies suffering from weakness, bearing-down pain, or weak back, and nervous prostration will find this a specific remedy. On receipt of $1 50, THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over nine hundred large pages, will be sent post-paid. It contains a clear and concise description of the numerous diseases with which women are afflicted. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

A Valuable Holiday Gift.

Both useful and ornamental—FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES; FAIRBANKS' U. S. STANDARD POSTAL SCALES. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the Proceedings of Congress and General News from Washington; Progress of the Eastern War; End of the Crisis in France; the Mexican Question; the Vanderbilt Will Case; the National Trust Company's Embarrassment; all the General News; Reviews of New Books; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature; Agricultural Matter; the Value of Straw; Winter Work; Answers to Correspondents; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

I would not be put back where I was before trying HOLMAN'S PAD for one thousand dollars. H. B. BAKER, Somerville, Mass.

Correct Style of Wedding, Ball Cards, Foreign NOTE PAPERS, MONOGRAMS, COATS OF ARMS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

All Druggists Sell Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER. As a mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver it has no equal. People of refinement use it.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 410 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 317 Broadway, near 12th-st.

To Cleanse and Whiten the Teeth Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, 25c.

MARRIED.

REDFIELD—VERMILYE.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at St. Matthews' Church, Kenosha, Wis., by Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Warden of Racine College, assisted by Rev. Lucien C. Lance, Rector of the parish, and Rev. Canon Knowles, of Chicago, MARY CAROLINE, daughter of John H. Vermilye, Esq., of Kenosha, to JOHN ROSSITER REDFIELD, of Hartford Conn.

DIED.

ARCHER.—At Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 16, STEVEN ARCHER, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet 10:30 train from 26th-st. No flowers.

ARNOUX.—At Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 15, IRENE, infant daughter of Wm. Henry and Pauline Arnoux.

BUEL.—At Dresden, Saxony, Nov. 23, 1877, DAVID CLARRICK, son of Rev. Clarence and Laura E. Buel, aged 8 years and 8 days.

CONOVER.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, GARRET D. CONOVER, son of the late Garret F. Conover, of Matawan, N. J., and son-in-law of the late John Hall, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Clinton-av., Newark, N. J.

DE BUSSIERRE.—In New-York, Dec. 16, PAULINE, wife of Baron Henri de Bussierre, of Paris, and daughter of Ben Holliday, Esq., aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services in St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday next. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Ophir Farm, White Plains.

DRIGGS.—At his residence in East Saginaw, Mich., on Monday, 17th inst., Hon. JOHN F. DRIGGS, in the 64th year of his age.

ELLIOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 17, JASON ELLIOTT, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 144th-st., second door west of 3d-av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FITCH.—At Hartford, Conn., Dec. 11, LYDIA C., widow of the late Horatio Fitch, in the 81st year of her age.

HARTT.—On Dec. 17, MAGGIE F. M., the beloved wife of George Le Baron Hartt, and daughter of Henry A. Hartt, M. D.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 142 East 34th-st., of which further notice will be given.

IRVING.—On Monday, Dec. 17, GEORGE WASHINGTON, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Irving, aged 1 year 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 338 West 51st-st.

INGLIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Rev. DAVID INGLIS, D. D., LL. D., Pastor of the Reformed Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the "Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

JOLLIE.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1877, ALLEN R. JOLLIE, aged 73 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 30 Leroy-st., on Wednesday, 19th, at 1 P. M.

MALLABY.—At his residence, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877, FRANCIS MALLABY, U. S. N., in the 97th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services on Tuesday, 18th inst., at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 M. train by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. Returning, leave Madison at 3:24 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:40 P. M.

MARVINE.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM H. MARVINE, aged 39 years.

Funeral services from St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Tarrytown.

COMPANY H, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

The commandant regrets to announce the death of William H. Marvine, an old and esteemed honorary member of this company.

Members of the company are requested to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 9:30 A. M.

JAMES L. PRICE, Captain.

The members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the lodge rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 8:45 o'clock promptly, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Wm. H. Marvine.

Members of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., and of Cœur de Leon Commandery, K. T., are cordially invited to unite with us.

By order of the Master.

CHARLES W. ST. Secretary.

Members of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late esteemed associate, WILLIAM H. MARVINE, from St. Thomas' Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. By order.

S. HASTINGS GRANT, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877. }

The members of the association are requested to meet at St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late associate, WILLIAM H. MARVINE.

WM. A. POND, Colonel Commanding.

CHAS. B. BOERWIG, Adjutant.

ROWLEY.—At Hastings upon Hudson, on Sunday, 16th inst., JAMES S. ROWLEY, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 P. of M. 1st.....100
100 Ontario Silver.....20⅜
100 Del. & Hud.....b3. 52
400 do.....52
100 do.....b3. 51⅝
100 West. Union.....s3. 77⅝
100 do.....77⅜
400 N.Y.C. & H.....xd.1058⅜
100 do.....s3.105⅝
200 do.....105⅞
800 Lake Shore.....60⅜
200 do.....60⅞
1400 do.....61
1000 do.....61⅜
5 do.....61
RO0 do.....61⅜
1000 do.....61⅝
1000 do.....61⅞
830 do.....61⅞
1000 do.....61
200 do.....b3. 72
1000 do.....61⅛
400 do.....s3. 61
1000 do.....61
500 do.....60⅞
1000 do.....61
500 do.....b3. 61
1000 do.....61
17,000 do.....60⅝
5,000 Mil. & St. P.....98
4,000 Mil. & St. P.....b30. 98
7s gold.....100
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.....92⅝
1,000 do.....92⅝
7,000 Erie 4th.....103⅛
8,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.....b3. 87
8,000 West. Pac.....102⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.....94⅜
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....102⅜
1,000 D. & H. R. 1st.....100
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.....118⅜
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.....100⅜
32 do.....100¼
13 Hanover Bank.....102
50 Amer. Ex.....50
50 Wells-Fargo.....98
10 Adams Ex.....b.c.c. 98
5 do.....98¼
70 do.....98
100 Quicksilver pf.....50
100 Del. & H.....b.c.s3. 51⅜
100 do.....c. 51⅞
100 do.....52
50 At. & Pac. Tel.....b.c. 22⅜
200 West. Union.....b.c. 77⅛
200 do.....77⅝
200 do.....77⅞
200 do.....77⅞
100 C. B. & Q.....b.c.s3. 102⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 105⅝
100 do.....105⅝
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100 do.....c. 61⅜
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100 do.....61⅞

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 12:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and accommodations. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2
BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 9

Cabin passage $90, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW.—LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $53 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia.....Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21, North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878
FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMMERANIA.....Jan. 10

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Rhein, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Dec. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 400 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
CITY OF TOKIO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco, for Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST
CITY OF ATLANTA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agents,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CORTES, BENNETT.....Wednesday, Dec. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TINKERMANN.....Wed'day, Jan. 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26
TYBEE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1878. Steam-ships from Savannah, Ga., to Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,235 tons, Sundberg, Tr., Dec. 20.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, Jan. 3.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 9:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 2 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing, Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Highland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5:15 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.

$3 to Boston. EXCURSION TICKETS. $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 6:30 P. M. daily (except Sunday's.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS.....$5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, Agents. C. P. A.

ALBANY AND WAY LANDINGS—STEAMER WALTER BRETT, Block, commander, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877, 6 P. M., Pier No. 41 North River, (Canal-st.) Passengers and freight.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 15,634, ISSUED BY Franklin Savings Bank to the Bloomingdale Union Kranken Unterstatzen Verein No. 1. The finder will please return the same to the bank, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 236,486. PLEASE RETURN to Bleecker-St. Savings Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WILL EXCHANGE 2,000 ACRES OF choice timber land in one body, near railroad, 100 miles from Houston, Texas, for merchandise to suit Southern States. Address EXCHANGE, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1850, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated, on which that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock, Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 75, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 232, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 511, 524, 553, 583 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 653, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 843, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,045, 1,046, 1,047, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,494, 1,495, 1,496, 1,552, 1,831, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,062, 2,063, 2,075, 2,095, 2,158, 2,159, 2,190, 2,209, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive, 2,440, 2,513, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 225, 232, 241, 463, 482, 663, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 918, 925, 1,108, 1,130, 1,190 to 1,194, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,159, 2,161, 2,162, 2,163, 2,164, 2,165, 2,311, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $891 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 890, 893, 1,936, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,578 to 1,583, inclusive; 1,822, 1,825, 2,262, 2,277, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $340 24; 87, $537 64; 109, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $729 40; 196, $729 40; 254, $729 40; 276, $729 40; 292, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $867 64; 483, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,169 04; 669, $729 40; 686, $876 48; 687, $883 52; 719, $729 40; 723, $647; 726, $575 25; 728, $665 88; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $891 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $875 28; 1,232, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $943 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,833, $893 07, $1,897; $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,937, $817 34; 1,981, $956; 2,345, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28, 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 80. 1,210, $875 28.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.
S. M. CULLOM, Governor.
By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SIX PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

HENRY KEANSIS E. TOWS, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY RECONSTRUCTION—SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS.—The foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railway having been ordered by the courts, and the sale having been fixed for the 21st January next, the Trustees of the Reorganization now give peremptory notice to holders of second consolidated mortgage bonds and seven per cent. convertible gold bonds that they must LODGE their BONDS, accompanied by letters of assent, either at the London and County Bank, Lombard-st., London, on or before the 21st day of December next, or with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next, on account of the Trustees.

If any extension of time for deposit in each case be hereafter allowed, it can only be under special circumstances in each case, and on condition of payment of a fine of 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the bonds.
By order,
J. D. AYERS, Secretary.
No. 1 Queen Victoria-st., E. C.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Railway Company, the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected. particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.
J. TILLINGHAST, President.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS,
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.,
MATURING 1878 TO 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7s,
MATURING 1886 TO 1905.
COLLEGE POINT WATER 7s,
(Queen's County, N. Y.,)
MATURING 1901 TO 1912.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

AT THE WALL-STREET STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y.,
Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on
THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.

Margin 1 per cent. Orders by mail may be sent direct to this exchange and executed as per instructions.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20-times amount invested. Stocks bought regularly at the New-York Stock Exchange and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circular and weekly reports sent free.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.

The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock of this company from the 1st January of the three months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record on the 20th day of December.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of January.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1878, AN INTEREST dividend of $40 51-100 per bond, will be paid on the Construction Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on Monday, Dec. 24 inst., and reopen on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878, and the dividend will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to the certificate holders of record at the time of closing the books.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1878. Transfer-books close on the 19th day of December, 1877.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN C. EVERINGHIM agst. EDWARD W. VANDERBILT, Administrator of Oliver Vanderbilt, deceased, and individually; Sarah L. Vanderbilt, James O. Vanderbilt, Elizabeth Vanderbilt, Richard Morris, Executor of Catherine Ann Vanderbilt, and Margaret E. Armstrong.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment or decree, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 5th day of April, 1876, notice is hereby given to the next of kin and creditors of Oliver Vanderbilt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and to all persons interested in or dually having any general lien or incumbrance by judgment, decree, simple contract debt, or otherwise, against the estate of said Oliver Vanderbilt, to present and litigate their claims before me, the subscriber, the Referee in the above entitled action, on the 23d day of January, 1878, at 2 P. M., at my office, No. 32 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1877.
FRANKLIN SANDFORD, Referee.
D. & T. McMASTER, ATT'YS, 220 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

MAGNOLIA, FLA.

C. T. JONES, of the Elberon, N. J., and formerly of the Hoffman House and St. James, New-York, has taken the hotel at Magnolia, Fla., on the St. Johns River. Refers to Mr. Lewis B. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. CRONEY and JOSEPH M. SHUTE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by James H. Croney and Joseph M. Shute, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24thday of December, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1877.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d4-law3wTu

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. LEVERICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edward B. Leverich, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Swiggett, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY B. BEVANS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Sidney B. Bevans, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of January, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1877.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d18-law3wTu

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD R. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the tenth day of December, 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Edward R. Stoutenburgh, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 963 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before States S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1878, at 10 o

DR. LAMBERT'S DEFENSE.

HIS TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED—PRESIDENT LAMBERT'S PART IN THE PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT—A DISTINCTION BETWEEN CASH ASSETS AND MONEY.

The trial of Dr. Thomas S. Lambert for perjury was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady, Mr. Sherman Broadwell, the indicted President of the Clairmont Savings Bank, occupied a seat in the court-room, where he appeared in charge of Officer Burns. The defendant took the stand and his cross-examination was continued by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. The witness knew that the indictment specified that the statement to the Insurance Department was false in three particulars—in regard to the Trow loan, the policies in force, and the cash on hand; he had heard several witnesses testify that they had given checks which were not intended to be considered as cash, but were given by an arrangement with himself. The witness named himself as one person who had paid a stock check, and he said that as near as he could judge, $1,200 was paid in the $46,000; they were all paid in cash, "as he called it;" he did not think there was anything that he paid out for which the equal did not go back to his pocket; he considered the checks as money, and they had been carried for two or three years for the purpose of changing general assets to stock; he thought a bogus check was one given by a man who could not pay it, and he thought there was more than one bogus check which was given by a man on a bank in which he never had the amount the check called for; he could not name one person who made out the checks of the $46,000 except himself. When asked if he knew in his heart that the $46,000 was only a book-keeping entry, made in the books as cash, to get rid of something that could not be satisfactorily returned to the Insurance Department, the witness answered pertly that he had no belief in his heart; his belief was all in his head; he believed that all the men who gave checks were responsible; Mr. Cruikshank had been accumulating money, and he did not know before he had heard him testify that he did not have the money in bank to pay the checks he gave; he could not explain why he had taken his check on a bank in which he had no money. The attention of the witness was called to Dr. Morris' testimony, that he was not able to live on his salary, and that he gave $5,000 in checks, and he reconciled the apparent discrepancy by expressing the opinion that Dr. Morris would not care to sell his house every day to pay checks that were not required to be paid; he had no handling of the "central work" of giving out the $46,000 in checks; he had telegraphed on April 11, 1877, after the examination of Mr. McCall had begun, to Mr. B. F. Bancroft for $1,500, but he could not say whether that money was all the cash the company had. He was asked whether he called the form of giving checks for certificates, and then receiving them back, a fair and honest transaction, and the Judge understood him to answer yes. His counsel objected, and the witness explained that he had not answered yes; soon after, he denied that it was an honest transaction, if properly stated; but it was not, as Mr. Rollins stated it. As the witness understood the matter, Mr. Bancroft, the Cashier of the Salem National Bank, took the checks, credited the company with their amount in cash, and that cash was invested in the conversion of conditional certificates into stock; he believed that Mr. Bancroft advanced $20,000 on Mr. Trow's check for that amount; he did not think that nine-tenths of the stock and bond accounts of the American Popular Company were made up fictitiously; he had nothing to do with that department of the business; he was shown a check for $5,500, payable to A. J. Reed, countersigned by T. S. Lambert, but he could not say that the company owed Mr. Reed the money, and he could not tell what the check was for, or that it was not made for the purpose of getting rid of a $4,000 item which it was feared would attract the attention of the Insurance Department. Mr. Rollins was very emphatic in his manner of cross-questioning, and the witness resented his harshness by replying in a snappish tone, and finally he remonstrated and objected to what he termed the prosecutor's insulting questions. He testified that not a cent had ever been taken by him from the company for which service had not been rendered, and for which he did not give a receipt; his receipts on the books for sums of $2,100 and $3,400 were not made to cover abstracted amounts; he was entirely at the mercy of B. F. Bancroft in the matter of the checks, and he maintained that the checks were good, although the contingency for which they had been provided had not arisen; he had received dividend checks, but it did not occur to him to take up his checks with these dividend payments; he made a sworn statement before the Legislature, in 1877, that his salary was only $250 a month; he did not swear that it was his only compensation; he had 32,000 shares of stock, and his wife had 8,000; he did not know that the charter forbid him to hold more than 200 shares. In regard to 10 policies of insurance registered in 1873, which were afterward merged and canceled, he was unable to remember having made application for them, nor could he recollect that George Bliss, Jr., had applied for a similar number of policies.

The witness frequently aroused the indignation of both sides by his prolonged explanations, and he was several times requested to be brief and concise in his replies. A recess was taken at 1:30 for an hour, and on reassembling Dr. Lambert again resumed his seat in the witness-chair, and Mr. Rollins resumed his searching cross-examination, and went over the Trow loan with great minuteness, asking the witness if he knew that the sale of assets to Mr. Trow included $15,000 worth of furniture, $3,400 of which were conditional certificates. He did not, he said, know that these items were in the list; he had bought "deductions" himself, but could not clearly explain what he meant by the term; he could not say whether, as President, he had a right to sell these things; he did it because Mr. Bancroft had instructed him to do so, and only glanced at the bill of sale; and it did not occur to him to examine the bill of sale to find out that he was selling the furniture for $11,000 when it was valued at $15,000; he did not know that Trow wanted the things, yet he also thought that it was not a sale for Mr. Rollins' "kind of cash;" he did not deliver him any profit and loss, or furniture; he had delivered some of the plates, but none of the "deductions," and he was not quite sure that he could not have delivered the latter item. He was pressed to explain how the company could have $14,000 worth of furniture when it made its last report, although it had delivered $11,000 worth to Mr. Trow under the bill of sale referred to, but could not do so. It had not occurred to him to notice, when the certificates were taken, that they were transferred from Trow to anybody else. The transfer was shown, signed by Trow and the witness. It had been found in the papers of the American Popular Company. The witness could not explain the curious fact that the receipt was found in the possession of the company, rather than with Trow.

The witness said that when the stock was taken from Trow he had offered to buy $1,000 worth from him for actual cash, but that Trow declined to sell it. A dispute arising between counsel as to the term "Lambertine cash," used by Mr. Rollins, Mr. Smith protesting and asking for an explanation of the term, Judge Brady said he thought the term was admissible, and that "Lambertine cash" could be understood in connection with this case, in contradistinction to ordinary money. On the 6th of June, 1874, Lambert gave a receipt to Trow for 30 shares deposited as security for a loan, which he identified, and which were put in evidence. Although they agreed with a circular which had been issued explaining the Trow transaction, he said it was not true, as the books told a contrary story; he could not remember how Mr. George Bliss had explained that he would get into trouble unless he got back the stock certificates which Mr. Reed had surrendered to Mr. Trow; he could not remember whether he swore to the report of the year before. Mr. Rollins called his attention to subdivision 5 of the report to the Insurance Department, where it appeared that the death losses were $36,000. He was then handed a note in his own handwriting, sent to Mr. Reed, asking him to insert the figures which he had found in the report. The witness was then not positive that there might not be other papers which would show what part he had taken in the preparations of the report. Another paper was then produced, which the witness identified as his own work, which was found, upon comparison, to agree with the list of liabilities. He could not explain how $35,000 had been charged up at the close of the year as expended for purchased policies; and he did not think that the entry was made to deceive the Insurance Department.

Mr. Smith began the redirect examination of the witness at 5 o'clock, protesting against a longer session of the court, as he had been up over night with a sick person. The Judge declared he would sit as long as the jury were willing to remain. A juror answered that they were ready to sit until 9 o'clock. It was finally decided to go on until 6 o'clock, and the redirect examination was prolonged until that hour, when the case was adjourned until this morning at 11:30.

THE SNOW AND ICE PROBLEM.

Messrs. Butler, of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad; Fashay, of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Road; Hall, of the Third-Avenue Line, and Sharpe, of the Twenty-third-Street Crosstown Line, the Committee appointed by the Mayor to confer with the Police Commissioners in relation to the removal of snow and ice from the streets during the Winter, called on Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols at the Central Office yesterday. An informal conference was held in regard to the most effectual means to achieve the purpose for which they had been appointed. The Police Commissioners expressed their intention to co-operate with the representatives of the railroad companies in any plan that they would mutually agree upon to overcome the difficulties heretofore experienced. It was suggested that in case of a heavy fall of snow, the Police Commissioners should furnish the labor and the railroad companies provide the teams, carts, and box-cars necessary to clear the principal thoroughfares. The representatives of the railroad companies will to-day appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and urge the appropriation of $50,000 to be expended by the Police Commissioners (or as much thereof as may be necessary) in removing snow and ice during the Winter.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

A BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS INTIMATED—FORGED BONDS AS COLLATERAL—FEW OF THE LOANS SUFFICIENTLY SECURED—PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM A TRUSTEE.

Receiver Best, of the National Trust Company, posted the following notice yesterday morning:

Depositors are requested to present their pass-books to be balanced. This must precede the payment of a dividend.

Employes are not allowed to furnish information in regard to the affairs of the company. Representatives of the press will therefore please come directly to me and I will give them everything of interest to the public, which would not injure the interests of the stockholders and depositors.

W. J. BEST, Receiver.

This was made necessary by a false statement published in a morning paper yesterday, that pass-books would not be received by Mr. Best. The first notification sent to the Bank Examiner was on the 10th inst. On the 12th the following was received and served on President Mangam before 10 A. M. of that day:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 11, 1877.

Whereas, it appears to me from statements made by the Examiner and from the exhibit of transactions by the officers of the National Trust Company, made by said Examiner, that the present solvency of the said company is a matter of serious question, I deem it unsafe for the said company to receive deposits. Therefore, pursuant to section 5, chapter 324 of the Laws of 1874, I hereby direct you to discontinue, from and after the receipt of this order, the acceptance of deposits of money during the examination now in progress. In witness whereof I set my hand this 11th day of December, A. D. 1877.

HENRY L. LAMB, Acting Superintendent.

To D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Company.

No deposits were received, accordingly, after the 11th. All those received after the 5th are held by the Receiver as special deposits. Mr. Best's report will not be ready before Thursday. A balance-sheet will be given up to the close of business on the 4th, when the examination began, and another up to the 14th, when the Receiver took possession, so as to show what Mr. Best calls "the transpositions" that took place in the interval. Mr. Best says that the deeper he went into the affairs of the company, the worse they became. On the 5th—the day after he began his examination—he knew there was a deficiency of $200,000. On the 10th he knew it amounted to $500,000. He has now the whole matter in hand, except to straighten out some of the entanglements, and the deficiency is fully up to his estimate of $700,000, notwithstanding the statements of hopeful Trustees. Mr. Best refused to anticipate his report, which he said will contain a complete exposure of every rascality, no matter whom it may hurt, but he acknowledged the fact reported exclusively in yesterday's TIMES that a portion of the company's collateral consists of forged Buffalo and Erie bonds. The original loan was $30,000, but property was attached which reduced the amount $18,000, leaving a net loss of $12,000. He also said that the shares are not $10,000 of collateral for within the limit of 20 per cent. margin required by the law, and a very large amount of collateral is far below the loans against it in value. In regard to the alleged interference of the Attorney-General, a high legal official said yesterday that that functionary has no power to interfere except on application of the Bank Department, and no such application is likely to be made. Touching the criticisms made on Mr. Best's appointment, that gentleman said that he is not connected with the Bank Department in any way, and is not likely to be. He has been merely called in as a special expert in several cases, and his official position began and ended in each instance with the cases in question. In the present case he had asked for his release before accepting the appointment of Receiver. Mr. Best has received a large number of letters from stockholders and depositors. The following are extracts from two. The first is from one of the largest stockholders and depositors, who is also a Trustee. The second is from one of the Trustees, who petitioned for a Receivership:

"I heartily approve of your appointment, and, if I can serve you in any way as bondsman or otherwise, it will give me pleasure to do so."

"I was very glad to hear last evening that our application was granted and you appointed Receiver of the National Trust Company. I suppose that by this time you are in full possession. I am now entirely satisfied. There will be no further plundering or robbing, and our losses will not increase day by day."

A BROKEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER FOR THE CITIZENS' COMPANY OF NEWARK—THE DIRECTORS CHARGED WITH MISMANAGEMENT IN WINDING UP THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Though the fact has not hitherto been made public, Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, granted a temporary injunction about two weeks ago, restraining the Directors of the broken down Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Newark from settling up its affairs. Three stockholders, Samuel Streit, Warren N. Trusdell, and Frederick A. Carter, who obtained the injunction, charge the Directors with mismanagement and with having an eye to their own interests rather than to those of the stockholders generally. Yesterday afternoon the case came before the Chancellor in his chambers at Newark, on a rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed. The facts about the misfortunes of the company are, that in July last Insurance Commissioner Kelsey found that its capital stock of $200,000 had decreased $61,000, or about 30 per cent. He at once applied for a Receiver, but pending the motion the company arranged to reinsure its outstanding risks in the Peoples' Company, of Newark. A large part of the Citizens' assets were assigned to Coult & Howell, lawyers, as indemnity for the Peoples' Company. The present complainants charge that this transfer of policies was illegal and void, for the reason that the company cannot so make over its duties and responsibilities to other parties. Last January several stockholders, most of whom were Directors, lent to the company $60,000 to make up a deficiency in its reserve fund. Under resolutions adopted by the Directors at the time a net surplus, when earned, was to be applied to repaying out of the $60,000 with interest. The complainants allege that this condition has not and never can come about, and yet the Directors hold that the $60,000 debt (mostly to themselves) is a preferred claim and must be paid first. They further charge that the Directors have refused to call a meeting of stockholders, are selling assets at a large discount, and, owing to the advance of $60,000 which they made, "have private interests in the assets, in conflict with their duty as Directors for all the stockholders." One of the specifications is that a mortgage for $5,500, made by Mr. Jeremiah O'Rourke, the architect, of Newark, has been sold by the Directors to Mr. Joseph M. Smith, a Director, for $4,200, and by him sold to O'Rourke for its face value; another, that a mortgage made by J. B. Burnett was also sold to Smith at a discount. The defendants, in their answer, say that they have been economical, have in all important actions had the approval of the Insurance Commissioner, and have given satisfaction to two-thirds of the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the stock. The O'Rourke mortgage was sold by Smith to O'Rourke for what the former paid the company for it, $4,250, while the Burnett mortgage was given to Smith as collateral security, and has since been returned. In their answer they present affidavits of the officers of the company, Mr. O'Rourke, and others. Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, counsel for the complainants, asked for time to meet the answer with affidavits. He said the explanation about the O'Rourke mortgage was disingenuous. Mr. Joseph Coult and Mr. Pitney opposed the motion for an adjournment on the ground that by reason of the injunction the interests of the stockholders are suffering. The Chancellor postponed the case until Monday next, and in the meantime will relax the injunction so as to permit the Directors to transact ordinary business.

POLICE CAPTAINS ON TRIAL.

Capt. Michael Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols yesterday to answer a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer in falsely registering as a qualified voter in the Eighth Assembly District, giving his residence as the station-house. When the case was called, Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for the defense, objected to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the charge against Capt. Foley was for the grave offense of perjury, and the accused was entitled to a trial by jury. The question of residence would also come up before the board in the course of the trial, and he contended that the board was not a competent tribunal to determine the question. The Captain claimed a residence at the station-house, where he slept five or six nights every week, and where he spent most of his time. The Inspectors of Election, after hearing the matter explained to them, accepted the accused as a qualified voter and entered his name on the registry list. There was no intentional fraud or corrupt motive in the action of the Captain, who believed that he had a per ect right to elect his residence. After consulting with his colleague Mr. Wheeler said that he deemed the question raised too important to be decided by two members of the board, and the trial would be adjourned until the 31st inst. at 11 A. M., and in the meantime the objections raised by Mr. Mitchell would be considered by the board.

Capt. Caffrey, of the First Precinct, for having charged an officer of his command with not properly patrolling his post, when the charge should have read "off post," was arraigned before the Commissioners yesterday. The Commissioners seemed to be impressed with the frivolous nature of the charge, and the trial did not occupy 10 minutes. The complaint will probably be dismissed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials seized 500 smuggled cigars on the steamer Saratoga, from Havana, yesterday.

The members of the Produce Exchange will vote to-morrow on the question of taking a holiday on Christmas eve.

The estimates of the Police Department for 1878 were again under consideration yesterday by the Board of Apportionment.

Gen. Merritt, the newly-appointed and confirmed Surveyor of the Port, has not yet put in an appearance at the Custom-house.

Secretary of State Evarts arrived in this City yesterday. He will be joined by President Hayes and several other members of the Cabinet on the 20th inst.

The ladies' fair in aid of the Church of the Puritans, (Presbytorian,) recently held in the chapel in West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem, netted about $575.

Gen. William F. Smith, President of the Board of Police, at present in Europe, will leave for home on the Britannic, of the White Star Line, which is due here on the 5th or 6th of January.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have accepted the resignation of Mr. A. E. Orr as Chairman of the Committee on Provisions, and appointed Mr. Simon Colgate in his place.

Miss Marianna Gibbons, a young Quaker lady, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture this evening at the Friends' Meeting-house, Rutherford-place, corner of Sixteenth-street, on "William Penn and His Times."

The Anchor Line Steam-ship Company loaded and dispatched to London, Glasgow, and Bristol, from the 1st to the 15th of December, 12 steamers and two sailing ships, with full cargoes of American products and manufactures.

Mary Larkin, aged 8, of No. 202 Ninth-avenue, was run over by a wagon driven by William Hickman yesterday, the wheel passing over her head and seriously injuring her. Hickman was locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house.

The Managers of the New-York Colored Mission appeal to the benevolent for Christmas contributions, which may be sent to the Mission Building, No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, or to M. Browne, Secretary, No. 26 East Twenty-ninth-street.

Yesterday the members of the Cotton Exchange voted down the proposition to establish a system of life insurance similar to that of the Stock Exchange, by a vote of 82 to 78. It would have required a two-thirds majority to have carried it.

Police Commissioner J. B. Erhardt, who has been spending his honeymoon at Annapolis, Md., left there yesterday and was expected at the Windsor Hotel at a late hour last night. He will probably make his appearance at the Central Office to-day.

John Maher, aged 46, of No. 412 East Seventeenth-street, while driving a truck at the corner of Seventy-fourth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday, was run into by car No. 6 of the Third-Avenue Line. The wagon was upset, he was thrown out, and, striking on his head, was severely injured. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

A ballad concert in aid of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) Regiment was given in Steinway Hall last night. Miss Sydney Cowell, the actress, sang "Auld Robin Gray" and "Comin' Thro' the Rye" tenderly and with simplicity. Mr. Pope recited "The Dying Soldier" and "Barbara Freitchie," and "Bonnie Doon" and "Caller Herrin" had their places, properly, in the programme.

Several meetings of representatives of the Chicago and Alton and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Companies have recently been held in this City, with a view to coming to some arrangement for the use of the latter company's line from Mexico to Kansas City. In the event of disagreement, one of the Trunk Lines, at Broadway and Forty-fifth-street. The fair will be held for two weeks. A set of table cutlery belonging to the American College in Rome was exhibited last night. The whole display is notably interesting. Many officers of the Twelfth Regiment and many ladies were present.

An institution, which will be known as the Good Samaritan Hospital, will shortly be opened in this City for the treatment of diseases of the rectum. The Board of Managers, which was organized on the evening of the 10th inst., elected the following officers: Mr. Joseph C. Tracy, the Peruvian Consul in this City, President; William Lindsay, Vice-President; Dr. Edward J. Bermingham, Secretary; Mr. V. B. Travis, Treasurer. The Medical Board will consist of Drs. Willard Parker, William H. Van Buren, Frank H. Hamilton, Henry B. Sands, and Edward J. Bermingham.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week $44,121 61 were collected for arrears of taxes, &c.

Many depositors in the Long Island Savings Bank visited the place yesterday to receive their first installment of 40 per cent.

The Loan Exhibition of the Young People's Association of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, will open in the church building to-day.

The agents of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches in Brooklyn detected 25 liquor-dealers violating the excise law on Sunday. The names of the accused will be sent before the Grand Jury.

Frank Jackson, a colored man, charged with committing an outrageous assault on Mrs. Eliza Hulse, 60 years of age, in the town of Gravesend, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday and acquitted. He proved an alibi.

An inmate of the lunatic asylum at Flatbush, named Miller, escaped yesterday from his keeper. The description of him given to the Police was: Age, 40; height, 5 feet 3 inches; of stout build, with full black beard, wearing a blue cloth coat, brown pantaloons, and no hat.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Malloy arrested Frank Kiffer, of No. 48 Hopkins-street, in the act of breaking into the French Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis on McKibbon-street, near Leonard. A number of pawn tickets representing the proceeds of several recent burglaries were found in the prisoners possession.

Martin Hert, flour merchant, of Graham-avenue, obtained a judgment for $214 76 from Henry Ochs, a builder. Counsel for the plaintiff moved in the County Court that the officers of the Williamsburg Savings Bank be instructed to pay his client, in satisfaction of the judgment, $138 which was on deposit in the bank in the name of the defendant. It was proved that the money had been earned by Fritz Ochs, a son of the defendant, and had been placed in the bank by the father for the benefit of his son. The court decided that as the son was a minor his earnings legally belonged to his father, and ordered the bank to pay the money.

James E. Donohue, son of a well-known Montague-street tailor, was arrested at the Hamilton Ferry yesterday by Detective Frost, on a charge of swindling a number of his father's customers by means of forged orders, in which it would be made to appear that clothing was to be repaired and cleaned. The order was usually addressed to some gentleman's wife while her husband was absent, the representation being made that the customer had called at Mr. Donohue's store and ordered the work done. The prisoner signed his father's name to all the orders. Mr. Donohue, who is a respectable tradesman, has repeatedly saved his son from prosecution. The young man is, it appears, irreclaimable, and the law will now be allowed to take its course.

LONG ISLAND.

The adjourned term of the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions was commenced at Long Island City yesterday. County Judge Armstrong presides, assisted by Sessions Justices Chipp and Baxter. It is concluded that no civil business will come before the court at this term, but Judge Armstrong made an order that all causes not requiring a jury trial will be heard at the Court-house in Long Island City on the first Saturday of January, 1878. John and Emily Lenihen were tried for assault and battery of Mary Keegan, and fined $30, in default to go to jail for 20 days. It is the intention of the District Attorney on Wednesday to try a number of the parties indicted for oyster stealing by the Grand Jury of the last Oyer and Terminer. There are about a dozen cases of this character from both the north and the south sides of the island, and a great deal of interest is felt in the result, as thousands of dollars' worth of oysters are lost every year by the planters through the operations of thieves.

STATEN ISLAND.

Late on Sunday evening, as Edward McRoberts, brother of ex-County Treasurer Hugh McRoberts, was returning to his home from the Boarding Station, he was stopped on New-York-avenue, Clifton, by two highwaymen, who presented pistols to his head and demanded his money. Mr. McRoberts refused to comply, and he was immediately knocked down and his pockets rifled of $280. He recognized one of his assailants, named John Fitzgerald, alias Cocktail, who was arrested early yesterday morning, together with his companion, John Sweeny. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Tiernan, at Tompkinsville, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both Sweeny and Fitzgerald are members of the "Modoc gang," and are well known to the Police.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Murray and Daniel Earon were arrested in Springfield, Essex County, on Saturday night, charged with being implicated in the erection of an illicit still, the materials for which were found on their premises.

Albert Baurer, a butcher on Warren-street, Newark, was knocked down in front of his shop on Saturday night, after he had closed up, and robbed of $80 in money and $1,200 in checks and notes. Yesterday a man named James Bowe was arrested on suspicion.

John Smith, who was arrested Sunday evening while attempting to commit suicide from a Jersey City ferry-boat, is said to be a New-York Police officer and the brother of a New-York detective. He was arraigned before Justice Davis for drunkenness yesterday and discharged.

The run on the Dime Savings Bank of Elizabeth has closed. At noon yesterday there was not a depositor in the bank, nor was there any excitement in the city. The Directors refused to pay any more than 10 per cent., in accordance with the charter, until their stated pay-day in January.

Four burglaries were attempted in Newark on Sunday morning, but in each case the attempt was defeated. In one instance a burglar was seen coming out of a store with the money drawer in his hand, but he made his escape, although the officers fired three shots from their revolvers at him.

Charles C. King, of No. 250 Mulberry-street, Newark, was arrested on a charge of breaking into Macknet's hardware shop, No. 796 Broad-street, on Sunday. He was found on the premises, but he asserted that he had just entered by the rear door, which he had found open, to see if there were burglars there.

A lady named Garrison, who lives in Fifth-street, Jersey City, while passing through Monmouth-street, Sunday night, was knocked down by a man who sprang on her from behind a tree. Before she had a chance to recover herself he seized her pocket-book and ran. She pursued and caught the fellow, but he managed to elude her grasp again, and escaped. Her pocket-book contained $20.

THE FURNITURE ROBBERY.

ANOTHER OF PURDY'S ACCOMPLICES ARRESTED

Detectives Cumming and Thompson, who are engaged by Robert H. Strahan, attorney for McKendrick W. Jones, in the great furniture robbery case, the particulars of which have been published in THE TIMES, yesterday afternoon succeeded in arresting another of Seabrooke Purdy's accomplices named W. W. Norton, Jr., a young man who roomed with Purdy in Mrs. Covell's house, No. 7 Washington-place, for three months preceding the robbery. He was, it is alleged, cognizant of the scheme arranged between Purdy, John Lynch, and Dr. De Kraft, of No. 30 West Thirtieth-street, for the disposal of the first batch of furniture stolen; assisted Purdy to break open the sealed apartment and carry out the goods, and was engaged more or less actively for a week preceding the sale in assisting Purdy and Lynch in the transaction. About a week after Purdy's disappearance, Norton left Mrs. Covell's, and took up quarters at No. 47 West Ninth-street. Soon after the facts in the case were published in THE TIMES on Nov. 22, Norton left West Ninth-street, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. It was learned yesterday, however, that he had secured board at No. 44 West Tenth-street, and that place was watched. Yesterday afternoon Norton, feeling sure that he was unknown to the Police, sauntered into the Central Office. The first persons he met happened to be Detectives Cumming and Thompson. They were in citizens' clothes, and Norton, taking them for citizens, approached them and asked: "Is there anything new in the Purdy case?" He was recognized and taken into custody. Subsequently, he was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson market Police Court. It was there ascertained that although Norton had been Purdy's accomplice, he had never realized anything from the robbery. He was required to give $1,000 bail for his appearance at the examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-morrow. Norton belongs, it is said, to a good family, his father living in Providence, R. I. He claimed that Mr. J. C. West, of the firm of West, Bradley & Carey, hoopskirt and suspender manufacturers, a Nos. 234 West Twenty-ninth and 237 West Twenty-eighth streets, was his uncle, and had a messenger sent for Mr. West to go on his bond. Mr. West not appearing at the time of closing, Norton was remanded to the Central Office under the care of Detectives Cumming and Thompson. William C. Brandon and Eugene B. Newhall, the two diamond brokers, of No. 710 Broadway, who were arrested on Saturday and committed to the Tombs in default of $3,000 bail each, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for complicity in the robbery, are still in the Tombs, not having yet furnished the required bail.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Those intending to make holiday presents will do well to drop into E. D. Bassford's extensive house-furnishing ware-rooms, Cooper Institute, Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street. The house makes a specialty of holiday goods which are useful as well as beautiful—two qualities which ought to be important considerations in the mind of every person purchasing an article intended for a present. A nice dinner, or tea, or toilet set in China, or some pretty articles of plain or cut glass table ware, or a nice fire set, or a piece of silver-ware, or a set of cutlery, or any of the many beautiful and useful household articles here displayed, and which are to be had at prices within the reach of all purses, are certainly more appropriate for a present than some tinseled gewgaw, which, being useless, is soon cast aside and forgotten. The goods in every department of Mr. Bassford's large and commodious ware-rooms show excellent taste and judgment in the selection, and the numerous customers always to be seen here are on all occasions waited upon by only experienced salesmen. This house delivers goods promptly, according to instructions in the City and vicinity, or carefully packs and ships them out of town. Prices have recently been greatly reduced, and a new 50-page price-list, printed, is mailed to all who apply for it. It is not necessary to speak specifically of the general stock, which this useful pamphlet gives at length; but in general terms it may be said that it embraces everything in silver-ware, china-ware, glass-ware, cutlery, hardware, turn-wood, and iron-ware necessary for the complete furnishing of a house and table.

MASONIC ELECTION.

The annual election for officers of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 483, F. and A. M., was held last evening. The attendance of members was quite large. Among those present were W. Bros. Marrat, Elwood, Riley, Ayres, and Payne. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: P. F. Lanhart, W. M.; W. A. Bennett, S. W.; John Day, J. W.; H. C. Tonge, Treasurer; E. O. Payne, Secretary; E. Boice, S. D.; E. Walsh, J. D.; J. H. Cohen, S. M. C.; Joseph Carrougher, J. M. C.; W. G. Boggs, Chaplain; Albert Stringham, Samuel Ayres, and Reuben Riley, Trustees. W. Bro. Ayres presided during the election, after which he installed the newly-elected officers, assisted by W. Bro. C. P. Marrat, acting as Grand Marshal.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CAT SHOW.

The great national cat show was opened in the New American Museum, in the Bowery, yesterday. The animals are caged in spacious boxes, with wire fronts, giving the spectator full opportunity for investigation. The cat that chews tobacco was there, and the one that has crossed the ocean three times, as well as the one that saveda house from being burned. But the cat that everybody wants to see, the one that sits on the back fence at night and howls, is not there. Some of the cats are very handsome, and many of them give evidence of the regard in which they are held by their owners, by pretty collars and ribbons about their necks. The Museum was crowded all day.

A GAME AT HAND-BALL.

A large crowd gathered at Casey's Court, No. 111 Douglas-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to witness the match between ex-Alderman James Dunne and T. Dermody against Philip Casey, champion of the world, and Richard Townend. The contest was very exciting, and resulted as follows:

Casey and Townsend	21	18	21—60
Dunne and Dermody	16	21	20—57

KNOX'S Winter style of gentlemen's HATS has has evidently hit the fancy of the town, for the demand for it at both of his establishments, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, is gratifyingly active. Don't forget the fact that the handsomest HAT of the season is sold at the moderate price of $5.—*Advertisement.*

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Is Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster for Lame Back and all local aches and pains. It relieves pain at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—Joh. C. Banck, Dr. C. Wagner, Aug. Laeder, Mrs. Nanny Laeder, G. W. Soine, Louis Saiberg, Isidor Kupfer, Aug. Schmiedell, Miss Charlotte Baltman, Miss Louise Loders, Mrs. Carolina Gundell, Carl Alexander, Mrs. Emma Fuchs, Joh. Plumer, Sr., Joh. Plumer, Jr., W. Bock, Mrs. Ida Bock.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from London.—J. B. Brown, Capt. J. H. Tabbut, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bradbury, William McGovern, Miss Cope, William May, Miss E. Purvis, Mrs. L. Uglow, B. Guillo, L'Abbe Loveah, D. Butler.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Mrs. Eames, C. W. Nelder, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fowler, E. H. Bingham, Mrs. Urlong and five children, A. Struthers, H. V. Held, W. Stargis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon sets...5:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...5:27	Gov. Island...6:15	Hell Gate....7:38

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 17.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 2·10 second slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, DEC. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, William Dalzell.

Ship Kingfisher, Bray, Shanghai, China, G. Frank Dickman.

Barks Liguria, (Ital.,) Capurro, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Dodge, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Dordea M., (Ital.,) Marcosse, Plymouth; Chionesta, (Br.,) Shaw, Antwerp, Dill & Radman; Camilla, (Norw.,) Oerum, Liverpool, Bockmann, Oerum & Co.; R. A. Chapman, (Br.,) Rutherford, London, P. L. Nevius & Son; Errante, (Aust.,) Arcolich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. C. Seager.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Pool, Arroyo, P. R., via New-London, Parsons & Loud.

Schrs. Mattie L. Curtis, Bartlett, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; William H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson; Louisburg, (Br.,) Day, St. John, N. B., Scammell Bros.; B. L. Eaton, Gresson, Georgetown, Dem., Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Minneho, Brinman, Bridgeport, Conn., National Freight and Lighterage Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Masingo, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Boone, Jr.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, St. John, N. F., via Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Pharos, (new, 2,002 tons,) Manson, Kennebunk 8 ds., in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Will load for San Francisco in Simonson & Howes' Line.

Bark Sirio, (Norw.,) Regna, Bordeau 51 ds., in ballast to Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jacob Aal, (Norw.,) Baruldsen, Liverpool 45 ds., in ballast to Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Etta Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Gloucester 45 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Rosina C., (Ital.,) Cacace, Lisbon 38 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light S.W.; clear, but hazy off shore; at City Island, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thetis, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Lynchburg; ships Game Cock, for Bombay; Arvio, for London; bark Elizabeth and Catharine, for Queenstown; brig Waubun, for Barbados.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Sld. 11th inst., Giulio; 14th inst., Quattro, Conddenza, Capt. Laragna; Essex and Macaulay; 15th inst., Olive Mount and Lake Michigan, latter for Portland; Wave King, for Tybee; Napoleon III., for Doboy; 16th inst., Battaglia, for Philadelphia; Aspatogan, for New-York; Emily Lowther, for Savannah; Young Eagle; Arliera Giovanni, and Vanguard, Capt. Corlett.

Also sld. 17th inst., Athlete, for Tybee; Dante.

Arr. 16th ult., Almira Coombs, and Bothwell Castle; 10th inst., M. J. Brady; 14th inst., Leda, at Falmouth; Alexander Keith, Endymion, Endeavor, Reinedes, Anges, Fairfield, Dudley, Nor; 15th inst., Ingleside, Aura, Hilding, Romolo, Capt. Edgett; 16th inst., Gilbert Thompson, Regla, Whitewash, India, Capt. Meidell; Nettuno, Pasqualino, Capt. Manza, Pomona, Capt. Jonassen; Sansone, Sea Skimmer, latter shifted her cargo, jettisoned part of it, and lost bulwarks; Jacob M. Haskell, Orion, St

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8196. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMMITTEES AND THE CABINET.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE—PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT—ASSISTANT ADJT.-GEN. VINCENT'S TRANSFER TO THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The special committee, of which Mr. Conkling is Chairman, met to-day and discussed the method of proceeding in the investigation of Mexican border affairs. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, and no further session will probably be held until after the holidays. The line which the committee will pursue was marked out in the conversation, which shows that the purpose of the committee is to inquire into the diplomacy of Secretary Evarts. The intercourse, official or unofficial, of the Diaz Government with the United States that has been carried on by representatives of each, and the promises that have been made and the engagements entered into with respect to the recognition of Diaz, will be inquired into. The committee will seek to discover what reasons exist for the recognition of Diaz, and the causes that have postponed his recognition. They will inquire concerning the commercial treaty between the two Governments which is said to be in progress. As to the troubles along the border, the committee will not distress itself beyond asking what each Government has done or attempted toward their suppression. It is clear that if the proposed line of investigation is to be pursued, the resolution of instructions ought to be changed into one which should require the committee to investigate the conduct of the State Department in its correspondence with Mexico.

Gen. Vincent, of the Adjutant-General's Department, has been ordered to Texas for duty as Adjutant-General of that department. Gen. Vincent is an experienced and discreet officer, and has been detailed to Texas because of the complications now existing on the Mexican border, and his well-known ability, coolness, and discretion. He served with distinction throughout the rebellion, and held the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He is now second on the list of Majors in the Adjutant-General's Department, and has been on duty at the War Department since the close of the war.

In compliance with the request of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, appointed to investigate our relations with Mexico, the Secretary of War has summoned Col. Shafter and Lieuts. Bullis and Turner, of the Army, who have recently pursued Mexican marauders into Mexican territory, to appear before the subcommittee Jan. 7. Until the arrival of these officers the subcommittee will transact no business, unless an emergency should arise which will necessitate their meeting at the call of the Chairman.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Representative Schleicher is Chairman, who also have the Mexican border question under consideration, expect to procure and examine all the documentary evidence in relation to Mexican troubles in order to be prepared to report thereon to the full committee as soon as possible after the reconvening of Congress.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day some time was devoted to a discussion of the aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande.

The Secretary of War read several telegrams, the substance of which indicated that apprehensions of mob disorder are decreasing.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

FIGURES FROM THE TREASURY BOOK OF ESTIMATES—DEFICIENCIES CREATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC DESIRE TO APPEAR ECONOMICAL—THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Book of Estimates which accompanies the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which shows the estimates in detail for appropriations for the coming fiscal year, gives the following recapitulation of estimates by departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as compared with the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. These figures are produced below. The column under "1878" represents the amounts appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year, while those under "1879" represent the amounts which Congress is asked to appropriate at the present session for the fiscal year which will commence July 1, 1878.

	1879.	1878.
Congress	$5,610,372	$4,570,611
Executive proper	82,605	73,000
State Department	1,400,857	1,353,807
Treasury Department	160,995,070	159,222,393
War Department	43,365,093	*4,245,628
Navy Department	18,729,875	13,745,423
Interior Department	37,703,179	36,674,573
Post Office Department	8,694,785	3,469,045
Department of Justice	3,874,830	3,424,950
Department of Agriculture	232,130	188,640
Total	$280,688,796	$226,968,070

* No appropriations were made for military establishment and for rivers and harbors.

It will be seen from the above figures that the estimates for the next fiscal year exceed the aggregate appropriations for the current fiscal year by $53,720,726. The expense of the military establishment proper is about $43,000,000, which should be added to the appropriations made for 1878. This addition would make the estimates for the coming year exceed the appropriations for the current year about $11,000,000, but then it should be remembered that no appropriation was made this year for improving rivers and harbors, and that various appropriations were withheld by the last Congress that will have to be made up during this session in the General Deficiency bill. Already the present Congress has passed deficiency bills aggregating about $4,500,000, which legislation was made necessary by the parsimony of the last Congress.

Below will be found most of the items from the Book of Estimates relating to New-York. The following amounts are recommended for light-houses in the vicinity of New-York:

"One side of the foundation of Romer Shoal Beacon, New-York Bay, has settled from the washing away of the sand. It will be necessary to protect the base by a rip-rap, and for this purpose an appropriation of $2,500 is recommended.

"For general repairs and improvements at the general light-house and buoy depot, at Staten Island, $10,000. The wharves require extensive repairs and dredging to accommodate light-house vessels.

"For protecting Thirty-mile Point Light Station, Lake Ontario, $5,000.

The following are some of the amounts recommended for fortifications and other works of defense:

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.	$40,000
Fort on Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay	40,000
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.	40,000
Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y.	50,000
Fort at Willett's Point, East River, N. Y.	80,000
New-York Harbor:	
Fort Columbus, completing sea wall	5,000
Fort Wadsworth, necessary repairs	9,000
Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, continuing work on fort, and on North and South Cliff batteries	75,000
Battery Hudson, continuing operations	24,000
South Mortar Battery, continuing operations	9,000

* No special appropriation has ever been made for South Mortar Battery, the operations toward its construction thus far having been conducted out of the appropriation of $100,000 "for sea-coast mortar batteries," by act June 10, 1872."

The total amount of appropriations for fortifications and works of defense by the Chief of Engineers is $2,472,000. Before submitting the estimates, however, the Secretary of War deducted from the above aggregate $1,622,000, in order to make the aggregate for the next fiscal year correspond with the aggregate appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The following are some of the items recommended for the improvement of rivers and harbors:

Providence River, Rhode Island	$5,000
Little Narragansett Bay	23,000
Connecticut River, below Hartford	45,000
Stonington Harbor, Connecticut	50,000
Thames River, Connecticut	6,000
Milford Harbor, Connecticut	25,000
Housatonic River, Connecticut	5,000
Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut	20,000
Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut	15,000
Port Jefferson, Long Island Sound	20,000
Hudson River, continuing improvements	126,000
East River and Hell Gate	600,000
Improving Harlem River	50,000
Improving East Chester Creek	35,000
Harbor at Port Chester, New-York	60,000
Harbor at Rondout, New-York	70,000
Passaic River, New-Jersey	24,000

The following items are recommended for points in and around New-York State:

Erie	$41,000
Dunkirk	31,000
Buffalo	200,000
Wilson	80,000
Olcott	10,000
Oak Orchard	4,000
Charlotte	1,000
Pultneyville	18,000
Great Sodus Bay	10,000
Little Sodus Bay	12,000
Oswego	300,000

The aggregate of appropriations recommended by the Chief of Engineers for improving rivers and harbors is $13,302,600. This aggregate was reduced by the Secretary before submitting the estimates to $5,015,000, which amount corresponds with the appropriation made for the last fiscal year.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL M'CORMICK BUSILY PREPARING THE OPENING WORK—APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS—JUDGE WILSON, OF IOWA, PROBABLY ONE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS—THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS OF EXHIBITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gov. McCormick, the Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, is busily engaged in systematizing the preliminary work of his office. At least 1,000 applications have been received from persons who desire to be appointed Commissioners. A number of applications have been received by cable from Americans residing in Europe, or temporarily living there, for appointments as honorary Commissioners. This class can only be appointed upon then omination of Governors of States and Territories, and the number is confined to two for each. The law provides that 20 Assistant Commissioners, who are to be appointed by the President and paid a salary of $1,200 each, must be taken from certain classes, namely, scientific and professional men, skilled artisans, manufacturers, and expert agriculturists. Four from each of these classes are to be appointed. Thus far no selections have been made, but it is understood that James F. Wilson, of Iowa, who was a member of the last Congress, has been determined upon as one of the expert farmers. Mr. Wilson is one of the largest farmers in Iowa, and a thorough agriculturist, as well as an able lawyer and an eminently practical man. Gov. McCormick will leave here on Thursday for New-York, and will open an office on Monday in the New-York Post Office building. The steamer Supply now at New-York has been detailed to take out the first cargo of goods for the exhibition. Commander Kirkland, who commanded the Supply when she took out the merchandise exhibited at Vienna, has been assigned to the steamer. It is expected that the second steamer will sail from Philadelphia.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $202,035 60, and from Customs, $388,374 84.

A number of colored men here have formed an organization under the name of the Negro-American Society. Its purpose is to consider and devise a remedy, if possible, to prevent the excessive mortality among colored people in this section of the country.

Senator Blaine has concluded to spend a portion of the holiday recess of Congress at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and will leave Washington for that place to-morrow or next day, in company with Senators Chaffee and Dorsey, ex-Secretary Robeson, and Representative Hale, of Maine.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,501,999; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $30,665,000; coin (including $31,070,500 in coin certificates,) $134,097,966; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

Ex-Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is named to succeed Gen. Torbert as Consul-General at Paris, and it is probable he will be appointed. Mr. Hitchcock is a man of good ability and large, practical business experience, and is said to be a good French scholar. The appointment has not been sought by Mr. Hitchcock, although his friends have been earnestly urging the appointment.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has received a report from Special Agent Hester, in Florida, that a writ of replevin has been issued from the United States Court for the possession of 900,000 feet of sawed lumber, and 4,000 pine logs, cut from public lands. Gov. George F. Drew, Lewis Buckl, James Parker, and Lafayette Dickens are the defendants. Agent Hester also reports that suits have been instituted for possession of several hundred barrels of resin and turpentine, and that warrants have been issued for the arrest of various parties, including Messrs. Parker and Dickens above referred to.

Mr. Parker, Chief of the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, and Mr. J. H. Marr, Chief Clerk to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, have, by direction of Judge Key, gone to New-York to make an examination of the clerical force of the Post Office of that City, and report if it can be reduced without interfering with the necessary business of the office. On their return, these gentlemen may stop at Philadelphia and make similar examination of the office there. These examinations will be made in all the large cities in the Union, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1877, which requires the Postmaster-General to inquire if the clerical force in all the Post Offices in such cities can properly be reduced.

As this is the season of the year when newspapers and periodicals are seeking to enlarge their lists of subscribers, large numbers of sample copies are deposited in the various Post Offices throughout the country, inclosed in which are printed blanks, &c., offering special rates to clubs, &c. All such inclosures, without payment of postage as third-class matter are contrary to law, and applicable to the inclosures, which are for printed blanks, 1 cent per ounce, and for circulars, &c., 1 cent for every two ounces. The department has regard chromos, engravings, photographs, or matter of like nature, as legitimate supplements to newspapers, and the inclosing of any such in periodical publications will subject the latter to the postage which such matter is required to pay when sent separately.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—At a large meeting of merchants at the Merchants' Exchange to-day, resolutions were adopted expressing an earnest desire that the Legislature should promptly accept the liberal offer of the State creditors, and by all necessary legislation provide for its faithful discharge of the obligations assumed by the State in adjustment, and that, being fully conscious of the evil effects that would follow repudiation, they were opposed to it, in fact, and disapproved of any action that led to it.

THE TEXAS DISTURBANCES.

SURRENDER OF THE STATE TROOPS.

THE SURROUNDED PARTY OF TEXAS MILITIA COMPELLED TO CAPITULATE—TWO OF THEM SHOT BY THE MOB—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SCENE OF THE DISORDERS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 18.—The *News'* Fort Clark special dispatch says: "The command under Col. Young and Lieut. Bullis arrived here this (Monday) evening. They report having experienced very bad weather on their return trip, their blankets and clothing being drenched since the 8th inst. No details of their operations have yet been made known. The Governor has received the following dispatch from the Sheriff of El Paso County, dated the 17th inst.:

"Your telegram received. Unable to raise in this county over 10 men. The first help is expected in 48 hours. I fear it will be too late. The rangers are getting short of ammunition, and the mob is undermining the buildings.

"CHARLES KEEBER, Sheriff."

A San Antonio special to the *News* says: "Col. Amador, of the Lerdo forces, with 200 men, has been disarming Diaz's guards at Mier, and releasing them upon their promise not to take up arms again against Lerdo's cause. Mexicans favoring Lerdo who had taken refuge in Texas are flocking to his standard. His accessions in one day reached upward of 40 men."

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 18—Evening.—A *News* special from Austin says: "A dispatch has been received by the Governor from the Sheriff of El Paso County stating that the State troops surrendered to the Mexican mob at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their ammunition was exhausted, and they were unable to hold out longer. After the surrender Howard Atkinson and —— McBride were shot to death by the Mexicans."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan transmitted the following telegram from Gen. Pope to-day for the information of the General of the Army:

Capt. Blair telegraphs from El Paso on the 16th that the mob have been up at El Paso, Mexico, to get a small gun there, but Judge Padillo refused to let them have it. Majorian has just come from the other side. All his old friends turned the cold shoulder on him to-day, and one of them told him he had better come into town, which he will do to-morrow. Men belonging to the mob came up to Ysleta yesterday, and took all the ammunition they could find. If a good show is to be struck, the sooner the Hatch reports that Capt. Blair has been telegraphed the movement of troops now taking place, and he has been directed to take charge of two field pieces and ammunition at El Paso, Texas, and put them in the Custom-house, under guard of his detachment. Col. Hatch thinks the troops will arrive in time to prevent any serious trouble.

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Gen. Pope also telegraphed, under date of yesterday, to the Lieutenant-General, that 10 companies of the Ninth Cavalry and one company of infantry are en route to El Paso. Advance companies are expected to arrive there to-day (the 17th) or to-morrow. The whole force probably numbers a little over 300 men—enough for all purposes.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, who has been kept fully advised of movements at El Paso and at other points on the border, had not up to 10 o'clock to-night received any advices whatever with regard to the reported surrender of Texas troops to Mexicans, and the subsequent shooting of some of the State troops.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—Gen. Escobedo, of recent Mexican border fame, arrived here yesterday from Brownsville. He says his visit to Louisiana is simply on private business, and that after remaining here about a fortnight, he will leave for Galveston. In conversation he utterly disclaimed the charge that his recent visit to the Rio Grande was for the purpose of organizing an expedition against Diaz. He denied that Lerdo and his adherents secretly encouraged a conflict between the United States and Diaz's Government. He does not apprehend any danger of war between the two Governments, and says it would be deplored by none more than he. He says that as between belligerents, Lerdo would certainly be a Mexican. Touching the late trouble in El Paso County, Gen. Escobedo said that the difficulty was not between Americans and Mexicans, but between Americans only. The occurrence of the outbreak, he said, did not change his opinion that peace would be maintained between the two nations.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Developments of the past few days point pretty directly to Mr. Pendleton as the coming man for the United States Senate. It is ascertained that more members of the Legislature favor him for second choice than any of the other candidates. Gen. James B. Steedman, of Toledo, who is understood to lead the Frank Hurd forces in Northern Ohio, has been in town for a day or two in consultation with Mr. Pendleton and "Wash" McLean, of the *Enquirer*. In answer to a question he stated that Mr. Pendleton would receive his support just as soon as the other man's nomination was found to be hopeless. He said, further, that he had been assured by Mr. McLean that the reports to the effect that the *Enquirer* would soon come out in opposition to Mr. Pendleton were false. Mr. McLean, however, preferred Mr. Pendleton to Ewing. A large amount of private caucusing is going on among the Democracy in different sections of the State, but the general drift is in the direction of Mr. Pendleton.

PRESIDENT HAYES' PROGRAMME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President will leave here for New-York on Thursday evening to attend the Union League dinner. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and other members of his family, and by Secretary Thompson, Attorney-General Devens, and Post-master-General Key. Secretary Evarts, who is now in New-York, will remain there until after the dinner, and return with the President's party. Mr. Roosevelt was here yesterday to invite the President to remain at his house while in New-York, but arrangements having been made for the entertainment of the party at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Mr. Roosevelt's invitation had to be declined.

RECOGNITION OF THE ALMIGHTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A convention of the National Reform Association to get the express recognition of God in the Constitution met here to-day. Rev. Dr. MacIlvaine, of Newark, N. J., made an address on the object of the association. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the Bible as the source of American Government; that to deny God in the Government is to rebel against Him and His principles; that the American Government is the will of God revealed; that the Bible sanctions all municipal law; that the Bible reveals Christ as the original authoritative teacher of democratic principles; that where the Sabbath is most observed the right of the masses is best protected, and any attempt on the part of the State to exclude the Bible from the common schools implies an abandonment of the original principles of our Government, and that our popular rights would be but delusions and failures; that it is the duty of all good citizens to expressly acknowledge the authority of God and Christ in the Government, since our forefathers evidently implied such a recognition.

A DEFAULTING BANK PRESIDENT.

THE LATE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO—HOW ITS PRESIDENT UNLOADED HIS STOCK—REPORT OF THE RECEIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 18.—W. F. Endicott, President of the late Central National Bank of this city, is found to be a defaulter, and has followed D. D. Spencer, who was also a bank President, to parts unknown. It seems that like Spencer, he unloaded by selling to the bank his own capital stock for cash, leaving his worthless individual notes for the same. It is an extremely crooked state of affairs, and the depositors and stockholders, who had supposed that they would lose nothing, now wake up to the fact that they will be fortunate if they get anything at all. It was found upon examination of the bank's books that the bank held 528 shares of its own stock, purchased by the note of Endicott and his brother for $53,000. When the bank opened Endicott had 80,00 shares, when it closed he held but 50. On the 7th of December the Controller appointed two attorneys to assist in bringing Endicott back to justice, but notwithstanding the efforts they are supposed to have made, the whereabouts of the absconded President have not been discovered, and the hunt has been virtually given up. Of the bank's assets, the Receiver reports $90,000 worth 100 cents, $150,000 to $160,000 spurious, and the remainder, about $136,000, doubtful. Many of the stockholders are Eastern men, whose financial standing cannot be ascertained here. Among those whom the Receiver considers good for whatever they may be called upon are George M. Pullman, 50 shares; Benjamin Sherman, of New-York, 20 shares; National Bank of the Commonwealth, of Boston, 100 shares; H. Y. Bogardus, 50 shares; I. N. Ash, 10 shares; Homer McKinley, 20 shares.

SINGULAR BRAVERY IN MISSOURI.

A LARGE CROWD ATTEMPT TO LYNCH TWO MEN AND TWO WOMEN—THE MOB RESISTED BY A DETERMINED FEMALE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—A meagre account of a disastrous fire and robbery at Salisbury, Charlton County, Mo., reached here a day or two ago, but not much was thought of it. Later advices show that it was a much more serious affair than at first supposed. It appears that a gang of negroes robbed the store of H. C. Gains last Tuesday night, and then fired the building to hide the evidence of their crime. Six buildings were burned, and a large amount of property destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. After the fire was subdued, four negroes—two men and two women—were arrested for the robbery. An attempt was made to lynch the prisoners, but was prevented by officers of the law, and the prisoners were taken to Keytesville and lodged in jail. Next day a great crowd of Salisbury people went to Keytesville for the avowed purpose of hanging the prisoners, but the Sheriff hearing of their design removed them to a place of safety. On Thursday they were brought back to Keytesville and another attempt was made to lynch them, but failed, through the vigilance of the officers and law-abiding citizens. Other arrests were made and a large amount of the stolen property recovered. Among these last arrested was Lige Dougherty, who, after being badly choked, acknowledged that he was one of the leaders of the gang. He was placed in the second story of the building, under a strong guard; but that night the mob assembled, broke down all barriers, and were just on the point of seizing their victim when he jumped from the window and escaped. The crowd followed him, and as they ran past Dougherty's cabin his wife fired at them with a shotgun, but did no harm. The woman was then ordered to surrender, but she defied the whole crowd. The City Marshal attempted to go into her house to arrest her, and was shot in the shoulder. Two other officers made a similar attempt, and were also severely wounded. The cabin was then fired, and the woman and her four children were with difficulty dragged from the burning house. Dougherty had not been captured at last accounts. Intense excitement prevailed, and further trouble was apprehended.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The failure of Tolle, Holton & Co., dry-goods jobbers, has caused great astonishment in business circles here. The firm has always stood high, and is understood to have had unshaken credit in the East. Their liabilities are $425,000. The nominal assets exceed that amount. The causes of the failure date back to 1871, when Pearce Ead, of the firm, was bought out by Tolle & Holton at a higher figure than the subsequent business warranted. This, added to heavy peculations of a confidential manager and shrinkage of values, proved a heavier load than the house could carry. Rumors are afloat to-night affecting the standing of other other houses, but none of them can be traced to reliable sources.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Dec. 18.—A late edition of the Shenandoah *Herald* appeared on the streets this evening announcing that the combination had been formed. The miners congregated in groups at the different street corners and commenced discussing the new arrangement from all possible standpoints. Some felt rejoiced, and others again thought that instead of bettering affairs it would prove the opposite. All agreed on one point, however, namely, that there would be a number of empty stomachs in this region about the time the periodical suspensions of three weeks at a time, which are expected to occur during the months of January, February, and March.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Dec. 18.—Great excitement was created last evening owing to the arrest of Charles Chapman at the Queen's Hotel, by Detective Bailie, of Georgia. Chapman registered at the Queen's Dec. 30, informing the proprietor that he was a detective seeking the Kuklux Klan, who committed depredations during the war. Detective Bailie says Chapman's last operation was a forgery for $15,000 in Georgia. He will be examined to-day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—At Sisterville, West Va., on Sunday, in an affray between Nathan Wright and "Jack" Spaulding, the former was fatally injured. Spaulding was shot in the head by an officer who arrested him, receiving a probably fatal wound.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—A man named Charles E. Williams was to-day arrested here, charged with having committed forceries in Chicago. He was remanded to jail to await extradition.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The jury in the Creighton murder case, after a deliberation of 26 hours, rendered a verdict of manslaughter at noon to-day. This is considered a compromise verdict. The first vote stood 4 for murder in the first, and 8 for the second degree, which was finally changed to 10 for acquittal and 2 for conviction, the latter two holding out to the end. The particulars of the murder are substantially as follows: On the 2d day of last January Henry Creighton was found dead in his house by neighbors aroused by his wife, who confessed to having killed him in self-defense, there being no witness but Eddie Garland, her 12-year-old son by a former husband. According to testimony the wife is believed to have married, instead of the man with whom she lived in continuous warfare, his property. The defendant says that on the morning of her husband's death he had chased her about the house, shooting at her, and finally with a broadaxe drove her to defend herself, when she killed him by throwing an iron mortar and a nail-puller at him. Her counsel has made a motion for a new trial, which is held under advisement by Judge Wright.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Boise City says Col. E. McB. Timony, late Register of the Land Office at Boise City, by appointment ad interim, was arrested to-day by order of the United States District Attorney on a charge of extortion in taking illegal fees, under color of office fees, from citizens filing applications for homesteads and pre-emption claims. He will have an examination on Thursday.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Dec. 18.—S. E. Hungate surrendered himself to the Sheriff of this county, this evening, stating that he had killed a man named Parr who attempted to jump his (Hungate's) ranche on the Redwater, about 30 miles from this city.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENT POWERS—THE OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES—THE PORTE'S EXPLANATION OF ITS CIRCULAR—MEDIATION NOT ASKED AS A VANQUISHED POWER—ENGLAND OPPOSED TO A SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs that journal as follows: "It was the gossip of all the political clubs to-day (Monday) that the Cabinet is divided about the measures to be taken to prevent a one-sided alteration of the Treaty of Paris, and that Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, are opposed to the pet scheme of Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, to summon Parliament much earlier than usual. It is exceedingly probable that Parliament will meet on the 17th of January, to which time it was prorogued last week, but the means by which Lord Beaconsfield hopes to maintain British interests under the Treaty of Paris will require further deliberation. Parliament usually meets in February."

The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says: "England is in great disfavor here, on account of Servia's treachery, which English influence in favor of Servia rendered possible. There is a strong impression here that England will oppose the opening of the Dardanelles, which Turkey, and probably all the other powers, are prepared to concede. If the Turks refuse the concession, it will be because of the conviction that England will help them in their extremity."

A Northamptonshire member of Parliament telegraphs to the *Western Morning News*, a daily journal printed at Plymouth, that the Government is inviting contracts in Northampton for the prompt supply of 300,000 pairs of boots and shoes. This is the largest order known since the Crimean war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—Erroneous interpretations having been given to the circular of the Porte inviting mediation, it is officially explained that Turkey does not approach the powers as a vanquished State, since she still has two lines of defense which the Government believes she would be able to hold. The Porte, by its circular, desires to intimate its willingness to consider the proposals made by the Constantinople Conference. As the war began owing to Turkey's refusal to adhere to those proposals, the Porte thinks it might be terminated now on that basis.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The morning papers officially announce that Parliament will meet Jan. 17. The *Standard* states that the Cabinet have decided to ask Parliament to vote a grant of money for such an increase of the British Army as the present state of Europe demands.

The *Post*, in its leading editorial, also foreshadows a grant for military preparations, and, after reviewing the rumors which have been current of late concerning a separate arrangement between Russia and Turkey, says: "To make England's words heard, to make mediation respected or intervention effective, it is necessary to appeal to the representatives of the nation for the requisite support. We cannot entertain the slightest doubt that Parliament will not only readily accord whatever moneys are necessary to put the national strength in condition for active efficiency, but will heartily indorse a policy in accordance with the true interests, permanent peace, and the noblest traditions of the country. It is certain the Cabinet is united in in its resolve, and with the opening of the new year we shall witness the inception of a clear and national policy."

The *Standard*, in its leader, explains that the victory of the Russians is not the cause of the summoning of Parliament, but the license which is given to Russia by Germany and Austria to use the victory in her own way; this is what constitutes the danger to British interests. England can never consent to the quarrel being arranged on these terms. She may even have cause to demur to a peace made directly between the belligerents. She claims a voice in the settlement, and it is that she may be prepared to insist upon that voice that the Government is adopting those measures which Parliament will be invited to sanction.

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch states that Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian representatives abroad to observe the greatest possible reserve relative to the conditions of peace which Russia might be disposed to advance.

The *Times* deprecates too much importance being attached to the early summoning of Parliament, and points to numerous instances in which the Cabinet's actions have been misinterpreted even by their own supporters, as, for instance, the sending of the fleet to Besika Bay. If any previous Cabinet had summoned Parliament thus early, the natural inference would have been that they were about to demand a grant of money to support some step taken by the Queen on the advice of her ministers. The *Times* thinks such a conclusion in this case would be far in advance of the truth. Parliament will not meet to enforce a resolution that has been formed by the Ministers, but more probably to spare the Ministers the trouble of forming a resolution. By the time Parliament meets the Government will perhaps be able to show that our interests in some way are attacked, but for the present the country, however irritated at Russian ambition and Servian treason, cannot believe itself in any danger.

The *Daily News* says it cannot help fearing that Lord Beaconsfield has summoned Parliament rather to obtain indemnity for something actually done than to consult it as to a future policy.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent reports that orders have been given in Russia for the immediate mobilization of 60,000 fresh troops. New battalions are continually crossing the Danube.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says Gen. Horvatovich is advancing eastward from Adlie, and it is rumored he has already effected a junction with the Russians and Roumanians.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says intelligence from all sides leaves no doubt that the Russians from Plevna have commenced a forward movement in every direction. There are several indications that they are about to attack the Schipka Pass. There is great dissatisfaction in Constantinople with Suleiman Pasha, and his recall is probable.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT AT NAPLES—PRUSSIAN POLITICS—THE CABINET AND PRINCE BISMARCK—A GAIN BY THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY.

NAPLES, Dec. 18.—The United States steamer Vandalia has arrived here with Gen. Grant and party on board. The distinguished visitors will remain here some days.

The Prefect of Naples and Gens. Sacchi and Pallavicini and their staffs to-day met on board the Vandalia to pay their respects to ex-President Grant. Salutes were exchanged between the vessel and the fortifications. Gen. Grant is now visiting Mount Vesuvius. He will return to Naples at midnight. The Prefect accompanies him to Pompeii to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—With reference to the internal questions which are now dividing Prince Bismarck from Emperor William and some of the Ministers, the *Standard's* Berlin dispatch has the following: "Prince Bismarck seems to have overcome the obstacles which have hitherto hindered the realization of his plan for remodeling the Cabinet. A rumor is gaining credit that Herr Camphausen, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, and Dr. Achenbach, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, will resign; that the latter will be replaced by Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture; that Herr Benningsen, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, will become Home Minister, and that the other portfolios will be distributed when Prince Bismarck returns to Berlin. Such a solution of the crisis would be a success for the National Liberal Party, who, up to the middle of last week, despaired of so hopeful an issue. Apparently the Conservatives declined at the last moment to enter the Cabinet previous to the removal of Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and unless they had guarantees that all ecclesiastical laws made since the beginning of the ecclesiastical war should be partly abolished and partly remodeled. Prince Bismarck is now working to remove some courtiers of high rank, whom he charges with conspiracy against him. According to the latest intelligence, he has up to this time not been successful, but there are indications that those courtiers must this time yield to the Chancellor."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The London Carpenters' and Joiners' Association have made demands on the masters similar to those now being urged by the masons. The masters will consider the application next month.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman's* London correspondent understands the Chinese Government intends to appeal to Great Britain and the United States for pecuniary aid to meet the famine in the northern provinces.

POLITICS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE FOUR DIRECT TAXES AND ONE-SIXTH OF THE BUDGET VOTED—THE PRESS LAW.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day M. Pouyer-Quertier read the report of the Finance Committee upon the bills authorizing collection of the four direct taxes and two-twelfths of the budget. The report recommended the adoption of the bills. The Senate then unanimously voted the four direct taxes and two twelfths of the budget. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dufaure presented a bill for the abrogation of the law on press offenses. The session of both houses then closed. The Chamber of Deputies will meet on the 8th of January.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Decrees relative to the Prefects will be gazetted to-morrow. It is said that by these decrees 81 Prefects will be either superseded or transferred. Five only, who have given notification of their adhesion to the present Government, will be retained at their posts.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAWYER.

MR. JAMES H. SOUTHWORTH MISSING—THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

It was reported to Inspector McDermott, who was on duty at the Central Office last night, that Mr. James H. Southworth, a well-known lawyer having an office at No. 25 Chambers-street, and residing at No. 22 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, had been missing since Monday, and that his relatives were in great distress at his unaccountable absence. The information came to the Inspector in the shape of a telegram from Capt. Davis, of the Harlem Police, to whom Mr. Henry O. Southworth, the father of the missing lawyer, had reported the mysterious disappearance of his son. The Police returns and the record of accidents at the Central Office were thoroughly searched, but no trace of the missing lawyer could be obtained. At the residence of Mr. H. O. Southward it was learned late last night that he and his son occupied the same office in Chambers-street, and were connected together in business. The younger Southworth is a man of very steady habits, and would not leave the City without informing his father of his intention. He disappeared on Monday afternoon and after his relatives failed to find him or account for his absence, they were compelled to call in the services of the Police.

At 4:30 P. M. on Monday Mr. Southworth left the office and told his father that he was going home, and, in accordance with his usual custom, would take the boat for Harlem. When the elder Southworth went home later in the evening he found, to his surprise, that his son had not preceded him, but did not feel alarmed as he presumed that he had gone to dinner with a friend. As the son did not return home that night his father grew uneasy, and a search was instituted but without result. Mr. Southworth, Sr., went to his office yesterday morning expecting to find his son there, but was disappointed, as the young man did not put in an appearance, nor did his father receive any explanation of his absence. He was to have met his father at the court of Common Pleas to argue a case, but he did not appear, and his father, for the first time, began to have serious apprehensions for his safety. The search was renewed, but without avail. The missing lawyer is married, but owing to unhappy domestic relations has not lived with his wife for some time. She resides in Orange, N. J., while he lived with his father, in Harlem, awaiting the result of a suit for divorce. It was supposed at first that he had gone to Orange, but a telegram to that place remained unanswered. Despite all the efforts of his relatives and friends, not the slightest trace of the missing lawyer has been obtained since he left his office on Monday afternoon. He is a man of fine physique, and apparently in perfect health. His business was in an excellent condition, and he was not in any way embarrassed so far as his father was able to ascertain. He had never shown any symptoms of aberration of the mind. The following alarm was sent to the Police stations in this City last night:

"Look for James H. Southworth, aged 30, 6 feet in height, brown curly hair, blue eyes; wore black beaver overcoat and new soft felt hat."

LABOR STRIKERS' RIOT IN CANADA.

THE LACHINE CANAL STRIKERS FORCIBLY DRIVING MEN FROM WORK—ATTACK ON A CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE — ONE MAN KILLED AND OTHERS WOUNDED.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 18.—The strike on the Lachine Canal continues, but the men had not, up to noon, resorted to physical force further than compeling a man who was working at a sluice to stop. The contractors held a meeting this morning and resolved upon paying 90 cents per day. This afternoon, however, about 300 canal strikers marched abreast to Cote St. Paul and attacked the office of Davis & Son, contractors, with stones and revolvers. Shots were returned from the office, killing one and w

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

ASKING FOR A MANDAMUS.

THE PROBEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF JAMES S. KELLY AND EDWARD THOMPSON—EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER'S ARGUMENT TO COMPEL THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS TO GRANT A LICENSE TO HIS CLIENTS.

The proceedings brought by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer to obtain a mandamus for the purpose of compelling the Excise Commissioners to grant licenses to James S. Kelly and Edward Thompson were argued at length before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Kelly is the proprietor of a hotel in West Houston-street, and Thompson keeps a restaurant on Broadway. In regard to the first-named, Mr. Dittenhoefer said that he keeps a bona fide hotel, containing 22 rooms, with good and sufficient bedding, &c. The only objection made to him is that the food he furnishes his lodgers is not cooked on the premises. In regard to this, Mr. Dittenhoefer argued that the hotel was conducted on the European plan, and that such establishments had been held to come within the definition of inns. He also insisted that the words "inn, tavern, and hotel" are not synonymous, and read the definitions given by lexicographers in regard to these words. The writ of mandamus, he contended, is the proper remedy in such a case. He called attention to the fact that the clause in the law which is now giving trouble had only been retained by a legislative blunder, and that its repeal had been intended as reasons why it should not be strictly construed. Another point raised by the counsel in support of both cases was that by law licenses to sell liquors are to be given to persons who "propose" to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, and not such as keep a place of that description. In each case an applicant, after obtaining his license, does not keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, he can be proceeded against criminally for a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined and imprisoned. Menzo Diefendorf, who represented the Excise Commissioners, urged that the board had no power to grant licenses to Kelly and Thompson, and that if they have such power it is discretionary, and they cannot be compelled by mandamus to exercise it. He denied the statements made to the effect that Kelly furnishes the accommodations required by law, and also insisted that the words "inn, tavern, and hotel" are synonymous. Judge Van Hoesen took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE INDICTED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

George Know, William Walsh, and William Dugan, all indicted for selling liquor without licenses, were arraigned before Recorder Hackett yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The accused pleaded guilty, and at the request of District Attorney Russell were remanded for sentence until Friday next, to give their counsel an opportunity to submit affidavits in mitigation of punishment. Among the witnesses present in readiness to testify in the case of Dugan, was Jerry McAuley, whose mission in Water-street adjoins Dugan's establishment. The Recorder announced to Messrs. Peter Mitchell and D. A. Spellissy, counsel for Philip Holland, James O'Brien, Joseph Cosgrove, John Lee, Richard Eustace, and Joseph Malone that he had hoped to be able to decide on these cases then, but had been prevented by illness from giving the affidavits the consideration which they deserved. He was only too anxious to dispose of the cases in order to escape the annoyance of receiving calls from persons who impertinently dared to endeavor to mold his judgment on that question, but had been prevented by his indisposition from doing so. He would, however, dispose of them as soon as possible.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The examination in the cases of the liquor-dealers arrested on the strength of the complaints sworn to by Amos J. Bleicker, Mr. William H. Mundy's private detective, was resumed at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice Duffy. Margaret Nolan, who keeps a place in Water-street, was held in $100 bail. In view of the fact that Messrs. Koster & Bial, proprietors of the *Trocadero*; William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, and W. J. Norton, of the corner of Water and Roosevelt-streets, are already under bail for violation of the Excise law, Mr. Mundy withdrew the complaints against them. In the case of James Pigeon, a bar-tender in a Chatam-street saloon, who was paroled several weeks ago, the court was informed that he had left the City. The Sergeant of the Court Squad was instructed to re-arrest the fugitive.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Lewis, in behalf of the Law Committee, presented a report in relation to the arrests of liquor-dealers, and asked that the Mayor be called upon to issue tavern licenses in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the Montgomery Charter. To the report was appended a long opinion of ex-Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, written in 1867, in which he states that the Mayor possessed that power. The report recommended that the Mayor issue one license, and thus make a test case. The report was approved

Alderman Morris submitted preambles and resolutions reciting that, during the examination made by the Grand Jury in relation to the Excise Board, the fact was elicited that the Excise Commissioners had $60,000 to their credit in a bank, being moneys received for licenses for which nothing but a receipt was given; that the charter of 1873 requires that all moneys shall be paid over to the Controller and Chamberlain, to be deposited in designated banks, where it shall draw interest. The resolutions request the Mayor to have a thorough examination made of the moneys received by the Excise Board from Jan. 1, 1877, and of the receipts for such moneys, together with the dates at which payments were made. They also invite all persons holding receipts from the Excise Board to appear before the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, that the dates and amounts may be compared with those on file in the office of the Excise Board, and that the testimony on the subject be taken immediately. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REV. DR. CROSBY ON THE EXCISE LAW.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby lectured to a moderate-sized audience in Association Hall last evening on "The Excise Law in Relation to Civic Order." "What are we to do?" he said. "The true course lies between the two extremes. Many citizens call for total prohibition. The principal objection to that is that it is contrary to the conscience of the community, and such a law demoralizes the people. At the other extreme many people want free rum. They say let the whole matter be as the people desire it individually; let us have no laws on the subject, except against the adulteration of liquors. We have no reason to argue against this, for our minds are made up against any such plan. We know that the sale of liquors has been regarded as a dangerous thing. The universal sense of civilized mankind has directed all civilized nations of the earth to restrict this sale. A *via media* is what we can all agree upon. There is a road in which we can all safely travel. The liquor sellers wish us to believe that they are honorable men, and that they stand upon the same footing as dealers in dry goods or any other goods. We deny this. There is nothing honorable in their profession. It is evil, and only evil, continually. It is an iniquitous business. We have an Excise law in this City. Last Spring the Court of Appeals told us its meaning. It forbids the selling of any liquor except ale and beer, to be drank on the premises, unless in regular hotels. It is perfectly clear. I do not defend the bar-rooms of the hotels. Would to God they were banished! But the hotels are generally kept by men who have a conscience, while nearly every groggery-keeper lost his conscience years ago. Temperance, like wordd religion, must be propagated by moral suasion. But we are speaking of a public crime, not of a private vice. To-night we look upon it as a question of law, not as a question of morals. The distinction between hotels and groggeries is properly maintained in the law. There were 6,000 in New-York selling liquor without a license last year. We were told in the Spring that the executives allowed the whole license law to be a dead letter for years and years; it was the duty of the Police to arrest these dealers; it was the duty of the Excise Commissioners to give this information. If I were an Excise Commissioner I should not wait for a law to be made compelling me to give information of violations of the Excise law to the Police. There is no muddle about it. The Police are doing their duty now, and they deserve praise."

After complimenting the Mayor, the Judges, the District Attorney, and the Recorder, Mr. Crosby continued: "Yet I have to arraign them. They have been deficient in their duty. They have gone on with the belief that the next Legislature will repeal this Excise law, but they are mistaken. Our Legislature is not going to change this law. We are going to see this thing through to the end. The District Attorney and the Recorder had better believe us when we tell them that this law is going to remain." The speaker then cited several cases of liquor-dealers who pleaded guilty before Recorder Hackett to selling without licenses, and who, after being remanded to produce affidavits in mitigation of sentence, were brought into court yesterday, only to have their sentences indefinitely postponed. "Unless the Recorder and the District Attorney," continued Dr. Crosby, "make some explanation of these things they will go down with the contempt of the community to all generations."

WHAT COMMISSIONER MORTON SAYS.

Commissioner Morton, of the Excise Department, does not expect that the law of 1857 will be changed as a result of the present excitement. Speaking on the subject last night he said: "The present enforcement of that law is but making some of its good points known which were not known before. For instance, the law of 1857 confines the sale of liquor to hotels, stores, (in which case it is not to drunk on the premises,) and ale and beer houses. Its enforcement virtually abolishes the saloons, among which are included the 'bucket-shops.' Now, there are at least 4,000 saloons in this City. The law of 1857 wipes them all out of existence, for it is not to be supposed that many saloon-keepers, in order to continue in business, will, or can, transform their establishments into either hotels, stores, or ale and beer houses. Suppose that 500 should do so? Then that would include the better and more responsible people among them, the others being forced out of the business. Even the temperance people will admit that very little of the crime produced by liquor is caused by the class of houses which could exist under the law of 1857; most of them will agree that nearly all the crime caused by liquor is engendered in the saloons and bucket-shops. The law of 1857, which will extinguish these places, will, therefore, if allowed to remain, and if enforced, crush out of existence the great breeders of vice. It seems to me that the present excitement will have the effect of convincing people who believe that the sale of liquor must be tolerated in some shape, that the law of 1857, properly enforced, will accomplish nearly everything attainable in the restriction of the liquor traffic, by confining the trade to the best and most responsible men in the business. And I, for one, think that when the majority of citizens are fully aroused to the proper meaning of that law, as they will be by the time the Legislature meets, they will demand its continuance on the statute-books, without any repeal, rather than run the risk of any new legislation—which may be a great deal worse—on the subject."

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

THE REPORT OF THE INDICTMENT OF ITS OFFICIALS—UNTRUE STATEMENT BY ONE OF ITS TRUSTEES.

The report published in some of the afternoon newspapers of yesterday that Receiver Best appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, and gave testimony to procure indictments against some of the officials of the National Trust Company, was untrue. Mr. Best did give evidence before the Grand Jury yesterday, but not concerning the mismanagement of the suspended institution of which he is now in charge. His statements were in condemnation of officers of one of the other banking concerns into whose condition he has inquired during the past year. The name of the bank could not be ascertained. Action to procure the punishment of the officers of the National Trust Company who countenanced the violations of the charter of the institution has not yet begun. Mr. John P. Moore, a member of the Board of Trustees, said last evening that he knew but little more about its affairs than had been made public. He had been a member of the Board of Trustees for about 18 months, and a year ago was one of the committee that examined the affairs of the bank, and pronounced them in good condition. His fellow committeemen were the President, D. R. Mangam, J. E. Munsell, and Mr. Melchor. He had only spent one day in looking over the assets, because he could not afford more time, but his observations upon that day indicated that everything was correct. His portion of the work was to count the cash and look over the United States securities. The rest he left to his colleagues. Mr. Moore felt that he was justified in believing that everything was correct, by the fact that unsoundness was only discovered by Mr. Best after a long and exhaustive examination such as two committee of Trustees would have time to make. Besides this, Mr. Moore never had a suspicion that anything wrong was being done. The belief that some of the officers deliberately acted improperly was beginning to force itself on his mind now. He was certain, however, that notwithstanding all the improprieties, the depositors with the Trust Company would be paid principal and interest, and that something would be left over for the stockholders. This fact was becoming known among business men, and yesterday morning, Mr. Moore said, he had refused an offer of 35 for his stock. Some of the collateral held by the company is better, he said, than reported. The Wallkill Valley stock, which has been stated to be unsalable, really stands at par. An offer for it at that figure has been made, and he (Mr. Moore) is willing to take some of it at the same price.

THE COUNCIL OF REFORM.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held at its rooms in Twenty-third-street on Monday evening last. The committee having in charge the matter of the repeal of the act authorizing an extensive parade-ground on the Harlem River, reported that its efforts had at last been brought to a successful issue by the repeal of the act and the finding of the commission appointed to ascertain if any damages had been sustained by this repeal, that none had been sustained.

The Council began its efforts to defeat this scheme in 1872, soon after the location of this ground, by inducing the Park Commissioners, in co-operation with the late Mayor Havemeyer, to decline to proceed under the act. The owners of the land taken undertook to compel the Commissioners by mandamus to proceed with this work. This was litigated through all the intermediate courts up to the Court of Appeals, which decided in favor of the Commissioners on all the points at issue. In these proceedings the tax-payers of this City are largely indebted to G. P. Andrews, Esq., Assistant Corporation Counsel, for his able and earnest co-operation with the attorneys of this Council.

Mr. Martin, who had been principal counsel for the property-owners in these litigations, on his appointment as Park Commissioner renewed his efforts for his client in the majority vote of the majority of the Park Commissioners to proceed under this act. This attempt was resisted by this Council, seconded by the Counsel to the Corporation, the several Mayors of the City holding office during this time, and the present Commissioner of Public Works, who has co-ordinate relations with the Park Commissioners in this matter, during the pendency of this litigation this Council has introduced and pressed a bill in the last three Legislatures for the repeal of this parade-ground act, but were defeated by the original property-owners' opposition, until the last Legislature, when the act was repealed. The repeal bill, however, provided for the appointment of a commission to ascertain if any damages had been sustained by this repeal. This commission had reported adversely to any claim for damages. In conclusion the committee offer the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That Commissioners William H. Wickham, William C. Traphagan, and Bernard Smyth are entitled to the thanks of the tax-payers of the City of New-York for the honest, able, and intelligent discharge of their duties in the matter of the military parade-ground and the hearing and decision of the claims referred to them.

Resolved, That we recognize with satisfaction the zeal, fidelity, and ability shown by William C. Whitney, Counsel to the Corporation, in conducting, on behalf of the City, the proceedings before said Commissioners.

These resolutions were adopted, and copies directed to be furnished to the Corporation Counsel and the Appraisal Commission.

Reports were also made from the committees in relation to the Street-cleaning Bureau, the revision of the departmental estimates for 1878, and the preparation of bills for the next Legislature, and these several committees were continued.

LIBERATING A CHURCH FROM DEBT.

The effort to raise $250,000 to pay off the debt on Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr.'s church, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, which was begun by Mr. Edward Kimball, of Chicago, on Sunday morning last, was continued last evening. The attendance was very small, there being not more than 40 persons present when Dr. Tyng ascended the pulpit and gave out the first hymn, and not more than a dozen came in afterward. After a prayer by Dr. Tyng, and the singing of another hymn, Mr. Kimball was introduced, and made a brief but earnest appeal for the continuation of the work. Subscriptions were then asked for, but the utmost that could be done was to obtain one $50, one $25, and one $5 pledge. Dr. Tyng displayed a gold bracelet, set with pearls, which, he said, had been handed in by a widow, accompanied by a very touching letter, which he read. The letter stated that it was an article the lady prized very highly, as it had been given her by her dead husband, many years ago, as a Christmas present. The bracelet, he said, would be retained by the church and melted with the silver which had been contributed, and made into a communion service. He thought that some gentleman ought to give $100 toward the fund, and allow the church to retain the bracelet for the purpose indicated, and the offer was accepted. One more $50 pledge was added to the list of 200 persons who are to give that amount each, making $250 in all. The exact amount raised since last night was $159,998 91, leaving $72,000 to be supplied. Dr. Tyng said that he had enlisted for the war, and that he proposed to continue until the work was accomplished, if it took all Winter. He did not believe, however, that it would take as long as that, and he had no doubt the full amount would be raised. He wanted a body-guard of 50 men, of whom he would be the leader to volunteer to take a subscription-book and labor among the congregation and raise, by small subscriptions, $1,000 each, by procuring the names of 10 men who would give $100 each, or 100 men who would give $10 each. Fifteen men and one woman volunteered, and several of them agreed to go to others to volunteer. The meeting was then adjourned until Sunday morning next, when the volunteers are to report, and an effort is to be made to raise the remainder of the money required.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF HALF ORPHANS.

The ladies of the Society for the Relief of Half Orphans celebrated its fortieth anniversary last evening at the institution, No. 67 West Tenth-street. Mr. Charles Butler presided. The children presented a happy and contented appearance. Rev. Mr. Douglas delivered the opening address to the little ones, after which a variety of exercises were performed. Several solemn dialogues were held between fat 4-year-old babies. Mr. John N. Bradley, for the Treasurer, announced the receipts for the year to be $19,623 91, and the expenditures $18,278 91. The following officers were re-elected: Mrs. D. G. Phelps, First Directress; Mrs. William G. Bull, Second Directress; Mrs. John N. Bradley, Treasurer; Mrs. Daniel D. Lord, Secretary. The former Board of Management was re-elected with the addition of Miss Campbell. Miss G. P. Smith was elected to the Executive Committee, and Miss T. F. Talmadge was appointed one of the Trustees

DR. LAMBERT ON TRIAL.

THE CASE TO BE SUMMED UP TO-DAY

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE DEFENDANT SEEKING TO WIN FAVOR WITH THE JURY—DR. MOREAU MORRIS SWEARS HE SAW DR. LAMBERT SWEAR TO THE REPORT BEFORE THE NOTARY.

Dr. T. S. Lambert's trial for perjury was yesterday resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The court-room was again crowded when the hour appointed for taking up the case arrived. Dr. Lambert resumed his seat in the witness stand, and deposited a huge package of books and papers on the floor beside his chair. He testified, in answer to questions by Mr. James M. Smith, in regard to the issue of conditional certificates, and once more explained the proceedings in converting them into stock. He said that he was advised by his counsel, ex-United States Attorney Bliss, that the transactions in these certificates were correct. He reiterated his statement that he was not surprised that Mr. Trow had bought the furniture which he did not receive; no fault was found with him by the company for selling the items he disposed of to Trow, although no authority was given him by the company. He did not know that the items which were sold had been reported as assets until his attention was called to the fact after the first attack upon the company. He then inquired about the items, and Mr. Reed told him the lists were not duplicates, but entirely different lists. The company had furniture and fixtures in Boston, Concord, Bath, Bangor, Albany, Troy, and other cities, but the quantity was not large. A juror inquired if furniture in outside offices had ever been charged in the books of the company. The witness promptly answered that it was; that it was purchased by the central office. Judge Brady suggested that the witness had said he did not know what was in the books, and he could only suppose that the furniture was charged in them. District Attorney Phelps was very willing to admit that the witness' recollection of the books was good, and the witness then declared he knew the furniture was charged, as he had purchased some of it himself. The memoranda produced by the prosecution, containing figures which appeared in the report sent to Albany, were made the subject of examination again. Dr. Lambert testified that some of the figures might have been taken from the reports of the previous year, probably those used for comparing the old and the new reports. He explained to the jury what he meant by buying a deduction. When the department made an unfair deduction the company still claimed the amount of the deduction, and was at liberty to sell that amount. He repeated a conversation he had with Deputy Superintendent McCall in regard to the $46,000 in checks, when he told him that the checks were received for the purchase of stock certificates; he did not remember telling Mr. McCall that Mr. Reed could tell him all about the books; his memory and Mr. McCall's were different on that point; the Cruikshank policies were shown by Mr. Smith to the jury, with the explanation that Cruikshank's name was attached to each of them. Mr. Bollins quickly added that the jury would remember that the policies lacked the countersign of Dr. Lambert, yet they had been reported as in force. Mr. Smith having called upon the witness to explain an answer he had made to Mr. Rollins concerning the ratio of death losses, the witness caused a good deal of merriment by declaring that the company would have been better off if there had been a death of each person insured among the life policies, for there were not really losses enough to make an advertisement for the company. Mr. Rollins then examined the witness again, and straightway provoked him to be impudent. Having asked him how Mr. Trow could tell what articles of furniture had been sold by looking at the bill of sale, the witness complied with a request, and interpolated an answer to a question which Mr. Rollins put to Mr. Phelps. Mr. Rollins reprimanded the witness, and Judge Brady interfered, and asserted his privilege of reprimanding the witness; Mr. Rollins had examined the books, and found that only $7,000 worth had been purchased, and he asked the witness why he had not charged Mr. Trow too much for it when he sold it for $11,000, and whether it was not strange that the furniture had been reported as worth $15,000 to the Insurance Department in the same year that it was transferred to Trow; he had asked Mr. Bliss to give a check in advance of money due, and he had received a letter from Mr. Bliss, in which he said he do not like this business of giving my check in the Goss matter; it looks too much like fixing things; $1,000 appears to have been paid to me by the company, and you want me to return it in full. I am willing to do anything that has a fair and plausible reason on its face, but I do not want to do anything that appears suspicious or peculiar." Mr. Rollins having asked the question whether the company had not resisted all death losses, however plainly payable, Mr. Smith sprang to his feet to object. The Judge admitted the question, when Mr. Rollins declared that he wished to show that the company's counsel had declared that the company would be scandalized if it did not pay its losses. In this particular business to see that the name of the person on a policy compared with the application, and he was more or less familiar with all the policies; yet he could not believe that he had ever signed a policy to T. S. Lambert without seeing the application; he had no recollection of having ever signed policies in blank.

The witness testified that he had talked with Mr. Stephen Merritt, of Eighth-avenue, about the jury in this case, but denied that he had asked Mr. Merritt to approach Mr. Senior, one of the jurors, and talk with him about the case. The witness said he had told Mr. Merritt that the jury would be composed of men he knew, one of whom he knew was a temperance man, and that Mr. Senior, an undertaker, was another one of them. Mr. Rollins called for Mr. Merritt, and he appeared from the side of the jury-box, amid a decided sensation in the court-room. Mr. Merritt was identified by Dr. Lambert as the person referred to.

To Mr. Smith Dr. Lambert said he had asked Mr. Merritt if he knew the jurymen, but that he had only asked in order to find out what sort of men the jury were.

Mr. Stephen Merritt, undertaker, of No. 210 Eighth-avenue, was acquainted with the prisoner, and had talked with him. Mr. Smith objected to his testifying on this point, but Dr. Lambert insisted that the objection should be withdrawn. Mr. Merritt said Dr. Lambert had come into the store during the past two weeks, and had told him that there was a smooth-faced man on the jury that lived in the Ninth Ward, and who was a temperance man; the witness said that he could not call to mind such a man; Dr. Lambert told him that the man's name was Merkle; the witness then admitted that he knew him; Dr. Lambert then asked the witness to see Mr. Merkle and let him know that Dr. Lambert was a good temperance man; Dr. Lambert came into the store again and told the witness that Mr. Senior was one of the jurors, and he also told the witness to see Mr. Senior and let him know that Dr. Lambert was a friend of his; Mr. Merritt answered that he did not think he could do this; he did not see how he could do it.

Mr. Smith—Dr. Lambert did not tell you to go to see any of these jurors, did—

Mr. Rollins—One moment.

Mr. Smith—You shall not interrupt me.

Mr. Rollins—One moment. I have the right to understand the testimony. The witness, as I understand it, testified that Dr. Lambert wanted him to go to see these jurors.

The stenographer's notes were referred to, and Mr. Rollins' remembrance was found to be correct.

Mr. Merritt continued his testimony, volunteering, with a very broad smile on his face, that he did not know how he came to be called as a witness.

Mr. Rollins said, "I took care of that," and there was a loud laugh in the court.

The witness further testified that he had applied for insurance in the company, and that they had refused his application. The testimony of this last witness excited the persons in the court-room, and when the recess was taken it was apparent that the interest in the case had been very much intensified during a half hour. The Judge warned the jury that he would sit late in the case, and gave the court an hour's recess. At 3 o'clock the trial was resumed, the court-room being well filled. There was some delay, which Mr. Smith explained was caused by Mr. Reed's absence. He had one question he wished to ask Mr. Reed. Mr. Rollins said that if Mr. Reed should be called, he would have a great many questions to put to him.

Mr. John F. Trow was recalled, and testified that Dr. Lambert never offered to buy 10 shares of the United States Publishing Company's stock at $125, nor did he tell Dr. Lambert that he would see his son-in-law, who had some of it, and find out if he could accommodate him; Dr. Lambert had not told him he would see him again on the subject, nor did he come again to offer to buy any of the stock.

To Mr. Smith, who asked the witness if he did not answer to most of the questions put to him the other day, "I do not recollect," he answered, "I so answered when I did not recollect;" he was sometimes afflicted with rheumatism, but it did not affect his arms; never had affected them; he had never required assistance to count any bunches in the receipts for the United States Publishing Company's stock was again read, and the witness said he had signed it without reading it, having implicit confidence in Dr. Lambert; he could not recollect from what place the checks he had had returned to him from the company, although he thought some of them had come by mail; Mr. Smith was determined to get a direct answer, and in a moment the Judge, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Smith, and the witness were all talking together, Mr. Phelps coming out victorious by showing that the witness had, distinctly said he had only received part of them by mail, and had not noticed whether they came from Salem or not; he had received 31,000 shares of conditional certificates, understanding they were not transferrable, but given to him according to a scheme of Dr. Lambert to increase the stock, the plan, as he understood it, having received legal approval. The witness attempted to leave the stand two or three times, but was repeatedly recalled by Mr. Smith. Judge Brady finally commanded him not to return again. Mr. Trow's testimony closed the case for the defense.

Mr. George Bliss took the stand and was sworn. As he was about to begin his testimony, Mr. Smith stated that he would not be properly sworn if he intended to testify to anything which he knew as counsel of the defendant. He said he meant to object to anything which occurred between Dr. Lambert and the witness as advice. Mr. Rollins said he proposed to ask the witness if he had given such advice to Dr. Lambert as the defendant had sworn he had, and whether he had told Dr. Lambert to get the stock certificates back from Mr. Trow, as Dr. Lambert had testified. The Judge thought it would be better for the prosecution not to press the question. The witness was then asked concerning 10 successive policies which appeared in his name on the policy register, but counsel for the defense again objected, and Mr. Bliss left the stand.

Dr. Moreau Morris was recalled. He testified that he was present when Dr. Lambert appeared before the notary, Mr. Mellick, to swear to the report for 1876; it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when he swore to it, in the presence of Mr. Reed, Mr. Heer, and himself.

Mr. Smith cross-examined: The witness said he first spoke about the fact of the swearing to the District Attorney at the opening of the trial; he knew why he had not testified that he saw him swear.

Mr. Rollins—Shall he tell?

Mr. Smith—No, you need not mind.

The witness went on to say that the defendant was in and out of the office on the day the report was sworn to by Dr. Lambert. When the report was laid before Dr. Morris, and Mr. Smith asked him, "Can you swear that you saw Dr. Lambert sign and swear to that report?" Dr. Morris answered: "I saw him swear to it." Dr. Morris said that he had never expressed the wish to anybody that the defendant might be sent to prison; he had, however, told Mr. Bulkley that he thought the defendant would go to prison; he could not remember any of the persons to whom he had spoken about the trial; he might have spoken to half a dozen on the subject, when he had expressed other than kindly feelings toward the defendant; he saw a paper like the report before Dr. Lambert, and there were figures upon it; he did not examine the figures or read the affidavit, but he was sure he saw the figures.

Both sides announced that they rested. Mr. Rollins was assured by the Judge that no more witnesses would be allowed to take the stand, that the case was closed irrevocably. The Judge also urged counsel on both sides to be as brief as possible in summing up, as the jury had already been kept a long time in the trial. Mr. Smith said he would sum up in the morning, and he hoped to be able to say all he had to say in three hours. The District Attorney said he could finish in an hour, or that he would let the case go to the jury without any summing up at all.

The court adjourned to meet at 11:30 to-day.

A DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

A NEW-JERSEY WOMAN WITH TWO CHILDREN LEFT DESTITUTE—HER HUSBAND PROCURES A FRAUDULENT DIVORCE IN ILLINOIS AND IS MARRIED AGAIN—A DECISION WHICH MAKES HIM A PERJURER AND BIGAMIST.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 18.—Since 1874 the case of Adelia Doughty against John R. Doughty has occupied the attention of people in this part of the State, and a decision that has been reached in the Court of Appeals now places the case in such position that other litigation will of necessity follow. Outside of the importance of the decision, the case has a history of considerable interest. The plaintiff, Mrs. Adelia Doughty, is the wife of the defendant. They were married in 1866. The plaintiff was the daughter of Peter Vandewerter, a respectable citizen of Somerville. She had always borne an excellent reputation, and was unusually attractive and intelligent. John R. Doughty was the son of a rich father, Joshua Doughty, Esq. The families moved in different social circles, and both were opposed to the intimacy that existed between the young people. The two were engaged to be married, but Doughty having seduced the girl, told her that he could not marry her, as his father would disinherit him. He did, finally, marry her in August, 1866, but deserted her the following October, leaving her with two children to support, she having become the mother of twins. Doughty told his wife he was going to Illinois, but she never heard anything from him. In 1873, therefore, she began proceedings for a divorce, and in responding to the summons made in the case, the missing husband took every one by surprise, the more so when he announced that he had himself procured a divorce some years before and was remarried. Mrs. Doughty's counsel caused to be examined the county records of the county in Illinois where Doughty claimed to have been divorced, and it was found that such a judgment had been entered by the court of the county. Doughty had made affidavit that he was coerced by imprisonment into marrying in New-Jersey; that he did not consent to the ceremony, had never cohabited with his wife, and that there never had been any contract between them. Mrs. Doughty's counsel at once attacked the Illinois judgment, on the ground that no notice had been given, and that it was procured by perjury and fraud. The case came up before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet at this place, where full testimony was taken. The Chancellor decided in favor of Mrs. Doughty, and the defendants took an appeal. The decision that has been rendered in the Court of Appeals unanimously sustains the Vice-Chancellor, and declares that no judgment for divorce, in cases where the parties live in different States, can be valid in this State where there has been no service of process on the ignorant party other than by publication. The case in question is held to be particularly flagrant. Mrs. Doughty was represented in all the proceedings by Hon. A. A. Clark and Courtlandt Parker. The defendant's counsel were Chancellor Williamson and Mr. Bartine. This decision leaves Doughty a perjurer and bigamist under the laws of this State.

SHEPPARD KNAPP.

The establishment of Mr. Sheppard Knapp, Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth-avenue, is of such long standing and of so good reputation that it needs no recommendation here. As a dealer in carpets and upholstery goods, Mr. Knapp has been many years before the public, and those who buy of him once buy of him always. With a large stock of carpetings, rugs, druggets, oil-cloths, and upholstery goods, such as are in season all times of the year, he is now offering some special lines of goods, for which there is a large and increasing demand. First among these are lace curtains. Being fortunately enough to secure, at a heavy discount, the entire stock of a St. Gall manufacturer, he is able to present one of the largest assortments of hand-made curtains ever offered at retail, and to sell them at about one-half the usual price. They are of all patterns and styles of real lace, and range in price from $7 50 to $50 per pair. It is but rarely that such bargains are obtainable in this market. In the way of carpeting, the rage is now entirely for Turkish and Persian rugs and mats. Of these the intending purchaser can find an enormous stock to select from, for Mr. Knapp's store is devoted strictly to one or two lines of goods, and it follows that the stock of these must of necessity be a very large and varied one. Every sort and kind of the rugs and mats referred to, from a small mat to a large carpet, and all imported directly from the foreign markets by the house, may be had here, and at very reduced prices, in all grades. These things are the specialties of the time and season, but beyond these the general stock of goods exhibited is such as to recommend this house to the patronage of all good and careful housekeepers who have not hitherto dealt with it. Those who have know these facts and do not need to be told them again.

THE SOROSIS RECEPTION.

The Sorosis celebrated the anniversary of the establishment of the Schools of Practical Art for Women by giving a reception at Delmonico's last evening under the auspices of its Art Committee. About 300 ladies and gentlemen attended, including Mayor Ely, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, Rev. Mr. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, and others. Mrs. Croly presided, and introduced as the first speaker of the evening Rev. Mr. Alger, who, contrasting the extent of women's usefulness at the present time with their limited work in remote periods, said that it was a source of joy and congratulation to know that the long-continued disabilities which affected their operations in the past had been removed, and that a career is now open to them in every department of life. Mr. Robert E. Roosevelt delivered an address of a similar tenor, and Prof. Thurston spoke at length on the subject of art education in Europe and the United States. Other addresses were delivered by Mr. Wakeman, Mrs. Jacobi, Mrs. Morse, former Chairman of the Art Committee of the Sorosis, and others. After supper the guests of the society were entertained with recitations by Messrs. Roberts and Burbank, and with vocal and instrumental music rendered by Mr. Harry Jones, Miss Bush, and Mrs. Annie Sloman.

SALE OF THE OLYPHANT COLLECTION.

Mr. Robert Somerville began last evening, at Chickering Hall, the sale of Mr. Robert M. Olyphant's collection of paintings, chiefly comprised of examples of American artists, which were on exhibition for some days past at the Academy of Design. The prices, although somewhat low at the start, were generally very good. There were several foreign artists represented, all of whom brought good prices. The highest bids were those for Leutze's "Iconoclast," $1,100; Kensett's "High Bank, Geneses River," $1,300; Durand's "Symbol," $1,450 Huntington's "Counterfeit Note," $475; Kensett's "White Mountains," $500; Boughton's "Rashful, yet Fond," $775; Kensett's "Conway Cliffs," $425; Boughton's "Repose," $725; Eastman Johnson's "Warming Her Hands," $325; J. G. Brown's "Through the Snow," $215; Morgan's "Emancipation," $217; Kensett's "Near Trenton Falls," $500; Kensett's "Niagara Falls," $360; Casilear's "Autumn Reminiscence," $425, and Thomas Cole's "The Hurricane," $850. Altogether there were 81 lots disposed of, which were sold for $17,525. The sale will be concluded this evening.

DEDICATION OF A COURT-HOUSE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—The new County Court-house here was dedicated this evening. An oration was delivered by Chief-Justice Durfee, and an address by Hon. Abraham Payne. After the formal exercises, a collation was served and addresses were made by several gentlemen. The edifice gives general satisfaction.

TRAGEDY IN THE CAT SHOW.

TRIALS OF A STEUBEN COUNTY MAN.

THE GREAT TACK CAT AND HIS STRANGE AND SUDDEN DEATH—A MIDNIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH CENTENARIANS IN THE TOP OF A BOWERY BUILDING.

The great cat show in the New American Museum is as well provided with side-shows probably as any mammoth colossal aggregation that ever hurried in the crowds through the medium of acres of colored canvas. On the first floor are the great living curiosities. There is the fat boy, weighing something over 600 pounds, and the fat girl, who ought to be his sister, but isn't. The living skeleton, who weighs 45 pounds, and could put a good-sized finger-ring around his wrist; the Circassian girl, the Lightning Calculator, the leopard boy, a young darky, with whitish spots over his body, as if he had been around when his father was whitewashing somebody's ceiling; the Australian Indians, the Madagascar family, and the bearded woman; all these occupy reserved seats in the first room, and make up as complete a nightmare for the spectator as will be produced by the most solid of all the mince pies to be eaten on Christmas day. Then on the next floor is Capt. Costentenus, the tatooed Greek, who hasn't a spot on his body as big as a six-pence that isn't covered with blue and red pictures. Nearly all of these monstrosities are out of Barnum's last show. But alongside of them are some that Barnum knows not. In the front part of one of the second story rooms is a representation, in wax, of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is true to the life, John Hancock sitting, as nearly all readers will remember having seen him sit, with one foot on the round of his chair, and the other under the table. Elbridge Gerry is in the front row, braced up in his chair like a stoical Indian dying at the stake, and Thomas Jefferson is brushing a precentennial fly from his ear. All the figures are charmingly realistic and lifelike, as wax figures nearly always are. In another room is the model of a great ship, with life-size wax men throwing chests of tea overboard. This is labeled "The Boston Tea Party." In the distance a man in a pair of white pantaloons is leaning over a capstan in an attitude that represents him as saying, "Will some gentleman please kick me?" Still further up is an electrical machine, with handles hanging invitingly out, and scattered about everywhere are stuffed animals and birds of all kinds, cranes, eagles, canaries, wolves, lions, tigers, a wax group labeled "Good News from the War," the sleeping beauty, and a general conglomeration of the odds and ends of creation. Any body who will make so much exertion may form a very correct idea of the interior of the cat show museum, by picturing in his mind Noah's ark after a fire, and Noah himself in the box-office, selling 15 cent tickets.

This collection of wonderful curiosities is all very well, and it makes a good moral backing for the cat show. But it has been the innocent cause of a great deal of suffering. It has changed a strong and hardy man from all the flush and bloom of youth and strength into a frightened, inanimate bed-ridden creature. It has changed his hair, in one night, from as bright a red as could be found in all Steuben County, to a pale and sickly gray. It has driven the flush from his eye and the color from his cheek. The name that this wrecked man gives is Tompkins, and he says that he comes from Bath. He told his sad story to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"I read in the papers," said Mr. Tompkins, giving a fresh hitch to the mustard plaster behind his ear, "that there was to be a great cat show in New-York, and that handsome prizes were to be given for the best cats. Now, I had a cat that would take the first prize. It was a Maltese, and the virtues of that point was that it ate tacks. It lived on tacks. It ate two to three papers a day—8-ounce, 10-ounce, no matter what size, it ate them all. I knew that cat would take the first prize, and I brought it down to New-York. I had never been to New-York before, but I went to a hotel and went to bed. On Monday morning before I went out I left word with the waiter to have the cat fed with tacks. He stared at first as if he thought I was crazy, but I happened to have two or three in my pocket, and when I gave them to the cat, and the waiter saw him eat them, he was satisfied. So then I came out to see the City, dined at one, when I went back to the hotel. I went up to my room to see how the cat was getting along. How do you think he was? He was dead. Yes, Sir, he lay stretched out on the floor, dead as a door-nail. There were two empty tack papers on the floor. I sent for the waiter, and asked him about the cat's dinner, and he said he had fed him the two papers of tacks in just as I had told him to do. One of the papers off the floor, and then I was all clear enough. What do you think that careless waiter'd done? Yes, Sir, he'd fed that c

General Term affirmed and judgment absolute for Plaintiff on stipulation, with cost—Knobel vs. Barnards. Order affirmed with costs—In the matter of Hermanee vs. Supervisors. Appeal dismissed with costs—Stewart vs. McCool.

Motions for reargruments submitted—Towe vs. The Mayor; Coleman vs. Crump; Collins vs. Colhane; Thand vs. Hanley; Allen vs. Meyer. motion to compel service of papers—E. Hand for motion, Peter Cook opposed. Upon agreement of counsel, cases ordered served.—General Calendar, No. 229—Coe vs. Cassidy. Argument resumed and concluded—No. 390—The People ex rel. Conliss vs. North; argued by N. C. Moak for appellant, M. Hale for respondent; No. 182—Coe vs. Habby; argued by Charles E. Southen for appellant, John E. Parsons for respondent; No. 238—Wright vs. Wright; argued by Clarkson N. Potter for appellant, S. Hand for respondent. Case still on.

Following is the day calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 19: Nos. 133, 239, 242, 243, 248, 249, 250, and 251.

COURT NOTES.

John Ritz, of Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, was fined $10 and sent to the Island for six months yesterday by Justice Murray, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Counsel for Louisa Wetzel, on trial for the murder of her lover, Valentine Listmann, closed the case for the defense yesterday without placing the prisoner on the stand. The greater portion of the day was occupied by the summing-up of the prisoner's counsel. Assistant District Attorney Herring will sum up for the prosecution to-day.

Francis Swift, the contractor, brought suit in the Supreme Court, against the City and the Police Commissioners, to recover about $1,400 and interest, as the balance due on a contract for furnishing scows for the removal of garbage. The complaint was yesterday dismissed by Judge Lawrence in regard to the City, and a verdict was directed against the Police Board for $1,613 67.

George W. McAdam, as counsel for Joseph Walker, of vinegar bitters fame, obtained from Judge Brady yesterday a writ of habeas corpus for his client. Walker was arrested for not paying his wife $20 per week, as directed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and not giving a $1,600 bond as security for such payments. His release from prison is asked for on the ground that his commitment does not state the term of his incarceration.

Assistant United States District Attorney Foster yesterday replied to ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's argument on the motion for an arrest of judgment and a new trial in the case of Owen and Graff, recently convicted in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on a charge of conspiring to smuggle silks into this port. Gen. Foster contended that the motion was addressed entirely to the court's discretion, and was not to be granted for harmless error. At the conclusion of Gen. Foster's argument Judge Dittenhoefer briefly rejoined, and the court reserved its decision.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

The "Third Monday Motion Calendar" will be called at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 660, 497, 552, 592, 593, 594, 599, 601, 278, 647, 534, 578, 239, 595, 431, 539, 548, 329, 191, 256, 502, 586, 605, 88.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1131, 798, 1222, 1363, 957½, 3854, 2030, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 1413, 2033, 2045, 705, 1355, 1727, 187, 936, 1882, 1678, 1½, 2697, 2704, 106, 1194, 1003, 1999, 1214, 1215, 393.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 965, 2036, 997, 984, 1201, 1220, 953, 1228, 619, 1772, 2034, 1206, 324, 852, 702, 931, 1705½, 1261, 1266, 733, 544, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1273.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1911, 1647, 1652, 1178, 929, 30, 701, 1711, 775, 1719, 698, 2590, 666, 2215, 855, 1134, 1169, 1079, 48, 228, 1309, 1065.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. 237, 217, 501, 600, 343, 250, 208, 659, 69, 356, 649, 492, 559, 592, 221, 222.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 143, 144, 354, 367, 340, 776, 533, 290½, 719, 678, 471, 441, 511, 593, 765, 697, 763.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 214, 419, 741, 707, 692, 97, 518, 281, 200, 248, 227, 780, 633, 701, 252, 588, 674, 503.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 7. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 803, 264, 1103, 1226, 1401, 1120, 752, 926, 729, 1440, 1309, 753, 2473, 339, 2331.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 835. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 2419, 3788, 2125, 2578, 2587, 2308, 2482, 2355, 2223, 1907, 1908, 2479, 2474, 2604, 2605, 2607 to 2617 (inclusive,) 2619, 2620, 2021, 2627.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. 2053, 1242, 2562, 2438, 1313, 2175, 2504, 1610, 541, 4194, 1080½, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 2489, 2495, 2525, 2532, 2396, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2637, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2645.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet Dec. 28.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Louisa Wetzel, homicide.	John Doolittle, larceny from the person.				
George Stellin, felonious assault and battery.	Joseph Kelly, petit larceny.				
John Ulick, rape.	William Gallagher, grand larceny.				
Thomas Bohlsner, and William Napier, rape.	George Patterson, grand larceny.				

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Monroe, felonious assault and battery.	Patrick Shamm, larceny from the person.				
Nicholas Carey, burglary.	David L. Long, forgery.				
Samuel Stevens, burglary.	Amos Sinnot, Daniel B. Chamberlain, forgery.				
George Robinson, burglary.	John Bell, felonious assault and battery.				
John Moore, burglary.	William Gallagher, assault and battery.				
Thomas Lapin, Bernard Matthews, burglary.	Patrick Lenard, felonious assault and battery.				
Nellie Muldady, grand larceny.	J. Jane Doe, petit larceny.				
Bridget Smith, grand larceny.	George Rode, larceny from the person.				
Charles Erhardt, grand larceny.					
James Madden, larceny from the person.					

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Thomas S. Lambert, perjury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Maria Berle vs. Peter Berle.—Report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Huerstel vs. Hughes et al.—Preliminary objection is well taken. The affidavit does not conform to Rule 89. Order discharged.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Porter vs. Morris.—Order granted.

In the matter of Bostwick.—Motion denied.

Withers vs. Withers, and Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.—Opinions.

By Judge Lawrence.

Brown vs. Farley.—Order granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brown vs. Griswold.—The papers submitted contain no new facts which were not before the court on the argument of the original motion, and it is impossible for me to judge whether any new facts can be presented upon a new application to discharge the order of arrest. Every application for leave to renew a motion should be accompanied with the new affidavits to present which the leave to renew is asked. This motion must be denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Simon vs. Wissall.—Order dismissing appeal vacated.

Applications Granted.—In the matter of Wooster; Lawton vs. Lowe; Same vs. Same; Pease vs. Lill; in the matter of Halsey, &c.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Willman.—Decree entered.

In the matter of Heath.—Decree ordering distribution of estate entered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Fleming vs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Company.—Case settled and exposed on file.

By Judge Freedman.

Cushman vs. Henry et al.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and judgment signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.—Order reviving and continuing action against Executors.

Hamlin vs. Aiman.—Order denying motion.

Godley vs. Coulter.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to defendant.

Berger vs. Hall.—Undertaking on appeal approved.

Amory vs. Amory (Nos 1 and 2.)—Judgment signed.

Hassett vs. Vitmar.—Order denying motion for a new trial, with $10 costs.

Henderson vs. Sexton.—Ordered on General Term calendar.

Orders Granted.—Fonner vs. Third-Avenue Railroad Company; Finck vs. Clute; Duryee vs. Lester; Meeks et al. vs. Todd; Butler vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company; Snowden vs. Studwell; Kennedy vs. Kennedy; Jony vs. Burnett; Randell vs. Dusenbury; Jardin vs. Merriam; Hatch vs. Sneed; Sweeny vs. Schuit et al.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Motions granted.—McLean vs. Grover; Kenny vs. Donohoe; Keller vs. Thomas; Watson vs. The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company; Bowen vs. Baldwin.

Cheese vs. Oppenheim.—Motion for extra allowance granted.

Clafflin vs. Wolbach.—Motion denied without costs.

Orders granted.—Kelly vs. George; Smith vs. Krianger; Rosegreen vs. Brown; Gough vs. Fetterton; Rosenstein vs. Brown; Costree vs. Smith; Rose vs. Rich; Mahon vs. Burns.

ERRORS IN TAX BILLS.

INFORMATION FOR TAX-PAYERS.

HOW ERRORS CREEP INTO TAX BILLS—THREE CLASSES OF THEM—THOSE WHICH SHOULD BE PARTICULARLY GUARDED AGAINST—REFORM NEEDED IN OUR CITY DEPARTMENTS—LIST OF ERRORS BY DOUBLE PAYMENT IN 1876.

The immense amount of business which is every year thrown upon the Receiver of Taxes, immediately after the opening of the tax books, renders it necessary to largely increase the clerical force in his office. Owing to this appointment of temporary clerks, who must of necessity be inexperienced in their new duties, it happens that a great number of errors often occur in the tax bills. Notwithstanding the clear and complete information printed on the back of each tax bill, experience proves that very frequently it is not heeded or not understood, and hundreds of errors in the payment of tax bills happen every year, causing much trouble and loss. These errors may be divided into three classes: First, short payments; second, overpayments and payments on wrong piece of property, which may lead to (third) double payments. Most of those errors are discovered in writing up the books a few months after they have been made, and it would certainly appear to be the duty of the department to protect the tax-payers against the often grave consequences of such mistakes, by promptly informing him of the error so that he may have it corrected. This is but very rarely done, and the discovery and correction of errors is, as a rule, left to accident or an occasional tax search.

The least important of the three classes of errors above mentioned are the "short payments." In the regular course of business they are collected the following year by the Bureau of Arrears, and the only loss the tax payer suffers is the amount of interest on the balance which is charged against him. It was, therefore, rather a feeble effort at reform when last year the Correction Clerk formally notified tax-payers only of these short payment errors, saying nothing about the far more important errors of the other classes. Those of "overpayment" are serious. They vary from a few cents to hundreds of dollars, and oftentimes are very difficult to discover. Such overpayments are a total loss, principal and interest, to the tax-payer, unless he discovers them in time; and even if by lucky chance he makes the discovery it may be after the lapse of years, and then much time and money must be expended in recovering the overpaid amounts. It appears to be an established rule in the Tax Office not to give notice of overpayments—for what reason does not satisfactorily appear. In 1876 several dozen of one kind of overpayments occurred, some of them amounting to from $100 to $200, in consequence of the clerk having recopied the tax for 1875 at the rate of 2.94 instead of that of 1876 at the rate of 2.80. In general, the small tax-payers, who are less acquainted with the business of the office, and principally the Germans, suffer most by these mistakes; but their discovery is sometimes so difficult that they occur pretty frequently with large business men. Several years ago a large property-holder overpaid his taxes by $1,600 without becoming aware of it, and only owed the recovery of the money to the circumstance that he had himself procured the appointment of the clerk who had made the mistake. In 1876 we find among those who have overpaid their taxes: The Hudson River Railroad, $84; the Union Stock-yard Company, $154; the President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, $56; the bankers, J. Seligman, $84, and M. Heidelbach, $100; Calvin Stevens, $98; H. S. Fearing, $106; Kerbs & Spiess, $42; Charles O'Conor, $35, and many others. The worst consequences to the tax-payer follow from the payment of taxes or assessments upon the wrong piece of property. Where this mistake occurs the taxes on the property really owned by the tax-payer go into arrears for the year, and the same thing will occur in the following year, when by presenting his old tax receipt he will get a similar wrong bill. In this way after a number of years his property will be sold and even sold again for arrears of taxes before he may become aware of it, and the accrued interest for so many years, combined with the cost and trouble of the redemption, may finally ruin him. The following example may serve as an illustration: In 1874 the ward map numbers in the Sixteenth Ward were changed. The proprietor of a corner-house in Seventh-avenue, living in New-Jersey, by carelessness of a clerk, got his bill made out on the old ward number, or on another less valuable house in the same avenue and has ever since paid his taxes on this wrong property, and would undoubtedly have continued to do so until his house was sold for arrearages, if he had not accidentally been notified of his error. Similar cases may happen pretty often.

By a late decision of the Court of Appeals, that taxes and assessments paid in error must be refunded, the tax-payer is now protected against another danger to which he was formerly exposed. If such a one in former years had paid on a wrong piece of property, on which taxes or assessments were not also paid by the real owner, he could only recover his money from the latter, and had to pay the taxes on his own property as well. The decision referred to, however, throws the loss in such cases on the City, as it is the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to see that such mistakes do not occur. In the case of overpayments that are not refunded, there is at least a profit for the City Treasury, trifling and contemptible as it may be; but in the case of wrong and double payments, lawyers, searchers, and, perhaps, some employes of the office are the only persons who profit by the grave losses of the tax-payers. As the same errors occur quite as frequently in the office of the Collector of Assessments and in the Bureau of Arrears, a thorough reform is urgently needed. The means and measures to avoid similar mistakes, to quickly discover and correct them, are so simple that it is difficult to understand why nothing has yet been done in this direction.

We wish now to call the attention of the Controller, and of the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen to the above-mentioned abuses, and to give some plain information to tax-payers, by which they may effectually protect their selves:

First—Do not pay your bill for taxes or assessments before you have made quite sure that it is made out for the right ward map number, and that the ward map number of all your former bills is the same.

Second—That the valuation corresponds with the valuation in the books of the Tax Commissioners.

Third—That the tax itself corresponds with the valuation at the rate for 1877, (for the rate for this year being less than that for 1876, the same kind of mistakes as those above mentioned may be made again by some of the newly-appointed clerks.)

Fourth—Make a bill for only serving the street number of your house, which very often does not correspond with the street number in the Receiver's book.

Fifth and last, but not least—Do not forget to convince yourself in March (or April, when the "books are posted" for all the payments made are entered) that your payment is entered correctly and that no short payment, overpayment, and no double payment is marked on your lot.

The tax-payer has the legal right to examine the book himself, and such an examination is the only safe way that he has to protect himself against the losses arising from errors in the bills. It will be advisable, in addition, for the tax-payer to inquire from time to time in the Bureau of Arrears, whether any arrears are set down there against his property.

The subjoined list of the double payments of 1876 was handed to the Correction Clerk, together with some simple propositions for reform early last Summer; but no favorable action seems to have been taken upon it.

Ward	Line.	Bl'ck	Ward Map No.	Location.	Names.	Amount.	Remarks.
	47421	Fa'm	12				
		63					
19	3808		20	First and Second avs., between 40th and 41st sts.			
	3862		7	First and Second avs., between 41st and 42d sts.			
	4660		22	First and Second avs., between 53d and 54th sts.			
	7155		48	Fiftieth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.			
	7404		53	Fifty-fourth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.			
	7786		8½	Sixtieth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.			
	10202		41	Forty-third-st., between 3d and 4th avs.			
	11640		65½	Sixty-first-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.			
	12038		30	Sixty-fifth-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.			
	14770-5		67-72	Sixty-fifth-st. and 5th-av.			
	16965		26	Forty-seventh-st., between 5th and 6th avs.			
	17045		19	Forty-eighth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.			
	17178		61	Fiftieth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.			
22	1113		14	Fifty-fourth-st., between 6th and 7th avs.			
	1864-8		18	23-27	Fifty-seventh-st., between 6th and 7th avs.		
	2676		57	49	Broadway, between 56th and 57th sts.		
	3846		96	59	Fiftieth-st., between 8th and 9th avs.		
	4093		103	59½	Fifty-seventh-st., between 8th and 9th avs.		
	5767		129	62	Tenth-av., between 40th and 41st sts.		
	5955		132	21	Forty-third-st., between 9th and 10th avs.		
	6362		137	58½	Forty-ninth-st., between 9th and 10th avs.		
	8520		170	38	Eighty-second-st., between 9th and 10th avs.		
	8755		173	53	Eighty-fifth-st., between 9th and 10th avs.		
	9229		180	62	Eleventh-av., between 45th and 46th sts.		
	9300		181	61	Eleventh-av. and 47th st.		
22	9301		181	62	Eleventh-av. and 47th-st.		
	9049		180	59	Fifty-second-st., between 10th and 11th avs.		
	10400-2		197	40-42	Sixty-third-st., between 10th and 11th avs.		
	12305-11		227	54-60	Forty-seventh-st., between 11th and 12th avs.		
23	370-4			411-15			
	421			458			
	422-3			459-60			
	1603			10			
	1047			54			
	1720			38			
	1734-5		pt.	47-48			
	3826			576			
	7443		B. of	42			
	8874			1			
	8876			3			
	9343			5			
	9738		w. pt.	20			
				71			
				91			
			C. of	138			
	2192			40			
	2189			36			
	4386			108			
	6778-81			28-31			
	6782			32			
	8770			126			
	8878			235			

THE CAPTURE OF JOHN REILLY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MURDER OF OFFICER O'BRIEN IN 1864—THE DYING DEPOSITION OF THE POLICEMAN—WHAT THE PRISONER SAYS OF THE KILLING—A DEFECTIVE INDICTMENT.

John Reilly, alias "Curley Reilly," who was arrested on Monday evening by Capt. Ward and Detective Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for the murder of Patrolman John O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in 1864, was taken before Superintendent Walling yesterday morning. He was so changed in appearance that the Superintendent, who had known him from boyhood, failed to recognize him. The murder for which Reilly is under arrest was committed on Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864. Reilly at that time was the leader of a gang of roughs who made their head-quarters in the Twentieth Precinct, then under charge of Capt. (now Superintendent) Walling. The draft riots of 1863 afforded a great opportunity for this gang, and under the leadership of Reilly, they were conspicuous during that week of rapine and bloodshed for their deeds of violence. The breaking into and robbing the hardware store of John Parr, No. 647 Eighth-avenue, was done so publicly, and with so little concern as to the consequences, that it was a very easy matter to obtain evidence against the depredators. After the City had resumed its wonted quiet a number of the ringleaders in the riots were arrested and indicted. Among those against whom indictments were found was John Reilly for burglary and riot. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and although ex-Capt. James Irving, who was then a detective in the Twentieth Precinct, knew him well, and made diligent search for him, he succeeded in remaining at large. On Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864, Reilly was in the drinking saloon of Reynolds & Ryan, at No. 507 Ninth-avenue, with a number of boon companions, and there shot Patrolman O'Brien. The bullet entered above the right eyebrow, and lodged in the head. Reilly immediately fled from the saloon, but remained in large until Monday evening last. The wounded officer was at once taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where, on the next day, Coroner Louis Naumann took his antemortem deposition in the presence of ex-Capt. Jedediah W. Hartt, at that time the commandant of the Nineteenth Precinct, and several comrades of the dying policeman. O'Brien stated in his deposition that on the afternoon of the day he was shot, while passing the liquor store at Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, he heard that Reilly was inside, and he went in for the purpose of arresting him. Reilly resisted and swore that "no policeman could take him in." He was surrounded by friends who urged him to defy the officer. Finding himself in a desperate fix, O'Brien drew his revolver and ordered the crowd to stand back and not interfere with him. Reilly thereupon shot him. The wounded officer lingered at the hospital until Aug. 25, and expired at 4:30 o'clock on that afternoon. Coroner Naumann subsequently held an inquest, and a verdict charging Reilly with the murder was rendered.

When taken before the Superintendent yesterday, Reilly did not attempt to deny his identity. He claimed to have acted in self-defense, and his story of the killing differs greatly from the story contained in O'Brien's ante-mortem deposition. Reilly says that he was intimately acquainted with O'Brien, who had known him since he had been a mere lad. O'Brien saw him frequently after he returned to the City, subsequent to the riots, and could have arrested him a dozen times, if he had desired. On the Sunday on which O'Brien was killed, he was in the liquor store mentioned above, when the officer entered. They had several drinks together, and finally O'Brien asked him for some money, threatening to arrest him if he "didn't come down." Reilly said he had no money, and the officer told him that he lied and insisted upon searching him. Reilly resented this indignity, and O'Brien then said he would "arrest him anyhow." Reilly offered resistance, and O'Brien drew his revolver, but before he could use it Reilly fired, and the policeman fell to the ground. He then fled, and since that time has been a wanderer. Reilly is very reticent in regard to proceedings since the murder, but says he is glad that he has been arrested. He appeared utterly indifferent to the consequences of his capture, and said death was preferable to the life he had been leading. He was taken to the District Attorney's office, yesterday, where, after exercising the diary pigeon-holes, Chief Clerk Clark found the indictment, charging him with murder in the first degree. This indictment was filed on Oct. 18, 1864, while A. Oakey Hall was District Attorney. Reilly was then taken to the Court of General Sessions, before Justice Gildersleeve to plead. A closer scrutiny of the indictment revealed the fact that the date on which it was found appeared on the document as "Sept. 31, 1864." This unaccountable blunder was deemed by the District Attorney to invalidate the indictment, and Reilly was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury now in session. Some of the witnesses in the case are dead but it is believed that sufficient testimony will be obtained to procure his reindictment.

NO NEED OF A RECEIVER.

Chief-Justice Davis in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision on the motion recently made on behalf of Mrs. Matilda A. Withers, widow of the late Dr. Reuben Withers, to have her son David Dunham Withers removed from his position as Trustee of her deceased husband's estate. The case has been fully reported in THE TIMES. Chief-Justice Davis in his opinion says: "From a careful examination of all the papers before me I am not able to say that the defendant has not managed the estate with prudence and diligence, and fully succeeded in producing as great an income from it as practicable. His disposition of the proceeds to the use of the plaintiff seems to have furnished no cause of complaint by any one until within the last year. Between October, 1876, and November, 1877, defendant has paid to the use of plaintiff $19,218 29, the greater part of which has been paid directly to her, and the residue applied to the payment of debts incurred by her. Circumstances now exist, arising from the advanced age of the plaintiff, from the serious illness with which she has been afflicted, and from the alleged control and influence of one of her children, which led the defendant to the conclusion that it is his duty not to make further payments directly to the plaintiff, but to apply the income to her use under his own control and direction." The Chief-Justice thinks there was enought in these circumstances to call upon Mr. Withers to exercise a sound discretion and to act wisely and carefully. The application for Mr. Withers' removal and for the appointment of a Receiver of the estate is therefore denied. The Chief-Justice, however, directs that $4,000 be paid to Mrs. Withers' counsel to be applied to her maintenance and present necessities, and that the disbursing of the sum be accounted for to the court.

THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—PRESIDENT WOOD'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

The ground taken by the Commissioners of Accounts in their report to the Board of Apportionment, as to the amount of the appropriation to which the Board of Education is entitled for the year 1878, was variously criticised yesterday by the members of the board. A committee meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at the Hall of Education, Grand and Elm streets, at which the following committee was appointed to meet the Mayor and other members of the Board of Apportionment this morning at 11 o'clock: President William Wood, Commissioners William Dowd, Chairman of the Finance Committee; W. H. Wickham, Stephen A. Walker, Lawrence Kiernan, Clerk; and Henry L. Davenport, Auditor of the board. The case will then be presented in all its bearings fortified by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

In reference to the legality of the amount asked for, President Wood, of the Board of Education, stated last evening that the editorial in THE TIMES yesterday hit the nail squarely on the head. It was a gross piece of impertinence for the Commissioners of Accounts to interfere in the matter, as the Board of Education was not a City department. In the law which the Board of Education endeavored to secure the passage of by the Legislature last Spring, it had endeavored to make the action of the board separate from the action of the Board of Apportionment. A section in that law, which passed both branches of the Legislature and was killed by the veto of the Governor, provided for an allowance of $14 per capita, which would have settled the matter. The act which was passed by the Legislature in 1873, making the appropriation necessary for carrying on the public schools, was, he said, only used to harass a body of honorable gentlemen who gave the subject of education a great deal of valuable time without hope of fee or reward. In 1876, he said, the City was called on to furnish for the schools of the State $1,503,983. Of this sum only $596,631 was received back again. Thus the City gave to the country schools $907,352. Now, said he, let us see what we are entitled to under the law. We will assume that we are entitled to the same sum from the amount furnished to the State by the City as we were last year, since we are not yet informed what that amount will be; this would give us $596,631. Added to this we have an amount raised by the Supervisors of the County, equal to the sum specified in the notice of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is $596,631 more. Then we are entitled to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the whole value of taxable property in this City for 1877. The whole value of taxable property is $1,101,092,093, and one-twentieth of 1 per cent. would give us $550,546. We are, further, entitled to $10 for each pupil who has attended school during the year 1876, of which there are 252,115. Ten dollars per capita would give us $2,521,150. The account then would stand thus:

Amount from State	$596,631
Equal amount from County	596,631
One-twentieth of 1 per cent	550,546
Ten dollars per capita	2,521,150
Total	$4,264,958

We ask for an appropriation of $3,949,800, or $315,158 less than the amount we are entitled to.

Commissioner William Dowd, Chairman of the Finances Committee of the board, said he should express his views as fully as occasion might require at the meeting to-day. He did not know by what train of reasoning the Commissioners of Accounts had arrived at their decision in the matter. The City gave $1,500,000 in round figures toward the advancement of education in this State, and only got back $560,000; besides, the board was not asking for as much as it was entitled to. The Corporation Counsel had given it as his opinion that the manner of making up the amount of the appropriation by the Board of Education was perfectly correct, and "Commissioner Hows," he said, "knew it three months ago."

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following officers of Masonic bodies have been elected and installed:

Empire Chapter, No. 170, R. A. M.—E. Loewenstein, H. P.; S. Harris, K.; C. Maxwell, S.; J. Frankford, Treasurer, and H. Bowen Secretary.

Richmond Lodge, No. 66.—R. P. Brown, W. M.; T. J. Butler, S. W.; M. J. Miller, J. W.; James Seaton, Treasurer; L. Snedeker, Secretary; C. T. Pine, Trustee.

Bunting Lodge No. 655.—Cyrus O. Hubbell, W. M.; James B. Sheridan, S. W.; Ira B. Read, J. W.; M. B. Myers, Treasurer; Charles P. Pierce, Secretary; Robert Boyrage, Trustee.

Covenant Lodge, No. 758, (Brooklyn.)—Monroe B. Washburn, W. M.; John W. Reid, S. W.; Frederick Walker, J. W.; Frank G. Miller, Treasurer; John P. Wall, Secretary; W. Leaster, W. Beasley, R. W. James M. Bowan, Brother John H. Hoff, Trustees.

Monitor Lodge, No. 528.—Marks Laski, W. M.; J. E. Henderson, S. W.; J. W. Hallenbeck, J. W.; Worshipful G. Blow, Treasurer; Worshipful T. F. Watson, Secretary; Thomas Moore, Trustee; Giles Rea, S. D.; F. C. Pleisted, J. D.; H. Rawak, S. M. C.; W. E. Scarf, J. M. C.; Worshipful T. P. Pascale, Chaplain; N. Knapp, Tyler.

THE LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The bids for the legislative printing were opened to-day. They range from $100,000 to $120,000, Weed, Parsons & Co. being the lowest in round figures, but there are details to be considered before sufficient information can be obtained to award the contract.

*Designates the person who probably has paid for the wrong property.

For the up-town wards no investigation has been made in respect to the occurrence of the same double payments in former years.

Ward	Line.	Bl'ck	Ward Map No.	Location.	Names.	Amount.
12	1324-5	132	25-26			$16 80
	1464	137	5			5 60
	2501	204	24			42 00
	4296	237	10½			2 80
	5863	313	37			33 60
	7025	378	40½			168 00
	8793-6	399	29-32			112 00
	8499	399	34			84 00
	8804	403	31			14 00
	11220	474	10			84 00
	11611	479	72			252 00
	12614	494	44½			56 00
	13620	510	65			196 00
	14971	603	57			28 00
	23625	1023	30			42 00
	30937-42	1075	27-32			168 80
	41607	1164	34			28 00
	42985-8	1183	49-52			112 00
	43406	1251	12			72 80
	44245	1277	37½			2 80
	44279	1278	36¾			5 60
	44285	1278	42			119 00
	44498	1231	17			28 00
	44798	1287	41			14 00

Ward	Line.	Bl'ck	Ward Map No.	Location.	Names.	Amount.
	47421	Fa'm	12			
		63				
19	3808		20	First and Second avs., between 40th and 41st sts.		
	3862		7	First and Second avs., between 41st and 42d sts.		
	4660		22	First and Second avs., between 53d and 54th sts.		
	7155		48	Fiftieth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.		
	7404		53	Fifty-fourth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.		
	7786		8½	Sixtieth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.		
	10202		41	Forty-third-st., between 3d and 4th avs.		
	11640		65½	Sixty-first-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.		
	12038		30	Sixty-fifth-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.		
	14770-5		67-72	Sixty-fifth-st. and 5th-av.		
	16965		26	Forty-seventh-st., between 5th and 6th avs.		
	17045		19	Forty-eighth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.		
	17178		61	Fiftieth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.		
22	1113		14	Fifty-fourth-st., between 6th and 7th avs.		
	1864-8		18	23-27	Fifty-seventh-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	
	2676		57	49	Broadway, between 56th and 57th sts.	
	3846		96	59	Fiftieth-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	
	4093		103	59½	Fifty-seventh-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	
	5767		129	62	Tenth-av., between 40th and 41st sts.	
	5955		132	21	Forty-third-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	
	6362		137	58½	Forty-ninth-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	
	8520		170	38	Eighty-second-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	
	8755		173	53	Eighty-fifth-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	
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	9300		181	61	Eleventh-av. and 47th st.	
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	9049		180	59	Fifty-second-st., between 10th and 11th avs.	
	10400-2		197	40-42	Sixty-third-st., between 10th and 11th avs.	
	12305-11		227	54-60	Forty-seventh-st., between 11th and 12th avs.	
23	370-4			411-15		
	421			458		
	422-3			459-60		
	1603			10		
	1047			54		
	1720			38		
	1734-5		pt.	47-48		
	3826			576		
	7443		B. of	42		
	8874			1		
	8876			3		
	9343			5		
	9738		w. pt.	20		
				71		
				91		
			C. of	138		
	2192			40		
	2189			36		
	4386			108		
	6778-81			28-31		
	6782			32		
	8770			126		
	8878			235		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	5	Lard, pkgs	2,194
B. E. Peas, bags	147	Leather, sides	31,728
B. W. Flour, pkls	81	Moss, bales	34
Beans, bbls	1,195	Spirits

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Fazio, the Italian Wife—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B. Studley.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Oxygen—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Reine Indigo. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Colored Baby Show, Circus, and Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer cloudy weather, and possibly rain.

The Mayor has notified Police Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, to show cause why they should not be removed from office. The grounds alleged for this action are the gross maladministration of the street-cleaning fund as shown in the filthy condition of the public thoroughfares, and the capricious execution of the laws of the State, as evidenced by the policy of long neglect, followed at intervals by raids upon law-breakers, calculated to make the law odious, instead of to secure for it public respect. The Mayor's action will meet with very general public approval, and as it is hardly likely that the Commissioners will be able to produce any valid defense to these charges, the responsibility will rest with the Governor of giving effect to the all but unanimous desire of a community whose trust the present Police Board have grossly abused. It is needless to add, that in the probable event of the Commissioners' removal, the Mayor will be held to a very strict account in the selection of their successors. He cannot afford to allow the reconstruction of the Police Board to turn upon considerations of personal favoritism or political ambition; the non-partisan composition of the board must be maintained; and unless a marked improvement in the personal character and ability of its members be effected, the change will be equally barren of public benefit, and, as far as the Mayor is concerned, of individual reputation.

The attempt of the Republican Central Committee to bolster up the Police Comissioners is not particularly well advised, and the covert threat that interference with Republican officials will not improve the prospect of obtaining satisfactory Excise legislation from a Republican Legislature is in the worst possible taste. Unless the Mayor's promises count for nothing, he recognizes as fully as the Central Committee the public necessity of maintaining a non-partisan Police Board. Had he not done so, he could easily have attained the object with which he is credited by sending in the name of a Democrat in place of Mr. Erhardt. The Mayor owes his election to a bargain made on this very subject, and even if the Republicans who were parties to that bargain are to be cheated, they will receive very little sympathy from a community that has also been cheated out of many needful measures of legislative reform, mainly through the influence which has been exerted at Albany through the allies of Tammany Hall on the Police Board. It can never be to the advantage of the Republican Party to accept the responsibility for the acts of officials so grossly incompetent and so unscrupulous in the pursuit of what they conceived to be partisan ends as Messrs. Erhardt and Wheeler. Men who could spend $2,000 a day in street-cleaning, without any visible results, are not fit to hold public office, apart altogether from their mischievous legislative jobbery and their ridiculous and spasmodic fits of respect for the laws regulating the liquor business, gambling saloons, and houses of ill-fame.

Judge Davis has made a very proper decision in regard to the removal of the Referee in the Navarro water-meter suit. It is certain that the reference should never have been ordered, and that the hearing of testimony has been spun out to an extent which it is equally difficult to explain or justify. But Judge Davis is perfectly right in assuming that it would be an extraordinary thing for one Judge, sitting at Chambers, to set aside an order of reference made by another Judge at Chambers. In this suit, the City has, from the first, possessed evidence of a kind to justify its submission to a jury, and it is for those who consented to the reference or neglected to appeal from it to find a satisfactory explanation of their course, not to attempt to have the order reversed on grounds so flimsy as the professional connection of ex-Judge Porter with the plaintiff, or the "newly-discovered" testimony of Tweed.

It is reported that the so-called State troops in El Paso County, Texas, have surrendered to the mob, their supplies having been exhausted. If this does not put end the active rioting, the expected arrival of United States troops will. As the reports from the disturbed locality are more or less colored by the prejudices of one side or the other, it is not easy to get at the real merits of the case. There is an attempt to magnify the affair into undue proportions, and certain interested parties never refer to the troubles without describing them as "armed invasion." Official dispatches to Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters at Chicago, however, explicitly say that no Mexicans have crossed the border to join in the riot. It is agreed on all hands that the original cause of dispute is the determination of the local authorities to hold the salt lakes of El Paso County for certain persons who have made claim to them under the laws of the United States. The mob to which the "State troops" have just surrendered is made up of residents of the county; and as these residents are chiefly of Mexican origin, it is quite natural to say that it is a Mexican mob which resists the authorities. The "State troops" are, probably, Texan rangers, or volunteers mustered into service for this emergency. But there is no invasion. It is not to be supposed that this squabble about salt will interest Mr. Conkling's committee, of whom nothing is now expected but an investigation of the State Department and an inquiry into its conduct of affairs with Mexico.

The canals of the State were officially closed on the 8th instant. An authorized statement of the business done by them during the year ending on that day shows a falling off in the total receipts for tolls as compared with last year. This, however, is doubtless to be attributed to the heavy reduction in the toll-rates which was made this season. The following statement gives the details for both years:

Amount of tolls, season of 1877	$467,921 74
Amount of tolls, season of 1876	583,644 42
Decrease for 1877	$115,722 68
Total clearances, season of 1877	6,938
Total clearances, season of 1876	4,853
Increase in 1877	2,085

The increase in clearances is accounted for by the decrease in tolls and a better and more uniform arrangement with railway companies, the exceptional grain crop, the heavy export demand, and to the fact that the farmers, hoping for better times, have held and accumulated grain until it was with difficulty they could dispose of it.

The Naval Court of Inquiry has found that Commander Ryan was primarily responsible for the loss of the *Huron*; that the navigating officer—Lieut. Palmer—and the deck officers on the night of her loss, shared the responsibility for sending the ship on a lee shore. That somewhat comprehensive censure involves grave reflections on the seamanship of those in command of the *Huron*, if not on the discipline observed on board the ill-fated vessel. The journalistic critics who have been attempting to throw the blame of the disaster on the constructors of the vessel will be disappointed to learn that the court pronounces her to have been "in every respect well-found, stanch, and seaworthy," and that "she was in that condition up to the time she struck." To those who regard certain parts of the evidence and the verdict of the court as pointing to a decay of seamanship in the United States Navy, it will be reassuring to find that the unanimous testimony of the survivors is that "every man was cool, ready, willing, and brave up to the last moment."

THE COURTESY OF THE SENATE.

The "unwritten law" of deliberative bodies is always very powerful, and the more nearly continuous the body and the fewer changes that take place in its membership, the closer it will cling to its customs, whether these are or are not founded in its constitution or in sense and justice. It is a part of the unwritten law of the United States Senate that every Senator belonging to the majority party shall practically control the action of the Senate as to nominations made to positions in his Sate, or where there are two Senators of the majority from one State, that these two shall dispose of the nominations. To some extent, it is also a practice of the Senate to yield to the same control nominations made from any State to positions at Washington or in the diplomatic service. We have recently had occasion to point out a number of instances of the application of this rule, and of the curious perversion of our constitutional system to which it has led. It was the weapon by which Mr. Conkling was enabled to successfully make war upon the President's nominations to the New-York Custom-house, and it was the weapon also by which Mr. Hayes was able to overcome opposition to certain changes in other States, he having enlisted in his behalf the Republican Senators supposed to be immediately concerned.

If any one were asked to find any warrant for this practice in the Constitution or laws of the United States, he could not discover, by the most laborious search, a line or a word which justified it. On the contrary, he would find in the Constitution a distinct system, succinctly but fully defined, which is entirely opposed to the system actually in force. He would find the President clothed with the power of nomination and the Senate given the power of completing the appointment by its advice and consent, or of refusing to do so. But obviously the power of the Senate rests in it as a body, and while it must, of necessity, like all other powers vested in an assembly, be exercised by a majority, it cannot legally or properly be delegated to one or two members. Yet a rule which has obtained for so long a time, and which has gained so firm a footing in the most dignified and conservative legislative body in our governmental system, must have some foundation in convenience or in the interests of those who are responsible for its workings. That is unquestionably the case in regard to the rule which, by general usage, is called in Washington "the courtesy of the Senate."

The rule is a natural outgrowth of the plan of distributing offices as rewards for political services, or, what is more often the case, personal services to political leaders. Once grant the correctness of the notion that the ruling party is entitled to the offices as the spoils of victory, and the necessity arises for some practicable method of distributing the spoils. The Senate having the deciding voice in the completion of appointments, is in a position to dictate terms. The minority party is, of course, shut out from the start, and then each Senator of the majority assumes a tacit control over the nominations in his own State. He has most need of the services of the appointees; he knows most about their peculiar claims; and if he is not allowed to share in the selection, he will make trouble for his "honorable friends" from other States when their little axes are brought to the Senatorial grindstone. The secret of the "courtesy of the Senate" lies, therefore, in the adjustment of the personal interests of the various members. It is an arrangement based on mutual concessions all around the circle. And it has become so strong that when the New-York appointments were up the other day, Messrs. Dawes and Hoar, comparatively new men in the Senate, and both of them enjoying a reputation for more than ordinary independence, found themselves exceedingly embarrassed in opposing Mr. Conkling's wishes, and in sustaining the nominations of the President.

We are free to admit that the rule to which we have referred would not be nearly so bad as it is if it were what it pretends to be—a logical instrument of party supremacy. If the offices were in every case acted upon with the single purpose of strengthening the party, and an intelligent idea prevailed of what would really accomplish that end, no great harm would be done. In either of the great parties good men could be found for all the offices, and if these were given strictly to party men in the first instance, care being taken that the appointees were fit for their places, and if they were afterward made secure in their tenure so long as they did their duty, the service might be very fairly administered. But it is not in the nature of things for the average Senator to dispose of offices on this principle. Once give him discretion over the approval of nominations for other considerations than fitness, and his own interests overtop all other motives. The best man for building up his own power and influence is, in his eyes, the best man for the party. It would be absurd to ask him to introduce dissension and provoke dissatisfaction in the ranks by disappointing the aspirations of his own friends. The "good of the party" is his own good, and he devotes all his energies to securing "harmony" in his own support. This petty system is to the last degree unworthy of our institutions. It is a gross miscarriage of the Constitution, and it belittles and debases the affairs of a great nation in a way to excite the pity and contempt of an impartial observer. It is not the game of politics, in the proper sense of that word, which is played at Washington; it has very little to do with principles or policies; it is a hungry struggle for place and profit which is discreditable to a free government, where officials of every grade are, in theory, servants and not parasites of the people.

BLAND'S "SPONGE" IN MISSOURI.

Some of the citizens of St. Clair County, Mo., tired of waiting for the application of Mr. Bland's "sponge" to their public indebtedness, have taken a short cut to "wiping out" their bonds and taxes. They have seized the sponge with their own hands. The County of St. Clair, as is the manner of Western counties, had voted to guarantee the interest on certain railroad bonds. The interest was not paid, and several installments of it became overdue. The bondholders—who were presumably bloated—brought suit against the County of St. Clair to recover the unpaid interest. Judgments having been obtained, the county authorities, doubtless much against their will, levied a tax to pay the amount. If there ever was any question as to the justice and legality of the original act of the citizens in voting the subsidy, or of the regularity of the subsequent proceedings under that act, all doubts were dissipated by the decisions of the courts, by which St. Clair County was held responsible for the interest on the bonds as aforesaid. This was a sad blow to the farming interests of St. Clair County. Having voted to pay this interest, and having, as we must suppose, secured the advantages for which the money was to have been paid out, the free citizens of St. Clair County made up their minds that they would not pay the interest, or the tax to meet the interest. It was time for Bland's sponge.

Accordingly, a company of Mr. Bland's disciples took possession of Osceola, the county seat, last Friday night. A brutal reporter, evidently writing in the interest of the bloated bondholders, says that the assemblage was "a mob." And, as these rough financiers were armed and masked, the reporter's characterization of them may not be wholly unjust. The company, whatever they may be called, took possession of the town of Osceola, arrested everybody on the streets at the muzzle of rifle, shotgun, or pistol, and went to the court-house, where they seized the tax-books and other county financial records found in the offices of the Clerk and Treasurer, and carried them away. Nobody was killed, but the evidences of indebtedness, as well as the machinery for levying the obnoxious tax have disappeared. The free citizens of St. Clair County have vindicated their right to repudiate obligations which seem irksome, and a clean sponge has been passed over the indebtedness of St. Clair County, Mo. It will be observed that the citizens of St. Clair County did not, like their feebler brethren in other localities, go through the ceremony of repudiating their debt at the polls. Other people have weakly observed certain forms of law. And it is noticeable that the law, by a popular vote, may be as effectually set aside as by the ukase of an autocrat. They manage things with a high hand in St. Clair County, Mo. They wipe out the debt by destroying the day-book and the ledger. It is a short and easy way with debts, and if Mr. Bland is not allowed to use his sponge in behalf of the United States, we commend to him the St. Clair method.

There was once a debtor in Boston, who, annoyed by the importunities of his creditor, decoyed him into his laboratory, killed him, cut him up, and burned his body in a small blast furnace. It was a violent way of balancing accounts, and the old fogy authorities of Massachusetts hanged the debtor, although he was a man of good social position, and a Professor in Harvard College withal. If that debtor could have got at the creditor's books, and had made away with them, as the armed and masked financiers of St. Clair County did, or had wiped out the account with a wet sponge, as Mr. Bland proposes to do, he might have lived to this day, a prosperous gentleman; nay, he would have been considered, in these progressive days, a statesman of high degree. Over-nice people may say that there is a wide difference between the transactions here mentioned. One man kills his creditor, and is rid of him; another violently seizes the evidence of his indebtedness and destroys it, and so rests easy; while a third proposes to call something a dollar which is not a dollar, and so pass a sponge over as much of his indebtedness as he does not choose to pay. The difference is in degree, not in kind.

The Missouri way must commend itself to Mr. Bland, of Missouri. It has about it that strong flavor of the soil which will identify it to all intelligent men. There is no nonsense about it. The brave, free people of the boundless West, about whom Mr. Bland utters so many laudatory periods when he is denouncing the bloated bondholders and Shylocks of the East, had their railroad and did not want to pay for it. Why should they pay for it, if they could not afford it? It is the basest tyranny which would compel a man to pay his tailor's bill after he has worn out his suit of clothes, or pay for his whisky after he has drunk it. And, in this case, insult was heaped upon injury, when, the courts having decided that they must pay the interest which they had agreed to pay, the county authorities actually proceeded to levy a tax to raise the money needed. It was to pay interest on bonds; and "bonds" is a hateful word; a bondholder is the natural enemy of the freeman, especially if the freeman has borrowed money for the bondholder's bonds and has spent it. Therefore, Mr. Bland's Missouri friends carried out his favorite doctrines with neatness and dispatch. They struck a strong blow for the right of communities to wipe out their debts with a wet sponge whenever they do not feel like paying them. Mr. Bland's constituents are a little ahead of him. But they have adjusted their debt without waiting for the fate of his bill in Congress.

WILL ENGLAND INTERVENE?

Various wild rumors have been floating about Wall-street for some days in regard to the threatened part England might take in the Eastern War. It has been industriously reported that Great Britain had withdrawn her ambassador from St. Petersburg, though the only foundation of the rumor appeared to have been the retirement of the British Consul from Erzeroum. According to other reports, the British War office had for a year past been preparing for the struggle and secretly arming. Then came other rumors of mediation and of British efforts to interfere or to suggest terms of peace. The sensitiveness of the money market to the smallest rumor affecting the action of Great Britain is, of course, natural. The trade and finance of the world would at once be seriously influenced by the slightest interference of England in this war, or by anything which indicated a struggle between Great Britain and Russia for the possession of Constantinople. Moreover, the clear-sighted dealers in public securities see that if England is ever to interfere and save the Turkish capital, it must be now. The Turkish armies must in all probability fall back from the line of the Danube and the Balkans, defend Adrianople, and ultimately retreat to the line of defenses which crosses the peninsula between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. Even if Turkish corps be left at Varna and Shumla, the decisive battles will be fought in their rear at Adrianople and further east. It is possible that even this Autumn the Russian Army at Plevna may cross the mountains and attack Sophia. Nor would waiting till Spring help the Turks. Russia would have more opportunity to prepare and transport over Winter snows the siege material necessary for the last great triumph of the war—the capture of Constantinople.

If England interferes now, she can land an army at the Turkish capital this Winter, lay out a scientifically-constructed line of intrenchments, and throw up formidable works before Spring, while powerful fleets are ready at each end of the line of forts to support the defense. It is scarcely too much to say that she could save Constantinople now, but could not, if she declared war against Russia in the Spring. It must be that the British Premier sees these conditions even more clearly than the world does. He knows perfectly that a blow struck now is worth ten a few months hence. Interference now would give England a voice in the approaching peace. Without it she will be placed in the diplomatic position which has been so humiliating to her during the past few years. The destiny of Europe will be decided without reference to her. Earl Beaconsfield is the last one to desire such a character to his foreign policy and such a position for his Government. His sympathies are strongly with the Turk. Will his Cabinet interfere? Such an action would please the Army and a large portion of the aristocracy. And the Ministry might well reckon on the support which patriotism always gives to a country when once plunged in war.

We judge, however, that, even with all these inducements to war, the British Government will still remain neutral—and for these reasons: Nearly the whole middle class of Great Britain would be opposed to it. In fact, there is a much larger party in England against interference in this war than there was in our civil war. Every prominent British journal, outside of London, is opposed to the war—some from antipathy to the Turks, some from aversion to wars in general. In London, the *Times* and *Daily News* are against interference, while the other leading morning journals, though bitterly anti-Russian, are not in favor of war. The London *Spectator* declares that there is scarcely one London journal of influence definitely in favor of British armed intervention. The great Liberal Party, with its aristocratic leaders and its distinguished orators like Bright, Forster, Gladstone, and Lowe, are intensely opposed to interference, and many deeply hostile to the Turks, and desirous of the complete overthrow of the Turkish power in Europe. Those who have followed Cobden would not even oppose a Russian occupation of Constantinople. It must be remembered that now the middle and upper artisan classes can control England, if they are united. They are said to be filled with aversion to Turkish rule, and disinclined to any foreign war, least of all one to sustain the union of lust, cruelty, and bigotry which Turkish administration presents. Then, the commercial classes are always disinclined to war, and dread its effects on general trade. If Disraeli plunged the nation into war, it would be with half the country opposed to it. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Bright would "stump" the country, and arouse such a feeling that the first session of Parliament would show its effects, and a change of Ministry would soon come. We doubt, therefore, any warlike intervention by England.

A NEW BROOM.

It has long been the fashion among naturalists to represent the mother-in-law as wild, untamable, and dangerous. Buffon admits that the mother-in-law, if captured when comparatively young and treated with extreme kindness, may develop affections, Christmas presents, and other commendable qualities, but he nevertheless refuses to class her among domestic animals. In this matter the naturalists are wrong, as any man who has made a thorough study of the mother-in-law is perfectly aware. It is undeniable that she is sometimes vicious, and has been known to create great havoc in defenseless households, but she can in most cases be rendered amenable to kind but firm treatment, and when thus tamed can be made extremely useful.

As has been often remarked, the Philadelphian is not an inventor. Even the system of charges adopted by the Philadelphia hackmen during the Centennial reign of terror was not a novelty, but was simply a servile copy of the world-renowned system which prevails among hackmen of Niagara Falls. It is true that occasionally a Philadelphian brings out a new invention, but it is uniformly useless, however ingenious it may be. As for Benjamin Franklin's device of fascinating a young lady by walking before her front door with a loaf of bread under each arm, and a third one in his mouth, it reflects no credit upon Philadelphia, since Franklin was a pure and unadulterated New-Englander. The last inventive effort of the Philadelphian mind is a new method of utilizing a mother-in-law; and it can be easily shown that the method, if not entirely impracticable, is open to many grave objections. The inventor's name is McDonald, and it is announced that he recently "swept the floor and brushed the table-cloth with his mother-in-law." This exhibition was made in the presence of a circle of astonished and presumably admiring friends, and is hailed by the local press as proof that the mother-in-law can be made to supply the place of a broom and of a crumb-brush.

Of the details and specifications of Mr. McDonald's plan we are not informed. He leaves us to conjecture by which end he held his mother-in-law, and whether he swept the floor with her head or with her skirts. It is evident that only a small-sized mother-in-law could be used as a substitute for a broom. While the mother-in-law varies greatly in weight, she, as a rule, weighs more than one hundred and twenty pounds. Now, no man could swing a broom weighing even a hundred pounds and do anything like justice to a carpet. The strain upon his muscles would be enormous, and long before his task approached completion he would throw down his mother-in-law and declare that, for his part, he hated an excessively clean room. Mr. McDonald, doubtless, performed his experiment with a light, dry mother-in-law, weighing in the neighborhood of sixty pounds. Such mothers-in-law are, however, by no means common, and their number is far too small to render any general substitution of them for brooms possible.

Let us grant, however, for the sake of argument, that light and easily-handled mothers-in-law are abundant. It will still be apparent that for sweeping purposes they are inferior to brooms. If the head of the mother-in-law is made to perform the functions of the broom, this inferiority will be immediately apparent. Her curls are fastened merely with hairpins, and will be sure to come off and litter up the room, and her back hair, even when fastened securely, is too soft to produce any effect upon a dusty carpet. If, on the other hand, Mr. McDonald would have us hold the mother-in-law by the head and shoulders, the unfitness of her skirts for sweeping purposes would be still more evident. Let any man possessing a light mother-in-law take her in one hand and a dustpan in the other, and try to sweep up a collection of chips and bits of paper with her skirts. It is safe to say that he would lose his patience in less than three minutes, and would express views highly derogatory to Mr. McDonald's inventive genius.

As to using the mother-in-law as a crumb-brush, a very little reflection will show that the scheme is a very objectionable one. Guests would strongly object to have the waiter insert a mother-in-law between them, and use either her head or her skirts to remove crumbs. She would be far too large and unwieldy for the purpose, and would be almost certain to upset glasses and flower-vases. Her skirts would become entangled with the forks, and her hair, if it became loose, might cast unworthy suspicion upon the butter. The more we think of the scheme the more undesirable and impracticable does it seem. And yet Mr. McDonald evidently thinks that this feature of his invention is a peculiarly meritorious one.

Even were all these objections to be overruled, the simple fact that Mr. McDonald has proposed no plan for insuring the rigidity of a mother-in-law stamps his invention as a chimerical one. It is a well known scientific fact that the mother-in-law, in moments of excitement, often becomes so rigid that if she is leaned up against the wall at an angle, she will remain in that position for a long time before becoming limp. Now, in order to use her as a broom, she must be at least as rigid as an ordinary broom-handle. Very probably, were any man to seize his mother-in-law by the ankles and attempt to sweep the room with her, her indignation would render her completely rigid, but this state of rigidity would last but a few moments. Her very first contact with a table-leg, or the head of a large tack, would cause her to burst into tears and to become as limp as an independent statesman. If the mother-in-law is to be used as Mr. McDonald proposes, she must be kept rigid during the whole time that she is in use; and so far as is known, no method of accomplishing this result has been proposed.

Mr. McDonald is now in jail, an obtuse policeman failing to recognize him as an inventor, having arrested him upon the charge of having assaulted his mother-in-law. Probably the jail is the best place for him. The man who insults the public with useless and preposterous inventions is guilty of a misdemeanor which, although it is not recognized as such by our defective laws, ought to be severely punished.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ice-cream served at a fair in Salem, Mass., last week, was "imported" from Wilmington, Del.

Boston elects its Mayor every year, but the citizens are beginning to think that it would be better to elect that official for three years.

Hon. A. G. Wakefield has presented to the city of Bangor, Me., $10,000, asking that the income be expended annually for the relief of the deserving poor.

A citizen of Norwich, Conn., is being prosecuted for cruelty to a cat. He wounded it by a pistol shot in his cellar and then carried it up stairs and threw it into the kitchen fire.

Rudolph Hauck, of Baltimore, has sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $10,000 damages for the death of his son, who was killed by a freight train while playing on the railroad track, which runs near the father's house.

A Boston paper of yesterday says: "It has been rumored for a day or two past that Hon. Thomas Russell is soon to return to Venezuela as American Minister, the diplomatic difficulties having been removed. Up to yesterday, however, Mr. Russell had received no information concerning the affair."

A letter, plainly addressed, was delivered on the 4th inst., in Canton, St. Lawrence County, which was mailed at Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, Jan. 29, 1872, and bore on its envelope the request to return it to the writer in five days if unclaimed. Where it has been journeying in the six years past is a mystery.

The Rochester *Democrat*, whose editor is a member of the Board of Regents of the University, thinks it not unlikely that there will be a spirited canvass for the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Hon. John V. L. Pruyn. The names of Hon. Leslie W. Russell, of St. Lawrence County, and Rev. Charles De W. Bridgman and Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, are already mentioned.

The Rochester *Express* tells the story of an unseemly contest in a church in Brockport last Sunday evening. Two members were acting as ushers, each taking charge of an aisle. One of them escorted certain parties to a seat in the other's aisle, and the latter, offended at his action, told him to "attend to own business," and go to his own side of the house. The other refused to leave, and was forcibly put out of the aisle. The members of the church and congregation are indignant over the matter.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that the savings banks of Connecticut are moving to secure from the Legislature a reduction of the tax on these institutions, prompted by the falling off of deposits 1½ per cent. In consequence of recent enactments. The reduction of the rate of interest by the Legislature to 6 per cent., it says, has had the effect of prohibiting investments in certain lucrative directions, and the imposition of the United States tax upon all sums in excess of a certain amount has caused a general shifting of deposits.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER HURON

DECISION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY—THE COMMANDER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE—ERRORS COMMITTED BY THE NAVIGATING OFFICER—THE DECK OFFICERS AT FAULT—BAD SEAMANSHIP—ALL BRAVE AND COOL IN THE FINAL CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The opinion of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the Huron disaster has been promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy. The court gave a synopsis of all testimony taken in the course of the inquiry, and refer frequently to it in their findings. Their conclusions are that Commander Ryan was primarily responsible for the loss of that vessel, and that Lieut. Palmer, the navigating officer, made errors in navigation; also that the deck officers, on the night of her loss, might have been at fault in not ascertaining the accuracy of the perpendicular soundings reported to them from time to time. They say the commanding officer of a vessel is its supreme authority, and that if any accident occurs by reason of his not having ascertained accurately the deflections of the compass from any influence of the ship itself, he must be held responsible for that want of care. In their finding they refer frequently to matters that were brought out in the testimony giving evidence of want of seamanship on the ill fated Huron. A discrepancy in the testimony of two witnesses as to the actual course in which the vessel was laid is referred to, one witness testifying that her course was south-east-by-east, one-quarter east, and the other that her course was south-east-by-east, three-quarters east, making a discrepancy of half a point in her course, which would have a material effect in connection with the inset of the current upon the ship's headway. As one instance of want of good seamanship, they say that a vessel going upon such a coast, with such a lee shore so near, should not have been sailed with steam and sail, as the lifting of the sails would incline the Quartermaster to keep her full, which, in connection with the inset, would set her still more leeward. They find, with the exceptions noted, no other officer or man on the vessel was responsible for the disaster. The ship is reported to have been in every respect well found, stanch, and seaworthy; and she was in that condition up to the time she struck. Her engines ran until after she struck, when the sand beating up to her stern, or the wrench of her shaft out of line, prevented the revolution of her propeller. They find that no one of the survivors from the wreck has any complaint to make against any officer or man upon the vessel for want of hearty co-operation or loyal assistance in the midst of the perils which surrounded them, and find that every man was cool, ready, willing, and brave up to the last moment.

Commander Green reports in detail his operations in attending to the search, recovery, and burial of those lost by the Huron wreck, and other movements of the expedition to the scene of the wreck under his command:

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD,
NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to orders from Capt. W. T. Truxton, United States Navy, Acting Commandant of this station, dated Nov. 27, 1877, I proceeded to Nag's Head in charge of a party, consisting of Master Charles A. Clark, United States Navy; First-Lieut. F. H. Harrington, United States Marine Corps, and Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, United States Navy, with 13 sailors and marines. On my arrival there I proceeded immediately to the scene of the wreck of the United States steamer Huron, and found the bodies of two men—Carson and Armstrong—that had just been picked up shore from the wreck. I had them buried, and learning at the same time that other bodies had been found further north, I left Lieut. Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Arthur and the marines at the wreck to take charge of anything of value that might come on shore, and started, with Mr. Clark and five sailors, survivors from the Huron, up the coast. As I proceeded up the beach I found bodies scattered along, from one to seven miles apart, for a distance of 40 miles from the scene of the wreck. I examined, in all, the bodies of eight officers and 75 men, identifying eight officers and 61 men. All the bodies were buried at the poles of the Government telegraph line, the poles being numbered systematically, the number of miles from Norfolk being designated by numeral, and the poles in each mile by Roman characters. Having examined all the bodies that I could hear of as having come on shore, I reported the fact by telegraph to Capt. Truxton, and to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and returned to Nag's Head to await further instructions. All the bodies recovered were in an advanced state of decomposition, rendering metallic cases necessary for transportation. Only six of the bodies could be identified by their features; the others, by marks on their bodies and clothes.

On the 11th inst. I received a telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, authorizing me to return to Norfolk with the whole party. I left immediately, arriving here on the 12th, bringing the body of Charles Chapman, Paymaster's yeoman taken from the wreck by the divers.

I feel indebted to the members of the Palmer Island, Currituck, and Currituck Light-house Clubs and particularly to the keeper of the Currituck Beach Light-house [Mr. Burroughs] and family for their kindness and hospitality to myself and party. Mr. William T. Brinkley, of Nag's Head, and Messrs. Baum and Poynce, of Currituck, did everything in their power to assist me, as well as the keepers of Life-Saving Stations Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

Before closing my report I would respectfully call your favorable attention to the conduct of Master Charles A. Clark, United States Navy. He was ever zealous, vigilant, and indefatigable in the discharge of his laborious duties while assisting me during my stay on the beach, and, also my thanks are due to Lieut. F. H. Harrington, United States Marine Corps, and Assistant Surgeon Arthur for their untiring efforts to assist me in every way in their power. The marines rendered efficient service in patrolling the beach night and day, for a distance of seven miles north and south of the wreck. The sailors who were with me did their disagreeable duty in conveying and identifying the bodies cheerfully, under all circumstances, particularly Samuel Clark, O. S. E. F., by whom most of the bodies were identified, he having marked a great many with India ink, and recognized the marks whenever found. I inclose a list of the graves, also a chart giving the location of each grave. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES G. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Commander, United States Navy.

To Commodore J. Blakeley Creighton, United States Navy, commanding Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

ELECTION OF HON. JAMES T. FARLEY, DEMOCRAT, BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 18.—At noon to-day the Legislature elected J. T. Farley United States Senator by a strict party vote.

VIEWS OF THE NEW SENATOR—A SILVER REMONETIZER AND A FREE-TRADER—OPPOSITION TO THE CHINESE.

In view of Hon. James T. Farley's election by the Legislature of California as United States Senator for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1879, a report of an interview with him, printed in the San Francisco *Call* of the 10th inst., becomes of general interest. The reporter thus describes him: "He is a man of large and rather heavy frame, whose dark hair and full beard are sprinkled with silver, but whose eye looks keenly from under its shaggy brow, evidence that while years have left their traces on the body, the brain is yet as clear and active as in youth. Mr. Farley impresses one with an idea of reserve, and although his manner is cordial, still it does not lead one to attempt familiarity, in other words, he is cool, self-possessed, and too well accustomed to the ways of the world to be caught by petty flattery." His political views are thus summarized: "Of the Texas Pacific Railroad I have only to say, and I say it frankly and truthfully, that I am absolutely opposed to the Government's paying a subsidy to that or any other railroad. I am perfectly willing, and am glad to see Tom Scott and other capitalists build railroads in any part of the United States, so long as they build with their own money, but I am not willing to see the Government lend them its aid or credit. My idea upon the 'seed silver' question would require more time than I can give you, and more space than you would print, so I will only say that I believe a silver dollar should be a dollar in fact as well as name, and that if elected I shall strive to bring about that result. The financial question has racked the brains of our ablest statesmen, and I don't claim to fully understand it, but after carefully studying it, I agree with the ideas expressed by Mr. Tilden in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination, as I do also upon the question of resumption. I do not think that the present generation should be heavily loaded with taxation to liquidate a public debt, in the payment of which our successors ought certainly to be equally interested with ourselves. I am opposed to anything that approaches repudiation. I am emphatically opposed to Chinese immigration, considering it an ulcer, which, unchecked, will eat its way to the bone and life of our State. It should be stopped, and shall be if my earnest efforts will avail, even though it cost the abrogation of the Burlingame and other treaties. The presence of those Chinese who are now among us creates an unhealty moral and political feeling, and while I would in no way disgrace our Government by a violation of law, still I sincerely hope that means may be devised for ridding us of them. Regarding corporations, I believe that a State Government should have and has entire control of those within her limits. If a railroad imposes upon the people, the State as well as Federal Government should regulate the affairs of that road for the protection of the people, while on the other hand, when a road is proved to be no detriment to the general interest, that road in turn should be protected by State and Federal Government. I think that the timber land question should be so regulated as to prevent the massing of large bodies of such territory in the hands of monopolists, and the Desert Land law should be amended, or repealed, if necessary, for the same object. I regard the agricultural interests of this State as of paramount importance: to them we owe our vitality, and upon them we must trust for future prosperity. These interests will best be subserved by reducing in every way possible the present protective tariff until we have reached, as near as practicable, free, open trade with the world for our market. I could dwell at length upon this tariff question, for it is one in which I have taken great interest, but it will be sufficient for the length of your article and for the truthful expression of my opinion to say that whether I become Senator or remain a private citizen, I will employ every honorable means to accomplish that which California most needs, the abolition of Customs, the establishment of free trade. The débris question is one of great importance to our farmers in certain districts, and to our mining men, but I regard it as almost entirely a matter for State regulation. Should it at any time, however, come under my legislative consideration, I can only say that I would strive to reconcile the contending interests in accordance with justice."

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM H. MARVINE.

The funeral of the late William H. Marvine, an old and esteemed member of Company H, Seventh Regiment, took place at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, yesterday morning. The attendance was large, and included the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, F. and A. M.; the veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. William A. Pond, and Company H, Seventh Regiment, Capt. James L. Price commanding. Rev. Dr. Morgan conducted the services, but no sermon was preached. As the procession entered the church the organist played a dirge, and

THE GREAT WILL CONTEST.

CORNELIUS J. GIVING TESTIMONY.

MORE ABOUT THE COMMODORE'S DELUSIONS—DIRECT EVIDENCE AT LAST ON THE QUESTION OF UNDUE INFLUENCE—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST WILLIAM H.—A WARM FIGHT BETWEEN COUNSEL—THE SURROGATE SHARPLY REBUKES THEM.

The hearing in the Vanderbilt contested will case was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The court-room was crowded in every part. Mr. Clinton distributed copies of the following statement among the reporters, saying that he did so by Mr. Reynolds' desire:

"Mr. J. Raymond Reynolds having read Mrs. Jennie W. Danforth's testimony at the last hearing of this case, that she had known Mr. J. Raymond Reynolds seven years; that he was a patient of hers, and had occupied two rooms at her house during two months, pronounces it absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. Mr. Reynolds remembers and states that some time about November, 1876, he advertised for rooms for the Winter; that he was not ill when he advertised, nor did his advertisement state that he was; that among numerous answers he received one from Mrs. Jennie W. Danforth, requesting him to call and see rooms she had to let; that her answer conveyed no intimation that she practiced the art of healing; that he went to see her rooms and learned for the first time the nature of her calling; that he declined her urgent solicitations to take her rooms; that he did not occupy a room or rooms at her house for two months or for any time whatsoever, and finally, that he had never seen or heard of Mrs. Danforth before receiving her answer to his advertisement, and that from the moment of his declining to take her rooms until the present trial, he had not seen or heard anything whatever of Mrs. Jennie W. Danforth until she gave her testimony in the Vanderbilt will case."

The Surrogate having rapped for order, Mr. Lord rose to argue in relation to an order to show cause, granted since the last session by the Surrogate, why the allegations of the complaint should not be so amended as to include Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Crawford, her mother, but he was interrupted by Mr. Clinton with a motion to postpone the argument. The order, he said, was served on him late on Saturday afternoon, and he had not had time to prepare an answer. On Monday he sent a letter to contestant's counsel, to the effect that he could not be ready for the motion yesterday, and insisting that the taking of testimony should proceed on the days set down by the Surrogate. The question was important. He therefore moved that the argument go over to some day subsequent to Friday next. The Surrogate said that the granting of permission to amend allegations was generally a matter of course, and unless strong reasons to the contrary should be given he would not refuse it in this instance. He proposed to show great liberality in receiving evidence tending to show undue influence. Mr. Clinton said he had very strong reasons to advance; otherwise he would not have objected. Mr. Lord said that important testimony had come to his knowledge recently, which had been withheld at first by Mrs. La Bau through motives of delicacy, and this brought in the new parties. He had a witness present, who resided out of the State, by whom he would prove a certain act tending to show undue influence as exercised by one of these persons. The Surrogate decided to hear witnesses conditionally, and set down the argument peremptorily for this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Lord then recalled Mr. Harry Allen, who testified: In 1873 the Commodore said to me that when my mother sold her house she ought to have taken the proceeds to him and let him invest them for her; I told him that she had received the greater portion of the amount in securities; that she got only $40,000 in cash, and by my advice she invested it in Harlem stock at 125; he made the remark "women are not fit to have money anyhow;" between 1869 and 1873 while I was with the Commodore, I saw William H. very frequently; he was in the habit of entering the private office and closing the door so as to be alone with his father.

To Mr. Clinton the witness admitted that the house in question was a present from the Commodore to Mrs. Allen; it was No. 298 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and consisted of three lots, one being on Twenty-fifth-street, where there was a stable.

Mrs. Margaret Cadwell, of Saybrook, Conn., a former servant in the Vanderbilt family, was then called. She is a tall, spare, fresh-looking woman, and was fashionably attired. She testified: I was married nine years ago on June 4; before that I lived with the Commodore 11 or 12 years; I was a little of everything, part house-keeper, part nurse, and part all kinds of things; I always attended the Commodore when sick; he was very often sick while I was there; he was hurt three times by being thrown out of his wagon; the last time his injuries were most serious; that was three years before I left, more or less; he didn't seem to be quite sensible, he had cuts on his head; he was carried in by men; he allowed me to put plasters on his face when he would not allow the physicians; once William wanted to put some pillows under his head but he told him to let me do it; I was present when the first Mrs. Vanderbilt died; Mr. Wardell wrote for me and I came down from Saybrook; Cornelius J. saw his father often in my time; he often visited the house, and often staid there; for the last three or four years he didn't see him at all; the Commodore didn't want to see him; Mrs. Vanderbilt saw Cornelius frequently when the Commodore did not; the Commodore never refused to see William H.; the Commodore said he didn't wish Cornelius around at all; when I left, the Commodore said he would like me to come and take care of him if he should get sick; I told him I would; in his last sickness I went to him without being sent for; I was not permitted to see him; the Commodore often promised to do well by me; he never spoke about his will in this connection; I visited the Commodore's house twice after his death; I recollect when Mrs. Vanderbilt returned from Europe in 1868, and a conversation that took place between her and the Commodore in regard to a miniature she brought over. Mr. Lord then offered to show by the witness that Commodore Vanderbilt often employed Mrs. Tufts, the clairvoyant, to treat him, and recommended her to others. Once when he spit up some blood he remarked that it had been exactly predicted by her in point of time; another time Mrs. Tufts told him to put four sailors under the legs of his bed without Mrs. Vanderbilt's knowledge, and they would save good health consequent: he did so, and when remonstrated with he said she was a great woman, and what she said must be done; he always paid her $5, when her regular fee was $2. The Surrogate ruled that the Commodore's belief in clairvoyancy was not admissible. Mr. Lord tried hard to draw a distinction between clairvoyancy and "lower delusions," but without avail. The witness then testified to the Commodore receiving a letter from Cornelius J., and saying, "That fellow—or that scamp—could write a letter to the Queen." To Mr. Clinton she said that Cornelius resided in Connecticut, and the Commodore's reason for not wishing to see him was that he had no business down here; he ought to stay at home. It being 1 o'clock, a recess was here taken until 2.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:15 o'clock Mrs. Lucinda Dubois, a precise little woman in black, was called to the stand. She testified: My husband—Peter Dubois—died in 1869; I knew Commodore Vanderbilt 18 or 19 years; from 1864 to 1869 he was at my home every day; I saw him once since 1869 at his office; it was on a matter of business, and had nothing to do with this case. Mr. Lord wanted to prove that during Mr. Dubois' last illness Commodore Vanderbilt wanted him to send a lock of his hair to Mrs. Tufts, saying that she could cure him, and that the medical doctors did not know what they were about; the Commodore said he believed in Mrs. Tufts and her mode of cure; it was excluded. Witness continued: Sometimes other persons accompanied the Commodore to my house; they were both gentlemen and ladies. Mr. Lord wanted the ladies named, but strenuous objection was made, and the question was ruled out. There was a little spat between counsel at this point, in which Mr. Lord alluded sarcastically to the addition of consistency to Mr. Clinton's list of virtues. Mr. Clinton retorted that his consistency had been chronic throughout the case. The Surrogate remarked: "Everything seems to be chronic in this case." [Laughter.] Mr. Lord said he had half a dozen more witnesses on this branch of the case. Three were sick and three had thus far evaded the service of a subpœna. Permission being given him to take up another branch without prejudice, a sensation was created by his calling the name of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt testified: I am a son of Commodore Vanderbilt; I am past 46 years of age; I have resided in New-York nearly six years; previous to that I resided in Hartford, Conn., about 15 years; I was married Nov. 30, 1856; my wife died March 30, 1872; I remember my father ever since I was a small child; I lived at home more or less until I was 18; after that I boarded in different places in New-York; I don't know any special reason for my leaving home, except that my treatment by my father was rather rough; it was not agreeable to me to remain at home; I preferred to be outside, and I think he preferred to have me; he gave me a monthly stipend of about $100 until my marriage; I married with his knowledge and approbation; he was present at the wedding; after my marriage my stipend was increased to $150 a month; 5 or 10 months afterward my wife importuned the Commodore for an increase, and he gave us $200 a month up to the time of her death; a few months later he increased the stipend to $250 a month; he did this voluntarily and without my asking for it.

At this point Mr. Clinton objected to a question. The Surrogate said he had noticed that counsel were in the habit of waiting before making objections, until some testimony was given injurious to their side, and letting that go in which might be favorable. Mr. Clinton said he thought he was understood as objecting all along. The Surrogate replied that he would consider no objections unless stated. Mr. Clinton thereupon moved to strike out all the foregoing testimony. The Surrogate ruled that he was too late. Immediately afterward a long argument arose on a question: "Whether, after the death of witness' wife the Commodore's treatment of him underwent a change." Mr. Lord's point was that under the reading of the new code the witness was competent to answer questions on his own behalf, not being a party to the suit. The Surrogate held that he was a party to the suit, and excluded the question. The witness continued: One Sunday evening in 1854 I was arrested and taken to a lunatic asylum; I remained there over-night; the Principal, Dr. Brown, discharged me as sane in the morning; I rode to town at once and went to work to get a writ of habeas corpus, as I was aware that, under the commitment, I could be arrested again at any time and sent to another institution; I was taken before Judge Ingraham; William H. Vanderbilt and Charles Rapallo appeared against me; I was discharged; my father was then very sick, and was not expected to live from day to day; I don't think I saw him until the following Fall; William H. met me in the court-room and told me I had better withdraw my motion for a discharge, as if I persisted father would disinherit me; I answered that I didn't care whether he did or not; I would not live with that hanging over me; William said I had no business to make the matter public; Mr. Rapallo also came up to me and made the same observation; the nominal charge against me was forgery, and William told me that he had only had this thing done to save me from State Prison, and that the doctors swore to the commitment with the same object in view; I told him I'd rather be considered a — rascal than a lunatic [laughter]; he told me he had only acted for my good; I told him I was perfectly innocent, and I was perfectly innocent; it was two years before I spoke to William again on any subject; I saw my father in the Fall, at No. 10 Washington-place; my mother was present; my mother alluded to my arrest, and said: "Father, William planned the whole thing out, and got some one to forge the check and offer it; he expected that you were going to die, and he wanted to get Cornelius out of the way;" she denounced his conduct in severe terms; father said: "Well, this is a funny world; perhaps it is all for the best;" mother said, speaking of Dr. Linsley, "He'd swear every child she had into the lunatic asylum if father told him to do it;" mother told father that William had always been living about me; in the Fall of 1872, or early in 1873, I had a conversation with William at the Grand Central Depot; I called to tell him I thought I could be of some benefit to father and the Central Railroad in legislative matters; he received me very coolly and in a haughty, overbearing way, said, "We don't require any of your assistance;" a few days afterward when I went to see father, William was present; William treated me very cordially; I made the remark, "You don't assume such an imperious air as you did a few years;" I said the whole case might be summed up in a few words; "there is the master (pointing to father) and there is the slave," (pointing to William;) father then called him a beetle-head, and said he had been trying to learn something for 20 years, but didn't know enough to hold his cab. [Laughter.]

The proponents evinced much excitement during the giving of the above testimony. He was continually urging his counsel to offer objections, which they frequently did. At this point he exclaimed in a loud tone: "He's making it all up." The next question by Mr. Lord raised a terrible row. It was: "Who was the forgery against?" Mr. Clinton sprang to his feet and objected. Mr. Lord offered to prove that, as soon as he received his discharge, Cornelius went to the merchant whose name had been forged, that and gentleman promptly said he was not the forger.

Mr. Clinton (threateningly)—Do you wish to try the guilt or innocence of the witness by legal proof?

Mr. Lord—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clinton (excitedly)—That's gone down. (Presumably on the stenographer's minutes.)

Mr. Lord went on to argue that the proponent, learning that a forgery had been committed, or having procured the commission of a forgery, falsely charged it upon Cornelius for the purpose of getting him out of the way; that he induced two doctors to swear falsely that Cornelius was insane, and thereby secured his arrest and incarceration in a lunatic asylum, and that when Cornelius applied for his discharge he attempted to force him to carry out the infamous farce by threatening him with disinheritance and State Prison. Mr. Clinton hotly claimed that there was no such evidence in the case. He said that counsel should be denounced for daring to invent and promulgate such foul and infamous slanders. It was high time that he should be called to a sense of proper decency. This made Mr. Lord mad. He shouted defiantly that he took the counsel's accusation from the source whence it came. Counsel had never had a case in his life in which adverse counsel had not had to meet similar accusations, and he [the speaker] would not follow him any longer." Mr. Lord said he had gone no further in his inferences than was justifiable from the evidence. Every man in the court and the whole outside world would draw the same inferences [to "Hear," from the rear of the court-room.] He then went on to tongue-lash the proponent in vigorous style. When he had ended, the Surrogate said: "I think the personalities are now about even, I will strike a balance. [laughter and applause all over the court.] and will hereafter permit no discussion of this kind." After excluding the question and giving his reasons, his Honor added: "I beg to say that I regret the necessity as heartily as I can, being comparatively a young man in practice, of admonishing men of experience like the counsel in the case in regard to matters of courtesy, but it is far more unseemly, in my judgment, to provoke that reproach, and I hope there will be no more of it."

The witness continued: I was afflicted with epilepsy from the age of 18 to the age of 38; the disease has since very materially modified; but it has been necessary since my wife's death to have a friend constantly with me; Mr. Terry acts in that capacity, but simply as a friend; he receives no remuneration and pays his own way; I have kept a daily diary for 20 years, and I do so up to this time; in October and November, 1874, Mr. Terry and I were traveling together; I did not visit the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at any time during those months.

Q.—Did you visit any gambling hells during those months? Mr. Clinton objected, and made an argument to the effect that the proposed testimony could not affect Mrs. La Bau, and the witness, who only could be injured by its exclusion, was not in the position of contesting the will. Mr. Lord argued that contestant had already been decided by the court only a short time before, where it bore against the contestants. He offered to show that the Commodore's mind having become much softened toward Cornelius, so that he promised to set him up in business at a large expense, and said he would make another will in which he would do better by him, his intentions were changed by means of a current of undue influence turned upon him by William, who had his brother personated for the purpose of poisoning his father's mind against him. The Surrogate said there was no question as to the admissibility of the testimony. His embarrassment was as to what conclusion he should come to about the will, if he should find that the testator was unduly influenced in regard to one of the next of kin only. The authorities were that the will should be sustained in its general scope, and that in the particular case it should be decided to be no will, but they placed no restriction upon the amount or the line of evidence the Surrogate should receive on the subject of sanity or undue influence. It being 4 o'clock he requested that counsel should prepare arguments on the question, to be submitted at the opening of the court this morning. At Mr. Clinton's suggestion he decided to finish with the witness also before listening to the argument on the proposed additions to the allegations.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

The clothing house of Rogers, Peet & Co., No. 487 Broadway, and No. 404 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, is a comparatively new firm in the City, but few are more widely known. The immense store of the firm on Broadway is not likely to be overlooked by any one of the thousands of people who daily pass and repass on this thoroughfare; and from the busy scene it presents on the inside, it must seem that a very large number of them do not pass it without entering. The continued prosperity of this house is a striking example of what enterprise, push, and low prices will do. Rogers, Peet & Co. make a point of selling their goods at the lowest possible figure, and take a pride in so doing. They have an enormous stock of goods, covering every department known to the clothing business, and in each of these the same rule of low prices obtains. This month a copy of the *St. Nicholas Magazine* is presented to every purchaser in the boys' and children's department, as an extra inducement. The real inducement, however, in this store, is the great variety of the stock presented to the choice of the customer, and the low figures at which it is sold. So enterprising a firm deserves the success it has attained. Its members saw that there was a vacant place to be filled, and they stepped in to fill it. It is not likely that the prosperity of the firm will diminish, so long as its business is conducted with the energy which characterizes it now.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Christmas number of the *Independent*, out to-day, is sumptuously arrayed in an illustrated tinted cover and contains many brilliant contributions, including poems by Whittier and Bryant, a Christmas story by Horace E. Scudder, a religious article by Dr. Storrs, political articles on the silver question by Congressmen Garfield and Blaine, a review of Rev. Joseph Cook's new book, *Transcendentalism*, by an anonymous philosophical thinker of recognized ability, a lecture by Rev. Joseph Cook, and much other interesting reading matter. The offer to give away as a premium Worcester's *Unabridged Quarto Dictionary* is bringing this great religious weekly a host of new subscribers. See advertisement on last page.

A VALUABLE GIFT LADIES APPRECIATE.

A wonderful invention for repairing clothing, table and bed linen, and other articles without patching, is given away with every Wilson sewing-machine. Sold at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLES, as well as Complaints of the Throat, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is certainly a palliative, and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest. For coughs or colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found.—*Advertisement.*

Wines for Holidays.

I have the largest and finest stock of all grades of good Wines, such as Bordeaux, Burgundies, Rhine, Port, Sherries, Malaga, Alicante, Tokay, Lacryma Christi, Chypre, and well known brands of champagnes. Cognac of different vintage. Scotch, Irish, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskies, and all other liquors and cordials. Send for catalogue to H. MOUQUIN,
Importer. No. 20 Ann-st.
—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE REJECTION OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE NOMINATIONS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND THE GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EASTERN WAR; AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES; ARREST OF A GREAT CRIMINAL; THE TROUBLES OF TWO BANKS.

WASHINGTON LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

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No More Quinine for Me.

A little book with above title can be obtained free at Kones & Toby's, No. 110 Broadway, and Theo. A. Spear's, 9th-av. and 32d-st. Just the book for malarial or chill and fever patients to read. Forwarded by mail if desired.

Baffle the Destroyer, Consumption.
By a timely use of PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

Prince's Improved Fountain Pen Writes 10 hours with one filling. Saves one-third the time. Gold Pens, Pencils, &c., at manufacturers' prices. JOHN S. PURDY, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

Moody's Bilious Physic Cures Dyspepsia. Fifteen cents per box. HARTNETT'S Pharmacy, Bible House.

Correct Style of Wedding, Ball Cards, Foreign NOTE PAPERS, MONOGRAMS, COATS OF ARMS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 410 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 817 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Can I buy a good Silk Umbrella at a low price? Yes, at Isaac Smith's, from $2 to $3 50.

MARRIED.

COOPER—MACKIE.—At New-Ipswich, N. H., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. Seymour, SIMON F. MACKIE, of this City, to CLARA E., only daughter of Henry Cooper, of New-Ipswich. No cards.

REDFIELD—VERMILYE.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at St. Matthews' Church, Kenosha, Wis., by Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Warden of Racine College, assisted by Rev. Lucien C. Lance, Rector of the parish, and Rev. Canon Knowles, of Chicago, MARY CAROLINE, daughter of John H. Vermilye, Esq., of Kenosha, to JOHN ROSSITER REDFIELD, of Hartford Conn.

DIED.

ARCHER.—At Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 16, STEVEN ARCHER, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet 10:30 train from 30th-st. No flowers.

BUSH.—In Liverpool, England, on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1877, ARCHIBALD MCCLURE BUSH, of Albany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 17, JASON ELLIOTT, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 144th-st., second door west of 3d-av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. LIZZIE K. GRAHAM, daughter of Elizabeth and the late Casper Kirkner.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 60 Greene-av., on Thursday at 7 P. M.

HART.—On Dec. 17, MAGGIE F. M., the beloved wife of George Le Baron Hartt, and daughter of Henry A. Hartt, M. D.

The funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, 20th inst., at Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

IRVING.—On Monday, 17th inst., GEORGE WASHINGTON, youngest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Irving, aged 1 year 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 338 West 51st-st., to-day, at 1 o'clock.

JOLLIE.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1877, ALLEN R. JOLLIE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence No. 30 Leroy-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec 19, at 1 P. M.

LORD.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1877, JULIA FRANCES STOWELL, wife of T. Elery Lord, of Albany.

Funeral from the residence of her father, John C. Stowell, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.

LOVETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877, CORNELIA, daughter of the late Robert and Anna Lovett.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASON nee SICKELS.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, JEANIE AMES, wife of E. Porter Mason and youngest daughter of Elizabeth Griswold and the late Joseph Ames Sprague, Esq., of New-York.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. The remains to be taken to Bristol, R. I., for Interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MECHLIN.—At her late residence, No. 421 Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness, MARY ANN MECHLIN, formerly of Mobile, Ala.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Friday, 21st inst., at 10:30 o'clock. It is requested that flowers should not be sent.

PELL.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 18, CATHARINE PELL, widow of Samuel T. Pell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 132 First-place.

RILEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH V., widow of the late Theodore W. Riley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 21st, at 10:30, from her late residence, No. 7 West 16th-st.

VAN BEUREN.—On Monday evening, Dec. 17, SIMEON, son of S. B. and the late Eliza M. Van Beuren, aged 29 years.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) evening, at 5:30, at the residence of his uncle, Dr. Chas. D. Brown, No. 251 West 23d-st.

VAN WAGENEN.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on the 17th inst., ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 19 Lombardy-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1877, DANIEL EDWARD VAN VALKENBURGH, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 388 5th-av., Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, }
No. 401 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877. }

The death of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, which occurred on Sunday, Dec. 16, at his residence in this City, having been announced to the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, it was ordered that the following minute be entered upon its record:

That in the demise of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH our co-Director, this board suffers the loss of one who always took a deep interest in the affairs of this institution, and whose sterling character, combined with great integrity, has contributed largely to its welfare.

Resolved, That this board deeply sympathize with his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers and presented to the family of the deceased, in testimony of the high esteem in which we hold the memory of our departed friend.

S. R. COMSTOCK, President.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

WURTS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mrs. ANN B. WURTS, relict of John J. Wurts.

Funeral from No. 733 South 20th-st., at 12 M., and St. Mark's Church, 12:30 P. M., on Thursday, 20th inst. Interment at Bethlehem, Penn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

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Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, until time of sale. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 21, at 3:45 o'clock, at Clinton Hall.

The entire gallery of Paintings belonging to the late H. D. Newcomb, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

The Executors wish it distinctly understood that every painting in this collection will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve of any kind whatever, and every painting guaranteed to be as represented, an original. For the Executors,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown. (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 4 A. M., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Moville and Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Idaho, Algeria, and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York Dec. 20. The mails for Hayti and Kingston, Jamaica, leave New-York Dec. 20. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Dec. 29. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 31. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1878.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

INDIA PROOFS ONLY.

A limited number of impressions of the MEMORIAL VIGNETTE of the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, which was incorporated in the certificate of award, are now offered for sale at the principal art and bookstores. This vignette is engraved in the highest style of the art of line engraving on steel by the NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

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X. Our Six-footed Rivals. II.
XI. Sket

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

30 Fourth Nat. Bk...100½ | 70 Rock Island.....101½
100 Del. & Hud.....s3. 51¾ | 300 do.....c.101¼
100 do.....51½ | 100 North-west.....33⅞
6 Adams Ex.....63. 98½ | 800 do.....33⅝
100 West. Union.....77¼ | 100 do.....b3. 33⅝
200 do.....77⅛ | 400 do.....s3. 33⅞
25 do.....77 | 100 North west. pf.....62¼
100 do.....77¼ | 500 do.....62⅜
100 do.....s3. 77½ | 1000 do.....62
10 do.....77 | 800 do.....61⅝
400 Pacific Mail.....s3. 21¼ | 100 do.....61⅞
200 do.....21 | 400 do.....61¾
200 N. Y. C. & H.....105 | 400 do.....61¾
9 do.....104⅝ | 200 C., C., C. & I.....34¼
300 do.....105 | 300 do.....34
25 do.....105¼ | 200 St. Paul.....35⅛
100 do.....105 | 200 do.....35¼
200 Erie Rail.....s3. 9 | 200 do.....s3. 35
200 Mich. Cent.....56 | 100 do.....35¼
100 do.....56⅜ | 800 do.....35
100 do.....56⅝ | 500 do.....35⅞
200 do.....56¼ | 300 do.....s3. 34⅞
300 do.....56 | 100 do.....s3. 34½
100 do.....56¼ | 100 do.....34⅝
800 do.....56⅛ | 500 St. Paul pf.....71
200 do.....55⅞ | 700 do.....71⅜
100. do.....55⅜ | 800 do.....71
100 do.....55⅛ | 600 do.....70⅞
100 do.....55¼ | 100 do.....70⅝
100 Union Pac.....s3. 66⅝ | 200 do.....70⅝
400 Lake Shore.....58⅜ | 300 do.....70¾
500 do.....58½ | 400 O. & Miss.....8¾
1000 do.....58⅝ | 200 do.....s3. 8⅞
3200 do.....58⅜ | 100 D., L. & W.....51
1710 do.....58⅞ | 1100 do.....51¼
1000 do.....59 | 200 do.....51⅝
200 do.....58⅞ | 200 do.....51¾
113 do.....58¾ | 400 do.....51
1100 do.....58⅝ | 200 do.....50⅞
100 do.....s. 58⅝ | 400 do.....50⅝
1000 do.....58⅜ | 400 do.....50¾
400 do.....58⅝ | 1000 do.....50¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....110⅝
10,000 do.....110½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....108⅜
10,000 do.....11.108⅝
115,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....109⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s,10-40, R.....108½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....11.108¾
$26,500 U. S. 5-20s, '81, C.....106¾
10,000 do.....11.106⅝
50,000 U. S. 4s,1907, R.....11.101¾
10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....104⅜
30,000 do.....b.c.104⅝
10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....104⅝
15,000 do.....11.104½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. Car.6s, old J. & J.....18¾
1,000 Ga. 6s.....b.c. 99½
5,000 C., R. I.&P.6s, 1917.....109
5,000 N. W. C.C.G.....92½
5,000 do.....92⅝
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....b.c. 87
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....107⅜
5,000 P. F.W.&C.3d.106
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div.b3.107
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.....107
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, conv.....b.c.101
2,000 do.....b.c. 103
3,000 do.....100¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.105¾
16 Cen. Nat. Bk.....103½
75 Hanover Bank.....193
8 do.....b.c.102
5 Bank of N. Y.....115½
52 Phenix Bank.....192½
10 Adams Ex.....93
200 U. S. Express.....47
50 do.....46¾
40 Ontario Silver.....29
100 do.....b.c. 28
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 51¼
21 do.....51
100 do.....51⅝
100 West. Un.....b.c. 77⅛
500 do.....s3. 77
625 do.....77
2800 do.....76⅞
100 do.....b3. 77
1000 do.....77¼
1500 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 58⅝
2200 do.....58¼
2800 do.....58⅜
900 do.....58⅜
1300 do.....58⅞
700 do.....58¾
1000 do.....58⅝
100 do.....c. 58¾
200 do.....58⅝
1000 do.....58¾
100 do.....58⅞
100 do.....58⅝
100 do.....58½
100 do.....58⅜
100 do.....b60. 58¾
200 do.....58¾
300 do.....58⅝
100 do.....58⅝
100 do.....58⅜
100 do.....58⅞
200 do.....58¾
100 Harlem.....b.c. 141½
100 Mich. Central.b.c. 56
100 do.....56⅛
200 do.....56
20 C. & P. pf.....78
100 Pacific Mail.....b.c. 21⅜
100 do.....21¼
100 N.Y.C.&H..b.c.b3.105
100 do.....105
500 Erie Rail.....b.c. 9
300 do.....s3. 9
100 Un. Pac.....b.c. 66⅞
200 do.....67
100 C. & R. I.....b.c.101¼
Chi. & N. W.....b.c. 33⅜
600 do.....s3. 33½
500 do.....33½
100 do.....b3. 33¾
100 do.....33⅞
500 C. & N. W. pf.b.c. 61½
100 do.....61⅜
300 do.....61¼
100 do.....61¾
100 do.....61⅝
100 do.....61¾
200 do.....s3. 61⅝
100 do.....61¾
100 do.....61⅝
100 do.....61⅞
100 do.....b3. 61⅝
100 do.....61½
100 D., L. & W.....b.c. 50⅝
100 West. Un.....b.c. 77⅛
100 do.....77
100 do.....c. 50⅜
100 do.....s3. 77
200 do.....50¾
100 do.....50⅝
100 Ohio & Mis.....b.c. 8¾
100 do.....8¾
100 do.....b3. 8¾
100 do.....8¾
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100 do.....

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GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
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BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
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ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 19 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2
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Cabin passage $80, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
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From Pier 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
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ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | ODER.....Sat., Jan. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
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Steerage.....30 currency

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NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia...Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia...Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
TO GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
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CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

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The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to steamer; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
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SELECT.....Dec. 20 | RESOLUTE.....Jan. 3, 1878
FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMMERANIA...Jan. 10

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
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FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....Sat., Jan. 5
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
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GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31.
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Fla., and Key West. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Dec. 28
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CORTES, BENNETT.....Wednesday, Dec. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSTON.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
SARATOGA (new.) 3,265 tons, Burtis.....Thursday, Dec. 20
NIAGARA, (new.) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Jan. 3.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt-Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Accommodation for Trenton, 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 1 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:20 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:30, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 1, 2, and 5 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M., 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, at 4 P. M. via Amboy, and 4:10 P. M. via Monmouth Junction, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only at 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains leave Camden: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:40 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket-Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.
$3 to Boston, EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAMBOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.
$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
EXCURSION TICKETS.....$5.
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P.M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein ROBERT McCULLOCH is petitioner and THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are defendants, bearing date the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, the undersigned, Receiver of the said The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said company to present to him, the said Receiver, at his office, in Paterson, N. J., or at the Bank of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Market and Hotel streets, Paterson, and prove before him, under oath or affirmation, or otherwise, as the said Receiver shall direct, all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the TWELFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being three months from the date of said order, or in default thereof, by the terms of said order, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.—Dated November 12th, 1877. E. T. BELL, Receiver.
n21-law12w* pt's fees, $12 60.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company believing that many of the holders of this class of their bonds desire to avail themselves of the privilege conferred upon it by the various States through which its railway passes, to convert their present Coupon Bond into a Registered Bond, without coupons, having the same security of the mortgage and lien upon the company's property as the Coupon Bond, hereby give notice that if a sufficient number of the holders of said bonds representing in amount not less than One Million of Dollars, signify their desire to make such conversion, this Company will have prepared the Registered Bonds and registry books necessary to carry the proposed change into effect.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege, should notify the Treasurer of the Company on or before the first day of February next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Holders of bonds and stock of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, and of bonds guaranteed by said company, are hereby notified that the plan of reorganization prepared by the undersigned Committee of Consolidated Bondholders, duly appointed for that purpose, is now ready, and the Committee is prepared to receive signatures thereto.

Copies of the plan can be had upon application to any member of the Committee.

Parties desiring to sign the agreement can do so by calling at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., on and after this date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1877.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JOHN E. JOHNSON,
JOHN KENNEDY,
THEODORE DREIER,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
Committee of Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders, Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo and Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particulars information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.
J. HOLLINGHAST, President.

WANTED.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad bonds; New-Orleans bonds. City, county, and town bonds of Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin. State of Missouri county and township bonds.
Atchinson and Pike's Peak Railroad bonds.
Kansas Pacific Railroad bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. old bonds.

FOR SALE.

Southern and Atlantic telegraph stock.
Toledo 7-30 bonds, Jersey City 7s.
Kansas and Nebraska Railroad land scrip and bonds.
WILLIAM R. UTLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated; and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 75, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 232, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 553 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 663, 666, 667, 680, 681, 692, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,508 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,882, 2,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive, 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,159, 2,190, 2,200, 2,352 to 2,357, inclusive; 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 285, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 740, 850, 867, 919, 1,025, 1,106, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,190, 2,210, 2,222, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,823, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,237, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 66, $340 24; 87, $537 64; 103, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $729 40; 282, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $867 64; 483, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,169 04; 669, $986 44; 688, $576 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647; 726, $575 28; 728, $865 88; 747, $888 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 936, $537 64; 940, $691 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,885, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $953 80; 1,937, $917 60; 1,981, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.
S. M. CULLOM, Governor.
By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS,
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.,
MATURING 1878 TO 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7s,
MATURING 1886 TO 1905.
COLLEGE POINT WATER 7s,
(Queen's County, N. Y.,)
MATURING 1901 TO 1912.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

A. & L. NEILSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.
No. 70 Broadway and No. 1 New-st., New-York.
ALFRED NEILSON, Member New York Stock Exchange.
LOUIS NEILSON.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes carefully himself, at no less and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 26 New-st., New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Northern Bonds and Stock wanted.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 26 New-st., New-York.

A LOAN OF $3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED for one year on a first mortgage of $10,000 on near by property. Principals only address Box No. 115 Jersey City Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK Dec. 4, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after the 27th inst. to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 28th inst.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878, free of tax.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid on Jan. 2
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1878. Transfer-books close on the 19th day of December, 1877.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

PRINTING.

THE MODEL PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN POLHEMUS,
No. 102 Nassau-st.,
Corner of Ann, NEW-YORK.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, of every variety,
At Shorter Notice,
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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $1 from "True American" for the needy American family.

The great wrestling match between Thiébaud Bauer and Martin, the wrestling bear, will take place this evening at the French Theatre in Twenty-third-street.

The committee appointed by the Mayor to confer with the Police Commissioners in regard to the removal of snow and ice this Winter, are of opinion that $50,000 should be appropriated for the purpose.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday: Edmund J. Hutchings to John Costello; Richard J. Ludlow to Theodore P. Kelly; and Philip Bick and Joseph E. Bick to Abraham Wolf.

Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, will speak before the New-York Free Trade Club at their club rooms, No. 141 West Twenty-first-street, next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Ways of Putting the Free Trade Argument."

Dr. Thomas E. Cohen, of the Permit Bureau, Central Office, while suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, yesterday morning took an overdose of laudanum to allay his sufferings. He was soon unconscious and Dr. Dowd was sent for, who pronounced the case not at all dangerous.

Last evening Philip Schelp and Henry Feist, both workmen at Schroder's pork packing establishment in Division-street, became engaged in a quarrel, during which Feist struck Schelp on the head with an iron bar, fracturing his skull. Schelp was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and Feist escaped, but was subsequently arrested and locked up at the Eldridge-Street Police-Station.

The Special Aldermanic Committee on the Ring Frauds held a brief session yesterday. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hugh L. Cole announced that certain data which he required from the Controller's office had not yet been fully prepared, and he, therefore, would suggest an adjournment until Saturday next, when they could close the investigation. The committee then adjourned until Saturday.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the unmarried woman, May Bell, aged 23, who died after childbirth on the 11th inst. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death from puerperal mania, and recommended that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction employ more assistants at the Morgue, and that the compensation of all such assistants be higher than the amounts paid at present.

Circulars were issued yesterday by Superintendent Walling to all the pawnbrokers, keepers of loan offices, and dealers in second-hand goods to detain, if offered for sale or in pledge, a silver altar service and a quantity of priests' vestments stolen on the 12th inst. from a Catholic church in Buffalo, N. Y. The vestments consist of 5 white, 4 red, 2 violet, 2 green, 2 black, and 1 gilt robe, 1 gilt, 1 yellow, and 1 black cape, and several white altar cloths.

Edward Donohue, Chief Clerk to the Board of Excise, was removed by the board yesterday for cause. Various rumors were set afloat in regard to the causes leading to Mr. Donohue's removal. The President of the Board, Commissioner George W. Morton, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter last night upon the subject, denied that Donohue was removed for any corrupt practices, or that investigation had shown him to be guilty of any dishonesty whatever.

The following additional subscriptions to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund have been received, viz: Frederick Jacobson, $250; Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, $250; James W. Anderson, $200; Hawk, Waite & Witherbee, (Windsor Hotel,) $150; J. L. Mott Iron Works, $100; John Roach & Son, $100; Thomas R. McNeill, $100; Le Grand B. Cannon, $100; N. S. Simpkins, Jr., $100; A. J. Dam & Son, (Union Square Hotel,) $100.

Col. T. B. Thorpe, one of the oldest officials of the Custom-house, was on Monday last peremptorily removed from his position of Weigher. This was done by order from the Treasury Department at Washington. No reason for the removal was stated in the order. An interesting fact in connection with the matter is that Col. Thorpe was the only Weigher at this port who received his position in accordance with the civil service rules through success in a competitive examination.

Notices of appearances of counsel were filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in the will case of Mrs. Caroline Augusta Merrill, who left the bulk of her estate of about $400,000 to Cardinal McCloskey, and whose will is to be contested by her nephew and adopted son, George Merrill, and a number of nephews and nieces, on the ground that she was unduly influenced to make it while of unsound mind. Notice was given by counsel for contestants that objections will be filed before the 1st prox. The trial of the case has been set for the 25th prox., and 11 days have been assigned for it.

The Republican Central Committee for 1877 held its last meeting for the year at Republican Hall last evening, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney presiding. The annual report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of $1,035 67. On motion of Mr. William A. Darling, a resolution of thanks was passed to Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, President of the committee, his associate officers, and the Executive Committee, after which an adjournment took place sine die. The recently elected Central Committee for 1878 will meet to organize on the third Tuesday in January.

A butcher's wagon owned by Halk Brothers, of No. 516 Pearl-street, ran over and broke the legs of an old woman, aged about 80 years, in front of Leggett's Hotel, Chatham-street, last evening. The driver whipped up his horse and endeavored to escape, but two citizens, Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Col. Ryan, succeeded in having the man captured in the basement of a liquor saloon, where he had taken refuge. The Police compelled the driver to carry the old woman to the station-house. She could not speak English, but it was understood she was an Italian and lives in Baxter-street.

John Schlaesser, a German rag-picker, 50 years of age, residing, with a number of other rag-pickers, in a shanty in Seventieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was arrested on Monday evening by an officer of the Thirty-first Precinct, on complaint of Jacob Lindauer, one of his fellow-tenants, who charged him with having attempted to poison him. When the prisoner was arraigned before Capt. Siebert, at the station-house, it was shown to the satisfaction of the Captain that Lindauer had been for some time laboring under an hallucination that those living in the shanty with him were continually attempting to poison his food, and he had accused each one of his fellow tenants in turn of putting poison in his soup, which formed the staple article of his daily food. The evidence of this fact was so conclusive that Capt. Siebert discharged Schlaesser from custody.

BROOKLYN.

Alderman Francis B. Fisher, of the Twenty-third Ward, is the caucus nominee of the Republican members for President of the next board.

Henry Toda, German, aged 34, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself at his residence, No. 81 North Seventh-street. Toda had been out of employment for a long time, and it is believed that, in brooding over his troubles, he lost his reason.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening an average reduction of 5 per cent. was made in the salaries of all Principals and teachers. The reduction, which was graded—running from 3 to 13 per cent., according to the salary paid—effects a saving of $11,883 60.

Officer John Thompson, of the Mounted Squad, while attempting to stop a runaway team on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, last evening, was thrown from his horse, and seriously injured on the head and body. The runaway team was owned and driven by Capt. C. C. Duncan, of No. 51 South Oxford-street.

A conference was held yesterday between the Supplies Committee of the Board of Supervisors and members of the Volunteer Visitors' Association, for the purpose of considering the best means of administering out-door relief during the Winter. The result was the adoption of a resolution which will be reported for adoption at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, directing the Supplies Committee, in fixing the rations to be given to out-door poor, to limit the same to as few articles as possible, and wholly to such as are the most nourishing and useful.

There was but a small audience last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to hear Mr. A. Oakey Hall's lecture "What Will the Verdict Be?" which was originally delivered at Boston, and the character of which was duly set forth at the time. Mr. Hall came on the stage unattended, and without introduction proceeded with his "monologue lecture," which is really a fantastic and very clever medley of mythology and history, in which he takes occasion to set forth his estimate of the different Presidents of the United States, dividing the wreath of Fame between Washington and Lincoln. After the holidays Mr. Hall will deliver the lecture in Cincinnati and Cleveland.

LONG ISLAND.

There is to be a fox hunt to-day, arranged by some of the gentlemen of Queens County, principally of North Hempstead, who have taken an interest in the sport. Some of the members of the Queens County Hunt will take part. The start will be from Silas Titus' woods.

Col. Henry A. Foote, of Ravenswood, was tried yesterday before Judge Armstrong, in the Queens County Court of Sessions, on a charge of false pretenses. He purchased books from John Cronin, of High-street, Brooklyn, and gave in payment a check on the First National Bank of Franklin, Penn., where he had no account. He was found guilty, and a motion for an arrest of judgment will be heard to-day.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City was held last evening, at which the Special Committee, of which Alderman Petry is Chairman, presented a report of their investigation into the charges recently made against ex-City Treasurer John Horan, of misappropriation of the city funds. The committee's report was not a unanimous one, only three of its members, Aldermen Petry, Mitchell, and Menken signing it. The members who dissented were Aldermen Kehoe and Stevenson, who are politically opposed to the other members of the committee, and are friends of Mr. Horan. They claim that, in many particulars, the accountant's report is correct.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Andrew McFall, of Yonkers, was arrested yesterday on two complaints made by City Judge Baird, who charges him with libel, in having issued a pamphlet containing false statements concerning him. One complaint is in a criminal suit, while the other is a civil suit for $20,000 damages. McFall was locked up pending examination in the criminal proceedings.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles C. King, the young man who was arrested for the attempted robbery of Macknet's hardware store in Newark, on Sunday evening, yesterday confessed that the store was broken into by himself and Lymen H. Meeker, aged 18, of No. 51 Boyden-street. Meeker was arrested.

Chancellor Runyon yesterday appointed George F. Tuttle, George Wilkinson, and James F. Bond Commissioners to examine into the past management of the Newark Savings Institution, and to ascertain the amount due to depositors, and the character and value of the assets. The examination is to be commenced at once.

Francis Hilton, who has been missing from his home in Newark for three weeks, was found in a dying condition in a barn between two mountains in West Orange. He said he had been lying there for four days, too ill to give any alarm and too weak to get upon his feet. He was conveyed to a house near by, but died yesterday morning without giving any account of where he had been during his absence. He was 26 years old.

Gottlieb John, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in Newark, disappeared on Sunday night under mysterious circumstances. Mrs. John went to bed at 10 o'clock, leaving her husband in the saloon. When she rose Monday morning her husband was not in the house, and on going down stairs she found the saloon door open. On the bar she found a bundle marked "Gottlieb John, No. 32 Centre-street," and in it the stockings, slippers, linen shirt, and cardigan jacket he had worn the previous day. He had also written his name in chalk on the bar.

The ladies of the Baptist Church at Westfield, N. J., will hold a fair and festival this evening and to-morrow evening at Æolian Hall. There will be no lotteries, and prices of goods will be reasonable. The heads of committees are as follows: Refreshment, Mrs. A. F. Grant; Confectionery and Fruit, Mrs. E. S. Lamberton; Toys and Fancy Goods, Mrs. R. L. Livingston; Books, Mrs. C. A. Harris; Flowers, Mrs. C. F. Conant; Ballot-boxes, Mrs. R. M. Fairbairn; Lemonade Well, Miss Ida L. Welch; Room, Robert French; Decoration, Robert M. Fairbairn; Compiling and Printing, Charles F. Conant; Door-keeper, Charles B. Brown; Supervising, Edward S. Lamberton, Miss Martha Miller; Auditor, Anson F. Grant; Treasurer of Fair, Edward S. Lamberton. A handsome little paper, issued in the interest of the fair and called *Westfield Bazar*, is full of entertaining reading matter. On the first page is a view of the church, and an interesting historical article by the Pastor, Rev. Charles A. Harris.

LORD & TAYLOR.

The great firm of Lord & Taylor show by the reductions they have been making in the prices of the goods exhibited at their immense store on Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street, that they fully appreciate the urgent demand of the times and are prepared to meet it. It would appear that they have gone through with exact care the vast stock accumulated here, and have marked down with an unsparing hand the price of every article in the place. In some departments these reductions are greater than in others, but no one department has escaped, and the shawl department seems to have been subjected to the reducing process with unusual rigor. The firm have commenced their special annual sale of real India camel's hair shawls, which they are now disposing of at prices 40 per cent. below those they were formerly sold at. Their real India Valley cashmere shawls, India Dacca shawls, and striped shawls, have been similarly reduced in price, and these useful and elegant articles of dress may now be obtained at prices which put them within the reach of persons of very limited income. Their wool shawl department has been stocked with all the latest novelties in this article, and such an opportunity is presented to secure bargains in the choicest goods as is not likely to be repeated. The best thing to do is to visit the establishment and personally examine the goods which are offered at these low figures. No one will lose anything by this, for the great store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor is in itself well worthy of a visit. It is difficult to conceive of any article included under the general title of dry goods which cannot be seen at this vast storehouse—not in single specimens, but in quantities which almost raise a doubt in the mind of the beholder whether there are really enough people in the City to buy them all, even supposing that everybody dealt only with this house. Nor is this all. It must certainly be said of this establishment that none others can, or at least do, approach it for really artistic display of the stock. And the bright effects which are to be obtained by the proper arrangement of brilliant colors seem to be considered and taken advantage of by those who have charge of the internal arrangements of the store. The effect of the whole, when seen by artificial light, is to impress the beholder with a sense of dazzling colors and an incalculable wealth of material. Every nook and corner seems crowded with goods; every available space is put to some use of display; shelf above shelf, rising almost to the ceiling in each of the many aisles into which the store is divided, bends with its weight of stored goods; every counter is piled with others ready to the hand of salesman and purchaser; long and broad show-cases glitter with the articles of fancy jewelry, or present a pleasing selection of those pretty Russia leather and other fancy goods which at this season are so largely in demand. Everywhere the eye turns, some one of the thousand varieties of textile fabrics meets it, each different from the other in color, material, form, and the purposes to which it is to be applied. Nor is it in textile fabrics alone that this enterprising firm deals; for to say nothing of its large and elegant assortment of furs, the stock of fine French boots and shoes, and other articles intended for personal wear, there is a choice selection of articles of art furniture offered to those whose taste and means suggest the indulgence in such elegant luxuries. It is a store well worth visiting, if only to see what brilliant effects may be produced by the judicious arrangement of what might seem at first sight rather intractable material.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

The adjourned conference of leading representatives of the coal interest was held in the Delaware and Hudson building yesterday. The meeting began at 11 o'clock, and lasted nearly four hours. Among those present were Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Franklin B. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; E. W. Clarke, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company; Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; George A. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; Judge Lathrop, Receiver of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and R. H. Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The meeting was private, and the following report was prepared for the press:

The committee reported a plan for the management of the trade, embracing—First, the establishment of a Board of Control, with one representative from each interest; second, an equitable distribution of the entire production among all interests; third, giving each interest the right to manage its own sales, and make its own prices, by establishing a joint coal exchange for the sale of coal; and, fourth, establishing a penalty of $1 25 per ton for overshipment of quotas, and establishing a fund, out of which such penalties shall be payable, of 15 cents per ton of all coal mined. The above was agreed upon and adopted, and a committee of Messrs. Dixon, Lindeman, Clarke, Hoyt, and Gowen appointed for the purpose of determining to what companies the coal shipped over more than one line shall be charged, and of reporting at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 27th, the several quotas of the several interests.

THOMAS DIXON, Chairman.
F. B. GOWEN, Secretary.

REV. DR. INGLIS' FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. David Inglis, the deceased Pastor of the Reformed Church on Brooklyn Heights, took place yesterday. The church, which was draped in mourning, was not large enough to contain all who desired to take part in the sevices. At 1:30 o'clock the remains, inclosed in a rosewood casket, mounted with silver, were borne up the aisle, preceded by the following clergymen, who acted as pall-bearers: Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D., Rev. Jacob West, D. D., Rev. F. W. Steimle, D. D., and Rev. Alexander Thompson, D. D. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Thompson, Hutton, and Wells, and the funeral oration was preached by Rev. Alexander Topp, D. D., of Toronto, Canada. Brief addresses were made by Rev. William Ormiston, of this City, and Rev. J. T. Duryea, of Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

EX-INSPECTOR GRACE'S BACK PAY.

Ex-Custom-house Inspector William H. Grace, who was sent to Blackwell's Island several weeks ago for assaulting Gen. George H. Sharpe, then Surveyor of the Port, but who was pardoned by Gov. Robinson, has been in Washington for several days. A dispatch from that city, published in the morning papers of yesterday, stated that on Monday he had "a pleasant interview with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury," and that his reports having been found correct, "after a thorough investigation," they had been approved, and he had been allowed back pay for the period of his suspension. At the Custom-house this dispatch was the cause of considerable mystification. None of the officials could tell what reports made by Grace had been thoroughly examined, and it was generally stated that he or some friend must have worded the dispatch to convey the impression that his statements against the sugar-dealers who procured his removal from office were accepted as truthful by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. As to the back pay which Grace has been allowed, it is said, that can only be for the period of two months intervening between his dismissal from the Custom-house and the date upon which the report of his discharge was made to the Secretary of the Treasury and by him approved. Grace was dismissed in May last. As it was known at the Custom-house that a general reduction of its employes would have to be made within a short time, no report of the fact was made until a number of other Inspectors were removed in July. It was then approved, but on this delay Grace, it is said, has been enabled to base a claim for pay during the months of June and July, which claim has been allowed by the Treasury Department. There is said to be a way to cause a revocation of the order in his favor, but the Custom-house officials will not take advantage of it.

AN ARTISTIC SUCCESS AND A POPULAR TRIUMPH.—The KNOX $6 winter style of gentleman's HAT is the hit of the season. It has no rival, and excites universal admiration; hence the rush to his stores, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Charles Bevans, John Bevans, and Joseph M. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Ayer, Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Lawrence and son, John Hamilton, W. A. Tidball, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Emsley, Lily and Mabel Emsley, F. C. Curtis, Mrs. F. Schlegelmilch and infant, Ernst, Fred, and Ida Schlegelmilch, Miss Ida Warth, C. W. Freeland, J. F. Robinson, Mrs. George B. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. James Dirge, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Metcalf, Mrs. Alice Morrissey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Farrar, Miss M. A. Farrar, A. P. Farrar, Arthur Valquette, John G. Davis, P. Devnil, L. M., F. J., and F. Connells, James Clifford, John Powers, Michael Conly, James Carman, John McDonald, Miss Fannie Brady, William Corney, Patrick Murray, Lewis White, William McGlenn, W. S. Betts.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, from Savannah.—W. P. Garrison, Capt. F. R. Baby, Dr. J. Wacartney, H. P. Baldwin, M. F. Moore, Capt. B. Spencer, A. H. Reid, J. W. Russell, J. W. Rutenbach, Mrs. H. J. Dickerson, W. Pearl, J. and M. Malady, W. Ridder, G. Garolinsky, A. Dannorth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon sets...6:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...	6:27	Gov. Island...	7:15
Hell Gate....	8:38		

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 18.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 3-10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co; Mississippi, Crowell, Savannah, George Yonge; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Idaho, (Br.,) Holmes, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; H. Livingston, Hazard, Savannah, George Yonge.

Barks Rothsay, (Norw.,) Iversen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Soren Berner, (Norw.,) Petersen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Duen, (Norw.,) Andersen, Exeter, C. Tobias & Co.; Esmeralda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Bristol, Funch, Edye & Co.; Yarra Yarra, (Norw.,) Boye, Rotterdam, Louis Tetens; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs O. C. Clary, Scott, Bridgetown, Bar., Dwight & Platt; Endorus, Prince, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Kaluna, Nash, Cienfuegos, F. Talbot & Co.; Nellie, Walsh, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Schrs. Potosi, Curtis, Georgetown, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.; Alzena, Plummer, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; John N. Gamewell, Berry, Gibraltar and Spain, John Zittlosen; K. C. Rankin, Bishop, St. Domingo City, H. B. Brown & Co.; Sarah E. Allen, Allen, Jeremie, Hayti, Isaac R. Staples; Loraine, (Br.,) Heisler, Lunenburg, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Fred Brown, Hall, Providence, R. I., Frank Pidgeon & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bothnia, McMickan, Liverpool Dec. 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Dec. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Creet, (Br.,) Darling, Shields, 18 ds., with mdse. to G. A. & E. Meyer.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Stevens, Morehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Chester, Fernandina Dec. 12, Brunswick, Ga., 13th, and Port Royal, S. C., 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Nile, Morris, of and from Windsor, N. S., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Francesco Cilento, (Ital.,) Perzio, Barcelona 52 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Sagamahoe, Powers, Gloucester, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Virginia, Thurlow, Machias, in ballast to master.

Bark Eber, (Aust.,) Maresca, Venice 88 ds. and Gibraltar Nov. 6, where she put in for a new rudder, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Skerryvore, (of Bermuda,) Craig, Patras 76 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Harriet, (of Liverpool,) Shikle, Pernambuco 53 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark G. M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Merriman, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Suez, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Pernambuco 37 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Robert Dillon, Davis, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to W. R. Phipps & Co.—vessel to G. K. Sqnire.

Brig Cora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Fisher, Angra 11s 21 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Terra Nova, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, N. S., 7 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Union, (of Jersey,) Le Dain, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Gloria, (Norw.,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Olinda, (Port.,) Cunha, Lisbon 39 ds., with cork-wood to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Dean, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig Benjamin Carver, Dodge, Providence.

Brig Open Sea, ——, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, E.; cloudy; at City Island, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Idaho, for Liverpool; Hermann Livingston, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Chignecto and Carl Haasted, for Antwerp; Lizzie Merry, for Port Spain; schrs. William C. Bee, for Mobile; Veto, Lucy D. Elwood, Doran, James H. Hopt, and Emma M. Fox, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Etta Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, from Gloucester, which arr. 17th and anchored at Sandy Hook, came to the City 18th.

SPOKEN.

By brig Robert Dillon, Dec. 6, lat. 24 N., lon. 60 W., bark G. M. Tucker, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York.

By bark Harriet, Dec. 10, lat. 30, lon. 71 43, a Norwegian bark, from Bordeaux, for New-York, showing signal letters H F D N., 40 ds. out.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Sid. 16th ult., Brenda, from Galle; 7th inst., Rubina, for Boston; 11th inst., Francoforte; 15th inst., Alfred, Capt. Burt; latter for Mobile; 17th inst., William Gordon, for Baltimore; Wetterhorn, for Key West; Emilie, Capt. Simonson; Come Vol; 18th inst., Magnet, Sarah Staples, latter from London.

Also sid. 17th inst., Von Moltke; 18th, Ceres, for Wilmington.

Arr. 29th ult., Giysey, at Teneriffe; 3d inst., Conquest; 18th inst., J. H. McLaran, Lea, Lavinia, Cathella, Florence, Capt. Downie; Thusnelda, latter at Antwerp; 17th inst., Benguela, Tjomo, Sleipner, Thomas E. Kenney, Fri Sina, Aigonant, Capt. Moe; Eos, Kate Cann, Charles Purres; 18th inst., Semi, Normanda, Brunswick, Columba, Capt. Gerraro; Giulio Secondo, May, Eraldo, Zio Battisto, W. C. Grant, latter at Liverpool, had her decks swept and lost bulwarks, spars, and sails.

Also arr. 17th inst., Martha Bowker; 18th inst., Southern Rights.

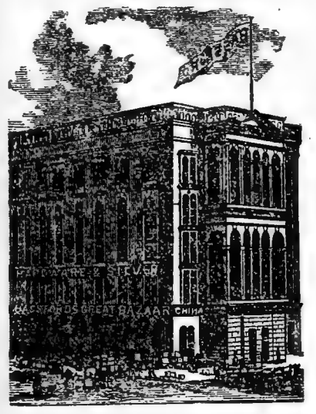
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The steam-ship Bavarian, Capt. Lazzolo, from Boston Dec. 8, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. McKay, from Boston Dec. 8, arr. here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Rait, from New-York Dec. 6, arr. here to-day.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
46 East 14th-st.,
UNION-SQUARE,
AND
550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON EXHIBITION A CHOICE SELECTION OF DESIRABLE ARTICLES ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR GIFTS.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO THIS COMPANY
FOR
"Superior" Silver-Plated Ware
TABLEWARE
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.



Thousands of beautiful and useful household articles and sets in China, glass, silver, copper, brass, wood, iron, and plain and fancy ironwares, all at greatly reduced prices. Goods promptly delivered.
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Christmas Issue.
36 Pages.
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The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

UNION PACIFIC DISCRIMINATION.

HEARING BEFORE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE QUESTION OF COMPELLING THE UNION PACIFIC TO DISCONTINUE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BRANCHES—THE INTERESTS INVOLVED GENERALLY THOSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND SPECIALLY THOSE OF LARGE SECTIONS IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Pacific Railroad Companies had a hearing to-day at the Department of Justice, before the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior, with reference to Senator Chaffee's resolution calling upon the President for information as to what legal impediments, if any, exist which prevent him from executing the laws of Congress requiring the operation of the whole line and branches without discrimination in favor of or against any of the companies. The resolution was referred to the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General by the President, and they were requested to examine and report to him upon the facts. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, was present at the hearing with his counsel. Mr. Artemas H. Holmes, representing the Kansas Pacific Company, made the first argument. He said the resolution requires the determination of the following grave questions: First, what are the rights of the public and the Government, and what are the requirements of the acts of Congress in relation to the operation and use of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation; second, what are the rights and duties of the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, as between themselves, in relation to the operation and use of their respective roads; third, are the public, the Government, and the several roads of the system of roads in the enjoyment of their respective rights, and are the several roads complying with the requirements of said acts of Congress in regard to the operation and use of said roads; fourth, what authority, if any, is vested in the President, under these acts of Congress, which enables him to enforce their execution in this respect; fifth, is further legislation necessary or expedient to enable the Executive to compel a compliance with the requirements of these acts, and this in a summary manner.

The arguments of counsel in the case now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, before Judges Dillon and Dundy, were presented as covering the first three of the above-named questions. With reference to the fourth, Mr. Holmes said careful examination of the acts had not discovered any express or specific authority vested in the President which enables him to enforce their execution, or to compel the Union Pacific Company to desist from its unlawful operation and use of its road and comply with the requirements of the acts of Congress in this respect. There exists, however, outside the acts, the right of the Government or the public to institute and maintain a proceeding by mandamus to compel said company to operate its road as required by law, and the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, expressly confers upon the proper Circuit Court of the United States the jurisdiction to hear and determine such cases; or proceedings might be instituted by the Attorney-General for a forfeiture of the charter of that company, because of the violation of its terms. But, in either case, the relief obtained would not be any more speedy or expedient than the relief sought in the case above referred to, in which a mandatory injunction is sought, and before a final determination of the case could be reached in the Supreme Court the injury and damage occasioned by the unlawful use of the offending road, would in the case of many of the injured parties at least, have become irreparable. In response to the last question he said: "Assuming that existing laws are sufficient for all the purposes of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and that they can be enforced after sufficient lapse of time, it should be borne in mind that that company may consolidate itself with the Union Pacific Company, or may execute a lease of its road to said company, or may enter into a contract, lawful and binding between the parties, whereby the public may be as effectually shut out from the advantages intended to be secured to them by the Pacific Railroad acts as they are now. The right of travelers and freight shippers at Denver, for example, to the use of the Union Pacific Railway on equal terms with all other citizens, their right to be protected against unjust discriminations as to rates, time, and transportation facilities, will remain after the Kansas Pacific Company shall have secured its own rights, either by litigation or by negotiation, and it would be an extremely narrow view to take of the matter to assume that because the Kansas Pacific Company is prosecuting a suit, or has the right to prosecute a suit, therefore the rights of the public will be ultimately secured and protected. Again, the ability of the Kansas Pacific Company to repay its indebtedness to the Government depends wholly upon its earning capacity. It has no resources outside of its receipts from the transportation of persons and property. Under existing laws it is required, among other things, to pay at least 5 per cent. of its net earnings into the Treasury on the same account of subsidy bonds, and to reimburse the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds at the maturity thereof. The subsidy bonds issued to the company amount to $6,303,000, having 30 years to run, with interest at 6 per cent., the whole indebtedness amounting eventually to $17,648,400, less the amount earned and to be earned by the Government transportation. But the Kansas Pacific Company, being cut off from its rightful share of the overland traffic by the discriminations of the Union Pacific Company, has been unable to pay the full interest on its first mortgage bonds, and is at present in the hands of Receivers and threatened with foreclosure by reason of such default. The company is now in arrears of first mortgage interest to the amount of $3,547,049, and is threatened with still further embarrassment by the hostile action of the Union Pacific Company, which has recently built a branch road into Colorado for the purpose apparently of diverting traffic hitherto enjoyed by the Kansas Pacific Company to its own treasury. It is a question of the first moment to the Government whether it will allow its own security, as second mortgage of the Kansas Pacific Railway, to be impaired or lost through the refusal of the Union Pacific Company to obey a plain requirement of its charter.

The attitude of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the premises has become in some sort a national scandal. Great hardship has been inflicted upon individuals and communities and States by the discriminations established by that company. The public press has taken up the matter in many widely distant parts of the country as a case calling for the active interference of the Government in the interests of law and order, holding that the monopoly established by the Union Pacific Company is both unauthorized and dangerous, and that the time has come to put some adequate check upon its encroachments. The strength of this feeling has been shown in both houses of Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior has alluded to it in his annual report.

The conclusion upon the whole matter is that the Government, and the Government alone, possesses the power adequate to compel the Union Pacific Company to operate its road as required by law. Since Congress reserved the power to alter, amend, or repeal the acts under which the Union Pacific Railroad Company took its charter and all its franchises and privileges, it is for Congress to say what further measures shall be taken to enable the Executive to secure to the public and the Government a faithful compliance with the statutes which forbid discriminations, and to enforce these laws in a summary manner, and further legislation is necessary and expedient to that end.

The argument of Mr. Holmes was replied to by Mr. Shellabarger. He denied that the Union Pacific Road in fact discriminated against the branches. He claimed that the cost of operating the western end of the road was so much greater than the eastern that it would be unjust to take freight and passengers from the Kansas Pacific at average through rates. This is the old story, and is the point upon which the Union Pacific chiefly relies.

A NEW POST OFFICE IN BROOKLYN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Among the bills presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, is one introduced by Mr. Bliss, of New-York, providing for the erection of a public building in Brooklyn for the use of the Post Office and United States courts. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury "to cause to be erected a suitable fire-proof building at Brooklyn, N. Y., for the accommodation of the Post Office, United States District Court, internal revenue officials, and for other Government purposes; and to this end there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $400,000, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building, for which he shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the purchase of said site and the full completion of said building exceeding the sum of $500,000; provided, that no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied until the State of New-York shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof."

A SINGULAR CASE.

RESTORED TO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEON, WITH ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS' BACK PAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Dr. Lemuel J. Draper, of this city, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Navy in 1862. In the early part of 1865 he was stationed on the Princeton, at Philadelphia. Thomas A. Menzies, a blockade runner, but previously an engineer in the Confederate Navy, was a prisoner at the time on the same vessel. Menzies obtained leave to go ashore, and Dr. Draper had leave to go with him for 48 hours, and then return to the ship. Both left the City of Philadelphia together and went to Baltimore, where they were arrested by United States troops, while at a Confederate party given in honor of Menzies' return. In February, 1865, Draper's appointment as an Assistant Surgeon in the regular Navy was revoked, but on Feb. 14, 1865, the revocation was canceled, and he was allowed to resign at his own request. After many ineffectual attempts to get back into the Navy, he was yesterday reinstated as Assistant Surgeon, with pay for 13 years and 10 months.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1877.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, received a telegram to-day from J. W. Jones, his special agent in Minnesota for the suppression of depredations on public timber lands, announcing that the Government has obtained judgments in all the civil suits for the recovery of logs and timber, and that all the parties but one have pleaded "guilty" in the criminal suits.

Mr. J. N. Martin, who has been employed on the staff of the Refunding Agent of the Treasury in London, has returned to this country. This gentleman states that the wide-spread alarm in England occasioned by the threatened legislation in regard to silver has entirely prostrated the business of funding United States 6 per cent. bonds in 4 per cent. bonds, and a feeling of great depression and distrust prevails among those who have invested in our securities abroad.

The President to-day signed a pardon for John A. Joyce, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes on distilled spirits. The pardon is full and unconditional. Joyce, it will be remembered, was sentenced to $2,000 fine in addition to his imprisonment. He had served his term and was unable to pay the fine. His pardon was recommended in the early part of the present year by the District-Attorney and the Judge of the United States Court at St. Louis, before which he was tried, and Joyce prayed for restoration to citizenship.

GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The National Reform Convention elected Judge Harmon, of Oswego, President, and other officers. The resolutions of yesterday were reconsidered and the following adopted:

Resolved, That this Christian nation is opposed to any attempt to unchristianize the Government by the subversion of our most ancient and constant traditional policy, and that as a measure prohibiting all religious exercises in the public schools or other State institutions is arrogant and contrary to our cherished rights, to freedom in the study of the Scriptures and the worship of God, we will endeavor to retain the Bible in the State institutions of learning, and especially in the common schools, and seek to restore it where it has been expelled. Believing that what we wish to appear in the national life must be taught in the national schools, we repudiate the charge that we seek union of Church and State, and we pity the imbecility that cannot discover the distinction between an attempt to maintain the Christian character of our Government and an attempt to commit the Government to the support of some particular Christian Church. Although God is recognized in so many ways by continued acts of the Government, it would still further tend to settle the whole question, to secure an amendment to the National Constitution in which God would be acknowledged as the ultimate source of all civil authority and Jesus Christ the ruler of nations.

The convention has adjourned sine die.

A WAGON RUN INTO BY A TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The 10:30 express train from Baltimore this morning at Branchville Crossing, between Bladensburg and Beltsville, struck a wagon in which was seated Mr. Woods, proprietor of the George Washington Hotel at Bladensburg. The vehicle was dashed to atoms, and part of it, with the whip, was carried a mile on the cow-catcher before the train could be stopped. The horse was thrown about 100 feet. Mr. Woods was thrown twice that distance, and instantly killed.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The will of Anne E. P. Sever was submitted for probate this morning. In addition to private legacies, it contains the following public bequests: To Harvard College, $140,000, of which $100,000 is to be expended in the erection of a building to be called Sever Hall, $20,000 for a library, and $20,000 unrestricted; to Boston Children's Hospital, $10,000; to Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, Children's Mission, Provident Association, House of Good Samaritan, New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, General Theological Library, and Young Men's Christian Union, $5,000 each; to Training School for Nurses in Boston and Connecticut Retreat for Insane, each the sum of $5,000 is given at the termination of the trust for life. In all, $195,000 is given in public benefactions.

TWO HEAVY FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., COAL DEALERS, AND H. W. WETHERELL & CO., MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS—THE GREENEBAUM BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—Two highly important business failures are reported in this city to-night. They are of the firms of Kelley, Morley & Co., coal dealers, and H. W. Wetherell & Co., millinery and straw goods. That of Kelley, Morley & Co. takes the lead. It appears that a note of theirs, to the amount of $20,000, held by the North-western National Bank, was thrown out on Tuesday, and went to protest. Immediately following this occurrence the firm determined to close their business, and accordingly suspended to-day. It is estimated that the amount of their liabilities will reach $300,000, while their assets, it is believed, will not realize over or quite 40 cents on the dollar. By this failure a large number of Eastern firms suffer, the principal among them being John Todd, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Rooker Colliery Company, of Buffalo, the latter holding paper to the amount of $200,000. Messrs. Kelley, Morley & Co. have all the past season, it is claimed, been selling coal at from 50 cents to 75 cents below the market price, and this, together with the continued warm weather and the lack of demand for coal, has had the effect to render it impossible for the firm to meet their commercial paper. They have now in store here over 25,000 tons of coal.

H. W. Wetherell, the well-known wholesale millinery and fancy goods merchant, No. 145 Wabash-avenue, made an assignment to W. H. Bryan for the benefit of his creditors. The causes of the failure may be attributed to bad debts, the fire, real estate speculations, unsuccessful manufacturing enterprises, and the depression in trade generally. According to Mr. Wetherell's own statement the failure is a bad one. One of the principal causes of the failure was the connection of Mr. Wetherell with the Albion White Lead Works of Taunton, Mass. His present stock of goods is worth about $20,000, and he has bills receiveable worth about $10,000 more. A statement of the condition of the house will be made public next Tuesday. A meeting of the creditors is expected to be held in New-York some time next week, when it is anticipated that they will decide to force Mr. Wetherell into bankruptcy. His creditors are all located in New York and Massachusetts. The real estate which Mr. Wetherell owns is incumbered for all it would probably bring if forced upon the market.

To-day David S. Greenebaum filed a paper in the United States Circuit Court stating that he could not deny the allegations made in the petition of Henry Greenebaum, and he would consent to an immediate adjudication of bankruptcy against himself as a member of the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., and Greenebaum Brothers & Co., and in his individual capacity. Elias Greenebaum has not yet signified his consent to such adjudication, nor on the other hand does he deny it. His attorney says that he intends to let affairs take their own course, and if the court wishes to declare him a bankrupt he will not try to prevent it.

OTHER FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from Henry, Ill., says L. B. McFadden & Co., large operators in coal mines, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are stated to be $370,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Gardner Mercer, a banker, of Geneseo, failed yesterday. It is thought depositors will receive a large percentage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Cosmopolitan Savings and Exchange Bank announced its suspension this morning. It was a small concern, only about $50,000 being due depositors. The Directors claim that they will ultimately pay dollar for dollar.

TROUBLES OF AN OHIO NEWSPAPER.

THE WEEKLY CIRCULATION STOPPED BY THE CINCINNATI POSTMASTER—AN INVESTIGATION GOING ON BY DIRECTION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—An investigation was begun here to-day by Special Agent Henry of the matters at issue between the Cincinnati *Gazette* Company and the Cincinnati Postmaster. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: The *Gazette* Company began early in November sending 1,700 copies of their weekly issue to Postmasters in different parts of the country. Circulars offering to make Postmasters free subscribers for three months in consideration of their services had previously been sent out. On this ground the *Gazette* Company regarded Postmasters as subscribers, and mailed their papers at pound rates. This Postmaster Wable held to be a violation of the law, and after sending out the first lot he detained the subsequent issues in his office for four weeks. The *Gazette* Company declares that it had no notice of this detention until four successive issues had been held back, and charges the Postmaster with conspiracy with a set of local politicians who are the owners of the *Weekly Times* to injure the *Gazette*. A decision was obtained from the Postmaster-General sustaining the *Gazette* in its construction of the law, but owing to representations subsequently made to the department by the managers of the *Times* Company, and at the request of the *Gazette*, a full investigation was ordered. It began to-day in the form of an open court, each side being represented by attorneys, and the witnesses rendering their testimony under oath. Some time was occupied in a presentation of the case from the Post Office side, the facts elicited being substantially as stated above. The case excites a good deal of interest for local political reasons, and because it establishes a precedent of importance to all publishers.

ANOTHER BOSTON BOY.

JESSE POMEROY SURPASSED BY HENRY ACKERS—HE MURDERS A BOY LESS THAN THREE YEARS OLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Another Jesse Pomeroy has made his appearance in this city, although his crimes are not as extensive as those of the original "boy fiend," as he is familiarly known. This afternoon about 3 o'clock, as Mary Cronin, aged 6, and her little brother John, a child 2 years and 8 months of age, were descending a staircase in their father's house on Lenox-street, they were met by Henry Ackers, a lad of between 12 and 14 years old, who also lived in the house. Ackers said to the little girl, "I'm going to shoot one of you." Mary replied: "I guess you won't shoot me nor my little brother either." Upon this young Ackers pulled out a revolver, took a cartridge out of his pocket, inserted it in one of the chambers of the revolver, pulled back the hammer, and took aim. The little fellow moved to go down stairs when the youthful assassin fired and shot the child, who lived but an hour afterward. Young Ackers immediately fled, and has, up to midnight, eluded the pursuit of the officers. The Police here have given the impression that the shooting was accidental, but the little girl, who was the only witness of the affair, tells her story in a clear and forcible manner. She also states that the boy has frequently threatened to shoot her brother, although no cause was assigned for the purpose. The families have been living on friendly terms, and no reason can be assigned for the murder except the love of wickedness, which was the ruling passion of Jesse Pomeroy.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON DEEPLY MOVED OVER THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE STRUGGLE—WILD RUMORS ON 'CHANGE—CONTENTION IN THE CABINET—LORD BEACONSFIELD ENDEAVORING TO FORCE HIS PERSONAL POLICY ON THE GOVERNMENT—EXASPERATION OVER RUSSIA'S DISPOSITION TO SETTLE WITH TURKEY ALONE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Financier* of this morning says: "All sorts of statements of a more or less improbable character were in circulation on the Stock Exchange Tuesday. According to one there are dissensions in the Cabinet; another affirms that the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, and Earl Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, are to quit, and another says that Lord Beaconsfield, thus rid of a clog upon his policy, will send troops to Gallipoli. It was further reported that the Queen has forwarded to the Ministers a written memorandum or State paper setting forth her views upon the Eastern question, and another report says that our Cabinet has sounded Berlin with regard to the tentative move of Turkey in the direction of an arrangement, and met an unfavorable answer. And so one might go on with an enumeration of idle reports and discussions which are exercising men's minds, the multiplicity of which attests the universal interest felt in the questions at issue and the general belief that another crisis in the war is reached. All that can be truly said is that an uneasy feeling prevails with regard to foreign affairs, the effect being visible in the drooping prices of public securities."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch says: "The impression prevalent in diplomatic and bureaucratic circles here is that the German Government is desirous of a termination of the war; that it will adhere fully and freely to whatsoever conditions Russia may resolve to exact, and that it has resolved neither itself to advance any obstacle, nor, so far as it can help, to permit any other power to hinder the extinction of Turkey as a European power."

This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its leading article, says: "The Cabinet has come to a wise resolution. If, in these days, after reading the history of the last 10 years, after marking the relations of the Continental powers, after learning the lesson which the condition of Europe at this moment plainly teaches—if, after this, any man thinks a rich empire can exist without ever asserting a disposition to fight for its possessions and existence, that man must be a fool. If, without thinking so, he maintains his point, then he must be some kind of a traitor—the sort of traitor, perhaps, who declares himself a humanitarian or a churchman first, and an Englishman afterward." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, does not put the same interpretation on the summoning of Parliament as the *Post* and *Standard*, in their issues of this morning, as mentioned in these dispatches. It says the summoning of Parliament probably means no more than a warning to the other powers, that England does not propose to allow the Eastern question to be settled by the three Emperors, and that she must have some voice in the disposal of her own future.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs as follows: "My anticipation as to the meeting of Parliament on the 17th of January has been officially confirmed. If Lord Beaconsfield's wishes had been fully consulted, Parliament would have met at a much earlier date, so that the Cabinet might have had the benefit of the counsels of the nation in the proposed arrangements for peace. Seeing that there was no hope of carrying a majority of his colleagues with him in his Eastern policy, Lord Beaconsfield desired to rely upon his old influence in Parliament, for, apart from the utility of such a course, it relieves the Prime Minister of much responsibility. Two or three prominent members of the Cabinet take their stand on the plea that no questions which are beyond the competence of the Ministry have yet come before them. There is the further and more substantial reason that the Premier's influence with the bulk of his party would bring upon them an uncomfortable pressure in favor of his personal policy. The point has now been fought in the Cabinet with the result of a compromise. Instead of a December session, which the Premier was known to desire, Parliament will meet three weeks earlier than usual. The date, however, will be too far off to assist the Ministry in the deliberations that are now engaging their attention, and which have induced them to sit this week *en permanence*.

"The mediation proposal is already dead, even though Turkey may yield to the pressure which is now being applied to her to accept the conference proposals to the full, instead of her present offer to place her own reforms under the guarantee of Europe. Russia is backed by the more influential powers in her demand that Turkey's overtures for peace shall, in the first instance, be addressed to her. One of the projects with which a section of the Cabinet is credited is that if Russia will consent to refer the ultimate terms of settlement to the approval of the powers, her *amour propre* shall be gratified by a direct appeal from the vanquished enemy. But it is more than doubtful whether the Czar's Government will agree to this arrangement. So that the real difficulty Lord Beaconsfield has to confront is a single-handed peace, which would not be objected to provided it respected the views of the Cabinet; and the labors of the Foreign Office of late have been mainly directed, not simply to ascertaining definitely what proposals, beyond those of the last conference, will satisfy Russia, but in that respect she is prepared to respect those other British interests which were not exhausted in Mr. Cross' enumeration. They are understood to relate mainly to the extent of Armenian annexation, the fate of the Turkish fleet, and the neutralization of the Dardanelles. The future of Bulgaria and the proposed rewards to Russia's allies are not precisely British interests, and are outside of those issues which, according to the views of one section of the Cabinet, make it absolutely necessary that this country have a voice in the terms of peace. Though the Government are willing to forego their treaty right to a voice in the settlement, if their views and interests be fully admitted, there is at present no sign from Russia that she will in any way bind herself. The Premier thus comes to be credited with a personal policy, of which the leading idea is to compel Russia to respect our interests in case of a single-handed peace. No one suggests that Lord Beaconsfield would go to the extent of an immediate declaration of war, but he would enter on a course of warnings and threatenings which would inevitably lead to war if Russia did not give proof of unexpected moderation. It is this phase of the question which has occupied so much time during the Cabinet sittings of Friday, Monday, and today (Tuesday.) No little asperity has been shown in these discussions in consequence of what may be regarded as an act of flagrant party disloyalty by a very prominent member of the Ministry. It is stated that one of the most active opponents of Lord Beaconsfield's policy has recently exchanged opinions with Earl Granville and the Marquis of Harrington as to the prospects of a coalition Ministry in order to carry out the Gladstone-Salisbury policy. The two Liberal leaders are said to have thrown cold water upon that suggestion. At the present moment office is not particularly desirable, and, if I judge right neither of the noble Lords is likely to be in favor of a coalition government. The news of the overtures above referred to has but just oozed out, and if the incident has caused as much indignation in the Cabinet as it has in the Conservative clubs, Downing-street must have been a very 'warm corner' during the past few days." [NOTE.—The foregoing probably gives a very fair idea of the political situation here, though there are many other and conflicting rumors, one of which is that England's overtures to Germany for joint action were refused in almost contemptuous language.]

The Liverpool *Post*, a sort of provincial Conservative organ, printed a London special dispatch yesterday, saying that the absoluteness—almost insolence—of the tone of Germany's reply made a deep impression in ministerial circles.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it was thought for some time that England might bring the Turkish note officially to the knowledge of the Russian Government, but according to the latest information the British Cabinet decided on Tuesday that in view of the difference of opinion among the powers any attempt to mediate would be inopportune. The Porte intends to lay the whole question of negotiation before the Turkish Parliament, making further steps dependent on its decision.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE SERVIAN ADVANCE—TURKISH MOVEMENT TO RELIEVE SCUTARI—THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER AT RUSTCHUK.

BELGRADE, Dec. 19.—The Servians have occupied Fort Inramor, near Nisch, and Prokopolje unopposed.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Reuter telegram from Ragusa reports that 6,000 Turks from Podgoritza have compelled a Montenegrin corps to retreat into their own territory, and are now marching to succor Scutari and Antivari.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The St. Petersburg *Gazette* announces that Gen. Todleben has been appointed commander of the Army of Rustchuk, with Prince Imeritinsky as his chief of staff.

POSITIONS OF OTHER POWERS.

ITALIAN INTIMACY WITH GREECE THE SUBJECT OF A TURKISH NOTE—AUSTRIAN INTERESTS IN THE SERVIAN MOVEMENT.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople contains the following: "It is said the Porte has instructed its Minister at Rome to ask for an explanation of the relations which are growing more and more intimate between Italy and Greece."

Count Andrassy, addressing the Budget Committee to-day, said he had come to the conclusion that he could under no circumstances whatever make the slightest alteration in the policy hitherto pursued, which consisted in maintaining neutrality while providing for the protection of Austria's interests and the exercise of her influence at the final settlement. Austria would decidedly protest, and, if necessary, prevent any attempt on the part of Servia to extend operations to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN PRUSSIA.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE CABINET—CRUSHING HIS ADVERSARIES AT COURT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says: "The anxiously-expected solution of the crisis seems again at a standstill. Since yesterday it has become certain that Prince Bismarck will not return to Berlin this year. Dr. Sidow, Under Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs, declines to become the successor of Dr. Herrmann, President of the Superior Council of the Evangelical Church, and consequently Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, has refused to countersign the decree accepting Dr. Herrmann's resignation. To-night it is rumored that Count Nesselrode, Chamberlain to the Empress, and one of Prince Bismarck's most influential and implacable adversaries, has been removed from the court." The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: "Prince Bismarck returns early in January."

NEW-BRUNSWICK'S SHOOTING CASE.

FRANK STEWART SURRENDERS HIMSELF—HIS STORY OF THE AFFAIR—THE SHOOTING DONE UNDER THE INFUENCE OF LIQUOR—YOUNG ASHMORE NOT YET OUT OF DANGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—This evening at 8:30 o'clock, Frank Stewart, son of John S. Stewart, one of the most respectable merchants in this city, appeared before Chief of Police Oliver and gave himself up for the shooting of Theodore Ashmore on the 12th inst. He was immediately placed under arrest, and taken before Justice C. P. Ford, who formally committed him to the County Jail. Bail in $5,000 was offered, but until the certificate of a physician that Ashmore is out of danger is procured, the accused will be held in confinement. The news of the arrival of Stewart in town caused the greatest excitement. Crowds rushed from the opera-house, where "Ell Perkins" was delivering a lecture, when the information reached there, and from all parts of the town, until Church-street, where the Justice's office is situated, was thronged. The crowd was so great and so boisterous that the people were jammed against the door of the Justice's office, and broke several panes of glass in the window sashes. After a few formalities the prisoner, who is a good-looking young man, about 21 years old, was conveyed to jail in a carriage, accompanied by Chief Oliver, Constable John F. Mitchell, and his father. There he was handed over to the care of Jailer Chevalier. Stewart's confession is that on Wednesday night, Dec. 12, he and Theodore Ashmore, a companion, went over the bridge that spans the Raritan here, and, when near Adelaide-avenue, after they had been conversing pleasantly together, he was suddenly seized with what he calls a "rum craze," which led him to commit the rash act. He says the story of the shooting as told by Ashmore is substantially correct; that he did fire the contents of a seven-shooter at him, four of the bullets lodging in his body. After the shooting he immediately realized what he had done, and to prevent an alarm being made he put his hand over Ashmore's mouth. Then he accompanied the injured man back to town as far as Albany-street, where they separated, he making a hasty flight from town, and Ashmore going to Dr. H. R. Baldwin's office to have his wounds dressed. Stewart that night walked as far as Trenton, stole a ride to Philadelphia, reaching there early on Thursday morning. On Thursday he walked 26 miles, touching at Glen Garden, where he jumped on a freight train and was conveyed to Harrisburg. From there he says he "beat" his way to Lancaster, when he repented and resolved to return to his father's home in this city. He arrived here on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, having traveled the entire distance indicated without paying out a cent. He had only $1 in his possession when he started, and had to cut his coat to suit his cloth. When Stewart got home his first inquiry was, "How is Tede," referring to Ashmore. His next question was, "How is mother." To his father young Stewart said: "Father, that accursed rum did it all. I will never touch a single drop again, and am resolved hereafter to be a man. My conscience has given me no rest since I did the deed. I have neither slept nor eaten any since I left home, and have been driven by a power I cannot describe to come back and confess all. I will throw myself upon the mercy of the court and try to make all the reparation I can for my crime. I have not now and never had any ill feelings toward Tede Ashmore. If I am bailed out, the first thing I shall do will be to go and see him and ask his forgiveness." The non-arrest of Stewart had caused much unfavorable comment against the Police here. The Director of the Board of Freeholders was about to offer a reward of $300 for Stewart's arrest, but Chief Oliver informed that official that such a step was unnecessary. The many reports which seemed to connect Stewart and Ashmore with recent burglaries here turn out to be false. Ashmore, his physician says, will not be out of danger for two weeks yet, the bullet wounds in the head, arms, and neck being still considerably irritated.

THE BROOKLYN LOAN EXHIBITION.

The Loan Exhibition at the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn is a very interesting one, which the residents of that city, and particularly of "the hill," would do well to visit. The catalogue shows some 400 numbers, and nearly all of the objects are of intrinsic value. The gallery of Mr. F. A. Bridgman, 24 pictures in all, is the chief feature, and a very attractive one. None of the pieces exhibited are carelessly or weakly painted, and several of the later are extremely fine. Of the other pictures, some 140 in number, the merit varies greatly, but most of them are much above the average of the Academy exhibitions, and a few are excellent. The collection of bronzes and statuary includes several pieces of superior bronze and some electrotype reproductions of value, among them the celebrated Milton shield. The antiquities and curiosities are, after the Bridgman paintings, the best things in the exhibition, and may very well occupy an afternoon or evening's study. Several carved wood pieces are of exquisite elegance, and the specimens of old books, letters, and manuscripts are of unusual value.

LARGE FIRE ON THE EAST SIDE.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN DESK MANUFACTORY IN GOERCK-STREET—LOSS ABOUT $100,000.

At 2 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the Kehr, Kellner & Co., American Desk manufactory, on Goerck-street, between Stanton and East Houston streets. Officer Saul, of the Eleventh Precinct, immediately sent out two alarms, which were promptly responded to by the Fire Department. By 2:30 the flames were completely under control. The manufactory consists of a building with a frontage of 150 feet on Goerck-street and running to Mangin-street, on which it has a frontage of 175 feet, the depth being 200 feet. On Goerck-street the building is four stories high, with a basement, and on Mangin-street six stories. The Goerck-street part was used as a storage building for the manufactured articles, and was separated from the Mangin-street portion by a small yard. The flames were confined to the storage department, which was badly damaged by the flames, and the greater part of the stock it contained ruined. The loss will probably reach $100,000. The insurance could not be ascertained. The establishment was probably the most extensive desk manufactory in this country. None of the surrounding buildings, which are nearly all crowded tenements, were injured, although many families were driven out by the heat and alarm.

The Harbor Police boat Seneca, Sergt. Schultz in command, which had been lying at the foot of Third-street, was promptly at the scene, and lay the short distance of a block from the burning building, but, not carrying any hose, was of no service. Chief Bates and Assistant Shay superintended the firemen at their work.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

HOW ITS ASSETS WERE REDUCED $700,000 IN THE ELEVEN DAYS BEFORE THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER—ITS CHARTER VIOLATED BY REPEATED LOANS TO TRUSTEES ON POOR SECURITY.

The affairs of the National Trust Company are rapidly approaching arrangement, so far as the depositors and stockholders of that mismanaged institution are concerned. Receiver Best has completed his analysis of the books, and has discovered that at the time of his appointment as Receiver there were 2,200 accounts open. A force of clerks is now employed night and day in balancing those accounts, and in computing the amounts of interest due upon them on Dec. 15. The percentage of interest allowed by the Trust Company upon its deposits varied in accordance with the length of time for which the money was left in its possession. For some deposits 3 per cent. was allowed, for others 4 per cent., and for those left longest 5 per cent. These rates were regulated by contracts between the trust company and the depositors. As soon as the accounts are balanced and the interest is computed, Receiver Best will make a schedule and present it to the court. He expects to receive immediately afterward a judicial order to pay a dividend of 50 per cent. to the depositors. To do this he has already sufficient money or cash securities on hand. Owing to the character of the long securities held by the bank as assets, the final dividend or dividends will be delayed. Mr. Best has made two balance-sheets showing the condition of the bank on Dec. 4, when he entered it as a Special Examiner of the Bank Department, and again, on Dec. 15, when he was appointed Receiver. On the first balance-sheet it is shown that $700,000 of United States bonds were in the bank. On the second sheet no record of United States bonds appears. They had all disappeared during the 11 days between Dec. 4 and Dec. 15. In the desperate determination of some of the officers of the trust company to prove its solvency, they realized upon the bonds, and met the demands of the depositors as they were made during the run preceding the appointment of the Receiver. On Dec. 5, $250,000 worth of bonds were sold. The other $450,000 in bonds were realized upon on subsequent dates. Since Mr. Best has assumed charge of the bank a variety of novel questions of law have arisen with respect to the distribution of the funds in his possession. Among the depositors with the National Trust Company were a number of small rural savings banks. A communication was yesterday sent to the Receiver demanding that he should give preference to those banks over the other depositors when paying the dividends. Mr. Best is of opinion that in accordance with the general law-Bank law of 1875 they are not entitled to the desired preference, but he will not decide the question. He intends to refer it to the Supreme Court, and ask for an order upon it.

Evidence procured by a reporter of THE TIMES last night leaves no room for doubt that the National Trust Company has been unsound for at least three years, and that the Examining Committees of Trustees and the Examiners of the Bank Department, who have reported it to be in good condition, were deceived or acted with a mistaken idea that if no exposure of the little value of some of the collaterals and investments was made those assets would appreciate, the bank would be saved, and nobody would lose any money. "It is very easy to understand now," said a former officer of the company, "how Trustee Examiners of the bank could be deceived. In the first place, they could not afford the time to make such a thorough investigation as Mr. Best has made, and in the second place, they had to accept assurances given them or the value of certain stock, because no market quotations could be procured and they could not take the securities and offer them for sale to procure offers for them and thus learn approximately their value." It is a fact, however, that one committee of Trustees that inquired into the affairs of the bank about a year ago made a report in which its unsoundness was distinctly stated. That report was suppressed. It did not pass the Executive Committee, and, as a consequence, none of the members of that Examining Committee afterward acted in such a capacity, and at least one of them soon afterward resigned from the Board of Trustees. Further evidence is not wanting of the mismanagement of the trust company. Among the provisions of the charter of the company is one that no loan shall be made directly or indirectly to any Trustee or officer or employe of the corporation. In the assets now in the possession of Mr. Best are some Walkill Valley Railway bonds, which are not quoted in the market, and are said to be unsalable, notwithstanding that one of the Trustees of the company has announced his willingness to take some of them for his own account at par. A former member of the Board of Trustees said last night that these bonds were taken as collateral for a loan to Robert H. Berdell, ex-President of the Erie Railway, who was, at the time the loan was made to him, one of the Trustees of the bank. The same authority mentioned above said that the $20,000 of stock of the Davis Sewing-machine Company held by the trust company was also taken from a Trustee as security for a loan of $10,000. A mortgage of $50,000 on a mill at a place called Silver Lake, N. J., was accepted from a third Trustee, and the real estate at Watertown, N. Y., valued at $22,000, was accepted as security

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

—A new magazine for the household on the seventh day has been issued in Springfield, Mass., under the title of *Sunday Afternoon*. The first number contains articles by John Habberton, Susan Coolidge, Miss Phelps, Leonard W. Bacon, and others. After Habberton's serial will come one from E. E. Hale. Mr. E. F. Merriam is the editor.

—*St. Nicholas* rejoices in its new cover of red, black, and white, with St. Nicholas no longer a fat, chubby little man, with his poke full of presents, but a real saint, surcoat and all, who sits in a chair reading to a boy and girl. The composition is intensely English, being the work of Mr. Walter Crane, of London. In one of the compartments American boys will be surprised to see the bat and wicket that do not belong to the national game of base-ball, not even to the rudimentary form of base-ball familiarly known as "one-old-cat." George Macdonald is a contributor to the January number. He sends a letter to American boys. The author of *The Schönberg-Cotta Family* begins her serial called "The Ravens and the Angels." David Ker has a sketch of Russians called "The Coolest Man in Russia," and there is a bit of verse by Theodore Winthrop never before published. The illustrations are supplied by Eytinge, Kelley, Kappes, Mrs. Foote, and La Farge.

—The paper of most interest in *The Galaxy* is also placed first on the list, being one of Henry James, Jr.'s thoughtful and discriminating letters on Paris. We have heard much about England from him, and now we get his impressions of "Paris Revisited," while the English influences are still vivid. His talk about cosmopolites, about the French *ouvrier*, and the dreary architecture of Haussmann-ridden Paris is all well worth reading. After hearing what he has to say about French women, turn to "The French Enchantress" to refresh the memory with the life of Mme. Récamier. The actor Lawrence Barrett has a paper on Charlotte Cushman, whom he takes as a text for a much wider disquisition on "Woman and the Drama." Richard Grant White has something more to say about Americanisms. Margaret J. Preston repeats in verse the legend of *Est-est*, and we have a few pages given to popular songs of Southern India as collected and published at Madras by Charles E. Gover.

—In the January issue of *Harper's* will be found the end of Miss Thackeray's story, "Da Capo." The short stories are also by women, being "Sappho," by Mrs. C. V. Hamilton; "Mike," by Mary G. Morrison, and "Within a Year," by Augusta Stevens. An illustrated paper by Mrs. J. W. Davis introduces Prague, a town as yet but little hackneyed. Charlotte Adams writes about the Venetian Christmas, and Jessie Benton Fremont concludes her "Year of American Travel." In the latter will be found an amusing account of a *vaquero* marriage, with its ceremonies and horse-races. January seems to be a concluding month for *Harper's*, although it begins a new year. Dr. Draper concludes his "Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments." Wirt Sikes continues his interesting notices of Wales in a paper called "On the Welsh Border." The best poem is by Edgar Fawcett, who writes in a light vein, and without affectation, about "The Scholar's Sweetheart." It is a good sign, that the Easy Chair is adding his mild protest against the importation of obeliskes into the United States.

—*Lippincott's* preserves the even tenor of its way, no better, no worse than during any other month. The illustrations are still of that grade of excellence which makes one ask why they exist at all, since they only mar the pages, without adorning them. But when the *Atlantic* has taken to popularizing itself with woodcuts, there is probably no hope for *Lippincott's*. We must fall back on the modest little *Penn Monthly* for a magazine that has high aims, and strives to carry them out according to its lights. This month we have for American subjects "A Journey Through the Wind River Country" by Gen. Brisbin, United States Army, and an account of the late Judge Nicholas, of Kentucky, by P. R. Shipman. An American story will be found in "Uncle Pompey's Christmas," by Jennie Woodville, and a localized poem, "In the South," by Emma Lazarus. Lucy H. Hooper writes up the "Mont de Piété of Paris," while Edward King, another much-traveled person, tells about "Odd Corners in Austria." Other poems are by Celia Thaxter, ("Alone,") and by Edgar Fawcett, ("The Masque of Months.") The short story is by R. A. McLeod, ("Voiceless,") and the English serial, "For Percival," continues for three chapters. The first part of a new story by the author of "Blindpits" will also be found in *Lippincott's*. It is called "Jack and Mrs. Brown."

—*Appletons' Journal* honors the holidays with only one paper of seasonable title. This consists of Wirt Sikes' "Christmas in Wales." Some very interesting facts about obeliskes are contributed in a short sketch by Matilda Joslyn Gage, and David Ker writes of another distant part of the earth in "Lost on an Iceland Moor." Local articles appear in Prof. Charles Carroll's description of the great Brooklyn Bridge, and an essay by M. E. W. S. on laces and tapestries, anent the Loan Exhibition at the Academy of Design. This paper is called "Arachne and Penelope." Eugene Benson has a few words to says about Titian, Venice, and Cadore in his "How I Got My Titian," and J. Brander Matthews, who has been writing so much on theatrical subjects, contributes a bright and intensely "stagey" little play, in one act, called "Paragraph Five." It forms the gist of a comedy which was founded on a play by Henri Murger, and contains allusions local to New-York. Poetry is furnished by Mrs. Piatt—"A Look Into the Grave;" and by C. P. Cranch—"Beethoven's Fifth Symphony." The daughter of Nathanial Hawthorne, Mrs. Lathrop, contributes verses called "The Lover's Fate," which have a peculiar uncanny charm. The first verse runs:

"Sweet Pelluca, oh bind your hair
Within a golden net,
That the dark, clinging, sensate coils
I may forget."

—*Scribner's Monthly* is ushered in by a poem of "Jarl Sigurd's Christmas Eve," written by Prof. Boyesen. For a vignette to this heroic lay Mary Hallock Foote has drawn a block of more than her usual excellence. It shows increasing boldness and certainty in the pencil and a firmer grasp of character in the expression of faces and figures. The next article is on poor Reynard, the crafty, and is illustrated by Kelly, Kappes, and Bolles, all good and promising young draughtsmen. Another paper gives a taste of what may be expected in Schliemann's *Mycenæ*, just published in Berlin, Paris, and London, as well as in New-York. The January number abounds especially in verse. Stedman, Holland, Lanier, "H. H.," and Hayne contribute each a respectable quota, while others less known are Isabella F. Mays and Mary E. Bradley. H. S. Kellogg has an adaptation of Dobell's "Milkmaid." Attention may be called to Paul H. Hayne's long piece, for the fine poetic gush of his verse. At least he is not afraid of letting himself out; he really sings, and does not seem to care a fig whether critics may say, "We've heard all this before." In the second installment Stoddard's careful survey of Keats will be found no less worthy of examination than in the former. "H. H." has a Colorado paper called "A New Anvil Chorus," and John Burroughs is as charming as usual in his talk about "Birds and Birds."

—The same contributor from South Carolina, who showed last year a most unusually impartial vein for a Southerner, writes in the January *Atlantic* on the "Result in South Carolina." This forms the political contribution. In the line of American humor, we have further "Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion" from Mark Twain. Henry James, Jr., attends to the department of foreign travel with "A Little Tour in France," while astronomy has its essayist in Arthur Searle, who writes about Mars. W. D. Howells attends to biography, and broaches a fruitful topic in the life of Edward Gibbon; while Charles Dudley Warner writes about his own country in a piece called "The Adirondacks Verified." "The Gentle Fire-Eater," by Clarence Gordon, strives to fix, in a sketch, the character of certain Southerners before the war. It is hastily put together but is none the worse reading for that. More serious in its artistic intention is the romance called "Detmold," now running in the *Atlantic*, written by W. H. Bishop, and "An Episode in the Life of an Artist," by W. F. Apthorp. A new idea is found in "Open Letters from New-York," by Raymond Westbrook, which contains art, literary, and other gossip, together with not a few curious mistakes in names. The poetry of the new month carries the weight of the old *Atlantic* names—Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes. The first has a "Leap of Roushan Beg." the second, a "Seeking of the Waterfall," and Holmes a soliloquy called "My Aviary," as he looks out of his window at the sea-birds and crows on some bay or creek.

TWAIN AT THE WHITTIER DINNER.

HIS FIRST AND ONLY ATTEMPT TO TRAVEL ON HIS NOM DE PLUME—THE EXTRAORDINARY GUESTS AN OLD MINER HAD.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives the following report of the remarks of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens at the banquet given in honor of Mr. John G. Whittier in that city on Monday evening:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: This is an occasion peculiarly meet for the digging up of pleasant reminiscences concerning literary folk; therefore, I will drop lightly into history myself. Standing here on the shore of the Atlantic and contemplating certain of its biggest literary billows, I am reminded of a thing which happened to me 15 years ago, when I had just succeeded in stirring up a little Nevadian literary oceanpuddle myself, whose spume-flakes were beginning to blow thinly Californiward. I started an inspection tramp through the southern mines of California. I was callow and conceited, and I resolved to try the virtue of my *nom de plume*. I very soon had an opportunity. I knocked at a miner's lonely log-cabin in the foot-hills of the Sierras just at nightfall. It was snowing at the time. A jaded, melancholy man of bare-footed, opened to me. When he heard my *nom de plume*, he looked more dejected than before. He let me in—pretty reluctantly, I thought—and after the customary bacon and beans, black coffee and a hot whisky, I took a pipe. This sorrowful man had not said three words up to this time. Now he spoke up and said in the voice of one in whom recent suffering: "You're the fourth—I'm going to move." "The fourth what?" said I. "The fourth literary man that's been here in 24 hours—I'm a going to move." "You don't tell me!" said I; "Who were the others?" "Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—dad fetch the lot!"

You can easily believe I was interested. I supplicated—three hot whiskys did the rest—and finally the melancholy miner began. Said he:

"They came here just at dark yesterday evening, and I let them in, of course. Said they were going to Yo Semite. They were a rough lot—but that's nothing—everybody looks rough that travels afoot. Mr. Emerson was a nice, well little bit of a chap—old-headed. Mr. Holmes was as fat as a balloon—he weighed as much as 300, and had double chins all the way down to his stomach. Mr. Longfellow was built like a prize-fighter. His head was cropped and bristly—like as if he had a wig made of hair-brushes. His nose lay straight down his face, like a finger with the end-joint tilted up. They had been drinking—I could see that. And what queer talk they used! Mr. Holmes inspected this cabin, then he took me by the button-hole, and says he—

"'Through the deep caves of thought
I hear a voice that sings:
Build thee more stately mansions,
O my soul!'

"Says I, 'I can't afford it, Mr. Holmes, and, moreover, I don't want to.' Blamed if I liked it pretty well, either, coming from a stranger, that way. However, I started to get out my bacon and beans, when Mr. Emerson came and looked on a while, and then he takes me aside by the button-hole and says:

"'Give me agates for my meat;
Give me rainbows to eat;
From air and ocean bring me foods,
From all zones and altitudes.'

"Says I, 'Mr. Emerson, if you'll excuse me, this ain't no hotel.' You see it sort of riled me; I wasn't used to the ways of littery swells. But I went on a-sweating over my work, and next comes Mr. Longfellow and button-holes me, and interrupts me. Says he:

"'Honor be to Mudjikeewis!
You shall hear how Pau-Puk-Keewis—'

"But I broke in, and says I, 'Begging your pardon, Mr. Longfellow, if you'll be so kind as to hold your yawp for about five minutes and let me get this grub ready, you'll do me proud.' Well, Sir, after they'd filled up I set out the jug. Mr. Holmes looks at it, and then fires up all of a sudden and yells,

"'Flash out a stream of blood-red wine!
For I would drink to other days.'

"By George, I was getting kind of worked up. I don't deny it, I was getting kind of worked up. I turns to Mr. Holmes, and says I, 'Looky here, my fat friend, I'm a-running this shanty, and if the court don't adjourn right straight off, you'll take whisky straight, or you'll go dry.' Them's the very words I said to him. Now I didn't want to sass such famous littery people, but you see they kind of forced me. There ain't nothing onreasonable 'bout me; I don't mind a passel of guests a-treading on my tail three or four times, but when it comes to standing on it, it's different, and if the court knows herself, you'll take whisky straight, or you'll go dry. Well, between drinks, they'd swell around the cabin and strike attitudes and spout. Says Mr. Longfellow,

"'This is the forest primeval.

"Says Mr. Emerson:

"'Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.'

"Says I: 'O, blackguard the premises as much as you want to—it don't cost you a cent.' Well, they went on drinking, and pretty soon they got out a greasy old deck and went to playing cut-throat euchre at 10 cents a corner—on trust. I began to notice some pretty suspicious things. Mr. Emerson dealt, looked at his hand, shook his head, says:

"'I am the doubter and the doubt—

and calmly bunched the hands, and went to shuffling for a new lay-out. Says he,

"'They reckon ill who leave me out;
Thoy know not well the subtle ways
I keep. I pass, and deal again!'

"Hang'd if he didn't go ahead and do it, too! Oh, he was a cool one. Well, in about a minute, things were running pretty tight, but of a sudden I see by Mr. Emerson's eye that he judged he had 'em. He had already corraled two tricks, and each of the others one. So now he kind of lifts a little in his chair, and says:

"'I fire of globes and aces!—
Too long the game is played!'

—and down he fetched a right bower. Mr. Longfellow smiles as sweet as pie, and says:

"'Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!'

—and dog my cats, if he didn't down with another right bower! Well, Sir, up jumps Holmes, a-war-whooping, as usual, and says:

"'God help them if the tempest swings
The pine against the palm!'

—and I wish I may go to grass if he didn't swoop down with another right bower. Emerson claps his hand on his bowie, Longfellow claps his on his revolver, and I went under a bunk. There was going to be trouble; but that monstrous Holmes rose up, wobbling his double chins, and says he: 'Order, gentlemen; the first man that draws, I'll lay down on him and smother him!' All quiet on the Potomac, you bet you!

"They were pretty how-come-you-so, now, and they begun to blow. Emerson says: 'The bulliest thing I ever wrote was "Barbara Frietchie."' Says Longfellow, 'It don't begin with my "Bigiow Papers."' Says Holmes, 'My "Thanatopsis" lays over 'em both.' They mightly near ended in a fight. Then they wished they had some more company, and Mr. Emerson pointed at me and says:

"'Is yonder squalid peasant all
That this proud nursery could breed?'

"He was a-whetting his bowie on his boot—so I let it pass. Well, Sir, next they took it into their heads that they would like some music; so they made me stand up and sing 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home' till I dropped—at thirteen minutes past four this morning. That's what I've been through, my friend. When I woke at 7, they were leaving, thank goodness, and Mr. Longfellow had my only boots on, and his own under his arm. Says I, 'Hold on there, Evangeline, what you going to do with them?' He says: 'Going to make tracks with 'em; because—

"'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of Time.'

"As I said, Mr. Twain, you are the fourth in 24 hours—and I'm agoing to move—I ain't suited to a literary atmosphere."

I said to the miner, "Why, my dear Sir, these were not the gracious singers to whom we and the world pay homage; these were imposters."

The miner investigated me with a calm eye for a while, then said he, "Ah! imposters, were they!—are you?" I did not pursue the subject, and since then I haven't traveled on my *nom de plume* enough to hurt. Such was the reminiscence I was moved to contribute, Mr. Chairman. In my enthusiasm I may have exaggerated the details a little, but you will easily forgive me that fault, since I believe it is the first time I have ever deflected from perpendicular fact on an occasion like this.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

COSTLY BUILDING IN CENTRAL PARK.

A STRUCTURE WHICH WILL COVER NEARLY EIGHTEEN AND A HALF ACRES—DESCRIPTION OF THE FINISHED PART—THE CONTENTS OF THE EXHIBITION HALLS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING BY PRESIDENT HAYES NEXT SATURDAY.

The new building of the American Museum of Natural History, which will be formally opened by the President of the United States at 2:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, was lighted up from top to bottom for the first time on Monday evening. The specimens had then been nearly all arranged, and comparatively little work in the way of preparing for the opening remained to be done by Prof. Bickmore, the Superintendent, and his assistants during the rest of the week. The illuminated building presented a brilliant effect, and its bright lights were visible on the Hudson River and the New-Jersey shore. The building itself is large, but very plain. It forms exactly one-twelfth of the entire museum structure, as proposed, which will probably not be finished for half a century or more. The proposed structure comprises a quadrangle, with an interior or cross, and four interior courtyards. The building stands on Manhattan-square, which is bounded by Eighth and Ninth avenues, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, consisting of 18½ acres of land. The American Museum of Natural History was founded by a special act of the State Legislature on the 6th of April, 1869. Among its original incorporators were John David Wolfe, Robert Colgate, Benjamin H. Field, Robert L. Stuart, Adrian Iselin, Benjamin B. Sherman, Theodore Roosevelt, William A. Haines, Howard Potter, William T. Blodgett, Morris K. Jesup, D. Jackson Steward, J. Pierpont Morgan, A. G. P. Dodge, Charles A. Dana, Joseph H. Choate, and Henry Parish. The object of the incorporators was to form a museum and library of national history. A committee was sent to France to examine the large collections of the great taxidermist, Edward Verreaux, who had just died in Paris at that time, leaving an incumbered estate. The committee purchased the choicest of the Verreaux specimens, and they also bought the entire contents of the museum of Prince Maximilian, on the Rhine, above Bonn. Maximilian had passed many years in exploring remote parts of South America, from Rio to Bahia, and his collection was full of valuable typical specimens, which had never before been seen in Europe, representing mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes. These collections were bought for remarkably small sums of money, considering their value. Negotiations were entered into with the City of New-York, through the agency of the Park Commissioners, for a suitable place for the exhibition of these treasures, and the Commissioners fitted up the old Arsenal in Central Park as a temporary museum building. The original charter of the museum provided that it should not hold real estate valued at more than $100,000. A memorial signed by a number of prominent citizens of New-York, in 1870, however, procured an appropriation of $500,000 for a building fund; and the Park Commissioners were authorized to set aside for the use of the museum a tract of land large enough for its site. Manhattan-square, or the land now known by that name, belonged to the City before Central Park was laid out. This tract was tendered to the incorporators of the museum by the Park Commissioners and accepted. Afterward, an additional $200,000 was appropriated for the building fund. This entire sum of $700,000 has been spent upon the part which has just been finished, which forms the southern limit of the interior cross of the great structure planned by Calvert Vaux, the architect. The ground was broken early in 1873. On the 2d of June, 1874, President Grant laid the corner-stone, the ceremony being witnessed by several members of the President's Cabinet, Gov. Dix, Mayor Wickham, and other public officers. As the building now stands, it excels in its style and appointments any other scientific museum in the world. The South Kensington Scientific building, in London, will be three times larger than the finished part of the American Museum of Natural History. The museum, as planned, is intended for America when the population of the United States shall be 400,000,000, instead of 40,000,000, as it is now. Its projectors hope to make the Metropolis the intellectual centre of the Republic, as London is the intellectual centre of the whole British Empire. The work of erecting the building has been superintended by the Park Department, the Commissioners of which have awarded all of the contracts and paid all of the bills. The annual appropriation for museums, amounting to $40,000, which is placed at the disposal of the Park Department, is divided equally between the Museum of Natural History and the Zoölogical Garden in Central Park. The contracts for the present building were nearly all of them awarded in 1873, when prices of labor and material were all very high. Therefore, the cost of building has been much greater than it would have been if its erection had been delayed for a year or so; and it is probable that another wing can be erected for a much smaller amount of money.

The building is of red brick and granite. It is 199 feet in length and 66 feet in width, and is practically 5 stories in height, one of the stories being the gallery of the main hall. The wood-work of the interior is of black walnut and ash. The floors consist of brick arches, covered with concrete, and laid with English tiles. The staircases are of iron, and the stairs have gutta percha coverings. The building is said to be absolutely fire-proof. A notable feature of the building is the abundance of light afforded in the interior, and the complete diffusion of it. There are no shadows, and there is no place in the building where the light does not fall directly. There are many windows, and they are very large ones, so that a person standing in any spot in any one of the large halls can look directly out of doors. At the northern end of the building there are two towers. The western one contains the stairways, and in the eastern tower, on each floor, there are rooms for the curators. The fifth or attic story, lighted with dormers, contains students' rooms, and a room which holds the Jay scientific library, presented by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, the daughter of John David Wolfe, the first President of the corporations. This floor also contains many rooms, fitted with desks, fire-proof cases for specimens, and other suitable appointments for the free use of scientific men, who can advance the interests of science in America by using the collections of the museum. Clarence King, Professor Hitchcock, the Superintendents of the Pennsylvania and Nevada Surveys, and the Director of the Canadian Survey will occupy offices here, and the advantage of their presence in New-York will be readily understood. This floor will be the head-quarters for people seeking for scientific information, and the information will be promptly obtained. This department of the museum, for it may be looked upon as such, will help the people to a better understanding of what the natural resources of our country are, and how to use them. It is hoped by the incorporators that scientific men of other countries will be attracted hither by the advantages which the museum offers to them. The specimens belonging to the museum are skillfully and attractively arranged. The exhibition cases are thought to be superior to any other ever made for the same purpose. Their framework is iron, faced with black walnut. The iron framework gives so much strength to the cases that remarkably large plates of glass and very small mullions have been used with safety. These cases cost $60,000, and were designed by Mr. Radford.

On the first floor, in the centre of the hall, is arranged the Jay collection of shells, presented by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe. At the north end of the hall is a group of mammals mounted by Ward, of Rochester, comprising a camel of Armenia, in the neighborhood of Trebizonde, a moose, from Nova Scotia, and a wapiti or large deer from the Rocky Mountains. On the west side of the hall are displayed the Japanese building stones, the wax representations of the fruits of Iowa, and the woods of Japan, Bermuda, and Jamaica, all of which were in the exhibition at Philadelphia, and were afterward presented to the museum. In this hall, also, are a group of buffaloes mounted by Ward, and deer and antelopes frm the Verreaux collection, two cases devoted to the monkeys of the Old World and those of the New—an arrangement which is new, but which is sustained by the anatomy of the animals. There is a case filled with the representatives of the cat family, the central figure of which is a lion from Africa, and in the foreground there is a dog, and the taxidermist has endeavored to illustrate the story of the dog which was thrown in a lion's cage as food for the lion, but found a protector in the lion, who guarded it from the attacks of the other beasts. There is a group of bears, the central figure in which is the old grizzly bear who formerly lived in the Park Menagerie, and was a prominent attraction there. A case of wolves and dogs; one of rodents, comprising rats, mice, rabbits, and squirrels; one of bats, comprising vampires, which are small bats, and the fruit-eating bats, which are large and ferocious-looking creatures; a case of marsupials, or pouch animals, from Australia, from the Verreaux collection, and a case of pigs, including the Malayan tapir, complete the collections on this floor.

In the main hall on the second floor the cases are entirely filled with ornithological specimens. The display comprises all varieties of birds, from the nightingale, which is pre-eminently a creature of the air, to the penguin, the wings of which are only used as paddles in the water. The Elliot collection of North American birds fills most of the cases on the east side of the hall, leaving room enough, however, for a case of Central American and South American humming-birds, a case of South American birds from the Verreaux and Maximilian collections, including some trogons, with tails nearly a yard long, and changeable in colors—green, red, and scarlet, and a case of condors, male and female, from the highest peaks of the Andes. Birds of Europe, Asia, and Africa fill the cases on the west side. There are pheasants of resplendant colors, including the Impayan, from the Valley of the Cashmere, above the level of the snow. The colors of the male are steel and bronze; the female is a dull gray. This bird lives upon roots that it digs out of the ground with its strong bill. Among the specimens of African birds are many noteworthy ones. There are bee-eaters and rollers, that turn over as they fly. The color of these last-mentioned birds is a brilliant blue. The display on the two floors which have been described is an extraordinary one, on account of its completeness and the excellence of all the specimens. The stuffed animals and birds are all mounted artistically, and present a very lifelike appearance. A fine ethnological collection is exhibited in the gallery of the main hall. Two mummies stand on either side of the doorway, one of a Chinook chief, from the neighborhood of the Columbia River, wrapped up with his wife and child, who were sacrificed at his burial, and the other of a native of Alaska. Implements of peace and war belonging to Pacific Islanders, the aborigines of France, and of our own Southern States are also in this collection; and room has been found in the gallery for a part of the ornithological collection, comprising Australian birds of brilliant plumage.

On the third floor of the building the geological collections of Prof. James Hall, of Albany, are arranged. The whole geological display comprises millions of specimens, and the exact number of them has never been estimated. Prof. Hall's collection forms the foundation of the geological reports included in the State Natural History, and illustrates principally the geology and paleontology of New-York State. Seven thousand of these specimens have been drawn and used as illustrations in scientific works. The Holmes collection of specimens of South Carolina is also here. The side cases are lettered from A to T. Case A contains representations of rocks and minerals of economic importance found in the Laurentian and Huronian formations; a geological map of New-York State, colored to show the area over which each geological formation forms the surface rock, and a set of volumes in which the fossils contained in the room are illustrated. Case B has fossils of the Potsdam sandstone, calciferous, Canadian, Chazy, Birdseye, and Black River formations. Case C contains fossils of the Trenton, New-York, and of the Western States' formations. Case D has fossils of the Utica, State, New-York Hudson River, Western Hudson River, Medina, and Clinton formations. Case E contains a portion of the Clinton, New-York Niagara, and Niagara of Indiana formations. Case F contains fossils of the Niagara formation of the Western States, and those of Guelph, Onondaga salt, and a part of the lower Helderberg formations. Case G contains more of the Helderberg specimens, and fossils of the Oriskany sandstone and Schoharie grit, and corals of the upper Helderberg. Case H holds other fossils of the upper Helderberg, those of the Marcellus formation, and fossil plants of the Hamilton group. Cases I, J, and K contain other fossils of the Hamilton group. Case L has fossils of the western Hamilton, Genesee, Portage, and a part of the Chemung groups. Case M has the remainder of the Chemung fossils, and those of the Catskill and Waverly groups. Case N contains part of the fossils of the lower carboniferous period, and case O has the remainder of them and the plants of the coal period. Case P contains invertebrate remains of the coal period, fishes, and tracks of the Triassic and fossils of the cretaceous from the Atlantic States. Case Q contains invertebrate fossils of the Upper Missouri cretaceous formation, obtained by Dr. Hayden in his first Missouri exploring trip in 1854; fossils of the Eocene tertiary period from various parts of the country, and a few Miocene specimens from Maryland and Virginia. Case R has vertebrate remains found by Dr. Hayden in his first Missouri expedition, a few post-Pliocene fossils from Lake Champlain, and a collection of Palæzoic fossils from Europe. Case S contains reptilian remains from the Triassic formations of Europe, including the ichthyosaurus; fossils from the Jurassic and cretaceous formations of Europe; the Holmes collection of post-Pliocene fossils from South Carolina; and other Jurassic, cretaceous, and tertiary fossils from Europe. Case T has fossil birds of gigantic size from New-Zealand, and also fossils and minerals representing the island of Yesso, Japan. The table cases in the centre contain representations of fossils from the several formations opposite which they are placed, vertebrate specimens of the Holmes collection, and a special collection of fossil Brachiopods from Europe. In the Hall collection the figured and typed specimens are most of them marked with small green tickets.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, the Superintendent of the museum, has two assistants, namely, Dr. J. B. Holder and Prof. R. P. Whitfield. A few young men also find employment in the museum. The President of the corporation is Robert L. Stuart. The Trustees are Robert L. Stuart, William A. Haines, Howard Potter, Robert Colgate, Benjamin H. Field, Adrian Iselin, Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew H. Green, Morris K. Jesup, D. Jackson Steward, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Percy R. Pyne, John A. Trevor, James M. Constable, William E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph W. Drexel, Frederick W. Stevens, Abram S. Hewitt, and Charles Lanier. Prof. Bickmore is very enthusiastic about his charge. New-York cannot maintain her commercial pre-eminence, he thinks; other cities already dispute that honor with her; but she can become the home of science and intellectual power in America, and such institutions as the Museum of Natural History will do much to elevate her importance in that sense.

At 1:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, and other members of the Cabinet will inspect the museum, and an hour later the ceremonies formally opening the museum will be held in the main hall. Addresses will be made by Mr. Stuart, President of the museum, President Hayes, President Elliot, of Harvard College, and others.

THE STEWART HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

HOW IT HAS AFFECTED WESTERN TRADE—A BENEFIT TO THE CITY WITHOUT INJURY TO NEW-YORK.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Dec. 17.

A report has been in circulation recently to the effect that A. T. Stewart & Co. intend to open a retail house in this city. An *Inter-Ocean* reporter called upon Mr. James H. Walker, manager for Stewart & Co., yesterday, and made inquiries in regard to the matter. Mr. Walker, in reply to queries, said that there is no probability of such a thing at present. Our expectations in a trade, he said, generally exceed our experience, but in this case it was not so. We have just enlarged our house, have 300 men at work, and have opened 8,000 accounts since we started.

"Is this business new, or simply drawn from the New-York house?"

"It is nearly all new. Only about 5 per cent. of these names ever appeared on the books of the Eastern house, thus 95 out of every 100 of these merchants never traded with us before."

"Is this new business for Chicago?"

"About seven-eighths of these men have heretofore traded with other business houses here."

"Then Chicago has only benefited to the amount of one-eighth of your business by your coming?"

"No, that is not true, except as to names simply. At least one-third of our business is new for Chicago. When I said seven-eighths of our customers had traded in the city before I meant incidentally merely. They are men whose names will appear, perhaps, at various houses as occasional buyers only. Now they are our regular customers. In this way, that is in volume of trade, Chicago has gained to the extent of one-third of our business. Other cities have been bled, so to speak, by our business. Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and all other cities of the West have lost trade which has been centralized at Chicago since our Western house opened. One of the largest houses in St. Joseph has just closed up, while the largest in Quincy is about to remove to Chicago because all Western business is centred here."

A BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

Many people consider coffee to be an unhealthy drink and avoid its use, others have the same idea with regard to tea, and some there are who reject both, but no one ever seems to have found fault with cocoa. The article known as Walter Baker & Co.'s breakfast cocoa meets all the requirements of a food for dyspeptics, being so delicate as not to disagree with the most sensitive stomach, while for the healthy it is a delightful beverage. It is the most economical preparation of the article for consumers, as well as the most delicious, having great richness and a most delicate flavor. The house of Walter Baker & Co., the manufacturers of this article, is one of the oldest in the country, and the highest awards for their manufactures have been made at all the great exhibitions in Europe and America. Alluding to the silver medal (the highest) awarded to this house at the Paris Exposition of 1867, a leading Paris paper says: "France, until the present time, has held the first rank in the production of this article, (chocolate,) but it seems generally admitted by the most competent judges that this year Walter Baker & Co., of Boston, have taken precedence over all other manufacturers in this line of goods." The articles manufactured by Walter Baker & Co. have been repeatedly subjected to analysis, and invariably have been found to be entirely pure. They may be had of the leading grocery houses in this City.

A NEW-JERSEY MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of John Kenna for the murder of Peter Walsh at Dean's Pond, in August last, was commenced yesterday, before Judge Scudder, in the Middlesex Court of Oyer and Terminer, New-Jersey.

Dr. C. H. Voorhees testified that he made the post-mortem, and found a wound four inches deep in the abdomen, which caused death. Dr. Black testified to the same effect. William Alston testified that on the night of the affray he heard the deceased and prisoner quarreling; deceased's little boy called him to come, for Kenna was stabbing his father; he ran to the road and saw Walsh leaning on the fence; he said Kenna had stabbed him, and asked witness to go home with him, or Kenna would finish him; went with him, and Kenna followed them to the house; when witness left Walsh in the house and went out again, Kenna was at the gate, and said he wanted to go in and finish Walsh; witness told him if he did he would knock his brains out; then went for James Cahill, but he refused to come; when witness went back Walsh said he was going to die, and that he wanted a priest. Witness then detailed the facts of his sending for the priest and Walsh's wife, and also that he caused Kenna's arrest. When arrested, Kenna said he had stabbed Walsh with a butcher-knife. The witness was cross-examined at length, but no other facts were elicited.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMBERT.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE—A FIVE-HOUR SPEECH BY EX-RECORDER SMITH—THE TESTIMONY REVIEWED.

The trial of Dr. T. S. Lambert, of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, was resumed, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady yesterday. Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, at 11:50, began the argument for the defense. Before he had spoken for 10 minutes Dr. Lambert covered his face with his handkerchief to conceal his tears, and more than one of the jurors showed decided symptoms of giving way to his feelings. About 1 o'clock Mr. Broadwell, of the Clairmont Bank, and his counsel spent some time in conversation with Judge Brady, and Judge Boardman, of the Supreme Court, was seated with the court for nearly an hour. The court-room was full, as usual, several ladies having chairs near the rail. Mr. Smith, after alluding to the time occupied in getting a jury, referred to the manner in which the case was conducted by the prosecution as "extraordinary and unusual," and calculated to prejudice the jury. He then said:

After we had secured a jury, the last phase in the case was that the defendant had been tampering with the jury. If that were so, it's a great fault. It's no indication, however, of either guilt or innocence that he should be anxious to know who this jury are. No one but would be anxious to know; and if he should happen to say to a friend, "Do you know so and so?" and "I wish you could see him and tell him you have known Dr. Lambert for the last 25 years," the worst that could be said of it is that, knowing this prejudice in the public mind, he said, "For heaven's sake, tell them I am not what they say I am." It was bad taste, and I am very sorry that he did it. A Receiver of this company was appointed, and he made a publication. When this case was set down, he published that false statement, with his own comments, to blacken the character of this defendant. This paper was not part of his official duty, yet something influenced that bad man to lend himself for that purpose. I only allude to these things to show where the influence is working here, some motive in this case that we have not got at. The question is not simply whether Dr. Lambert made that affidavit. It is not every affidavit that amounts to perjury, even if it is not true; it is not every killing that amounts to murder. In this case, if the charge is proved that he did take that oath, and that the oath was false, that is not sufficient to convict of the crime of perjury. The question is whether the defendant intended, for a purpose, to swear to that which he knew to be false. In reference to Mr. McCall's testimony, I have no doubt that he intended to tell you what he thought was true. His evidence was fair and manly. There was no forgetfulness on his part where the answer was in favor of Dr. Lambert. He said that Dr. Lambert told him, "I know nothing about these matters," meaning the books, "Mr. Reed can tell you all about it." If Dr. Lambert did not know more about the books than that he is guilty of an indiscretion. Has he been guilty of anything else? Where are the two witnesses required in perjury cases to disprove the material allegations? One single witness has testified that Dr. Lambert knew anything about these books. There is no way on earth to get around that. We are dealing not with acts, but with intents, throughout this whole cause.

Mr. Smith then dwelt at great length upon Dr. Lambert's transactions with Mr. Trow, commenting upon the furniture transfer. Mr. Trow occupied one of the front seats, and listened intently, evidently becoming ill at ease when the speaker used his name in disparaging terms. "This poor dupe Trow," said Mr. Smith, "who was so terribly taken in by this bad old man!" What was the meaning and intention, at the time of the Trow transfer, to have such securities as the law required the intent? If it was, what do we care for any little irregularities?"

At 1:50, when Mr. Smith was still speaking, a recess was taken till 3 o'clock. At 3:10 the argument was resumed, Mr. Smith taking up the different witnesses, and commenting upon their testimony. Several times he touched upon the subject of the defendant's family and friends, and each time Dr. Lambert was moved to tears. The speaker also read extended extracts from the testimony, closing with an earnest appeal to the jury in behalf of the defendant. It was 5 o'clock when Mr. Smith resumed his seat, after five hours of speaking.

It was so late when the argument for the defense was finished that Judge Brady determined to adjourn the case till this morning, saying that before the trial was begun he had promised to deliver a lecture last evening. The court was then adjourned till 11:30 o'clock this morning.

WRESTLING BEARS.

BAUER AND REGNIER AND THEIR ANTAGONISTS—BEARS THAT FORCE THE FIGHTING AND BEARS THAT EVADE IT—THE MEN THE VICTORS.

There was an attendance last evening at the Théâtre Français which can hardly be supposed to care much for French comedy. But, then, French comedy did not attract it thither, for the theatre was given over to wrestling bears, opposing athletes, and a miscellaneous athletic entertainment. The assemblage was largely made up of "professors," masters of fence, muscular Christians of every order, and admirers of muscular Christianity in the abstract. Mr. Fred. Englehardt was the master of ceremonies and general referee, and he opened the proceedings by introducing Mr. Messenger, who does very graceful things with Indian clubs, and very wonderful things with cannon balls. Do Leon and Ambroise then wrestled, Graeco-Roman fashion, and two falls went to the credit of the former, but these matters were merely supplementary to the bear wrestling, which everybody had come to see. The first tussle was between Regnier and the bear Lena, a most sagacious bear and eager in attack, without the slightest respect for time, and not remarkable for profound acquiesence in the Graeco-Roman rules of wrestling. She was brought upon the stage muzzled, and, of course, the fore claws were so filed and rounded off that she could not tear the flesh of the athlete. She poked her snout in his face, however, put unlawful crooks upon his leg, got his head in chancery, was evidently disposed to pull his hair, and used every artifice within the range of her sagacity to defeat him. But this might not be, for Regnier got a secure grip under her fore arms and managed to roll her over. Then Bauer and a larger bobtailed bear named "Martin" came upon the stage. Martin was introduced as an unvanquished bear, but his victories, heretofore, must have resulted entirely from def

EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES.

THE COST OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—WHAT PRESIDENT WOOD, OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAYS—HE ARGUES AGAINST ANY REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES—EX-MAYOR WICKHAM ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday took up for consideration the estimates for educational purposes in this City for 1878, amounting to $3,949,800. This sum was reduced by the board to $3,553,000, but it was deemed advisable to give a hearing to the School Commissioners on the subject. In reponse to the invitation, Commissioners Wood, Wickham, Dowd, Walker, West, and Jolliffe, and Chief Clerk Kiernan appeared for the board. Mr. Wood said that the estimates of his board were adopted after careful consideration of every item. In regard to the salaries of the teachers in the schools, he thought that they were as low as they ought to be. The average salary paid was $817 a year. It was a well-known fact that the public schools of this City were overcrowded, and that in consequence of insufficient accommodation, hundreds of children were deprived of the benefits of education. The reduction of 3½ per cent. from the teachers' salaries had to a great extent demoralized them, and they fretted over it because they did not know whether they would ever be paid it back. He should say that it had impaired their usefulness 25 per cent.

Mayor Ely—Don't you think it was rather a vicious system?

President Wood—Well, we did not think we could discharge any teachers without impairing the usefulness of the schools.

Mr. Wood then said that Janitors in the schools were paid according to the number of square feet they had to clean. They paid for what help they require out of their salary. A great deal had been said about want of ventilation in school buildings, but he could say that the public schools were much healthier than the rooms in the average tenement-houses. In answer to questions asked by Controller Kelly, Mr. Wood said that, with the exception of two in the Fourteenth Ward, he did not think there were any schools which could be consolidated. Under the old system, by which the School Commissioners were chosen by wards, each Commissioner was, of course, anxious to get as many school-houses as he could erected in his particular district, and, as a consequence, when the City map is examined, in a few instances, clusters of school-houses will be seen within the confines of a particular ward, while in other districts there are scarcely any. Most of these schools would not have been built where they have been if the Board of Education were then constituted as it now is, where each Commissioner represents the whole City. He had been for some time trying to impress upon the minds of his colleagues in the board the necessity of some legislation giving to the Commissioners at least a veto power in the selection of teachers. It was well known that the School Trustees favored their friends and relatives in the appointment of teachers, to the great detriment of the public schools.

Controller Kelly—Do you think, Mr. Wood, that French and German should be taught in the schools?

President Wood—I do not think that either French or German should be taught, because the teaching of them tends to unAmericanize the children. I would, however, have Latin taught in the schools, not for the sake of having the children know the language, but in order to give them a better knowledge of English. When the subject of teaching German and French in the public schools was first agitated, the supporters of the project wanted to have those languages taught in both the grammar and primary departments, but the opponents of the measure finally succeeded in having the instruction in these branches confined to the upper grades in the grammar department. It was a curious fact that those who made most progress in the German language were children of Irish parents. He was in favor of keeping all the schools in an efficient condition, especially as two-thirds of the children left before entering a grammar school. Good teachers were required in the primary schools, but the salaries were very small. During the past few years many persons had sent their children to the public schools in preference to private ones.

Controller Kelly—How much does the teaching of music in the schools cost?

President Wood—In 1876 the salaries of music-teachers amounted to $21,150. This included the services of those teachers who conduct the musical exercises in the morning.

Controller Kelly—Do you think, Mr. Wood, that instructing children in music is of any advantage to them?

President Wood—Well, it is good exercise for the lungs, and I suppose it has a civilizing effect, also.

In answer to several other questions of the Controller, Commissioner Wood said that he did not consider it right that the City should be saddled with such an institution as the Nautical School. It would be all very well if we wanted to make sailors of our boys, but that duty, he thought, belonged to the Government, anyhow. In reference to the amount asked by the Board of Education to purchase sites for school buildings, he would say that land could now be purchased for one-half its value. The future must be looked after as well as the present.

Controller Kelly—Don't you think that any reduction in your estimate could be made without impairing the efficiency of the schools?

President Wood—I don't think that any reduction in our estimate should be made. It might necessitate the closing of some of the schools, or otherwise crippling the cause of education in this City.

Ex-Mayor Wickham next spoke. He said that he and his colleagues had come down there in order to meet the accusations made by the Commissioners of Accounts to the Board of Apportionment on Monday last. Notwithstanding the fact that these Commissioners of Accounts had in July last called for and received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel deciding the question against them, they had again made the charges at this late day.

Controller Kelly—Well, I don't think the Commissioners of Accounts would intentionally wrong the Board of Education.

Commissioner Wickham—These are the facts. It was not right for the Commissioners of Accounts to make an attack on 21 gentlemen of the Board of Education after they had been informed by the Corporation Counsel that there was no reason for it, and that their view of the law was incorrect.

At this point the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whitney, written on July 21, and then directed to Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, was read. It recited, in substance, that the law of 1851, fixing the per capita allowance at $10, was supplemented by the charter, which gives the Board of Apportionment the power to fix the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. Wickham here introduced Commissioner Dowd, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who said that a great many items in the education estimates were fixed by law. The Controller then said that it was not his intention nor that of any member of his board to impair the efficiency of the schools, but he thought that the budget should be cut down.

The board then adjourned.

A REPLY TO THE CHARGES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, took action in relation to the attack made upon it by the Commissioners of Accounts, its spokesman being Commissioner Walker, who referred at some length to the report presented to the Board of Apportionment, and in concluding said that the Board of Education had been prepared to prove that its estimates during the years referred to had been within the statutory limit, instead of in excess thereof, and presented the following preamble and resolution for adoption:

Whereas, A certain report of the Commissioners of Accounts made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been officially communicated to this board, with a request that it should receive our attention, and

Whereas, A committee of this body appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment this day, who were prepared to show that the law of said report was unsound, that the statistics of said report were erroneous, and that the charges against this board therein contained were unfounded, and

Whereas, It appeared upon inquiry at said meeting that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as early as July of the present year had been furnished to the Commissioners of Accounts, in which they were fully advised that their views upon the law governing the subject were incorrect, and

Whereas, With this opinion in their hands, the said Commissioners of Accounts have stated in said report that in violation of the statutes of the State, a sum amounting to $4,675,892 and upward in excess of the amount allowed by law has for the past four years been collected by tax for school purposes, and

Whereas, For the years specified in said report the amount to which this board, even if limited under the statutes claimed in said report to be still in force, is in excess of the amount actually levied and expended, is the sum of $4,202,113; therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the subject and the peculiar character of the report which the opinion of the Corporation Counsel came to the knowledge of this board, that said opinion, although not communicated to this board officially, be entered in full in our minutes.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and after the transaction of routine business the board adjourned.

LAWYER SOUTHWORTH RETURNS.

Mr. James H. Southworth, the lawyer, of No. 25 Chambers-street, who was reported in THE TIMES as having mysteriously disappeared, returned yesterday safe and sound. Detective George H. Dilks, of the Central Office, to whom the search for the supposed missing lawyer had been confided, received a telegram from Mr. Southworth, Sr., informing him that his son had returned and that the search for him should therefore be abandoned. A TIMES reporter called at the office of the Messrs. Southworth yesterday to ascertain the facts in the case. He was politely informed by Mr. Southworth, Sr., that the supposed disappearance of his son which had so agitated the family, was all a mistake. Young Southworth, on leaving the office on Monday afternoon, with his father's consent, went to Albany with him to attend to some pressing business. Before leaving town he had sent a telegram to his father, informing him that he was about to leave the City, explaining the nature of the business, and telling him how long he would be absent. This telegram was not delivered, and its miscarriage, Mr. Southworth said, had caused him and his family a great deal of anxiety and uneasiness.

THE LOST HURON.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 18.

Some time ago we published extracts from a letter of H. W. Avery, one of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Huron, to his mother in this city. He has written her another letter, giving her a more detailed account of his experience, and as it is quite interesting, we offer no apology for printing a portion of it:

UNITED STATES SHIP WYOMING, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1877.

DEAR MOTHER: We came from Norfolk here on the 9th to attend the Court of Inquiry being held at the Navy Department on the loss of the Huron. I was up there yesterday, and gave in my evidence. Of course the papers say a great ideal that is not true about the weather the day we sailed, the ship, and her machinery; but she was a splendid vessel, and had the Captain known 10 minutes before she struck, that he was out of his course, he could have put her head to the wind and steamed right away from land.

Capt. Ryan was considered the ablest navigator there was in the Navy, but a man that would run great risks in order to make a quick passage. From the Gulf of Mexico along the coast of the States there is a strong current. For vessels going north it is a great help, but for vessels going south it is a great drawback. Going south, the closer you keep to land the less current you have to contend with. * * *

Our Captain's idea was to keep between the currents and the land, and put sail on, and only allow one point leeway. The weather being rough, they slowed the engine and let her go about five knots ahead. The sail took her about three knots toward shore. If there is any blame attached to one person more than another, that person is the Captain, for he had complete control of the ship, and could have been 50 miles from shore as well as 10. But it is not for us to judge the dead.

When it happened, I had the four to eight watch, and was not to go on again until 4 in the morning. I went to bed a little after 8. It was not very rough, but the wind was blowing quite hard, and they were taking short reefs in the sails. I was soon asleep, nor did I wake again until she struck. They were singing out "The ship is ashore, boys! Turn out!" Every one jumped out before I got my pantaloons and shoes on. They called all hands to save the ship. When I got on deck they were trying to take in sail, but they could not do it, so they cut them and let them come by the run. As I had nothing on but pantaloons, shoes, and a thin undershirt, I went down in the fire-room to get another shirt. One of the engineers told me to stop down there and help all I could. It was not long before the pumps for feeding the boilers were full of sand, and would not work. There was nothing to do but haul the fires. When that was done, the word was passed for everyone to go on deck and look out for himself. When we got on deck there was only one boat left out of the seven. I went underneath the forecastle and stayed there until the water came rushing in. I then thought it was time to get out of there. I started to get up to the forward hatch, but no sooner did I strike the deck than I was washed overboard, with about 20 others. Only two of us reached shore. I tried to get my shoes off, but could not get one off. I had then two shirts, pantaloons, and drawers, and one shoe. How I ever got ashore with so much on I do not know. I might have been in the water 20 minutes. H. W. AVERY.

THE TELEGRAPH COMBINATION.

WHAT A WESTERN UNION OFFICER THINKS OF THE ACTION AGAINST THAT COMPANY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The legal contest which is now going on in Philadelphia, and which grew out of dissatisfaction in that city with the combination between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies attracts considerable attention on Wall-street. Mr. Green, son of the Vice-President of the Western Union Company, said yesterday that when the suit was begun it was looked upon as a stock-jobbing operation—a movement in the interest of the "bears." The City Solicitor of Philadelphia claims, said Mr. Green, that the Western Union Company has acquired no rights from the telegraph companies of Pennsylvania that it has absorbed. Those companies had the right to sell their other property, but not their franchises. The law of Pennsylvania which forbids or prevents corporations of that State disposing of their franchises to companies in other States was passed by a Granger Legislature, for the avowed purpose of preventing the formation of monopolies. The attorneys of the Western Union Company hold that it is unconstitutional. If it were carried into effect in all cases, the entire business of New-York could be interfered with by the State of Pennsylvania. Adams Express Company, the Empire Freight Line, and all other corporations that do business in Pennsylvania under the authority of privileges supposed to have been procured by purchase from companies organized and chartered in that State, could thus be stopped in their work. If the law be constitutional, the method taken to enforce it against the Western Union Company is, said Mr. Green, improper. Under it the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has no more privileges than the Western Union. There was then, no reason for complaint against the fusion of the two companies. Neither had any organization or rights, and neither could convey any privileges in Pennsylvania. It was as if nothing bought nothing from nothing. The logical way for the law officers of Pennsylvania to act against the two companies, assuming that their premises were correct, was to prevent both companies from doing business and to eject them from the State. This would settle the matter, but it would disarrange the entire telegraph business.

THE COFFEE TRADE.

It was stated in a dispatch from Cincinnati, published in the morning papers of yesterday, that owing to the trouble between the New-York coffee merchants and the Western dealers, the latter were resorting to New-Orleans and Mobile to make purchases; and that the trade of Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and St. Louis would soon be entirely taken from New-York. The merchants of this City deny the truth of these statements. They admit that Western buyers have recently made purchases of coffee in New-Orleans, but say that is no more than those buyers have done at this period for many past years. Having gone to the Southern cities to buy sugar, they have utilized the opportunity to buy some coffee, in order to have the advantage of receiving both lots of goods at one time. They do not, however, and would not, go to New-Orleans for the simple purchase of coffee, nor do they send there. That port is not nearer to Rio Janeiro than New-York, and coffee cannot be procured there cheaper than here. The statement that Pittsburg, for example, is being supplied with coffee from the South instead of New-York is looked upon by our merchants as supremely absurd, in the face of the fact that New-Orleans is hundreds of miles further from Pittsburg than is New-York, and the cost of transmitting coffee from the former place must be very much greater than from here.

STORMY OCEAN VOYAGES.

The steam-ship Egypt, of the National Line, arrived at her dock yesterday after a tempestuous voyage of a little over 12½ days. From the morning of the 6th inst., when she left Liverpool until the day before her arrival here, the vessel had to force her way in the teeth of strong westerly gales and through heavy seas. On the 10th and 11th inst. the gale was at its height, and the ship was obliged to plunge through head seas, which broke continually over the decks, but owing to the stanchness of the vessel did no mischief except to cause discomfort to the officers and crew. No sails were set until the day before her arrival, when the wind shifted to the north-east. Chief-Officer Arnold says that no accident whatever occurred during the voyage. The Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Line, also arrived here yesterday. She encountered strong gales during the entire voyage, from the west and south-west, and heavy seas, which constantly flooded her decks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Adam Keim to Henry Keim, Simon Moses to Jacob Rosenfield, and James H. Bailey to Bernhard J. Ludwig.

The New-York creditors of Tolle, Holton & Co., the Cincinnati dry-goods jobbers, whose failure for $500,000 was published yesterday, are sufferers to the extent of about $300,000, distributed among the dry-goods jobbing and commission houses. Among the largest creditors are the following: Dunham, Bulkley & Co., about $40,000; Kayne, Spring, Dale & Co., about $30,000; H. B. Claflin & Co., about $20,000; Chas. Barthoiow & Co., $6,000. Mr. Tolle, the senior partner, formerly resided in West Twenty-third-street, in this City, and still owns the house, which is valued at $25,000.

CHARGED WITH INFLUENCING VOTERS.

On the 14th inst. the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions found an indictment against James W. Foshay, Superintendent of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad, for violation of the Election law, in having, as alleged, attempted to influence the employes of the road in the Senatorial contest between Messrs. Bixby and Eccleston at the recent elections. Mr. Foshay was informed of the finding of the indictment, and appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday, in company with his bondsman, Thomas B. Kerr, of No. 42 West Fifty-sixth-street. Mr. Kerr became surety in the sum of $2,000 for Mr. Foshay's appearance, the bond being taken by Judge Gildersleeve, sitting in the Court of General Sessions.

THE EAST BOSTON FERRIES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision denying the [illegible] City Council to make the

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Michael Lyons was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, for running an illicit still.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, George McNamara was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of assault preferred by a Mrs. Murtha, a married woman, residing in East New-York.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Alfred P. Babcock in his suit against Ella Robinson Babcock, on the ground of the latter's adultery.

Judge Lawrence yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Julia Taneau against the Fire Commissioners, in which the plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the falling of a telegraph pole which he was engaged in repairing. The defense was that Mr. Taneau knew the risks he assumed, and did assume them voluntarily.

On Oct. 15 George Robinson, a clerk out of work, was found in the law office of Charles F. McLean, counsel to the Police Board, No. 12 Wall-street, in the act of carrying off nine law books, the property of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. Robinson was called up by Assistant District Attorney Russell in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Hackett remanded him for sentence.

Hon. Edwin A. Merritt, the newly-appointed Surveyor of the Port, appeared before Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the United States District Court, filed his official bond in the sum of $1,000, and took his oath of office. His bondsmen are Messrs. Sinclair Tousey and E. H. Jenny. There were present when he took the oath, his bondsmen, and Postmaster-General Key, Collector Arthur, Gen. Hazen, and ex-Congressman John D. Lawson.

The examination in the case of Mrs. Mary Virginia Waddell, charged with removing $3,000 worth of furniture from No. 816 Lexington-avenue upon which Mrs. Anna Crandall, of Woodside, Long Island, holds two chattel mortgages for rent due and forthcoming, was begun yesterday before Justice Duffy at the Tombs. The furniture was removed on the 23d of April. After hearing evidence in the case, Justice Duffy reserved his decision.

Michael McKeguey brought a suit in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages from Sidney Dillon and others for personal injuries received by him in falling down the excavation for the Fourth-avenue improvement at Eighty-eighth-street, on the night of June 12, 1874. The defendants, who were the contractors for the work, urge that not they but their sub-contractors are liable. The case is now on trial before Judge Donohue and a jury.

Patrick Leonard, an engineer, of No. 350 East Thirty-ninth-street, while in Central Park on the 10th inst., used some indecent language, and was promptly brought to an account by Park Policeman Lilling. Leonard therefore drew a revolver and pointed it at the officer, threatening to "blow out his brains," but was quickly overpowered and disarmed. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty to assault, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

Shearman Broadwell, the indicted President of the Clairmont Savings Bank, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, his friends having procured the necessary bail. Samuel W. Corwin, of No. 253 Mount Prospect-avenue, Newark, N. J., deposited $15,000 in cash with Chief Clerk Clark, by whom it was transferred to the City Chamberlain. Judge Brady then accepted the bond, and Broadwell, accompanied by his son-in-law and other friends, gladly left the custody of the court officers for his home in Jersey City.

Samuel P. Duncan, a wealthy Southerner, stopping at the New-York Hotel, died suddenly, some months ago, and, no will being found, his widow took out letters of administration on his estate. A will was subsequently found in the hotel safe making his wife the principal legatee, and this instrument was admitted to probate. Owing to a mistake in citation for Stephen B. Duncan, a son of the testator, to appear in the proceedings was served on a Stephen Duncan. This being brought to the notice of the Surrogate, he has revoked the probate, so as to let the son come in as a party in interest.

Joseph Walker, the bitters manufacturer, was brought before Judge Brady yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel, George W. McAdam, contended that his client's commitment, for not paying his wife an allowance of $20 per week, was illegal, because the term of incarceration was not stated in the commitment. Benjamin Noah, who appeared for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, said he had no charge in opposition, as the illegality of such commitments had already been declared, yet the Police Justices have not changed the form of the commitments. The prisoner's discharge was ordered.

John E. Walsh brought suit against the German Savings Bank, which was tried before Judge Freedman and a jury yesterday. The plaintiff set forth that he deposited $3,000 in the bank on June 26, 1874, and $7,000 additional three days later. He drew out $500 on Feb. 11, 1875, and, being refused payment of part of his money, brought suit for its recovery. The bank insisted that he had never deposited more than $5,000 in all, and that it was prohibited from receiving more than $5,000 from any one individual. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $322 63, wholly ignoring the claim for the second $5,000.

LOUISA WETZEL ACQUITTED.

At the opening of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Herring commenced the summing up in the case of Louisa Wetzel, on trial for the murder of her lover, Valentine Listmann, by mutilating him with a knife. Mr. Herring, in a forcible address, contended that the guilt of the accused had been established beyond doubt, and asked a verdict of guilty at the hands of the jury. Judge Gildersleeve then charged, and at 1:30 P. M. the jury retired, and came into court at 7 o'clock to be instructed as to whether it was incumbent on the prosecution to prove motive. Judge Gildersleeve replied in the negative, and the jury again retired. At 9:10 they again came into court and returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received by the friends of the prisoner with applause, which the court officers with difficulty suppressed. The woman herself gave utterance to a smothered shriek, and appeared as if about to swoon. Her brothers, who sat beside her, bathed her head and face with water, and she soon revived. After expressing her gratitude to her counsel and to the jury Miss Wetzel left the court-room, leaning on the arm of one of her brothers. She had sat speechless and almost motionless during the eight hours the jury were deliberating. On the first ballot the jury stood seven for acquittal to five for conviction; after receiving the Judge's instructions they stood nine to three, and finally, after a hard battle on the part of the majority a unanimous verdict was reached.

THE ST. LOUIS BOND FORGERS.

"Col." William Carrere and John H. Husted were arrested some time ago in Exchage-place by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, and Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Agency, for issuing some $11,000 worth of forged bonds of St. Louis County, Mo. The forged bonds were sold to Hiram Johnson, of No. 52 Broadway, and John T. Hanna, of No. 11 Wall-street, who were asked to negotiate a loan, and advanced money on the false representations of Carrere and his accomplice. After the arrest of the accused, James McDonough, Chief of Police of St. Louis, came to this City and testified against them. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell had the prisoners arraigned on a charge of forgery. Both pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence. Mr. Bell has some six or eight other complaints against Carrere, one of them being for selling an order for 100 gallons of paint, worth $136, the property of his employer, Theodore D. Kellogg, advertising agent, of No. 5 Beekman-street, for $75, and converting the money to his own use, as well as for embezzling $50 received by him in payment of bills. Chief McDonough was in attendance when prisoners pleaded guilty, and subsequently went with them before the Grand Jury. It is stated that new indictments are to be found against other persons, on the information of Carrere and Husted.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

On Tuesday, a roughly-attired young man entered the jewelry store of David M. Pike, No. 39 Chatham-street, and exhibiting an exquisite set of amethyst jewelry, consisting of a large pin and a pair of earrings, offered to sell it for $25. Mr. Pike called in Officer Moritz, of the Fourth Precinct, who took the man before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs. He there gave the name of Thomas Whittle, and said that the property belonged to his sister. The magistrate remanded him, and an investigation by Officer Moritz and Captain Petty resulted in the discovery of the fact that the jewelry, which is valued at $400, was stolen from a wagon of the Adams Express Company, of which Whittle had partial charge. Yesterday, Mr. William Hoey, as representative of the company, testified that the trinkets were directed to Mrs. Rebecca B. Mitchell, wife of the proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick. Whittle was committed for further examination this morning.

COMPLAINT OF AN OPERA SINGER'S WIFE.

Mary E. Haslacher, of No. 30 West Fourth-street, appeared yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, as complainant against her husband, Lewis U. Haslacher, accusing him of desertion. Mrs. Haslacher testified that she at first met the defendant, who is an opera singer, on board of an ocean steamer as they formed a mutual attachment, and subsequently lived together as man and wife; that within the past month the Supreme Court decided that, in view of the marital relations maintained before the public between Haslacher and herself, they were married according to the laws of the State; that Haslacher had deposited her bond, for the

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Oxygen.—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Reine Indigo, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Colored Baby Show, Circus, and Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, warmer south-west, veering to colder westerly, winds, partly cloudy weather, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

Nothing could illustrate more clearly the difficulties which surround the dealings of the Government with corporations created and subsidized by it than the dispute now being investigated at Washington, touching the discriminations of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Kansas Pacific Company. Of the substantial nature of these discriminations there is little doubt; of the helplessness of the injured company to obtain its rights there is just as little question. And it seems probable now that the Government, under the existing laws, is equally helpless, and that a corporation of its own creation, and absolutely dependent on the Government for its existence, is able to violate the conditions of its charter with impunity. Under these circumstances, the demand for additional legislation would not seem to be unreasonable. Whether the Congress at present in power can be trusted to grant that legislation is, unfortunately, a very different question.

The zealous and sincere men who constitute the "Reform Convention," now in session at Rochester, have passed a resolution concerning the Bible in the schools, and the name of the Deity in the Constitution, which is neither dignified nor clear. They say in express terms that they "pity the imbecility" of those who do not see things as they do; and the temper of their formal platform—if one may so apply that term—is certainly not at all charitable. The names of some of the worthy men who take part in the doings of the Rochester Convention give the proceedings of the body a certain claim to respect. But it must be acknowledged that the reports received are not creditable to the good sense of the delegates.

The question which agitates Europe is: Shall Turkey be left to make the best terms she can with Russia, or shall the signatories of the Treaty of Paris participate in the patching up of peace? Germany seems resolved on a strictly passive policy; Italy will follow the lead of Germany; France is not likely to take any step that will offend Russia; Austria seems disposed to rely on the good faith of the Czar for the protection of her interests. England alone is credited with a disposition to insist on being consulted in the readjustment of relations between the two belligerents, though even in England the policy of intervention is rather more the expression of the personal leanings of Lord Beaconsfield and of the sympathies of one or two metropolitan newspapers than of any popular sentiment calculated to plunge the country into war. The convocation of Parliament three weeks earlier than usual is taken to mean that the Cabinet wants the representatives of the people to relieve it of the responsibility for assuming a policy whose consequences may be of an exceedingly grave character. But it is as difficult to see how a month can be wasted without some decisive diplomatic action, or some equally decisive military operation, as it is to perceive how England can escape the necessity of committing herself to some line of policy before the meeting of Parliament which that body will find it very difficult to modify.

The irrelevant, not to say impertinent character of the report made by the Commissioners of Accounts in regard to the law affecting our common school system was made manifest yesterday during a conference between a committee of the Board of Education and the Board of Apportionment. It appears that in July last the Commissioners of Accounts asked for and obtained from the Corporation Counsel an opinion regarding the bearing of the law of 1851 upon the educational appropriations for this City. That opinion was in flat contradiction to the views put forth by the Commissioners of Accounts, and yet, after an interval of five months, these persons bring out a sensational report in which they assume that they have not only the right to interfere with matters outside of their province, but that they are better judges of the law than the officer whose special business it is to interpret it. Mr. Kelly thought that the Commissioners would not intentionally wrong the Board of Education. It is clear that they have "intentionally" set about creating a prejudice against the administration of our public school system, and if the animus for that attack was not supplied by Mr. Kelly, it would be interesting to hear who is prepared to take the responsibility for it.

Sundry good people appear to sympathize with the Police Commissioners on the ground that they have been made martyrs to their rigid enforcement of the Excise law. Before wasting compassion on Messrs. Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, it might be well to inquire whether they made the slightest attempt to enforce that law before there was some talk of indicting the public officers who were responsible for its open violation. The existence of the Sunday law is no new discovery to the Police; has it ever been acted on with any approach to thoroughness, fairness, or energy? Suppose the conservators of public morals who take the side of the Police Commissioners, turn their attention to the gambling saloons and places of still more evil repute that are to be found in nearly every Police precinct of this City. Can it be pretended that any of these exist unknown to the Police, or that they would be tolerated for a day in the absence of some understanding with the nominal guardians of the law? The Mayor's supposed motives in seeking the removal of the Police Commissioners have no bearing whatever on the question of their gross unfitness to discharge the duties which they owe to the public. The Mayor must be taken at his word when he assigns valid reasons for his action, and must be held to his word when the question arises of appointing the successors of the three Police Commissioners whom he desires to remove.

THE ORIGINAL PACIFICATOR.

Although the random selection which Mr. Redfield has made from the papers of Andrew Johnson sheds no new light upon his character, his administration, or his measures, it serves to direct attention to matters not wholly devoid of interest in connection with pending controversies. Mr. Johnson was, in truth, the originator of that peculiar theory of conciliation which Mr. Hayes has reduced to practice. His general interpretation of constitutional rights and duties was, as regards the South, identical with that of Mr. Hayes, and his exposition of the policy marked out for himself had a vigor and boldness which the Presidential inheritor of his ideas has certainly not surpassed. He began the task under difficulties which the intervening eight years have greatly modified and in many instances removed, but his conception of the objects to be attained was as clear as any to which Mr. Hayes has given expression.

As the fragmentary documents now published are letters and dispatches addressed to Mr. Johnson, with no words of his except as they occasionally appear in the shape of an indorsement, their chief interest lies in the evidence they afford of the early effect of his declarations upon prominent men of both parties. That, at the outset, he had no thought of severing the ties which bound him to the Republican Party, the apparent offer of a Cabinet position to Gov. Morton sufficiently proves. And the terms of the response emanating from one of Mr. Morton's friends is equally conclusive as to the non-existence of any pronounced difference of opinion on the part of Mr. Morton. This, too, was as late as February, 1866. At that time the current ran strongly in Mr. Johnson's favor. Simon Cameron congratulated him from Pennsylvania. Mr. Seward, with characteristic optimism, telegraphed from New-York that "the work is done; the country is safe; the Administration is established; its enemies are nowhere." Similar assurances were transmitted by other prominent Republicans, who for the moment suffered their feelings to override their judgment, and hastily assumed that under the influence of Mr. Johnson's appeals, sectional animosities were about to disappear. It was taken for granted that the South would reciprocate his kindly overtures, and that an era of good feeling would obliterate the traces of the war. No less astute an observer than the elder Bennett wrote to him thus: "You occupy a position in this country only equaled by that of the first President after the revolution of 1776, but with a future far beyond the past in breath and volume." We can scarcely wonder that a man of Mr. Johnson's temperament jumped to the conclusion that he had the country at his back, and might safely persist in carrying out his own ideas with or without the concurrence of the party that elected him.

He persisted in spite of warnings which a less positive man would have heeded. It was then the fashion to sneer at "Boston agitators." The Massachusetts of those days stood on a little higher ground than the Massachusetts of to-day in regard to the true intent of a policy of conciliation. Mr. Sumner was its consistent exponent. "As a friend and supporter of your Administration," he wrote to Mr. Johnson, (November, 1865,) "I most respectfully petition you to suspend for the present your policy toward the rebel States." Why? The explanation of the request is as applicable to the situation in the Spring of 1877 as to that which existed in the Autumn of 1865. The policy, said Mr. Sumner, "has failed to obtain any reasonable guarantee for that security in the future which is essential to peace and reconciliation." The trouble then is the trouble now, and the allegation of the distinguished Senator hits the case of Mr. Hayes as exactly as it hit the case of Andrew Johnson. The inflexible Sumner was out-influenced by the pliant Mr. George Bancroft, who vied with Mr. Seward in the enthusiasm of his predictions, and shared with him the odium of their non-fulfillment. "In less than twenty days the extreme radical opposition may be over," wrote the courtier-historian whom Mr. Johnson soon afterward rewarded with the mission to Berlin. Mr. Bancroft was explicit in his assurances. "All of all parties applaud the ground you have taken," he said in the same letter: "the extreme friends of the South are gratified at the total want of asperity and passion [in the Message]; the Union men are perfectly satisfied; the radicals are compelled to approve." In the presence of testimony like this, which seems to have been showered upon him from many sides, Mr. Johnson passed by, unheeded, the Sumner warning. Believing that the people were with him, he undertook to carry out his policy of pacification, regardless of Republican protests; and alienation and disaster followed.

Various dispatches show that thenceforward Southern Democrats courted the President with more or less assiduity. Mr. Howell Cobb was a more agreeable correspondent than Mr. Sumner. "Brick" Pomeroy anticipated the belligerent Watterson by tendering the President the services of "one hundred thousand young Democrats of the North and West" to sustain him in his fight with the Republican Party. Mr. Hayes, therefore, is not the first Republican President whose most ardent supporters are men who tried to keep him out of power. Mr. Johnson was the first to enjoy this peculiar distinction. The papers now given to the public do not enable us to judge how his subsequent experience in the Presidency affected the impressions which the gushing overtures of the Democracy originally produced. We know, however, that the Democrats were then, as now, hard task-masters. They discern quickly who and what seem likely to serve their purposes, but lukewarm service does not satisfy them long. Mr. Johnson suited them better in the latter half of his Administration than at the beginning. Wrongheaded he was, but plucky. And having invented "my policy"—that policy of conciliation with which all are now familiar—he stuck to it, battled for it, and was impeached for it. In all these aspects of his career, and in his bootless struggle with the Senate in the matter of appointments, Andrew Johnson in his papers preaches a more eloquent warning than any received by Mr. Hayes from other sources.

SUBSTANCE AND SHOW IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Commissioner Wood made some rather sensible remarks yesterday in regard to what should be taught in our public schools, and some remarks touching ventilation and crowding, which, if they were not exactly sensible, were significant. Mr. Wood does not believe in teaching German and French in the public schools. He would have Latin, but only as a foundation for solid instruction in the English language. In the main, he would seek to give a good English and mathematical education to the pupils, and he would expend the most care, time, and money on the primary schools, because a large proportion of the scholars never reach the grammar schools.

These certainly are views which must commend themselves to the sober judgment of every intelligent citizen. We do not here propose to discuss the limit to which education at the public expense should be carried. That is a wide question, and to some extent an open one, regarding which the arguments on either side are not very well defined. In New-York, at the present moment, it is not a practical question at all, and it is not one which we are bound to consider, or ought to consider, until we have done a great deal more in the way of primary schools, and done it a great deal better. The first principle of public instruction is that, as regards the elementary branches, it shall be offered to every child who can take advantage of it. Its chief purpose, in the present state of society, in our cities at least, is not to give superior education to a few, but to give primary instruction to all; not to build up a class of highly-educated young men and women—exceedingly desirable and valuable as such a class may be—but to do away, as far as possible, with that gross ignorance which comes from the want of elementary teaching. Until we have provided for teaching the simpler branches to all the children of the community, and for teaching them in the best possible manner, it is absurd, illogical, and unjust to expend money and energy in securing the teaching of the higher branches. As a matter of fact, there are in the City of New-York thousands of children of the proper age for the primary schools, who cannot be received in those schools; there are many hundreds in the schools for whom no sufficient accommodation can be provided, and those who are accommodated are not taught nearly as well as the scholars in the upper grades. This state of things is radically wrong. While we employ half-trained, poorly-paid girls in their teens to teach in the primary schools studies which, when well taught, tax the capacity and skill of highly-trained teachers, we have no right to be paying thousands of dollars a year to good teachers to give instruction to small classes in higher branches. If we could get at the average cost for tuition, school-room, and incidental expenses in the grammar grades and those higher still, in our school system, we should find that it largely exceeded the average cost per scholar in the primary grades. In other words, we are leaving large numbers of children without schooling, and giving a very poor quality of instruction to the great majority of those whom we do instruct, while we are using the money that would supply these deficiencies in giving superior instruction to a much smaller number whose claims are far less.

In this connection we would call attention to the remarks of Mr. Wood with reference to ventilation, which, as we have suggested, are, if not sensible, significant. He believed that the Sanitary Commissioners and doctors would do better to pay attention to the tenement-houses than to the schools, and declared—as if he deemed this conclusive—that the worst ventilated school in the City is better than a tenement-house. This is confession and avoidance. The condition of the schools that have to be compared with the tenement-houses is bad—much worse than it ever ought to be, for the City has only indirect power to remedy the evil in the tenements, and it has a direct power and a direct responsibility in the matter of schools. Mr. Wood goes on to explain that Principals of schools do not desire to turn away children, and the consequent overcrowding was detrimental to ventilation. No stronger testimony could be given as to the inadequacy—the criminal inadequacy—of our primary schools.

While the so-called "lower" schools are in the condition they are, the practice of teaching French and German, or, with all respect to Mr. Wood, Latin either, is an unjustifiable perversion of the public funds. It is only under exceptional circumstances—that is, when the scholars are very bright, and the teachers very skillful—that the two first can be taught so as to be of any use to the scholar in any calling likely to be pursued in after-life. But if every scholar in the upper grades could be made to talk French and German like a native, and to read Terence at sight, the City would have no right to give such instruction while there were applicants at the primary schools who could not be received, or while the scholars in those schools were given instruction inferior, of its kind, to that offered in the grammar schools. And the same remark applies with greater force to the College of the City of New-York. There is a large proportion of the pupils in this institution whose parents are abundantly able to pay for their schooling, and the parents of nine-tenths of its students are better able to provide for their children than are the parents of the primary scholars for theirs. To neglect the latter and favor the former is unfair, and it is essentially opposed to the first principles of our public school system. According to Mr. Wood, only about one-third of the children who enter the primary schools pass into the upper grades, and our own impression is that this is an underestimate of the difference between the two sections of the system. In our judgment it would be a sounder, juster, more profitable policy than the one now in force, to devote the entire school fund, while it is no larger than at present, to the improvement and extension of the primary schools. Then, if the community chose to pay the cost of higher schools, it could do so without wronging or neglecting that portion of the school population which has the more urgent claim, and the care of which is at once our highest duty and our most imperative interest.

MORE SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

The people of the Southern States have recently displayed a commendable desire to be considered law-abiding and law-fearing. Their wishes in this direction have not been thwarted by "the blood-thirsty negroes," the Republicans have made no attempt to go to the polls, "the best of feeling exists between the races," and the country has not for a long time been entertained with the oft-told story regarding the "two unarmed white gentlemen who, while riding through a wood, were set upon by a score or so of infuriated blacks, and only after the utmost difficulty succeeded in killing four of the negroes, and putting the others to flight." Pleasant little romances of this kind, which used to be so numerous, are now, as the Message of President Hayes intimates, of exceedingly rare occurrence. The gentlemen of the South, however, not to fall entirely out of practice, are devoting themselves with more than ordinary assiduity to a participation in what they call "unfortunate personal difficulties," but which, in the more matter of fact, but perhaps less chivalric, North, would be regarded as more or less cold-blooded murders.

An affair of the kind mentioned which has just occurred at a little town in Mississippi, known as Mississippi City, illustrates to a nicety the peculiar way in which the people of the cotton States regard such occurrences. From local sources—Democratic sources, all of them—it appears that as Gen. Wirt Adams, a well-known gentleman of the place, was standing talking to a number of friends he was approached by an almost equally well-known Mississippian named Sweatman, who "spoke to him offensively." The General, according to the local chronicler, who treats the whole occurrence in the coolest and most unconcerned sort of fashion, "believing that the offense was premeditated, and being unarmed himself, deferred further notice of the assault until another occasion." So ended the first act of this truly Southern drama. A few days after Gen. Adams entered the bar-room of a hotel, and noticing that Sweatman was sitting in the place, approached him and said, "Mr. Sweatman, you took advantage of me the other day, when I was wholly unprepared, to use some language which was offensive to me." Upon this, as the story goes, Sweatman sprang to his feet and knowing from Adams' manner what he had to expect, quickly drew his pistol and fired, but without effect, in the direction of the General. The latter then drew his weapon, which was, of course, ready at hand, and, with lightning-like rapidity, emptied four or five barrels into the body of his adversary. One shot took effect in his mouth, knocking him down. Still, from the floor he managed to fire three shots more, and then fell under a table exhausted from great loss of blood. His wounds will probably prove fatal, and so ends the second act. It will be noticed that during it no effort was made to separate the principal actors. A dozen men stood by, but made no effort to prevent manslaughter.

The third and closing scene of this true representation of Southern life displays Gen. Adams as "a gallant gentleman who vindicated his honor and the fair fame of his native State. Immediately after the affair he went and delivered himself up to the proper authorities, but was promptly released on $1,500 bail." Fifteen hundred dollars bail for the "gallant gentleman" who had emptied something like a quarter of a pound of cold lead into the body of a man who had "used some language which was offensive to him;" fifteen hundred dollars to satisfy the forms of law and soothe the feelings of the dying man's unhappy wife and unfortunate children. But to still further quote from the local account of this exceedingly characteristic "difficulty." Gen. Adams was not without sympathy. Immediately after the affair became generally known, "ex-President Davis, though in feeble health, with characteristic generosity hastened through a raw atmosphere to his attached friend, Gen. Adams, to render whatever assistance was in his power." Still further on, in the account of the shooting, which appears in the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, the public is informed that "the numerous friends of Gen. Adams will need no assurance that his conduct in the affair was characteristic of the gallant and knightly gentleman that he has always shown himself to be in peace or war."

And this, as we need not assure those who know anything of the peculiarities of Southern life, will be the end of the whole matter; there will not be even a farce of a trial, for there are now no radical officials to carry on the prosecution. The man who comes off victor is greeted with applause and public commendation. He has "shot his man," vindicated his honor, which was so hurt by what he himself calls "some offensive language." For the victim of the affair, however—the dying, or by this time it may be the dead, man and his grief-stricken family—there is no word of condolence or pity. It is difficult for the people of the North to understand such a situation. Neither of the men engaged in the disgraceful bar-room broil were drunkards, thieves, or gamblers. On the contrary, both were of high standing in the community, and known, in Southern parlance, as "perfect gentlemen." That they have tried to murder each other will make no disagreeable change in their social relations. Indeed, the "best shot" will be courted and caressed, and even in the house of God smiled upon by men and women alike. For crimes of the kind in question there seems to be absolutely no punishment in the South. The laws are powerless against a diseased public sentiment.

THE BROOKFIELD HARVEST.

Most good boys die young. This is a beautiful provision of Nature. When we read a memoir of a truly good small boy, and think how unutterably tedious he must have been, and how much his parents must have suffered from his incapacity to thrill them with the crash of furniture and the sweet music of the tin horn, we can scarcely feel too thankful that he is securely buried. The small boy in his normal state is sufficiently exasperating, but what parent is there who would not be crushed to the earth with sorrow were his small boy to suddenly model himself upon the dead small boys of Sunday-school literature, and at the same time refuse to die? How true it is that we do not appreciate our blessings, and at times actually murmur over the lack of true goodness among our boys.

Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of West Brookfield, Vermont, possesses a unique treasure in the person of a small boy whose inventive powers and devotion to his parents have rarely been paralleled. "He is not precisely what you would call a good boy," remarked his father on one occasion, when his son was led home by the ear by an irate minister of the Methodist denomination, and charged with having fastened thirty-two distinct cats in the minister's study, "but his heart is full of love for whatever is just and right." This eulogy was fully merited, for although Master Sawyer was in no respect like the good small boy of literature, he lately did a wise and noble act for which the language of ordinary praise is far too feeble.

In Northern Vermont that peculiar form of social outrage formerly known as a "surprise party," but of late commonly called a "Bulgarian atrocity," is still lamentably frequent. On a cold evening in the first week of the present month, Mr. Sawyer and his family were seated quietly by their social hearth, enjoying one another's society. The clergyman was reading aloud the Bishop's pastoral letter; his wife was busily calculating how to cut up her husband's old overcoat, so as to supply him with a new waistcoat, herself with a new overskirt, and Master Sawyer with a new pair of trousers, while that excellent small boy was reading the improving adventures of an eminent pirate, and wondering whether he would ever be able to emulate them. Not one of the family was prepared to receive visitors. Mr. Sawyer had on his dressing-gown and slippers; Mrs. Sawyer had let down her back hair to give freedom to her mental processes, and Master Sawyer had temporarily slipped off his trousers to supply his mother with a pattern, while he wrapped the hearth-rug about him. Suddenly, and without the least warning, more than four dozen people of all kinds and sexes, including men, women, reformers, and theological students, burst into the room, carrying cake and devastation with them. Master Sawyer fled howling; the clergyman pushed back his spectacles, and tried to smile a ghastly smile; and his heroic wife, by hurriedly twisting her back hair with both hands, and holding her comb between her teeth, managed to avoid uttering the welcome which the invaders expected, but which her conscience forbade her to express.

The marauders conducted themselves after the usual custom of their kind. They conversed with one another with great hilarity, ignoring the sufferings of the clergyman and his wife. They spread their cake upon the table, and devouring it without plates, scattered the crumbs over the new carpet. One young man, having laid a large piece of jelly-cake on the sofa, subsequently sat down on it, and Mrs. Sawyer felt that she would gladly join the Church of Rome on condition that the mediæval tortures of the Inquisition should be revived and she herself delegated to apply them to that particular young man. After having reduced the furniture to that state of grease that it was no longer safe to sit down, the miscreants gathered around the piano and sang "What Shall the Harvest Be?" until Mr. Sawyer, mild as he was, regretted that he could not take a sharp scythe and reap an immediate and bloody harvest.

While these blood-curdling outrages were in progress in the parlor, the good small boy kept himself carefully out of the room. He was not, however, wasting his time in idle rage. He, too, heard the melodious inquiries as to the harvest, and remarked to himself that they would find out all about the harvest if they would only wait a few minutes. Meanwhile, he was busily engaged in carrying pails of water and emptying them on the front step and along the walk leading from the front door to the gate. The night was cold, and the water froze rapidly. Under his admirable management the ice acquired an unusually smooth and slippery character, and when the work was thoroughly done, the small boy retired to the second-story front window and waited for the surprise party to break up.

The moon was at the full, and shone brightly when the first pair of miscreants—the young man who sat on the jelly-cake and a heavy young lady, to whom he was affianced—issued from the front door, and instantly sat down with tremendous emphasis. Close behind them came the rest of the raiders, who with one accord strewed themselves over the ground, until in some places they were collected three or four deep. The shrieks of the ladies and the stronger remarks of the men filled the air. No sooner would a struggling wretch regain his feet than he would sit down again with renewed violence. The affrighted clergyman and his wife gazed with wonder at the appalling spectacle, and the good small boy never ceased to sing "What Shall the Harvest Be" at the very top of his lungs—interspersing that stirring hymn with a wild "whoop" whenever a particularly brilliant pair of stockings waved in the air.

Although only three persons sustained fatal injuries, there was scarcely a member of the party who escaped without more or less serious wounds, either of body or clothing. Seventeen legs, two ribs, six arms, and a nose were broken; five ankles and six wrists were sprained, and one shoulder was dislocated. The icy pavement was strewed with fragments of teeth, spectacles, coats, trousers, and skirts, and Master Sawyer picked up enough copper and silver change the next morning to enable him to buy twelve tickets in a raffle for a broken shot-gun, and to subscribe handsomely to the missionary fund. It is generally believed that there will never be another surprise party in Brookfield, and it is under contemplation among middle-aged householders to present Master Sawyer with a service of marbles and a life membership in the Foreign Missionary Society, as a testimonial of their esteem and gratitude.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

The fight between the Tilden and anti-Tilden wings of the State Democracy continues to increase in bitterness and intensity, and promises to still further widen the breach that has so long divided the leaders of the contending factions. The quarrel is not a new one; indeed it commenced as far back as 1875, when Tilden, fresh from his victory over the Canal Ring, forced the Syracuse Convention to nominate Bigelow, Fairchild and Company. His action in this direction was at once hailed with delight by his old enemy, Allen C. Beach, for that gentleman shrewdly foresaw that it would result in bringing into opposition to "the great reformer" not only every element of the powerful Canal Ring, but also many of the most reputable Democratic leaders. And this proved to be the case. Immediately after the convention it was an open secret that the friends and representatives of Judge Church were bitterly opposed to some of the nominations made. Mr. Pratt, then the Attorney-General, regarded the nomination of Fairchild as a direct insult to him. He did not try to conceal the fact, indeed he stated freely at the time that, controlling the convention as he did, Gov. Tilden had broken a number of solemn pledges of neutrality which would by any ordinary man be regarded as absolutely binding. Nor was this all. The "old war-horse" element in the party, headed by ex-Speaker McGuire and others of the same stamp, joined hands with the Canal Ring and the Pratt men, and declared that the Syracuse candidates should not be elected by their efforts. They felt themselves outraged by Tilden's command that their places should be occupied by young and more energetic men, and there can be no doubt that on election day they did everything possible, in a quiet way, to bring about the defeat of the ticket that was so obnoxious to them.

The contest finally culminated in the utter defeat of the Tilden men in the last Albany Convention, where Messrs. Magone and Apgar were hissed off the stage, and all the delegates who were believed to be in the Tilden interest ruthlessly hooted down and prevented from taking any part in the deliberations of the convention to which they had been duly elected. There seems to be but little doubt that immediately on his arrival from Europe Mr. Tilden set about devising some plan which would result in the overthrow of at least a portion of the ticket headed by Allen C. Beach. Such at least is the charge which is now being very freely made by those Democrats who are opposed to Tilden rule. Mr. Purcell, the friend of Jarvis Lord and the Canal Ring, does not attempt to make a secret of his belief that Apgar, Lamont, and others of the great reformer's "Kitchen Cabinet," acting under his orders, distributed the Churchill "paster" ticket not only in New-York City, but in all parts of the State. For "this betrayal of their party" Mr. Purcell continues to denounce the Tilden people in unmeasured terms, and to repeat his assertion, made some days ago, that in order to delay the business of the campaign and embarrass him personally, the Secretaries of the old committee (Tilden men all of them) refused to furnish him or any other member of the new committee with the books and papers of the organization.

At first the Tilden faction treated these assertions with but scant attention. Little by little, however, they seemed to see the danger which was before them, and now their organs throughout the State are making desperate efforts to show that the statements made by Mr. Purcell were not only unjust but untrue. Regarding the books and papers of the organization, they say that they gave up all they had to Col. Pelton, nephew of the would-be President, and that he in turn handed them to the new committee. So the matter rests on a question of veracity between the leaders of the contending factions. It must be stated, however, that Mr. Purcell has from the first had rather the best of the case. He brings not only assertions but proofs which seem to show beyond all question that Mr. Apgar and other known friends of Tilden were at the bottom of the scheme to defeat the head of the Democratic ticket. Altogether, the quarrel must be regarded as an exceedingly characteristic one, and well calculated to give the public an opportunity of studying the peculiar machinery of the Democratic Party.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—The Quebec Legislature opened this afternoon. Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, in his speech from the throne, referred to the commercial crisis. He was convinced that an abundant crop and the public works now in progress will contribute to the removal of the depression and restore prosperity. The Quebec Government not agreeing with that of Ontario upon a compromise in reference to the question of arbitration, the cause has been carried to the Privy Council of England, and its decision is awaited with confidence. Bills concerning a License act will be introduced. The report of the Commissioners for the construction of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway will be submitted.

GENERAL NOTES.

The citizens of Newport, Ky., want the convict labor of the State utillized in improving the rivers.

A woman in Lawrence, Mass., has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment as a common drunkard.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell has been tendered an appointment as Assistant Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition.

One hundred and fifty Marylanders, who last Spring emigrated to Kansas, have lately returned to their old homes as, after all, the best place for them.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has written a letter to a Toronto paper to defend himself against the charge of inconsistency on the question of free trade or protection.

A hotel-keeper in Putney, Vt., has been fined $220 and sentenced to 10 days in the County Jail upon nine charges of violating the Liquor law, five of them being based upon the sale of liquor.

A young man in Delaware, who has been convicted of forging his father's name to a note, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs of prosecution, to stand in the pillory one hour, and to serve three months in jail.

The total assessed value of taxable property, real and personal, in North Carolina this year is $143,564,537, a falling off of $3,981,466 from last year's valuation. The real estate is now assessed at $1,088,401 less than last year.

A thrifty woman in East Boston had her son, a dozen years of age, arrested for stealing an armful of wood. He was sent to the House of Industry for six months, and she thus saves the expense of keeping him during the Winter and Spring.

Adjt.-Gen. John Robertson has prepared a history of the "Flags of Michigan," which includes an account of all the flags presented to regiments from that State during the war, and traces, as far as was possible, their triumphs and reverses, including the mortuary record, which shows that 14,835 soldiers of Michigan laid down their lives for the Union.

The admission of Patterson excites the disgust and indignation of the Republican papers of Colorado. The Denver *News* says that whether or not Belford was legally as well as morally elected, Patterson never had the shadow of a legal or equitable claim to the office. And the Denver *Tribune* says that Patterson's claim to a seat had nothing either of right, of equity, or of law, and his admission, based upon his November election, was a surprise even to the Democrats of Colorado.

The Fall River correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes, under date of the 19th inst.: "A handsomely-dressed woman arrived here on the New-York boat this morning, but instead of proceeding to Boston remained around the steam-boat dock acting in such a peculiar manner as to incline to a belief in her insanity. She refused answering questions, and would not disclose her name or residence. She was accordingly taken to the Central Station and placed in the women's department, where she will be carefully guarded."

Mr. E. G. Evans, who was Vice-President of the first Republican convention held in Missouri, and has been a consistent member of the party ever since, has written a letter to the Detroit *Post*, in which he says: "Mr. Hayes offers an insult to all Southern Republicans by calling the Democratic Party and the South one and the same thing. In his attempt at 'conciliating the South,' he conciliates only Democrats, thereby ignoring the history and even the existence of the hundreds of thousands of white men in the South who, sometimes against odds, cling to the loyal party. The so-called Southern policy is the policy of Andy Johnson and the Democracy, and punishes only Republicans of the South for their loyalty. If Republicans of the North are going to indorse such treatment, as did the Ohio platform, the result will, of course, be a 'solid South' sure enough, for many true Republicans will rather surrender to their old enemy than cling to ungrateful friends; and Mr. Hayes and others, who swung the Southern circle, fail to report a single instance where a Democrat will cease voting the Democratic ticket. Until this is done no Democrat is reformed."

REV. DR. SEYMOUR ELECTED BISHOP.

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) DIOCESE—SKETCH OF THE NEW BISHOP.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19.—The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Springfield Diocese, this morning, by the unanimous vote of both clergy and laity, elected Rev. George Fox Seymour, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary of New-York, Bishop of this diocese, which was created by the late General Convention at Boston.

Rev. George Fox Seymour, D. D., was born in this City in 1809. His father was Isaac N. Seymour, who was for many years Treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Dr. Seymour commenced his classical education at the grammar school of Columbia College, and was graduated from that institution in 1850. He was matriculated in the General Theological Seminary in 1851, and was graduated in the year 1854. On Dec. 17, following, he was ordained Deacon by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, and was one of the first ordinations of that prelate, who had, succeeded the late Bishop Wainwright a short time previously. Dr. Seymour was ordained priest by Bishop Potter in September, 1855, at Zion Church, Dobbs' Ferry, and was assigned to the rectory of a church at Annandale, N. Y. He was a very zealous priest, and found time to establish an institute called St. Stephen's College, which flourished from its commencement, and at the present time numbers 80 students. Dr. Seymour was next transferred to St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, and in 1862 assumed the charge of Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y. In the following year he was given the Rectorship of St. John's Church, Brooklyn. In 1865 he accepted the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street. At the meeting of the Diocesan Convention of Illinois on Sept. 18, 1874, he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. He accepted the position on Sept. 25, and at a meeting of the House of Bishops he was rejected upon a close vote, the alleged reason being that he had strong ritualistic tendencies. Dr. Seymour, in a letter written in reply, said that he had never sought the position. In 1875 he was elected Dean of the General Theological Seminary, and has since retained both the positions of Dean and Professor of Ecclesiastical History. He is one of the Trustees and managers of the House of Mercy, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, and also fills the office of Chaplain of the institution, preaching there every Sunday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The last performance but three to occur at the Théâtre Français may be attended this evening. "Les Vieux Garçons," by Sardou, will be acted.

The programme for Friday's rehearsal and Saturday's concert of the Philharmonic Society includes Brahms' symphony in C minor, the overture to "Leonore," No. 2, the *vorspiel* to "Die Meistersinger," Rubinstein's "Hecuba" aria, and "Dove Sei," from Handel's "Rodelinda." Miss Draudil will be the vocalist.

The début of Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is set down for Saturday evening. She will act in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and sustain, of course, the titular rôle. The other characters are to be distributed as follows: *Princess*, Miss Helen Tracy; *Duchess*, Miss Annie Edmonson; *Jouvenot*, Miss Edith Blande; *Belleville*, Miss Marie Courcelles; *Maurice de Saxe*, Mr. William Burroughs; *Prince*, Mr. Lemoyne; *The Abbé*, Mr. Whiffin; *Michonnet*, Mr. Couldock; *Quinault*, Mr. Morris.

The programme for the ninth symphony matinée at Steinway Hall, to take place on Saturday, will embrace Brahms' new symphony, the Biblical legend called "The Flight into Egypt," composed by Berlioz, for tenor, chorus, and orchestra, and hitherto unknown in this country; two "a cappella" Christmas choruses, and the "March of the Kings of the East," from Liszt's "Christus." A representation of the New-York Oratorio Society will sing the numbers intended for choral performance.

THE GREAT WILL CONTEST.

CORNELIUS J. CROSS-EXAMINED.

THE CONTESTANTS SCORE A TEMPORARY VICTORY—DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SENSATION—MR. CLINTON UNFOLDS A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE WILL—SIMMONS, THE LOTTERY MAN, SAID TO BE PAYING THE EXPENSES OF THE TRIAL—CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM CORNELIUS J.'S PRIVATE LIFE.

The Surrogate's Court was more crowded than ever yesterday, to listen to the continuation of the Vanderbilt will contest. A woman stood against the rear wall throughout the whole of the afternoon session. The morning session was taken up with argument on the point raised by the Surrogate on Tuesday afternoon as to the effect of certain testimony showing undue influence in relation to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt only, upon him as a non-contestant, and also its effect upon the will in its general scope. Mr. Lord stated his offer as follows: "A long time anterior to the months of October and November, 1874, a period about a month before the execution of the will, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was a man of good habits. This was known to Commodore Vanderbilt, who promised to aid him and said what naturally gave him high hopes of the future. Harmony and good will existed during the months mentioned between the Commodore and Cornelius J. William H. Vanderbilt began a conspiracy to have Cornelius J. personated by a man of bad habits, and through his agent, employed detectives to follow that person to houses of infamy. That person was followed by the detectives, who reported to the agent, and then to William H. at his house, and then to Commodore Vanderbilt, that Cornelius J.'s conduct was dissipated in regard to liquor, women, and gambling. The Commodore became greatly excited in consequence, made the deepest expressions of sorrow, and said at the same time that he had been led to think differently. Afterward, when one of the persons to whom he had promised to do well by Cornelius, called to see him, the Commodore absolutely refused to do anything or to hold out any hopes for the future whatever." This, said Mr. Lord, is the result of the proposed evidence, without going into details. Messrs. Comstock, Lord, Clinton, and Black took part in the argument in the order named. The Surrogate held that he must assume the offer of the contestants to be made in good faith, and that proof of undue influence in relation to one of the next of kin would require him to declare the will void. He therefore decided to receive the testimony.

Judge Black did not put in an appearance in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock Cornelius J. Vanderbilt resumed the stand. He testified: In October and November, 1874, I did not visit any gambling houses; I never entered a house of ill-fame; I never was in the habit of drinking liquor; I never in my life purchased a lottery ticket in Wall-street or elsewhere; when my father was in his last illness I was in the City; I saw him but once during that period; I was at his house every day for three or four months, and often two or three times a day, and I made efforts to see him, but was refused; it was Mrs. Vanderbilt chiefly who kept me from him; I asked William two or three times for some position in the office of the New-York Central; he told me, "I can't interfere with father for you; if I should he would—me up hill and down, and I dassent do anything myself without asking him;" this was after William was made Vice-President of the road; during the Winters of 1870 and 1871 my wife and myself were in this City; William never called upon us but once; on that occasion he told my wife that father sent him around to give her a little New Year's present; he gave her a $50 bill. The next question in relation to a conversation between William and witness after returning from the Commodore's funeral on the subject of the will, was objected to. Mr. Lord said he wanted to prove that William H. came to the witness and said to him, "Don't make any fuss about the will. I'm the best friend you've got in the world, and I'll see you're all right," and asked him to trust him, and afterward, when the will was opened, William expressed his amasement, and declared he was as much surp ised as any of them. The object was to show guilty knowledge of the contents of the will on William's part. It was conditionally excluded after argument, with leave to renew after an examination by the Surrogate of the large number of authorities cited by Mr. Lord. Mr. Lord said he had nothing more to ask the witness.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"Any cross-examination?" asked the Surrogate. "Yes, Sir," answered Mr. Clinton, with emphasis. Mr. Clinton's first questions were directed to drawing out the fact that the witness often went by the name of Cornelius, Jr., transacted business and signed notes, &c., with that signature, the object evidently being to show that he was passing himself off as William H.'s son of that name. The witness admitted that he had used Cornelius Jeremiah, Cornelius J., C. J., and Cornelius, Jr., but claimed a primary right to the latter title. A series of other questions elicited the admission that the witness had been an inmate of lunatic asylums on several occasions other than that described on the direct examination. He was in Bloomingdale once previous, when he was 19 or 20; the second time he was 24; he went the first time because his father wanted him to; he could not say if there was a commitment; he did not recollect who went with him except his father; he could not recollect the exact time he remained, except that it was longer than two weeks and less than six months; he took no legal proceedings to procure his discharge; he thought a year elapsed between his two incarcerations; he did not think he was engaged in any business in the interval; he went to Washington before the first occasion and went directly thence to the asylum.

Q.—While in Washington, was any criminal charge brought against you? A.—I drew some money on father and he did not pay it.

Q.—Were you not arrested on a charge of forging your father's name? A.—No.

Q.—Were you in charge of the criminal authorities? A.—I think I was in jail. [Laughter.]

Q.—Don't you know what is meant by criminal authorities? A.—It is hard to tell what is criminal nowadays.

Q.—Were you arrested on a criminal warrant and lodged in jail? A.—I don't know whether it was a civil or criminal action.

Q.—Was not your release obtained upon the ground that you were insane and not responsible for your actions? A.—No.

Q.—Were you discharged in open court? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Therefore you don't know. Didn't you consent to go to the asylum to escape the criminal consequences of your arrest? A.—No, Sir.

In response to questions by Mr. Clinton, the witness said his physical condition was good enough; if an epileptic fit should come on it would last only a few minutes and not interfere seriously with the cross-examination; he never expected a fit till it came.

Q.—Did you think yourself insane at the time? A.—No; nor anybody else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clinton asked that the latter portion of the answer be stricken out. The Surrogate so ordered.

The witness continued: I can't say whether there was a doctor's certificate; father came to the asylum to see me, and I told him I had staid long enough; I then came away; I don't know whether anybody came with me; don't recollect where I lived after that, but I think in New-York City; I think I did not live with my father or immediate relatives; I can't remember engaging in any business then; I know I was in business once or twice in my life, but I can't recollect the periods; I was in Clark & Rapallo's law office several months; I can't tell in what capacity; I copied law-papers and such things; I was also in the leather business in the "Swamp," with W. P. Miller & Co., at the head of Gold-street; this was before I was married; I think I received wages; I got the position on my own application, or through some of my friends; I had no difficulty with W. P. Miller & Co.; I think I left voluntarily, because I didn't relish the business; after I was married I worked a small farm my father gave my wife in West Hartford; it consisted of 10 acres laid out mostly in fruit; I did not perform any manual labor; I attended to its cultivation; I lived there 15 years; during that period I came to New-York and took a position in the revenue under Joshua F. Bailey, and staid until he left himself.

Mr. Clinton—He left between two nights. He was a defaulter.

The Surrogate—You mean his term expired at 12 o'clock at night.

The Witness—I meant until Gen. Pleasanton took his place; I think I was there less than a year; I was nominally Superintendent of Warehouses at a salary of $175 per month; the second time I was in Bloomingdale was, I judge, about 12 or 13 years ago; I was also in an asylum in Northampton, Mass.; I was not confined; I went voluntarily for medical treatment; I did not go by order of my family physician or at request of my wife; my wife opposed my going; I was there about two months; I asked my family physician for a letter of introduction, and he gave it; I went thence to an institution in Salem; I did not go to a lunatic asylum in Litchfield, Conn.; I stopped at a hotel there, and had private medical treatment; I remained two or three months; I did not commence bankruptcy proceedings while at Litchfield, or while I was in any institution; it was when I lived at Hartford, two or three years after I left Litchfield; I have never been in any asylum except those already mentioned; I remember when my father's family went to Europe on the North Star; I did not go.

Q.—After they returned, do you remember your father bringing home some gold coin? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember any gold bars or [after a suggestion by the proponent] any gold eagles? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember your father missing anything of the kind? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did your father or any one ever tell you that they had been found at a broker's office, and that he, on being questioned, said he got them from you? A.—No. I did not hear that story until recently.

Q.—Don't you remember Dr. Linsley telling you, 23 or 23 years ago, that your father said you had taken them and sold them to the broker and that he had interceded for you? A.—He did not; he told me such a story within two or three years, but he told so many similar stories that I paid no attention to him, thinking it was a fabrication of his own.

Q.—Have you any idea how many times you have been arrested civilly or criminally? A.—I was arrested two or three times, civilly.

Q.—How often have you been an inmate of the debtor's jail? A.—I was twice in Ludlow-Street Jail.

Q.—Were you not four times? A.—I was not.

Q.—Were you not arrested four times by Deputy Sheriff MacGonigal in civil suits on charges of fraud? A.—I don't know the gentleman.

Q.—Would you know him if you should see him? A.—I don't think I would; he belongs to a class of people I never took a particular fancy to. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Have you not been arrested as many as 30 times in civil suits charged with fraud? A.—I have not.

Q.—During the time you lived in Connecticut did you run in debt to a considerable extent? A.—I believe I owed some money.

Q.—At the time of his death did you owe Horace Greeley for borrowed money, and how much? A.—I borrowed $40,000 from him during his lifetime. At the time of my bankruptcy he sent me my notes and made me a present of them, but when I was discharged I gave him new notes.

Q.—Do you owe his estate now $70,000 borrowed money and interest? A.—No; I arranged it with the Executor, I think, for $40,000.

Q.—Did you ever make any payments? A.—My father gave the children $10,000. Individually I did not.

Q.—At the time of your father's death how much did you owe altogether? A.—Leaving Greeley out, about $50,000.

Q.—Do you know within $150,000 to-day what you owe? A.—Yes; I have stated the amount.

Q.—Do you keep a list of your creditors? A.—I do, and that is what I go by.

Q.—Do you owe Mr. Zacariah E. Simmons, the lottery-policy man any money? A.—That's my private business.

Mr. Lord objected, whereupon Mr. Clinton broke forth excitedly: "It will appear that there was a conspiracy—not such a conspiracy as has frequently been spoken of in this trial—but one of the rankest ever known in the history of jurisprudence. One link is what I seek to prove now, but if I have to expose my hand I will be compelled to lose much testimony."

Mr. Lord—Counsel may open the door as wide as he pleases, so far as we are concerned.

Mr. Clinton (with asperity)—I object to being interrupted. Your Honor made certain remarks the other day, but I do not propose to conform to them unless the other side does also. I will not stand any monopoly in that regard.

The Surrogate—I will not allow any monopoly.

The witness then answered, "I do owe money to Mr. Simmons."

Q.—Can you tell how much within $100,000? A.—I never borrowed such a sum from him.

Q.—Can you tell within $75,000 the amount you owe Zachariah E. Simmons or his brothers?

Mr. Lord—Tell as near as you can.

The witness answered: I may owe him $1,000 or $2,000; I will swear it is not $10,000; it is somewhere between $1,000 and $10,000; that is as near as I can tell; I never kept an account; he has my notes, and they will show; I don't think I owe him $2,000; I don't know the amount of my notes to him; I can't calculate the interest for so many years; the principal was not $1,000; he may have two or three notes; I gave them to him during my married life; I had a list of your creditors;

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	13	Spirits Turp., bbls.	109
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	653	Resin, bbls.	400
Beans, bbls.	22	Tar, bbls.	300
Beer-wax, pkgs.	8	Pitch, bbls.	40
Brown-corn, bales.	40	Oil, bbls.	100
Bullion, bars.	240	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,901
Cotton, bales.	7,082	Oil, Lard, bbls.	63
Copper, bbls.	43	Oil, Lubr., bbls.	215
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	301	Pea-nuts, bags.	1,040
Eggs, pkgs.	638	Peanas, pkgs.	8
Flour, bbls.	11,692	Pork, pkgs.	2,332
Corn-meal, bags.	65	Beef, pkgs.	120
Wheat, bushels.	55,310	Cut-meats, pkgs.	4,324
Corn, bushels.	36,578	Lard, tcs.	7,006
Oats, bushels.	8,840	Lard, kegs.	426
Rye, bushels.	2,112	Butter, pkgs.	3,967
Malt, bushels.	700	Cheese, pkgs.	5,385
Barley, bushels.	5,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	548
Peas, bushels.	1,042	Rice, tcs.	363
Dat-meal, bbls.	100	Rice-chaff, bags.	45
Oat-meal, bags.	200	Red-oil, bbls.	10
Flax-seed, bags.	181	Starch, pkgs.	1,090
Grease, pkgs.	95	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Grass-seed, bags.	324	Sumac, bags.	140
Hides, No.	356	Tallow, pkgs.	30
Hides, bales.	493	Tea, pkgs.	9
Hops, bales.	416	Tobacco, hhds.	338
Lead, pigs.	1,110	Tobacco, pkgs.	875
Leather, sides.	9,635	Whisky, bbls.	644
Moss, bales.	75	Wool, bales.	126
Molasses, bbls.	2,318		

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive at former prices, with no further sales reported of invoices.....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 66,572 bags; at the outports, 39,276 bags. Afloat and loading for the United States, 112,252 bags, of which 31,758 bags for New-York. .....Other kinds have been in moderate demand at steady prices.....The recent movements (part previously reported) have been as follows: Jamaica, 4,389 mats; Java, 5,440 bags Maracaibo, 851 bags Laguayra, 1,800 bags San Domingo, and 1,457 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range. Also, 3,303 bags San Domingo in transit to Europe.....Stock at other first ports: 1,000 bags Costa Rica here this morning, 21,748 bags and 22,827 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@ 16½c.; fair, 16½c.@17c.; good, 17c.@17½c.; prime, 17½c.@ 18c.; gold, ₱ m., 60 to 90 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 16c.@20½c. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 18c.@18½c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 15½c.@ 20¼c., gold.....Java invoices, 22c.@24½c.; Singapore, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@ 19c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Angostura, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted firm on a fair demand.

CORDAGE—Has been lightly dealt in, and quoted essentially as before.

COTTON—Has been again quoted off 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on comparatively free offerings, leading to a fair business, mainly for spinning purposes.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 3,151 bales, of which 90 bales were on last evening, including 300 bales to shippers, 1,492 bales to spinners, 24 bales to speculators, and — bales in transit.....And, for forward delivery, business has been less active at lower rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bales, (of which 6,700 bales were on last evening and 37,300 bales to-day,) with 7,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. December closed at 11.06c.@11.07c.; January, 11.16c.@11.17c.; February, 11.26c.@11.27c.; March, 11.37c.@11.38c.; April, 11.48c.@11.49c.; May, 11.58c.@11.59c.; June, 11.69c.@11.70c.; July, 11.79c. @11.76c.; August at 11.90c.@11.82c., showing a decline of 8@9 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,082 bales, and at the shipping ports 38,346 bales, against 26,895 bales same day last week, and this week's total 136,081 bales, against 132,494 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,041,401 bales, against 2,347,741 bales in the preceding Cotton year..... Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 34,494 bales; to the Continent, 11,373 bales; to France, 23,517 bales; to the Channel, — bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 736,968 bales. .....Stock in New-York to-day, 99,419 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ordy.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid'g.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Middling	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid'g.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 9-16	Low Middling	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

EARTHENWARE—Has been very quiet since our last, and quoted depressed in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been moderately sought after, and have been quoted generally steady in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Much livelier movements were reported in State and Western Flour to-day, largely in grades suited to the export interest, as well for the United Kingdom as for the West Indies and South America. The offerings have been, as a rule, liberal, holders meeting the requirements of buyers quite promptly, at current figures, which indicate no important change, though lines of regular shipping Extras were quoted a shade firmer in spots. The very poor Spring and Winter Wheat Extras, lower and irregular.....Sales have been reported since our last of 33,350 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, 5s2@8 25; superfine, 8 30@8 50; extra, 8 55@8 90; very choice No. 2 at $3 70@4 25, mainly at $3 40@4 15 for common to choice Winter and $3 10@4 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@5 25, mostly at $5 25@5 75; very poor to very good Extra State at $5 25@5 60, mainly at $5 40@5 50; (2,500 bbls. sold at 5 50;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 15@6 40 for good to very choice, and up to $6 50 for fancy, chiefly at $6 20@6 40, held higher at the close; do. for South America, $6 50 @7 50 for fair to fancy; do. for English markets, at $6 40@8 50, (1,000 bbls. sold at $6 40;) do. do. Family Extras, $6 75@8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 25@5 60, (2,500 bbls. sold in lines at $5 50, and odd lots of very poor went as low as $5 from dock;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@6; and most other grades within yesterday's range.....Included in the reported sales were 14,000 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 7,000 bbls. City Mills Extra,) 4,500 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 3,000 bbls. for export at $5 40@5 75,) 3,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 1,950 bbls. for shipment at $5 50@5 60 including 1,000 bbls. at $5 50 taken for Belfast,) 1,850 bbls. Patent Extras, 4,350 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,750 bbls. for shipment at $5 80@6 75,) 850 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,350 bbls. Superfine, 1,150 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in sacks, at former quotations.....Southern Flour decidedly brisker, chiefly for shipment to South America, but prices have been without change of moment; offerings liberal. Sales reported of 4,000 bbls., (of which 3,600 bbls. for shipment, including 2,000 bbls., for delivery at a Southern port, chiefly within the range of $7 @7 25,) .....Rye Flour steady on sales of 500 bbls., chiefly Superfine, within the previous range.....Corn-meal dull; 350 bbls. sold, in small lots, at former quotations, of which 150 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Corn-meal, in bags, dull; coarse City quoted at $1 12@$1 15; country at 98c.@ $1 05 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour in moderate demand, within the range of $2 50@2 75 for good to very choice.....Buckwheat quoted at 85c.@66c. ₱ bushel; 500 bushels sold at 65c.

GRAIN—Dealings in Spring Wheat reached a liberal aggregate to-day, mainly for prompt delivery and for shipment, though in part for milling, at an advance of about 2c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly at the improvement, on much lighter offerings. Winter Wheat, especially New-York No. 2 Red, ruled stronger, but quiet. .....Sales reported, to-day of 295,000 bushels, (of which 231,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 49,000 bushels White State at $1 54@$1 55; 8,000 bushels Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 36; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30@$1 31; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 34; 24,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 31½@$1 32, in store and afloat, closing at $1 32; 24,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 27, in store; 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, January option, at $1 31½@$1 32, closing at $1 32 bid; 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February, at $1 32½@$1 33¾, closing at $1 33¼; 32,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 30@$1 36, (the latter rate for choice,) ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December, at $1 43 bid and $1 47 asked; do., January, at $1 44½@ $1 47, (as against $1 43¼@$1 44 yesterday,) do., February, at $1 45@$1 50, (as against $1 43¾@$1 48 yesterday; May nominal.) And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 30½@$1 32, and No. 2 Chicago, at $1 32½@$1 32½; February at $1 33@$1 34; May, $1 36 asked.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 30@$1 30½; January, $1 32@$1 32½; February, at $1 33½@$1 35; do., May nominal.....Corn has been more active at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. Export demand fair.....Sales have been reported of 300,000 bushels, for all delivery, (of which 193,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 65c., closing at 65c. bid, and 65½c. asked, afloat; do., in store, 59,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c., closing with 64½c. bid; New-York No. 2, December option, 80,000 bushels, at 65c.@65½c.; closing with 65½c. bid; do., January option, 24,000 bushels, at 65c., closing at 65¼c. bid; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 24,000 bushels, at 60¼c.@60½c.; do., January option, 96,000 bushels, at 60c.; New-York No. 3, new crop, 39,000 bushels, at 54½c.@55½c., closing at 55½c. for boat-loads; Mixed Western, regraded, 56c.@52c. for new, and 63c.@63½c. for old. White Southern at 56c.@61c. Yellow Western, prime old, 750 bushels, at 67½c. delivered; Jersey and Southern Yellow at 57½c.@59c..... At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 24,000 bushels, at 60c.@60½c.; January, at 60c.@60¾c.; February at 60c.@60¾c.; do., May, 57c.@58c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 65c.@66½c.; do., January, at 65¼c.@65½c.; do., February, at 65c.@65½c.; do., May, at 60c.@60½c. Oats have been quoted firmer. 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HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at former figures.....Sales include 1,400 Dry California at 21½c., gold, 60 days; 12,000 Dry-salted Pernambuco, (to arrive); 6,000 Rio Grande Cows, from Europe; 1,773 Buenos Ayres; 150 California Kips, private terms..... Stock in first hands to-day, 133,300 Hides and 136 bales do., against 21,100 Hides and 26 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, with new crop Hops at 5c.@13c. for New-York, 8c.@12c. for Eastern, and 5c. @9c. for Wisconsin; crop of 1876, 3c.@5c.; Olds, all growths, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.; Californian, 12c.@15c.

LEATHER—Has been quoted generally steady, on a moderate movement.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been less freely dealt in at from 30c.@50c. for new crop, poor to fancy; sales 1,000 bbls., on private terms.....Foreign quiet, but with values quoted irregular.....Cuba Muscovado quoted at 30c.@38c., English Islands quoted at 32c.@40c., and Porto Rico within the range of 32c.@46c.....Syrups have been in less demand, with Sugar-grades quoted at 37c.@50c., and fancy lots higher; Molasses, 30c.@38c. .....Sugar-house Molasses quiet but quoted steady at 22c.@24c. for average quality in hhds. and bbls.....Stock of Molasses in first hands here to-day, 582 hhds. Cuba, 1,246 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,416 hhds. English Islands, and 6,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAILS—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported on the basis of $2 40@$2 50 ₱ keg, Bance and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—More active, with 2,000 bbls. Strained to good Strained Resin reported sold at $1 72½ @$1 77½.....Spirits Turpentine quoted at 32½c.@32¾c., on sales of 150 bbls.....Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull; quoted for Refined and Crude essentially unchanged.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported on the scene of 10,000 bbls. United, $1 80@$1 82½, regular.

PROVISIONS—Meat and lard were sold for early delivery, but quoted stronger.....Sales reported of 175 bbls. new on private terms; quoted at $13@$13 25 for uninspected and inspected.....Other kinds neglected and unsettled.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess decidedly more active, with December option quoted at the close at $13 bid; January, $13 bid; February, $13; March, $13 05; April, $13 15, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. February option, at $12 95 @$13; 5,500 bbls. March, at $13@$13 05; and 250 bbls. April, at $13 15.....Dressed Hogs have been in request, with City quoted at 5½c.@5¾c.; fancy Pigs at 5¾c.; Western Hogs at 5c.....Cut-meats in less demand, and quoted weak.....Sales include 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 lb. average, at 6⅜c.@6¾c.; and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our former range. Also, 250 bxs. Long Cut Hams, for Western delivery, at 7½c.....Bacon sold to the extent of 200 bxs. Western Long Clear, here, at 6¾c. And for Western delivery, 1,550 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 6c., closing at 6c. asked.....Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery and quoted firmer, though closing irregular.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 350 tcs. prime new at $8 20@$8 25; 1,500 tcs., by a refiner to a speculator, at $8 22½; also, 300 tcs. on the spot, grade at $8 06¼.....And for forward delivery, here, Western Steam Lard fairly active, with December option, quoted here at the close at $8 22½; January, $8 27½; February, $8 37½, asked; March, $8 47½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,250 tcs., December, at $8 22½@$8 25; 1,500 tcs., January, at $8 27½@$8 30; 5,000 tcs. February, at $8 37½@$8 40, and 1,250 tcs., March, at $8 47½@$8 50.....City Steam and Kettle in good request; quoted at the close at $8 12½@$8 15.....Sales, 210 tcs. at $8 15@$8 20.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $7 87½@$8.....Refined Lard has been in fair demand, and for the Continent, quoted for early delivery at the close, at $8 62½@$8 68¾; choice do., for the West Indies, at $8 50@$8 62½, with sales reported of 600 tcs. for the Continent on private terms.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.....Tallow has been more active; quoted at $7 50 for prime City, with sales reported of 125,000 lb. at $7 50@$7 56¼, as to quality.....Stearine in better demand, and 100 pkgs. sold at 10c.@10¼c.; Lagunya, 17c.@ 19c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Angostura, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted firm on a fair demand.

CORDAGE—Has been lightly dealt in, and quoted essentially as before.

COTTON—Has been again quoted off 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on comparatively free offerings, leading to a fair business, mainly for spinning purposes.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 3,151 bales, (of which 90 bales were on last evening,) including 300 bales to shippers, 1,492 bales to spinners, 24 bales to speculators, and — bales in transit.....And, for forward delivery, business has been less active at lower rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bales, (of which 6,700 bales were on last evening and 37,300 bales to-day,) with 7,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. December closed at 11.06c.@11.07c.; January, 11.16c.@11.17c.; February, 11.26c.@11.27c.; March, 11.37c.@11.38c.; April, 11.48c.@11.49c.; May, 11.58c.@11.59c.; June, 11.69c.@11.70c.; July, 11.79c. @11.76c.; August at 11.90c.@11.82c., showing a decline of 8@9 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,082 bales, and at the shipping ports 38,346 bales, against 26,895 bales same day last week, and this week's total 136,081 bales, against 132,494 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,041,401 bales, against 2,347,741 bales in the preceding Cotton year..... Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 34,494 bales; to the Continent, 11,373 bales; to France, 23,517 bales; to the Channel, — bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 736,968 bales. .....Stock in New-York to-day, 99,419 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ordy.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid'g.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Middling	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid'g.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 9-16	Low Middling	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

EARTHENWARE—Has been very quiet since our last, and quoted depressed in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been moderately sought after, and have been quoted generally steady in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Much livelier movements were reported in State and Western Flour to-day, largely in grades suited to the export interest, as well for the United Kingdom as for the West Indies and South America. The offerings have been, as a rule, liberal, holders meeting the requirements of buyers quite promptly, at current figures, which indicate no important change, though lines of regular shipping Extras were quoted a shade firmer in spots. The very poor Spring and Winter Wheat Extras, lower and irregular.....Sales have been reported since our last of 33,350 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, 5s2@8 25; superfine, 8 30@8 50; extra, 8 55@8 90; very choice No. 2 at $3 70@4 25, mainly at $3 40@4 15 for common to choice Winter and $3 10@4 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@5 25, mostly at $5 25@5 75; very poor to very good Extra State at $5 25@5 60, mainly at $5 40@5 50; (2,500 bbls. sold at 5 50;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 15@6 40 for good to very choice, and up to $6 50 for fancy, chiefly at $6 20@6 40, held higher at the close;) do. for South America, $6 50 @7 50 for fair to fancy; do. for English markets, at $6 40@8 50, (1,000 bbls. sold at $6 40;) do. do. Family Extras, $6 75@8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 25@5 60, (2,500 bbls. sold in lines at $5 50, and odd lots of very poor went as low as $5 from dock;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@6; and most other grades within yesterday's range.....Included in the reported sales were 14,000 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 7,000 bbls. City Mills Extra,) 4,500 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 3,000 bbls. for export at $5 40@5 75,) 3,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 1,950 bbls. for shipment at $5 50@5 60 including 1,000 bbls. at $5 50 taken for Belfast,) 1,850 bbls. Patent Extras, 4,350 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,750 bbls. for shipment at $5 80@6 75,) 850 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,350 bbls. Superfine, 1,150 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in sacks, at former quotations.....Southern Flour decidedly brisker, chiefly for shipment to South America, but prices have been without change of moment; offerings liberal. Sales reported of 4,000 bbls., (of which 3,600 bbls. for shipment, including 2,000 bbls., for delivery at a Southern port, chiefly within the range of $7@7 25,) .....Rye Flour steady on sales of 500 bbls., chiefly Superfine, within the previous range.....Corn-meal dull; 350 bbls. sold, in small lots, at former quotations, of which 150 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Corn-meal, in bags, dull; coarse City quoted at $1 12@$1 15; country at 98c.@ $1 05 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour in moderate demand, within the range of $2 50@2 75 for good to very choice.....Buckwheat quoted at 85c.@66c. ₱ bushel; 500 bushels sold at 65c.

GRAIN—Dealings in Spring Wheat reached a liberal aggregate to-day, mainly for prompt delivery and for shipment, though in part for milling, at an advance of about 2c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly at the improvement, on much lighter offerings. Winter Wheat, especially New-York No. 2 Red, ruled stronger, but quiet. .....Sales reported, to-day of 295,000 bushels, (of which 231,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 49,000 bushels White State at $1 54@$1 55; 8,000 bushels Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 36; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 34; 24,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 31½@$1 32, in store and afloat, closing at $1 32; 24,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 27, in store; 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, January option, at $1 31½@$1 32, closing at $1 32 bid; 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February, at $1 32½@$1 33¾, closing at $1 33¼; 32,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 30@$1 36, (the latter rate for choice,) ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December, at $1 43 bid and $1 47 asked; do., January, at $1 44½@ $1 47, (as against $1 43¼@$1 44 yesterday,) do., February, at $1 45@$1 50, (as against $1 43¾@$1 48 yesterday; May nominal.) And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 30½@$1 32, and No. 2 Chicago, at $1 32½@$1 32½; February at $1 33@$1 34; May, $1 36 asked.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 30@$1 30½; January, $1 32@$1 32½; February, at $1 33½@$1 35; do., May nominal.....Corn has been more active at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. Export demand fair.....Sales have been reported of 300,000 bushels, for all delivery, (of which 193,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 65c., closing at 65c. bid, and 65½c. asked, afloat; do., in store, 59,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c., closing with 64½c. bid; New-York No. 2, December option, 80,000 bushels, at 65c.@65½c.; closing with 65½c. bid; do., January option, 24,000 bushels, at 65c., closing at 65¼c. bid; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 24,000 bushels, at 60¼c.@60½c.; do., January, at 60c.@60¾c.; do., February, at 60c.@60¾c.; do., May, 57c.@58c.....And New-York No. 3, new crop, 39,000 bushels, at 54½c.@55½c., closing at 55½c. for boat-loads; Mixed Western, regraded, 56c.@52c. for new, and 63c.@63½c. for old. White Southern at 56c.@61c. Yellow Western, prime old, 750 bushels, at 67½c. delivered; Jersey and Southern Yellow at 57½c.@59c..... At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 24,000 bushels, at 60c.@60½c.; January, at 60c.@60¾c.; do., February, at 60c.@60¾c.; do., May, 57c.@58c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 65c.@66½c.; do., January, at 65¼c.@65½c.; do., February, at 65c.@65½c.; do., May, at 60c.@60½c. Oats have been quoted firmer. Sales reported at 77c. market steady.....Barley, Peas, and Malt quiet; quoted as before.....Oats have been quoted stronger on lighter offerings and rumor.....Sales have been reported of 29,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2, White 2,100 bushels, at 41c.@42c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,100 bushels, at 38½c., closing with this price bid; New-York No. 2 White, 2,100 bushels, at 37½c.@37¾c.; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels, at 39¼c.; New-York No. 3 (30 bushels, at 38c. (with a towing lot held higher); Mixed Western, 4,200 bushels, at 37c.@38½c.; White Western, 1,400 bushels, at 38c.@39½c.; do., 2 Chicago quoted at 38½c.@39c.; White Southern, 4,000 bushels, at 37c.@39c.; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 37c.@37½c. .....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.....Otclover-seed, 300 bags sold at 9½c. @ ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at former figures.....Sales include 1,400 Dry California at 21½c., gold, 60 days; 12,000 Dry-salted Pernambuco, (to arrive); 6,000 Rio Grande Cows, from Europe; 1,773 Buenos Ayres; 150 California Kips, private terms..... Stock in first hands to-day, 133,300 Hides and 136 bales do., against 21,100 Hides and 26 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, with new crop Hops at 5c.@13c. for New-York, 8c.@12c. for Eastern, and 5c. @9c. for Wisconsin; crop of 1876, 3c.@5c.; Olds, all growths, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.; Californian, 12c.@15c.

LEATHER—Has been quoted generally steady, on a moderate movement.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been less freely dealt in at from 30c.@50c. for new crop, poor to fancy; sales 1,000 bbls., on private terms.....Foreign quiet, but with values quoted irregular.....Cuba Muscovado quoted at 30c.@38c., English Islands quoted at 32c.@40c., and Porto Rico within the range of 32c.@46c.....Syrups have been in less demand, with Sugar-grades quoted at 37c.@50c., and fancy lots higher; Molasses, 30c.@38c. .....Sugar-house Molasses quiet but quoted steady at 22c.@24c. for average quality in hhds. and bbls.....Stock of Molasses in first hands here to-day, 582 hhds. Cuba, 1,246 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,416 hhds. English Islands, and 6,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAILS—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported on the basis of $2 40@$2 50 ₱ keg, Bance and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—More active, with 2,000 bbls. Strained to good Strained Resin reported sold at $1 72½ @$1 77½.....Spirits Turpentine quoted at 32½c.@32¾c., on sales of 150 bbls.....Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull; quoted for Refined and Crude essentially unchanged.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported on the scene of 10,000 bbls. United, $1 80@$1 82½, regular.

PROVISIONS—Me

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown during the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA.....WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 9
ABYSSINIA.....WED., Jan. 2 | CHINA.....WED., Jan. 16

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on very favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 44, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

Cabin, $85 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, Quebec, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 | DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia.....Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, Quebec, Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.

MONTANA.....Sailed to Mr. TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room: steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

JELLETT.....Dec. 20 | LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878
FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMERANIA.....Jan. 10

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHLAND & CO., No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....
AND LIVERPOOL:
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, FRANCE.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 20,
Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 408 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent,
No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF PORTS, AND SOUTH-WESTERN POINTS.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26

STEAMSHIP PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
No. 20 Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, Jan. 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at Fernandina, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., and Key West, every Tuesday and Saturday. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 20, Jan. 12 and 26.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Dec. 20.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Jan. 3.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 5, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arrive at 9:18 and 6 P. M. respectively.

RODNEY WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:20, 8:30, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight and Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
I. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 24 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight and Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Stamford, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week: also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 32, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Excursion and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express for the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.

The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record on the 20th day of December.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of January.

E. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1878, AN INTEREST dividend of $10 51-100 per bond, will be paid on the Construction Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on Monday, Dec. 24 inst., and reopen on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878, and the dividend will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to the certificate holders of record at the time of closing the books.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, at our office as above. The transfer-books will close Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen Jan. 17.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878, free of tax.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid on Jan. 2.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1878. Transfer-books close on the 19th day of December, 1877.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

AT THE WALL-STREET STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on

THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.

Margin 1 per cent. Orders by mail may be sent direct to this exchange and executed as per instructions.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

"U. S. BONDS AND GOLD" BOUGHT and sold at reduced commissions, and carried on a moderate margin. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 New-st., members of the N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges, Bankers and Brokers in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for business in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM H. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5494	5437	7892
9	1048	2315	3279	4214	5417	5438	7898
13	1052	2319	3280	4215	5419	5439	7907
14	1053	2321	3281	4216	5421	5442	7909
15	1055	2323	3282	4217	5426	5446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5437	5447	7913
18	1057	2340	3285	4224	5439	5449	7914
21	1058	2343	3286	4226	5439	5451	7915
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	5452	7916
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	5453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4233	5442	5457	7919
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	5461	7923
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	5462	7921
43	1066	2357	3310	4237	5448	5466	7922
44	1067	2359	3311	4238	5447	5467	7923
45	1069	2362	3316	4239	5448	5468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5451	5469	7926
49	1078	2372	3318	4262	5452	5470	7927
50	1106	2373	3320	4264	5453	5472	7929
51	1107	2374	3321	4265	5454	5473	7930
52	1111	2375	3332	4266	5455	5474	7933
57	1112	2376	3333	4267	5460	5478	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	5477	7935
61	1114	2379	3342	4271	5481	5478	7954
63	1116	2384	3343	4272	5482	5479	7955
64	1118	2385	3344	4273	5483	5482	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	5483	7957
69	1120	2398	3346	4275	5488	5484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	5485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	5486	7960
83	1123	2406	3349	4280	5497	5487	7961
84	1124	2408	3350	4281	5503	5488	7962
85	1130	2409	3351	4282	5504	5493	7963
86	1144	2410	3355	4284	5507	5494	7966
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	5511	7967
88	1152	2414	3357	4289	5520	5512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	5522	7969
90	1160	2416	3304	4290	5530	5523	7971
100	1161	2423	3363	4292	5531	5525	7977
101	1163	2427	3364	4293	5532	5526	7978
102	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	5526	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4303	5533	5527	7979
103	1188	2428	3370	4318	5534	5535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	5537	7981
101	1190	2435	3402	4323	5538	5542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	5612	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	5615	7984
104	1197	2439	3423	4336	5542	5622	7986
105	1198	2441	3424	4337	5555	5623	7987
107	1209	2440	3424	4337	5555	5623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	5626	7990
109	1212	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
115	1216	2445	3434	4341	5561	6631	7996
122	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5575	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8006
134	1230	2459	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2458	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
142	1236	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6661	8023
144	1238	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8027
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
148	1246	2480	3451	4363	5611	6677	8052
149	1248	2481	3479	4368	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3480	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3481	4372	5616	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3482	4375	5617	6683	8058
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6688	8057
160	1257	2486	3487	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3509	4382	5625	6695	8063
164	1275	2495	3514	4384	5630	6696	8065
165	1276	2496	3516	4386	5630	6697	8069
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
176	1284	2501	3521	4390	5633	6705	8073
177	1285	2502	3523	4395	5636	6706	8074
178	1313	2523	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1315	2524	3534	4397	5639	6712	8087
186	1316	2526	3535	4401	5640	6726	8088
187	1317	2528	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4405	5644	6729	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4406	5645	6730	8092
202	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
203	1324	2533	3557	4414	5648	6734	8094
208	1325	2534	3558	4415	5652	6747	8095
209	1326	2535	3559	4416	5653	6751	8096
211	1327	2536	3561	4417	5654	6752	8097
214	1329	2537	3562	4418	5664	6757	8098
224	1329	2538	3568	4419	5665	6758	8100
226	1333	2539	3570	4420	5666	6759	8101
227	1336	2540	3571	4421	5685	6760	8107
228	1337	2572	3572	4422	5686	6762	8108
231	1338	2542	3573	4438	5691	6765	8109
232	1343	2543	3574	4439	5692	6766	8110
233	1344	2544	3575	4440	5693	6768	8111
234	1345	2545	3576	4442	5699	6772	8112
240	1346	2546	3578	4444	5709	6775	8119
241	1350	2547	3579	4446	5711	6778	8120
242	1355	2549	3582	4473	5712	6795	8121
243	1356	2550	3583	4474	5713	6798	8122
244	1364	2574	3584	4483	5714	6800	8123
247	1365	2575	3585	4485	5716	6803	8125
248	1376	2577	3586	4486	5717	6804	8126
249	1377	2578	3588	4491	5718	6812	8131
230	1388	2578	3590	4492	5719	6826	8133
252	1395	2579	3596	4496	5720	6828	8142
253	1396	2580	3604	4497	5723	6830	8143
254	1402	2582	3606	4498	5724	6835	8144
255	1415	2583	3616	4499	5730	6836	8145
259	1416	2584	3617	4500	5732	6843	8149
260	1435	2585	3618	4501	5733	6848	8150
261	1418	2586	3619	4508	5734	6849	8153
262	1419	2587	3622	4509	5735	6866	8154
265	1420	2588	3623	4514	5736	6885	8158
266	1420	2589	3624	4516	5737	6888	8157
267	1427	2591	3626	4517	5772	6889	8158
275	1428	2600	3627	4548	5773	6892	8159
277	1429	2601	3635	4549	5774	6898	8160
278	1430	2602	3639	4550	5775	6899	8162
279	1432	2613	3642	4551	5776	6903	8164
280	1433	2613	3643	4553	5777	6904	8165
283	1443	2614	3644	4557	5778	6905	8169
284	1445	2615	3645	4564	5779	6909	8171
285	1445	2616	3646	4562	5786	6910	8172
290	1446	2617	3647	4564	5787	6911	8173
294	1447	2618	3648	4569	5795	6912	8174
300	1448	2619	3649	4576	5796	6913	8175
311	1503	2621	3651	4577	5797	6914	8177
316	1505	2622	3652	4579

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

WILL THEY BE REMOVED TO-DAY?

GOSSIP ABOUT THE LETTER OF MAYOR ELY —RETICENCE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THEIR ANSWER TO BE PRESENTED THIS MORNING—OPINIONS OF DR. CROSBY AND OTHERS.

There was an abundance of gossip yesterday, in all the political centres of this City, about the Mayor's letter of Tuesday to Police Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, in which he notified them that, in consequence of their maladministration of the department in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and in the spasmodic enforcement of the laws, they were to show cause why they should not be removed. At Police Head-quarters the friends of the three Commissioners made their appearance in large numbers at an early hour in the morning, and they came and went until the Commissioners left their offices at night. It is to be presumed that these friends did little more than assure the embarrassed officers of their sympathy, for none of them was able to say what course the Commissioners would pursue before the Mayor, or whether they contemplated making resistence or yielding gracefully to the Mayor's demand for their resignations. The Commissioners were entirely uncommunicative. They were in consultation until late Tuesday night, and had evidently agreed to hold no conversation with reporters or anybody else, except their counsel, on the subject of the Mayor's charges. Commissioner Nichols, when asked by a reporter of THE TIMES whether he would say anything in reply to the Mayor's complaint about the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau, said he had not a word to say. He would say all that he had to tell about that when he came before the Mayor to-day to reply to the letter of complaint. He, with the other Commissioners, was preparing their answer, which would be made in writing. The Commissioners would have preferred to take more time to prepare their defense, but the Mayor had been imperative in his demand for an answer on Thursday, and they were compelled to devote all their time to framing it. He would say nothing further. Commissioner Erhardt positively refused to utter a syllable on the subject, and Commissioner Wheeler declined to meet anybody who represented the newspapers. Mr. John I. Davenport, Messrs. Beach and Fullerton, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., were among the so who called upon the Commissioners during the day. Commissioner Erhardt, his friends say, had nothing personally to do with the Street-cleaning Department. He is Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, and has really known little or nothing about the Street-cleaning Department since he came into the board. Commissioner Nichols and Commissioner Wheeler formed the Street-cleaning Committee, Mr. Nichols being Chairman, while President Smith was a member ex officio of the committee.

Among politicians at the City Hall and in the corridor of the Astor-House there was a free ventilation of opinions. No surprise was expressed at the Mayor's action. While a majority of those who talked on the subject were outspoken in approving the Mayor's sentiments in regard to the filthy condition of the streets, a few declared their opinion that the complaint about the streets was merely a subterfuge, and that the true reason for interference was the pressure of the liquor interest, exerted first upon John Kelly, and, through him, upon the Mayor. While the liquor-dealers' sympthizers were rejoiced that the Commissioners who had annoyed them so much were soon to be ousted from their places, it was not pretended by them that a new board, however friendly it might be toward the liquor-dealers, could entirely abandon the policy of the present board; such a course, it was admitted, would provoke the Crosby party to renewed activity, and perhaps would result in another charge from the courts, or even in an indictment.

Mayor Ely, when called upon by a TIMES reporter, was almost as reticent as the Police Commissioners had been. He said that his letter had been sent, and he would wait for an answer before saying anything more on the subject. He did not think it proper for him, occupying as he did a sort of judicial position in the matter, to go beyond what had taken place. The City Hall was full of gossip about the Police Board, but, singularly enough, there was very little said about the County Commissioners. It was generally understood that, no matter what the defense of the Commissioners might be, the Mayor will remove them and immediately send the papers to Gov. Robinson for approval.

In conversation with some of the liquor-dealers who waited about the Excise Bureau for licenses, it was learned that while the trade were generally very thoroughly pleased with the prospect of seeing the men whom they regard with intense dislike removed from office, they were very much alarmed about another aspect of the case. One man, an elderly, well-dressed Irishman, said that he didn't see what difference it was going to make, except that the Republicans in the Legislature would be "madder than ever," and that the chances for obtaining a modification of the Excise law of 1857 were now much smaller than they were a week ago. At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening the conversation on the subject in the halls was to the same effect, the general opinion being that while it was an easy matter to change the Police Board and the Excise Board, the mere removal of men would not secure cleaner streets or remove the responsibility placed upon the Police and the Commissioners of Excise to enforce the laws, and that the whole subject of Excise had really been left with the Legislature. Not one person was yesterday found, after a diligent search and frequent conversations, who expressed the belief that any radical change would be made in the Excise law by the Legislature.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, when asked what he thought of the action of Mayor Ely, said that he had long known the Mayor, and he believed he was a gentleman incapable of doing a willfully wrong action. The complaint which he had made against the Police Commissioners that they had not properly cleaned the streets was a new thing to him. It was a little curious that it had been found out just at a time when the Police were actively enforcing the Excise law that they were neglecting the streets. He thought the present Police Board was one of the best the City had ever had. In regard to its enforcement of the laws in a spasmodic manner, he did not think it right to apply that term to them if the Excise law was intended to be indicated. "If a man goes along for years in the wrong path, and at last turns out of it and into the right one, that is not a spasm, that is conversion. If the Mayor should appoint a new board, said Dr. Crosby, the people will expect that new board to perform their duties, and the present board have performed theirs, as the courts have directed. There is no way of escape from it. The Mayor may mean well enough, "but," said he, "I think that Dr. Ely is mistaken in his diagnosis."

Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the National Temperance Society, and a special committee of that organization, will wait upon Mayor Ely to-day, to remonstrate with him against the removal of the three Police Commissioners. Mr. Dodge said last evening that he was afraid that the Mayor was being unduly influenced by politicians, and that his present action was in the interest of the liquor-dealers. Nearly 8,000 liquor saloons, as had been estimated, had been doing business without licenses, and in violation of the law, for some years, and the experiment of putting a stop to further law breaking was in successful progress, and he did not wish to see this progress arrested. As for the Police Commissioners he could not see how they could do anything else than enforce the law, after it had been clearly shown that it was their duty.

Last night there was a secret meeting of the Police Commissioners at Police Head-quarters, and their counsel, David Dudley Field, George Bliss, Jr., Elihu Root, S. W. Fullerton, John I. Davenport, and C. F. MacLean, were closeted with the three Commissioners until a late hour. All the clerks in the Central Office were busy compiling and copying statistics and documents. Three stenographers were kept busy in taking down arguments dictated by counsel, to be used in presenting the case to the Mayor. It is understood that the first point that will be made to the Mayor will consist in the statement that the day appointed by him for the hearing of the defense of the Commissioners is one too near to allow them to make such an effective defense as they are entitled to, and that if the Mayor shall change the day and put it further off it will enable such a mass of statistics and evidence to be gathered in defense of the Commissioners as will entitle them to an acquittal. The second point that will be made is understood to be on the street-cleaning charges. The Commissioners assert that they have done their entire duty in regard to the streets so far as the law and appropriations have permitted. On the third point the Commissioners will assert, and attempt by the Police statistics to show, that they have always steadily enforced the law; that in regard to the law of 1857, it could not have been brought up and enforced until the recent decision upon it by the Court of Appeals and by Judge Davis, and that whenever (before the law was defined by these decisions) it was attempted to be enforced the efforts of the Police were always thwarted and set aside by the Police Justices, who would discharge prisoners brought before them and snub the officers making the arrests.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held last night in the Central Office, at which Messrs. Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nicholls were present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That members of the Police force are cautioned not to relax their vigilance in the enforcement of the law, and arrest of offenders, in anticipation of any possible or probable changes in the board governing the force. Their powers and duties cannot be in any degree affected by such measures. The board will expect from every policeman continued prompt and thorough service in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the maintenance of public order as they exist upon the statute-books and are interpreted in the courts.

The resolution was promulgated by the Superintendent.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Hartford correspondent is in error in reporting for your columns of this morning that Dr. Parker preached a strong sermon against eternal punishment." I do not think I ever preached a strong sermon upon any subject, but I am very sure that I have never preached any sort of sermon whatever *against* eternal punishment. May I ask you to do me the justice to correct your report?

EDWIN P. PARKER.

HARTFORD, Monday, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE GREAT FURNITURE ROBBERY.

BRANDON AND NEWHALL ON TRIAL—SEABROOKE PURDY'S STORY OF THE CRIME—LYNCH SAID TO HAVE ARRANGED THE PLANS—DR. DE KRAFT'S SHARE IN THE TRANSACTION.

The Jones furniture robbery case came up in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Justice Bixby. The trial of John Lynch, the diamond broker, of No. 925 Broadway, one of Purdy's principal accomplices in the robbery, was postponed until to-morrow, and William C. Brandon and Eugene Newhall, the diamond brokers, of No. 710 Broadway, Purdy's other accomplices, were arraigned for the share they had in the transaction. Hon. Robert H. Strahan appeared for Mr. McKendrick W. Jones, the plaintiff in the case; Orlando L. Stewart for Brandon and Newhall, and Mr. Beach and Charles Goldey for Lynch. Brandon's wife sat near her husband, an intensely interested auditor, during the entire hearing.

Seabrooke Purdy was the first witness. He testified that formerly he was in comfortable circumstances, making a great deal of money and receiving a good salary. Finally he began to gamble, and at first was very successful, winning, in a single day, as much as $1,500 or $2,000 at faro; he was fond of display and women; he lived with a woman upon whom he spent large sums of money; his capital was $20,000, and he had a partner with $70,000; he bet and made books on races and cleared about $10,000 in that way; on one occasion, in France, he made $12,000 in betting; he kept accounts with the Second National and East River Banks until he was obliged to withdraw them to pay his current expenses; at last he was obliged to borrow money, and then he lost his partner; after that he went into the storage business at No. 12 Washington-place, with Charles P. Cuddy, who promised to subscribe to the capital, but failed to do so; the firm was accordingly dissolved, and Purdy conducted the business alone; Mr. Jones had about $30,000 worth of peculiar and valuable furniture stored in his place, in a sealed apartment on the second floor; Purdy was so much in want of money that he devised a scheme for selling this furniture, and leaving the country with the proceeds; he said he had nothing to loose by the operation, his friends, and the women who had cost him so much money, having deserted him, besides which he was heavily in debt; he confided his plans to W. W. Norton, Jr., who was his room-mate, and the two began looking about for some one to handle the job; they became acquainted with John Lynch, and through him with Brandon and Newhall; the two last-named men, Purdy said, he knew would do "crooked" things, because Brandon had paid him 25 cents per pair for quantities of kid gloves stolen from E. S. Jaffray & Co., by Norton, who was a clerk for that firm; Lynch arranged the plans for the furniture robbery, Purdy said, and on his suggestion a "go-between" was procured in the person of Dr. De Kraft, of No. 30 West Thirtieth-street. "He was our stool pigeon," said Purdy; on Sunday night, April 8, Norton and Purdy broke open the sealed apartment in which Mr. Jones' furniture was stored; they removed such goods as they wanted, and then closed the room; next day the goods were carried down stairs by two men named Owen and Kane; they were then catalogued by Leavitt & Co., and were sold on Friday afternoon following the robbery under Dr. De Kraft's name; what was not sold was divided between Purdy, Lynch, Brandon, and Newhall; witness did not dare to attend the auction; he told Patsy Cochrane, the office boy, to tell any one who called that he was down town; he spent the day in Brandon's office; the property taken the first time was worth about $10,000, but witness did not know what was realized at the sale; on witness asked Dr. De Kraft for a settlement, the latter requested him to make out a bill of sale, dating it back, stating that the property was a part of his inheritance, and that he transferred it for value received; witness wrote the document, signed it, and handed it to Dr. De Kraft, who put it in his pocket and then ordered witness out of the house, threatening to kick him out if he did not go; Lynch treated him in the same way, giving him, however, a small amount; that same night witness, Brandon, Newhall, and Lynch went again to Mr. Jones' room; witness told them he didn't care to sell any more of the goods, and Lynch replied that he "must make a clean sweep—go the whole hog now he had started on the pork;" witness and his accomplices went to the room on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; during these visits every box, trunk, and package was broken open and the contents taken out; Brandon and Newhall had acids with which to test the gold and silver ware; everything that could be sold at auction was then catalogued, and preparation was made for a second sale by Mr. Herts; what could not be sold was divided and taken home; where it was found that any ware was newly plated the plating was torn off and taken away; Lynch, Brandon, and Newhall bid at the auctions, witness said, and arranged with Dr. De Kraft for their pay. The examination was continued as follows:

Mr. Stewart—Did you ever do such a thing before? A.—Never had taken any money or goods before this furniture of Mr. Jones.

Q.—You paid board for a young lady, did you not? A.—So, probably; you know the name of one, but you don't know any more; I am into it as bad as I can get in this City.

Q.—One of them—Miss Stagg—was she the wife of a man in California? A.—No, Sir; Miss Stagg is a single lady; I shan't tell you the name you want to get at.

Q.—I don't know any, my friend. A.—You must, since you speak about California.

Q.—Never had carriage or horse for the use of one particular lady? A.—Not the one you mean.

Q.—Had you for any one? A.—Could not say; Mr. Mason, of the New-York Hotel, furnished no carriages on running account; my bills used to average from $100 to $200 a month.

Q.—Your memory seems to be good in regard to the furniture, but singularly defective in regard to your own personal affairs? A.—When you buy a thing it does not affect your memory so much as when you steal a thing.

Q.—Did you ever before appropriate stored goods, wines, &c. A.—I never appropriated any wines or liquors which were stored with me; I used only what I bought; took no goods away other than Mr. Jones'.

Q.—Did you make any presents to ladies, &c. A.—Well, probably if you had plenty of money and went abroad, you might give them a dozen pairs of gloves, or such a matter. I can't remember.

Mr. Strahan—You said you had not given to any lady any of Mr. Jones' goods. Did you put into possession of any lady any goods belonging to Mr. Jones? A.—Yes, Sir; but not as a present. There was a set of large blue satin curtains and lambrequins; I did not know what to do with them; went up to a house on Thirty-first-street, and told the lady who kept the place that she could have them; she said she did not want them as a present.

W. W. Norton, Jr., Purdy's room-mate, corroborated Purdy's testimony in every particular. Norton was present every time that Lynch, Brandon, and Newhall went to Mr. Jones' apartment. He testified regarding portions taken by each one, and stated precisely what number of articles and what they were that were divided between the brokers. Norton's testimony was confirmed by that of Lawrence Lynch, the truckman who carted off the goods for Lynch, Brandon and Newhall, and by Antonio Borata, the boot-black, of No. 96 Green-street, who assisted the truckman, and by Patrick J. Cochrane, the warehouse boy who witnessed the handling of the goods at the warehouse. At 5:30 P. M. the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE OLYPHANT PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The sale at auction of Mr. Robert M. Olyphant's collection of paintings by American artists, was concluded last evening by Mr. Robert Somerville at Chickering Hall. The attendance of buyers and spectators was large, and the bidding, whenever the painting of a favorite artist was announced, was quite spirited. A feature of the sale was the large number of works by J. F. Kensett, all of which brought good prices. The last painting sold was a large landscape by that artist, entitled "October Afternoon—Lake George," which was started at $1,000, and sold for $6,350. Henry P. Gray's "Judgment of Paris—The Apple of Discord," brought $3,000, and George H. Boughton's "Hester Prynne," $1,650. Among the more important pictures sold, with the prices obtained, were the following: F. E. Church's "New-England Scenery," $1,425; Kensett's "On the Thames," $850; Gifford's "Camp of the Seventh Regiment near Frederick, Md., July, 1863," $850; Edwin White's "Sacred Lesson," $600; J. F. Cropsey's "Mount Jefferson, N. H.," $400; D. Huntington's "Shepherd Boy," $410; R. W. Hubbard's "Showery Day," $310; A. B. Durand's "Fishkill Mountains, from Newburg," $370; Samuel Coleman's "Genesee River," $185; Kensett's "Adirondack Mountains," $150; George Lambdin's "The Initials," $110; Kensett's "Housatonic Valley," $160; J. A. Suydam's "Spouting Rock Beach, Newport," $156; J. W. Ehninger's "The Sword," $200; Kensett's "Near Dobbs' Ferry," (finished by Casilear,) $450; D. Johnson's "The Way to Church," $170; L. R. Mignot's "Winter," $170; R. M. Staigg's "Cat's Cradle," $120; W. S. Haseltine's "Narragansett," $265; A. B. Durand's "Study from Nature," $265; Kensett's "Black Mountain, Lake George," $365; Eastman Johnson's "The First Letter," $600; J. W. Casilear's "Swiss Lake," $500; Kensett's "Mallet's Bay, Lake Champlain," $500; "Thomas Hicks' "Unexpected Result," $380; J. F. Weir's "The Culprit Fay," $330; A. H. Wyant's "A Mountain Stream," $225; Kensett's "Cape Ann, Mass.," $225; S. J. Guy's "School Troubles," $190; Kensett's "Sunset after a Storm," $170; Louis Lang's "Tea Totaler," $185, and a Landscape by George Inness," $115. The total amount realized from last night's sale was $25,854, which, added to the amount obtained the night previous, makes an aggregate of $43,354.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward Gump, aged 34, of No. 253 Seventh-avenue, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a dose of arsenic. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

A concert in aid of the Sunday-school of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, will be given by Crook's amateur cornet band this evening.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met yesterday and voted down a proposition to keep the Exchange closed during Monday, Dec. 24, the day before Christmas.

Miss Carrie Smith, colored, aged 38, of No. 156 West Twelfth-street, while on her way home from Church last evening, suddenly fell dead in front of No. 110 West Twelfth-street. She had been subject to heart disease.

Michael Donovan, aged 40, and his wife Johanna, quarreled last night at their home No. 662 Water-street, and Mrs. Donovan picked up an axe and chopped Mr. Donovan on the head with it. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and his wife was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

Bishop Potter has set apart the last Sunday in this month, the 30th, as Hospital Sunday, when collections will be taken up in all the diocesan churches for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital. The past year, 893 patients were treated there free, 144 patients paid full rates, 44 were supported by outside charity, and 57 paid in part.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday in the Hall of the Board of Education. The Executive Committee presented a report recommending the increase of the salaries of John R. Sim and W. G. McGuckin from $1,800 per annum to $2,100, which was rejected. The collegiate exercises in the college were suspended for Monday, Dec. 24.

By the arrival of the steamer from Bermuda the Aquarium yesterday received a small number of beautiful tropical fishes. These fishes are of great interest, as the lateness of the season prevents the transportation of any more until next Summer, and those just received will be the only ones exhibited during the Winter. They are all endowed with the wonderful power of changing their beautiful spots at will.

In mentioning the changes and failures in the dry goods trade in this City for the year just closing, THE TIMES, a few days ago, stated that J. M. Wentz & Co. had gone into voluntary liquidation. Messrs. Wentz & Co. correct this statement by saying that the business of their house will close at the end of the year, but without going into liquidation, as they have bought their merchandise for years past entirely for cash, or on the shortest time, and therefore have no liabilities to liquidate.

The annual meeting of the Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was held yesterday at No. 40 New Bowery, Mr. W. Phelps presiding. The only business before the meeting was the election of a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: A. S. Hatch, George Shepard Page, J. F. Wyckoff, H. E. Tompkins, William Phelps, Watson Sanford, H. W. Baldwin, R. N. Perley, Elbert Monroe. The board, on organizing, will elect its officers.

Antonio Caperino, an Italian, aged 19, a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., was arrested by Sergt. Gastlin and Detective Gannan, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, yesterday, on board the steamboat Providence, of the Fall River Line, when she was about to leave Pier No. 28, North River. The Italian's trunk was found concealed among the freight, is charged with having stolen a gold ring and other jewelry from Catharine Morino, of No. 88 Park-street, with whom he had spent the previous evening.

Thomas Conkling, a youth, was arrested yesterday, by Capt. Ward and Patrolman Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for having, on the night of Nov. 4, in company with two other young men; broken into the hardware store at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, and stolen $200 worth of cutlery. Conkling's companions were arrested some time ago, and the stolen property was recovered. As an indictment has been found against Conkling, he was taken to the District Attorney's office and committed to the Tombs.

The members of the Produce Exchange voted yesterday upon a proposition to close the Exchange from Saturday, Dec. 22, until Wednesday, Dec. 26. The contest was between the old and young members. The latter wished a long holiday season, and the former were anxious to do business on Monday, Dec. 24. A three-fourths vote was necessary to carry the proposition. The whole number of ballots deposited was 1,000. Of this number, 716 were cast in favor of the long adjournment and 284 against it. The old men, therefore, won the contest, the young members lacking 4 of the number of votes they required.

BROOKLYN.

An illicit still, with machinery and material for the manufacture of whisky, worth $1,500, was siezed yesterday in Ash-street by Collector Freeland. No arrests were made.

Mathias Easton, aged 27, residing on Willoughby-avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of prussic acid. Financial embarrassment is said to have been the cause.

Justice Reynolds granted a decree of absolute divorce, in the City Court, yesterday, in the case of Hannah M. Van Tassel against George Van Tassel. The latter did not offer any defense. The principal witnesses against him were his brother and sister.

A wordy quarrel occurred last evening in front of the Court-house between "Bob" Farey and James McDermott, concerning the Presidency of the next Board of Aldermen. Loud threats were made, and there was some talk of pistols, but no blood was spilled.

Mr. Sharp, the Receiver of the Long Island Railroad, at a conference with the Mayor and some members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, agreed to put up gates, fences, &c., on Atlantic-avenue, and to do everything for the protection of life required by the city authorities if such action is approved by the Supreme Court.

A meeting of policy-holders of the bankrupt Charter Oak Life Insurance Company who favor the appointment of a Receiver, was called for last evening at No. 348 Fulton-street. As but a few of the policy-holders were present, the meeting was adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

A mortgage for $21,379, held by the Home Insurance Company on the Seventh-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was foreclosed yesterday. The Sheriff will sell the property in a short time, and it will be bought in by a new church society, which has already been formed. The necessity for the sale was brought about by a large debt, and the shrinkage in values consequent upon the hard times.

Thomas Smith, a professional thief, who broke into the residence of Mr. Frank Swift, on Bedford-avenue, having pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, was brought up for sentence before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday. The Judge, after censuring parties who had "stopped and waylaid" him in the street in reference to this case, sentenced the prisoner to 10 years' imprisonment in Sing Sing prison.

Under the administration of the Ring Board of City Works, the contractor being Robert Furey, one of "Boss" McLaughlin's chief advisers, the cleaning of the sewers and sewer basins of the City during the current year will cost $34,000. The contract for doing the same work for the whole of next year was awarded yesterday by the new Commissioners of City Works at $71,300, thus effecting a saving on this contract alone of $22,700.

Franklin Hayes, aged 23, shot and slightly wounded his step-mother, Mrs. Ellen Hayes, at her residence, No. 1,601 Broadway, E. D., yesterday morning. On Tuesday night he broke open her trunk and stole her wedding ring, for which she threatened to have him arrested. Fearing that she was about to carry her threat into execution, he drew a pistol, fired directly at her, and then fled from the house. Hayes has not yet been arrested.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. Emma Barnes, who was killed by a rapid-transit train, while attempting to cross Atlantic-avenue at the Second-avenue crossing, and James Donlon, who met his death in trying to save the woman. No new facts were elicited. The jury in their verdict censured the railroad company for failing to have gates at the crossing, and recommended that gates, to be closed two minutes before the arrival of each train, be erected at all the crossings.

Alderman Ray, President of the Board of Aldermen, will apply to the Supreme Court on Saturday for a mandamus compelling the Controller to pay him $390 45, due him as Acting Mayor during the unavoidable absence of Mayor Schroeder. Mr. Ray claims that he is entitled to the extra compensation, and it has always been paid in the past to Presidents of the Common Council performing the duties of Acting Mayor, but the Controller contends that there is nothing in the charter compelling him to pay Mr. Ray more than his salary as President of the Board of Aldermen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Andrew McFall, who was arrested for libel on a charge made by Judge Baird, of Yonkers, yesterday waived examination on being arraigned before Justice Thayer, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, Robert Harrison becoming his bondsman. McFall was immediately afterward arrested on the order of arrest in the civil suit for the same libel and taken to the White Plains Jail. Bail in the latter case is fixed at $5,000.

Henry Gallena and his father-in-law, Patrick Ryan, of Yonkers, who were arrested after indictment for the crime of arson in the first degree, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Pratt, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, and bail for each was fixed at $6,000. They are charged with having set fire to a house in Yonkers, occupied by them and others, on the night of Nov. 24. In default of the required bail, they were locked up. Their cases will come up for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, in March, 1878.

LONG ISLAND.

In the Queens County Court of Sessions yesterday Counselor Maddox argued his motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Col. Henry R. Foote, convicted on Tuesday of false pretenses in passing a bogus check, purporting to be on the First National Bank of Franklin, upon John Cronin. The motion was opposed by District Attorney Downing, and decided by Judge Armstrong, who stated his opinion that the verdict was a just one upon the evidence. The court sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing. His counsel asked for a stay of execution of the sentence to give time to prepare a case for a new trial, and the Judge granted the motion.

STATEN ISLAND.

Peter Sullivan, of New-Brighton, has brought suit against the Executors of the late William T. Garner for $5,000 damages on account of the death of his son, Peter Sullivan, who was drowned by the capsizing of the yacht Mohawk. The complaint charges lack of proper seamanship and mismanagement of the yacht as the cause of the catastrophe. The case will be tried in Richmond County.

NEW-JERSEY.

The list of unpaid taxes in Paterson for 1874-5-6 contains over 4,000 names, and the advertisement of the sale of lands in default for the same will cost over $7,500.

Joseph Pinkus was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with striking Tillie Bergen, a domestic in Langbien's saloon, on Bloom-street, twice in the face, and knocking her over on a hot stove, by which she was severely burned, and the stove overturned and the saloon set on fire.

Joseph Crowley, James Bowe, and Patrick Desmond were arrested in Newark on suspicion of being the persons who knocked down and robbed John Hauser, the butcher, on Saturday night last. Desmond was identified by Hauser, and it is known to the Police that the others were in Desmond's company on the night of the robbery, both before and after it occurred.

John Harris, who was arrested at the large oil fire at Paterson, on Monday evening, by Chief of Police Graul, for dancing a jig on the railroad track with no clothes on except his pantaloons, and for cursing the Chief, whom he thought was the Pope, was sentenced to-day to 20 days in the County Jail for disorderly conduct, notwithstanding his plea that the burning kerosene-oil had made him drunk.

Sylvester Corwin, a brakeman on a special Erie Railway freight train, fell from the cars Tuesday evening, but was not missed till the train reached Rutherford Park, when the conductor telegraphed along the line to search for him. He was found by passenger train No. 63 near Lakeview, insensible, having received severe injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to Paterson.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James B. Boylan, who is connected in the management of affairs for R. Dovell's Sons, manufacturers of ink, sealing-wax, mucilage, &c., in Newark, N. J., made complaint before Commissioner Whitehead against John Dovell and Isaac Pomeroy, members of the firm of R. B. Dovell & Co., rivals in the business, charging them with opening letters belonging to Dovell's Sons, and upon his affidavit a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who were subsequently admitted to bail.

The old Catholic burial ground at West End has been desecrated of late by the theft from the gate posts and fences of the plates bearing the names of the persons owning the grounds. Over 20 pounds of these plates, broken into fragments, were found in David Harper's junk-shop, in Jersey City. By reference to his books, Harper learned that he had purchased the metal as junk from Bernard Kane, a Waverley-avenue junk-man. When Detective Singleton visited Kane, he denied that he had sold the stuff to Harper, but more of the plates were found on his premises, and he then remembered that he had purchased them from "a man with a boil on his neck." Kane was arrested for receiving stolen goods, and the Police anxiously examine every suspicious-looking character they meet in the hope of finding a boil on his neck.

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS.

One of the big stores of Eighth-avenue is that of Rodgers and Orr Brothers, which includes the Nos. 183, 185 and 187, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. It is a popular dry goods house, keeping a stock of goods always in popular demand, and selling at popular prices. Just at this time it presents a special assortment of goods likely to meet the public taste, and offers special inducements to purchasers. In the way of holiday presents, pretty and useful, intended both for ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, there are thousands of articles to select from; and everything usually kept in first-class houses is kept here. Prices are extremely low. In toys there is a complete assortment of dolls, drums, musical instruments, violins, baby shows, "Mary's Little Lambs," and big lambs, steam engines, tool chests, books, fancy glass ornaments, real bronze ornaments, chessboards, and thousands of other articles instructive, useful, and ornamental. This week a grand display of a wedding ceremony has been arranged in a centre window, at which all sorts of grand dignitaries, as presidents, senators, kings, queens, princes, earls, knights, and ladies are in attendance in gorgeous costumes. Many rare novelties for Christmas presents are also exhibited. The spectacle itself is worth a journey to the store. Rodgers & Orr Brothers present their list of prices, and only ask an inspection of their large and well-selected stock in proof that what they sell is cheap at the price. Everything in dry goods may be found at this establishment.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Few passengers are sailing for Europe this week, the longest list of any one vessel so far numbering only 32. The Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, are to sail to-day, the former for Hamburg and the latter for Liverpool. The City of Brussels is the first vessel to carry the Thursday mails for Great Britain under the new arrangement, which provides for three mails a week. No vessels of the French or of the State Line are to leave this week. Lists of the cabin passengers who are to sail in the vessels named, together with a list of those who sailed yesterday in the Algeria, are given below:

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—H. B. Armstrong, J. V. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beard and son, William Beech, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bird and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Bockes, Miss M. Crutcher, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Deland, E. A. Dugdale, Henry Edmunds, Thomas W. Goad, L. S. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Heimann, Sydney C. Jones, Lester Lamson, Capt. Palliser, Dr. L. Parks, Miss. Mancel De Perceval, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rowley, E. L. Wilks.

In steam-ship Gellert, for Hamburg.—D. H. Gessler, Clifford B. Gest, Emanuel Bellevant, Julius Strich, Alexander Philippsen, Admiral Fousino, Mrs. Mary Schilling and child, Miss Georgia Gordon, Mrs. Amalie Reber, Miss Carola Berg, Henry C. Engre, Robert Selts, Leo Oppenheim, Miss Emma L. Battaford, Mrs. Catherine Stockmeyer, S. Schlesinger, M. Guerita.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Miss Clarke, Miss Daley, Miss Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Darling and child, F. Berkert, J. H. Hungate, Joseph Wachtel, Herbert Pinniger, Robert Fleming, Stephen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John West, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Speake, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Henry.

THE NEXT popular thing to do in this holiday season is the selection of one of KNOX'S matchless HATS. This is an imperative edict upon all gentlemen of taste. A compliance involves a visit to either of KNOX'S popular stores, No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and an investment of $6 for the handsomest hat obtainable in the Metropolis.—*Advertisement.*

A SINGLE ONE Of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS is worth more than all the other porous plasters combined.—*Advertisement.*

NOTHING CAN EQUAL the Holman Ague and Liver Pad as a holiday gift. Head office No. 68 Maiden-lane.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—J. N. Dryhugh, Mrs. Brooks, D. Kenny, P. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Tillinghast and infant, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Daley, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Coad, Mrs. Masterson, Mr. Kelly, W. D. Skitt, Mr. Comfortt, G. Swales, A. B. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Beasley, W. K. Fuller, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Cunningham.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leeconvert, Anna Peters, Mr. and Mrs. G. Borgfeldt, Gustav and A. Voight, Jenny Jackson, S. Artwinski, Emil Stohl, T. Goebel, Emil Peter, Michael Stenner, Peter Elew, Mr. and Mrs. August Ohlhoff, August Pfaff, Alfred Grimm, Carl Fitz, Louis de Pace.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—James Crabtree, George Thomson, F. Roughan, James McCormack, Mrs. H. Oddy, Miss Ada Oddy, William Hunts, James Patterson, Mrs. K. Redhead and child, George Ran, Miss Matilda Ran, W. L. Corcoran, Miss Eleanor McGandlish.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises..4:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook	7:28	8:17	8:39
Gov. Island	7:28	8:17	8:39
Hell Gate	7:28	8:17	8:39

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 19.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 2·10 second slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships George W. Clyde, Ingram, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Richmond, Kelly, Petersburg, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Atlas, (Br.,) Law, Kingston and Jacmel, Pim, Forwood & Co.; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, Bogart & Morgan; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Cortes, Nelson, Havana, Jr. Alvarado & Sons; Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn.

Ship Centennial, Bearse, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Cato, (Norw.,) Wug, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; George Davis, (Br.,) Hooker, Glasgow, Snow & Burgess; J. F. Whitney, (Br.,) Spicer, London, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. F. Post, (Ger.,) Kleist, Alexandria, Egypt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Anita Berwind, McBride, Philadelphia, Master; Pere de Famille, (Fr.,) Duvard, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Edmund Unkart; Mary Goodell, Eames, Yokohama, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Britannia, Hotchkiss, Port of Spain, Trinidad, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Granada, Pressey, Progreso, B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schrs. Clara M. Goodman, Coulborn, Manzanillo, J. B. Yager; A. Hayford, Dickey, Jr., Jacksonville, George H. Squire; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, St. Jago de Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam ship Andes, (Br.,) Hughes, Port au Prince Nov. 28, Savanilla Dec. 5, Aspinwall 10th, and Navassa 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Simpson, London Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Consolation, (Br.,) Roper, Amoy Oct. 5, Singapore 13th, Galle 21st, Suez Nov. 9, and Gibraltar 29th, with teas, &c., to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Moyer, Hamburg Dec. 5,

The New-York Times.

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A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

MANY PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED

EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER OF A BARCLAY-STREET CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT—A NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE INJURED—ONE BODY FOUND IN THE RUINS—SIX BUILDINGS BURNED—LOSS NEARLY $400,000—SEARCHING THE RUINS—NAMES OF THE WOUNDED AND MISSING.

A boiler underneath the sidewalk of Greenfield & Sons' wholesale confectionery manufactory and warerooms, No. 63 Barclay-street, exploded at 5:03 o'clock yesterday afternoon, wrecking the building and setting it on fire. Of the 100 or more persons in the place at the time, including several customers, 25 are in the hospitals, suffering from burns and bruises, some of them being fatally injured. A large number of others escaped with slight hurts. It is supposed that from five to thirty persons were burned to death, but up to 3 o'clock this morning, although an active search had been made during the night, only one body, that of a man, had been recovered from the ruins. Before the fire was under control, Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69 Barclay-street and No. 1 College-place were destroyed, and many of the adjoining buildings were more or less damaged, involving an aggregate estimated loss of about $400,000, nearly all covered by insurance. Particulars of the disaster will be found below.

STORY OF THE FIRE.

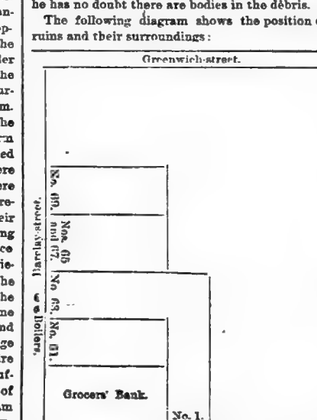
At 5:03 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tremendous explosion occurred under the sidewalk in front of Greenfield & Sons' wholesale confectionery, at No. 63 Barclay-street, and almost immediately the entire brown-stone front of the five-story building crumbled to pieces, letting down the several floors so that the beams of each formed a V. An instant afterward a blinding sheet of flame flashed up through the entire edifice and across the street, and then gave way to a dense smoke quickly followed by another outburst of flame, which continued to burn with unremitting fury. The firm of Greenfield & Sons was the largest confectionery manufacturing concern in the United States, and had a capacity of turning out 25,000 pounds of candy per day. It occupied two buildings—No. 63 Barclay-street, where the explosion occurred, and No. 1 College-place—joined in the form of an L by a skylight supported by iron pillars extending up to the second story. Above the skylight there was a series of iron bridges or fire-escapes between the two buildings, with iron doors at either end of each. There was one of them on each floor. In the basement were many furnaces for the manufacture of candy, all of which have been in full operation in preparation for the holidays during the past 14 days. There were three large boilers under the sidewalk in front of No. 63 Barclay-street. The upper floors were used for packing and storage purposes, and the first floor was used as a sales-room. Accounts differ as to the number of persons in the building at the time of the explosion. The firm usually employs about 150 hands, but it is claimed that on Saturday last about half that number were temporarily taken off, and only about 80 who were skilled in the manufacture of holiday specialties retained. These were busily at work attending to their respective duties. Nearly all were in the building where the explosion occurred, the College-place building being comparatively deserted. The proprietor and his two sons were in the office on the ground floor, and a number of customers were in the show-room, making purchases. The disaster came upon these people without the slightest warning, and they were suffocated with smoke, scalded with huge volumes of escaping steam, and surrounded by fire before they could gather their wits about them sufficiently to appreciate their danger. The cashier of the concern had sufficient presence of mind to slam the door of the safe containing all the books, papers, and valuables of the firm, shut and lock it, so that these will probably be saved. Many persons rushed to the fire-escapes in the rear of the building, and made their way out through No. 1 College-place. A few ran to the front and scrambled or were helped over the pile of rubbish remaining from the fallen walls. Others on the upper floors were cut off by the descending beams, and were compelled to crawl along as best they might to either side. Some succeeded in making their way to where they could signalize their presence to the excited crowd that had gathered from every direction. Two or three on the lower floors jumped into the street. Others on the upper floors were rescued by means of ladders through the heroic exertions of brave men. All these latter were more or less burned or injured. They were taken to adjoining drug stores and subsequently removed in ambulances to New-York, Bellevue, or Chambers-Street Hospital. It is believed that a number were unable to get out, and perished in the flames, but while it is certain that this is true it was impossible up to the hour of going to press to ascertain how many the victims were. All sorts of exaggerated rumors were flying about last night, and the estimates varied from 5 to 30. Mr. Greenfield escaped with slight injuries. He was sent home in a carriage.

The fire quickly extended to the College-place building and also to No. 61, on the East, and Nos. 65, 67, and 69, on the West, and before it was under control these had been completely demolished. The Grocer's Bank, on the corner of Barclay-street and College-place, withstood the flames until a late hour, and then only the two upper floors succumbed, although the remainder of the building was badly damaged by water. There is hardly an edifice on the entire block bounded by College-place, Barclay-street, Greenwich-street, and Park-place that is not more or less injured. At 5:45 o'clock the iron front of No. 61, fell with a loud crash. The firemen had just been ordered to enter the building, and were preparing to do so. A minute later and a large number of them would have been killed. The débris went clean across the street and crashed against Liscomb's coffee and spice mill, every pane of glass in which had previously been broken by the explosion. At 8 o'clock the fire was well under control. At 8:20 the double building Nos. 65 and 67 Barclay-street fell in with a loud crash, filling the air with clouds of dust that darkened the sky for several minutes. The noise was so great as to be distinctly heard at Broadway, and hundreds near the scene rushed back in affright. It was believed for a few minutes that many firemen were buried in the ruins. Several of them were in and on the buildings only a few minutes before, directing streams of water on the fire, but they suspected danger in time, and all escaped just before the buildings fell. The new main recently placed in Church-street proved a great blessing, there being an adequate pressure and abundant supply of water during the continuance of the fire. The firemen worked heroically. By almost superhuman exertions they prevented the flames from crossing College-place, which at one time seemed inevitable, to the immense lithographic printing establishment of Majors & Knapp. Had that happened, the consequent destruction of property can only be conjectured. The engineer of Greenfield Brothers' factory, Philip Hertzbach, was seriously injured. Various causes are assigned for the explosion. It is said that one of the boilers was an old one, and at least one person claims to have warned Mr. Greenfield against its continued use. It is also stated that the engineer has before this been found asleep alongside his engine. But none of these reports could be verified last night. Commissioner Brennan had a large number of ambulances on the spot within a very few minutes. He remained on the ground until a late hour, directing their movements as they dashed backward and forward from the various hospitals. After the last of the known wounded had been removed, Mr. Brennan disposed the ambulances around the streets encircling the line of the fire in such a way that one of them would be at hand instantly in case of further accident anywhere. The ambulance physicians and a number of physicians from the neighborhood, who turned out at the first alarm and gave their services gratuitously, worked like Trojans relieving the injured. Among these latter Drs. J. N. and F. G. Merrill, of No. 20 Greenwich-street, were conspicuous for their unselfish labors. Messrs. Hall & Rucker, No. 218 Greenwich-street, and Day, Hoagland & Stiger, No. 58 Barclay-street, both wholesale druggists, threw open their stores to the wounded, and furnished all necessary medicaments free of charge from their stocks. The Lower Insurance Patrol, Capt. Hall, were promptly on the ground, and rendered effective assistance in rescuing persons from the blazing building. Their quarters are in Murray-street, near Church, and the concussion of the explosion burst open their door, enabling them to rush out without the loss of a moment's time. This will give an idea of the strength of the explosion, whose direction seemed to be upward, backward, and forward at the same time. Every pane of glass for blocks around was shattered. It is a miracle that a great many passers-by were not killed. A large Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express wagon was passing at the time laden with boxes of shoes and other articles on its way to the ferry. The driver was blown off the box, but escaped with a few slight bruises. One of the horses was hurled 25 feet and instantly killed. The wagon was completely smashed up and partly overturned. An Italian pea-nut vendor who stood on the corner of Barclay-street and College-place was flung across the street and his stock of goods scattered. Many other similar instances will be found detailed below.

All the down-town streets were crowded at the time of the explosion. At this season, when many of the shops and factories stop work at 5 o'clock, the operatives are starting for home before it is fairly dark, and last evening the great red blaze was bursting up just while the streets were almost impassable. Nearly everybody who saw the fire from the neighboring streets turned back and went toward it, and even before the Fire Department arrived all the neighboring streets were packed. The noise of the explosion brought everybody in the vicinity to the scene of the disaster, and the Police had hard work to clear a path for the engines. Officers who were early on duty at the fire say that never before have they seen such a crowd in the streets in any time of danger. Until the Police lines were formed Barclay-street, Greenwich-street, Park-place, and College-place were impassable. The clock in the Fulton-street engine-house indicates that the first alarm was given at 5:03, and the third was within seven minutes afterward.

Chief Rowe, of the First Battalion, was the first officer to arrive at the fire, and had charge of the department until the arrival of the Chief. He says that after the third alarm had been given, it was believed that more engines would be needed, and special calls were sent to a number of companies, until, at the height of the fire, 25 companies were at work. He afterward took charge of the ruins of the building that was shattered by the explosion, and says that he has no doubt there are bodies in the débris.

The following diagram shows the position of the ruins and their surroundings:



THE BODY OF A MAN FOUND.

At 2:45 o'clock the first indications of human remains were found in the ruins. The workmen had dragged and thrown aside not less than six or eight feet of the débris, and had dug the pile at the front very nearly to the level of the sidewalk, when one of the men uncovered a shoe. On trying to pick it up, it was found to be fast, and it did not take long to discover that it covered a foot, and that a whole body was there. It was necessary to dig away several feet of very solid stuff, almost as heavy and solid as pressed earth, before the body could be uncovered. It was lying partly on its stomach and partly on its right side, and, as at first uncovered, only the trunk and one foot could be seen, the remainder of the body still being covered. When more of the ruins had been dug away, it was found that the body was that of a man. At this hour his face has not been unearthed, and it is impossible either to identify or give any description of him.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Immediately after the explosion, a call for ambulances was telegraphed from the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and was promptly responded to, Dr. Kudlich repairing at once with a conveyance to the scene, while House Surgeon Diossy communicated the alarm to the New-York Hospital. Before the arrival of the first load of sufferers, a young man tottered into the hospital office suffering great agony from scalds on the face, arms, and body. A few minutes later four boys, badly scalded and burned about their faces and arms, were helped in by citizens and policemen. They were all removed to the basement, where their wounds were dressed by Drs. Diossy, Clift, and Morris. While the surgeons were engaged in alleviating the sufferings of these victims, the ambulance in charge of Dr. Kudlich was driven to the wholesale drug store of Hall & Rucker, No. 62 Barclay-street, and that of Day, Hoagland & Stiger, No. 54 Cortlandt-street, where the majority of the wounded were found. At the former place Drs. J. N. and Fred. G. Merrill, of No. 20 Greenwich-street, were attending them. The hospital surgeon transferred in an ambulance the following sufferers from scalds and burns to the institution: Edward Collins, aged 18, No. 410 East Seventeenth-street; George Schneider, aged 27, No. 415 Fifth-street; Martin Connors, aged 24, No. 274 Pearl-street; John Rodecker, aged 15, No. 727 Sixth-street; Frank Baldt, aged 15, No. 339 East Fourteenth-street; Gustave Meister, aged 14, No. 529 Fifth-street; William Thompson, aged 14, No. 127 Ninth-street; George Meib, aged 18, and Otto Meib, aged 17, brothers, No. 113 Avenue A; Henry Hink, aged 15, No. 80 Avenue B; Peter Germann, aged 14, No. 219 Third-street; George Hauser, aged 17, No. 506 East Twelfth-street; John Bomm, aged 13, No. 134 Seventh-street; Frank Schetzlin, aged 17, No. 791 Washington-street; Charles Heilmann, aged 13, No. 249 East Fourth-street; Dewitt C. De Forrest, aged 38, No. 66 Park-street; James Doyle, aged 16, of Jersey City.

Pending the arrival of the victims, and throughout the evening, the wildest excitement prevailed in front of the hospital building, the doors of which were besieged by crowds of men and women. Anxious and grief-stricken relatives surged before the entrance, pitiously pleading for admittance. In the absence of a force of policemen several of the hospital attendants stood on the steps and, in accordance with the instructions issued by the house surgeon, refused to admit any one until the injuries of the wounded were dressed and they were placed in the comfortable wards up stairs. Those inquiring for friends were then permitted to enter the office. Michael Heilmann and his wife, whose son Charles, aged 13, had been received into the hospital, were among the first to enter. John Heilmann, an older brother of the boy, who was also employed in the manufactory, was on the second floor at the time the explosion occurred, while Charles was in the basement. John escaped without injury, and, failing to find his brother among the groups of frightened employes who had succeeded in gaining the street, rushed home and indiscreetly informed his parents that Charles had probably perished in the flames. As might be expected under the circumstances, Heilmann and his wife were almost beside themselves with grief when they visited the hospital; but when informed that the boy was not only living but comparatively unhurt, their sorrow gave place to unspeakable joy. Receiving permission to remove him home, they instantly procured a carriage and took the boy away. Otto Weigeman, another employe, was sought by his brother. Young Weigeman was not injured by the explosion, but was run over, and slightly injured by an ambulance, and when found by his brother was able to go home in the cars. The wife, mother, and brother of Martin Connors were next admitted. They found him undergoing intense pain from scalds on the face, arms, and hands. The mother of the boy Gustave Meister swooned when she reached the office. Kind-hearted persons present restored her to consciousness with the simple restoratives at hand, and she was informed that her son, having jumped from the second story of the burning building, was bruised and also burned on the face, hands, and arms. The little fellow bore his suffering bravely, and affectionately greeting his mother as she approached his cot, said, "Mamma, don't cry. I am all right." The majority of the other victims were visited by their relatives during the evening.

Nine of the patients were transferred to the New-York Hospital after their wounds had been dressed, the following very serious cases being retained: Martin Connors, aged 24, No. 274 Pearl-street, scalds on face, arms, and body, very serious; Frank Baldt, aged 15, No. 339 East Fourteenth-street, burns on head, face, both arms and forearms; John Rodecker, aged 15, No. 727 Sixth-street, burns on head, face and arms; Henry Hinck, aged 15, No. 80 Avenue A, face, arms, and body, seriously burned; Gustave Meister, aged 14, No. 529 Fifth-street, severe contusions and scalds on head, face, and arms; William Thompson, aged 14, No. 127 Ninth-street, slight burns, contusions on head, and concussion of the brain, (very serious.) It is feared that Connors and Thompson will not survive their injuries.

Coroner Woltman, after viewing the burned buildings, visited the hospital, but did not take any ante-mortem statements.

Great excitement prevailed in the New-York Hospital from the time when the first call for assistance was received until late at night. The first ambulance had scarcely arrived when men and women, whose blanched faces and trembling forms indicated the terrible suspens and deep emotion they underwent, came hurriedly into the Superintendent's office, and in voices tremulous with excitement inquired after friends or relatives who were employed in the factory, but who had not yet returned to their anxious family or friends at home. In the earlier part of the evening all these inquiries received negative replies, and the visitors, with their fears still further increased, left for Bellevue Hospital, or the Chambers-Street Hospital, to renew their inquiries, and gather, if possible, some definite news. Shortly before 6 o'clock the first ambulance arrived, bringing three injured men from the scene of the fire. They were conscious, but suffered greatly from burns and scalds. Their wounds were dressed by the surgeons, and they were then placed tenderly upon cushioned cots, and borne in an elevator to the second floor of the hospital, where they were removed to a special ward, placed in comfortable beds and under the care of nurses. Some time later a second ambulance arrived in the court-yard, and after that another succession of additional patients, whose features and limbs were terribly marred with burns and scalds. Their wounds having been dressed they were removed to the wards immediately, so that they might receive the care of nurses without delay. As they lay in bed mutilated and moaning with pain, they presented a sight so sad as to call the deepest emotion and pity in the breasts of the spectators. Their bodies were generally hidden beneath coverlets, nothing but their heads or arms being visible, and these were so covered with plasters and bandages as to be scarcely recognizable. Among the patients were Pet Stark, Joseph Chandler, and Joseph Seemuller, would, the two first named being fearfully burned all over their bodies, their scarred features being completely hidden beneath a mask of court-plaster. Stark was a foreman in the factory, and was conscious when he arrived at the hospital, although he became delirious later in the evening. He said that there were 80 persons in the factory at the time of the explosion, 50 men and 30 women. He could tell nothing of the calamity, however, knowing simply that there was a great explosion, saying that after that everything was a blank. Chandler is a young lad of 15 years of age, living at No. 219 Third-street. Finding all other means of escape cut off after the explosion, he rushed to the hatchway, and, although seething flames encompassed it, seized one of the ropes and slid to the ground, receiving, during his terrible journey, injuries more severe and dangerous than those of the foreman, Stark, being scalded and burned literally from head to foot, his face and head being frightfully disfigured. While the patients were being removed to the ward, and after they had been laid in bed, throngs of people continued to pour in upon Superintendent Laidlem. Many found that their friends were among the injured in the ward, and were allowed to go to them. Seeing the mutilated forms their emotion, strained by suspense, long unrelieved, gave way in a flood of tears and wild exclamations of sorrow that were singularly touching to witness. Shortly after 9 o'clock the physicians, fearing that a prolongation of these sad interviews would endanger the welfare of the injured by increasing their nervous prostration, gave orders for the wards to be closed; and, after many tearful adieus, the visitors reluctantly withdrew to their homes. Hardly had they withdrawn when a man who seemed entirely overcome with his emotions, and unable to speak, entered the hospital with two male friends, one of whom inquired if Otto and George Meib, the two young brothers who were injured, had been brought there. He was informed by one of the surgeons that they were in the ward, but that they could not be seen, as the ward was closed to visitors. The gentleman, whose agitation was so great as to have previously robbed him of the power of speech, now exclaimed in a broken voice: "My God! let me see them; I'm their father; I must see them, for my wife is nearly wild with grief." The appeal, however, moving though it was, did not turn the surgeon from his sense of duty, and he reiterated with kindness, but with a firmness that allowed of no question, that he must decline to grant the gentleman admittance to the ward, as an interview with the patients would only result to their detriment. He assured the distressed man, however, that his sons' injuries were comparatively slight, and said that he would gladly permit him to see them on the morrow, after the little fellows had received a good night's rest.

At 6:15 last evening the first ambulance was dispatched from Bellevue Hospital to the scene of the fire, and eight others followed in rapid succession, in charge of Drs. Cuddeback, Vanderpool, Sanders, Douglas, Leveridge, Canfield, and Chadwick. The following injured persons were conveyed to the hospital: Henry Sunday, aged 19, No. 513 East Twelfth-street; Henry Lindener, No. 103 Orchard-street; Philip Ridel, Fifth-street and First-avenue; Tony Stack, aged 27, No. 529 Fifth-street, and George Francis Adams, foreman, No. 83 St. Mark's-place. Adams is not expected to recover, being badly burned on the head and body. An unknown man who was injured while working at the ruins of the fire was taken to Bellevue Hospital about 11 o'clock unconscious, and lay there for some time before he was able to speak. When he began to speak he was wildly delirious, and had to be tied to his bed. His injuries were considered highly dangerous by the doctors, and in his ravings he cried repeatedly for "Billy" and "May," and occasionally, for "Johnny." He is apparently about 25 years old, with dark hair and mustache, and muscular build. He was taken care of by Ambulance Surgeon Douglas. The other patients with the exception of Lindener, who is in a dangerous condition, and with proper care will recover rapidly. No excitement whatever was visible in the vicinity of the hospital owing, perhaps, to the fact that it became generally known that there were not many of the injured brought there to have their wounds dressed. When the first ambulance arrived from the fire a small knot of loungers hung around the entrance and cracked coarse jokes. A few anxious callers looking for relatives and friends were admitted from time to time and their questions answered with civility. One poor widow stepped up to the desk, and, with tears in her eyes, hesitatingly inquired if Mrs. Brown was among the number of patients brought from the fire. She was answered in the negative, and she went away evidently with a heavy heart.

THE LOSSES.

Below will be found a list of the buildings destroyed, together with their occupants, and an estimate of the losses, as far as they could be ascertained last night.

No. 63 Barclay-street was a five-story brown-stone building, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and was connected with a five-story marble-front building, No. 1 College-place. Both of these buildings were occupied by Greenfield & Sons, and were filled with valuable machinery and a large stock of manufactured candies and sugar. Everything in the buildings was destroyed, and the loss of the occupants is estimated at $100,000 on stock and $75,000 on machinery. The insurance on the stock and machinery is said to be between $75,000 and $80,000, but no list of the companies holding policies could be obtained last night. The owners of the Barclay-street building are said to be Meigs Brothers, and Samuel D. Babcock is the owner of the College-place structure. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $65,000.

No. 61 Barclay-street was a five-story iron-front building, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. It was owned by a Mr. Hopkins, and is a complete wreck. The building was valued at $30,000. The first and second floors, together with the basement, were occupied by D. D. Tompkins & Co., paper dealers, whose loss on stock is estimated at $10,000. The upper floors were occupied by A. Rich & Co., wool dealers, whose stock, valued at $25,000, was completely destroyed.

Nos. 65 and 67 Barclay-street, a two-story and attic building owned by the estate of George W. Welsh, was also completely destroyed. The building was valued at $6,000, and the loss is fully covered by insurance. The first floor of No. 65 was occupied by Aaron Brady, liquor store; loss, $1,500. The first floor of No. 67 was occupied as a cigar store by Green & Scherer; loss, $2,000. The upper floors were occupied by Commodore English as a dwelling; loss, $5,000.

No. 69 Barclay-street, a three-story brick building, also owned by the Welsh estate, was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The first floor is occupied by the United States Egg-Desiccating Company; loss $4,500; insured for $2,250; the second floor by the Wenn Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of gas-machines; loss $500; and the third floor by Martin Sands, hat manufacturer; loss $1,000.

No. 71 Barclay-street is a three-story building, also owned by the Welsh estate. It was damaged to the amount of $1,000. The building is occupied by Richard Fisher, harness maker; damage to stock, $500.

No. 59 Barclay-street, on the north-west corner of College-place, is a five-story building owned by the Grocers' Bank. The upper floors of this building were badly damaged by fire, and the lower floors by water. The first floor is occupied by the bank, the loss on fixtures and building being estimated at $5,000. On the second floor are the offices of Prague and Dorsher, lawyers, the Labelle Glass Company, and the Importers' and Jobbers' China, Glass, and Earthenware Association. These parties sustain a loss of $500 each. The third floor is unoccupied, and the fourth and fifth floors are occupied by Dennis McMahon, the janitor of the bank, whose loss will amount to between $4,000 and $5,000. The basement is occupied by William Preston as a sample-room and restaurant; loss, $2,000.

No. 237 Greenwich-street, a five-story brick building, owned by J. J. Healy, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Charles Westervelt, who keeps a hat store on the first floor, sustains a loss of $2,500, which is fully covered by insurance. A number of tenants in the upper portion of the building sustain loss—aggregating $2,000.

No. 239 Greenwich-street, a three-story brick building is owned by A. & W. Little; loss on building, $2,000. The building is occupied by W. H. Woglam, printers and stationers; loss on stock, $3,000; insured in the Lorillard and one other company.

Nos. 241 and 243 Greenwich-street is a three-story brick building owned by A. & W. Little, and occupied by them as a dry goods store. They carried a stock valued at between $60,000 and $70,000, and the loss is estimated at $9,000, which is fully covered by insurance. They have also an insurance of $27,000 in 20 companies on the buildings Nos. 237, 239, and 241 Greenwich-street.

Nos. 2 and 3 College place is a five-story marble-front building, connecting in the shape of an L with the building No. 66 College-place. It is owned by the estate of Sidney Mason, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000. The first floor and basement are occupied by Avery, Penabert & Co., importers of plate and window glass; stock slightly damaged. The second and third floors of both buildings are occupied by W. H. H. Rogers & Co., paper dealers; damage to stock $15,000. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by J. Daniels, Jr., book-binder; loss $10,000.

The five-story marble-front building on the north-east corner of College-place and Barclay-street, occupied by Robert Carhart & Co., clothiers, and the Major & Knapp Printing and Lithographing Company was slightly damaged by fire and water.

The following named buildings on the south side of Barclay-street were damaged by the explosion: No. 58, occupied by Day, Hoagland & Stiger; front doors and windows broken, and stock slightly damaged. No. 60, occupied by J. E. Weaver, crockery dealer; the front of the store was completely crushed in, and the damage to stock and building will reach $2,000. Nos. 62, 64, and 66, the Liscomb Spice Mills; front badly damaged and every pane of glass in the windows broken; damage, $1,000. The windows of No. 68, occupied by C. C. Snelly, job printer, were all broken; damage, $200.

Following is a recapitulation of the losses:

Greenfield & Sons	$175,000
Meigs Brothers	35,000
S. D. Babcock	30,000
—— Hopkins	30,000
D. D. Tompkins & Co	10,000
A. Rich & Co	25,000
Estate of George W. Welsh	10,000
Aaron Brady	1,500
Green & Scherer	2,000
Commodore English	5,000
United States Egg Desiccating Company	4,500
Wenn Manufacturing Company	500
Martin Sands	1,000
Richard Fisher	500
Grocers' Bank	5,000
Prague & Dorsher	500
Lobelle Glass Company	500
Importers and Jobbers' Association	500
Dennis McMahon	5,000
William Preston	2,000
J. J. Healey	1,000
Charles Westervelt	2,500
Tenants at No. 237 Greenwich-st. rest	2,000
A. & W. Little	11,000
W. H. Woglom	3,000
Estate of Sidney Mason	5,000
Avery, Penobert & Co	500
W. H. H. Rogers	15,000
J. Daniels, Jr	10,000
Other slight losses	5,000
Total	$398,500

LIST OF THE INJURED.

The following is a list of the injured persons in alphabetical order:

ADAMS, GEORGE F., No. 83 St. Mark's-place.
BALDT, FRANK, aged 15, No. 339 East 14th-st.
BOMM, JOHN, aged 13, No. 134 Seventh-street.
CONNORS, MARTIN, aged 24, No. 274 Pearl-street.
COLLINS, EDWARD, aged 18, No. 410 East 17th-st.
DE FORREST, DE WITT C., aged 38, No. 66 Park-st.
GLUCKLER, JOSEPH, aged 15, No. 219 Third-st.
GERMANN, PETER, aged 14, No. 219 Third-street.
HAUSER, GEORGE, aged 17, No. 506 East 12th-st.
HEILMANN, CHARLES, aged 13, 249 East 4th-st.
HERTZBACK, PHILIP, engineer.
HINK, HENRY, aged 15, No. 80 Avenue B.
LEINENGER, C. C., salesman for Greenfield & Co.
LINDENER, HENRY, boy, No. 103 Orchard-street.
MEIB, GEORGE, aged 18, No. 113 Avenue A.
MEIB, OTTO, aged 17, No. 113 Avenue A.
MEISTER, GUSTAVE, aged 14, No. 529 Fifth-st.
RODECKER, JOHN, aged 15, No. 727 Sixth-street.
RIDEL, PHILIP, Fifth-street and First-avenue.
SUNDAY, HENRY, aged 19, No. 513 East 12th-st.
STACK, TONY, aged 27, No. 529 Fifth-street.
SCHETZLIN, FRANK, aged 17,791 Washington-st.
STARK, PETER, aged 32, No. 529 Fifth-street.
SCHENNEWALD, JOSEPH, aged 43, 513 East 12th-st.
SCHNEIDER, GEORGE, aged 30, No. 415 Fifth-st.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM, aged 14, No. 127 Ninth-st.

MISSING PERSONS.

Inquiries were made last night at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station and at the Central Office for the following persons by their friends or relatives. Sergt. Willard, who sat at the desk, told those who inquired for their friends that if any tidings were received of the missing persons they would be notified by telegraph:

BAEKE, HERMANN, aged 34, No. 98 Lewis-street.
BENNETT, WILLIAM, 12 years old, a newsboy, living at No. 172 Hancock-avenue, Jersey City Heights; last seen in neighborhood of fire.
DREXEL, AUGUST, aged 13.
DOLLEN, E., Seventeenth-street.
DUNHAM, THOMAS, aged 40 years, a widower, living at North Second and Eighth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.
FARLEY, JOHN, Eleventh-street.
JONES, FREDERICK, 15 years, No. 689 Sixth-avenue; a clerk.
HOCKENBERG, ISAAC, No. 310 West 38th-st.
KROMEBY, ALBERT, No. 84 Avenue B.
KROMEBY, GEORGE, No. 84 Avenue B.
LEUTNER, BERNARD, No. 103 Orchard-street.
MCCLELLAND, WILLIAM, 35 years, No. 127 Webster-avenue, Jersey City, clerk; married.
MULHOLLAND, EMMA, Pitt-street, near Grand.
NODVERSY, C., No. 174 Second-avenue.
STARK, WILLIAM, 28 years, No. 317 Fifth-street.

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William McClelland, a brother-in-law of Mr. Greenfield, the proprietor of the candy factory, had a desk near the door of the factory on Barclay-street. He had not returned to his home at 11 o'clock last night. Several persons, however, asserted that they had seen him after the fire.

William Stark worked in the manufactory, along with his brothers Peter and "Tony" Stark, both of whom were lying in the hospital last evening. Inquiries were made for William by a fourth brother, George Stark, who was confident that if he had escaped he would have returned to his home.

WHAT THE OWNERS SAY.

The house at No. 340 West Twenty-second-street, where Mr. Greenfield and his family—including his two grown-up sons—reside, was last evening filled by a number of friends who had heard of the fire, and who came to find out the truth underlying the many evidently exaggerated rumors which were afloat concerning it. Mr. Greenfield's two sons, Nelson and Ernest M., were in the parlors, and answered the inquiries of those who called. They refused all access to their father, who, they said, was in such a state of mind that his physicians had directed that he should be kept quiet, and not be excited by any callers. His physical injuries, they said, were not very serious, but he had been greatly shocked by the suddenness of the calamity, and this, together with his age and the effect of the pain from the wounds on his head and hands, rendered him unfit to hold conversation or be otherwise disturbed. The sons themselves had escaped almost unhurt, though the eldest, Nelson, who is a one-armed man, had his clothes torn, and his brother had his left hand somewhat cut. Besides them there was in the room an elderly man named Joseph Monyes, who had been talking with the head of the firm at the time of the outbreak of the fire, and whose head bore token of the fact in that it was covered with cloth moistened with liniment. The young men seemed woefully ignorant in regard to most of the important details, not only of the fire, but of the business itself, the insurances, value of the property, &c. In response to numerous questions about the buildings, they said their business was carried on in two buildings, each five stories in height and, forming an L, one front or front of which was on Barclay-street, the other being on College-place. The latter had a white marble front, while the front of the Barclay-street building was of brown stone. The store floor was continuous through both buildings, though they did not meet, the Barclay-street building being the longer of the two. On the store floor the space left at the angle of the L was covered by a skylight, and rows of iron columns were supporting the walls of the two buildings at that place. There was a great deal of wood used in the construction of the buildings, all the timbers of which were of that material. Each building had two stair-cases, also of wood, which debouched into the respective stores, one behind the other. There were also stairways leading to the roofs of the buildings. The open space above the store floor at the angle made by the buildings was bridged by iron fire-escapes leading to iron doors, in either building—such doors being easily opened and shut. Each building was about 25 feet front and nearly 100 feet deep. There were three boilers and an engine on the premises, placed just under the sidewalk of the Barclay-street building. The Messrs. Greenfield were unable to state anything about the character of the boilers or concerning the power of the engine. They said, however, that the engine was a comparatively new one, built by Messrs. Flotcher, Harrison & Co., and put on the premises during the past Summer. The engineer, they said repeatedly, was a very careful and experienced man. They scouted the story that he had fallen asleep beside his engine on different occasions. Recurring to a description of the building and its contents, they said the basement contained, besides the boilers and engine, numerous pans for boiling and machinery. The basement floor had the estate of Sidney Mason, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000. The first floor and basement are occupied by Avery, Penabert & Co., importers of plate and window glass; stock slightly damaged. The second and third floors of both buildings are occupied by W. H. H. Rogers & Co., paper dealers; damage to stock $15,000. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by J. Daniels, Jr., book-binder; loss $10,000.

Following is a recapitulation of the losses:

Greenfield & Sons	$175,000
Meigs Brothers	35,000
S. D. Babcock	30,000
—— Hopkins	30,000
D. D. Tompkins & Co	10,000
A. Rich & Co	25,000
Estate of George W. Welsh	10,000
Aaron Brady	1,500
Green & Scherer	2,000
Commodore English	5,000
United States Egg Desiccating Company	4,500
Wenn Manufacturing Company	500
Martin Sands	1,000
Richard Fisher	500
Grocers' Bank	5,000
Prague & Dorsher	500
Lobelle Glass Company	500
Importers and Jobbers' Association	500
Dennis McMahon	5,000
William Preston	2,000
J. J. Healey	1,000
Charles Westervelt	2,500
Tenants at No. 237 Greenwich-st. rest	2,000
A. & W. Little	11,000
W. H. Woglom	3,000
Estate of Sidney Mason	5,000
Avery, Penobert & Co	500
W. H. H. Rogers	15,000
J. Daniels, Jr	10,000
Other slight losses	5,000
Total	$398,500

LIST OF THE INJURED.

The following is a list of the injured persons in alphabetical order:

ADAMS, GEORGE F., No. 83 St. Mark's-place.
BALDT, FRANK, aged 15, No. 339 East 14th-st.
BOMM, JOHN, aged 13, No. 134 Seventh-street.
CONNORS, MARTIN, aged 24, No. 274 Pearl-street.
COLLINS, EDWARD, aged 18, No. 410 East 17th-st.
DE FORREST, DE WITT C., aged 38, No. 66 Park-st.
GLUCKLER, JOSEPH, aged 15, No. 219 Third-st.
GERMANN, PETER, aged 14, No. 219 Third-street.
HAUSER, GEORGE, aged 17, No. 506 East 12th-st.
HEILMANN, CHARLES, aged 13, 249 East 4th-st.
HERTZBACK, PHILIP, engineer.
HINK, HENRY, aged 15, No. 80 Avenue B.
LEINENGER, C. C., salesman for Greenfield & Co.
LINDENER, HENRY, boy, No. 103 Orchard-street.
MEIB, GEORGE, aged 18, No. 113 Avenue A.
MEIB, OTTO, aged 17, No. 113 Avenue A.
MEISTER, GUSTAVE, aged 14, No. 529 Fifth-st.
RODECKER, JOHN, aged 15, No. 727 Sixth-street.
RIDEL, PHILIP, Fifth-street and First-avenue.
SUNDAY, HENRY, aged 19, No. 513 East 12th-st.
STACK, TONY, aged 27, No. 529 Fifth-street.
SCHETZLIN, FRANK, aged 17,791 Washington-st.
STARK, PETER, aged 32, No. 529 Fifth-street.
SCHENNEWALD, JOSEPH, aged 43, 513 East 12th-st.
SCHNEIDER, GEORGE, aged 30, No. 415 Fifth-st.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM, aged 14, No. 127 Ninth-st.

MISSING PERSONS.

Inquiries were made last night at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station and at the Central Office for the following persons by their friends or relatives. Sergt. Willard, who sat at the desk, told those who inquired for their friends that if any tidings were received of the missing persons they would be notified by telegraph:

BAEKE, HERMANN, aged 34, No. 98 Lewis-street.
BENNETT, WILLIAM, 12 years old, a newsboy, living at No. 172 Hancock-avenue, Jersey City Heights; last seen in neighborhood of fire.
DREXEL, AUGUST, aged 13.
DOLLEN, E., Seventeenth-street.
DUNHAM, THOMAS, aged 40 years, a widower, living at North Second and Eighth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.
FARLEY, JOHN, Eleventh-street.
JONES, FREDERICK, 15 years, No. 689 Sixth-avenue; a clerk.
HOCKENBERG, ISAAC, No. 310 West 38th-st.
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William McClelland, a brother-in-law of Mr. Greenfield, the proprietor of the candy factory, had a desk near the door of the factory on Barclay-street. He had not returned to his

first alarm, and the second and third alarms brought all the companies below Fourteenth-street on the west side. These were followed by two "ambulance calls" and three special calls for engines in the upper part of the City. Two battalion calls were then sent out. The first battalion call brought Engines Nos. 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, and 20, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7, and the second battalion call was responded to by Engines Nos. 9, 13, 16, 25, 27, 30, 31, 28, and 33, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 9, 7, 10, and 12. As a precautionary measure, the floating engine Havemeyer was telegraphed for and anchored at the foot of Barclay-street, but her services were not called into requisition. Altogether there were 22 land engine companies, and 10 hook and ladder companies at the scene of the disaster. Chief Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and the commandants of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth battalions were on duty. Fire Commissioners King, Gorman, and Perley were also present. The firemen worked with a zeal and heroism seldom equaled, and to their well-directed efforts is to be ascribed the salvation of the entire block, which at one time seemed doomed to destruction. Two members of the department were injured, but fortunately only slightly. While Frank Kelly and James Doncourt of Hook and Ladder No. 7, were endeavoring to enter the building No. 1 College-place, a portion of Greenfield's factory, the vault lights in front of the building caved in and the firemen mentioned fell into the sub-cellar. They were quickly rescued by their comrades and were found to be suffering from shock and slight injuries, but they soon were able to resume duty. Chief Bates said that there was a good supply of water from the commencement of the fire. There is a new 20-inch main running through College-place, which is tapped by the recently-introduced double hydrants. There is also an abundance of these hydrants in the neighborhood, no fewer than four of them being situated within a radius of half a block, and but for the fact that Greenfield's building was a mass of flames from the cellar to the roof when the first detachment of firemen arrived, the fire would doubtless have been confined to the building in which it originated.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ANOTHER BUILDING.

The large building on the east side of College-place, directly opposite the College-place entrance of Greenfield & Son's establishment, occupies the block extending from Barclay-street to Park-place, and is five stories high. It is occupied by Carhart & Brother, grocers, on the first floor, and by the Major & Knapp Engraving Manufacturing and Lithographing Company, and Benjamin E. Hale, paper dealers, on the floors above. There was also some crockery stored on the top floor. Everett & Thompson, publishers of the *Firemen's Journal*, occupy an office on the second floor. This fine building was saved from destruction only by the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen. The building escaped with only a slight damage by water, and a few broken windows in the upper story.

NIGHT SCENES AT THE RUINS.

At 10 o'clock a gang of 40 men were set at work by Fire Commissioner Kinz, at 12 cents an hour, removing the débris in front of the candy-store on Barclay-street. After half an hour's work they turned over a black mass, which closely resembled the pelvis of a human being. The firemen laid the mass carefully on a slab, and Charity Commissioner Brennan, who was on the opposite side of the street, was notified. He examined the mass and found it was cocoa, which had been prepared for candy. An attempt was next made to drag the express wagon of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company out of the way. The wagon had been crushed by the mass of brick and mortar which had fallen upon it. The rear part of the vehicle, it required the efforts of 20 men to extricate it. In doing this several of the gang took hold of the pole while a rope was stretched from the rear part of the wagon, and the other hands pulled on this. The pole gave way finally, and struck one man in the head, fracturing his skull, and, of course, mocking him unconscious. The man was unknown, and Commissioner Brennan sent him directly to Bellevue Hospital. The wagon was loaded chiefly with rubber boots, and boots and shoes. These were carefully collected on the sidewalk by the Insurance Patrol, and covered with tarpaulins. The driver of the wagon was George Miette, who escaped with a few slight bruises, and led one of his horses which survived the accident, home. The bright moonlight assisted the men materially in their melancholy work of carting away the ruins of the candy factory. No other light could be obtained. Commissioner Brennan sent several of his staff to various parts of the City in an endeavor to secure a calcium light, but failed to do so. At 1 o'clock the sidewalk and street immediately opposite the candy manufactory had been cleared, and the wild rumors which had been circulating of bodies of passing citizens being buried under the ruins, were proved to have been canards. Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, chief of the Bureau of Elections, who was passing the building at the time of the explosion, was struck by the falling wall upon the scalp, stunning him, and causing a painful but not serious wound. He was removed in an ambulance to the Astor House, where he was attended by Dr. Beebe, of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and his son Vernon. It was currently reported that some 8 or 10 girls were employed in the basement of the candy factory stirring candy in the copper boilers. If this was so, there was, of course, no possibility of escape for them, and the firemen and extra laborers directed their attention to that spot.

THE ENGINEER FOUND.

Mr. Paul G. Ross, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at the corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets, stated last night that he had known the engineer of Greenfields' candy manufactory for several years, and knew him to be a sober and industrious man. He said that Hertzbach recently had his salary reduced, and besides had additional work to attend to in the upper part of the building. The nature of this extra employment Mr. Ross did not know. He said he had frequently been to see Hertzbach in the engine-room, and there was less than five feet of room for the engineer to stand in behind his engine. When the explosion occurred Mr. Hertzbach was descending the stairs from an upper room. He had one of his forearms blown off, and was taken to one of the hospitals, but to which one he did not know.

ANOTHER ABSCONDING BANKER.

THE SEQUEL TO THE ARREST OF BO CHRISTIAN ROOS—HIS SUCCESSOR RUNS AWAY WITH $3,000—SICKENING STORIES OF HEARTLESSNESS.

Bo Christian Roos, a Swedish banker doing business in State-street, is to be tried to-day on a charge of swindling a number of his customers, mostly poor immigrants of his own nationality. Previous to his arrest he made an assignment to Charles P. Thore, Esq. Previous to that he had sold out the good will of his business to his former book-keeper, Moritz Isaac Jacobson, a Dane, conjointly with two other persons, an Englishman, named Snodgrass, and a Swede, named Anderson for $8,000 for which he took their notes. These notes passed into the hands of the Assignee. Snodgrass, Jacobson & Co. continued to carry on the business. Snodgrass recently went to Europe. Previous to Roos' trouble Snodgrass had a considerable amount of money deposited with him. He took to Europe a bill of exchange issued by Roos on the Union Banking Company, of London, for £200. There were no funds against it, and the Union Bank people have had Snodgrass arrested on a charge of attempted swindling. A few weeks ago a Swede named Johann Forss, who had been in this country before, returned from a visit to Europe and deposited $3,000 with Snodgrass, Jacobson & Co. Two thousand dollars were on special deposit at 7 per cent. interest. The other $1,000 were to be payable on demand. Mr. Forss intending to use it in payment for a farm which he went to Michigan to buy. One of the new firm's notes was to fall due on Wednesday, and there was not much prospect that it would be paid. On the 12th inst. Mr. Anderson received a letter from Jacobson, dated at 11:30 the previous evening, saying that he had determined to go to Wilmington and Charleston, where he said he had relatives, and endeavor to raise some money. He has not been seen or heard of since, and it is now known that he has absconded with Mr. Forss' deposits and everything else belonging to the firm. The safe has been opened and has been found to be completely cleaned out. Yesterday Mr. Andersen made an assignment to Mr. Thore. Mr. Forss has returned to this City from Michigan, but has not instituted any proceedings looking to Jacobson's apprehension. Mr. Thore, the Assignee, says that Mr. Ross intrusted his business almost entirely to Jacobson. For six months before his troubles the latter held a full power of attorney to transact the business of the firm. Mr. Thore says, so far as he has examined the books, he finds all Mr. Roos' alleged discrepancies chargeable to Anderson, who, in some instances, made away with as much as $1,000 in a single day. Mr. Thore thinks fear of discovery in this matter was the primary cause of Jacobson's flight. It is said that Jacobson has $4,000 invested in foreign securities on the other side. He has a wife in Denmark, but they have been long separated, and he boarded in Henry-street, Brooklyn. He was not given to dissipation of any kind, and was much respected. He represented that he had formerly been connected with the firm of Sedalja & Co., the great Danish bankers, who failed three years ago for a large amount. It is thought he has either gone to Canada or is hiding somewhere in the States. It was reported that he sailed for Hamburg, but diligent inquiry has not verified this. Jacobson is a man of medium size, dark complexion, hair nearly black, dark mustache, dark eyes and decidedly Jewish physiognomy. He is about 38 years of age. Mr. Christian Bors, the Swedish Consul, has endeavored in vain to collect two drafts for $400 issued by Snodgrass, Jackson & Co. on Christiania, Sweden, which were refused on the ground that the firm had no authority to draw them. Mr. Bors says that some time ago he received a communication from his Government reciting that the complaints about the drafts of Bo Christian Roos were becoming troublesome, and asking him to sell bills of exchange on his own account. He reluctantly complied, and advertised in some Swedish papers, but did not succeed in doing a very large business, as Roos and others offered more liberal terms than he honestly could. The Times reporter was shown one certificate of deposit issued by Roos, on which interest was promised of 7 per cent. for 30 days. The Commissioners of Rail[illegible] being a [illegible] Swedish Baron [illegible] Washington, who has [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—1 A. M.—An area of high barometer has advanced rapidly south-eastward to the New-England coast, and high north-east winds are reported from the New-Jersey coast. The low barometer on the Texas coast has moved slowly eastward, followed by light winds. Easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather prevail in the West Gulf States. North-east winds and partly cloudy weather prevail over the lower lakes. The rivers fell on Thursday at Cincinnati, Cairo, and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, north-east veering to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by stationary and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather and high pressure.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, north-east winds, cooler, cloudy weather will prevail.

For the East Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and possibly rainy weather, with slight changes in temperature.

For the West Gulf States, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, and stationary or rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, easterly winds, stationary and higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and falling barometer.

For the lake region, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, falling, preceded on the lower lakes by rising, barometer.

Rivers will change but little. Temperatures will continue above freezing in the canal regions.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans and Mobile, and are ordered for Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Lookout.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE GOERCK-STREET FIRE.

The fire which occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the American Desk Manufactory of Kehr, Kellner & Co., in Goerck-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, reported in THE TIMES' did not prove as disastrous as at first supposed. The fire broke out in a one-story structure situated in the space between the front and rear buildings, and which was used as a drying-room. From this structure the fire spread into the front and rear buildings with which it was connected. The flames were checked by the firemen, however, before they had extended beyond the second floor of the building. The loss on stock, machinery, and buildings is estimated at $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

OTHER FIRES.

The City Hotel at Portsmouth, N. H., a large four-story building on Congress-street, was burned yesterday morning, together with most of the furniture, guests also losing most of their private effects. The building was owned by Hon. Frank Jones and the furniture by John York. The insurance is small. The loss on the hotel and furniture is estimated at $9,000. The building is damaged probably beyond repair.

Two buildings at Ocean Cottage, on the shore of Narragansett Bay, in East Providence, were burned by an incendiary fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss from $3,000 to $4,000; partially insured in Gloucester, Newark, St. Paul, and other offices.

A STEAM-SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

The steam-ship Huntsville, commanded by Capt. Faircloth, was burned at sea on Wednesday night last, while on her voyage from Savannah for this port. She left Savannah on Dec. 16, and while off Egg Harbor an alarm of fire was raised by some of the crew at 9:45 o'clock on Wednesday night. Steam was at once started, and the deck pumps set to work immediately to extinguish the flames. Soon, however, bright jets of fire sprang from the forehold, driving the men from the engine-room. The fire spread rapidly, and while the steam-pumps were still kept at work amidships battling with its progress, the boats were lowered until all hands had abandoned the vessel, through the deck of which the flames were now bursting and spreading with unchecked speed. The steam-ship New-York, commanded by Capt. Quick, stopped near the burning vessel, and offered the crew all the assistance it could, which they in turn gladly accepted. Safely lodged in their own boats, they then watched their ship until she burned to the water's edge, and at midnight were picked up by the pilot-boat Washington, No. 22, commanded by Capt. Dickerson. Upon their arrival in New-York, the rescued officers and crew sent an appropriate testimonial of gratitude to the Captains of the New-York and Washington. The steam-ship Huntsville registered 1,101 tons burden, and was built in 1857 at New-York, from which port she hailed.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

John S. Kennedy and John Edgar Johnson have been appointed a sub-committee of the New-Jersey Central consolidated bondholders to foreclose the road. Mr. Kennedy showed THE TIMES reporter a letter yesterday from the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, who are the Trustees of the consolidated mortgage, informing the committee that they had instructed their counsel, William Butler Duncan, to take measures at once to foreclose the road. The holders of over $2,000,000 of the bonds have signed the agreement of reorganization during the past three days. Leaving out of account those who may have signed in London, this makes an aggregate of $9,000,000 of signatures out of $20,000,000 thus far. Mr. Kennedy did not know whether the first mortgage bondholders of the stockholders would fight or not.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—The Legislature took a recess to-day until Jan. 16. The most important measure adopted was ratifying the amendment to the State Constitution, which levies an annual tax of two mills upon all taxable property in the State for the support of the free schools. On its final passage to-day more than two-thirds voted affirmatively. The committee to investigate the bonded debt will report immediately after the recess. No special class of bonds will be declared fraudulent, but only particular bonds which were issued irregularly.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The Democratic State Central Committee had a meeting to-day, and decided to hold the State Convention in this city on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878. They have reduced the basis of representation to one delegate for every 200 voters, and one for every fraction over 100, based on the vote of the last Presidential election.

MATTERS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The contract for legislative printing for two years, less the amount to be done under previous contract, has been awarded to Van Benthuysen & Son at $55,000.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Beach, has tendered the appointment of deputy to George Mann, of Washington, who has accepted the

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

SOUNDING THE POWERS TO EFFECT COMMON ACTION IN THE RESTORING OF PEACE—LACK OF UNANIMITY IN THE CABINET—LOOKING FOR A FOOTHOLD IN EGYPT—CONFLICTING VIEWS AS TO THE PURPOSE IN THE EARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The *Journal des Débats* states that there is no doubt that England has earnestly sounded the powers to ascertain whether it is possible to organize common diplomatic action with a view to the restoration of peace.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Manchester *Guardian*, in its issue this morning, prints a dispatch from its London correspondent which says: "Every attempt to strike out a new foreign policy for the Government revives dissensions in the Cabinet. The retirement of Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, is by no means improbable. Among the number of rumored projects necessitating the summoning of Parliament are increased armaments, a war vote, and the purchase of the Turkish fleet."

Several financial articles in this morning's London journals note a marked firmness in Egyptian bonds yesterday, amid the general depression, and ascribe it to political reasons. The *Times*, in its leading article, throws out strong indications of the writer's belief that Parliament will be asked to vote money for the purchase of a further interest of some kind in Egypt. Note.—There are two purchases possible, namely, the Khédive's remaining interest in the Suez Canal and the Porte's suzerainty over Egypt.

The *Times* urges that there is no change in the situation of the belligerents since Lord Derby's recent speech to the deputation representing the Society for the Protection of British Interests and other political societies, which presented a memorial for active interference in favor of Turkey, and says: "All arguments against interference then remain good now. The supremacy of Great Britain is not endangered. At the same time there are interests not threatened by the progress of war, except so far as the mutual cohesion of the whole Ottoman Empire is threatened, which might be more strongly protected than they are by acts not in any degree savoring of war. We are not going to allow our interests to be bound up with the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in its integrity or independence. It will be found when Parliament meets that the communications the Ministers will have to make in both houses are not inspired by that terror which now disturbs the mental vision and distracts the judgment of so many."

The *Daily News*, in its leading article, says: "We think Parliament is summoned to approve war preparations."

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "Since the failure of the Turkish note to the powers the idea of direct negotiations between Turkey and Russia appears to find more advocates. It is supposed that even Great Britain has somewhat abated her objections to such a course, and advised the Porte to try, if possible, to ascertain the Russian conditions. The Porte, however, seems to have little inclination for such a course. All its energies seem to be bent on the defense of Roumelia. It is thought also that the Turkish Parliament, to which the Porte declared its intention of submitting the question, will oppose negotiation."

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TURKISH TROOPS FROM VARNA ARRIVING AT CONSTANTINOPLE—A CARGO OF ARMS READY AT NEW-HAVEN—A NOTE TO APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT ON THE RUSSIAN MEDICAL STAFF.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent reports that Suleiman Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived at Constantinople from Varna. He goes to Adrianople to take command of the Army of Roumelia. Suleiman's circuitous route is explained by the fact that in consequence of the ice and snow in the Balkan passes heavy material is more easily transported by railway to Varna and thence by sea to Constantinople than by a more direct route. It is thought also that a portion of the troops from the quadrilateral have gone to Roumelia by land direct, as the Czarewitch reports the Turkish forces outside of Rustchuk and on the Lower Lom withdrawn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—The steamer John Bramhall, Capt. Newington, has completed loading, and now lies at the entrance of the harbor ready to depart for Constantinople. Her cargo consists mainly of munitions of war for the Turkish Government, and is very valuable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Many letters having been addressed to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg asking for information as to what qualifications are necessary to enable an applicant to obtain a position of surgeon in the imperial Army of Russia, Mr. Boker in his dispatch of the 21st ult. to the Department of State gives the following rules for admission:

"The law of Russia, which it is understood has not been relaxed during the present war, is that an applicant for the post of surgeon in the Russian Army shall be a graduate of a medical school of Russia, that he shall be able to pass a severe examination before a board of the medical staff of the Army; that he shall speak and write the Russian language, and that in receiving his commission he shall swear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia to the exclusion of any other allegiance or citizenship. Under these circumstances, it will be perceived that no citizen of the United States who has not received a medical education in Russia is eligible to the position of surgeon in the Russian Army. Some medical men have applied for temporary posts as volunteer surgeons, and their services have been gratefully accepted either by the Russian authorities or by the societies of the Red Cross. The pay of surgeons in such positions is, however, very low. Their services may be considered as rendered almost wholly in a spirit of philanthropy, and there is little hope, except under extraordinary circumstances, that a surgeon so serving will ultimately be invited to accept a commission in the Imperial Russian Army."

The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest says: "The Czarewitch will probably return to Russia, when Gen. Todleben will assume the command-in-chief."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Orsova sends a report that Gen. Todleben has arrived at Orsova to arrange the bombardment of Abakalch.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT AT HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII—THE FRENCH MINISTERS TO LONDON AND CONSTANTINOPLE—FALL OF A BUILDING IN EDINBURGH—TEN PERSONS KILLED.

NAPLES, Dec. 20.—Gen. Grant, accompanied by Mr. B. Odell Duncan, the United States Consul, visited Herculaneum and Pompeii yesterday, and was much pleased with the excursion. To-day the General returned the visits of the Prefect and authorities of Naples, and afterward held a reception at the residence of Consul Duncan.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Paris dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Marquis of Harcourt, French Ambassador to London, is to be removed, and the Marquis of Banneville will go as Ambassador to Constantinople."

The gable of Milne's Hotel, at Edinburgh, which was weakened by fire, fell to-day, burying many persons in the ruins. Ten persons in all were killed.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says a son of M. Prevost-Paradol, aged 17 years, shot himself yesterday. The cause of the act is unknown.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR.

In his address in the Democratic caucus, James T. Farley, now the Senator-elect from California, said that he had always been found an advocate against Chinese immigration, and had introduced and supported bills in the Legislature in relation to this subject. He stood by the doctrine of our fathers, that this is a white man's Government, for white men. He was opposed to all subsidies to corporations, who are like the dog in the manger; who never cultivate the soil—although there might be some sense in giving lands only for grazing to parties who would construct irrigation ditches and thereby make land valuable which is otherwise useless. With regard to the tariff, the Pacific coast, more than any part of the country, would be benefited by free trade; but taxes must be raised, if not by a tariff, then by direct taxation; and this, he thought, would remove the great burden of taxation from the laboring classes, who now pay the greater portion of the taxes of the Government. Protective

principally benefited a few New-England manufacturers. He was in favor of the remonetization of silver as a necessity, and would advocate all measures tending toward an early resumption of specie payments.

DISCORDANT THEATRE MANAGERS.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE'S PURCHASE OF A PHILADELPHIA PLAY-HOUSE EXCITES THE IRE OF HIS PARTNER IN A RIVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

From the Philadelphia Times, Dec. 20.

When Mr. John S. Clarke arrived in this city some three weeks ago he failed to pay his respects to the management of the Walnut-Street Theatre, and little or nothing was heard of his movements until Mr. Goodwin received the startling intelligence that the eccentric comedian had purchased the right and title of the Kiralfy's Alhambra property on Broad-street, and was about to perform there, in opposition to his own theatre. Conduct such as this made Manager Goodwin savage, and he vowed that Clarke should explain himself forthwith or assume the consequences of his wrath. According to Mr. Clarke's version of the affair, it appears that some two years and a half ago Goodwin, at the instance, it is said, of the late E. L. Davenport, invested $12,500 in the Walnut-Street Theatre, and in consideration thereof Mr. Clarke entered into an agreement with him, by the terms of which the net receipts of the theatre were to be divided between them. In addition thereto, Goodwin, for his services as manager of the theatre was to receive $75 per week. The provisions of the agreement were very explicit, and Goodwin, Mr. Clarke claims, was made to understand thereby that no partnership of any character whatever existed between him and Mr. Clarke, but that he was to act in the capacity of an agent during the latter's absence, and was empowered to make no engagements of actors or non-professional employes without first receiving Mr. Clarke's co-operation. This instrument having been duly executed, Mr. Clarke went to Europe, and began the business there of shaking hands with pump-handles in "Toodles" and declaring himself an "A. S. S." "I had not been long on the other side," said Mr. Clarke, last evening, "when I received intimations that Mr. Goodwin, instead of devoting his entire time and energy to the management of the Walnut, was running the property on the dollar-store principle and lessening its theatrical tone. I was also made painfully aware of a falling off in the receipts of the house by the meagreness of the balances which found their way to me, and I was finally compelled to direct my Philadelphia attorneys to restrain Goodwin from his indiscriminate engagements, and remind him of the subordinate character of his position."

On one occasion Mr. Clarke said, in explanation of the manner in which the theatre has been run, Goodwin arranged with Mr. Sothern to permit that gentleman to play a season at the theatre at a cost of 70 per cent. of the gross receipts—an arrangement which was disastrous in the extreme to the purse of Mr. Clarke.

On the other hand, Mr. Goodwin's representative, Mr. Cutter, who remarked to a reporter, parenthetically, that he had advanced Mr. Goodwin the $12,500 with which the latter had purchased a half interest in the Walnut, said that Mr. Clarke had not lived up to his contract; that he had recourse to numerous subterfuges to avoid playing an engagement at the Walnut, as he had agreed to do, and had done all he could to make the management of Goodwin a failure, that he might force him to retire from the theatre altogether and at a sacrifice of his investment. He also said that Mr. Clarke had sent Mr. Walcot, the leading man of the Walnut, to the Boston Theatre to secure from Manager Tompkins a play entitled "The Exiles," which was the property of the Walnut-Street Theatre, for the purpose of producing it at the Alhambra; that on Goodwin's connection with the theatre he had expended some $30,000 in scenery, seats, &c., and that he was now willing to leave the concern to its fate if Mr. Clarke would only refund the $12,500 and cancel the terms of the agreement.

In answer to all this Mr. Clarke's reply, last evening, was "fudge." He further said that before Goodwin came to the Walnut its profits per year were sometimes $40,000; that now they were nothing, and that if Goodwin had spent $30,000 on the theatre—a matter about which he had not the clearest evidence—the expenditure was made without authority, and certainly had not benefited the theatre. As to the play of "The Exiles," it was his. He had paid his money for it, and here Mr. Clarke exhibited the receipt. He showed the agreement with Goodwin, and said that nothing therein referred to his playing at the Walnut at any time. He says he purchased the Broad-street property as a mere investment, and would probably make it his home when he returned to Philadelphia for good. To this event he looked forward with pleasure. He spoke of Mr. Goodwin kindly, saying: "I think his inefficient management of the Walnut is chargeable less to malice than to a total ignorance of the requirements of a theatre or the dramatic taste of a critical public." He laughed at the idea of having a personal collision with Mr. Goodwin, and intimated that he would order his [Goodwin's] name to be taken from the bills.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The French Consul at Candia says that the use by Sir George Nares of the word palæocrystle in describing the impenetrable portion of the Arctic Ocean, is improper, and proposes, as a better designation, the epithet palæocrystalline.

The instrument for measuring the velocity of air currents in mines has been connected with the telephone, so that the man at watch at the mouth of the shaft is made constantly aware of the manner in which the ventilating apparatus is working.

The souring of milk during thunder-storms is very rapidly produced. Malvern W. Iles considers this to be due to the conversion of the oxygen into ozone; the ozone then forms acetic acid, and the acetic acid causes the precipitation of casein.

An important invention is announced to have been made by Joseph Albert, the Munich photographer. By combining the ordinary photographic process with that pertaining to a peculiar printing press of his own invention, he is said to have produced images of objects with the finest shades of their natural colors.

The following receipt for printing cochineal reds upon woolen tissues has lately been published: Heat 14 kilos. of gum, 15 of water, 17.5 of cochineal-lake, and 2.2 of young fustic-lake to 60° C., and when the gum is dissolved add 1 kilo. of oxalic acid, 1.75 of pure salt of sorrel, and 2.225 of acetate of soda.

Prof. Nicholson thinks that it is to palæontology, more than any other science, that a solution must be looked for of the most important questions as to the past distribution of animals and plants, as well as of many of the theories relating to the descent and origin of species. Within the past five or six years the progress made in palæontology has been very satisfactory.

An excellent cement for foot-walks may be made by mixing enough of Portland cement or good hydraulic lime in a warm solution of glue to make a thick paste. The mixture must be applied when it is warm. Walks made of it are very durable, and keep in good condition under exposure to great changes of temperature. This cement is useful also for uniting portions of fountains, &c.

Mr. Edward S. Morse writes from Tokio, Japan, that he has discovered a shell heap near Amori, which enables him to give positive evidence of a prehistoric race in the island. The deposit is about 200 feet wide, and varies from 1 to 6 feet in thickness. It is covered by earth to a depth of about 3 feet. As the heap is now nearly half a mile from the bay, the upheavel of the land must have been very great since the mound was first formed. In the deposit an immense quantity of ornate pottery has been found; but very few bone implements have as yet been discovered. There is an entire absence of flint flakes, and nearly so of stone implements. No human bones appear to have been contained in the deposit. The resemblance of this shell heap to those of New-England is very interesting.

R. C. Woodcock has recommended to English chemists L. Cresti's very delicate test for copper. A zinc-platinum element is formed of two thin wires, which is placed in the solution to be tested for copper. Should there be much copper present, almost immediately the platinum becomes covered with a blackish deposit; but if the solution is very dilute, it is necessary to leave the wires in some hours, when the platinum will be only slightly, if at all, colored. The platinum wire is now removed, washed with water, and, while still wet, subjected to the vapor produced by heating a small quantity of potassium-bromine with strong sulphuric acid. The deposit then becomes deep violet, owing to the bromide of copper dissolved in the hydro-bromic acid. This delicate test will disclose the presence of one one-millionth of a gramme of copper.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 20.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day instructed delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade to advocate the suspension of the Bankrupt law; the imposition of such a duty on sugar as would not injuriously affect refining in the Dominion, and the facilities which Halifax possesses as a Winter port for the shipment of Western products.

A COAL TRAIN WRECKED.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 20.—A broken rail at Limerick Station, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, this morning caused the wreck of an engine and 40 cars heavily loaded with coal. Passenger and freight trains were much delayed.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE WANDERING INDIAN TRIBES.

SITTING BULL REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED TO HIS OLD HAUNTS—THE RED CLOUD INDIANS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Helena, Montana, says: "Father Genin arrived at Maria's River on Sunday, and reported to Fort Benton by messenger that Sitting Bull had crossed the line and camped at Bear Paw Mountains, with a large force of Sioux and Nez Percés.

A man named Valentine is supposed to be killed. This is confirmed from other sources; and it is stated that the Indians are burning the prairies south of the Bear Paw, and that Sitting Bull is on Miles' battle ground, and has been joined by Lame Deer's band of 75 lodges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Commissioner Hoyt, of the Indian Bureau, is to-day in receipt of official advices that the Red Cloud Agency Indians are now at the forks of White River, 65 miles from the new reservation selected for them. The reasons assigned for this stoppage short of their destination are that the water in the Yellow Medicine River is insufficient in quantity, and unfit for use, and that the grass in the vicinity of the Missouri River Reservation has been burned off. The water of the South Fork of White river is good, and there are plenty of springs in that region, together with abundant grass and timber. The department seems to be of the opinion that the Indians will have to remain where they are.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DOINGS.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY PLUNDERERS—AFTER AN ABSCONDING BANK PRESIDENT—ROBBERY OF AN ILLINOIS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The trial of Messrs. Morton, Huhn, Vickers, and Nagle, charged with embezzling funds of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, which was fixed for to-day, was this morning postponed until further notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—Sheriff Nonan has received a dispatch from Sheriff Culf, of Coldwater, Mich., to the effect that J. C. Duncan, the absconding President of the Pioneer Bank, is there. Steps have been taken to secure his arrest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—A special dispatch from Lawrenceville, Ill., states that the Clarke County Treasurer's office was robbed of $39,000 on Tuesday night. There is no clue to the burglars.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—Richard Balfe, foreman of the press-room in the *Globe* office, died last night from the effects of a beating received at the hands of Dennis Flood in a saloon. Balfe has a wife living in New-York. Flood has been arrested.

Charles E. Williams, the Chicago forger, has been remanded until to-morrow. He has $6,000 deposited in a bank here. The Union Stock Company of Chicago has obtained an interim injunction restraining the bank from paying it over to him.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—A special from Richmond, Va., says: "The Governor has commuted the sentence of Louisiana Lawson and Silas Morris, convicted by the County Court of Rockingham, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, for being accessories before the fact of the murder of David G. Lawson, husband of Mrs. Lawson, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

William Basey, colored, was arrested here this afternoon charged with being an escaped murderer from Plymouth, N. C. He was pointed out to a policeman by E. C. Maddox, a traveling salesman for a Boston house, who stated that on the 1st of the month he was in Plymouth and saw Basey in jail there. He was under sentence of death for murder, to be hanged Jan. 18, 1878. The North Carolina authorities have been notified of his arrest, and he is held to await their action.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Mary Roney, of Warsaw, in this county, was sentenced by Judge Haight, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to life imprisonment in Erie County Penitentiary, for arson committed at Portageville Aug. 23 last.

In a saloon, during an altercation last night, John Priest was shot and dangerously wounded by Charles Mitchell. The assassin, when pursued by officers, turned, and, drawing two revolvers, threatened their lives, when the officers shot him in the hip, wounding him severely. His trunk was subsequently examined, and showed an extensive set of burglars' tools, also a number of watches, spoons, and jewelry. He is thought to be one of a gang of burglars lately operating in this neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Police authorities have been very assiduous within a few days in raiding upon gambling-houses and policy shops in this city, several of which have been in active operation for some time. To-night, a poker-room, located on E-street, near the General Post Office Department, was called upon and a large number of players arrested. The proprietors and their guests were taken to Police Headquarters, where nearly all put up collateral security for their appearance to-morrow. The working tools and other paraphernalia of the establishment were confiscated. Vincent Bernadina, an Italian barber, was arrested to-night for the murder of a colored man named Edward Cole, who died this evening from the effects of a blow on the head from Bernadina during a barroom row on Saturday last.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—About 3:45 o'clock this afternoon a constable, named Peter Lundberg, was shot and seriously injured by James Taylor, who keeps a saloon and boarding-house at No. 110 Sound avenue. It seems that a few minutes before the time mentioned, Lundberg entered Taylor's premises with a writ and was about to go up stairs to seize some furniture when Taylor fired. The bullet took effect in the constable's neck. The wound was pronounced very dangerous. Three shots were fired at the unfortunate officer by his assailant, who was speedily arrested and taken to the Armory, where he was locked up.

CANTON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Van Dyke, who is to be hanged here to-morrow for shooting his wife in July last, at Ogdensburg, is 19 years old. His wife was the same age, and they had been married but one week. Van Dyke says he is innocent, and did not know that the gun which he pointed at his wife was loaded. He has witnessed the erection of the scaffold to-day, and displays the utmost indifference. He did not sleep last night, but spent the night singing comic songs, clog-dancing, and smoking. Van Dyke told Sheriff Wheeler he wanted to be hanged at 11 o'clock, so as to be in — for dinner. He seems to have no conception of his situation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20.—A recent analysis of the stomach of Schubad Vaughn, of Greenwich, who died in April last, shows that he had been poisoned. His wife is suspected, but has not been arrested, on account of the circumstantial nature of the evidence.

FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—Petitions in bankruptcy were to-day filed against the following persons and firms in this city: William T. Wightman; voluntary debts $50,000, with $20,000 securities. Irving Broadus, of Hoperell, Ill., voluntary; secured debts amount to $4,500, with $15,000 securities; unsecured debt, $3,200. La Victorie Taylor, of Lasalle, Ill., on a claim of Simon Meyer, Strauss & Co., of Chicago, for $4,000; suspension of payment is charged. James L. and Frank W. Campbell, formerly doing a real estate business under the name of Campbell Brothers; liabilities, $110,000 in open accounts and $12,000 on notes. Their interest in lands reaches the sum of $10,000.

THE MONTREAL CANAL STRIKERS.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 20.—Matters have assumed a more pacific character along the canal. The contractors of sections Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive to-night signed an agreement to give $1 a day of nine hours, with fortnightly payments, as demanded by the men. The contractors of sections Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are paying $1 at present, so virtually only on sections Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are the men on strike. Davis is now in Ottawa. It is said, endeavoring to obtain an extension of time from the Government. He says he will not resume work on his section until the men accept 10 cents an hour. The strikers marched and countermarched along the canal all day, bearing a flag. Racette, their leader, made a speech, encouraging the men to maintain the strike until all the contractors yielded. The strikers held a meeting in the city to-night, and will assemble again in the morning. No further violence is anticipated.

LIFE INSURANCE LITIGATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the cases of John W. Stedman, Insurance Commissioner, against the American National Trust Company and the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which B. Noyes is President. Mr. Stedman applied for the app

FRANCE AND THE MARSHAL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SHOPKEEPERS SNUBBED BY THE MARSHAL—A REPORTED INTERVIEW WITH MACMAHON—CONDITIONS WHICH WERE PROMPTLY DISAVOWED—TWO DUELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877.

The Republicans tried to make a demonstration based upon the petitions of the shopkeepers. The Government replies by publishing the so-called radical demands of the Left. The meeting of the small traders in Frascati's Hall resulted in a petition and a delegation to the Elysée. The latter was received by Col. Broye, the Marshal's Aid-de-camp, in a very cavalier manner, and were told that the Government could not encourage anything of the kind, knowing from the Police reports that efforts were now being made to get up similar petitions in all parts of France. The affair came out in the journals, of course, and was carried to the Chamber. Yesterday the question of voting the budget came up, and the Left refused by a large majority. What is now to be done? Shall we have a prorogation of the Assembly, another dissolution, or the resignation of the Marshal? It is impossible for us to say, but the telegraph will have informed you before this letter can have crossed the Atlantic.

It must seem strange to foreign readers that a crisis of this kind can exist for so long a time. Evidently it could be brought to a close at once if the majority was determined, but it hesitates because there are still hopes that a peaceful and satisfactory arrangement may be reached. Dufaure is doing his best to bring one about, but he has to deal with extreme men on both sides. Duclerc also had an interview with the Marshal, and the Government report of it has created a decided sensation here to-day. A statement concerning this interview was published in the semi-official journals, but ridiculed by others. According to this report Duclerc was consulted as to the intentions of the Left. He replied that he could not be deceived when he affirmed that the Left would not accord its confidence to a new Ministry except upon certain conditions. These conditions were as follows: First, the Marshal should promise to ask the Senate to vote the Bardoux propositions, one giving the Chamber alone the right to proclaim martial law in France, the other granting full liberty in the matter of colportage; second, he will accept the law sending all press offenses before a jury; third, he will revoke the commissions of all the functionaries connected with the Government of the 16th of May; fourth, he will give up his right of dissolution; fifth, he must not choose a Ministry except from the majority of the Chamber.

These conditions could not be accepted by the Marshal, at least not at present, and a statement of the interview was published in order to show the extreme views of the Left. When this arrived at Versailles the Republican Deputies were thoroughly angry. One after another they entered the tribune to affirm that no man had been authorized to make such conditions, and a meeting was hastily called to draw up a note for publication. It stated that there was no truth in the above report, since the majority had never laid down any conditions in its relations with the Marshal, and no one had been authorized to speak in its name. The supposition is that Duclerc went further than his colleagues intended. If that was the case, he was speedily disavowed, and public attention was turned last evening to the negotiations of Dufaure. The Conservative papers say that this eminent statesman is discouraged—that he found the Marshal ready to compromise, but the Left uncompromising. Late in the evening there was a meeting of the leaders of the Left to consider the conditions of a Dufaure Ministry. It was decided, in principal, that he should be accepted as President of the Council without a portfolio, but that he must give a pledge to replace the present Press law by one establishing jury trials for press offenses. When consulted, Dufaure categorically refused the first condition, giving as a reason that unless he had a portfolio he could not prevent the Left from disorganizing the Administration, and bringing perturbation into the public service. Upon the second point he was even more emphatic. He could not accept the new Press law, since he was the author of the one now existence, and would not overturn his own work.

But another effort was made, and Dufaure called upon his friend Batbie to aid him. Both thought that an arrangement with the Marshal was possible, but all the arguments they were able to use failed to shake the determination of the leaders of the Left. It was after the first interview with Dufaure that the Marshal called the Cabinet meeting, and he asked his Ministers to give their opinions about the situation. The discussion ended in the drawing up of the note given above, the object being to show that the Republicans were too exigent in their demands, and full of Radical tendencies. Then the question came up as to the course of the Government in case the Chamber refused to vote the budget, and it was decided to prorogue the Parliament for a short time, during which the Marshal would make one supreme effort at "conciliation;" I use this word in the Conservative sense, though the Republicans claim that it means, in that sense, nothing but submission. The idea is that the Marshal would try to make some sort of an arrangement with the Republicans, and if he failed he would demand the immediate dissolution of the Chamber. In case the Senate refuses the demand, the Marshal will be forced to send in his resignation. This is the state of affairs at this moment, and no one can tell what an hour may bring forth.

Party feeling runs high here now, and duels are very frequent. There was one the other day between De la Rachette and Laissaint with pistols, in which both men were wounded, but neither dangerously. Day before yesterday there was a fatal duel at Marseilles between two journalists. Daime, editor of the *Eagle*, pretended that women married civilly, without the benediction of the Church, had no right to wear white robes and orange wreaths. Clovis Hugues, editor of the *Young Republic*, had just contracted a civil marriage, and saw in this an attack upon himself. He challenged Daime, and killed him in the duel. Both were young men of 25. It is reported to-night that several more duels are to come off in a few days.

JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER'S WILL.

The will of John Winthrop Chanler, formerly Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who died last October, leaving 10 children and an estate of about $2,000,000, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Calvin. The testator bequeathed $500 to St. Luke's Hospital, $500 to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the income of $1,000 annually to the member of the Senior Class of Columbia College who shall present the best original essay on the "History of Civil Government in America," or on any other historical subject that the Faculty may decide upon. To his eldest son, John Armstrong, he leaves the care and custody of St. Margaret's House, Red Hook, Dutchess County, (a home for respectable indigent females,) founded by Mrs. Margaret R. Astor, wife of William B. Astor and grandmother of the deceased wife of the testator, and also leaves $50,000 for its support. The bulk of the residue of his estate is divided among his children.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gov. McCormick, the Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, is expected to take possession of his office in the New-York Post Office to-day, but will probably not begin the transaction of business until Monday or Wednesday of next week. He has been busily engaged in Washington systematizing the preliminary work, and will proceed with the details of the main business as soon as possible. The steamer Supply, now at this port, has been detailed to take out the first cargo of goods for the Exhibition, and is to be commanded by Capt. Kirkland, who had charge of her when she took out the American exhibits to the Vienna Exposition.

ADVOCATING FREE CANALS.

The canal boatmen assembled in large numbers at No. 10 South-street yesterday afternoon. John S. Brown was chosen Chairman, and William F. McConnell Secretary. The Chairman delivered a long address expressive of satisfaction over the results of reducing canal tolls last year. He claimed that New-York commerce had been benefited upward of $200,000; and said that to the boatmen was due the abolition of 10 Canal Collectors' offices and other useless officials who drew salaries aggregating $350,000 a year. Mr. Clark urged renewed efforts to obtain free canals, and called upon his hearers not to stop until the last toll-gate and the last obstruction should be removed. He then introduced Gen. Wadsworth, who spoke of the efforts which were to be made in the Legislature this Winter, and of the work that had been done last. He claimed that New-York City pays $1,500,000 of school tax, of which it expends but $500,000 itself. The rest goes to benefit remote counties. He said that if these counties would take care of their schools, the City would see to the canals. In conjunction with Lieut.-Gov. Dornheimer, he was preparing a toll list on which the necessary revenue can be raised from six articles, and which will double the present free list. Resolutions were then adopted in favor of free canals and the removing of all obstructions from the commerce of the State.

FREE-TRADE ARGUMENTS.

ADDRESS BY PROF. L. PERRY, OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE—THE ECONOMIC AND MORAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION—ARGUMENTS OF EXPERIENCE.

A meeting of the New-York Free-trade Club was held last evening at No. 141 West Twenty-first-street. Mr. William Cullen Bryant was among those present. An address was delivered by Prof. L. Perry, of Williams College, in which he suggested several ways of putting free-trade arguments. His address was altogether informal, and the arguments which he suggested were such, he said, as might be used by the rank and file of the free-trade movement in promoting its interests, and which he himself had found to be most effective. The first argument to which he directed attention was what he called the share argument, that is to say, the argument which they should use when they brought persons with whom they were discussing to the verge of the ocean. It was in effect that we could not sell unless we were willing to buy, or that if we did not allow foreigners to bring their goods to us we could not bring ours to them. That was the argument, he said, which had chiefly taken hold of the manufacturers of the country, because they were in a position to make more goods than this country could consume, and they could not find a foreign market unless the policy of the country was changed in regard to other nations. As matters stood at present Great Britain exported in one month 10 times as much of manufactured products as this country did in a year. Another argument he called the "inland," whereby he maintained that the benefit derived by certain interests from the tariff duty on completed products was far more than counterbalanced by the burden which the duty was on the raw material. Thus, the iron we now pay $2 for woolen manufactures for $1 that we get back. A third argument was derived from an examination of the nature of the tariff itself. It was erroneously assumed, he contended, that a tariff came to us dispensing bounties and blessings, whereas the real fact was that it always came to us laden with demands and exactions. It was said that the tariff helped to build up industries, but the fact was that it only enriched the few at the expense of the many, and operated on those few in a way which demoralized them. As had been conclusively shown by Mr. Moore, for the past 12 years $600,000,000 had been paid by the people over and above what went to the maintenance of the United States Government. Leaving the economic side of the question, Prof. Perry next dealt with its moral aspect, and pointed out that by the present protective tariff the poor were unable to procure woolen blankets, or essential medicines, such as quinine, and then he presented arguments of experience in favor of free trade, mentioning especially the experience of England and Belgium, and our own dealings with Venezuela in permitting the importation of raw hides without duty, whereby a profitable trade was established. In conclusion, he said that the prospects of free trade were never brighter than at present. He expressed himself strongly in favor of specific rates, and opposed above all things to specific and ad valorem duties combined.

Mr. David A. Wells spoke briefly on the subject. While he considered the prospects of free trade most cheering, he believed that the manufacturers were ready to spend more money than ever before for the maintenance of protection. He believed that one Congress could not deal with the entire question, and the best way would be to take a few articles, the protective tariff on which could not be defended, and abolish the duty in those cases. The people whose interests were no longer protected would then become free-traders, and would insist on having the tails of the other foxes cut off.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

A REORGANIZATION OF ITS MANAGEMENT—NAMES OF THE RETIRING TRUSTEES AND OF THE NEW APPOINTMENTS—MR. RICHARD M. NICHOLS MADE TEMPORARY VICE-PRESIDENT.

On Nov. 21, Mr. H. L. Lamb, Bank Superintendent, informed the Trustees of the Union Dime Savings Bank that he deemed a reorganization necessary to restore confidence among the depositors and in the minds of the public generally, and feared that the mere report of the solvency of the institution would not be sufficient of itself to re-establish its credit. The suggestion was not favorably received at first, but subsequently a committee was appointed to confer with the Superintendent, who selected a committee consisting of leading savings bank men, merchants, and others to represent him. The two committees in conference agreed that a partially new Board of Trustees should be appointed. The board, after receiving the report of their committee, held a meeting and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That each member of the present board tender his resignation, and each member present cast his ballot, on which shall be written the names of 12 members, who in his judgment should remain to take action upon said settlements, and fill vacancies; said ballots to be placed unopened in the hands of the Superintendent, who is requested to designate the members to remain and act upon the resignations.

The Trustees present severally offered their resignations, and at a subsequent meeting the vacancies were filled by the appointment of the following: New members—both in kind—Thubron, of H. K. & P. H. Thurber & Co., grocers; Joseph F. Knapp, of Majors & Knapp, lithographers; John W. Britton, of Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers; Thomas L. James, Postmaster; R. N. Hazard, of Hazard, Caswell & Co., druggists, and William A. Cole, President of the Produce Exchange. Reappointed—Richard M. Nichols, retired merchant; Edward C. Poor, of Denny, Poor & Co., bankers and brokers; Alfred P. Darling, of Darling, Griswold & Co., proprietors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Aaron Close, retired merchant; John Creighton, merchant; Silas B. Dutcher, United States Appraiser; William S. Fogg, merchant; William T. Hemminway, retired merchant; James Beveridge, retired merchant; Frederick Jacobson, of Swift, Sackett & Co.; Clinton E. Brush, merchant; J. H. Johnston, jeweler, and William G. Ross, merchant. The Directors who resigned were: N. J. Hales, William S. Whitlock, Ashbury G. Lane, G. S. Chapin, Thomas Floyd-Jones, John Creighton, Silas B. Dutcher, Aaron Close, William T. Hemminway, Joseph U. Orvis, John Mack, A. B. Darling, J. H. V. Arnold, William Wake, Richard M. Nichols, F. G. Green, James Beveridge, Edward E. Poor, John H. Johnston, W. Livingston, Charles A. Colby, Joseph Smith, E. Galloran, Joseph Kenworthy, Frederick Jacobson, J. MacDonough, Emory Van Tassell, C. E. Brush, William G. Ross, W. G. Miller, F. Bowman.

Mr. Richard M. Nichols has been appointed Vice-President temporarily pending an election. The income of the bank for the six months ending Dec. 31, (partly estimated,) less expenses, will be $205,000. The interest due depositors will amount to $162,000, making the net income from July to January $43,000.

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

Ten years ago Mrs. Conlin obtained a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Marcus Conlin, at Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Conlin was awarded the custody of the only issue of the marriage, Thomas Conlin, a boy then 2 years of age. Yesterday the boy and his father were in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gilbert, Mr. Conlin being present with his son in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce the latter. The writ was obtained at the instance of Mrs. Conlin, who is still in Florida, through her sister, Mrs. Monahan, of Brooklyn. The boy, who is very intelligent, told a tale of terrible cruelty which had been inflicted on him by his mother and a negro baker in her employ. He said his mother and the negro were constantly in the habit of beating him cruelly with sticks. After he had heard the facts Justice Gilbert dismissed the writ. When informed that he was not to go back to his mother, the boy jumped into his father's arms and embraced him warmly.

ROBBING AN INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Costerno reside at No. 3 Howard-court, Brooklyn, and are the proprietors of a peanut stand in Sands-street, in that city. By frugality and attention to business they accumulated enough money to rent a stand at the Centennial Exhibition, at which they sold jewelry. At the close of the Exhibition $1,000 worth of their stock, consisting of watches and chains, was left on their hands. This property they had in a strong box, which was under Mrs. Costerno's bed when she left home yesterday to make some slight purchases. When she returned, after an absence of about half an hour, she found the box broken open and the contents gone. Capt. Crafts, of the Second Precinct, was notified. He arrested a suspicious-looking young man who was seen loitering all the morning in the vicinity of Mrs. Costerno's residence, and dispatched officers to this City, where the thieves are said to have come after committing the robbery.

ANOTHER SANGUINARY FIGHT AVERTED.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* of the 19th inst. says: "We are glad to know that the Donan-Knott difficulty, that has for some time been attracting the attention of the country, has at last been honorably and amicably adjusted. Col. Donan has written to the editor of the *Charlotte Home*, as we learn from that paper, that he has never at any time 'claimed' the authorship of Proctor Knott's Duluth speech. 'I claimed,' he says, 'and still claim the authorship of a peculiar article on the national finances, which was accredited by some of the newspapers, a few years ago, to Knott. In two or three cards published last Summer he denied ever having made any speech on finance, and so, of course, disclaims the authorship of the one I claimed as mine. This leaves my claim undisputed, and that is all I wanted."

SUPPER ON THE SEA-SHORE.

COOKING IN A LIFE-SAVING STATION.

THE DELMONICO OF THE COAST—A BACHELOR'S RECIPES FOR MAKING BREAD, FLAP-JACKS, AND BREADED COD-FISH TONGUES—MORE ABOUT THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, Long Island, Dec. 18 1877.

Seven men living in a building about the size of a big apple-stand, on the sea-shore, 10 miles from the nearest store, and trying to do their own cooking, is a sight that would strike pity to a heart of stone. This is the condition of the men in many of the life-saving stations on the Long Island coast, and, indeed, all along the coast down to the Florida Keys. It is one of the rules of the service that wherever practicable the men shall live entirely in the stations, sleep there, do their own cooking there, and never leave without permission. At some of the stations the men live so near the building that it would be useless, apparently, for them to be compelled to cook their own cod-fish when they have handy wives so near at hand to prepare more edible meals for them; but it is likely that an order will soon be given requiring the men at every station to live, eat, sleep, and cook in the building.

As the party of Inspectors and your correspondent entered the building it was nearly supper-time, and the "cook" was preparing the meal. The men take turns at the work, each keeping the place for a week. This week it happened that a tall, very large, and solid man, with a heavy beard and an admirable bass voice, was the cook. He was noted for his skill in the art, and the other men always smiled with satisfaction when his turn came round. He was the Delmonico of the coast. Not without reason, either, for he could make flap-jacks—and the man on the sea-shore who can make flap-jacks is greater than the man who kills a shark. He could bake white bread; he could fry sausage, when he could get it. But these things were mere by-play compared with his great accomplishment. Said he:

"It ain't nothing much to make bread. You just smash up your yeast-cakes and soak them in water; mix up your flour, and let her stand all night near the fire. In the morning make her up into loaves, put her in the oven, and pretty soon there she is. That's easy enough. But there are things in the business that everybody don't understand. I made my reputation on cod-fish tongues."

It was rather a unique thing to make a reputation on, so the cook was asked how he did it.

"You see," said he, "cod-fish tongues as cod-fish tongues don't amount to very much. They're kind of tasteless. [This is a mistake. They are more coddy than the strongest fish-ball, and would knock a man over at half a mile.] They need frying up. Now, I have my how to bread cod-fish tongues. You know how to fry oysters? No! And just came from the city! Well, they roll them round in bread crumbs till they're twice as large as they were before. That's breading them. And that's the way I fix my tongues. You'll see at supper how they take. I can't fry enough of 'em."

"Didn't know cods had any tongues? Well, a man don't know much without he fishes it awhile, that's a fact. Tongues, young man, is cut out of a fish's throat. They look something like an oyster, only a little whiter."

The coffee boiled over out of a big tin kettle, filling the room with a savory smell.

"Now supper'll soon be ready," said the cook. "The coffee's about biled."

This slip of the tongue revealed the fact that this "boss" cook put two gallons of water in his tin kettle, poured in half a tin cupful of ground coffee, and, as he had said, "put her on the stove and let her bile."

"Draw up and fall to," said the cook when supper was ready, and everybody drew up and fell to. The tea-table was the one with a pine top that had been standing in the corner, and there was no cloth on it; but it was scrubbed as white as pine could be. Our own party of five were among the drawers up and fallers to, for there was no hotel within a day's journey, and night had set in an hour before. We got very nice bread, coarse but white, a big, bright tin cupful of coffee, cod-fish tongues breaded, and liberal slices of cold corned beef. It was a very good supper for a hungry man, all but the fish tongues.

No doubt a man has to be to the manner born to eat fish tongues for a steady diet and live. No stranger could stand it more than a week. It would take a copper-lined constitution to stand it that long. They smell up to about 250° Fahrenheit and taste twice as strong as they smell. After handling them, cod-fish brine would be a perfume.

"A few more of them tongue," was the universal request. Everybody liked them. They were the great luxury.

Everybody ate a hearty supper. It was cooked by a big, hardy man, for a party of big, hardy men, and was cooked in hardy style. Everything was done in as the whitest New-England kitchen, and the supper was good enough for anybody but a Broadway swell. That is, anybody that liked cod-fish.

After supper came the pipes, around the red-hot stove. Two men started out with bright lanterns to patrol the beach, and soon after two others went to bed, knowing that they would have to take their turn at patrolling at midnight. Then some stories of shipwrecks and adventures, a few old sailor yarns, and the last of the crew gave it up and went to bed.

This is a specimen of life on the coast. It is a jolly sort of life to lead for a day, or two days; but how about it through a long, bleak Winter!

After the crew were all off, and no doubt sweetly dreaming of cod-fish and dismasted schooners, your correspondent cornered the Inspectors, and interviewed them on the subject of some proposed improvements that had been suggested. The following paragraphs concerning the service are the result, not only of this interview, but of many conversations with keepers and crews, and with other officers connected with the department.

Much necessary work has been hampered and crippled for want of means to accomplish desired improvements. It is only recently that the department has been able to furnish the necessary hand-carts for transportation of the smaller but heavy articles of apparatus, such as mortars and lines, from stations to the vicinity of stranded vessels.

Exhaustive study has been devoted to the subject of providing suitable life-boats and surf-boats. The former, being of much heavier build and greater capacity, weighing more than two tons, are specially adapted for service at pier harbors, where they can be launched from an inclined way, in comparatively smooth water, and thence pulled out to the vessel in distress. The surf-boat, which is of cedar, and the lightest boat in use by the service, has a flat bottom, and is the most serviceable model for our flat beaches on the coast.

Provision should be made for disposing of old and worn-out articles of equipment at public sale, and the proceeds applied toward the augmentation of the Congressional appropriations. The application of this system in other branches of the public service has been found to work advantageously, and it is believed that its adoption by the Life-saving Service would result in the removal and replacement of many articles at the older stations that have become useless or unreliable.

It is important that suitable provision be made by Congress for the organization of the service upon the lake coasts. At present, the law only permits the payment of boats' crews for actual service at wrecks, and, as frequent drills should be had, to secure a proper degree of efficiency, the men should be mustered for this purpose at least once a month, and paid a fair price for their attendance.

The interference of politicians with the workings of the service, in the appointment of its officers at its head, too, have double or treble duty put upon them. Mr. S. J. Kimball, who is in charge of the service, and Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life-saving Stations, are burdened with a great variety of extra duties, their work frequently keeping them at their posts 16 or 18 hours daily. Many of the articles in use in the service were designed by these gentlemen, and others were improved through their efforts.

The crews of the life-saving stations are rigidly examined, physically, every year, by Dr. Sawtelle, and they are a strong, hearty set of men. They never stop to count the cost when they find a ship in danger, but boldly and willingly risk their lives for the safety of her passengers. They are as willing and brave as they are big and strong. A Merry Christmas to them all.

VAGARIES OF PETIT JURIES.

A year or two ago a woman in St. Louis sued two newspapers of that city for alleged libel, contained in an account of a suit for divorce. On one trial she recovered a verdict of $3,500 against the *Dispatch*, whose proprietors appealed. The judgment was set aside, and on the new trial a verdict of $1 was given. The first trial in the case against the *Globe* resulted in a verdict in plaintiff's favor for $1,000. A new trial was obtained, when the judgment given was $5,000. The result in these various trials does not inspire the *Globe* with deep respect for the jury system. "Now, here are four 'intelligent juries'," says the *Globe*, "sitting on precisely the same facts, listening to almost the same arguments, and guided by almost the same instructions, and yet bringing in verdicts varying from $3,500 to $1 in the case of the *Dispatch*, and from $1,000 to $5,000 against the *Globe*. It is folly to speak of this as justice, because justice implies some degree of exactness. It is mere caprice—the whim or fancy of the moment, as it happens to strike the 12 'peers' who are invested with the power of decision."

DEATH OF A BALL-PLAYER.

Mr. Archibald McClure Bush, of Albany, one of the best known of all the young men who have been graduated from American colleges, died in Liverpool on the 16th inst. Mr. Bush served for two years during the rebellion as First Lieutenant in the Ninety-fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and rose to be the Captain of his company. The war ended, he became a student at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., and from there he entered Harvard College. At Harvard Mr. Bush became a member of the University base-ball club, and very soon its Captain. So remarkable was his proficiency in the game that even professionals regarded him at one time as one of the finest players in the country, and his cool-headed leadership and versatility on the ball-field placed the Harvard nine, in the year 1870, at the head of the amateur base-ball clubs. To speak of the Harvard nine in those days was to speak of "Archie" Bush, and his name was a familiar sound wherever collegians or base-ball players were gathered. Mr. Bush was also a fine singer and skilful player, and the gentlemanly qualities which set off his rare physical gifts made him singularly popular among his college associates. In the latter part of last September he was married to Miss Boyd, of Albany, and a few days later he and Mrs. Bush sailed for Europe, accompanied by his sister, for a wedding trip. He arrived in Liverpool on the 19th of November, and the only later news from him is that which announces his death.

THE NEW-JERSEY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

A CHANGE FOR RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM—RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PASSAIC COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

The people of New-Jersey have lately had their attention called to the cost of their State lunatic asylums by the fact that the new one at Morris Plains is reported to be still unfinished, after an expenditure of $2,500,000, and, it is feared, another appropriation is to be asked of the next Legislature. Managers William G. Lathrop, of Boonton, and George A. Halsey and Beach Vanderpool, of Newark, declare, however, that the building is completed and paid for.

The Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders have just published a pamphlet embracing the results of an investigation made by their Committee on Lunacy in relation to the cost of supporting lunatics in the State and county asylums. From this it appears that Essex County maintains a county lunatic asylum at Newark, containing about 200 patients, who are supported at an average cost of $2 12 per week each. The two State asylums—one at Trenton and one at Morris Plains—contain upward of 400 indigent patients each, and the average cost of their support is $4 76 per week each. The committee say they cannot tell why so great a difference in the cost of maintenance exists between the State and the county asylums. The State pays $7 50 per week each for the support of insane convicts, and pays the salaries of the asylum officers—about $7,500 at each asylum. The State also pays $1 per week toward the support of each indigent patient, and the counties sending such patients pay $3 50 per week each, and about $26 per week for clothing, damages done by the patients, &c. The entire cost of the two asylums for the next year is estimated at $300,000, of which two-thirds and more will be paid by the counties. The Supreme Court appoints the 10 managers for the Trenton Asylum; the seven managers of the one at Morris Plains were appointed, five by the Governor and Senate and two by the Legislature in joint meeting. Twelve out of the 21 counties in the State, to-wit: Atlantic, Bergen, Cape May, Cumberland, Hudson, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren—containing about half the population of the State—are entirely unrepresented in the management of either asylum. The Passaic County Lunacy Committee have drawn up an act, to present to the next Legislature, which provides that each Board of Chosen Freeholders in the State shall annually appoint one of their number to act as a member of a Board of Visitors for the State lunatic asylum to which their respective counties send their lunatics; these Boards of Visitors are to have authority to inspect the asylums, their internal management, cost, &c., and are to report annually to the Legislature the results of their observations.

For several years past there has been a latent desire to have a thorough exposé of the details of the management and cost of the Trenton asylum, and about four years ago the Legislature appointed an investigating committee, which did not amount to anything, however. This present action of the Passaic County Chosen Freeholders is the most practical step yet taken in that direction. It is not charged that the asylums are corruptly managed, but it is believed that there is considerable room for "retrenchment and reform," and the apparent reluctance of the resident officers to publish the fullest details of the cost of maintaining the institutions has given currency to this belief.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RESUMPTION AND BANK REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reflection on the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury to effect the resumption of specie payments has led to the course of thought outlined in this communication, which, although it appears to start at a distance from the subject under consideration, goes as directly to its aim as is possible consistently with a clear statement of the view taken. The currency consists of small money for retail trade and the payment of wages, and after having served for procuring the required supplies, is accumulated by shops and the safety fund to be deposited in bank, to the credit of those who leave it, part to be restored to circulation again, and the rest to be checked out, principally to pay the wholesale men for articles furnished by them. These are credits, augmented by the deposit of other checks or by discounts or loans on collaterals, and it is the office of banks to act as custodians of these credits, and to pay them back again in the form in which they were placed under their care and in no other. Banks are not bullion dealers, to pay out gold on demand, unless received as a special deposit. If parties having a right to draw on a bank credit want gold, let them take their checks to the bullion dealer, and they will get as much as their drafts are worth. It is enough that banks pay out the little cash they receive, and that without charge.

Having said that currency is retail money, it may be added that checks are the machinery to effect wholesale settlements, and while checks are tacitly intended, and should be openly declared to be, for the sole purpose of transferring amounts of credits from one account to another without the intermediation of money, and should never be demanded or paid except in currency, even if that is a redeemable one, the banks should not be liable but for what was put into them. The reduction now going on by the withdrawal of greenbacks, and the return of national bank-notes for the bonds upon which they were issued, will soon show this, and should be persisted in until their par with gold is reached, when the further contraction of the currency may be checked or stopped.

The circulating money of the country being at a discount means that it is inflated in quantity, and the remedy for reducing the premium demanded being contraction, when by this process the evil has been extinguished and no premium is asked, gold should begin to be paid out to at least an equal amount with the daily deposits of money, to those who properly need it for legitimate use, viz.: those requiring it for shopping, to retailers, and to employers of labor, to be thus restored to circulation through the same instrumentalities which collected the currency deposited originally, and now replaced by gold. This substitution will be followed by an artificial scarcity, caused by the temporary hoarding of the novelty introduced, to be speedily overcome by a premium to be offered by brokers, restoring the full supply, especially when, as soon, it will be discovered that gold is less valuable than common currency, and that because being obtainable is really not wanted. The currency in future, and for all time, is likely to be of paper almost exclusively, and its quality will depend upon the credit enjoyed by the issuer, but in the contingency that hereafter any increase may be called for, for the greater convenience of trade, the national banks can supply it, by a deposit of bonds for more, but the indispensableness of having enough should never be assigned as an excuse for too much of it, nor should the limit of necessity ever be stretched.

In return for the services to be rendered by the national banks, they should be released from burdensome taxation, and be left free, as all other industries are, and the operation of the law of supply and demand will, as in all other trades, sooner or later bring them, in regard to profits, to an equality with other enterprises. SIBI.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec 12, 1877.

A REVIEWER REVIEWED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am unwilling to suppose that your reviewer, in noticing Mr. A. M. Sullivan's work, *New Ireland*, proceeded upon the principle jokingly propounded by a very eminent writer, that to read a book which it is proposed to review is very apt to prejudice the judgment of the reviewer. Indeed, that he has not only read some chapters of the work, but adopted and assimilated them with marvelous readiness, I am well satisfied. But that he is not on equally familiar terms with other portions of the work is palpable. Says your reviewer: "Noticeable is the author's estimate of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He is evidently a Protestant, but nowhere does he indulge in any harsh expressions against them." Now, the evidence of some 20 years of political life is that Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, is a very pronounced Catholic, and the evidence of the book under review is of the same complexion. Had your reviewer read the chapter of the work entitled "Delenda Est Carthago," he would have there learned that the first assaults on the Irish Church establishment were made through the obnoxious "Catholic oaths" which were imposed upon Catholics alone, and to which Mr. Sullivan, as a Catholic, just then elected to the Dublin Municipal Council, refused to subscribe. "I judged," says Mr. Sullivan, "that one or two results would ensue from my refusal; either I should pass unsworn without challenge or interference, and all other Catholics subsequently elected would do the same, and the obnoxious law would become a dead letter, or," &c. Or had your reviewer read the chapter entitled "Longford," he would find that Mr. Sullivan had spoken of himself as "Ultramontane in the extreme acceptation of that term," while in the chapter "Papal Ireland," he might have discovered that the author of *New Ireland* had been exceedingly active in procuring soldiers for the Papal brigade, and that he was, in fact, a member of a directorate in Dublin, whose duty it was to aid in forwarding recruits to Italy. Commending these matters to the notice of your reviewer as being rather antagonistic to his deduction, I remain, &c.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1877. FACT.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Emma R. Johnson against Richard L. Johnson. The parties were married on Oct. 7, 1868, and have no children. Mrs. Johnson charged her husband with marital unfaithfulness, and he made no defense to the action. The suit was referred, and the Referee found in favor of Mrs. Johnson.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Part I., yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Michael McKegney against Sidney Dillon and others, the contractors of the Fourth-avenue improvement, in which case the plaintiff sued to recover damages for personal injuries received by him in falling down one of the excavations on Fourth-avenue. The ground of dismissal was that the plaintiff's negligence contributed to the occurrence of the accident.

The case of Worthington B. Button, a special partner in the bankrupt dry goods firm of Emery, Ivey & Lee, who was arrested at the Hoffman House on the 3d inst., charged with influencing merchants, by means of false representations, to sell goods on credit to the firm, was up again, yesterday, before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs. The testimony given for the defense tended to show that when Mr. Button induced merchants to sell goods to Emery, Ivey & Lee, and to purchase its obligations, the standing of the firm was regarded as good, and that its paper was unhesitatingly bought up by the accused and others. The examination will be resumed on Monday.

A MINING COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of Daniel P. Smock, as President of the Green Pond Iron Mining Company, and that company, as plaintiffs, against William G. Lathrop and others. The complaint set forth that the company being recently indebted to a large amount, an arrangement was made on its behalf with its six principal creditors, whereby three of the latter were to be admitted to seats in the Company's Board of Trustees, the company's existence continued and the chief creditors paid pro rata, after the other minor creditors and the expenses were paid. The plaintiffs set forth that since then the defendants, who form a majority of the Board of Trustees, have combined together to stop the working of the company's mines, and to have its property sold under a judgment obtained by one of the principal creditors mentioned, which, by the agreement, was not to be enforced. For the purpose of having the property sold at the lowest amount possible, the plaintiffs say the defendants have also discontinued the working of the mines by the company. The plaintiffs accordingly ask injunction, &c. The defendants demurred to the complaint on the grounds, first, that the President of the company and the corporation itself were improperly joined together as plaintiffs; second, that the creditors should have been made parties to the action, and third, that no cause of action had been shown. Judge Van Vorst in his decision yesterday overruled the demurrer, holding first, that the President's interests are so at one with those of the company that they are properly joined as plaintiffs; second, that the court having the control of and supervision over Trustees, and this being an action to inquire into and control the action of Trustees, a good cause of action is stated in the complaint, and third, that as the creditors would not be bound by any determination in this action, and as no relief is sought as against them, they are not necessary parties.

A COMPROMISE WITH ELLA SHAW.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted permission for the compromise of what at one time promised to be a celebrated suit. The action in question was that brought by Duncan, Sherman & Co. to recover $23,000 from Margaret Katen, otherwise Ella Shaw, which William F. Leslie, who was a defaulter to the firm, is said to have presented to the woman, who was his reputed mistress. The woman was arrested on a civil order of arrest and was held in $10,000 bail. Property to the amount of $1,500 belonging to her was also attached and is still in the hands of the Sheriff. William D. Shipman, the Assignee of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., petitioned Judge Van Hoesen, setting forth the facts of the suit and stating that his attorneys have used all proper diligence to prosecute the case and to discover evidence sufficint to sustain the allegations in the complaint, but the evidence thus far discovered is mainly that of Leslie, who is in Europe, and whose testimony was taken de bene esse before his departure from this country. Mr. Shipman says he is advised that it would not be safe to go to trial of the case upon Leslie's evidence or without better evidence than they at present have. The woman, he says, has offered to turn over to him all of the attached property, less $100, which is reserved as a fee to her attorney, provided it is stipulated that no further claim be made against her. Mr. Shipman says he is advised by his counsel to accept the offer as, even though he prosecuted the case and obtained judgment, no property of the woman's other than that attached would be found wherewith to satisfy the judgment. For these reasons he asked leave to compromise.

THE FURNITURE ROBBERY CASE.

The case of McKendrick W. Jones against John Lynch, the diamond broker, of No. 925 Broadway, and William C. Brandon and Eugene B. Newhall, diamond brokers, of No. 710 Broadway, for complicity in the robbery of $30,000 worth of furniture from his sealed apartment in the storage building No. 12 Washington-place, was again before Justice Bixby, yesterday morning, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Jones' testimony was confined to naming and identifying the articles proved to have been taken away by Brandon and Newhall. He said that the trunks which Brandon and Newhall broke open and rifled contained $8,000 worth of property, and he furnished a catalogue of the articles, with their value. Among them was the bridal dress worn by Mrs. Jones, which was of white silk and lace, and had cost $1,100, the lace alone costing $700. Another dress stolen was of silk that cost $20 per yard. Mr. Jones was very exact in his testimony. He described the $3,500 Florentine marble and mosaic table as one that had his wife's coat of arms wonderfully inlaid in fine colored mosaic marbles on the top. At 4 o'clock Mr. Shaham, Mr. Jones' counsel, moved for an adjournment of the case until this morning, owing to the absence from the City of three smooth water, and thence pulled out to the vessel in distress. The surf-boat, which is of cedar, and the lightest boat in use by the service, has a flat bottom, and is the most serviceable model for our flat beaches on the coast.

Provision should be made for disposing of old and worn-out articles of equipment at public sale, and the proceeds applied toward the augmentation of the Congressional appropriations. The application of this system in other branches of the public service has been found to work advantageously, and it is believed that its adoption by the Life-saving Service would result in the removal and replacement of many articles at the older stations that have become useless or unreliable.

It is important that suitable provision be made by Congress for the organization of the service upon the lake coasts. At present, the law only permits the payment of boats' crews for actual service at wrecks, and, as frequent drills should be had, to

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. J. B Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Oxygen—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Marjolaine (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Colored Baby Show, Circus, and Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Philharmonic Rehearsal.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture—"Ultimate America"—Rev. Joseph Cook.

CHICKERING HALL.—Light Seance—Mr. W. Irving Bishop.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Musical and Literary Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ *The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, northeast winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and higher pressure.*

The reinstatement of Assistant Naval Surgeon Draper, after a suspension of over thirteen years, suggests a straining of the law in the interests of "conciliation" rather than the equitable settlement of a case involving no particular hardship. It is not pretended that Draper ought not to have been cashiered for his gross breach of discipline and his openly-expressed sympathy with rebels, and the fact is conceded that his formal discharge from the service was withdrawn in response to his application to be allowed to resign. But it is held that his discharge was invalid because it did not proceed from the President, and that his declared intention to resign was of no effect because he never actually sent a letter of resignation. On these technical rulings, Draper has been restored to his position on the Naval Register, and has been presented with an apparently valid claim against the Government for $25,000 of back pay. When conciliation is so costly, it seems a pity that its results are so meagre.

On the authority of an officer of the Texas Rangers, we are assured that the mob at San Elizario, to whom the volunteers lately surrendered, were "Mexicans from Mexico." In fact, they were the most Mexican Mexicans that could possibly be imagined. Furthermore, as if to clinch this part of the business, a Mexican officer, also from Mexico, was seen drilling the troops, heretofore called "the mob." From this statement it will be seen that the Mexican Government has secretly sent an armed force into El Paso County, Texas, for the purpose of seizing the salt springs there and carrying them into Mexico. This is grand larceny at the very least, if not flat burglary. And now that it is proved, on the word of a high-toned Texas Ranger, that Mexicans from Mexico, drilled by a Mexican officer, were engaged in this nefarious affair, there really seems to be nothing left for us to do but to declare war, annex as much territory as we choose, and establish a protectorate over our burglarious neighbor's dominions.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Attorney-General with reference to the discriminations made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company will be ready for Congress at its reassembling in January. The defense of the Union Pacific Company was heard yesterday. It mainly turns on an allegation that the increased charges made to the branch road are rendered necessary by the excessive cost of transportation for freight transferred to that road. This is a question of fact which it ought not to be very difficult to decide. But it is not easy to see why freight, sent from San Francisco to Chicago, should, in consequence of the Union Pacific charges, cost less than freight hauled a shorter distance to St. Louis, having in both instances passed over the portion of the Union Pacific road which, it is alleged, is so expensive to operate.

If the Police Commissioners expected any comfort from Tammany Hall they have been disappointed. The resolutions adopted at last night's meeting condemn the enforcement by the Police authorities of the existing Excise laws as "sudden, unwise, and oppressive," and they declare "that the Police Commissioners, in directing or permitting arrests for technical offenses to be made in this harsh and oppressive manner have plainly disregarded the spirit of the law and the constitutional rights of the citizens." Considering how well the Police Commissioners have served Tammany Hall, they certainly deserved better treatment at its hands. It is probably too late for them to profit by the obvious moral, that the safest policy for public servants is to deserve the approval of the people who pay them.

An array of learned counsel appeared before the Mayor yesterday for the purpose of throwing dust in his eyes regarding the law affecting the removal of heads of departments. The charter simply provides that heads of departments "may be removed by the Mayor for cause, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing." It is nonsense to talk about such removal being surrounded with all the forms of a judicial trial, and the formal exceptions taken by counsel to the rulings of the Mayor are more creditable to their ingenuity than their judgment. In fact, legal counsel have no place whatever in any such inquiry. The Mayor presents the reasons for his contemplated action, the Commissioners singled out for removal reply to them either orally or in writing, or by both methods; if the Mayor conceives the replies to be unsatisfactory, he notifies the Commissioners of their removal, and if the Governor agrees with the Mayor, the removals take effect. It is a necessary consequence of his position that in such cases the Mayor should be both accuser and judge, and the intervention of the Governor is the sole safeguard provided by law against the Mayor's arbitrary abuse of his power of removal.

It is amusing to find David Dudley Field seeking for precedents during the administration of ex-Gov. Fenton to fortify his views of the law affecting the case of the Police Commissioners, when there is a precedent only two years old strictly applicable to it. Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt owe their positions to the removal of Messrs. Disbecker and Matsell, effected without any public trial, and simply in consequence of a secret understanding arrived at between Mayor Wickham and Gov. Tilden. If these removals were illegally effected, Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt never had any title to the offices they hold; if the action in that case was in accordance with law, then all the talk about the rights of the Police Commissioners to a judicial trial is pure moonshine. The Mayor may as well cut short the farce of hearing testimony from attachés of the bureau whose maladministration is in question. The unanimous public verdict is that the streets have not been cleaned; it is absurd to pretend that the $2,000 a day expended for this purpose cannot accomplish better results; but, as the Commissioners say they are unable to do any better, they cannot too soon be compelled to make way for others who will. The Mayor and the people of New-York are at one on that point. If the Governor is unable to agree with them, so much the worse for the Governor.

About four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property and several lives were lost yesterday evening by the explosion of a steam boiler in Barclay-street, and by the destructive fire which followed the explosion. It is premature to speculate upon the causes of a disaster whose fatal results have not yet been fully ascertained, and whose origin must be the subject of careful investigation. But it is clear that the explosion of a steam boilor is one of those catastrophes which cannot be disposed of as "a visitation of God," and which must be directly traced to the neglect of man. Boilers in good condition and properly attended to do not burst, and a very heavy responsibility rests somewhere for the explosion of yesterday and its attendant consequences.

LYING IN LIFE INSURANCE.

It may be as Mr. Beecher says, that there is too much oath-taking, and that one of the consequences is a lax interpretation of the moral guilt involved in perjury. Men swear so much, he argues, that they regard an affidavit merely as a formality, and concern themselves very little about the accuracy of its statements. The evil is undeniable, but the explanation is inadequate, and as an apology for perjury it compromises the apologist quite as much as the perjurer. Wisely or unwisely, the law prescribes certain methods of attesting the truthfulness of oral or written testimony, and the taking of an oath is one of the methods. There is no doubt a great deal of false swearing in courts of law, but the practical question is, would there not be much more false testimony if the persons giving it were free from the dread of the punishment attached to perjury. So also with regard to unveracious statements and returns, whether emanating from individuals or corporations. Probably a large proportion of them are utterly untrustworthy, but would not they be more likely to be worse than better if the parties who by their signatures and oaths assume responsibility for their accuracy had not the State Prison before their eyes as the penalty of falsehood? The two Presidents of life insurance companies who occupy apartments in the Tombs so far sustain the opinion of the Pastor of Plymouth Church as to exemplify the indifference of a certain class of corporate officials to the obligations of an oath. They seem to have considered the signing and swearing to fraudulent misstatements as a matter of no moment,—as part of the service, indeed, for which they were respectively retained. By this time they have discovered their mistake. But what dependence could be placed upon companies' statements if the only guarantee for their correctness were the fact of their promulgation by the companies themselves? Take away the affidavits, and take away punishment for perjury, and what basis of reliance would remain?

To any one who has followed the history of the Popular Life Insurance Company's transactions as exposed in the court, the conviction of Dr. Lambert must have appeared inevitable. As in the affair of the Security Company, no attempt was made on the part of the defense to establish the accuracy of the returns transmitted to the Insurance Department. Insolvency was concealed by a series of impudent misstatements. Cash balances were reported which had no existence. In the case of the Popular, bogus checks were counted as money. Stock was issued and recorded as good, though never paid for. Arrangements were entered into which would subject private traders to indictment for fraud. Policies were multiplied for no purpose but to deceive, and hundreds were retained on the register that were worth no more than waste paper. The most surprising circumstance in connection with the whole thing is, that the company managed to keep open its doors as long as it did. In its best days it was a trumpery concern, and long before its close it had become contemptible. Its President, now a convicted perjurer, was a veritable Jeremy Diddler in the fertility of his expedients for raising the wind, and though lacking the wit of his original, his audacity enabled him to keep the company's head above water. What the few respectable persons whom the public associated with the company were doing all this time, some of them perhaps will explain. According to the evidence adduced at the trial, Dr. Lambert was the company. Everything was subject to his manipulation. The plea that he had nothing to do with the books, or with the fraudulent return which bore his name, is contradicted by the whole tenor of the evidence derived from other witnesses. Equally futile was the attempt to evade the accusation of perjury by a denial that any oath was taken. Mr. Case's counsel led the way in that style of defense, and Dr. Lambert followed with no better result. The swearing was proved as positively as the fact of falsehood. Looking over the entire proceedings as reported, it is impossible to imagine any reasonable ground for doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. And being guilty, the frequency of perjury is certainly not a reason for any special mitigation of punishment.

A moral is connected with these trials which the members of the Legislature ought not to overlook. With a strange misconception of their true interest, the life insurance companies have hitherto, almost without exception, arrayed themselves against the more stringent legislation which experience has shown to be necessary. Their influence caused the mutilation of the measure which passed the Assembly last session, and prevented satisfactory action in the Senate. They oppose all reforms not shaped by themselves, and oppose most bitterly those which are most essential. An interesting chapter might be written on the unseen agencies and appliances with which companies contrive to regulate insurance matters when they come to the surface at Albany. Among the visible agencies last session that of Dr. Lambert was conspicuous. The President of the fraudulent Popular shared with the equally well-known head of the insolvent Universal the distinction of leadership in the opposition to any measure that would go to the root of the life insurance business. They were even more oracular than the representative of the Chamber of Life Insurance in regard to the requirements of the great interest of which they were recognized exponents. They knew precisely why legislation should attempt very little, and why the companies should be left unmolested. Of course, the reputable companies are now ashamed of Dr. Lambert's championship, and the sapient legislators who were imposed upon by his charlatanry will put their own estimate upon a cause which had him for a defender. The result, let us hope, will be seen in the approaching session. The demand for reform of the laws relating to life insurance will again be heard, and the argument in its behalf will be strengthened by the criminal revelations now published. Companies whose condition resembles that of the Security and the Popular will cry against interference loudly as before. But we shall be surprised if sound and honestly-managed companies are not hereafter found on the side of measures that are needed for the protection of policyholders and the re-establishment of confidence in the public mind.

SENATOR GORDON IN A NEW ROLE.

For some time past, ever since the beginning of the reconciliation era in fact, the political leaders of the South, who also, to a great extent, influence and control all business enterprises, have been seeking for some means by which to bring money into the cotton States. They do not deny the fact that they have at home many rich men who could, if they would, give all needed aid to every worthy public undertaking. They boast about their prosperity, congratulate themselves upon their immense cotton crops, and rejoice at the rapid growth of the sugar industry. At the same time, however, they call upon the Federal Government to build their public works and upon Northern and Western or foreign capitalists to advance money for private enterprises. To the end last mentioned it was proposed months ago to send to Europe some recognized Southern leader, who should be empowered to represent to capitalists abroad the numerous advantages of the cotton States, and to solicit them to lend money to still further develop their resources. The movement seems to have taken definite shape during the past month, when Senator Lamar wrote to his friend Senator Gordon, urging that he was the very man for the place in question.

In the communication, which meets with general approval in the South, the Senator from Mississippi assures the Senator from Georgia that a very intelligent traveler, who is said to have occupied numerous conspicuous positions abroad, but whose name is not mentioned, has recently urged upon him what is called the importance of having in Europe a distinguished man to represent Southern interests. This "intelligent and conspicuous traveler" further informs Mr. Lamar that European capitalists, disgusted with the results of investments in Northern and Western railway and mining stocks, are now looking to the Southern States, and that particular attention is being directed to recent undertakings in cotton-spinning. Continuing at length in the same strain, the intelligent traveler gravely assures his friend the Senator that the only thing that has prevented foreign capitalists from rushing into the arms of the South, so to speak, was "the political perturbations in the cotton States," and the supposed liability of Southern communities to arbitrary interference of Federal authority. Since the inauguration of "the benignant and just policy of the President," however, Senator Lamar's nameless correspondent declares that these apprehensions have been removed, and that a public man from the South connected with Southern politics could, if he were accredited by the proper business men of the South, visit Europe and give a great impetus to the tendency alluded to. Commenting upon this and similar information from his correspondent, Senator Lamar says that he has been suggested as a proper person to take the position, and then, with refreshing naïveté continues, "But I happen to know that I am not the man. While in Europe I was consulted every day by Mason, Slidell, and our financial agents in London and Paris. The greatest obstacle in the way of the financial recognition of our Confederacy was the fact that our President was from Mississippi, to which the odium of repudiation was attached. Now, if I were to go abroad, my time would be more occupied in explaining this matter of repudiation than in pushing the enterprise."

Such a confession coming from such a source must certainly be regarded not only as significant, but highly instructive. We are at a loss to discover, however, how it led to the conclusion that Gordon is the proper man to fill the place that Lamar, weighted by the disgraceful financial record of his State, fears to take. The Senator from Georgia is a man of commanding presence and very fine address. He has been called "the most warlike-looking man in Congress," and there is no doubt that he is on remarkably good terms with the National Administration. Before he fell into his present position he was very successful as a traveling agent for the Southern Publishing Company, which was organized to print text-books that contained the secession view of the war, but it has never been intimated until now that he would be likely to distinguish himself in any agency of a more extensive character. On the contrary, those who know the Senator best are obliged to admit, doubtless much against their will, that he is rather lax in all matters of a financial character. It may be because of pressing public business or an excessive anxiety for the appointment of Democratic officials to deal with the illicit distillers of Georgia, but the statement is made that he has an unfortunate habit of forgetting to pay his debts. Some of the old Jo Brown Democrats, for instance, and even one or two of the prominent supporters of Ben Hill, have frequently expressed a great willingness and an abundant ability to prove that between two and three years ago he drew on his friend Gov. Colquitt for $6,418, and on the acceptance of the note by the latter drew that sum from the Atlanta National Bank. Neither of the gentlemen displayed any disposition to refund the money, however, and last Spring the Bank Directors were put to the disagreeable necessity of suing "the great Senator from Georgia."

In spite of these few drawbacks, however, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Gordon would be quite as successful a financial agent in Europe as would any of the prominent men from his section. There is no reason to assume, however, that any of them could succeed in the undertaking suggested. The capitalists of Europe have learned by experience of a not very agreeable character how much confidence there is to be placed in the promises or representations of Southern statesmen. If, as Senator Lamar declares, the acts of repudiation passed by Mississippi were fatal to a general and hearty financial recognition of the Confederacy by capitalists abroad, it is certainly safe to assume that the still more disgraceful defaults in Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and the other cotton States have not tended to allay the suspicions so excited.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.

Sitting Bull has returned to the United States. This distinguished and particularly discontented exile, having left "the house of his Great Mother," as he calls Canada, has thus burned his bridges behind him. A deputation from the United States Government was sent to him, and he was entreated to return in peace. But he prefers to come in war; his first salutation to the despised Americans is in bloodshed. There was something quite noble about the eminent Sioux chief when he rose to his full height of savage defiance and informed the Commissioners that he would have nothing more to do with the people of the United States. One could not help thinking of the late Edwin Forrest in the character of *Metamora*, when he used to stalk upon the stage, (with that peculiar slap with the bottom of his feet,) and say, "You've sent for me and I have come. If you don't want me I'll go back again," &c. Sitting Bull was quite as melodramatic as the "Last of the Wampanoags" ever was on the Bowery stage. Addressing the Commissioners, he said, "Go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here and raise this country full of grown people." If he had wildly "chewed soap," and had wound up his harangue with a snort and a guttural "Yah-ha!" the likeness to the dear old *Metamora* of our youth would have been complete.

Sitting Bull is a cheap and contemptible humbug. While he kept his warriors together and outnumbered the white soldiers twenty to one, he gave us infinite trouble. He fought as bravely as any Indian ever fights when he has a small force to contend with; and when he was pushed by a tolerably large detachment of troops, he fled over the border like any other horse-thief with the constables after him. A great deal of fustian sentiment was wasted on the gallantry with which he had engaged his white enemies, when a handful of them had driven him into a corner and had indiscreetly fallen upon his camps. And those who have formed their estimates of Indian character on the tales of Cooper and the play of "The Last of the Wampanoags," were delighted with the rude eloquence in which Sitting Bull denounced the people of the United States as liars, and declared his intention of staying in the house of his "Great Mother." It is said that Sitting Bull is an intelligent Indian, and is endowed with a statesmanlike mind. If he is, he knows perfectly well that he has never kept any agreement that he ever made with the white people, and that his thieving, murderous raids had no excuse in the treatment which he had formerly received in the United States. He knew perfectly well, too, that he was not wanted in Canada; that the Canadian authorities were anxious to get him out of the country; and that when he shook hands with the representatives of the British Government with great cordiality, and assured the American Commissioners that these were his friends, with whom he should stay forever, all this was the veriest humbug. It has turned out just as might have been expected. After all the high and mighty scorn of the redoubtable Sioux Chief, and after all his grandiloquent pretense of friendship for the Canadians, he is back again over the border, raiding the white settlements in the good old Indian fashion.

Nevertheless, we believe that Sitting Bull has been conciliated. He would not behave so obstreperously if he had not been. As long as he was in Canada, and was severely let alone by the United States Government, he was quiet, though sullen. In an evil hour, the British Government undertook the office of peace-maker, and invited us to send a deputation to the illustrious exile to coax him home. The Commissioners talked to the Indians in honeyed accents. They promised them lands, wagons, rations, garden-seeds, and, for all we know, public documents and offices. The Government of the United States was presented in the attitude of begging these thievish murderers to come back and all should be forgiven. Of course, all this was done with the best intentions, and nobody doubted the honesty of purpose which prompted so conciliatory a policy toward the sullen Sioux. They have been greatly wronged. Whenever they have rebelled against the authority of the Government, and have gone off with the identical arms and ammunition which that paternal Government had given them for their own defense, they have been pursued and killed, just as though they were not noble savages, but lying and treacherous rascals. But here was a deputation bearing an olive branch and entreating them to return and kill the fatted calf. The more they were conciliated the madder they grew, and when the Commissioners were fairly back to Washington they burst over the border. They show the extent to which they have been conciliated by killing, not the fatted calf, but the first white men they meet.

We have heard a great deal about the superior manner in which the British Government treats its Indian wards. Sitting Bull and his comrades evinced such a strong desire to be adopted into the family of their Great Mother that we had fondly hoped they were to stay permanently in Canada, and that the mild management of Great Britain would fit them for the society of the most fastidious. But there seems to be something in the Sioux blood which urges him to plunder and deviltry. The atmosphere of Canada was too moral for Sitting Bull. He finds congenial occupation among the "liars" of the United States. Unhappily, he cannot again return to "the house of his Great Mother."

THE MEANING OF IT.

We are now within a few days of Christmas, and the weather, which ought to be exceedingly cold, is as warm as though it were the middle of May. Not only have our natural expectations of cold been disappointed, but it is actually warmer now than it was two months ago. If we are to believe the evidence of our senses, Spring, and not Winter, is approaching. In at least one village in the neighborhood of this City, the cherry-trees are in blossom. In many places in this State and other Northern States, the blue-birds have returned from their Winter trip to the South, and are busily looking up eligible nest-building sites. The grass, which put on its Winter hue early in November, has thrown it off, and is rapidly growing green again. To confront this united and unanimous testimony of the trees, the grass, the blue-birds, and our own senses, to the effect that the weather is growing and will continue to grow warmer, we have only the assertion of the almanac. The intelligent man can hardly hesitate which to believe. It is true that cherry-trees are impulsive and occasionally make mistakes, but the blue-bird's veracity is unimpeachable, and when he announces that the Spring is at hand, we have no right to charge him with falsehood or error.

This unprecedented conduct on the part of the weather has naturally created a great deal of interest. It is noticeable that the scientific persons, from whom we have a right to expect explanations of all natural phenomena, have not a word to say in regard to the weather. When they are questioned, they either pretend that they have not noticed that the weather is unusually warm, or else they hasten to turn the conversation. This conduct is certainly significant, not to say suspicious. Meanwhile, the scientific persons are holding conferences and exchanging letters full of abstruse calculations, the purport of which they keep a profound secret. They have ceased to hunt for asteroids or to quarrel over the question of the existence of Vulcan. It is to be hoped that an explanation of their conduct and of the unprecedented warmth of the weather can be made, but it is impossible to deny that a feeling of uneasiness exists among thoughtful men, especially such as have a moderate acquaintance with astronomy and meteorology.

It is still fresh in the public recollection that during the months of October and November the planet Mars was more brilliant than either Venus or Jupiter. It was apparently double its usual size, and its two satellites, which had previously escaped the observation of the best telescopes, were easily discerned. The astronomers offered no explanation of this phenomenon. We could readily understand that Mars would appear unusually large and that its satellites would become visible, if the earth had approached closer to that planet than it had ever approached before, but no astronomer informed us that such was the fact. Nevertheless, no other theory has been suggested, and it is impossible to form any other which will account for the facts.

Another astronomical phenomenon occurred in November, concerning which the astronomers have hitherto maintained a profound silence. In every previous November the earth has passed through a region of meteorites, thousands of which have come within the sphere of its attraction and become visible in the shape of shooting stars. This year the so-called November meteors failed to appear, for the first time in the history of the earth. One would suppose that the astronomers would have hastened to publish ingenious theories to account for the absence of the meteors; but, strange as it may seem, they have abstained from noticing it. This cannot be ascribed to accident. Many accidents may happen to scientific persons, but an omission to propound new theories whenever an opportunity offers is not the kind of accident to which they are liable. Their silence in this matter is as remarkable as their silence in regard to the weather and the extraordinary apparent nearness of Mars. To suppose that there is no meaning in this silence, is to be guilty of a manifest absurdity.

Now, there is one thing—and one only—which fully explains the phenomena just mentioned. If for any reason the earth were to be drawn out of her orbit, and made to rapidly approach the sun, the weather would grow steadily warmer, while the path of the November meteors would be left behind, and none of them would fall within the earth's attraction. Mars, being at the time opposite to the earth and on the other side of the sun, would, of course, be approached during several weeks with about the same rapidity with which the earth approached the sun. Thus we see that the theory that the earth has abandoned her orbit and is rushing toward the sun, accounts for the warmth of the weather, the absence of the Novem ber meteors, and the temporary nearness of Mars. That the astronomers should hesitate to acquaint us with the impending ruin of the earth can be readily understood. If the earth is to be destroyed in the course of a year or two, their occupation will be gone, and in the meantime the excited public may be inclined to hold them accountable for the calamity, provided they are the first to announce it. However this may be, the theory that the earth is approaching the sun may be considered as demonstrated. As Prof. Huxley remarked when comparing the theory of evolution with the theory of gravitation, it accounts for all the facts, while no other theory will account for them.

What is the cause of this new departure on the part of the earth we can only conjecture. It may, perhaps, be due to the comparative nearness of a large comet, which is invisible because its position in the heavens conceals it from view at night. It is remarkable, however, that this approach of the earth toward the sun should take place at the very time when President Hayes is conciliating the South; and if, like the pagans of old, we believed the sun and the earth to be sentient beings, we might imagine that the latter, wearied of her long estrangement from the sun, had determined to conciliate that fervid orb by rushing into his arms—and perishing.

This state of things might well render us gloomy were it not for one thing. If the earth is really rushing toward the sun, we shall never again experience cold weather, and the nefarious trade of the plumber will be at an end. Let us keep this steadily before our minds, and as the thermometer gradually creeps up to three and four hundred degrees, let us cheer ourselves with the thought that the plumber is melting with his own solder, and perishing amid the blaze of his own enormous bills.

GENERAL NOTES.

According to a Georgia paper, Gen. Longstreet is about to try to keep a hotel in Augusta, that State.

A Kentuckian has sued a mature Indiana maiden of 40 years or more for breach of promise of marriage.

As a general rule, the man who prates about his courage and his "honph," hasn't enough of either to brag of.

The serving of wine at the Whittier dinner has called forth the censure of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Boston.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Wednesday evening says that Mr. F. C. Bangs is better, and no doubt is now entertained of his recovery.

A Montreal lawyer has had two of his brother members of the Bar arrested on a charge of stealing and carrying away a desk from his office.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* says that Gov. Drew is among those arrested for illegally cutting wood on Government land. He's a "Reform" Governor.

Thus it seems to the Detroit *Post*: "The St. Louis *Republican* thinks the Administration would collapse at once if it were not for Democratic support. It is Democratic support that is 'collapsing' it."

A long report of a trial in the San Francisco *Bulletin* contains this parenthesis: "At this point in the proceedings it was noticed that one of the jurors was asleep, but no one took the trouble to awaken him."

Senator Thurman has declined an invitation to deliver an address before the Young Men's Democrat Club at Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th of January, when Gov. Bishop will be inaugurated, pleading the necessity of his being in attendance at Washington at that date.

Funnier than Mark Twain's speech at the Whittier dinner is the plaint of a Boston evening paper that it was not in good taste thus to use those distinguished names in poetry and prose—Emerson, Longfellow, and Holmes—and that if the same things had been said in New-York "Boston" would have felt insulted.

The Providence *Press* says that a Westerly physician enjoyed a social chat with a Catholic priest the other day, and upon taking his leave remarked "'A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men,' as Pope said." "Yes," replied the learned priest, "and you'll all have to come over to the old man, after all."

The Buffalo *Commercial's* statement of the receipts of flour, grain, and miscellaneous products at that port by lake for 1877 indicates a large gain over previous seasons; 1873 is the only year credited with larger receipts than 1877, and in that year the imports by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were included with those by lake.

Congressman Burchard, of Illinois, says that the accumulation of coin in the country has not only made specie payment in 1879 possible but probable, if not absolutely certain; but the constant reiteration and the growing belief that the Government will not be prepared to resume at the time set is doing more to depress values and paralyze business than anything else.

The Atlanta *Constitution* prints the complete official vote cast at the late election in Georgia. It appears that for the location of the capital Atlanta received 99,147 votes and Milledgeville 55,201; majority for Atlanta, 43,946. For the ratification of the new Constitution there were 110,439 votes and 40,884 against it; majority for, 69,585; for the new Homestead act, 93,788; against it, 53,067; majority for the new, 40,721.

At the last Presidential election in South Carolina the Republicans of Williamsburg County cast 2,455 votes, and gave Rutherford B. Hayes a majority of 706. At a recent special election—the first since "reconciliation"—held to fill the vacancy caused by the forced resignation of the Republican Senator Swails, the Democratic candidate was elected without opposition. "The Radicals were passive," according to local accounts, and, of course, the contest "passed off quietly."

A MISSIONARY COLLEGE IN CHINA

AN APPEAL TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In beginning enterprises of importance it has never been deemed out of place to appeal to that wealthy and powerful class in the community who are able by their gifts to assist in bringing such enterprises to their completion. Having been called to the Missionary Bishopric of Shanghai, China, I have felt it both my duty and my privilege to urge the paramount necessity of a Missionary College in China in order to carry on more successfully the work of evangelizing that land. True and noble work has been done there by faithful missionaries of the Cross, and it is time that our efforts in that land should be carried forward with still greater efficiency. I cannot, at length, enumerate the cogent reasons with which my long residence in that Empire and my acquaintance with the Chinese mind furnish me for earnestly requesting the establishing of such an institution. I will briefly state:

First—That the Chinese people, loving and reverencing learning as they do, would be peculiarly impressed by such a college.

Second—By giving the Chinese young men an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the natural sciences, the ignorance and superstition which has made them so inaccessible as a nation would receive a powerful blow.

Third—Such an agency would be the most effectual method of raising up a native ministry, in which lies the great hope of evangelizing China.

I beg that the merchants of New-York will do me the great favor of considering the importance of such a college as I have named, and contributing toward its endowment with that large-minded liberality which has ever distinguished the merchants of this City.

Do not, I beseech you, think that China and the Chinese are out of the range of your sympathy. The noblest idea of modern civilization is that no one nation may venture to ignore the well-being of another. China is more amenable to American influence than it is to the influence of any other Christian nation, and our relations with China are likely to constantly become closer and more important. Will not Christian men help to make these relationships nobler and more Christian than they have ever yet been, by assisting to found in China a Missionary College? I trust that the great merchant le community of New-York will listen to this plea, and help me to establish this so much needed institution. Subscriptions for this purpose may be sent to James M. Brown, Esq., Treasurer, No. 28 Bible-House, New-York.

S. I. J. Scheeeschewsky,
Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, China.
No. 19 West Twenty-sixth-street, New-York.

THE FAILURE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

From the New-York Nation.

The unhappy consequence of this series of inconsistencies and makeshifts has been to defeat civil service reform in the place where it was most needed, and probably to postpone its adoption generally till stronger hands shall take hold of it. No man can write letters of acceptance and inaugural addresses on this subject more pointedly than Mr. Hayes. If he could say to the country, "I have not made one appointment, I have not done one act, inconsistent with those words," the Senate would have no more dared to reject the nominations of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince than they would dare to establish an order of nobility or create a State Church. The removal of Arthur and Cornell was a proper and wise proceeding—it ought to have been made long before it was—but the President himself had furnished the only arguments Mr. Conkling needed to secure their rejection, and yet retain for himself as much standing and repute as he had before. The Senate had no objection to Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince as individuals, but would have confirmed them with alacrity if Arthur and Cornell had been removed, and they had been appointed at the instance of Mr. Conkling or Mr. Anybody who happened to be Senator from New-York. The struggle between the President to recover his just prerogative and the Senators to retain the Federal offices for their own private aggrandizement, was sure to come, and the victory would not have been for a moment doubtful if the President could have shown that his own hands were clean. Failing this, he could rely upon nothing better than Democratic support for his nominations; and since there will always be a few dullards in every caucus, this was practically no support at all. The Democrats made a mistake, in a party point of view, in not confirming the nominations, as they had the power to do, but we are not sure that civil service reform would have gained anything from such a victory.

It remains to inquire whether the public sentiment which so cordially greeted the President upon his first induction into office, and which so unmistakably supported his declared intention to reform the civil service, is dead; whether the triumph of the old clique in the Senate and the vacillation of the President himself have discouraged that portion of the Republican Party which gave so powerful a support to Mr. Bristow at Cincinnati, and without which Mr. Hayes could have been neither nominated nor elected. We have no doubt that this element of the party is as numerous, as vigilant, as intelligent now as it ever was, and we have no doubt that it is correctly represented by The New-York Times, whose editorial articles on the rejection of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince have gone to the pith of the matter with uncommon directness and independence. The Times is correct also in saying that the present condition of things at Washington cannot be prolonged four years. The Administration must be all one thing or all the other. It must fall back into the old modes and resign itself to the machine, or it must begin *de novo*. We will not say that the Cabinet must be changed, but it must cease to be incongruous with itself and with its declared principles. Mr. Hayes has rendered the country one great service—nay, two. He has broken up military satrapy in the South, and he has brought personal purity into public administration at Washington. These are no common blessings, and they make us all the more regretful that while doing two things which he never promised in any intelligible manner to do, he should have failed through his own lack of decision to accomplish the only reform which he distinctly engaged to carry out.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

An attractive entertainment of music and readings will be given under the auspices of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, at the armory, this evening.

The public rehearsal preparatory to to-morrow's Philharmonic Concert occurs at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The complete programme was published in yesterday's issue of this journal.

Miss Mary Anderson will perform in the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth" and in "Ingomar" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this evening. To-morrow afternoon she will act *Parthenia*, this performance being the last she is to take part in here for many months.

Mr. Thomas' next rehearsal—the second of the extra series—is set down for Wednesday afternoon next, at Steinway Hall. The programme will include three movements from miscellaneous works by Handel, *i. e.*, a hornpipe, a larghetto, and an allegro molto; Bach's D minor concerto for three pianos, with Messrs. Hoffman, Mason, and Dulcken; Mozart's "Masonic" funeral music, Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, and Brahms' new symphony.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. James B. Coleman, a surgeon and physician of prominence in Trenton, N. J., and extensively known throughout the State, died at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, aged 71 years.

John Franey, ex-City and Town Tax Collector, of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday. He was compelled to resign, last Fall, on account of discovered irregularities and deficiencies in his official accounts. He was a native of Ireland, and was 52 years of age.

Ex-Collector John Franey, of Hartford, Conn., died this evening, aged 53. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and had held the office of City and Town Collector for several years, being elected for his last term by both political parties. Last Spring a deficit of nearly $40,000 was found in his accounts, and he was forced to resign. Since then his health has broken down.

THE TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 20.—The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania to-day filed in the Court of Common Pleas his suggestions for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Western Union Telegraph Company, charging, first, that they have no franchise in this Commonwealth excepting to maintain a line of telegraph between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and second, that their unlawful consolidation with the Atlantic and Pacific Company has worked a forfeiture of all franchises possessed by them in Pennsylvania. The Western Union authorities express no apprehension as to their right to do business in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON.

RECONCILIATION IN A NEW GUISE.

RESTORATION TO RANK IN THE NAVY, WITH ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS' PAY, OF A REBEL SYMAPTHIZER WHO WAS ALLOWED TO RESIGN BUT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISMISSED THE SERVICE—ABUSE OF CLEMENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Thompson has recently issued an order restoring an officer to the Naval Register, who was dropped 13 years ago under peculiar circumstances. The action of the Secretary is creating a great deal of comment among naval officers, as the restoration of the officer, after 13 years, raises a question whether he will be entitled to the pay of his rank for that period. The facts of the case are these: L. J. Draper, of Washington, was regularly commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy during the war. In December, 1864, he was on duty at the Philadelphia station, serving on board the Princeton, under Commodore Calhoun. A number of rebel prisoners were confined on the Princeton, among whom was Thomas A. Menzies, a blockade runner, who previously had been an officer of the Confederate Navy. Menzies belonged to Baltimore, and seems to have been a personal friend of Draper. On Dec. 3, 1864, Draper obtained leave of absence for 48 hours, with permission to take with him the prisoner Menzies, Draper becoming responsible for Menzies' return. Draper's application for leave did not state that he desired to go with Menzies beyond the jurisdiction of his commanding officer, nor did he so inform Commodore Calhoun. Draper and Menzies proceeded direct to Baltimore, where they called upon friends and relatives of the latter, and then proceeded to Washington. Returning to Baltimore, a grand ovation was given Menzies by his relatives and friends at the house of his sister, at which Draper was present. All the relatives of Menzies were violent secessionists, and their jollification over his return was so boisterous and offensive to Union men that a riot was threatened, and was only prevented by the Provost Marshal, upon orders from Gen. Lew Wallace, arresting the entire party, including Draper and Menzies, who were celebrating the latter's return. Draper's conduct was officially reported to Secretary Welles by Gen. Wallace, and on Feb. 2, 1865, the Secretary wrote to Draper informing him that his appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy was revoked. Upon receipt of this notification Draper wrote to the Secretary requesting that his letter of Feb. 2 be withdrawn, and that he be permitted to present a letter of resignation. To this Secretary Welles replied, asking him to return his former letter that it might be canceled in accordance with his request, and at the same time, treating Draper's letter as a formal resignation, the Secretary notified him that his resignation was accepted.

These are the facts as exhibited by the records of the Navy Department. It was held that Draper not only committed a gross violation of military discipline in going beyond the jurisdiction of his immediate commanding officer, with a prisoner, but that he violated good faith in concealing his purpose from Commodore Calhoun. Draper claimed that he believed he was at liberty to go anywhere within the Federal lines during the period for which he had leave of absence, but, in reviewing his conduct the Surgeon-General dismissed this plea with the remark that Draper had been long enough in the service and possessed sufficient intelligence to know that in time of war an officer could not go beyond the jurisdiction of his commanding officer on a brief leave of absence granted by that officer. For a number of years Draper has been making efforts to be reinstated, but Secretary Robeson declined to act upon the case.

Secretary Thompson, however, has seen proper to review the case, and as the result has ordered him to be restored to the Naval Register as an Assistant Surgeon. In making this decision the Secretary holds that Secretary Welles had no authority to revoke Draper's commission. The act of July, 1862, gave the President authority to summarily dismiss military and naval officers for cause, but this authority could not be delegated to a subordinate, nor could the President himself revoke an appointment to which the Senate had advised and consented. Secretary Thompson, therefore, holds that the action of Secretary Welles in revoking Draper's appointment could have no force. With reference to the resignation, the Secretary says there should be intention on the part of the officer to resign, and as Draper was coerced to ask for the privilege of resigning by the issuance of an illegal order by the Secretary in order to remove the stigma which that order would place upon his name and record, he therefore holds that no purpose is shown on Draper's part to resign his commission. But Draper did not resign; he asked the privilege of resigning, but the records show that after Secretary Welles removed the obstruction to a resignation he acted upon Draper's letter requesting the privilege of resigning as if that letter were in fact a letter of resignation. This is the view presented by Secretary Thompson in his review of Draper's case. In effect the Secretary decides that Assistant Surgeon Draper has not been out of the Navy for the past 13 years, and, of course, this being the case his claim for 13 years' pay, during which time he has been assiduously practicing his profession in Washington, must be acknowledged by the same legal fiction. If Secretary Welles committed an error in dealing with Assistant Surgeon Draper it was in not having the President direct his summary dismissal for scandalizing the service by participating at a grand jollification of the enemies of his country over the successes of one of their number.

The back pay of Draper will form a claim against the Treasury for $25,000 or more. It is not yet clear that he can be paid out of any existing appropriation, but if, in point of law, he has been all these 13 years a Surgeon in the Navy, without knowing it, his claim is lawful. If he should draw his money next week, he might resign the week after, and continue his private professional practice, which must be worth more to him than a position as Assistant Surgeon, unless he is a poor stick of a doctor, unfit to be in the profession at all. The restoration may be lawful, but it is neither equitable nor just, and the most remarkable feature of the case is that it required nearly 14 years to find out that Draper had never resigned nor been dismissed.

UNION PACIFIC DISCRIMINATION.

CLOSE OF THE HEARING BEFORE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—THE UNION PACIFIC SIDE PRESENTED BY ITS LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The hearing before the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior of arguments in the Pacific Railroad matter, begun yesterday, were concluded to-day. Secretary Schurz and the Attorney-General will undoubtedly have the answer of the President to Mr. Chaffee's resolution ready for Congress when it reassembles. The argument to-day for the Union Pacific was made by A. J. Poppleton, its general attorney. He replied to the argument of Mr. Holmes that, in the first place, there is no discrimination in fact against the Kansas Pacific Road; that the seeming discriminations are caused by the Denver and Cheyenne Road, which charges enormous rates between those two points, taking, in some cases, half the tolls from Denver to Ogden. A large part of his argument was devoted to showing that the cost to the Union Pacific is about one-half more per mile for hauling freight from Cheyenne to Ogden than from Omaha to Cheyenne. He gives various examples, and claims that it would destroy the trans-continental freighting business if the claim set up by the Kansas Pacific were allowed. The Kansas Pacific contends that the Union Pacific should carry freight from Cheyenne to Ogden at the average rate per mile for the whole length of the Union Pacific. Mr. Poppleton attempts to show that, at best, the Union Pacific should charge the increased cost of hauling freight on the western end of the road. Mr. Poppleton also attempts to show that the Kansas Pacific is not a branch of the Union Pacific, under the law, and that the Union Pacific has not violated the provisions of its charter in its dealings with the Kansas Pacific Road. He claims that there is no impediment in the way of an enforcement of the law, which the Kansas Pacific Company may secure through the action of the courts. This can be done by invoking the provisions of the act of June 20, 1874, under which no suit has been brought. He asserts that the Union Pacific has not caused the bankruptcy of the Kansas Pacific Company. With respect to the argument of the Kansas Pacific, that the Government cannot be paid its debt from that road by reason of the discriminations of the Union Pacific, Mr. Poppleton advances the ingenious reply that the Union Pacific owes the Government $27,000,000 and the Kansas Pacific owes it $6,000,000, and that it cannot be the intention of Congress to jeopardize the payment of the larger sum in order to save the less. In conclusion, he asks simply that the whole matter be left to the decision of the courts. The arguments were from printed briefs, which were furnished to the Attorney-General and Secretary Schurz, so that they will have ample opportunity to consider all the points presented before drawing up their report.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Post Office Department, in attempting to reduce the expenses of the service, is making a careful inquiry as to the subordinates employed in the different large Post Offices. The New-York office has been examined by the Chief of the Special Agents, with suitable assistance, and the report is that no reduction of the present force can be recommended. The economy and efficiency of the service under Postmaster James is highly commended. The examination of the Philadelphia Post Office will be made after the holidays.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $320,987 46, and from Customs, $261,379 43.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, with other members of the President's family, left this city to-night en route to New-York.

The District Commissioner to-day forwarded to New-York, through the Treasury Department, $154,500 in coin, to pay the interest due on Jan. 1 on the bonds of this District.

The keeper of the Life-saving Station at Kitty Hawk informs the Chief Signal Officer that the dead body of a white man, very much decomposed, was found seven miles north of Station No. 5 yesterday, and was buried.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,976,619; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $6,005,002; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $10,140,000; coin, (including $32,693,900 in coin certificates,) $135,779,044; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

The United States Treasurer has just received from a person in Vicksburg, Miss., an old tin box which had been buried in the ground for a number of years by the owner, and lately exhumed by him, containing $20,000 in the first issue of the Government greenbacks and national bank notes. The money had become so rusted by contact with the box, and affected by mildew as to be in great danger of dropping to pieces, and was consequently forwarded to the United States Treasury for redemption. The exchange for good money has been made.

Some months ago the gambling-houses of Washington were raided, and for a season their doors were closed. By degrees the keepers resumed operations, with more caution, however, than before. By order of the Police Board a raid was made last night on two fashionable gambling establishments in the vicinity of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The policemen failed to capture any of the members of the fraternity, but seized the material. At the rooms of one of the establishments, which were brilliantly lighted, a rich repast was spread for the guests, but these had evidently received notification of the approach of the officers, and therefore fled.

WEBER'S PIANOS.

It would be the most superfluous of all superfluous trouble to explain who Mr. Weber is. There is only one Weber in New-York, and that is the Weber who manufactures the celebrated pianos known by his name, which are seen in every concert-room, in every music hall, and in hundreds and thousands of private houses. The large warerooms of this famous manufacturer are at the corner of Fifth-avenue and West Sixteenth-street, as everybody is well aware. His immense factory nearly fills the block between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on West Seventeenth-street, and in its construction and details nothing has been omitted and no expense spared to insure the utmost rapidity of construction consistent with thoroughness of workmanship. From this great workshop are daily and weekly sent out those famous pianos, which are now known in every part of the civilized world, and are distinguished above all others by their sympathetic, pure, and rich tone. This is the feature of these instruments which makes them such favorites with the great singers and artists of the musical world. To use an expression popular among musical people, there is a sympathetic soul in Weber's instruments. Mr. Weber is a practical piano-maker, having learned his trade in the factory, has had the most thorough musical education, and is a skillful pianist, organist, and violinist. In starting into the business of piano-making on his own account, his whole effort was to make an instrument which, combined with the greatest power, should have the sweetest and most sympathetic tone. In this he has attained a success which is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he is now one of the largest manufacturers of pianos in the United States, and is asserted by some to be the largest. Whether he is or not matters little. His pianos are in use in every State of the Union, in every country of Europe, in South America, and the Canadas; and it is quite certain that the demand for them has increased, is increasing, and will continue to increase. Mr. Weber takes a just pride in exhibiting the many testimonials he has received of the excellence of his instruments, from the great names of the stage and the musical world. Miss Wilson, a lady not given to distributing her praise promiscuously or indeed inclined to express herself favorably about anything, writes to Mr. Weber, saying: "I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments." Miss Kellogg: "For the last six years your pianos have been my choice for the concert-room and my own house." Patti: "I have used the pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all." Torriani tells Weber that his is truly the "artist's piano." Strauss says: "Your pianos astonish me: I assure you that I have never yet seen any pianos which equal yours." Del Puente says: "The tone of your instrument is so pure and of such depth, I am charmed beyond measure;" and Bristow adds: "To me the Weber piano contains everything that can be wished for in an instrument." It would seem that such testimony from such people ought to be sufficient. If any one can tell what a good piano is, it is surely such great artists as those named above, whose whole life is a study of music and musical expression. But in truth their testimonials are, as it were, only a formal approval from the best judges of a verdict which the public has long pronounced. The test of merit is the popular demand, and, as already stated, this demand has grown to gigantic proportions and is growing larger every year. Mr. Weber owes his success to himself; to his ingenuity, energy, thorough knowledge, and readiness in applying it. It is a great success which he has won, and he deserved it all.

A WOMAN CONFESSES TO BIGAMY.

Three months ago George Bassett was married to a young woman calling herself Miss Callahan, and the parties went to housekeeping in Newark. One evening last week Bassett went home from his work and found his wife and furniture missing. He ascertained that his wife had eloped with a married man. A detective traced them to Middleville, Union County, where he found them keeping house with Bassett's furniture. When Mrs. Bassett was arraigned yesterday she admitted that she had been married to Bassett, but she said the marriage was not binding because when she married she had, and still has, another husband, a man named Callahan, who resides in Sussex. She was married to a man named Hill before she married Callahan, but he is dead.

DR. LAMBERT CONVICTED.

HIS FIRST NIGHT IN THE TOMBS.

THE JURY FIND HIM GUILTY AFTER DELIBERATING LITTLE MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR—THE SCENE IN COURT—A TEARFUL PARTING AT THE PRISON DOOR.

District Attorney Phelps began the argument for the prosecution in the Lambert case at a little before noon yesterday. The court-room was filled, as usual, and not even standing room was to be had after the speaking began. The defendant was early in his place, with his son on one side and his counsel on the other. He seemed much more collected than on the previous day, and a spectator might easily have believed that he was confident of a verdict of acquittal. Judge Brady having asked the counsel whether they were ready, and the District Attorney having replied that he was, the court nodded for him to proceed.

District Attorney Phelps began by saying that mention had been made by the defense of unseemly mirth in the conduct of the prosecution. If he could not see the ludicrous side of even the worst criminal cases, he did not know where he would be in the discharge of his onerous duties. To establish a charge of perjury there must be something more than oath against oath. The first question to be decided, said Mr. Phelps, is whether this statement made by Dr. Lambert is a statement under oath. The presumption of the law is in favor of honesty and fair dealing. The prisoner himself says he signed this paper in the afternoon; that it was signed by the notary without his having sworn to it. Now, is that true? It was received by the Insurance Department on the 14th of March, 1877. The notary's signature was put there on the 12th, the very day the Doctor says he signed it. Dr. Morris swears that he saw this affidavit sworn to. We charge that this statement was deliberately false. If there is anything the public wants to know about a life insurance company, it is, how much money it has—what its assets are. It would not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that more than one of the statements in this report are false. First, we say that the prisoner has sworn falsely in regard to cash in the company's office and cash in the bank. All the evidence upon the subject of cash has been introduced on the part of the prosecution. The only two banks in which this company claimed to have any deposits were the Salem National Bank and the National Trust Company. In the National Trust Company, on Dec. 31, 1877, $3,750. We have not established that it had no other money anywhere else. They had in the Salem National Bank, what? That's a remarkable check-book. According to their own books, they had not there a single cent on the 31st of December. It is utterly impossible to make out the cash they claim to have—$80,475 19. They may have had it in Lambertine cash, but not in anything that will answer a demand for money in money. Look at this picture. A poor man has died. He has saved enough every year to pay the premium on a policy in the American Popular Life Insurance Company. His widow goes after the money. Then they would pay her in one of these conditional certificates. Would that pay the undertaker? Then they would offer checks on the National Trust Company, though they had no money there. Then we can give you a first-class deduction from the insurance reports. Then we will give you some first-class old checks, or a check of $260 that must be good, for there has been $200 paid on it. Or you can take it out in furniture, or profit and loss furniture. What can a man want better to furnish his house than profit and loss, provided it's good profit and loss.

Mr. Phelps then spoke at some length of Mr. Trow. "The only thing against him is that he had a certificate of good character from this prisoner so lately as last June. If Mr. Trow has anything to blush for it is his associat on with this prisoner." Mr. Phelps spent some time in criticising the books and reports of the company, characterizing several of the statements as square, bona fide lies. He scouted the idea of Dr. Lambert offering Mr. Trow $125 a share for his stock, saying that the latter would have jumped at such an offer. Dr. Lambert's testimony on this point he stigmatized as "manufactured testimony." Dr. Lambert was the head and front of the insurance company, and directed, engineered, and controlled all its business. What is the semblance of defense? At the outset they undertook to stop any investigation. They tried to show that this notary was not a notary, because some member of his family lived in New-Jersey. Then he says he did not swear to the report. Then if he did swear to it he swore to it in blank. Then he believed it to be true. Then he had a right to swear to it because the Insurance Department was trying to get the best of him. In conclusion, Mr. Phelps said: "We invoke no popular prejudice against no man. We ask only for justice."

Ex-Recorder Smith, at the conclusion of the District Attorney's argument, read a paper full of memoranda to the court, asking Judge Brady to correct alleged misstatements of facts made by Mr. Phelps.

JUDGE BRADY'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Brady then charged the jury briefly, using only a few pages of manuscript. "This case," he said, "is one of great importance. It is important to the defendant, because the result may affect his personal liberty. It is important to the people, because it is alleged that the laws have been violated. It is important to both prisoner and people on account of the important question of life insurance that is involved in the issue; a question in which thousands of people are deeply interested. You will have to consider, beyond the consideration of it with minds perfectly unbiased. The first issue is, whether the affidavit attached to the report was sworn to by the defendant. You will remember that he says it was not. The people offer, as a proof that it was so sworn to, the signature of the notary. The notary being dead, the presumption in law is that he did his duty in a proper way, that the law was fulfilled, and that the notary did not sign it till after it had been sworn to. It is incumbent upon the defense to show that this presumption is incorrect. Is there any other testimony bearing upon this issue? Dr. Morris testifies that the statement was sworn to. He could not identify this paper as the one that was sworn to, but he says that it was the report. He names other persons who were present, among them Mr. Reed, who was in the vicinity of the court, and might have been called upon that subject." Judge Brady here read the part of Mr. Cruikshanks's testimony relating to the signing of the report. "This," he continued, "has some bearing upon the subject. On this evidence, in my judgment, this issue rests. Who is entitled to the superior credit? If the prisoner did not make this oath he cannot be convicted. When the question was put to him whether he intended to take the oath he replied that he did. That is a circumstance that it is your duty to consider. If you decide that issue against the defendant you must then investigate the charges of perjury. There are three of these charges. As to the defendant's statements about the origin of this loan, was any cash paid or intended to be paid? Was this transaction a loan in fact or was it a subterfuge? It is admitted that it was arranged by the defendant. Some of the checks would not have been honored if they had been presented at the bank. The defendant says that he considered these good. Did he really believe that they were good? Was he under obligation to make inquiries? Was the defendant's oath inadvertently taken? Could he not have ascertained what were the assets of the company? He was, in my judgment, a sentinel, to see that no frauds were perpetrated. He had a duty to perform. Did he know the condition of the cash account? Was his statement honest and just? You must consider this. The defendant cannot shake off absolutely the responsibility of his position by asserting his innocent belief. Had he any motive in making false statements? Was not the continuation of the company a motive? [Judge Brady here read the defendant's testimony on the subject of the Trow loan.] Was this Trow transaction a deliberate plan to make a change in the report of the standing of the company? Was there any change in the position of the property? Was it not a mere matter of form? The defendant asserts his belief in the correctness of these statements. Do you believe them? He also presents his good character, which you are to consider. If you find that he did make this affidavit, it is for you to say how far his testimony is to be relied upon. If you find that the defendant has sworn falsely and corruptly as to any of these items, you will find him guilty. You must not yield to popular clamor or prejudice."

When Judge Brady concluded his charge, Mr. Smith objected to certain clauses in reference to the defendant's obligation to make inquiries; whether the affidavit was carelessly made, and as to the evidence of there being more money in the safe than the company. Also, in regard to the Trow loan, that if it was not a valid transaction the evidence would bear upon that question; and in regard to the defendant's belief, and whether the Trow loan was arranged to change the apparent condition of the company.

Judge Brady replied, "I don't propose to make any corrections." He then told the jury that they might retire, adding that they could take a suitable time for dinner before beginning their deliberations.

Dr. Lambert listened to the Judge's charge with intense interest, leaning forward in his chair, and keeping his eye fixed upon his Honor's face. As soon as the jury retired he was, according to law, in the custody of the Sheriff, notwithstanding his bail, and Deputy Sheriff John Mulholland took a seat by his side. The prisoner did not go out of the court-room for any lunch, although the officer was willing to accompany him. He contented himself with buying a sandwich from a vendor, and ate it in his seat. He held frequent conversations with his son, and with his counsel, until the latter retired. He kept by his side the little leather sachet containing his papers. District Attorney Phelps and Assistant Rollins also retired, and Judge Brady left the bench; but nearly all the spectators kept their seats.

The jurors went to a neighboring restaurant for lunch, and did not return to the Court-house and begin their deliberations till 3:45. At about 4:15 Judge Brady resumed his seat upon the bench, Clerk Sparks took his place, and the counsel on both sides were sent for. It was rapidly whispered about that the jury were coming in, and in a few minutes the court-room was packed.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

At 4:22 the jury came in after just 37 minutes of deliberation. The prisoner looked steadily at them as they took their seats, but his lips trembled. When all were seated and the counsel were in their places, Clerk Sparks called the roll of jurors, and asked:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," Foreman Stokes replied.

"How say you, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

Instantly there was a buzz in court. The prisoner, in a second, turned almost white. It seemed to be with great difficulty that he controlled his emotions. The jury were polled, and all agreed that that was their unanimous verdict.

District Attorney Phelps immediately said that it was his duty to move for judgment.

Mr. Smith, springing to his feet, asked that an early day might be set for arguing a motion for a new trial.

Judge Brady said that there would be some difficulty in setting an early day, and Mr. Smith replied that he did not think his argument would exceed an hour or an hour and a half in length.

District Attorney Phelps said that the earliest day possible would be satisfactory to him, and Judge Brady fixed Wednesday of next week, at noon, in Chambers.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins asked that the prisoner be committed; and while Clerk Sparks was filling up the commitment to the Tombs, the prisoner and his counsel, and Deputy Sheriff Mulholland, retired to a private room.

One of the jurors said that they were unanimous for conviction, after hearing the testimony and arguments, and remained so until the end. Four of them, he said, were willing to give a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, but it was thought that it would be more becoming for them to retire. The prisoner, it is said, was confident of a disagreement.

Within 20 minutes after the verdict was rendered Dr. Lambert was on his way to the Tombs. He was accompanied only by his son and Deputy Sheriff Mulholland. When the inner door of the Tombs was reached and it was necessary for his son to turn back, they bade each other good-bye with some fortitude, but before they had taken two steps from each other they suddenly turned about, and in an instant were locked in each other's arms. They remained thus for some time, bathed in tears, till Mr. Mulholland took the prisoner by the arm and an officer gently drew the son aside. Some force was necessary to separate them.

When the prisoner and the Deputy Sheriff reached the office, in the prison proper, the keepers were waiting for them. They had prepared cell No. 3, in the lower tier, next door but one to that occupied by President Case. But when they learned that Dr. Lambert had not been sentenced they were compelled to make ready other quarters for him, the lower tier being kept for prisoners who have been sentenced.

"What is your name?" asked the clerk.

The prisoner produced a bundle of cards, wrapped in a piece of paper, and handed one to the clerk, at the same time saying, smilingly, "Thomas S. Lambert."

On the card was printed, in neat text, "T. S. Lambert, M. D., A. M., LL. D."

"Where do you live?"

"At No. 400 West Twenty-third-street."

"How old are you?"

"Fifty-eight year old."

"Were you born in the United States?"

"I was."

"What is your business?"

"I am a doctor, and President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company."

"Have you been sentenced?"

"No, and I don't expect to be sentenced," Dr. Lambert replied. "I hope to have a new trial, and don't expect to be sentenced at all."

While the keeper was writing his answers Dr. Lambert laid a number of his cards on the desk, and asked, "Where is Mr. Case?"

"He is in there," said the keeper, pointing over his shoulder with his thumb.

The Deputy Sheriff went up the iron stairs with the prisoner, and a minute later Dr. Lambert disappeared through the dark opening of cell No. 67, in the second tier.

The prisoner was a great loser in point of comfort, by not having been sentenced. Had his sentence been pronounced he would have had one of the lower tier cells, from which the prisoners are allowed to go out into the corridor, where the lights burn all the evening, and where they can amuse themselves as they chose. But not having been sentenced he was put in the second tier, where the doors are securely bolted at 6 o'clock, and where no lights burn after dark.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Charles H. DeWolfe, furniture manufacturer, of No. 36 Elizabeth-street, to Joseph Crawford, and Isaac Cohen, dry goods dealer, of No. 383½ Grand-street, to Silas Sparborg.

Much indignation is expressed by the New-York creditors of H. W. Wetherell, wholesale dealer in millinery goods in Chicago, whose failure was published yesterday, and it is their intention to take proceedings to wind up his estate and drive him out of business. He has failed three times during the past six years, his liabilities being $120,000, $106,000, and $30,000 respectively, and he obtained settlements at 30 and 50 cents. Among the New-York creditors are John Zimmerman & Co., $5,000; N. Eiseman & Son, $2,000; Oberauffer, Abegg & Co., $1,500; Hanson, Wood & Co., $1,000.

In the bankruptcy proceedings of John H. Keyser, the Ring plumber, before Register Dwight, the election of Howard T. Marston as Assignee by the creditors has been set aside by Judge Blatchford, who has appointed John H. Platt in his place. The change is made upon the opinion of Register Dwight, in which he says that it was apparent that the election had been effected in the interest of the bankrupt; that the claim in the City for $3,170,453 was postponed until after the choice of Assignee, thereby having no voice in the election, and that the claim should be examined by an entirely disinterested party acting as Assignee.

THE FUNDING ASSOCIATION U. S. A.

The holders of defaulted bonds are requested in another column to communicate by letter or in person with the Funding Association U. S. A., limited, at the Drexel Building, corner Wall and Broad streets. The Directors of this association are J. Pierpont Morgan, Louis Von Hoffman, William Mertens, John W. Ellis, Charles Lanier, Francis O. French, Hugh McCulloch.

SUSPENSION OF A BANKING-HOUSE.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 20.—The banking-house of George Baker suspended payment this morning. Mr. Baker declines to make any statement as to his liabilities or assets at present.

The boys of the public schools of New-York and Brooklyn will visit the retail warerooms of Baldwin the clothier, on Saturday, and select Winter clothing. Mr. Baldwin will hand to each purchaser a holiday book, and the gift is exquisite.—*Exchange.*

See what Denman says about "PIPER-HEIDSIECK."

"Considering it, then, as one of the great gifts of Providence to man,—considering what a place it occupies among the means of his subsistence,—considering how many useful and wholesome ends it subserves in connection with his physical temperament,—considering its utility as a competing liquor with demoralizing ardent spirits,—it will hardly be thought visionary to anticipate, or unwise to promote an augmenting preference, and its more extended use among the several classes." PIPER-HEIDSIECK

Contains only 10 per cent. of demoralizing ardent spirits. The purest and best Wine imported. For sale everywhere.

—*Advertisement.*

Wines for Holidays.

I have the largest and finest stock of all grades of good Wines, such as Bordeaux, Burgundies, Rhine, Port, Sherries, Malaga, Alicante, Tokay, Lacrymæ Christi, Chypre, and well-known brands of champagnes. Cognac of different vintage. Scotch, Irish, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskies, and all other liquors and cordials. Send for catalogues to H. MOUQUIN, Importer, No. 20 Ann-st.

—*Advertisement.*

Brown's Household Panacea and Family LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, dysentery, toothache, sore throat, bilious colic, cholera, colds, burns, and all kindred maladies, and is the strongest liniment in the market.

Invalids and Consumptives

Should at once use PHILLIPS' PALATABLE COD-LIVER-OIL in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot No. 2 Platt-st.

Elegant Boxes Note-paper for Holidays, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Visiting Cards. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 1,019 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 317 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Holman's Pads have cured my entire family of chills, and more than 50 of my friends. JAMES T. KITCHELL, Woodside, N. J.

Compare Isaac Smith's $4 50 "Weightless" SILK UMBRELLA with any at $5 in the world.

Buy your Hats from Burke, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BROWN.—On the 19th inst., at Westminster Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, W. A. CLARK to MARIA S. BROWN, both of Elizabeth.

LAWTON—MUNROE.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's cousins, by Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, WALTER C. LAWTON to MARY ALSOP, daughter of the late David M. Munroe.

MALTBY—BRECKINRIDGE.—At the residence of Mrs. S. P. Lee, in this City, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Dec. 20, 1877, ARNOT MALTBY to MARY D., second daughter of the late John C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky. No cards.

RAYMOND—BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan, JAMES RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, to LAVINIA L., daughter of the late Elisha Brooks, of this City.

SUTTERLEE—STUTELEE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Washburn and Rev. H. S. Satterlee, WILLIAM HENRY WILLIS, Jr., and ADELE MARIE, daughter of the late G. C. Satterlee.

WINFRINGHAM—RIGBY.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Mr. John Bentley, the bride's uncle, by Rev. L. S. Weed, of New-Haven, THOMAS WINTRINGHAM to MARY AUGUSTA RIGBY.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

WILEY—WELL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, at Zion Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallilher, THOMAS ROWNE WILEY to LUCILLE, daughter of Henry Well.

DIED.

BULLUS.—Thursday, Dec. 20, ELIZA AKE, widow of Edward Bullus, M. D., and daughter of the late Thomas Hilliott.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLEMAN.—At Trenton, N. J., Dec. 19, 1877, Dr. JAMES B. COLEMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Warren-st., Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

EVANS.—At Burlington, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 18, EDWARD EVANS, aged 58 years, late merchant of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 511 Hudson-st. Services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., at 2 o'clock, Friday, Dec. 21.

FISHER.—At the residence of her son, John G. Fisher, Jersey City Heights, Dec. 18, JULIA HENRY FISHER, relict of the late John G. Fisher.

Funeral services at No. 44 Van Ripen-av., Jersey City Heights, Friday, 9 A. M., and at No. 29 Morris-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to these services without further notice.

HALSTED.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, 20th inst., SARAH CRANE, widow of Oliver Halsted, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, H. C. Pitney, Esq., Morristown, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 11:20 A. M. and 12 M.

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, at No. 211 East 127th-st., of pneumonia, WILLIAM KENNEDY, aged 57.

Notice of funeral to-morrow. (Saturday.)

LOVETT.—On Dec. 18, 1877, CORNELIA, daughter of the late Robert and Anna Lovett.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 509 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

MAURICE.—At Maspeth, Long Island, Dec. 19, after a short illness, Mrs. JEAN MAURICE, widow of James Maurice, aged 85 years and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, on Saturday, the 22d December, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Roosevelt-Street and Division-Avenue Ferries, Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock. It is particularly desired that no flowers be sent.

MECHLIN.—At her late residence, No. 421 Madison av., on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY ANN MECHLIN, formerly of Mobile, Ala., widow of Dr. Joseph Mechlin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Friday, 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that flowers should not be sent.

MOSES.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, at her residence at Sing Sing, JANNETTE A., wife of David B. Moses.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church at Sing Sing at 3 P. M. Sunday, 23d inst. Interment at Green-Wood on Monday, 24th.

RILEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH V., widow of the late Theodore W. Riley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 21st., at 10:30, from her late residence, No. 7 West 16th-st.

ROCKWELL.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Pleasantville, N. Y., HENRY ROCKWELL, aged 87 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Friday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be at Pleasantville to meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:30 A. M. Interment at Bedford, N. Y.

TREMAIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, EDWIN R. TREMAIN, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st. on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends, members of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association, and of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WAYDELL.—At Carlenas, Cuba, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, J. FISHER, only son of Frederic and the late Hannah Clarke Waydell, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and his friends, also friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 33 East 38th-st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, 1877, at 10:30 o'clock.

WATSON.—At Clifton, Wilcox County, Ala., on the 10th inst., of pneumonia, THEODORE H. WATSON, formerly of this City, aged 45 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT GOUPIL'S,

No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Choice PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and NEW ENGRAVINGS, framed in novel and original styles. Also, PORTFOLIO STANDS, EASELS, OIL AND WATER COLOR BOXES, &c.

M. KNOEDLER & CO., Successors.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THE NEWCOMB GALLERY,

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON,

at Clinton Hall,

at 3:45 o'clock,

will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, without reserve or limit of any kind whatever, by order of the Executors. Every painting guaranteed to be as represented.

This collection possesses more genuine merit than any which has been brought out in this city during recent years. In almost every instance the canvases show the best work of the artists whose names they represent. The Meissonier has no superior among the finished pictures by Meissonier in this country. It is a better picture than either of the Meissoniers in the J. Hanson collection, and a good pendant for Mr. Roberts' "Smoker" by the same artist.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M. for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 4 A. M., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Moville and Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Ohio, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Idaho, Algeria, and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York Dec. 20. The

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,900 St. P. 7s. gold..100 | 100 Mich. Central..... 57
900 Del. & Hud..... 82 | 100 do..... 57⅛
100 Erie Rail..... 9 | 100 do..... 57
100 Union Pacific..... 68½ | 100 St. Paul..... s3. 35¼
100 West. Union...s3. 77⅛ | 100 do..... 35¼
300 do..... 77⅛ | 100 do..... 35
300 do..... b3. 77⅛ | 200 St. Paul pf..... 71⅞
100 do..... c. 77⅛ | 100 do..... c. 71⅞
200 do..... 77⅛ | 100 do..... 71¼
200 do..... 77¼ | 100 North west. pf..... 62¼
700 Lake Shore..... 59¾ | 300 D., L. & W..... 50¾
700 do..... 59⅝ | 50 do..... 49⅞
300 do..... s3. 59⅞ | 100 do..... 50¼
300 do..... 59¾ | 100 do..... 50⅜
1300 do..... 59⅝ | 100 do..... 50¾
100 do..... c. 59⅝ | 200 Illinois Cent..... 73
2600 do..... 59⅝ | 300 C. & Miss..... 9¾
1600 do..... 59⅞ | 100 do..... 9¾
900 do..... 59⅜ | 300 do..... 9½
100 Wab. R. Rec..... 14½ | 200 do..... 9⅝
100 do..... c. 14¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.....110
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....108⅞
$10,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 C.....b.c.107⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, reg.....110
7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....106¾
2,000 do.....11.106⅝
15,000 do.....b.c.106⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, small.....108⅜
1,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, reg.....11.104½
2,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.....101⅜
600 U. S. 4s, C., small.....108⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 T. Os, old..... 41
10,000 T. 6s, new. bc. 40
5,000 T. 6s, new. b.c.s3. 40
10,000 do..... 40
1,000 La. 7s, con..... 85
10,000 M. & St. P., I. L. C. Div..... 107
do. c. & f..... 94⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. int. 106
1,000 C. & N. W. ext. 106
2,000 C. W. C. G..... 92⅝
1,000 R. & Ga. Jo. 6s, 1909 conv..... 86½
1,000 L. R. & W. 1st, 1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div..... 107
1,000 B., N. Y. & E., 1st. 1916..... 105⅜
1,000 C., P. & A., new. 104½
4,000 La. S. 2d con. C. 97⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st. c. 107¼
1,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g. 103⅜
3,000 Un. P. s. f..... 94⅜
6,000 C. Nav. 1st, C. 113⅜
5,000 Cen. P. gld..... 107⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d, pf. 85½
2,000 A. & T. H. inc. 67
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, coupons..... 98¾
300 do..... 99
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 104
16,000 do..... 103¾
14,000 do..... 104
5,000 N. J. C. conv. bc. 61½
20 Am. Ex. Bank..... 105
30 Adams Ex..... 98
13 do..... b.c.b3. 98
25 Wells-Fargo...b.c. 86¾
200 Mariposa..... 2
100 Quick. pf..... b.c. 28
400 Del. & H...b.c.b3. 52
100 do..... b3. 51⅞
200 do..... 51⅞
100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 51¾
100 West. Union...b.c. 77⅛
300 do..... 77
100 do..... 77
200 Mich. Cent..... 57
100 do..... 56⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.b3. 105½
100 do..... c. 105½
200 do..... 105⅜
50 do..... 105⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 4½s, R. 104⅜
2,000 U. S. 4s, coup..... 98¼
400 Ont. Silver..... 20
1,000 Lake Shore...s3. 59⅜
100 do..... 59⅜
100 do..... c. 59⅜
200 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59¾
200 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
1200 do..... 59⅝
1800 do..... s3. 59⅝
100 do..... c. 59⅝
2600 do..... 59⅝
1600 do..... 59⅞
900 do..... 59⅜
300 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... s3. 59¼
100 do..... 59⅛
100 do..... b3. 59⅜
100 do..... s3. 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... s3. 59⅝
200 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... s3. 59¼
100 do..... 59⅜
100 do..... b3. 59⅜
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... s3. 59⅝
200 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... b3. 59⅜
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... s3. 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 59⅝
100 do.....

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Southern Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., passing south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 43 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
• R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Dec. 26 PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 9
ABYSSINIA....WED., Jan. 2 CUSHMAN....WED., Jan. 16

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 HECLA.....Sat., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. Devonia.....Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Dec. 27 POMERANIA....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878 HERDER.....WED., Jan. 17

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Italy, Sat., Dec. 22 Holland.....Dec. 29
—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A. M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 47 North River, 3 P. M.
GUYANDOTTE, Capt. Berryman, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Daggett, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 406 Broadway.
J. PERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connects at Aspinwall for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colon, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Dec. 28
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, POEWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 28, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 7 E. R., at 2 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,260 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Jan. 3.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Jan. 10.
VANDERBILT, (new,) 2,500 tons, Wilson, Jan. 17.
CITY OF HAVANA, 2,000 tons, Hall, Jan. 24.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, Jan. 31.
CITY OF MEXICO, 2,000 tons, Hall, Feb. 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, Feb. 14.
CITY OF HAVANA, 2,000 tons, Hall, Feb. 21.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, Feb. 28.
CITY OF MEXICO, 2,000 tons, Hall, March 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, March 14.
CITY OF HAVANA, 2,000 tons, Hall, March 21.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, March 28.
CITY OF MEXICO, 2,000 tons, Hall, April 4.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, April 11.
CITY OF HAVANA, 2,000 tons, Hall, April 18.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, April 25.
CITY OF MEXICO, 2,000 tons, Hall, May 2.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, May 9.
CITY OF HAVANA, 2,000 tons, Hall, May 16.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, May 23.
CITY OF MEXICO, 2,000 tons, Hall, May 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 2,000 tons, Lockwood, June 6.

Rates of passage, $75 gold, including wines and meals. Return tickets, $125 gold. Freight, $20 per ton, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tinkerman.Wed'day, Jan. 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt-Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 8:20, 9:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8:02 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.

$3 to Boston. EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS.....$5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P.M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

CHATEAU LAGAROSSE CLARETS, MOREAU Leaves Champagnes, Jousse Cognacs.
VICTOR E. MAUGER & PETRIE, No. 110 Maiden-la.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.
State of Illinois, Executive Office,
Springfield, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 24, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the proceeds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated, and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 192, 213, 252, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 743 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 843, 849, 856, 947 to 953, inclusive; 993, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,376 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,420 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,466 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,496 to 1,514, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,997, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,093, 2,139, 2,159, 2,190, 2,206, 2,325 to 2,327, inclusive; 2,054, 2,140, 2,208, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 235, 292, 414, 463, 482, 495, 496, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,108, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,886, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,166, 2,180, 2,307, inclusive; 2,224, 2,225, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,367, 1,516 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,823, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,287, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $340 24; 87, $537 64; 136, $691 76; 215, $724, $720; 278, $729 40; 282, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $367 64; 583, $958 80; 629, $729 04; 660, $1,166 04; 663, $996 44; 688, $876 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647; 726, $575 28; 728, $865 88; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $691 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $576 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,299 88; 1,880, $883 52; 1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,957, $817 84; 1,991, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,235, $883 52; 2,358, $729 40; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.
S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
George H. Harlow, Secretary of State.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

FUNDING ASSOCIATION U. S. A., LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
LOUIS VON HOFFMAN, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
WILLIAM MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
CHARLES LANIER, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
PRINCE O. FRENCH, of First National Bank.
HUGH McCULLOCH. (President.)

HOLDERS OF
DEFAULTED BONDS

Are requested to communicate in person, or by letter, with the Association, at Room No. 23 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts. P. O. Box No. 2,364.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY RECONSTRUCTION—SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS.—The foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railway having been ordered by the courts, and the sale having been fixed for the 21st January next, the Trustees of the Reconstruction now give peremptory notice to holders of second consolidated mortgage bonds and seven per cent. convertible gold bonds that they must LODGE their BONDS, accompanied by letters of assent, either at the London and County Bank, Lombard-st., London, on or before the 21st day of December next, or with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next, on account of the Trustees.

If any extension of time for deposit in each case be hereafter allowed, it can only be under special circumstances in each case, and on condition of payment of a fine of 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the bonds.

By order, J. D. AYERS, Secretary.

No. 1 Queen Victoria-st., E. C.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
No. 13 William-st., New-York,
Nov. 27, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.

J. TILLINGHAST, President.

NOTICE.

Holders of bonds and stock of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, and of bonds guaranteed by said company, are hereby notified that the plan of reorganization prepared by the undersigned Committee of Consolidated Bondholders, duly appointed for that purpose, is now ready, and the Committee is prepared to receive deposits thereto.

Copies of the plan can be had upon application to any member of the Committee.

Parties desiring to sign the agreement can do so by calling at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., on and after this date.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1877.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JOHN E. JOHNSON,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
THEODORE DREIER,
EDWIN ATKINS,
Committee of Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders, Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

A. & L. NEILSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.
No. 70 Broadway and No. 15 New-st., New-York.
ALFRED NEILSON, Member New York Stock Exchange.
LOUIS NEILSON.

JERSEY CITY 6s WATER BONDS,

30 YEARS TO RUN.
Also, JERSEY CITY 7s.
For sale by
JOHN LAMB, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL & TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.

Dividend declared for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, 1877, on sums of $5 to $5,000 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1878.

A. GRACIE KING, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Engineer's Office, Buffalo, Dec. 17, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, Dec. 24, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing a FOUNTAIN and placing it in position in the Court-house Park, in the City of Buffalo.

Each proposal must state a gross sum for the completion of the work, and must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of Three Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, each of whom must justify in a sum equal in amount to the penalty named in the bond. Such bond must be approved by the Mayor or Comptroller of the City of Buffalo. Blanks for bonds and proposals will be furnished on application at this office. Each proposal must be accompanied by a plan and specifications showing the style of fountain proposed to be furnished. The height to which water can be thrown is fifty feet from base. The right is reserved to justify in a sum equal in amount to the penalty named in the bond. Such bond must be approved by the Mayor or Comptroller of the City of Buffalo. Blanks for bonds and proposals will be furnished on application at this office. Each proposal must be accompanied by a plan and specifications showing the style of fountain proposed to be furnished. The height to which water can be thrown is fifty feet from base. The right is reserved to justify in a sum equal in amount to the penalty named in the bond.

Each proposal must be addressed: Geo. E. Mann, Engineer, Buffalo, N. Y., and must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope: "Proposals for Fountain."

GEO. E. MANN, Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS-MADE CLOAKS

In ALL the NEW SHAPES and MATERIALS,
REDUCED 25 per cent.
BELOW COST of IMPORTATION.

BERLIN-MADE CLOAKS.

For LADIES and MISSES at
HALF the COST of IMPORTATION,
HAVING BEEN BOUGHT as MODELS
And SERVED THEIR PURPOSE,
WE OFFER THEM AT THESE

Attractive Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

Blankets and Quilts

An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of
ALL SIZES, WEIGHTS and QUALITIES.

At Lower Prices

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED in THIS CITY.

SCARLET BLANKETS AND EIDER-DOWN QUILTS AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

ELECTIONS.

Office of the Consolidated Fruit-Jar Company, No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, Dec. 20, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES and Inspectors of Election held at the office of this company on the 19th inst., the following Board of Trustees was elected:

R. W. BOOTH,	JOHN J. BARNIER,
H. C. WISNER,	HENRY A. WHEELER.
WILLIAM C. ELY,	CHARLES W. REED,
H. A. BOYD,	E. R. WISNER,
JOSEPH FISHER,	JOHN L. RUTGERS.
CHAS. M. CORNWELL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board on the same date, R. W. BOOTH was elected President, H. C. WISNER Vice-President.

A. L. FISHER, Secretary.

Office New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company Dec. 5, 1877.

NOTICE.—THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at Loomis' Music Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. A dividend of five per cent on the capital stock has been declared payable Jan. 2, 1878.

The stock transfer-books will be and remain closed from Dec. 6, 1877, to Jan. 9, 1878, both days inclusive.

WM. D. BISHOP, President.

The New-York Steam Power Company, Office No. 58 Ann-st., New-York, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees and for Inspectors at the ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1878.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed on the 29th of December, and until after the election. JOHN BALLARD, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., No. 119 Broadway, New-York, D

THE POLICE BOARD.

THEY ANSWER BEFORE THE MAYOR.

COMMISSIONERS ERHARDT, WHEELER, AND NICHOLS REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL—MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S DEFENSE OF MR. ERHARDT—ADDITIONAL TIME ASKED FOR AND REFUSED—THE DEFENSE TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

In answer to the charges preferred against them by Mayor Ely, Police Commissioners Nichols, Erhardt, and Wheeler yesterday made their appearance in the Mayor's room at the City Hall, to show cause why they should not be removed. The event proved to be one of the most interesting that has taken place in the City Hall for many a day. There were many loungers about the doors just before the hour appointed by the Mayor for the answer of the Commissioners to be put in, but they were pretty strictly excluded, and only a privileged few, the number being limited to the capacity of the audience-room, were allowed to enter. Just before 12 o'clock Mr. Fullerton, Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. Dudley Field, Jr., and Mr. Salem H. Wales took seats in the Mayor's office. Soon after Mr. George Bliss came in, carrying a huge roll of papers. Mayor Ely came next, and then there was a sudden crowding in of all the parties in interest, and a formidable array of counsel for the accused Commissioners sat down in a group near their clients. Commissioners Nichols and Wheeler took seats in the first and second rows of chairs, and alongside them were Mr. John L. Davenport, Col. McLean, and Mr. Bliss, while opposite were Messrs. Field, Fullerton, and Elihu Root. When the Commissioners came in Mayor Ely crossed the room, shook hands with counsel and with Commissioner Erhardt, and smiled upon everybody, as if the occasion were one of the happiest in his official life. Just at this time a rush of blue coats and brass buttons was seen through the door, and presently all the standing-room was occupied by Inspectors and Captains of Police, shining in the uniform of the force. Besides the Police officers, there were present Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Assemblyman Maurice Holahan, Dock Commissioner Vanderpool, Judges Clancey, Callaghan, Campbell, and Gedney, Commissioner Baker, of the Board of Education, Dr. Samuel Hall, ex-Dock Commissioner John T. Agnew, Aldermen Morris, Lamb, Guntzer, Purroy, ex-Alderman Clausen, and ex-Surrogate Tucker.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock Mr. John Hardy, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, took his place at the Mayor's left hand, and the Mayor then called the audience to order. He then stated that he had made charges against the three Commissioners, and that he was now ready to hear anything that they had to say on the subject. Mr. Fullerton, advancing toward the Mayor, read the charge which had been presented, and continued: "I desire to call the attention of your Honor to the fact that there is contained in this charge no specification of any dereliction of duty. The charges are made in the most general terms, and do not afford the respondents any opportunity to answer them explicitly. We take the preliminary objection that the charges are not specifically set out, and that the respondents are not able to reply particularly." Mr. Fullerton then sat down.

Mayor Ely—I will say to the counsel that we will proceed with the charges as they are.

Mr. Fullerton—To which we except.

Mr. Bliss and Mr. Fullerton here put their heads together and held a whispered consultation for a few minutes. Mr. Fullerton then addressed the Mayor again: "I desire, your Honor, that you should regard the same notice as having been given separately in the case of each respondent, and that the objection will hold for each of them." The Mayor nodded his assent, and Mr. Fullerton continued: "May it please your Honor, I call for an adjournment in the matter of the complaint against Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt, and I desire to offer his affidavit in application for postponement." He then read the affidavit, in which Mr. Erhardt sets forth that he has not had time properly to prepare his defense; that so far as the charges relate to street-cleaning it is necessary and important that the evidence should show, not only that all moneys expended by the Police Department have been properly and economically expended, but that the streets have been as thoroughly cleaned within the law as restrictions and complications permitted, and that the department has not been guilty of inefficiency or maladministration. The deponent declared his belief in the importance of full preparation for the defense, in order that he may show that he is not responsible for any inefficiency or maladministration. He asked that a brief delay should be allowed him in which to prepare his proof, as it was physically impossible to do it in the time given and attend to the duties of his office, which are now much greater than usual, owing to the absence of one member of the board. Commissioner Erhardt further deposed that the Commissioners had not enforced the laws capriciously or by raids. Counsel then tendered an affidavit of similar purport made by each of the other two Commissioners.

Mayor Ely—I may as well say to you, gentlemen, that I shall regard the three Commissioners as occupying the same position, and that I do not regard the statements contained in the affidavit just read as sufficient to justify me in ordering an adjournment.

Mr. Fullerton—The denial is the same, I understand it, to each of the Commissioners?

Mayor Ely—Yes, Sir.

COMMISSIONER ERHARDT'S DEFENSE.

There was another huddling together of counsel and a hasty rummaging of papers. Mr. Root produced a document, and said he desired to present the answer of Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt to the charges preferred against him. The answer, in substance, was as follows: He shows, first, that his term of office expired on April 10, 1877, and that he has continued to hold office, as no successor has been appointed. He submits that he cannot be relieved of the duties imposed upon him except by the appointment of a successor, and that the Mayor has no jurisdiction, power, or authority to remove him from office without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. He shows, secondly, that the statements containing the charges against him were served upon him on the evening of Dec. 18, and the time fixed therein for showing cause is 12 o'clock, Dec. 20; that the allegations are general, indefinite, and uncertain, and by vague phrases and implication call in question the whole administration of the Police Department for two years past; that it is impossible to know from the paper what specific acts or omissions are intended to be shown as cause for removal; and that sufficient opportunity has not been given for him to prepare to be heard against such removal within the true intent and meaning of the statute in such case made and provided. The answer sets forth, thirdly, that the Police Department consists of William F. Smith, De Witt C. Wheeler, Sidney P. Nichols, and Joel B. Erhardt, and that no charges are made except against the Board of Police; that the proceeding is one for the removal of some and not of the members of the board, no charges having been preferred against the President; that the Mayor has no jurisdiction, power, or authority to remove the respondent upon these charges except in connection with all the other members of the board, and in a proceeding in which the board shall have an opportunity to be heard, and that he cannot be removed upon any charges except in connection with all the other members of the board as a body. The answer sets forth in the fourth division a denial that the duty of cleaning the streets is, or has been at any time since the respondent has been a Police Commissioner, inefficiently performed; and he avers that at all times since he has been a Commissioner that all moneys allowed according to law for street-cleaning purposes have been properly and faithfully applied to and used for such purposes. The answer further, fifthly, denies that the Police Department has assumed the right to decide when the statutes of the State should be enforced and when they should be permitted to be ignored, or that after allowing any laws to be disregarded for considerable periods of time, the Police Department has then enforced them capriciously or by raids, or in such manner as to render the law odious, instead of respected, to any person except the willful violators thereof, and he denies that there has been any inefficiency or maladministration of the Police Department, or that he has been guilty of, or is responsible for, any inefficiency or maladministration whatsoever. In the sixth place, the respondent says that he believes that the origin and only cause of the allegations of the Mayor consists in the unreasonable clamor of a certain class of citizens of the City of New-York who are engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors contrary to law, and who are endeavoring to secure the removal of the Police Commissioners for the purpose of preventing the enforcement of the law against them; that at a meeting of the heads of the departments of the City Government called by the Mayor, and held at his office on Dec. 4, 1877, to consider measures tending to increased efficiency in the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, all matters relating to the performance of the duties of the Police Department in regard to the cleaning of the streets were fully set forth, discussed, and considered, and a final conclusion and determination thereon reached and announced by the said Mayor, in the words following: "It seems to me, from the discussion, that the duty of cleaning the streets is with the Police Board, and they say that with their best efforts they are not prepared to clean them better with their present appropriation. For any relief to be had from this thing, we must have some sort of legislation. Until that is done, they appear 'to be doing their best, and can do no better.'" The answer further avers that the number of places for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in the City of New-York was, according to recent official statements, over 7,800, whereof less than 2,200 were licensed, and over 5,600 were unlicensed. The Board of Police Commissioners, ever since its present members were appointed, has at all times enforced the laws against such illegal sales of liquor strictly in accordance with the construction thereof by the courts. A recent authoritative judicial construction of the law, contained in a charge by the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court to the Grand Jury of the County of New-York, and a decision of the Supreme Court, for the first time deprived the violators of the law of the protection which they had theretofore received from the committing magistrates, by compelling the enforcement thereof by the said magistrates. And the persons engaged in the illegal sale of liquor, to free themselves from the effects of such enforcement, now allege and urge that what is in fact the ordinary performance of duty on the part of the Board of Police, is oppressive; and also allege and urge the matters relating to street-cleaning, as reasons for the removal of the board, not in good faith, or as the real ground of removal, but as a sham and pretense, and for the real purpose of securing immunity in their illegal traffic by the removal of Commissioners who enforce the law against them.

Mr. Root handed a copy of the answer of Commissioner Erhardt to Mayor Ely, who seemed very much annoyed at something contained in the allusion to his conference with the heads of departments on the subject of street-cleaning. When Mr. Root had finished, he rather hurriedly stated in regard to that part of the affidavit, that he never made such a statement; that he never believed such was the case, and he had never passed any such judgment.

ARGUMENT BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. David Dudley Field then addressed the Mayor, objecting to the haste which he had demanded in the preparation of the answer. The charges, he said, were such as nobody could understand. While he did not wish to impugn anything his Honor had stated, and while he believed he was trying to do his duty, he had refused to grant an adjournment before the answer was in. He took the opportunity to again ask for a postponement of the trial. No man, said he, in this free land can be cited within 24 hours to show cause why he should not be removed from a valuable office without opportunity to prepare his answer. He therefore asked for such postponement as in the Mayor's judgment could be granted.

Mayor Ely—I may as well state that these charges, although not made officially until day before yesterday, have been made by the press and in other ways for weeks, and have been answered by the gentlemen accused through the press, and otherwise.

Mr. Field—Your Honor surely does not mean to say that anything you have read in the press has had anything to do with the making of these charges?

Mayor Ely—The charges were made partly upon my own personal knowledge, and partly upon information derived from the ordinary sources of information. The Commissioners came here on charges, and I am here to listen to their answers.

Mr. Field—But they deny them. Does your Honor mean to say that their denial goes for nothing? Do you decide, then, that no proof is needed of these charges? If your Honor will excuse me, I shall then ask the privilege of cross-examining you as a witness.

The Mayor declined this offer, and Mr. Field continued, asking if he could be heard in an argument upon the propriety of his exercising the power of removal in this instance. The Mayor assented, and Mr. Field went on to say that according to good authority no removal could take place unless there was proof of delinquency. He alluded to a case before Gov. Fenton, and to a more recent decision by Gov. Tilden in the matter of Delafield Smith, where the Governor said that "a removal should only be made for reasonable, substantial, and just cause." To call upon an officer to answer charges involving not only an office of value but also his honor, is to do exactly what Gov. Tilden decided not to be the law. He thought that while delicacy might forbid the Mayor to give the evidence which he had personal knowledge of, there was somebody who could testify, and he was simply doing what he was in duty bound to do for the client intrusted to his care. Every man was presumed to be innocent until he was proved to be guilty, and he hoped his Honor would reconsider his judgment that no proof was necessary to justify the charges. There was a pause, counsel again consulting, and then Mayor Ely interrupted them by asking if they were waiting for an answer. He then informed the counsel that he understood his simple duty to be that when he came to believe that a public officer is derelict he must make charges against him, and he was now ready to listen to the answers of the defendants.

Mr. Fullerton then suggested to the Mayor that it was impossible the knowledge he had obtained from the press was not to be relied upon, and that possibly Mrs. Grundy did not always tell the truth. He asked whether respectable citizens, holding offices of trust and responsibility, were not as readily to be believed as the talk of the streets or what was read in the newspapers. He wanted to know whether the assertions made were capable of proof or not. He asked why it was that the rule which applied in the adjoining buildings—that a man was innocent until he was proved to be guilty—should be abandoned in the Mayor's office. The presumption of innocence would remain with the accused until it was removed by proof.

Mr. Field having obtained a volume containing the decision of Gov. Fenton in the case of C. Godfrey Gunther, M. T. Brennan, and others, he read from it. The Governor held that while he was bound to hold that he had the power to remove, he felt bound not to exercise the right except upon clear, positive, and undoubted proof upon the charges preferred. Mr. Field continued: "There is no proof whatever that these charges are true."

Mayor Ely—Do I understand the counsel to make any motion?

Mr. Field—I do. I ask that proof shall be made.

Mayor Ely—Well, I do not propose to furnish proof.

Mr. Field—Then, your Honor, you are both accuser and judge. Yet I submit to you that there must be proof. Your personal observations may justify you in becoming the accuser of the Commissioners, but it certainly does not qualify you, at the same time, to be their judge.

Mayor Ely—I deny the motion.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir. ——

Mr. Field (interrupting)—Now, Sir, if these gentlemen are to be adjudged guilty without proper preparation for trial, we will make their case still stronger by adducing such evidence as we have.

Mr. George Bliss now rose with a great bundle of evidence, which he unrolled. He said that the papers had been prepared so hastily that he should have to ask his Honor to permit a copy of the evidence to be made for the protection of his clients. He then read an affidavit of Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, which described the composition of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and declared that the greatest difficulty in the way of properly cleaning the streets was that of finding a place for the deposit of the refuse. It also contained the report of Chief Clerk Hawley, of the Police Board, made recently at the City Hall before the heads of departments. The remarks of Mayor Ely on that occasion, as reported by the stenographer, were repeated. The affidavit explicitly denied the allegation of inefficiency or extravagance by the Street-cleaning Bureau. The affidavit was long, consuming more than an hour in its reading, and it was 2:30 o'clock when it was finished.

Mayor Ely—You have finished the documentary evidence, I understand. It faces me with a statement to which I have referred before. With reference to the statement that during the street-cleaning conference which took place in this office recently I expressed my approval of the manner in which the Street-cleaning Department had performed its work. I wish to say that I have read the stenographer's notes taken on that occasion, and after reflection I am positive that the stenographer misunderstood my language, and I wish to state explicitly that I did not on that occasion say anything that was intended to convey the idea that I thought the Street-cleaning Department had performed its work properly, or as well as they could have done it. It was possible he might have used language he did not intend to use.

Mr. Bliss replied that he had read the notes of the stenographers who reported the proceedings, and both agreed substantially in attributing to his Honor the statements which he had quoted. He then added that there was a great deal of oral testimony to be submitted.

Capt. Walden then testified about the administration of the Street-cleaning Department, and particularly with reference to the difficulty of finding places in which to deposit the refuse collected from the streets. The garbage had been more satisfactorily removed during the last year and a half than ever before. No amount of money would enable the Commissioners to dispose of the refuse unless seagoing vessels, on the plan suggested by Mr. Haswell, were adopted. Inspector Thorne and Hon. John H. Starin also testified, the latter describing the obstructions he met with in disposing of the refuse when he had contracted to remove it. He had never seen the streets cleaner than at present.

At the conclusion of Mr. Starin's testimony Mr. Field asked for an adjournment. Mayor Ely asked if it would be possible to go on after lunch, and Mr. Field replied that no amount of labor would enable them to finish that night. He would have a case to attend to at 11 o'clock, but would be ready to go on at 12 o'clock to-day.

The case was adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN.

A conference of railroad men was held in the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday morning, and another conference will be held there at noon to-day. The principal object of these conferences is to decide upon a plan to enforce the maintenance of the schedule freight rates on the Western railroads connecting with the four great trunk lines. In October 39 Western railroads promised to maintain the rates, but cutting has been going on to a certain extent ever since. The appointment of fairly apportioning the live-stock traffic over the Western lines, which has been a source of much difficulty for some years past, is also a topic of discussion. The meeting yesterday morning was attended by John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central; J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western; A. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the Wabash Valley; John E. Simpson, General Manager of the Vandalia; J. N. McCullough, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Jewett, and Commissioner Albert Fink. A committee was appointed to present a plan at to-day's meeting for the enforcement of the schedule rates. This committee comprises Mr. McCullough, Mr. Ledyard, Mr. Hopkins, and Commissioner Fink as the representatives of the trunk lines.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

On the 25th of August last William H. Ralston, aged 26 years, a clerk in the office of the Municipal Gas Company, at No. 952 Broadway, decamped, taking with him $915 belonging to the company. A few days ago Chief of Police Owens, of Galveston, Texas, telegraphed to Superintendent Walling that Ralston was in that city, and asking whether he was "wanted." The Superintendent replied in the affirmative, and Ralston was arrested. Detective Dorcey, of the Central Office, left this City last evening for Galveston to bring him back.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

H. B. Claflin & Co. and Garner & Co. have each subscribed $500 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

A Christmas festival will be given to the day school at Wilson Mission, No. 25 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday at 2 P. M., and another to the Sunday-school on Christmas day at 11 A. M.

Apartments have been prepared at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel for President Hayes and family and Attorney-General Devens, who will arrive in the City this morning from Washington.

The recently-devised plan for preventing the stealing of cotton in course of handling at this port, details of which have been given in THE TIMES, was adopted yesterday by the members of the Cotton Exchange, by a vote of 142 in favor, to 50 against.

The fair now in progress at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Congregation Ahawath Cheseed will be closed on Friday and Saturday, the Philharmonic Society having previously engaged the use of the building for its rehearsal and concert on these days. It will open again on Monday morning, Dec. 24, at 10.

Postmaster-General Key received a large number of visitors yesterday at the Post Office building, in Postmaster James' private room, and had informal conversations relating to postal matters generally. It was his intention yesterday to return to Washington this evening, but he may possibly stay over in order to attend the New-England dinner.

At the sale of the Olyphant collection of paintings on Wednesday evening, some veteran members of the Seventh Regiment who were present united in the purchase of Gifford's famous picture, "The Camp of the Seventh at Frederick, Md., 1863." The price paid was $850, and the painting is to be presented to the regiment, to adorn the walls of its new armory.

Jeanie Ames Sprague Mason, youngest daughter of the late Joseph A. Sprague, of this City, who was married upon her death-bed, some two weeks ago, to Mr. E. Porter Mason, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Chauncey Giles, was buried yesterday from the Church of the New Jerusalem in East Thirty-fifth-street, with the beautiful and touching rites of the Swedenborgian Church. A large number of the personal friends and associates of the deceased were present. The remains were removed to Bristol, R. I., by the 9 o'clock train last evening, for interment.

BROOKLYN.

Frank Hayes, of No. 1,601 Broadway, who shot his step-mother on Wednesday morning, inflicting a slight flesh wound, surrendered himself to the Police yesterday morning. He had no excuse to offer for his act. The prisoner was committed by Justice Semler.

James Wynne, a Carmelite monk, who was arrested some time ago for swindling a number of people by falsely representing that he was authorized to collect money for an orphan asylum in Dublin, Ireland, was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday. A number of Catholic clergymen testified against him. He was remanded for sentence.

Mrs. Mary D. Hooper, who has been confined in Raymond-Street Jail for some weeks on a charge of stealing two diamond rings, two diamond earrings, and two gold chains, on the 23d of October last, from Mrs. Delaney, of No. 212 High-street, Brooklyn, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday and found guilty and remanded for sentence until to-day.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday decided that the only out-door relief to be given this Winter should be in the shape of coal, and that it should be distributed by the Volunteer Visitors' Association. The resolution provides that if the Charity Commissioners failed to co-operate with the Volunteer Visitors the Supplies Committee of the Board of Supervisors shall take the proper action. In cases where it is deemed absolutely necessary flour and rice will be distributed.

A young man of respectable appearance, who said his name was Marcus Blane, but refused to give his residence, was committed yesterday on a charge of stealing two gold watches from the jewelry store of John Phillip, No. 761 Fulton-street. Blane, who has been recognized by the Police as an old Albany thief, while pretending to examine some jewelry in Mr. Phillips' store, snatched the watches and ran away. He was captured by Special Officer De Clue, who happened to be passing.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gen. George B. McClellan took up his residence in Trenton yesterday preparatory to his inauguration, Jan. 15, as Governor.

Several children have been poisoned in Jersey City recently by eating colored candies. None of the cases have resulted fatally.

Recorder Brown, of Union Hill, has been haled before the Common Council for not paving into the Treasury the fines he has collected. Last year he failed to account for $51 20, while this year he is said to be deficient $129 80. He has been notified to appear before the board and make his accounts good. Brown claims that the missing money has been disbursed for Police services.

A man, evidently a lunatic, made his appearance in Hoboken, on Wednesday afternoon, claiming to be the only son of the late Edwin A. Stevens. He says he was kidnapped, when an infant, and sent to Ireland. He evidently had some knowledge of the Stevens family, as he went to the house of a married daughter of Mr. Stevens, and demanded to see his sister. Her husband, Col. Lewis, ordered him out of the house, and he then went to the Police station, where he told his story to Recorder McDonough, who heard him through, and then asked him if he had ever been in a lunatic asylum. This threw him into a furious passion, and, after denouncing the Recorder as a conspirator, he left, the Recorder warning him that if he came to the station-house again he would be locked up.

Patrick McMahon, for 30 years a resident of Jersey City, hanged himself at his home, No. 455 Henderson-street, about 10:30 on Wednesday night. When he first came to Jersey City he became a market gardener, and in the course of 10 years accumulated property enough to live on. He then quit work, and for 20 years has lived in idleness. Lately he became despondent, for some reason not known, and also began to live beyond his income from his property, which in consequence was entirely dissipated, and about a year ago his last house was made over to his brother-in-law, and he has since been supported by his children. On Wednesday he was unusually despondent, and left the house a little after 9. About an hour and a half afterward one of his sons found his body hanging to a beam under the stoop. He was cut down, but too late. He was 57 years old.

HARPERS' CHOICE GIFT BOOKS.

Among the many useful and pretty things offered for Christmas presents, nothing is more useful or prettier than a well-written and a well-bound book; and nowhere can better books in better bindings be found than at Harper & Brothers, in Franklin-square. They have prepared a large number and a great variety of books especially with reference to the holidays. The best of these are included under the general titles of books of travel and research, books upon art, books of history and biography, books of poetry, juvenile books, and books of science. It is obvious that a scheme so comprehensive as these titles indicate is sufficient to include a library vast as that of the British Museum, or of the literary accumulations at Washington; but Messrs. Harpers have culled only the best and choicest books upon each subject. Among the books of travel, we find Gen. Cesnola's intensely interesting account of his ten years' researches and excavations among the ancient cities, tombs, and temples of the Island of Cyprus. The book is profusely illustrated, and no one who desires to understand the meaning and the place in history of that remarkable collection of antiques generally known as the Cesnola collection should be without this book. Dr. Meyer's *Remains of Lost Empires* is another book which we also cordially commend to the student and the general reader. Dr. Meyer traveled through that little-known section of the East in which lie the ruins of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon, and Persepolis, and his account of his journey is written in a thoughtful yet lively style, which makes his book one which can be read and reread with undiminished interest. Dr. Van Lanney's *Bible Lands*, Mr. Thompson's *Malacca, Indo-China, and China*, and Mr. George Squier's *Peru*, are all interesting works, printed and bound in the best styles, and crammed with excellent illustrations. In art works we have Mrs. Hawels' *Art of Beauty*, *Contemporary Art in Europe*, by S. G. W. Benjamin, author of *The Turk and the Greek*, *What is Art?* &c., illustrated and beautifully bound; *Art Education Applied to Industry*, by George Ward Nichols, author of the *Story of the Great March*, illustrated; *Art Decoration Applied to Furniture*, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, illustrated. These three are uniform in size and style, and are three as handsome volumes as one could wish to see. Dr. Prime's work on *Pottery and Porcelain* is another highly-interesting and very useful art work. Coming to history and biography, we are presented with magnificent editions of the works of John Motley, Mr. Trevelyan's instructive and interesting *Life of Lord Macaulay*, and many other equally desirable works. In poetry, there is Gustave Doré's superb illustration of Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*; James Grant Wilson's *Poets and Poetry of Scotland*; the complete illustrated edition of Tennyson's works, and J. T. Trowbridge's handsome *Book of Gold*, well illustrated, which also contains "The Wreck of the Fishing-boat," "Aunt Hannah," "'Tom's Come Home," and the ballad of "Arabella." In the ever-popular juvenile books and works for boys Paul du Chaillu's *Books for Young People*; *The Catskill Fairies*, by Virginia W. Johnson; Samuel Smiles' books; Coffin's *The Boys of '76*; Abbot's *Science for the Young*, and lastly, *Our Children's Songs*, containing songs for the nursery, for childhood, and for girlhood, deserve special mention. Excellent editions, as to binding, printing, illustration, and general get up, of standard works on scientific subjects, but written in a style to commend them to the general reader, appear under the list of works of science. We had almost forgotten to mention Mr. James Parton's latest work, *Caricature and Other Comic Art, in all Times and Many Lands*, 340 pages and 208 illustrations.

THE WELSH MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of John Kenna, for the murder of Peter Welsh at Dean's Pond, was continued at New-Brunswick yesterday. The only witness whose testimony was of any importance was John Welsh, son of the deceased and nephew of the prisoner. He testified that his father and uncle quarreled in the evening, because his father would not allow his uncle to have supper; his father knocked his uncle down and brandished an axe over his head, saying he would kill him; witness ran for help, looked back, saw Kenna get up, and saw his father knock him down a second time; he did not see Kenna have any knife. The State here rested. John Kenna, the prisoner, was placed on the stand and testified that Welsh refused to allow him to eat his supper, and knocked him down and kicked him, and on his remonstrating, Welsh seized the axe and threatened to kill him; he then snatched a knife from the table and stabbed the deceased in self-defense.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

James Tillinghast, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge T. R. Westbrook, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Sturtevant House.

Col. Manuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, and Col. Kintzing, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Astor House.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, and W. R. McKeen, President of the Vandalia Railway Line, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Erastus Corning, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

John King, Jr., of Baltimore; Frederick Broughton, of the Great Western Railway of Canada; Capt. R. F. Ward, of Governor-General Dufferin's staff, and Capt. Price Blackwood, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition; Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon; Senator B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie; John F. Smyth, of Albany, and ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A.—THE KNOX $6 HAT

For the Winter season excites the admiration and warm approval of all gentlemen of taste, with a peculiarity for economy. It is a splendid success. Buy your hat of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, or at his Fifth-Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Saratoga, for Havana.—Dr. Pedro Mora, Jr., Mrs. Martha Mora, Miss M. R. Pollock, Dr. Thomas Terry, wife, and daughter, Jonas R. Francke and son, Carlos Tejedor, Dr. Leon Bajes de Lezpona and child, Jose M. Martinez and Sanchez, Domin Gobaes Gracia, Thomas Fitzgerald, Juana Nin de Perevento and two children, Evaristo H. de Mendoza, Henry Heidegger and son, Mr. and Mrs. Onofre Vidal and four children, Marion Sweeney, Rudolph Eivers, Adolph D. Sivans, Antonio Durio, Saturnino Cuerbo, Freeman G. Crosby, William Kynoch, Pablo Fraga, William F. Safford, Thomas Henry, Margaret Sullivan, Miss F. Nin y Pons, Pedro Nuñez.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—G. W. Durant, B. W. Worthington, Miss John Barber and two children, F. Hubbard, T. H. Stryker, James H. Beattie, Rev. F. Lightbourn, Andrew Greig, Mrs. A. Greig and three children, T. B. Bradford, E. L. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Miss Martha Hill, J. R. White, Mrs. White and two children, N. W. Hutchings, William Cox, Mrs. Cox, F. A. Pell, Joseph Dormer, J. L. Ward.

In steam-ship Atlas, for Kingston, Jamaica.—Mrs. F. Hardin, Col. Nevin, Gen. Chambers, G. de Cordina, Miss de Cordina, Masters Dudley, Arthur, and Herbert Musgrave, A. N. Cresswell, P. de Murgruonds, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sollas, J. P. Fentress, Mrs. Pointer and two children, Miss Hattie Lash, W. S. Mathews, P. A. Pfaff, Geo. L. Lewis, Mrs. Watkisf, Miss Blackford.

In steam-ship Rapidan, for Savannah.—W. C. M. Lean, Capt. D. B. Belen, L. W. Cosey, C. S. Merritt, Miss T. Philbeck, M. P. Simmons, O. F. Bacon, M. J. Oulton, Charles Bortow, C. S. Washburn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Henry Attwell, G. Barslow, Capt. Price Blackwood, R. A., Mrs. Blair and child, Mrs. A. Black, Arthur Blake, Miss A. S. C. Blake, A. Booth, J. H. Buckley, Mrs. Callender, Masters Walter and Robert Callender, J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Chilson, H. L. Cohen, E. Leonard Corning, Alex. Duncan, Robert Edminson, Mrs. Jane Elder, Arthur Fisk, Mr. Foster, James Frake, Miss Gerrond, F. C. Goble, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, J. W. Harper, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Haldane Haswell, C. R. Haswell, C. P. Hatch, J. B. Haviland, Robert S. Hone, Jr., R. Howard, T. Hyam, Miss C. Hyam, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hyatt, C. James, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Ged. F. W. Lander, Charles Lander, Frederick Lander, A. H. F. Lefroy, Mrs. Mansel, A. W. Markley, E. Mezzei, William McCartney, Thomas McCarty, A. G. McDougall, William McDougall, Miss Ina McDougall, Miss Mary McDougall, F. R. Merriam, J. M. Rivero y Mesa, Mr. Morgan, D. Sutherland, T. J. Packard, Mrs. Redington, Mr. Redington, Jr., John Reid, William Reid, Miss Reid, P. M. Roberts, Mrs. L. E. Slaughter, Miss Slaughter, A. Slidell, Edmund A. Sondez, Col. F. W. Sterry, George H. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Sullivan, Masters E. J., V. J., P. B., E. P., and Charles O'Sullivan, Capt. George Sumner Rev. A. Thomas, C. W. Topham, W. H. Underhill, John Petty Ward, Capt. Frederick Ward, Miss A. O. Williams, Miss H. D. Williams, C. B. Young.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—Charles Katler, Pedro Munez, Lewis E. Giro, John Reilly, Wallace T. Penn, Charles Ferrel, E. James, Romouldo Acnaw, Juan Sohong, Henry Bustz, Lewis W. Guttermuth, Juan Saminez, Jose Garcia, Miss Garcia, Louis Speiss, C. W. Barnes, Manud de Arnas, Ramon Garcia, Y. Lopez, Jos. Wilson, Jos. R. Sava, Mayor Schalk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises..5:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...8:17	Gov. Island...9:00	Hell Gate...10:28

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 20.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 1-10 second slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ann Eliza, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. D. Babcock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gellert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Saratoga, Sundberg, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; City of Berwick, Watkins, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; F. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Ships Formosa, Reynolds, Shanghae, China, Salter & Livermore; New Era, Sawyer, Bombay and Calcutta, K. M. Cameron & Co.; Agra, (Br.,) Fairon, Genoa, Italy, Storey & Scaspati; Tsernogara, (Br.,) Hilton, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Heba, (Norw.,) Hilt, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Orlein & Co.

Barks Eliza Bates, (Br.,) Hollis, Hamilton, A. E. Tucker; Julia, Higgins, Bremen, James Henry; Gustavo, (Ital.,) Cafeiro, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Aisce, (Ital.,) Morace, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen; D. A. Brayton, Gray, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Delano, (Ital.,) Landini, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Nicolina, (Ital.,) Penco, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Constantia, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Aurora, (Swed.,) Albrichtsen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen.

Brigs Lily, (Br.,) Sharp, Algiers, J. F. Whitney & Co.; William Phipps, (Hayti,) Brandbery, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Hope, Norris, St. Pierre, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Nellie Clark, Clark, St. John, N. B., A. T. Heeney; George W. Whrirford, Bryant, Puerto Cabello, Hallett, Bolton & Co.; Jenny Lamuel, Jarvis, Bridgeport, Rackett & Brother; John G. Read, Farrell, Aux Cayes, A. Nones & Co.; George Calhoun, (Br.,) Simpson, Bridgetown and Georgetown, F. W. Whitney.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Lewis, Bridgeport, Rackett & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptuna, Berry, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Bothnia, McMickan, Liverpool Dec. 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Dec. 7, via Larne 9th, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, Vera Cruz Dec. 9 Progreso 10th, and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Faraday, (Br.,) Trott, London Dec. 1, in ballast to Henderson Bros.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London 60 da., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Reinbeer, (of New-Haven,) Docker, Demerara 20 da., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Gyda, (Norw.,) Gundorsen, Barcelona 55 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Heller, (Ger.,) Nordt, Pellan 58 da., with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) Atherton, Demarara 35 da., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Marianna, (Fort.,) Marces, Rio Grande do Sul 53 da., with hides to Oelrichs & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, E. N. D.; cloudy; at City Island, N. D.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8199. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

PROSPECTS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN

THE WITHDRAWAL OF PORTIONS OF SULEIMAN PASHA'S FORCES FROM THE QUADRILATERAL — TODLEBEN'S COMMAND AT RUSTCHUK — MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM PLEVNA—THE WEATHER AND THE BALKAN ROADS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Although all apprehensions of Seraglio conspiracies and coups d'état at Constantinople seem to have disappeared, the least thing is sufficient to revive them. Thus the unexpected appearance of Suleiman Pasha at Constantinople, with 10,000 men, has given rise to the fear that something of the kind is impending. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Sultan and his Government should seek support in Parliament, and make it share in the responsibility for the course to be followed. This movement of Suleiman Pasha and other reports of the withdrawal of the Turkish field forces from about Rasgrad seem to indicate that in the quadrilateral necessary garrisons have been left to make the best defense they can. It appears, moreover, that their energies will soon be taxed, for it is officially announced that Gen. Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Rustchuk Army. This looks very much as if the siege of Rustchuk is imminent. Gen. Zimmerman will also probably sieze the opportunity of advancing against Silistria. There is nothing as yet to indicate the destination of the bulk of the Army of the Czarewitch, whether it is to advance on Shumla or to join the force at Tirnova and thence advance across the Balkans. It will take some time before operations on a large scale will be possible. Although the movement of troops from Plevna in various directions has begun, some days must pass before their influence at the front is felt. It is not sufficient merely to send troops; it is necessary to organize the whole supply service for many miles, and this will not be quite so easy as catering to the same troops when at Plevna, where stores had been amassed sufficient to last for months. According to the latest accounts, too, the successive appearance of snow, rain, frost, and thaw had very much broken up the roads in the Balkans. The snow is several inches deep at Bucharest, and the weather must be exceedingly trying to the troops of both armies not in their Winter huts. Operations in the open field are only possible with the risk of great loss from sickness and privation. Gen. Gourkho's men, operating near Orchanieh, have their shelter tents with them, but no knapsacks. The Bulgarian villages are inadequate to shelter considerable bodies of troops; besides being always built in valleys, they are generally too far distant from commanding positions in the vicinity to be available for troops in front of an enemy, and constantly liable to be attacked."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says a telegram from Constantinople announces that Suleiman Pasha started for Adrianople on Thursday.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

CAPTURE OF ARDANUTCH BY THE RUSSIANS BY ASSAULT—FAILURE OF THE CONCENTRATION FOR AN ATTACK ON ERZEROUM —SCARCITY OF FOOD AND FORAGE.

TIFLIS, Dec. 21.—The Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, captured Ardanutch by assault on the 17th inst. The Russian losses were insignificant.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Pera says: "The Russian concentration for an attack upon Erzeroum on the north has failed and the attack is now improbable. The Russians are suffering for provisions and forage."

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE—EFFORT OF THE LONDON TIMES TO ALLAY EXCITEMENT—A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Times'* leading article this morning is carefully directed to allaying the excitement on Eastern matters and counteracting the effect of wild rumors. It concludes as follows: "No course can be more reasonable and obvious than that at this juncture the Government should desire to consult with Parliament as soon as it can without unnecessary inconvenience. Whether they contemplate interference or mediation, or simple means of securing a good position in the final settlement of the question, they cannot but feel the need of Parliamentary support. As soon as Parliament is called together we shall have the main considerations on all sides of the great issue forcibly stated and clearly argued. The nation will have an opportunity of weighing the various courses recommended to it; the Ministry will see whether they can honorably assume, as they have, on the whole, had a right to assume hitherto, that they are carrying into effect the wishes of the country at large, and both at home and abroad we shall see our way more clearly. It does not seem necessary to look beyond these plain considerations in order to understand why the Ministers have decided to summon Parliament at the earliest convenient date."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Golos* publishes to-day an article upon the early meeting of the British Parliament and the possible measures of the English Cabinet. The article declares that Russia may await without anxiety the issue of this political episode, and may quietly continue the work which she began, in the firm conviction that British intrigues will in no way hinder the triumph of Russia.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

PROPOSED TURKISH LEVY OF 300,000 MEN —A SERVIAN VICTORY—GREECE AND THE CRETANS.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople states that several Mohammedan Deputies intend to solicit the Government, in the Chambers, to open negotiations for peace. It is said the Porte will shortly order a fresh levy of 300,000 men.

BELGRADE, Dec. 21.—The Servians claim that they have cut the Turkish communications between Nisch and Leskovotz by capturing and destroying the Shetchina bridge after a stubborn engagement.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 21.—Prince Charles of Roumania has received the Iron Cross from the Emperor William.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Reuter's dispatch from Athens says the Greek military estimates for 1878 will show an increase of 10,000,000 drachmas.

The Christians of Crete are electing Assemblies, which will appoint military chiefs. The Porte has sent a Commissioner to offer guarantees for reforms. The insurgents, however, demand annexation to Greece.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The *Times'* Vienna special says negotiations have been proceeding some time concerning the neutralization of the Danube. No understanding has been reached so far, as Russia wishes neutrality to extend to the sea, while England and Turkey seem only inclined to let it reach Sulina.

The *Times'* correspondent at Athens is assured that many Cretan chiefs, dissatisfied with the cautious policy of Greece, have adopted as a programme freedom under the protection of England.

The Athenian Clubs propose to make threatening demonstrations in favor of war on Sunday, which the authorities intend to suppress.

THE MONTREAL STRIKERS.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 21.—A deputation of the strikers waited upon Mr. Davis, Jr., this morning in reference to a settlement. He offered the same terms as before, viz.: 10 cents per hour. The men declined to accept less than $1 per day. The Government Superintendent of Canals has made an attempt to mediate between the contending parties. He has suggested that the contractors should offer 90 cents per day for nine hours' work up to Feb. 15, when the days will be long enough for 10 hours work, and wages then to be $1. The men seem favorable to this proposition.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

THE SUPREME COURT-MARTIAL OF THE ISLAND SNUBBED BY THE KING—THE ROYAL PREROGATIVES HELD TO BE INFRINGED.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—A royal decree, dated Madrid, Nov. 21, has been received which puts an end to the conflict of jurisdiction between Captain-General Jovellar and the Supreme Court-martial. It was by a sentence of this court that the Captain-General was obliged to liberate the fraudulent army purveyors Barahona and Domenech. The royal decree censures the court for infringing on the royal prerogatives, because according to the laws the court had no right to pass sentence unless the Captain-General failed to approve the sentence passed by the ordinary court-martial of this island. By this decree public satisfaction is given Gen. Jovellar in a cause which came very near obliging him to resign the Captain-Generalship of Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL PRESS CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS IN PARIS —THE PROPOSED CONCLAVE AT TRENT —THE ITALIAN MINISTRY—THE STEAMER CITY OF BERLIN.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The *Evénement* states that in the Court of Cassation, yesterday, the Advocate-General announced the adjournment sine die of the consideration of all cases arising from the prosecutions of book-sellers, newsdealers, and hawkers instituted subsequent to the 16th of May.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a reception to-day of all officials of the Foreign Department here, and addressed them to the effect that the Republican régime was now claimed to be definitively established, and if this was distasteful to any of them they would do well to seek another career.

ROME, Dec. 21.—A denial is given to the statement that some of the Cardinals are urging the holding of the conclave at Trent, as was reported on the 17th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Times* has the following: "The ministerial crisis continues. The Chamber of Deputies yesterday adjourned indefinitely. The Government meets with fresh opposition in the Senate, and there are increasing difficulties in the formation of a Ministry. There is little chance of Signors Depretis and Crispi succeeding."

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The steamer City of Berlin, disabled on her last voyage from New-York, only reached the Graving dock to-day. An examination shows that the screw-shaft was not broken, as was supposed, but that the key of the propeller had given way and the screw became loose in the shaft.

LONDON, Dec 22.—Michael Davitt, a Fenian, who was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, has been released from Dartmoor on ticket of leave, after serving half the term of his sentence.

SCENE IN THE NEWARK COUNCIL.

A SHARP TILT BETWEEN ALDERMAN MILLER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OVER THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the Common Council to-night, Alderman Miller, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report in reference to the alleged irregularities in the Controller's office, by which certain sharpers were improperly furnished with information on the matter of tax sales detrimental to property-owners. The report exonerates the Controller and his subordinates from all blame. During the debate, Alderman Miller said these imputations emanated from the President of the Council, and were reckless, unscrupulous, and malicious. In closing an exceedingly bitter speech he said: "If imputations were cast upon men of character it was proper they should come from some person who was not smeared all over with charges of prostituting his official position for personal benefits." President Stainsby replied that he had simply done his duty in presenting a petition to the Council calling for an investigation. The unwarrantable personal attack upon him he could bear, if made by an opponent and not by a member of his own party, one with whom he had taken sweet counsel, and who, when he [Stainsby] was nominated President, stated in caucus that he had investigated these same charges, and pronounced them untounded. In conclusion, Mr. Stainsby said. "Brother Miller, you have done an act to-night that you will regret all your life, which your most intimate friends will discountenance. For the words you have spoken, may God forgive you as I do!" The audience loudly applauded, and some minutes elapsed before order could be restored by the temporary President. The scene is unparalleled in the annals of the Common Council. After adjournment both Democratic and Republican members flocked around their President and offered sympathy. Alderman Miller is a manufacturing jeweler.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21.—A mass-meeting of citizens was held at White's Hall to-night to give expression to their views on the subject of the remonetization of silver. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Jones, Judge J. R. Serey, Hon. J. R. Sherwood, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the immediate remonetization of silver, and that the coinage be as free and unlimited as that of gold, and of the standard value of the dollar of our fathers, to wit, 412½ grains of standard silver.

Resolved, That we believe the disuse of one-half the coin money of the world by the universal demonetization of silver would so increase the purchasing power of gold that those who hold promises to pay money which would then mean gold would hold in their hands the means wherewith to confiscate the property and labor of a majority of the people of the civilized world, and that an attempt to enforce such legal iniquity would result in grave revolutions which might destroy equities.

Resolved, That we look with profound alarm upon the efforts of European capitalists, who own most of the bonds of the Government, and corporations in Europe and America, to so control legislation as to compel their payment in gold only, thereby effecting a revolution in value to their own profit and the destruction of a large part of all other property.

Resolved, That the honor and credit of the nation are better protected by a due regard for the welfare and prosperity of those upon whom the discharge of its obligations rests than by undue concessions in favor of the holders of such obligations.

A resolution was also passed condemnatory of the Resumption act, and demanding its immediate repeal.

LATEST FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—Eleazer W. Densmore, a member of the firm of Field, Densmore & Co., commission merchants, filed a petition in bankruptcy, and asked that his partners, George Field and Charles H. Field, as members of the firm, may also be adjudicated bankrupts. Densmore's preferred debts are $95 56, the secured liabilities $1,500, and the unsecured $1,579 88. The preferred debts of the firm are $25.906, the secured $8,000, and the unsecured $48,814 94.

Sandford B. Parkhurst also went into bankruptcy. His schedules show his secured debts to be $6,000, and the unsecured $48,818 82, besides $2,506 01 on discounted paper.

Henry U. Darby followed in the same line with $119 55 of secured debts, and $13,624 90 of unsecured, besides $182 89 due on accommodation paper. No assets beyond exemption.

THE TEXAS SALT RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following was received at the War Department this afternoon:

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

The following dispatch has been just received from Gen. Pope. He has been directed to send troops to San Elizario without any further delay.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

"Every thing is reported quiet at El Paso. San Elizario will be occupied the moment troops enough arrive at El Paso."

WASHINGTON.

SURGEON DRAPER'S RESTORATION.

AN IMPEDIMENT IN THE WAY OF TOUCHING THE BACK PAY—NO APPROPRIATION—PROSPECTS FOR AN AIRING IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The back-pay claim of Dr. Draper is barred by a technical objection of the accounting officers, that no appropriation is available to draw it from. It will probably remain suspended till Congress meets and an appropriation is especially made to pay him. Draper's restoration will, in this manner, get an unpleasant examination. The *Post*, of this city, charges that Bob Ingersoll was Draper's attorney. Whether this be true or not, it is not to be doubted that a nice contingent is awaiting some enterprising person who discovered that Draper was unexpectedly a surgeon in the Navy. It happens in regard to the claim for pay, that if the restoration is legal, the failure of Congress to provide an appropriation, directly, can be met by a suit in the Court of Claims, which would be compelled to give judgment in his favor. Such a judgment would be payable out of the appropriation for the court. If the position taken by Secretary Thompson in the official order be correct, he cannot undo the effect of the order, since it does nothing more than declare that Secretary Welles tried to put Draper out of the service, and thought he had done so, and Draper tried to resign, and thought he had succeeded, but that both were sadly mistaken.

CONDITION OF SENATOR PATTERSON.

OPINION OF HIS PHYSICIAN—THE PATIENT IN NO DANGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Patterson is much better to-night, and is not considered in danger by his physicians. He had recovered sufficiently from the attack of vertigo, of Saturday last, to ride out yesterday, but imprudence in diet, and exertion caused by receiving numerous visitors, brought on a relapse to-day, and he is now confined to his bed and denied to all visitors. His illness is the result of nervous prostration induced by the mental excitement attending the civil prosecution against him, and the recent contest in the Senate over the admission of Senator Butler, of South Carolina. Ex-Senator Cameron has invited him to spend the holidays at the Cameron farm, in Lancaster County, Penn., and Senator Patterson will go there as soon as he is able to travel.

THE LAST TRANSIT OF VENUS.

PROGRESS TOWARD COMPLETION OF THE RECORDS OF THE EXPEDITIONS TO OBSERVE THE PHENOMENON—THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The reduction of the records of the expeditions sent out by the United States to observe the transit of Venus in 1874 is nearly completed, and in a few weeks Prof. Harkness, of the Naval Observatory, will have ready for publication all the data obtained by our Government expeditions. It is not yet determined whether to carry out the calculations to a determination of the sun's distance before publishing the data obtained. It is possible that the example of the British astronomers will be followed, and a statement made of the sun's distance as determined by the American observations alone. Such a result will be only tentative, however, since the sun's distance will finally be determined by a comparison and discussion of all the observations of the expedition sent out by all nations. The placing of the material upon which the final calculations are to rest before the world as soon as possible is desirable, and our mathematicians are anxious to have possession of the materials to be furnished by other nations to discuss in connection with our own. It may be affirmed that the publication of the American data when made will be highly creditable to the scientific men of this country. The measurements of the photographs have led to some original investigations of great value. The observations, while imperfect at some stations by reason of bad weather, are, when taken together, sufficiently complete to give as satisfactory results as was possible. The indications at the present state of the calculations point to a smaller distance than that announced from Great Britain, and it is probable the usually received distance of 91,000,000 miles may be somewhat near the distance as determined by the American photographic observations. The distance found by the British astronomers is based on observations of the time of the four contacts. The whole subject is now in as much doubt as before the transit. But when all the records of all nations have been published, they will be submitted to very severe and learned discussion, and after a time it will be seen whether the sun's distance has yet been accurately determined. It is feared that the observations of Mars, last Summer, which were expected to have been of great value in determining this question, have failed to yield any useful records. The observations were satisfactory in the northern hemisphere, but in the southern there are only three observatories that could have undertaken the work, and it is not certain that either of them attempted it.

LIFE-SAVING ON NEW-JERSEY COAST.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT HAVENS TO CHARGES MADE BY THE NEW-YORK SUN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Charges have recently been published in the New-York *Sun* reflecting upon the efficiency and general administration of the Life-saving Service on the New-Jersey coast, and as this is a matter in which commercial men are peculiarly interested, it is important that the truth should be ascertained. Superintendent Havens, who is in immediate charge of the life-saving stations between Sandy Hook and Cape May, has been charged with official misconduct and incompetency, being at present in Washington, by order of the Treasury Department, to arrange for placing at various stations in his district large boats capable of passing out to sea, by way of inlets, to the relief of vessels in distress, when the breakers are too heavy to launch an ordinary life-boat, has prepared the following defense for publication in THE TIMES:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of repeated attacks made upon my official career as the Superintendent of the Life-saving Stations on the coast of New-Jersey, I would earnestly solicit space in THE TIMES for the purpose of vindicating, not only the true interests of the humane service with which I have the honor to be identified, but also to put certain matters straight, which unfortunately have been garbled and maliciously misconstrued, by designing persons, to my detriment, both as a responsible officer and a citizen. In the first place, I am charged, in substance, by the New-York *Sun* "with having prostituted the Life-saving Service to my own individual interests, first, by appointing to responsible positions men entirely ignorant and incompetent to perform their duties; secondly, that I conducted in a partial and unjustifiable manner an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Norwegian ship Rjukan, wherein I am made to appear as having selected some witnesses and ejected others for the purpose of screening my own blunders and incompetency. These charges are unqualifiedly false. The first charge is disproved by the fact that all the men in service in my district are known to be competent men. Their qualifications have been passed upon by competent authority, and the record of their service in the past shows them to be qualified to discharge their duties. The allegation in reference to the investigation of the wreck of the ship Rjukan are shown to be entirely without foundation by the official inquiry made by Capt. Monyan, a report of which was made to the department under date of Jan. 2, 1877.

One of the witnesses examined by Capt. Monyan was Russell White, whose testimony alone disproves this charge, and which shows a different state of facts relative to the successful efforts of the Life-saving Service in connection with the wreck of that vessel than is presented in the publications alluded to. It is a well-known fact that the small salary paid to the keepers of life-saving stations ($200,) has militated very much against the securing of good and expert candidates, and at certain points along the coast, embraced in my district, I have found it extremely difficult to find men capable of "filling the bill" as required by the regulations for the government of the life-saving service. Some of our most valuable and experienced keepers have threatened to resign their positions because of insufficiency of salary, and have consented to serve this season solely in the hope of Congressional action favorable to an increase of their salaries.

In regard to the "inefficiency" (?) of my district I would refer certain persons of ready tongues and short memories to the noble and complete service rendered by the crews of Stations Nos. 3, 4, and 6 at the wrecks of the French steamer l'Amérique and the North German steamer Rusland last Winter, whereby 250 men, women, and children were saved. I also refer to the equally efficient service performed by the crew of No. 3 in the case of the schooner Philadelphia; of crew No. 14 at the wreck of the bark Macdalena; of crews Nos. 21 and 22 in the case of the ship Ontario: of the crews of Nos. 17 and 18 in case of the ship Selma; crews of Nos. 35 and 36 at the wreck of the Russian ship Johan Lang, while the crew of No. 39 seemed to eclipse all previous records by the most efficient services at 12 different wrecks during the year.

As an evidence of the efficiency of the *personnel* composing the crews of my district, I would request the public to note the fact that out of about 659 lives imperiled on the coast of New-Jersey during the past two years 648 have been saved, losing only 11. Surely, this percentage of loss does not look much like inefficiency or corruption. I would also state, in contradiction of the report in the *Sun*, that I am here for investigation; that I was simply ordered to Washington in relation to matters pertaining to the equipment of certain stations in my district, and that I am not here to answer any charges touching my official conduct. No such charges have been preferred against me. I am perfectly willing to be judged by the record of that portion of the Life-saving Service committed to my charge, and for the efficiency of which I am responsible.

J. G. W. HAVENS.

Superintendent Fourth Life-saving District.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $349,283 06, and from Customs $359,204 05.

A telegram from Boise City, Idaho Territory, received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day, says that E. McB. Timony, late Register of the Land Office at that place, who was arrested on charge of taking illegal fees, has, on investigation, been honorably acquitted.

The Democratic Jackson Association has made arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. Representative Stephens, of Georgia, Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, and Senator Jones, of Florida, have consented to speak on the occasion if time and opportunity shall permit.

Messrs. Martin and Harding, Consul Griffin's Marshal and Deputy Marshal in the late Samoan troubles, who were placed in irons by order of the English Consul, have sued that Consul in the Supreme Court of Fiji, and recovered damages, with costs of suit, for false imprisonment. Messrs. Martin and Harding are Englishmen. Besides the damages recovered, they each claim $20,000 damages from England.

Mr. John A. Bingham, United States Minister to Japan, has sent to the Department of State a volume, (with translation,) prepared by Mr. Ninagawa Noritane, containing a history, with illustrations, of the early porcelain productions of Japan. According to this work, about ten centur es ago the use of tea was introduced into Japan, and in the author's words, "great improvements were made in the art of manufacturing porcelain, in consequence of the people having acquired a taste for tea drinking." The production of porcelain has increased in Japan from that day to this, equally with the production of tea, so that Japan may be said to be the foremost manufacturer in the East of teapots and teacups of every variety and quality. It also appears from the statement of the author that the material for the manufacture of the finest porcelain is abundant in this Empire. This is one of the largest industries in Japan, and seems to be constantly increasing. Considering the cheapness of labor and the quantity and superior quality and finish of the porcelain ware produced by the Japanese, it should be largely introduced into the markets of the Western nations.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department has been advised that the Monongahela was at Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 27, en route for Asia.

Lieut. James H. Ingalls, First Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Houghton High School, Houghton, Mich., and ordered to rejoin his battery.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, of the works now in his charge, namely, the improvement of the harbors of Rocky River, Cleveland, Grand River, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Dunkirk, and Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and the construction of Fort Porter, N. Y., and Fort Wayne, Mich.

The Superintendent-General of the recruiting service is ordered to forward, under proper charge, to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, 100 recruits for assignment to the Fifth Infantry.

FRIENDS' EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—The educational convention of the orthodox Friends began its yearly sessions at the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Eutaw and Monument streets, this morning. The following States were represented by delegates in person: Maine, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Reports from absent delegates of the States of Iowa and Kansas and the Dominion of Canada were received. John G. Whittier, the poet, is the delegate from Massachusetts. He is not present, but a letter is expected from him to-morrow. The convention organized by the election of Francis T. King, of Maryland, President, and August Faber, of New-York, Secretary. The morning session was taken up in listening to an address by Prof. Gilman, of John Hopkins University. The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of the questions, "What is the Present Condition of the High Schools and Academies of the Society, and How Can They Be Made Tributary to the Higher Colleges?" and "What is the Best Location for a Friend's College for Young Women of the Grade of Haverford?" The convention will adjourn to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The British ship Hannah Law, Capt. Creig, from Hong Kong Aug. 11, for New-York, put into St. Helena Dec. 1, damaged. The crew refused to proceed on account of the unseaworthiness of the vessel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—The schooner A. K. Woodward, from Port Johnson, for Portsmouth, N. H., with coal, went ashore on the rocks south of Dutch Island at high water this morning. The Captain has gone to Newport for assistance.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 21.—The schooner Northern Light, from Philadelphia for Capo May, coal laden, is ashore on Cold Spring Bar. She is a total loss.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION'S TRIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 21.—During the past few weeks the managers of the permanent exhibition have been laboring hard to keep the concern from falling into the hands of the Sheriff. It was learned to-day that a majority of the creditors had agreed to accept stock in the exhibition in payment of their claims, provided the creditors were allowed a representation in the Board of Management. In this event the Centennial Board of Finance, which holds a claim of $180,000 against the exhibition building, agrees to take $25,000 for their claim. Under this arrangement the exhibition will still be maintained for a time, at least.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—By the explosion of a dynamite cartridge in the tunnel of the Gunpowder Water-works, in Baltimore County, on Wednesday night, Augustus Daniels, colored, was killed; Thomas Porter danger ously, and Michael O'Neil and Jerry Leary slightly injured. The men were drilling in the shaft for the purpose of blasting, when they accidentally came upon a dynamite cartridge used among others in making a former blast, but which had failed for some reason to explode at that time. Daniels' clothing was nearly all torn from his person, his skull was fractured, and also an arm and leg. He lived about an hour and a half after the injury.

END OF A MINING STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 21.—The miners employed by J. H. Swoyer, (the Riverside and Forty-first Coal Companies,) who struck work four weeks ago to effect the removal of an objectionable weighmaster, resumed work to-day. The companies made no concession.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

MR. BLAINE ON THE SITUATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—THE SOUTHERN QUESTION—MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—Senator Blaine, ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, and Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, arrived in St. Louis last night, and after remaining over night at the Lindell Hotel left for the Hot Springs. The *Globe-Democrat* of this morning publishes an interview with Senator Blaine. Speaking of Mr. Hayes and the Republican Party, he said: "As a Republican President, it was clearly the duty of Mr. Hayes to carry out the wishes of the Republican Party, and it is certain that in this Southern business he has wandered very far from the Republican idea. Mr. Hayes nor no other man can disintegrate the Republican Party. A Presidential policy might disarm or weaken it, or demoralize it for the time being, but the underlying principles of the party are too deeply imbedded in popular affection for any one man or set of men to root them out. Mr. Hayes has undoubtedly placed himself in a position where he cannot receive the cordial support of the party that elected him. The line is, in fact, already so clearly drawn between him and the party that there can be no doubt as to how each stands. Mr. Hayes, in a party view, is neither on the Republican side nor on this line. He is on the other side of the line so far as all the practical results of his Administration are concerned. It is absurd to suppose that there can be any harmony between him and the Republican Party as long as he pursues his present course. The people know whether he has carried out his pledges as the President elected by the Republican Party."

Being asked about the Southern policy, Senator Blaine said that on this subject there was, of course, a difference of opinion, but the difference was very slight, and it was safe to assume that there was no great division of sentiment in the party on the matter. "Many honest Republicans," said the Senator, "believe that the Southern people are as loyal to the Union as we are in the North, but of this there is serious doubt. The Southern people, it is true, are, according to all appearances, peacefully inclined, and show a disposition to maintain the supremacy of National Government, but men who were in the rebel Army cannot so readily give up their faith, and their professions, in my opinion, are only skin deep. The Southerners are laying low until they get on top. They lead the Democracy, and should their party get into power in 1880 they will show a hand that will surprise that class of Republicans who believe that reconciliation has been complete. The Southern people are not, in fact, reconciled. They are playing policy, and their purpose is to get possession of the Government and rule it as they did before the war, and then all the established results of the war and reconstruction would be set aside."

Another important topic discussed by Senator Blaine was the Mexican trouble, and he was unreserved in his opinion that there was no real difficulty between Mexico and the United States. Said he: "Those Texas fellows are responsible for the whole thing. The fight at San Elizario was between Texans, and Mexico cannot justly be responsible for any part of it. I am opposed to any war with Mexico, and no Northern man should be foolish enough to want it. A fight with Mexico means nothing less than the acquisition of more territory in the South-west, and this means more Southern States. We have enough Southern States, and more than we want. We want more people, not more territory. The Mexican authorities show the utmost friendliness to this Government, and have used their best endeavors to prevent the depredations of predatory bands."

FLEECING BANK OFFICERS IN OHIO.

SUITS AGAINST COLUMBUS GAMBLERS TO RECOVER MONEY LOST BY THIEVING BANK CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 21.—About seven months ago a defalcation was discovered in the banking-house of Bartlett & Smith, Columbus. The amount was not stated at the time, but it resulted in the suspension of the bank. The guilty parties were found to be W. C. Falon, Teller, and Frank McClellan, book-keeper, neither of whom was publicly prosecuted. B. E. Smith, surviving partner of the firm, has just brought suits in the Common Pleas Court to recover $85,000 which, it is alleged, was gambled away by the employes of the bank. The suits are against the leading gamblers of the city, individually, and range in amounts from $15,000 to $35,000 each. Attachments were issued, and the Sheriff to-day levied on valuable property of defendants. The wealthiest of the gamblers is John Calender, who is reputed to be worth $100,000. Huffman, Weaver, and Rockwell, the other gamblers sued, also have considerable property. The ablest lawyers of Cincinnati and Columbus are engaged as counsel in the case, and an interesting and bitter contest will be made. Among the attorneys employed by the gamblers is Judge Hoadley, of this city, who made himself notórious by the plea in the Oregon case last Fall.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DOINGS.

SWINDLING AND ABSCONDING IN MONTREAL—THE PROVIDENCE MURDER AND SUICIDE —THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD PLUNDERERS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Henry and Julius Davis, importing dry goods merchants, who swindled the banks and general creditors out of a million and a half dollars, have absconded, warrants being out for their arrest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—Ira Eugene Miller, who shot his mistress and himself here this morning, was arraigned this afternoon on the charge of assault with intent to kill, and held in $5,000 bail for examination. The woman is reported to be in a more hopeful condition to-night, but the ball still remains in her head.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 21.—Messrs. Morton, Hahn, Nagle, and Vickers, charged with embezzlement and conspiracy in connection with the overissue of stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, to day entered pleas of not guilty to the remaining bills of indictment on which bills of particulars had been called for. The other defendant, Mr. Stokes, Secretary of the company, is still confined in the Lunatic Asylum, and not in a condition to be tried. The day of the trial has not yet been fixed.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day found a true bill against Michael Kelly for the murder of Capt. Thomas G. Whitney, of the American ship Marianna, Rotterdam, on the high seas.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—Charles Thorn, a watchman at a coal pier at Canton, early this morning shot and killed Michael Reardon, a seaman on the schooner Laura Messer, of Rockland, Me. Reardon was from Boston. Thorn was committed to await action of the Grand Jury. All of the crew of the schooner, with the exception of Capt. Gregor, were committed to Towsontown Jail as witnesses.

A RHODE ISLAND TRAGEDY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—Ada Phillips, the keeper of a disreputable house on Washington-street, and Eugene Miller were found in bed together in a supposed dying condition from wounds at 6 o'clock this morning. Surgeons were called, and the Police took possession of the house. The affair is somewhat mysterious, and the housekeeper has been arrested on suspicion of knowing more about the matter than she will tell. The wounded persons were cut until 4 o'clock this morning, returning to the house intoxicated. They quarreled, and he says he shot the woman in the head, and then shot himself in the head and side, firing four times. A revolver was found, wrapped in a towel in a closet, with four chambers discharged. It is probable that Miller's wounds will not prove fatal.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The *Sun* has the following from Easton, Md., Dec. 20: "The Maryland and Delaware Railroad was sold here at auction to-day by ex-Gov. James B. Groom, Trustee, for $94,200, and was purchased by William T. Hart, of Boston, for the bondholders. The Maryland Division, with rolling stock, brought $75,000; the Delaware Division, $19,200."

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 21.—In the matter of the appointment of a Receiver for the Missisquoi and Clyde River Railroad, Judge Powers, before whom arguments pro and con were made at St. Johnsbury three weeks since, has given a decision and appointed A. E. Folsom Receiver. Mr. Folsom is Superintendent of the Passumpsic Railroad.

PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

EXECUTION OF VAN DYKE, THE WIFE-MURDERER, AT CANTON, N. Y.—A HARDENED YOUNG CRIMINAL—HIS LAST SPEECH—OTHER EXECUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANTON, N. Y., Dec. 21.—To-day, at this place, Van Dyke, a reckless youth of 19 years of age, was hanged for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed three miles from Ogdensburg on the 29th day of July last. Van Dyke was working at that time for a man named Claffy. Near Claffy's house was a family named Daley, and with the Daleys lived a girl named Mary Bartholomew. Claffy, it is said, had been too intimate with Mary. About the 10th of July the girl commenced bastardy proceedings against Claffy, who, in order to get out of the scrape, induced Van Dyke to marry the girl. On the 24th of July Claffy took Van Dyke and Mary Bartholomew to Huevelton, where they were married. Claffy was present at the wedding, and went under an assumed name. The marriage took place on Monday, and the newly married couple lived at Daley's till Saturday morning, when Van Dyke shot his wife. She was standing in the kitchen, and he in the woodshed adjoining. Van Dyke, of course, claimed that the shooting was accidental, but it was proved on the trial that the shooting could not have been accidental. He was accordingly brought in guilty of murder by the jury. He was sentenced to be hanged Dec. 21. Since his sentence Van Dyke has been confined in the County Jail at this place. During the time that has intervened since the trial he has scarcely seen a serious moment. He has neve manifested fear of death or showed any signs of emotion. He was regarded as a very singular character. Very little could be gathered about his life, except that he was bo n at Medina, N. Y. His mother lives there with another man than her husband. His father also lives there with his wife's sister. Van Dyke spent some time in the House of Refuge at Rochester, traveled for a while with Robinson's Circus, and worked on some boat that ran on the lakes.

He spent last night enjoying himself with his friends and others at the jail, smoked 14 cigars, and chatted freely til. midnight. At 2 he went to sleep, and slept about four hours. He appeared about the same this forenoon as heretofore, with the exception that toward noon he grew serious, and did not have much to say. A new suit of clothes was procured for him to leave the world in, and after he had put them on he announced that he was ready. Van Dyke, accompanied by two deputies, entered the jail-yard at 12:30 o'clock and took his position on the platform under the rope. He was quite composed, and wore a somewhat serious look. The Sheriff read the death warrant and asked him if he had anything to say. He spoke loudly, and said he desired to say to one and all to beware of bad company and whisky. Bad company had led many a man to ruin, he said. He was not afraid to die, and asked the Lord to have mercy on his soul. He was innocent of the crime charged. His body was dangling in the air at 12:43. Life was extinct in 20 minutes, but the body was not cut down until it had remained suspended 39 minutes. It was placed in a coffin and forwarded to Van Dyke's mother at Medina by express this afternoon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 21.—Henry Norfolk, for the murder of his wife on the 29th of May last, was executed to-day, shortly after 11 o'clock, in the jail-yard. The

gerous wall. By the use of slings and ladders the wall was thrown over without accident. This was a very tedious task and occupied several hours. When all the dangerous walls had been overthrown, the work of overhauling the débris was resumed and continued until nightfall without any further result.

ACTION OF CORONER WOLTMAN.

Coroner Woltman and Deputy Coroner Cushman impaneled the following jury yesterday afternoon to inquire into the origin of the fire: J. B. Joslin, No. 91 Liberty-street, machinist; W. M. Sayer, No. 93 Liberty-street, dealer in machinery; J. W. Lockwood, No. 22 New-Church-street, merchant; A. L. Merriam, No. 38 Cortlandt-street, machinist; F. Sobel, No. 162 Greenwich-street, clothing; H. Harris, No. 161 Greenwich-street, shoes; William Kehoe, No. 167 Greenwich-street, shoes; H. O. Farrell, No. 171 Greenwich-street, shoes; Leopold Miller, No. 179 Greenwich-street, tobacco; Michael O'Connor, No. 44 Cortlandt-street, grocer, and T. S. Holton, No. 39 Dey-street, machinist. The jury, accompanied by the Coroners, visited the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, and subsequently made a thorough inspection of the scene of the fire. They then proceeded to No. 31 Washington-street and made an examination of the body of William Bennett, aged 13, the newsboy, who was killed during the fire. Mrs. Bennett, the mother of the boy, testified that she sold newspapers at the Hoboken Ferry; on Thursday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, she sent Willie to Printing-house-square to procure a supply of evening papers, and he had not since returned; on learning about the fire and explosion, she feared that he had been killed, because he invariably returned promptly with the papers, and would be likely to pass No. 63 Barclay-street about the time of the explosion; she had spent the night between the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house and the Chambers-Street Hospital looking for the body of her boy, and yesterday identified as one of the two recovered from the ruins. The little fellow was terribly mutilated, the arms and legs being broken, and the body a mass of bruises and scalds. Dr. Cushman said that death resulted from scalding by steam, and was of opinion that the boy must have been instantly killed by being enveloped in a dense volume of steam, while passing the building. The other wounds were caused subsequently by the falling iron and bricks. The other body which was taken to Bellevue Hospital was identified by Isaac Bradley, of No. 103 Nassau-avenue, Greenpoint, as that of his son, William Henry. Mr. Bradley testified that his son was 26 years old, married, and left a wife and one child; he boarded at the house of Mr. Jones, No. 141 Eckford-street, Greenpoint; he was employed in the wholesale grocery establishment of Messrs. H. & G.B. Farrington, at the corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street; Joseph Jones, son of the gentleman with whom he boarded, had made arrangements to go into the confectionery business, and on Thursday afternoon called upon William at the store, and asked him where was the best place to purchase a stock of candies; William advised him to go to Greenfields', and subsequently joined him there; while Jones was in the back part of the store, looking over a bill, William was in the front inspecting some candies for him; then the explosion occurred, and Jones escaped, while his son was killed; these facts he had learned that day, although Jones had not seen anything happen to William, still he feared it. Thursday was the first night his son had ever staid away from home all night; he was sober and regular, and witness felt that something had happened to him; he spent the whole night and morning looking for him, and finally found his dead body at the Morgue. The body of Bradley was badly scalded and burned; his legs and arms were broken in several places, and the head cut clean through above the ears. Dr. Cushman said that death must have been instantaneous. Mr. Bradley received a permit for the removal and burial of his son's body.

Coroner Woltman says it does not seem probable to him that any more bodies will be exhumed, because of the fact that a thorough search was gone at the ruins and adjoining stations, from 10 o'clock on Thursday night until 3 P. M. yesterday, but one inquiry was made for missing persons, and that was made for Miss Josephine Shepherd, aged 22, of No. 16 Frankfort-street. This young woman worked at Greenfield's, and was known to have been there at the time of the explosion. She was last seen by some of her companions at work a few minutes before the explosion occurred, and has not be seen since.

SKETCHES OF THE DEAD.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, was 26 years of age, and a book-keeper in the employ of G. B. Farrington & Co., corner of Front-street and Maiden-lane. He was a young man of unexceptionable habits, and was highly respected by his employers and associates. He was clerk of the Christian Church of the Evangel, Fourth-street, near Collier, Greenpoint, and a member of its Board of Visitors. The memorandum-book found on his person contained a list of the families visited by him as a member of the board.

The little newsboy, WILLIAM HENRY, was 12 years of age, and a son of Mrs. Bennett, a respectable Irish woman, who sells papers in the Hoboken Ferry-house. Some minutes before the explosion she had given Willie some pennies to buy 60 evening newspapers, telling him to hurry, and as he hastened back past the ill-fated building his cry met death beneath the ruins. The remains of the little fellow, inclosed in a plain coffin, were placed on exhibition yesterday in the humble rooms of his married sister, Mrs. Haley, No. 81 Washington-street, and were viewed by crowds of sympathizing friends. The pictures and ornaments were draped in mourning, and a small crucifix was placed on the head end of the coffin. The body will be buried in Calvary Cemetery, to-morrow.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Below will be found a full list of the losses and insurances:

BARCLAY-STREET.

No. 59—Five-story brown-stone front brick building, G. Cooper Bank; damage, $5,000; building, $5,000; insured for $6,000 in the Republic and Columbia Insurance Companies. Basement occupied by William Preston as a liquor store; loss, $2,000; fully insured in the Greenwich. First floor occupied as a banking house by the Importers' Bank; loss trifling; fully insured. Second floor occupied by Louis M. Doscher as a law office; loss $250; no insurance. Also, Stephen Brarne, lawyer, loss $100; insured for $500. Oliver S. Boggs, lawyer, loss $200; no insurance. William H. Sloan, lawyer, loss $50; no insurance. David Fulton, Crockery Ex-hange, loss $100; insurance $500. Fourth and fifth floors occupied by Dennis McMahon, loss $4,000; insurance unknown.

No. 61—Five-story iron-front building, owned by Francis Hopkins, totally destroyed. Loss, $30,000; insured for $5,000. First floor and basement occupied by D. D. Tompkins & Co., wholesale liquor dealers; loss on stock, $20,000. Insured for $11,000, as follows: Manhattan, $1,000; Commercial, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $2,000. Second, third, fourth, and fifth floors occupied by A. Rich & Co., wool dealers. Loss, $30,000. Insured for $35,000, as follows: London, Liverpool and Globe, $10,000; Exchange Insurance Company, $5,000; Empire Insurance Company, $5,000; Reliance Insurance Company, $5,000; Safeguard Insurance Company, $5,000; Eagle Insurance Company, $5,000; Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $10,000; Globe Insurance Company, $5,000; New-York Insurance Company, $5,000.

No. 63—Five-story brown-stone building, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, connecting with the five-story marble-front building No. 1 College-place, occupied by Greenfield & Sons as a confectionery manufactory, and filled with valuable machinery and a large stock of manufactured candies and sugar. Greenfield's loss is estimated at $100,000 on stock and $75,000 on machinery; insured for $129,500, as follows: Atlantic, $2,500; Atlantic Provident, $2,000; Bowery, $2,500; Lorillo German, $2,500; Buffalo, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Empire City, $1,500; Emporium, $2,500; Franklin, $1,250; Firemen's Fund, $3,500; Farmers, $2,500; Firemen's, of Ohio, $2,500; Gebhard, $2,500; Globe, $1,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Guardian, $1,500; Girard, $2,500; Granite, $2,500; Hamilton, $1,250; Home, $5,000; Hope, $2,500; Hamburg, Bremen, $5,000; Imperial, of London, $1,250; Importers' and Traders, $2,500; Lafayette, $1,500; Lancaster, $2,500; Lycoming, $2,500; Mobile Underwriters', $1,500; Manhattan, $2,500; National, Baltimore, $2,500; Nagair, $2,500; New-Hampshire, $2,500; New-York and Boston, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; People's Newark, $2,750; Peoples', of Trenton, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Queens, $12,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Roger Williams, $2,500; Sea, $2,000; St. Louis, $2,500; Standard, New-Jersey, $2,500; Traders', of Chicago, $1,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Union, of Galveston, $2,500; Virginia, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Mercantile, Newark, $2,500.

No. 65 was owned by Meeks Brothers. Loss, $25,000; insured for $12,500 as follows: National, $2,500; Citizens', $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; New-York City, $2,500; People's, $2,500. Building No. 1 College-place was owned by S. D. Babcock. Loss, $30,000; insured for $15,000 as follows: Montauk, $2,500; New-York City, $2,500; Relief, $5,000; Fire Association, $2,500; Lamar, $2,500.

Nos. 65 and 67—Two-story and attic brick building, owned by the Welch estate, both totally destroyed. First floor, No. 65, occupied by A. S. Brady as a liquor store; loss, $600; fully insured. Second floor, occupied by James English as a dwelling; loss, $10,000; insured for $2,000 in the Columbia Insurance Company. First floor, No. 67, occupied by Green & Scherrer, tobacconists; loss, $6,000; insured for $1,500 in the Gebhard and $1,500 in the Merchants'; buildings owned by the Welch estate; loss, $9 000; insured for $4,500 in the Continental and $2,000 in the Germania.

No. 69—Three-story brick manufacturing front building, owned by the Welch estate; damage, $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Globe and $3,000 in the Firemen's Trust. First floor occupied by the United States Egg Desiccating Company; loss, $5,000; insured for $2,500 in the Ætna. Second floor occupied by the Winn Manufacturing Company; loss, $500; insured for $2,000 in the Greenwich. Third floor occupied by Martin Sands, hat manufacturer; loss, $1,000; insurance unknown.

No. 71—Three-story brick building, owned by the Welch estate; damage, $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Continental, $1,000 in the Firemen's Trust, and $1,500 in the Globe. The first floor is occupied by Richard Shaker, harness manufacturer; loss, $1,500; insured for $5,000 in the Greenwich. The second floor is occupied by J. T. Shackelford, harness manufacturer; loss, $100; insured for $600 in the Adriatic.

No. 73—Basement occupied by Paul G. Ross as a liquor saloon; loss by water, $150; insured for $1,000 in the Globe.

No. 38—Five-story brown-stone-front building, owned by C. N. Guibert. Damage, $100; insured. The entire building is occupied as a drug store by Day, Hoagland & Stiger. Loss, $100; insured for $30,000.

No. 60, Same kind of a building, owned by Mrs. W. C. Walker. Loss, $200; insured. Occupied by J. H. Weaver, crockery dealer. Loss, $1,000; insured for $10,000.

Nos. 62, 64, and 66—Three-story building, owned by William H. Montanye, and occupied by the Lisconb Spice Mills. Damage to building, $1,000, and to stock and machinery, $1,000. Stock insured for $2,500 in each of the following companies: Empire City, Tradesmen's, Fairfield of Connecticut, Keller, Ætna, Commercial, Mechanics' and Traders', Hamilton, St. Nicholas, German-American, Emporium, Hoffman, Rutgers, Manhattan, Adriatic, New-York City; on machinery, Guaranty, $3,000. The buildings were insured for $2,-000, as follows: Hope, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $3,000; Globe, $2,500; Columbia, $3,000; Lafayette, $5,000; Prodsee Exchange, $1,500; Hamilton, $3,000.

COLLEGE-PLACE AND PARK-PLACE.

Nos. 1 and 3—Five-story marble-front buildings connecting by an L, with No. 66 Park-place, and owned by the estate of Sidney Mason; damage estimated at $5,000; insured. The basement, first, second, third, and fourth floors of No. 1 College-place are occupied by Avery, Pernabet & Co., stove-dealers, whose damage is slight by water; insured for $20,000. W. H. & E. Rogers, dealer in printing and wrapping papers, occupy the second and fourth floors of Nos. 2 and 3 College-place and No. 68 Park-place. Loss, $15,000; insured for $35,000. Third floor of Nos. 2 and 3 College-place is occupied by Thomas Daniels, Jr., bookbinder. Loss, $500; insured for $3,000. Fifth floor, occupied by Gottlieb Dreher, mapcolorer. Loss, $600; insured for $2,000. The first floor of No. 66 Park-place was occupied by the Chicago Starch Company. Loss, $100; no insurance.

GREENWICH-STREET.

No. 237—Five-story brick building, owned by J. J. Haley. Damage, $1,000; fully insured. First floor occupied by Charles Westervelt, dealer in hats, caps, and furs. Loss, $200; insured for $1,000 in Citizens' and $2,500 in the National. The upper floors were occupied by a number of families, whose aggregate loss amounts to about $2,500; fully covered by insurance.

No. 239—Three-story brick building, occupied by W. H. Wogtam, stationer and printer; loss $3,000; insured in the Mechanics' and Traders' and the Lorillard for $5,000 each.

Nos. 241 and 243—Three-story brick, owned by A. & W. Little, and occupied by them as a dry-goods store. Loss on stock, $3,000; insured as follows: Merchants', $3,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Jefferson, $3,000; Lancashire, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Royal, $3,000; Clinton, $3,000; Manhattan, $3,000; Globe, $3,000. Loss on buildings, including No. 239, $2,000; insured as follows: Bowery, $9,000; Manhattan, $9,000; American, $9,000. On fixtures, $3,000 in the Westchester.

RECAPITULATION.

Following is a recapitulation of losses and insurances:

	Loss.	Insurance.
Grocers' Bank	$5,000	$16,000
William Preston	2,000	2,000
Louis M. Doscher	250	none.
Stephen Brague	100	500
O. S. Boggs	50	none.
W. H. Sloane	50	none.
David Felton	100	500
Dennis McMahon	4,000	.....
Francis Hopkins	30,000	15,000
D. D. Tompkins & Co	20,000	11,000
A. Rich & Co	90,000	55,000
Greenfield & Sons	175,000	120,500
Meeks Brothers	25,000	12,500
S. D. Babcock	30,000	15,000
A. S. Brady	600	600
James English	10,000	2,000
Green & Scherer	6,000	4,500
Welch estate	13,000	10,500
United States Egg Desiccating Co	5,000	2,250
Winn Manufacturing Co	500	2,000
Martin Sands	1,000	.....
Richard Fisher	1,500	5,000
J. T. Shackelford	100	600
Paul G. Ross	150	1,000
C. F. Guibert	100	.....
Day, Hoagland & Stiger	100	30,000
Mrs. W. C. Walker	200	.....
James H. Weaver	1,000	10,000
W. H. Montanye & Co	2,000	73,500
Sidney Mason	5,000	.....
Avery, Pernabert & Co	500	26,000
W. H. H. Rogers	15,000	35,000
Thomas Daniels, Jr	500	5,000
Gottlieb Dreher	600	2,500
Chicago Starch Company	100	none.
J. J. Healey	1,000	.....
Charles Westervelt	300	3,500
Tenants at No. 237 Greenwich-st	2,500	.....
W. H. Wogtam	3,000	10,000
A. & W. Little	5,000	57,000
Total	$456,300	$543,850

THE BOILERS AND THE ENGINEER.

The following is the substance of the records at Police Head-quarters relative to Greenfield & Sons' boiler and their engineer: Two boilers located in the vault of No. 63 Barclay-street; style, locomotive; size, 15 feet by 108 inches, and 12 feet by 44 inches; date of test, Nov. 25, 1876; amount of test, 105 pounds; amount allowed, (maximum,) 70 pounds; three gauge cocks on steam-gauge, and one safety-valve to each boiler. Philip Herzberger, engineer, was first examined in 1869. The following is the record of his last examination. "Philip Herzberger, No. 63 Barclay-street, eight years an engineer; last examined Dec. 13, 1877, while in charge one horizontal tubular boiler, and one locomotive boiler and engine."

This record, when compared with that of the last test of the boilers, (Nov. 25, 1876,) will show that a horizontal tubular boiler was substituted for one of the boilers of the locomotive style some time during the past year, and as there is no record of the substitution at the office of the Sanitary Company at Police Head-quarters, it would appear that the change was effected without the knowledge or consent of the authorities. The examination of Herzberger was performed by Inspector Horton, and the last inspection of the boilers was made by Inspector Church.

Mr. George W. Church is the boiler inspector of the district. To a TIMES reporter he made the following statement: On Nov. 25, 1876, (referring to memorandum-book,) I tested two boilers at the establishment of Greenfield & Sons. They were both of the locomotive style. The first one inspected by me was 15 feet long and 108 inches front. It was built in 1870; I tested the hydraulic pressure to 105 pounds, allowing a working pressure of 70 pounds to the square inch, leaving the safety-valve set to that point. The other boiler was 12 feet long, with 44 inches front, sustaining the same pressure as the first. The second boiler was also of the locomotive style, and was built in 1874. At the time of the inspection it was to all appearances capable of sustaining the same pressure as the one with the larger front. The results of the inspection convinced me that both boilers were in good condition. Neither of the boilers has been inspected since then, and if, as I reported, another style of boiler has been substituted for one of them, it was done without my knowledge. I do not know why I was not authorized to inspect Greenfield & Sons' boilers immediately after the termination of the year.

The news of the astonishing discovery of the apparently good condition of the boilers was communicated to Police Head-quarters in the afternoon by Inspector H. Horton. Mr. Walling then had Horton informed. Inspector Walling that he had thoroughly examined the boilers under the sidewalk and found them intact. Later in the day this statement was partially contradicted by another inspector, who informed the Fire Marshal that they had only succeeded in examining one side of the boilers, the other side being hidden from view by large heaps of débris, which could not easily be removed. It was thought possible that a large rupture might be thus concealed.

THE SUFFERERS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The wounded now in the Chambers-Street Hospital are eight in number. Seven of them are mere boys, who were employed as gum-drop pickers, or cocoanut openers. One of them was a maker of cream such as is used for the filling of bon-bons, chocolate-drops, &c. None of them know anything about the cause of the disaster. Following are the names:

BALDT, FRANK, aged 15, of No. 339 East Fourteenth-street; burned severely, but not dangerously, on the head, face, and arms.

BOMM, JOHN, aged 13, of No. 134 Seventh-street; burned on head, face, and arms; will recover.

CONNERS, MARTIN, aged 24, of No. 474 Pearl-street; burned, probably fatally, on head, face, and arms; case very critical.

GERMAN, PETER, aged 14, of No. 219 Third-street; burned on head, arms, and body; will recover.

HINCE, HENRY, aged 15, of No. 80 Avenue B; slightly burned on face, arms, and body.

MEISTER, GUSTAVE, aged 14, of No. 529 Fifth-street; scalded on the head, face, and both arms; not dangerous.

RODECKER, JOHN, 15 years old, of No. 727 Sixth-street; slightly burned on the arms and face.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, aged 14, of No. 127 Ninth-street, was burned slightly on the face and foot; had contusions on the head and a concussion of the brain; recovery is unlikely, and now out of danger.

Lucy Rooney, one of the girls employed in Greenfields' manufactory, whose residence is unknown, went to the Chambers-Street Hospital on Thursday night and had a scalp wound dressed; she afterward went home.

The patients at the New-York Hospital are all dangerously injured but one. Their hands, arms, faces, and bodies are burned, and their sufferings were so intense yesterday and last night that the doctors would not allow any one to see them. Several of them were raving last night, and the others were verging upon delirium. Their names are:

COLLINS, EDWARD, aged 18, of No. 410 East Seventeenth-street; burned on face and hands, but not dangerously.

GLUCKER, JOSEPH, Aged 15, of No. 219 East Third-street; very badly burned on the face, neck, back, and feet; may die.

HAUSER, GEORGE, Aged 17, of No. 506 East Twelfth-street; burned on face, neck, back, arms, and hands; may die.

MEIB, GEORGE, aged 18, of No. 115 Avenue A; burned on face, back, arms, and right foot; not dangerous.

MEIB, OTTO, aged 19, of No. 115 Avenue A; burned badly on the face, arms, neck, back, and feet.

SCHINNEWALD, JOSEPH, aged 43, of No. 513 East Twelfth-street; burned on face, neck, arms, and right ankle.

SCHITZLAIN, FRANK, aged 17, of No. 791 Washington-street; burned very badly on the head, neck, arms, and back.

SCHNEIDER, GEORGE, aged 30, of No. 415 Fifth-street; burned on arms and has a scalp wound.

STARK, PETER, aged 32, of No. 529 Fifth-avenue; burned on face, neck, back, and arms.

None of the sufferers in the Bellevue Hospital are likely to die. Their names are as follows:

ADAMS, GEORGE F., aged 39, of No. 83 St. Mark's-place; scalded, with swollen arms and head, and badly burned; frightfully disfigured.

BRADY, WILLIAM, of No. 3 Mott-street; injured by shock, and by a piece of wood that struck him on the back of the neck; not dangerous.

HAGENBUCH, GEORGE, aged 36, of No. 135 Pitt-street; burned on face, hands, arms, and body, and also scalded.

LINDNER, BERNARD, aged 18, of No. 103 Orchard-street; very badly burned and scalded on the face, arms, and hands.

RIDEL, PHILIP, aged 21, of No. 338 East Ninth-street; badly burned on the face, arms, and back.

SONNTAG, HENRY, aged 19, of No. 513 East Twelfth-street; slightly burned on the face and arms.

STARK, ANTHONY, aged 27, of No. 529 Fifth-street; burned badly, but not dangerously; taken home by friends last evening.

THE GROCERS' BANK.

Although the roof and upper floors of the building No. 59 Barclay-street were burned off and the lower floors deluged with water, the Grocers' Bank, which is located on the ground floor of the premises, opened for business as usual yesterday morning. The books of the bank were, of course, locked up in the vaults and were uninjured. The insurance patrol had covered all the desks and furniture with their large oil-cloth covers, and the water which poured down through the ceiling did but little damage. When the clerks and bank officers arrived these covers were removed, and at 10 o'clock a placard on the door announced "Bank open." The customers of the bank, however, experienced great difficulty in reaching the building owing to the great crowds in the neighborhood.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following-named persons were missing up to a late hour last night:

BANKE, HERMANN, aged 34, No. 98 Lewis-street.
BROELER, AUGUST, aged 13, No. 515 Fifth-street.
DOLLERY, E., Seventeenth-street.
DUNHAM, THOMAS, aged 40 years, a widower, North Second and Eighth streets, Williamsburg.
GRISSICH, THOMAS, aged 31, No. 96 Orchard-street.
HAYWARD, CHARLES, aged 25, reported as living at Fourth and MacDougal streets, but unknown there.
HERTZBACH, PHILIP, the engineer.
JONES, FREDERICK, aged 15; a clerk.
KRUMBEY, ALBERT, aged 13, No. 84 Avenue B.
KRUMBEY, GEORGE, aged 16, No. 84 Avenue B.
KOEBKE, FERDINAND, aged 27, No. 96 Orchard-street.
LINTNER, AUGUSTA, aged 14, Williamsburg.
MCCLELLAND, WILLIAM, aged 35, No. 129 Webster-avenue, Jersey City.
MULHOLLAND, EMMA, Pitt-street, near Grand-street.
NODVERSY, C., reported as living at No. 174 Second-avenue, but unknown there.
O'BRIEN, ELIZABETH, aged 14, No. 87 Greenwich-street.
RODMER, Mrs. MARY, clerk.
SHEPARD, JOSEPHINE, aged 22, No. 16 Franklin-street.
STARK, WILLIAM, aged 28, No. 317 Fifth-street.

WHAT PRESIDENT KING SAYS.

President King, of the Fire Department, said that as soon as the cellar of Greenfield's building had been sufficiently pumped out to allow the firemen to enter he directed Chief Rowe to make as thorough an examination of the boilers as circumstances would permit. Mr. Rowe reported that the boilers appeared to be intact, and even the lamps on them were not broken. Should this report prove to be absolutely correct on a more careful examination, the cause of the explosion must be looked for in some other direction. From the furnace a brick flue, 50 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, extended toward the rear of the Barclay-street building to the angle where it joined the College-place building. At this point it was connected with the smoke-stack. This flue was constructed for the purpose of carrying off the smoke from the furnace, and through it the surplus steam was got rid of. The theory had been broached, and Mr. King believed it to be a very tenable one, that this flue had become choked up by an accumulation of soot at the angle where it joined the smoke-stack, and the gases generated in the flue had been driven toward the furnaces by a "back draught," and had ignited and exploded.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

MORE AND MORE POPULAR EACH YEAR.

From the Carthage (N. Y.) Republican, Dec. 18.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the leading Republican paper, possesses alike the confidence and gratitude of the Republicans of this State. It is more and more popular with each new year.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE REPUBLICAN PAPER OF THE METROPOLIS.

From the Camden (N. J.) Press, Dec. 19.

We print to-day the prospectus of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the old reliable, pre-eminently Republican newspaper of the great Metropolis and of the country. Through all the varying fortunes of the party it has never wavered in its defense of its principles, or relaxed its efforts in opposition to sham Democracy in all its phases, North and South. This has given it a commanding position, which was never more ably maintained than to-day. THE TIMES ought to be in the family of every Republican in the county.

THE FOREMOST JOURNAL IN THE COUNTRY.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Times, Dec. 20.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has now become the foremost journal in the country for the extent, variety, freshness, and earliness of its news dispatches, the ability and interest of its editorials and literary department, and the reliability of its market reports. In no department does it stand inferior to its competitors in the commercial Metropolis. It has earned this distinction by the outlay of intelligent and liberal enterprise, the employment of the highest mental ability, and the exercise of the largest freedom of opinion, upon the widest range of inquiry, and the completest independence of thought. It is a thoroughly Republican journal from conviction, without regard to the interests of men or whatsoever caprice. Its zeal and its discretion are seldom far apart, and its counsels are usually in line with the Scripture adage, that "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."

HOW LINCOLN REVOKED AN ORDER.

The following story is told by a corresponden of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*: "A gentleman from Missouri, whom my father met in Washington some time since, told him that at a time when the rival factions raged very bitterly in his State, after the war began, so many Unionists were murdered by the secessionists, who were the stronger party, that an order was issued from the War Department assessing every Southern man within a radius of five miles, until a sum of $5,000 was collected for the family of every Unionist killed in Missouri. This gentleman had known Mr. Lincoln intimately before the war, and although a Southern sympathizer, had many times on both sides, and had tried to preserve a strict neutrality after hostilities commenced. He had lost heavily by the war, and when assessed with others, in a district where a Union men was wounded, finding himself called upon to pay $1,000, when he had known nothing of the crime and greatly deplored such acts, he determined to go to Washington and get the order revoked if possible. He found the President overwhelmed with many cases, but was kindly received, and Mr. Lideoln being unable to hear his case then asked him to dine with him some hours later. The Missourian was careful to keep the engagement, and was met by an usher, who said he had orders to take him to the President's room. There Mr. Lincoln seated at a private table on which covers were laid for two, and a servant presently appeared with a pitcher of milk and a bowl of mush. No other dishes were served, and after some conversation, very cordial, indeed, on the President's part, the guest remarked: 'Mr. Lincoln, is this one of your old jokes?' I assure you that I am quite ready to see another course.' 'Never mind about the dinner,' said the host, 'I never have time to think of eating, and if you are ever as much oppressed with business as I am, you will find this fare sustains a man better than anything else. But come, let us attend to your business.' When the case was stated Mr. Lincoln readily signed his friend's petition, and told him that it must be sent to Mr. Stanton for his indorsement, where the Missourian could get it again. After several days of anxious waiting, in which he had made many vain attempts to get his papers, the gentleman returned disconsolately to the President, told him the petition had never been sent from Mr. Stanton's office, and the clerks told him they did not believe it would be sent. Mr. Lincoln looked grave, reflected a moment, and then said quietly: 'Give me another copy of your petition.' This was soon done; the President indorsed it. 'Now,' said he, 'take this at once to the third office and the officers there will sign it, and you can go home. I guess,' he added, with some glee, 'I shall get ahead of Stanton this time.' The papers proved to be all right, and the obnoxious order was promptly recalled."

THE ADMISSION OF KELLOGG.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* thus tells, on the authority of Senator McDonald, of Indiana, why some of the Democrats voted for the admission of Senator Kellogg: "He said that there was not much discussion over the admission of Eustis, as many of the Republicans had admitted his right to the seat, after the vote upon the Pinchback case, by which a vacancy was declared. Eustis having been elected by the Legislature which was recognized as the lawful one, both by the State and National Governments, there was a decided majority in favor of his claim. The contest over the admission of Kellogg and Butler was graphically described by Senator McDonald. The allowance of the vote on the admission of Kellogg was in no sense a compromise—the Democrats were obliged to yield to a necessity. Grover was away, and was paired off with Blaine. At the end of the extra session the 'pair' would be off. Blaine could get home from Maine, couldn't. This would give the Republicans a majority of one at the opening of the regular session. Therefore, in order to be sure of seating Butler, the Democrats were forced to push the cases through before the end of the extra session."

THE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

The conference of the representatives of the great railroads remained in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel until after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair. One of the members gave the information that the next meeting would probably be held in the West, and that the question of east-bound freights was solely considered. He said the meeting was unanimous in favor of maintaining the rates for east-bound freight at their present figures and until the next meeting. He denied that any advance was agreed upon, and said finally that the committee had really done nothing positive, and that the whole time was consumed in a general discussion, with no definite results.

A WANDERER'S RETURN.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Henry Allen, in whose boarding-house, No. 55 West Twelfth-street, the Feder Brothers, German immigrants, were robbed of all they were worth—some $4,000—called to see Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters. On May 27, Allen disappeared, and on June 1 the Feders opened their trunk and discovered their loss. Nothing had been heard of Allen from the time of his suspicious disappearance until yesterday. He was shabbily dressed, unclean in his appearance, very much under the influence of liquor, and almost unrecognizable. He was sent over to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was identified by Detectives Slevin and Dolan.

RECEIVING THE PRESIDENT.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.

A GREAT CRUSH IN THE CLUB-HOUSE—MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS—THE TOILETS OF THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY—NAMES OF SOME OF THE GUESTS.

The reception given to the President of the United States and Mrs. Hayes by the Union League Club last evening was a great success. The club-house was beautifully decorated throughout. The corridor on both sides of the Twenty-sixth-street entrance was banked with potted palms and other exotic plants. On each landing, to the topmost story, was placed a cluster of growing camellias and palms, and at each turn of the staircase was suspended a large basket of flowers and vines. Flowers in profusion covered the tables and mantles in every room. All the chandeliers throughout the building were draped with festoons of smilax interspersed with red and white rosebuds. On the second floor, where the reception proper was held, the walls of the hall were festooned with American flags, alternating with blue silken banners inscribed with the arms of the several States in gilt. The theatre to the extreme left was similarly decorated. Lander's band occupied a position on the stage, and discoursed appropriate music during the evening. They were half hidden by a mass of exotica which crossed from one side of the stage to the other. The library on the Madison-avenue side of the second floor, and the corresponding room on the floor above, were filled with tables laden with delicacies and profusely ornamented with bouquets of cut flowers. At the east end of the ground floor was a fine exhibition of paintings, elsewhere fully described. The ladies' cloak-rooms were on the third floor, and those devoted to the gentlemen on the floor above. The entire building was brilliantly lighted, and with its splendid furniture, numerous statues, and other beautiful objects or art, presented an exceedingly attractive appearance.

A canopy extended from the entrance on Twenty-sixth-street to the curb, and a force of Police under Capt. Williams was on hand to preserve order. Long before 8 o'clock an immense crowd had assembled on the opposite side of the street for the purpose of seeing the Presidential party enter. They were half an hour late. The crowd received them with a cheer. The President was conducted directly into the little reception-room on the Twenty-sixth-street side of the ground floor, where he laid aside his outer garments, and received the preliminary congratulations of the few persons who had already assembled. With the President were Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt, his niece, his sons Webb and Birchard, Secretary of State Evarts, Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner and wife, ex-Gov. Richard C. McCormick and wife, and Attorney-General Devens. The entire party looked in the best of health and spirits. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was not with them, owing to the fact that he has been seriously ill of pneumonia during the past three days. At one time he was not expected to live, but President Hayes informed THE TIMES reporter last evening that he had left him considerably improved.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock the party proceeded up stairs to the reception-room, which is located between the main hallway of the second floor and the theatre. Hon. John Jay took the lead, with Mrs. Hayes on his arm, and the President followed, escorting Mrs. Jay. They took up their positions on a raised dias toward Twenty-sixth-street, the background being formed by a mass of beautiful growing and cut flowers. Mr. Jay stood on the President's right and introduced the company. Mrs. Hayes stood next the President, with Mrs. Jay and Mrs. Gov. Morgan on her left. The other ladies of the party ranged themselves around. For the next hour and a half the President and Mrs. Hayes were kept busy shaking hands and exchanging congratulations. Mrs. Hayes was attired in a dress the ground-work of which was pearl-colored corded silk. The sleeves and sides of the corsage were in the following style: Down the front and rear passing over the shoulders were two broad stripes of silk, with a self-colored ground interwoven in narrow zigzag stripes with dark brown velvet. This was headed by two rows of small shell trimming in front. The centre front and rear was of brown silk. In front it was scalloped out on the edges, and was decorated with a row of blue velvet buttons. The corsage was made high in the neck, which was encircled by a thick point aiguille lace scarf, fastened in front with a plain Etruscan gold brooch. The sleeves were long and coat-shaped, the wrists like the corsage being trimmed with tiny ruches of white tulle. The skirt below the corsage front and rear was composed of broad fluted bands of the velvet-striped silk, brought down to rounded points in both places. Behind, the point ended in a large bow of brown silk, lined with blue. The remainder of the skirt and train was pearl-colored, trimmed with the velvet-striped stuff and decorated with small dark-blue bows. Two rows of the trimming ran down each side of the front, and these were beaded with broad lustrous shells. The bottom of the train was similarly ornamented. Mrs. Hayes wore her brown hair in flat bands on either side of the head, its only decoration being an old-fashioned tortoise-shell comb. She wore no ear-rings or any other jewelry whatever except her wedding ring. Her gloves and shoes were pearl-colored, to match the dress. She shook hands with every lady and gentleman presented and had a pleasant smile and a few cheerful words for each. The ladies were all delighted with her, and exclamations expressive of the most enthusiastic admiration of her looks and manners were heard on all sides. Miss Platt, a brunette of medium size, wore a light salmon-colored silk, trimmed with self-colored fringe headed by fluted satin folds, and vines of artificial roses. The opening in the front was filled with a chemisette of point aiguille lace. Mrs. Tyner wore a light-blue broaded silk, profusely decorated with sprigs of blue bells and trimmed with carnations and camellias heading point appliqué lace. Mrs. McCormick was attired in blue silk, with a point appliqué lace overdress. Mrs. Jay wore a green satin, with sleeves and trimmings of magnificent Brussels and Chantilly lace. Her ornaments were superb emeralds and diamonds. Mrs. Morgan's costume consisted of a black velvet robe trimmed with point aiguille lace. Her ornaments were diamonds, and the head dress a blue ostrich feather.

As each couple arrived from the hall leading to the reception-room they were met by a member of the efficient introductory committee, who conducted them to Mr. Jay and gave their names. After shaking hands with the President and Mrs. Hayes, the visitors passed into the theatre and stood in groups chatting. By 9:30 o'clock the crush was immense, and it required the most strenuous efforts of the Reception Committee to keep a passage-way clear from the hall to the dais on which the Presidential party stood. Among those present, nearly all of whom were accompanied by ladies, were Lloyd Bryce, Chamberlain for Gen. Stewart; Mr. Woodford, United States District Attorney; William B. Somerville, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, S. D. Babcock; Rev. Dr. Washburn, Consul-General Archbald, of England; Judge Curtis, Rev. Dr. Potter, Judge H. W. Robinson, President Noah Porter, of Yale College; Judge C. P. Daly, Judge Larremore, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, J. Freeman Clarke, Rev. Dr. Adams, Samuel Colman, the artist; George William Curtis, Judge Henry Hilton, Major-Gen. Hancock, Dr. William Parker, Rev. Dr. Brooks, Dr. Hammond, D. O. Mills, C. W. Eliot, Theodore Shillaber, Judge Benedict, Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson; the President of St. George's Society; the President of St. Andrew's Society; the President of the New-York Club; Rev. Dr. Chapin, Nathan Appleton, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, H. A. Loop, Van Eten, L. C. Tiffany, Dr. O. Minor, G. H. Hall, Mr. Sanford, the artist; A. Quartley,

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE

CORNELIUS J. CROSS-EXAMINED.

HIS DEFECTIVE MEMORY IN MANY RESPECTS—EXTRACTS READ FROM ASYLUM RECORDS—HIS RESIDENCE IN THE BLOOMINGDALE AND NORTHAMPTON ASYLUMS—THE USE OF THE NAME "CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR."—HE DENIES THE CHARGE OF GAMBLING TO ANY EXTENT.

The Surrogate's Court was quite filled yesterday at 11 o'clock, but it was half an hour later when the hearing of the great will case was resumed. Ex-Judge Comstock was the first of counsel to arrive, and he was followed soon after by Mr. Scott Lord. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt came into court at 11:15, and buried himself with his counsel in going over some pencilled memoranda, which afterward turned out to be an extract from the record of the Bloomingdale Asylum in reference to the sojourn of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt in that institution in 1854. When the case was called, at 11:30, Mrs. Jennie Danforth took the witness stand, and Mr. Scott Lord, rising, requested the permission of the court to set right a matter upon which, however, he would not insist as a question of privilege. A statement, he said, had been published in one of the papers by Mr. J. Raymond Reynolds, denying that he had occupied rooms at Mrs. Danforth's house, and was a patient of hers. Mrs. Danforth, counsel said, now wished to state that the gentleman who occupied rooms at her house was Mr. Peter Renolds.

Mr. Clinton said that so far from any mistake having been made, the witness herself took care to say Mr. J. Raymond Reynolds and corrected him when he said Mr. T. Raymond Reynolds.

Surrogate Calvin here took occasion to say that it did not make the slightest matter what appeared in the papers. Men of intelligence did not pay the slightest attention to them—except when they spoke the truth, which was very seldom.

Mrs. Danforth was then examined and cross-examined concerning Mr. Peter Renolds, whom she said she had known for about seven years, and who is at present in England.

The cross-examination of Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was then resumed by Mr. Clinton. Witness testified: I believe that I had an attack of epilepsy when I was 7 or 8 years old, but had no other till I was 15 or 16; I have had spasmodic attacks in a modified form within the last two or three years; Dr. Swazey is attending me for my general health, epilepsy included; he began to attend me first after the death of my father; since the death of my wife, Mr. Terry has been my constant attendant; we have lived pretty much all the time together; he has not conducted any business during that time so far as I am aware; he received no compensation from me, nor from anybody else, so far as I know; I have often said that I was sorry that I was not in a position to compensate him, inasmuch as father had deprived me of the means; his attendance on me has resulted purely from personal friendship.

Q.—Have you promised to aid him out of the results of this proceeding, if it should terminate favorably? A.—I made no promises whatever; it was all left to my sense of justice.

Q.—When you have seen witnesses to ask them to come here in these proceedings, has Mr. Terry been with you? A.—I cannot remember whether he has or not.

Q.—Has Dr. Swazey always been with you on such occasions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he generally been with you? A.—He has not been with me when I have seen witnesses, as a general thing; he has devoted most of his time to me in the matter of my health—more than he has to the case; he first became acquainted with my sister some seven or eight months ago; I don't know how he became acquainted with her.

Q.—Have you and Dr. Swazey seen gamblers or detectives in reference to this case? A.—What do you mean? stock gamblers? [Laughter.]

Q.—Leave out stock gamblers; have you seen gamblers in the ordinary acceptation of the term? A.—I cannot say that we have; he may have seen detectives once when he was in my company.

Q.—Do you not know that he has 12 or 15 detectives at work for you and your sister in this litigation growing out of your father's estate? A.—He has not, to my knowledge; I don't think there are any detectives working under his supervision; so far as my knowledge goes there are not; as a general thing, I had an attendant with me prior to the death of my wife; this was in consequence of my liability to epileptic fits; since I was 20 years of age it would not have been prudent for me to go without an attendant; this was not one of my reasons for not entering into any business, so far as the last 12 years are concerned.

Mr. Clinton—I will now read in justice to the witness, the following extract from the records of the Bloomingdale Asylum:

"C. J. Vanderbilt.—Received Jan. 25, 1854; supported by his father; age 22; dark brown hair; case of readmission; loose habits. Second admission; discharged July 12, 1854."

To witness—Is that correct? A.—No; that may be my nephew. [Laughter.]

The Surrogate intimated that if the laughter were repeated he would have the court cleared.

Mr. Clinton—Is that statement correct as to dates? A.—I don't think it is.

Q.—In view of the fact that I have called your attention to the record, will you now swear that, instead of being in the Bloomingdale Asylum nearly six months, you were there only one night, or day and night? A.—I am almost positive.

Q.—The question is, are you entirely positive? A.—I think I am.

Q.—And you do not desire to correct your testimony in that respect? A.—I think I am right.

Q.—Don't you remember that your father, during the time of your confinement in the Bloomingdale Asylum, your father was quite sick? A.—My father was sick; I was arrested in the evening in front of the New-York Hotel and taken to the asylum; I saw Dr. Brown, and after conversing with him for some time he said, "Mr. Vanderbilt, we have received your commitment; I am satisfied that you are no more crazy than I am; you may go home;" the Doctor then consented to my remaining till morning.

Surrogate—What Mr. Clinton wants to get at is, if you are certain whether it was in 1854 or at the other time that you were several months in the asylum? A.—I fix the date by the illness of my father.

Mr. Clinton—Where were you living when you were taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum? A.—I cannot say where I was living; I went to California in 1849, and returned to New-York in the Spring of 1854; for the next 2 years I lived in New-York, with the exception of a Summer which I spent at Cherry Valley; I think the first time I went to the asylum was after my return from California; I was in the asylum then a few months.

Counsel read the record:

"C. J. Vanderbilt, received Nov. 20, 1849: discharged Feb. 20, 1850. Form mental disorder—dementia. Supported by father."

Mr. Scott Lord objected to the record, and the Surrogate ordered all but the dates stricken out.

Cross-examination continued—I do not know if the dates are correct; when I first went to the Bloomingdale Asylum Dr. Linsley did not tell me that Commodore Vanderbilt had told him that I had been watching the police-office; to commit a female punishable by imprisonment in State Prison; neither did he nor anybody else tell me that unless it could be shown that I was insane I was liable to be incarcerated for the offense charged against me.

The same question was asked of witness in respect to the insanity of his son, as he alleged, he spent only one night in the Bloomingdale Asylum, and he answered negatively. Dr. Linsley, he said, did not on any occasion make such a statement before he [witness] went to the Bloomingdale Asylum.

A recess was here taken, at the conclusion of which the cross-examination of the witness was resumed. He had not been told, he said, before going to the asylum of any forged notes; he went, he said, to the Northampton Lunatic Asylum as a voluntary patient; he did not recollect having written to William H. Vanderbilt about some articles that were in pawn before going to the asylum; witness denied that he went to such asylum at Litchfield, but said that he stayed at a hotel there. He was not admitted to any institution at Litchfield through the influence of his wife's friends. The place at which he staid was nothing more than an ordinary hotel, having no relation to the treatment of mental diseases. He did not recollect the name of the hotel, nor the name of the proprietor. He was not in charge of any physician while he resided there, but he consulted a physician who, he believed, boarded at the hotel. The physician had not charge of the hotel. The hotel was accessible to any one in the ordinary way.

A letter was here handed to witness, which he said he believed to be in his handwriting, and which purported to be from him to William H. Vanderbilt. The letter was dated "Hartford, Nov. 26, 1865," and contained the phrase "I leave for my new quarters to-morrow." Witness could not say if that referred to Litchfield or Northampton. The letter was marked for identification, as was also a letter of witness' wife, dated "Dec. 3, 1865." A letter dated "Litchfield, Dec. 29, 1865," purporting to be from witness to William H. Vanderbilt, was next identified. Witness said that when he wrote that letter he was probably in his place at Litchfield, which he called a hotel; he staid there a few months. After the examination of some other letters witness said that he was reasonably certain that he was at the Northampton Asylum, after he had been at Litchfield; he did not, he said, promise to remain at any institution for a period of three years, as stated in his wife's letter of Dec. 3, 1865; when he came to New-York from the institution at Northampton, he took an officer with him, at his own request; that was about the time that he filed his petition in bankruptcy; he was in the Northampton institution when the petition was filed.

Were you, said counsel, christened Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt? I don't recollect, answered the witness, and the people in court laughed outright, in spite of the admonition which they had previously received. His mother, he said, told him that his name was "Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.," and his father told him that it was "C. J. Vanderbilt," and, to save trouble, he used both indifferently; in commencing suit against his brother for $1,000,000 for not contesting the probate of the will, he called himself Cornelius J. Vanderbilt.

When you incurred indebtedness and did not pay, did you not call yourself Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.? asked counsel. Both, answered the witness; when he gave a draft on his father at Washington he was pretty certain that he wrote "Cornelius J. Vanderbilt." He denied that he had ever told Dr. Linsley that he could make a living out of the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mr. Scott Lord objected to the testimony as immaterial, but Mr. Clinton said that he proposed to show that the witness used whichever name best subserved his purpose, and that by using one of these names he passed for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of William H. Vanderbilt, who was in good credit and repute.

Mr. Lord withdrew the objection.

Mr. Clinton—Was not Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's son arrested on a judgment obtained against you? A.—If he was, it was because he signed his name wrong.

Much of the further cross-examination of the witness was directed toward determining who was entitled to the name "Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr." William H. Vanderbilt's eldest son, it appeared, as Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad, signed checks to that name. Witness was cross-examined as to various judgments obtained against him, and the name which he bore in these judgments; in his petition in bankruptcy he called himself Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; his indebtedness amounted to about $55,000; Mr. Greeley, to whom he was indebted, sent him his notes, but witness insisted on sending him back notes to the amount of about $14,000. When asked to account for his indebtedness, witness answered: "I was in the habit of entertaining the most prominent public men in the country; my expenses were large, as it was expected of me to sustain my family name, which I did."

Q.—Was not a great part of your indebtedness caused by your gambling? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any of it caused by it? A.—Not of any account, merely a few thousand dollars; I don't think I have spent $10,000 by gambling in all my life; I don't think I ever lost as much as $1,000 at a time.

Q.—How much at a time? A.—Ten, twenty, or fifty dollars.

Q.—What was the highest amount? A.—The sums were so small that I kept no account.

Witness was then cross-examined specifically as to the times at which he had gambled, and the persons with whom he had gambled, but his recollection on this subject was not distinct. He said that two or three times within the year preceeding his father's death he had assigned his monthly allowance to a person named John Daly, from whom he had borrowed money, and who was alleged to be a professional gambler. When asked if he had not pawned his wife's jewels to obtain money for gambling, he answered, "I don't know that I did for that purpose." He was also uncertain as to having taken a gold cup from his brother-in-law and pawned it for the same purpose, but he did not think he had. The occurrence, if it had happened, took place when he was only 17 years of age, and was a story of Dr. Linsley. Finally he was questioned as to his indebtedness to his companion, Mr. Terry, but he thought he would be violating confidence by entering into the subject.

Mr. Clinton withdrew his question, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

E. A. NEWELL.

Mr. E. A. Newell, whose handsome store at the corner of Broadway and Washington-place presents at all times and seasons so attractive an appearance, is one of that rather rare class of business men who combine a first-class trade with second class prices. That is to say, one is certain to find at his store a fine quality of goods marked at very moderate figures. It is one thing to sell goods at what seems an extraordinarily low price, but if they are worthless they are very costly at the money; it is quite another thing to sell goods of excellent make at higher rates, but which any one who can tell their value knows to be cheap at the price. Where this rule is followed, a sound and steady business is built up on the most lasting foundations. Mr. Newell has built up such a business. The gentlemen's furnishing goods with which his store is so well stocked, are of such quality, make, and style as entitle them to be called first-class; but one always finds his price moderate. An article is sold for its real value, and no matter whether it be the newest and most fashionable thing out, he puts no extra figures on it on that account. As a matter of fact, the newest and most fashionable things in the line may always be found at his store, and with them an ample stock of all articles of what may be called standard style and make. That it is a good store to deal at is shown by this weighty fact that all who do make their purchases there cordially recommend it.

THE BRIANT DIVORCE CASE.

The suit for divorce brought by John Briant against Elizabeth Briant, was before Judge Van Hoesen in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on the return to an order directing the plaintiff to show cause why the reference ordered in the case should not be set aside and a jury trial had. Mr. Briant began the suit at first for a limited divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged cruelty. He afterward changed his application to one for an absolute divorce, alleging that his wife had committed adultery with one John J. Brook, man. Mrs. Briant, after denying the charge, says that her husband entered into a conspiracy with Brookman, in pursuance of which the latter—who said he was a lawyer—arranged to meet her at a restaurant, and while there attempted to take improper liberties with her. Brookman was indicted, and her husband became his bail. He says Brookman has absconded from the City. Col. Charles S. Spencer, her counsel, said yesterday that, inasmuch as he had the affidavit of his client and of her former counsel to the effect that a jury trial had not been waived, and because of her charge of conspiracy, the case was a proper one to go before a jury. In opposition, Mr. Joel Schwab, Mr. Briant's counsel, urged that there was nothing in the papers to show why a Referee could not decide the matter as well as a jury. It had not been shown, he said, nor was it claimed, that Mrs. Briant's former counsel did not act in good faith. Decision reserved.

WILSON & GREIG.

The firm of Wilson & Greig, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, offer special inducements to customers at this time. They have a large stock of holiday goods which they are selling at a great reduction in price; but special bargains are offered in costumes and over-dresses. During this week they have put on exhibit 100 of these, at what is claimed to be only half their value. They are selling off their dress goods, cloths, cloakings, mourning goods, and black silks at a great sacrifice, as they intend to give up these departments. All that a well-furnished and popular dry goods store contains may be found in the stock of this firm. They have an especially good assortment of children's cloaks and dresses, infants' cloaks, hats, caps, baby baskets, &c.; ladies' and children's furnishing goods in all varieties and wanting in no single requisite. All the novelties in galloons, fringes, trimmings, and buttons; handkerchiefs; collars, and cuffs; embroidered fichus and other Paris fancies are displayed for the choice of customers. In the elegant fur-lined cloaks so popular now the assortment offered by this firm is full and complete. Great bargains may be had in furs of all kinds, which it is claimed are sold 25 per cent. cheaper than at the regular fur stores. A large dress-making department is attached to the establishment, in which the latest Paris fashions are constantly received, and ladies may have their own materials made up.

PRODUCTS OF MAINE SCHOOLS.

A new music hall was formally opened in Lewiston, Me., on Monday evening, addresses being made by Gen. N. P. Banks, and Congressman Frye. The latter, in concluding his remarks, said: "What Gen. Banks has said of education reminds me that a few years ago, down here in Durham, was a little girl going to the common school. She wore woolen pantalets, and carried her bread and cheese in a little basket with her to school. To-day Annie Cary's melodious voice melts the heart of the cold Russian of the North, and wins to her the hearts of all Americans. Without the common school, Annie Cary's voice would have been heard only by the birds that warble in the fields. Again: there's a boy I've seen tugging his books through our streets on his way to the common school. To-day Roger Williams awakes the enthusiasm of every citizen who sees it in the hall at the Capitol. And to-day another statue stands in that hall ready to be unveiled—the statue of the first Governor of Maine. And not this alone: The greatest statue of them all, mounted on a pedestal 30 feet high, standing, a fit frontispiece to that magnificent background of the Capitol just beyond, this is the last, best work of Franklin Simmons. [Applause.] If your school-house had not been open to Franklin Simmons he would to-day have been eking out a scanty subsistence in your streets. God bless the day when the common school was planted in Maine."

AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE.

That a manufacturer should receive in awards for his goods no less than 36 first-class prize medals, given at all the great expositions which have been held in this and other countries, may certainly be taken as tolerably good evidence of the excellence of the goods he manufactures. Thonet Brothers, No. 808 Broadway, the inventors and manufacturers of the celebrated Austrian bent-wood furniture, have been the happy recipients of this accumulation of honors. The system of using wood bent into the required shapes, instead of joining numerous separate pieces, gives great durability, elasticity, and lightness to the articles so constructed. The danger of breakages and fractures is by this system reduced to a minimum; and the edifying spectacle of an elaborate-looking chair resolving itself into its component parts when tested by sudden pressure, is an impossibility with articles constructed of the Austrian bent wood. The chair, if it be a chair, lasts as a whole as long as the wood of which it is composed. Besides this, great strength is obtainable with much lightness and elasticity, while there is an unlimited field for the artistic workman to vary his styles of make or decoration. Many articles which make useful and pretty holiday presents may be found at the store of Thonet Brothers, and the prices are such as to suit the times.

THE ERIE LITIGATIONS.

OBJECTS SOUGHT BY THE SUIT.

AN IMPOSING ARRAY OF COUNSEL IN COURT—CONTRADICTORY AND VOLUMINOUS AFFIDAVITS—ARGUMENT ADJOURNED TO THE 31ST INST.

An array of distinguished counsel appeared before Judge Brady in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to argue motions in the different Erie Railway litigations now in progress. Hon. William M. Evarts, ex-Judge Comstock, and Amasa A. Redfield appeared on behalf of the English bondholders' committee, and in the interest of the proposed scheme of reconstruction favored by that committee. Messrs. Turner, Lee & McClure represented the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which is the Trustee under the first and second consolidated Erie mortgages, and against which the McHenry party is now trying to proceed; Joseph Larocque and W. W. McFarland appeared for the Erie Railway Company, and Dorman B. Eaton was present to protect the interests of the Receiver. In opposition, ex-Judge Emott and Messrs. Burnett & Hammond, A. J. Vanderpoel, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Judge Ashbel Green, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Henry Arden, and Messrs. Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler appeared. The last-named firm argued only in support of the application to compel the Receiver of the Erie Company to permit Mr. Fowler to examine the books in regard to the recent election, and to have the Receiver show cause why he should not be removed. Messrs. Eaton and Larocque opposed the application, and Judge Brady reserved his decision. After this came the more important litigations between the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and its allies against the McHenry party.

Some explanation of the litigations in progress is necessary to insure a proper comprehension of the proceedings now before the court. First in order among the existing suits is the one brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Erie Railway Company and others. The Trust Company is the Trustee for the holders of both the first and second consolidated mortgage bonds, and its suit is for the foreclosure of the second consolidated mortgage and for the sale of the Erie Railway. This suit has been pressed to judgment in this State, and a decree was recently granted, under which the road is advertised to be sold on Jan. 21, 1878. At such sale it is understood that the property will be bid in by the new company formed by the English bondholders' committee. Recently, as was published in THE TIMES, James McHenry, John H. Brown, and Charles Frederic Evans, who are holders of $91,000 of the first consolidated mortgage bonds, and are opposing the plan of reorganization, began a suit, in the Supreme Court in Monroe County, to remove the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from its position as Trustee; to have Mr. Jewett removed and a new Receiver appointed; to prevent the Trust Company from prosecuting its foreclosure suit; to have a foreclosure and sale under the first consolidated mortgage, &c. Similar suits were begun by McHenry and his associates in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Trust Company followed with a suit to restrain the McHenry party from prosecuting their suits, and a temporary injunction was obtained against McHenry and his associates. The latter have also given notice of a motion, in the foreclosure suit brought by the Trust Company, to be made parties to such suit, to be allowed to open the accounts of the Erie Railway Receiver, and to stay the proposed sale of the road.

The suit principally before the court yesterday was that brought by the Trust Company to restrain the McHenry party from prosecuting their Monroe County suits. Two motions were presented to Judge Brady. The first and only one which provokes strong opposition is for the continuance, during the pendency of the action, of the injunction against the McHenry party. The other is merely for an amendment of the complaint so as to make the English bondholders' committee parties defendant to the suit. The time of the court was taken up almost exclusively by the reading of affidavits and other papers, all of which were as voluminous as the most careful student of the litigations could desire. Very many of the allegations, statements, and averments have been published heretofore in THE TIMES, and to these we are new. The principal affidavit presented on the side of the McHenry party was made by one James A. Reilly, who verified the complaint in the Monroe County suit. He recites the proceedings in the people's suit, brought in October, 1874, for the appointment of a Receiver, &c., as well as the second suit of the people, begun in 1875 for the purpose of removing Mr. Jewett from his positions as a Director and President of the Erie Railway Company on account of the agreement he had made to get $40,000 per year salary for 10 years. The latter suit was discontinued in 1875. Mr. Reilly says that the first of the people's suits for the amended complaint was served, in which the Trustees of the different mortgages—including the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—were made parties. In such amended complaint—in lieu of any charges against Mr. Jewett—that gentleman's management of the company's affairs was commended. Mr. Reilly then makes various statements, on information and belief merely. He says that Mr. Jewett's appointment as Receiver was collusive. One of the first things, says Mr. Reilly, which the Receiver did was to pay Wilbur M. Brown—the law partner of the then Attorney-General, and who purported to appear as attorney for the people—$5,000 for his services. When Mr. Jewett was appointed as Receiver, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was enjoined from bringing any action for foreclosure. Mr. Reilly then stats, on information and belief, that default was made upon the fifth mortgage—the one immediately prior, as a lien, to the first consolidated mortgage—solely for the purpose of giving J. C. Bancroft Davis a cause of action to foreclose the same, Mr. Jewett having had in his possession at the time of the default sufficient money to pay the interest on the fifth mortgage, the suit to foreclose which has been discontinued. Mr. Reilly then states that Mr. Jewett, however, has paid a number of the old debts of the Erie Railway Company as well as made other payments. The Receiver, he says, has made a rebate to shippers of freight, up to April, 1877, amounting to $772,656 46; has paid out $159,616 60 for legal expenses; has paid on the coal property which is not covered by the first consolidated mortgage, $467,938 73; has paid money for the furtherance of the reconstruction scheme, including $3,000 to one member of the bar for a trip to England, another $3,000 to further legislation, $5,000 to procure legislation in New-Jersey, $20,000 to John A. Wright for two visits to London, &c. He also says that Mr. Jewett himself went to London to further the scheme referred to, and that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has assented to such scheme. The trust company, he says, has taken no notice of the only 15 days' default had been made in the payment of the interest on the second consolidated mortgage bonds and no default on the first consolidated mortgage bonds. Since the Receiver assumed charge there had been a total default, except as to the payment of one set of coupons to favored individuals, amounting to interest on the first consolidated mortgage bonds, and to pay that, the Receiver, says Mr. Reilly, had to borrow $150,000, pay $10,500 commissions for the loan, and sell at 82½ bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which had been purchased, under an order of the court, at par and accrued interest. By the proposed reorganization the interest on the first consolidated mortgage will be postponed after that of nearly $4,000,000 of indebtedness incurred by the Receiver. The time of the payment of six sets of coupons on such bonds will be deferred for 43 years. Mr. Reilly says the Erie Road earns enough, with economical management, to pay all its interest. If the Receiver, he says, had paid for road employes between Sept. 30, 1876, and Sept. 30, 1877, the same wages as the New-York Central Road paid, a saving of $850,000 would have been effected. Altogether a saving of $3,500,000 could have been had. He submits a schedule to show that on passengers the New-York Central has benefited 134 per cent. greater than the Erie's, and the profits on freight transportation 67 per cent. greater. He also alleges that the arrangements entered into with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are injurious to the interests of the Erie Company.

In opposition, a number of affidavits were read including several from Mr. Jewett. The latter denied the charges of collusion, and says that Reilly knows nothing of what he alleges. Reilly, he says, is merely the agent of McHenry. He says he has sued the latter in England to recover about 1,000,000 wrongfully obtained from the Erie Railway Company, and has prevented the latter company from entering into a lease with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in which McHenry is interested. He says McHenry has brought his suit simply to force the abandonment of the $1,000,000 claim against him, and the recognition in some form of the Atlantic and Great Western lease which, Mr. Jewett says, would be highly injurious to the Erie, though advantageous to the other company. Mr. Jewett says the statement of receipts, &c., as given by Reilly, is "utterly false and deceptive in this, that it implies that the amount of the net earnings therein stated, is applicable to the payment of the interest upon the bonds in question, without first deducting therefrom the interest payable upon preceeding bonds, together with many other fixed charges necessary to be paid thereon." He denies the charges made against him, and shows that the holders of $15,251,000 out of $16,856,000 of the first consolidated mortgage bonds, of $17,061,000 out of $24,400,000 of the second consolidated mortgage bonds, and the holders of a majority of the stock, both common and preferred, are in favor of, and have given their assent to, the proposed plan of reorganization. He also shows that his payments have had the sanction and approval of the court, &c.

Mr. Brown shows that in receiving his fee of $5,000 he had the approval of Attorney-General Pratt, and that his services were performed by the order and under the directions of the Receiver.

After the reading of the affidavits some discussion ensued as to whether the Receiver could appear in the proceeding by attorney, but the negative was held by Judge Brady. The question was then discussed as to the time to which an adjournment for purposes of argument should be taken. Ex-Judge Emott said he was unable to be present on Thursday, which day had been suggested. Mr. Evarts said he could not be present on Friday, as there would be a Cabinet meeting. After desultory talk for a few minutes an adjournment was had until 10 A. M. on Monday, the 31st inst.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

At the annual election of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: J. Edward Simmons, Master; William Van Wyck, S. W.; Edward L. Gaul, J. W.; Seymour A. Bunce, Treasurer; Floyd Clarkson, Secretary; William S. Cobb, Trustee.

The officers-elect of Merchants' Lodge, No. 709, are as follows: Joseph D. Bryant, Master; Henry J. Kopper, S. W.; Kasson C. Gibson, J. W.; James B. Smith, Secretary; George H. Hastings, Treasurer; Josiah Moorehead, S. D.; William M. Duff, J. D.; Rev. Uriah Scott, Chaplain; E. C. Ripley, Marshal; Theodore V. Smith and George B. Blaney, Stewards; E. M. Neville, S. M. C.; J. Blake White, J. M. C.; G. A. Russell, Organist; H. L. Van Pelt, Tyler.

York Lodge, No. 197, has elected the following officers: Robert Wharton, Master; John G. Bogert, S. W.; L. W. Walton, J. W.; William Scott, Treasurer; George W. Herrick, Jr., Secretary; Thomas Keating, Trustee.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, has chosen the following officers: William E. Crofts, Master; August J. Rolle, S. W.; Henry W. Brevoort, J. W.; William J. Gage, Treasurer; Harlan Crandall, Secretary; William Neely, William H. Butler, John Patterson, Trustees; Frank R. Nevins, S. D.; Dudley L. James, J. D.; Mortimer C. Addoms, Chaplain.

The new officers elected by Delta Lodge, No. 451, are as follows: William J. Orr, Master; Walter Moore, S. W.; Edward Baker, J. W.; Jacob Edelman, Treasurer; John Laird, Secretary; Boaz Barnet, Chaplain; R. K. Adams, S. D.; L. Wales, J. D.; Christopher R. Walker, S. M. of C.; Charles Reed, J. M. of C.; Sidney Farrar, Organist; Robert Leslie and John A. Hyde, Stewards; Richard Mallinson, Marshal; Henry Labaugh, Tyler; Finance Committee, Joseph Greaves, William Hague, Joseph Nussey.

Harlem Lodge, No. 457, has elected the following officers: Louis Hopner, Master; James Poole, S. W.; Charles Dayton, J. W.; James Pettit, Treasurer; Robert Ogilvie, Secretary; A. N. Brockway, Trustee.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE ART.

Our brothers of the Orient, the Chinese and Japanese, might be excused for feeling some pride in the high estimation in which their work is now held in the West. We have taught the Japanese many things, and tried to teach some to the Chinese; in return they appear to be teaching us something about Oriental art. The desire to learn, or at least the desire to possess specimens of this art, more than keeps pace with the willingness of the Orientals to send them here. We not only import the goods from the far-off places where they are produced; but we imitate them, with more or less success in our own manufactures. Generally the success is less, for there is something about the art productions of the Orient which almost defies imitation, and this is especially the case with the porcelain, lacquered ware, and bronzes. It is well to have the real thing if one has it at all, and it may therefore be of interest to intending purchases to learn that H. C. Parke, of No. 186 Front-street, has just received a large consignment of choice decorated porcelain, bronze ware, richly-carved trays, boxes, and those peculiar inlaid bronzes and enamels which are originally to be had in the East and there only. It is a good thing to be assured that what you are buying is really the genuine article; and of this the purchaser at Mr. Parke's store may rest fully assured. The goods are direct from the other side of the Pacific, and as the business of their importation has been much simplified and cheapened of late, they may be had at figures much below what it was customary to pay for the same class of goods a short time ago.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

To-morrow being "Hospital Sunday," the collection in all the Protestant Episcopal churches will be devoted to the support of St. Luke's Hospital, Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue. This noble institution, although supported entirely by Episcopalians, opens its charitable doors to the sick of all denominations, and during the past year 812 patients not belonging to that church were received and treated. Nearly 80 per cent. of the patients were treated free, consequently the expenses of the institution exceeded the receipts by nearly $7,000. The total number of patients treated during the past year was 1,136, of which 146 were cases of accident. Of these, 566 were discharged cured, 232 improved, 68 unimproved, 117 died, and 153 remained in hospital. The present difficulties in Excise matters have deprived the managers of their usual appropriation from that source, and the prompt and liberal aid of the charitable public is absolutely needed to enable them to continue their praiseworthy efforts for the alleviation of the suffering sick poor in our midst.

THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The second volume of the catalogue of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library will be issued next Spring. New books, as they are added to the library, are put within the reach of its patrons by monthly bulletins. The latest one issued, for January, 1878, contains some appreciative notices of the new catalogue, sustaining the commendatory judgment with which it has everywhere been received, and indicating its many excellent features, upon which favorable comment was made in these columns at the time of its publication. The catalogue, in fact, has hardly a superior, and is a highly valuable addition to any private library as an index to general literature; for household use it would be of marked utility in stimulating and directing the tastes of young readers. These are points that the friends of the library would do well to bear in mind, as the completion of the catalogue depends upon special subscriptions and the proceeds of its sale, the general funds of the library being unavailable for that purpose.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gov. Richard C. McCormick, the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, took possession of Room No. 24 on the second floor of the Post Office building, on the Broadway side, yesterday morning, and intends making it his head-quarters for the conducting of the business of his Commissionership. Among those having interviews with Gov. McCormick yesterday were Postmaster-General Key, Postmaster James, ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, late President of the United States Centennial Exhibition; Commodore Nicholson, Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and Hon. Orestes Cleveland, President of the American Institute. Gov. McCormick said that the steamer Supply, which is to be the first vessel to take out goods for the Exposition, will leave this port between the 1st and 10th of February.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Postmaster-General Key left for Philadelphia yesterday noon.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday: Samuel L. Caverly to John L. Caverly, and Jacob Fischer to Edward Grosse.

At the commencement of the Christmas recess yesterday, the pupils of Carlisle Institute, No. 658 Lexington-avenue, evinced their high appreciation of their principal, Miss Connell, by presenting her with a number of costly gifts.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday, without having taken action in relation to the management of the National Trust Company. The next Grand Jury will not be impaneled before the first Monday in January.

The Controller yesterday received, through a clergyman in this City, the sum of $5,500 07, which he stated had been given him for payment into the City Treasury. This amount of conscience-money has been deposited to the credit of the "general fund."

Pilot-boat Centennial, No. 7, which arrived at Staten Island yesterday, had her decks laden with cotton picked up at sea. It is supposed to be a portion of the cargo of the steamer Huntsville, which was burned on Wednesday night last, off Little Egg Harbor, while on her passage from Savannah to this port.

Assistant United States District Attorney Benjamin B. Foster, in resigning his position, has acknowledged "the courteous consideration and generous appreciation" manifested in relation to him during his labors in the United States District Attorney Woodford, who expresses his regret at parting with "a faithful officer and true friend."

The managers of the Wilson Mission, a charity which is aiding some hundreds of young girls, earnestly request aid for their holiday festivals. Food, clothing, and money are acceptable, and may be sent to the school building, No. 125 St. Mark's-place, where the school festival is to be held to-morrow, at 2 P. M. A Sunday-school festival will also be celebrated at the same place, at 11 A. M., on Christmas Day.

Mr. Patrick Dorney, of No. 342 East Nineteenth-street, accused Richard Cartelon yesterday in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court of deliberately smashing his window on the preceding night, involving a loss of $75. Cartelon while intoxicated hurled a large paving-stone through a pane of plate glass, shattering it into fragments. For this achievement Justice Murray sent Cartelon to the Island to stay for three months.

The fifth entertainment of the Chickering Hall popular series, which was given last evening by Mr. W. Irving Bishop, was most interesting as a practical exposé of spiritualism or spiritism, as Mr. Bishop prefers, to call it. It was, however, rather laden with talk, and was not enhanced by the introduction of jokes which an average audience could readily recognize as from the mint of Mr. Robert Heller.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise damages against the City for taking the waters of Lake Mahopac met yesterday in the office of Corporation Counsel Whitney. Two of the "oldest inhabitants" of the lake region, whose memories extend back 70 years, testified to the existence of a mill, and the exercise by its owner of exclusive proprietorship over the waters of the lake for milling purposes. The investigation will be continued to-day.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Charles M. Watkins, indicted on a charge of perjury, and George Clark, on a charge of counterfeiting, were acquitted. Francis J. Cook pleaded guilty to receiving letters stolen from the mails by Edward Murtagh, and was remanded for sentence. The court adjourned to the 5th proximo, when a new Grand Jury is to be impaneled for the January term, which opens on the 9th.

On Christmas Day the members of the American Rifle Association will meet at the range, Glen Drake, Pelhamville, Westchester County, at 1 P. M., when the following matches will be shot: Subscription, five shots, any rifle, position off-hand, distance 200 yards; entrance fee, 50 cents. A subscription match for military rifles only, same conditions; all comers; prize, a handsome rifle; entrance fee $1; conditions same as in preceding matches.

The following have been elected officers of Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, for the ensuing year: Commander, Bankson T. Morgan; S. V. C., Willard Bullard; J. V. C., James S. Meade; Adjutant, (by appointment,) Charles H. Patrick; Quartermaster, Henry Orcutt; Surgeon, Jacob Giller; O. G., James Fox; Surgeon, A. L. Putney; Chaplain, R. W. Cana. Delegates to Department Encampment, Frederick M. Patrick and H. E. Tremaine; Alternates, Matthew Stewart and M. W. Burns.

William Doyle, Arthur Brown, and William Walsh were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of passing new counterfeit $5 notes, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Hanover, Penn., at several places up town, on Thursday night. Doyle is charged with passing three notes, Brown two, and Walsh one. He was detected passing one when arrested. The counterfeits are very dark and poorly executed. The prisoners were held for an examination to-day in default of $1,500 bail each.

Detectives Dunn and Radford, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Mark Levy, of No. 136 Baxter-street, for stealing leather from the establishment of Gideon Lee & Co., Nos. 20 and 22 Leroy-street. Lee & Co. have made several complaints of a systematic robbery of leather from their store, and after Levy's arrest he confessed to his complicity in the thefts and gave information which led to the arrest of Aaron Levy, Peter J. Cook, and Timothy Sullivan, his accomplices, who were also arrested and locked up.

A deputation of the Council of Political Reform, consisting of Messrs. Henry N. Beers, William H. Webb, O. R. Potter, and others, called upon the Board of Apportionment yesterday, in relation to the estimates for 1878. Mr. Potter recommended that the estimates of the Police Board be reduced by $500,000, from the amount they asked, and that a reduction of over $1,000,000 be made in the budget of the Board of Education. He stated that they would give detailed reasons why these reductions should be made on Wednesday next.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Mary D. Hooper, convicted of stealing $400 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Delancy, of High-street, was yesterday sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The tug-boat John Halliard sunk yesterday at the foot of Baltic-street. The accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the fireman, who allowed the boiler to overflow while taking water. All on board escaped.

James Wynne, the Carmelite monk, who was convicted of obtaining money by false pretenses, in representing that he was authorised to collect funds for an Orphan Asylum in Dublin, Ireland, was yesterday sentenced, in the Court of Sessions, to 60 days in the Penitentiary.

Christina Hayes, convicted of obtaining $45 by false pretenses from Robert Weiskettel, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Mo

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Adrienne—Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Coulduck, Mr. Burroughs. Matinée—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. W. Davidge.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Oxygen—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Perichole, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée—Les Cent Vierges.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert—Philharmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Colored Baby Show, Circus, and Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée—Symphony Concert—Dr. L. Damrosch. Evening—Concert—Hutchinson Family.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Living Curiosities—Giants, Midgets, &c. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, possibly snow or rain, south-east winds, and falling barometer.

The Museum of Natural History, which will be formally opened by the President to-day, forms another contribution to the series of institutions for popular education which will ere long lend a new distinction to Central Park and its surroundings. The Lenox Library is an accomplished fact; the Natural History Museum, with its facilities for scientific classification, and ample capacity for a collection worthy of the City, will become public property to-day; the building in course of construction for the Metropolitan Museum of Art will very soon open its doors to the people, and it is hardly too much to hope that in a few years the resources of the City may permit of the carrying out of the abandoned plan of the Conservatory and its adaptation to the wants of a botanical garden, while it is equally within the reach of probability that the Observatory may, at no remote period, become the fully-equipped institution which its projectors intended it to be. After becoming better acquainted with what New-York has done and is likely to do in the direction of higher culture, President Hayes may possibly change his mind as to the proper place for the seat of a National University.

Mr Montgomery Blair, at the meeting of the Maryland Prison Aid Society, of which he has just been made President, delivered an instructive address on the subject of tramps. The recent labor riots were, in his opinion, to be traced to their influence. One million two hundred thousand of them were, he believed, roaming through the country at this time, and the number was being continually increased. That these facts, and the tramp question generally, deserve the serious consideration of all thinking men will not be denied, but how Mr. Blair hoped to remedy the evil by commenting, in true communistic style, upon the wealth of the Stewarts and the Astors, we are at a loss to understand. Much more to the purpose was an address read by Mr. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, in which it was advised that a system of district work-houses for the confinement of tramps and vagrants be established throughout the State.

Ex-Mayor Wickham was not far wrong in characterizing the "trial" of the Police Commissioners as a circus. In his capacity of Ringmaster, Mr. George Bliss, Jr., opened the exhibition yesterday by eliciting from the clowns, otherwise described as "the deponents," the statement that the clamor against them came from "those whose interests had been affected by the enforcement of the laws or who have personal interests to serve." It seems that The New-York Times belongs to the latter category, inasmuch as the Police Commissioners brought against it in January last a suit for libel, in which they claimed the modest sum of $10,000 each as a solatium for the damage wrought by The Times on their previously excellent characters. It may be remembered that the strictures of The Times were based on the shameful neglect of the Police Commissioners to clean the streets last Winter, and on their ridiculous pretense that the removal of snow did not come under the head of street-cleaning. Our comment on their claim for damages was as follows:

"It is complimentary to The Times that it should have been singled out as the spokesman of the entire population of this City who have reached years of discretion, and who have with one accord indulged in more or less forcible criticisms upon the disgusting condition of the streets, and the gross incompetence of the men who are responsible for it. We appreciate the delicate testimonial to our position tendered by the Police Commissioners, and shall continue to keep them well-advised about what the public think of them. Their sensitiveness is as much a matter of surprise to us as the extravagant valuation they place on their characters. It has manifested itself rather late, however, to warrant the belief that they are capable of rising above the administrative methods of a somewhat thick-skinned order of political tricksters."

The gradual conversion of the Mayor to our way of thinking is a circumstance which we may be excused for regarding with satisfaction.

Another amusing incident of the presentation of the case of the Police Commissioners is to be found in the fact that they have secured an ally in Mr. John Kelly. The evening organ of that distinguished person took occasion yesterday to abuse the Mayor and sustain the Commissioners with all the force of which it is capable, and his particular friend Vicar-General Quinn appeared in court to testify in favor of the Commissioners. That astute ecclesiastic took care, however, to qualify his testimony with the remarks that "there might be some complaint against the harsh mode of executing the Excise law," and that, while it was incumbent on the Commissioners to obey the laws as interpreted by the courts, "he thought they had some discretion." Ex-Mayor Wickham also introduced some very significant saving clauses into his testimony about the condition of the streets, and, altogether, "the circus" presented some exceedingly creditable feats in the line of ground and lofty tumbling. The exhibition will positively close to-day.

The mystery surrounding the Barclay-street explosion increases instead of diminishing. There appear to have been three boilers attached to the Greenfield factory, one of which was very small and not likely to have caused by its explosion a disaster of such magnitude. The two larger boilers have been subjected to the very partial examination of which the accumulation of débris will admit, and have been pronounced intact. It is very likely that this is an erroneous impression, due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the person who viewed the boilers, and that the wild stories circulated about the real cause of the disaster will be set at rest when an opportunity is afforded for proper inspection of the space now covered by the wreck of the fallen building. So far, only two bodies have been disinterred from the ruins, these being the remains of two passengers on the street, and the proprietors of the factory profess to be confident that only another two—in this case employes of the firm—will be found. Nevertheless, the list of missing continues to increase, and has assumed such dimensions as to lead to the supposition that the lives lost will not fall much short of twenty. When all the circumstances of the disaster, from its origin to its results, are subject to so many contradictory theories, it would be well to await the finding of some solid basis of fact before indulging either in speculation or moralizing over what is at present inscrutable.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A POLICY.

When Mr. Hayes entered on the duties of President he made a very clear and intelligible statement of the principles by which he intended to be guided in the administration of the civil service. He explained the need which he thought existed for a complete and radical reform. He pointed out the sources of inefficiency in the service, the practices which led officials to direct their energies to other than public ends, and the demoralization of our politics which resulted from this state of things. There was every reason to hope, from what the President said, and from the logical inferences to be drawn from his statement of views, that he understood perfectly the nature of the evils in the service, and the sources from which they arose. There was great reason to hope, also, that he understood the remedy, and that he would apply it firmly, consistently, and courageously.

We are sorry to say that events which have taken place since that time have made a great many of the President's friends fear that either one or the other of these hopes was delusive, that either he does not appreciate the need of reform or that he lacks the intelligence and courage to carry it out. Their disappointment in being compelled to even entertain this doubt is bitter, because they know that a failure on Mr. Hayes' part is a very serious matter; that it must add greatly to the difficulties which will have to be met by any one else who may undertake the task of reform; that it will strengthen in a most unfortunate degree the hands of those who insist that the spoils system is inseparable from our politics, and that it will be a formidable check to the formation of that effective body of active reformers, to whom it had been ardently hoped and gladly believed that Mr. Hayes would prove a leader.

It cannot be necessary to go into details to prove the existence of the fears which we have mentioned. There is one significant fact, to the importance of which no one sincerely desiring reform can be blind, which justifies the gravest distrust, and that is the complete absence of any systematic plan of reform originating with the President, or controlling his course. It is freely conceded that the President has made some excellent appointments; it is conceded also that some sensible efforts have been made in the direction of investigation, especially in the Treasury Department. But his most faithful and complaisant friends cannot point to any clearly-defined system, any consistent and uniform principles, as the result of his nine months' experience and observation. On the contrary, those who are most anxious to judge him favorably, and who would most gladly accept the evidence of facts disclosing the President's fitness for the work of reform—and in this number we certainly count ourselves—are left to pick such comfort as they can from isolated and disconnected instances of wisdom, while utterly unable to explain the numerous and discouraging examples of folly, favoritism, and weakness. The impression which remains is that the only hope of reform under the present Administration is in the uncertain impulse of a well-meaning Executive, guided by no fundamental principle, and capable, only too frequently, of inexcusable aberrations. It must be confessed that a reform party—and that is what the country now needs, and needs sorely—cannot be built up on such a basis.

An instance in point will illustrate the state of mind among the President's supporters to which we refer. There is in the City of Brooklyn a considerable number of Republicans, mostly business men, who have been warm adherents of the President, because they were heartily convinced of the soundness of the principles which he has professed regarding a reform of the civil service. They have clung to him through good report and evil report, have eagerly credited him with every act that afforded evidence of his intelligence and sincerity, and charitably overlooked whatever seemed to tell against him. This section of the party has been fairly represented in Congress by Hon. Mr. Chittenden, of the Third District, who, more consistently than any other member of the New-York delegation, has faithfully respected the principles of reform laid down by the President, and has held himself entirely apart from all efforts to oppose him with the old methods of distributing patronage. The Postmaster of Brooklyn, whose position is an important and responsible one, has proved himself extremely competent, and as his term drew to a close, the Republicans to whom we have alluded very reasonably regarded his retention as required by the rules which the President had defined for himself in such matters, and Mr. Chittenden was requested to lay their views before the proper member of the Administration. On inquiry at the department, that gentleman learned that the Postmaster's record was exceptionally good, that the department could conceive of no reason for a change, that a reappointment would be recommended, and was entirely certain to be granted. This statement of the case was repeated a few days before the adjournment of Congress, with the addition that the reappointment had been recommended. But at the last moment, on the Friday before adjournment, another appointment was made, and, curiously enough, was confirmed by Mr. Conkling, apparently for no reason but that it was not desired by the only friend of the President's reform principles in the House, Mr. Chittenden.

The surprise and chagrin of the President's Brooklyn friends are great. They do not object to the new appointee, Col. McLeer. On the contrary, it is conceded that he is a gentleman of good reputation and that he has a most creditable war record. But they ask themselves on what principle any change was made, and why, with all necessary official and other evidence for its application, the President should have repudiated the rule expressed as follows in his inaugural: "The officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory."

THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE GOVERNMENT.

We begin to think that Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. Thomas Scott possess more power at Washington than is apparent to the ordinary observer. The extent of Mr. Scott's influence will be more clearly seen when the business of the Texas Pacific is a little further advanced; but meanwhile the manner in which he utilizes the control of other people's property for the purpose of strengthening a scheme in which his personal interest is notorious, is one of the scandals of the capital. Mr. Gould works less ostentatiously. He cannot accommodate politicians and functionaries of high degree with special trains, or tempt with vague hints at the possibilities connected with the expenditure of forty or fifty millions of public money. But he has influence, nevertheless. And we think that one of the signs of it is the absurd procedure which attends the effort of the Administration to make up its mind as to the answer that should be given to the inquiry addressed to the President by both branches of Congress. The question raised is very simple. In the judgment of the Executive, what impediment exists to the enforcement of the original understanding with regard to the rights of the Kansas Pacific as a branch of the Union Pacific? Is the present law adequate to prevent the unjust discrimination exercised by the Union Pacific against the Kansas Pacific and against the important section whose trading interests centre at St. Louis? If the Attorney-General is incapable of advising the President upon the subject, let him say so frankly, in order that Congress may seek the desired information elsewhere. But to organize a mimic court, and to listen day after day, to the babble of railroad lawyers who for a fee unsay what they formerly said in another capacity, is to befog the subject unnecessarily, and to deprive of significance whatever answer the President may hereafter send. The country comprehends the merits of the case, whether the Attorney-General has mastered it or not, and Mr. Jay Gould's lawyers will not change the opinion which the country has formed as to the right of Congress to bring the Union Pacific to a quick and decisive reckoning.

Of course, the lawyers would be glad to have every phase of the subject referred to the courts for adjudication. It is their business to prevent that equitable and comprehensive settlement of disputed points which Congress alone can make. The process would consume years, and long before it ended the Government would be deprived of the only chance it has of recovering a dollar of the sum advanced to the Kansas Pacific and paid out as interest in its behalf. Technicalities would take the place of rights and duties, and under cover of legal quibbles the Union Pacific might escape the obligations which as the matter now stands Congress may properly enforce. Litigation would be bad enough if it implied only indefinite delays. But the Government cannot be a consenting party to it without imperiling interests which it is bound to protect. The House by its action has affirmed the right of Congress to interfere, and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate long ago reached the same conclusion. The President's answer cannot touch this question of right, and the main consideration now is, whether the measure which passed the House, or the amended measure which emanates from the Senate committee, fully covers all the points that should be covered, if justice is to be done to the various interests concerned. Mr. Jay Gould's lawyers were probably not retained with the view of bringing into prominence any such consideration, but their arguments have produced this result, if none else. Take Messrs. Shellabarger and Poppleton at their word, and Mr. Thurman must enlarge the scope, and materially increase the stringency, of the measure in his charge.

It is satisfactory to know that there is little likelihood of acquiescence on the part of the Senate Committee in the proposition of the Union and Central Companies to convert millions of the acres granted to them into the basis of a sinking fund for the discharge of their indebtedness to the Government. The debt is a money-debt, to be repaid in money, and it is for Congress to take care that the payments to be exacted, yearly or half-yearly, shall provide for the whole amount of the indebtedness at the maturity of the bonds. In determining how this object may be secured, Congress will be constrained to define the "net earnings" in a way that shall leave no loop-hole for the interpretation invented for the benefit of the companies. Under the present law the Government has an interest in the question which the companies controvert, and the interest will almost inevitably become greater when Congress draws the line within which the phrase, "net earnings," may be held to indicate the margin available for the purposes of a sinking fund. The Union Pacific originally acted upon the true rendering in the preparation of its accounts. For example, in its statement of operations for the year ending 31st December, 1872, the sum remaining after providing for "operating expenses" is designated "balance net earnings." This form of statement is not only in keeping with the general usage of railroad companies, but has the sanction of the Union Pacific itself. More recently, when the net earnings grew at a rate so enormous as to challenge attention, the company adopted another construction of the term, with the view, apparently, of defrauding the Government. A company which, after all sorts of disguised methods of absorbing money, divides eight per cent. yearly among its shareholders, cannot plead poverty in extenuation of sharp practice. Whatever its plea, Congress should profit by the opportunity to say what net earnings really are, and so to terminate one vexatious point in the controversy. The violation of equity and law in the course of the Union Pacific toward the Kansas Pacific is another feature of the general question which ought not to be left uncared for. The intention of the Government when the charters were granted is as clear as the bad faith and injustice of the Union Pacific in discriminating against a route whose equitable claims are equal to its own.

THE SITUATION AT SAN ELIZARIO.

Though the advance companies of the Ninth Cavalry, on reaching San Elizario, found the mob dispersed, after wreaking its fury on three of its captives who had specially angered it, yet we must not conclude that the affair is ended. The Sheriff of El Paso will be called upon to arrest the ringleaders, and, if they are tried and convicted, they will very likely be hanged.

Up to the time when the people of El Paso County resorted to lynch law, their cause appealed much more strongly to sympathy than that of the salt company of whom they complained. We may not admire the enterprise, but we cannot avoid respect for the public spirit of a community that for many years uses in common valuable salt lagoons without any individual attempting to secure a monopoly of them. We may admit the shrewdness, but we also see the selfishness of those American interlopers who, once established among this easy-going people, planned to divert to their private use these provisions of nature which had so long been a common stock of wealth and convenience. These lakes had furnished, not only the salt for household purposes in the three villages of San Elizario, Ysleta, and Socorro, on the island of the Rio Grande which forms the scene of the present disturbance, but had also supplied the farmers and rancheros with salt for their hides and hay, and the miners with salt for smelting, in Northern Mexico as well as Northern Texas, at the cost of gathering and carting.

It required the eye of the smart American to see that a condition of free salt for everybody ought not to be allowed to last. For each to take what he wanted, leaving others to do the same, was too Arcadian to suit Anglo-Saxon civilization, and accordingly a company was formed, with headquarters at the State capital, with a selling agency in New-York, and with a Superintendent at El Paso, to get possession of these salt lakes, under land claims, and to levy a royalty of so many cents a bushel on all comers. This bit of enterprise had long been open to any other citizen of El Paso County, only nobody thought of so turning the public necessity to private gain.

Up to the time, then, of the resort to violence our sympathies must be drawn to the general community rather than to the few greedy monopolists. Of course, the application of mob law to settle the case reverses this sympathy; and yet, even here, it is well to scan carefully the causes of provocation. In the first place, not only several thousands of consumers, but many hundreds of carters suffered from this private capture of the salt lakes. Lieut. Ruckner, who was sent to El Paso on the occasion of the first riot, reported: "These lakes have for generations been considered public property, and, when their crops failed, it has been customary for the people to go to the lakes, get a load of salt, take it to Chihuahua, and trade it off for provisions. * * * Being very ignorant, they cannot understand why they are deprived of this means of subsistence." As this cartage amounted, for some distances, to several days' labor of men and teams, it was important. Again, to get the salt elsewhere, in lack of railroads, would involve carting for several hundred miles, so that there was obviously no competition against the proposed monopoly.

Besides, it was soon seen that as the "American" element in the country, though so small, yet controlled the civil offices—the Sheriff, one or two of the Judges, and so on, being "Americans," there was little hope from the courts. There was also, no doubt, a feeling that the Salt Ring had "located" a sound claim, which would be maintained by the Judiciary, especially as the two score or so of carpet-baggers from other parts of Texas had control of the Judicial machinery, while at Austin was a Governor bitterly hostile to "Mexicans," under which term he included citizens of his own Commonwealth of Mexican descent. The only legal relief possible seemed to consist in applying to the Legislature. The people chose an Italian named Louis Cardis to the State Senate—a man very popular, and pledged to relieve them, if possible, from the salt monopoly; but, whether by accident or design, Howard, the salt Superintendent, who was an athletic and daring man, got into a street brawl with Cardis, and killed him. That seems to have been the climax of the trouble, for the populace then, as if hopeless of lawful relief, seized Howard and his allies, and extorted from them, last October, pledges of abandoning the lakes—pledges whose violation caused a revival of the riots last week, ending in the shooting of Howard and some others.

It seems clear, therefore, that the difficulties are by no means ended with the arrival of the troops and the dispersion of the mob. The acts of violence must be punished; and yet the populace are so unanimous in their indignation against the salt monopolists that the discovery and arrest of the offenders may be a matter of great labor or lead to other riots. Even with this accomplished, what security is there that a fresh attempt to prosecute trespassers at the salt lakes may not cause a fresh riot? It is impracticable to maintain half a dozen companies of cavalry at El Paso to guard a questionable private salt business. If, on the other hand, the State of Texas assumes this business, as it is bound to do at the earliest moment, the cost of transporting and maintaining militia in El Paso and Pecos Counties will be enormous. A vastly cheaper, as well as far wiser, solution of the difficulty would be to accompany the speedy vindication of justice against mob law with a transfer of the disputed lagoons to county jurisdiction, returning their outlay to the owners. This could doubtless be done by private arrangement with the owners, who must be quite sick of the whole transaction; but it could be done in any event by act of the Legislature. The people of the El Paso region could then make their own regulations about their salt lakes.

ANOTHER STEALTHY TRICK.

Everybody knows that silver was demonetized by a stealthy and dastardly trick. A number of secret, black, and midnight hags—that is to say, they would have been hags except for an accident of sex—calling themselves Congressmen, assembled at an out-of-the-way place known as Washington, and voted the silver dollar out of existence. Persons who were unaware of the existence and acts of Congress were completely ignorant of this nefarious proceeding. In order to keep their crime a profound secret, the conspirators permitted no account of it to be published except in the periodical and other literature of the day. The result was that the American people were as ignorant of the demonetization of silver as they were of the attack on Fort Sumter, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and several other secret crimes, of which only a very few persons have ever yet heard. It is impossible for any man who wishes to cheat his creditors to express too much indignation at this stealthy outrage.

It becomes our painful duty to unveil another act of the brutal enemies of the oppressed debtor class, which has escaped the notice of even such acute and persevering patriots as Mr. Bland and Mr. Matthews. The public has almost forgotten that for a time during the early part of the civil war, postage stamps were in universal use as the recognized small change of the Republic. Silver had disappeared, and the fractional paper currency had not yet made its appearance. In the place of half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes, and half-dimes, postage stamps were substituted by common consent. Very likely this battle-born and gum-stained currency was despised by the effete despots of Continental Europe, and sneered at by the bloated free-traders of England. It was, however, good enough for the patriots who saved the Union, and paid their daily omnibus or horse-car fares. The Copperheads and the Southern sympathizers were of the opinion that postage stamps were unpleasantly sticky, and that they were a very poor substitute for silver; but the earnest patriot insisted that money which stuck to him of its own accord was perhaps the best currency the world ever saw.

This primitive variety of postal currency was deliberately and secretly demonetized. The same miscreants who demonetized silver robbed us of our battle-born postal currency by stealthily passing an act of Congress authorizing the issue of fractional currency, and making it a legal tender, to the exclusion of postage stamps. As in the case of the infamous Anti-silver act, the secrecy of this atrocious measure was discovered by its debate in the halls of Congress and its subsequent publication in all the newspapers. As an outrage, it ranks side by side with the demonetization of silver, and it was plainly dictated by the unspeakable wretches who have the audacity to be either public or private creditors.

To the unprejudiced mind, intent upon paying debts with the least possible money, the conduct of Messrs. Bland, Matthews, and their noble associates, in demanding the restoration of the silver dollars, seems rash and ill-judged. The silver dollar is now worth nearly ninety-two cents, so that its remonetization would enable debtors to cheat to the extent of only 8 per cent. It is true that the silver dollar might decrease in value, but no one ventures to hope that it will depreciate much below seventy. Now, if we intend to adopt a measure which will enable us to pay our creditors less than we owe them, we should make it a thorough and perfectly satisfactory measure. While the silver dollar would, if remonetized, cost at the outset ninety-two cents, the present cost of manufacturing postage stamps, of whatever denomination, is only three cents per hundred—gum included. If we remonetize the postage stamp currency of the first year of the war, and furnish it to all patriotic applicants at cost price, we can pay our debts, and save, at the very least, ninety-nine cents on every dollar. It is thus not merely foolish, but criminal, to demand the remonetization of the silver dollar when the remonetization of postage stamps—that sacred currency, born of the battle and stained with the damp fingers of heroic stage-drivers and car conductors—will be of infinitely more value for the revival of trade and swindling.

It may be frankly conceded that public opinion in Europe will be opposed to the remonetization of postage stamps. But what have freemen to do with the opinion of aristocrats and monarchists? If Europe does arrogantly assume to inform us that we ought not to pay our creditors 8 per cent., or ninety-seven per cent., less than we owe them, we can echo the eloquent words of Mr. Stanley Matthews, and ask, "What's Yurrup anyhow?" The remonetization of either silver or postage stamps is not advocated on the ground that it will increase the respect which other nations owe us, but that it will decrease the debt which we owe them. If Europe does not like the legislation of a free and enlightened people, perhaps Europe will condescend to help herself. When we have cleared off all our debts and supplied every citizen with a quantity of postage stamps commensurate with the necessities of his business, we can afford to listen unmoved to all the coarse epithets which nations degraded by the influences of the aristocratic science of political economy and bowed under the yolk of conventional honesty may launch upon us.

Let us then cease to clamor for the dollar of our fathers, and let us sit up and howl to the fullest extent of our lungs for the remonetization of postage stamps. Thus shall we pay our debts without extravagance and fittingly rebuke the vampires who demand one hundred cents on a dollar.

GENERAL NOTES.

Lieut. Flipper has gone to Fort Concho, Texas, in pursuance of orders.

A Boston paper calls a man whose mother's death brings him $50,000 lucky. Others might think the price paid a high one.

Mr. Samuel Merkle, of Richmond Township, Tenn., is the sixth of his name to occupy the same farm. It was settled by his ancestors early in the last century.

Mr. Morgan Shuit, of Monroe, Orange County, is serving his twenty-ninth consecutive term in the Board of Supervisors, and has been a Justice of the Peace for 36 years.

A Boston woman on Monday testified that a man had threatened to take her life, and he was put under bonds to keep the peace for six months. Since then she has married him.

An elderly couple who were married in East Greenwich, R.I., after a short courtship, four months ago, have already separated, having found that at 65 or so they were not compatible.

Now the lady contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly* are complaining because they were not invited to the Whittier dinner. Probably if one of their number will own up to being 70 years old the publishers will give them a banquet too.

The Portland *Oregonian* has a local correspondent who signs himself "One of the Great Fools," and it courteously says that on that point it can have no controversy with him. He discusses the silver question and favors remonetization.

Congressman Humphrey, of Wisconsin, has written home that personally he is opposed to the repeal of the Resumption law, but he voted for the bill because he thought that the Republicans of his district wished him to do so. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* thinks he errs in this supposition.

A man in Venango County, Penn., contracted to remove some bodies from an old cemetery to a new one, and was paid for the service upon asserting that the work had been done. But it has since been discovered that he did not disturb the bodies at all, and only transferred the headstones.

Elder Evans, of the Shakers, attributes to the use of animal food the thirst for intoxicating drinks. "I have found," he says, "by many years' experience, that whenever I get a man to abstain from the use of flesh meats, much salt, and other condiments, he quite easily leaves alcohol, tobacco, and drugs."

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Leader*, a Democratic paper, in its issue of the 15th inst., has this somewhat remarkable utterance: "The Republican journals aren't fighting Mr. Samuel J. Tilden with their usual vigor, but are venting their spite quite vigorously upon Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, while the Democrats are united in a cordial support of both."

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* tells the story of the family of a man who is employed by a prominent Pottsville gentleman for $8 a month and his board. Half of this amount is retained for rent, leaving him $4 a month on which to support his wife and a large family of children. The consequences are that every now and then sympathizing neighbors are called upon to rescue the family from starvation.

Another Kentucky incident is thus described by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 19th inst.: "A colored family by the name of Ellis, living near Calvert City, Marshall County, were fired upon by a party of dastards on the 13th, and the elder Ellis killed and three others badly wounded. Much indignation was aroused by the lawless act, and the people of the county are taking steps for the capture of the villains."

The late Harrison B. Howard, of Vermont, bequeathed all his property, amounting to some $6,000, to the State, in trust, for the erection of an orphan asylum upon land belonging to him in Fairfax. The will provides that if the State should not accept the bequest, the entire sum shall go to the Home for Destitute Children in Burlington, the income only to be expended. The Burlington *Free Press* predicts that the home will get the property, as it is very doubtful if the State would undertake so large a charity with so small a bequest.

GEN. M'CLERNAND ON MEXICO.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, has addressed an open letter to Congressman Springer, giving his views as to the proper course to be pursued toward Mexico on account of the border troubles. He closes thus: "More wisely, in my judgment, it has been advised by experienced and distinguished military men, that the regular force on the Rio Grande be increased. Obviously, this is proper, whether to oversawe or to conquer a hostile outbreak. But the increase must be timely and adequate, and, if not within the limit of the regular Army, without uncovering other portions of our extended frontiers to Indian butchery, then outside of it by the addition of volunteers. Above all things, let there not be a dishonoring sacrifice of a handful of brave and devoted men sent forth upon a crude and rash enterprise. At the same time, I think our policy toward Mexico should be essentially changed. Temporizing and negative expedients have been long tried in vain. Henceforth let our course be firm, vigorous, and positive. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The rights and duties of a nation are correlative. These rights concern either the nation in its collective capacity, or the individuals composing it, and, among other things, impose upon the nation the duty of maintaining both its boundaries and the lives and property of its citizens inviolate against the lawless incursions of banditti. Therefore, upon notice to the Mexican authorities of this purpose, and their neglect or failure to restrain and redress such wrongs, it would be competent, with the consent of Congress, to resort to a system of special reprisals to punish and indemnify them; and the resort might be pushed, consistently with the laws of nations, to the seizure and appropriation not only of the property belonging to the delinquent nation, but to the seizure of persons and territory belonging to it. Such seizures, confined to the ends of pecuniary indemnification and to the occupation of positions within the Mexican territory commanding the approaches to our border, would be simply indemnificatory and defensive, while falling below the form of regular war. If Mexico should accept them as cause of war, then let the responsibility of the consequences rest on her."

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS ANDERSON'S PERFORMANCES.

The "sleep-walking scene" from "Macbeth" was last evening represented at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, by Miss Mary Anderson at the close of her labors in "Ingomar." Miss Anderson went through the "business" of the scene with commendable intensity, and her rich and powerful voice, which stands her in good stead in all her work, added materially to the eloquence of the familiar and impressive lines. Her performance, however, was not characterized by any significance beyond the attainment of most well-taught readers, and needs, therefore, no extended notice.

THE DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

The large south room of the Academy of Design is added to those already occupied by the loan collection of the Decorative Art Society. The walls are covered with choice and rare engravings from private collections, besides additional bric-à-brac, &c. This spacious room adds materially to the comfort of visitors, giving free circulation from the east and west rooms, heretofore so very crowded. The time for viewing the display is short.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Oxygen" will be performed this evening at the Eagle Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels give an afternoon performance to-day.

Matinée representations occur to-day at Niblo's and at the Theatre Comique.

Mr. Sothern will this afternoon act in "Our American Cousin" at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Heller gives two of his delightful entertainments at the Fifth-Avenue Hall to-day.

"Won at Last" will be represented this afternoon and this evening at Wallack's Theatre.

Mlle. Aimée sings in "Les Cent Vierges" at the Lyceum this afternoon, and in "La Périchole" this evening.

The Great London Circus and the Baby Show invite inspection, afternoon and evening, to-day, at Gilmore's Garden.

The New American Museum and the New-York Aquarium may to-day be visited afternoon and evening, as usual.

Two performances of "A Mother's Secret" are announced for to-day at the Union-Square Theatre.

The Hutchinson Family will sing for the benefit of the Women's Homeopathic Hospital, at Steinway Hall, this evening.

Miss Mary Anderson will act in "Ingomar" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this afternoon. Mme. Modjeska will make her début in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," at the same house, this evening.

The Philharmonic Society will this evening give their second concert this season at the Academy of Music. The rehearsal yesterday was quite numerously attended. Brahms' new symphony, though exceedingly well played, produced a rather doubtful impression.

Dr. Damrosch's ninth symphony matinée may be attended at Steinway Hall to-day. Brahms' new symphony, "The Flight into Egypt" by Berlioz, two Christmas choruses by Palestrina and Praetorius, and the "March of the Kings of the East," from Liszt's "Christus," will be interpreted.

Miss Fanny Davenport will this evening enter upon an engagement at Booth's Theatre. She will perform *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It," Mr. George Vandenhoff personating *Jacques*, Mr. Fisher *Adam*, Mr. Davidge *Touchstone*, Mr. Hardenbergh the *Duke*, Mr. Barrymore *Orlando*, Mr. Latlin the *Jester*, Mr. Owen Fawcett *Corin*, Mr. Drew *Oliver*, Mr. Parkes the *Duke*, Mrs. Gilbert, *Audrey*, and Miss Constance Hamblin *Celia*.

WHAT SENATOR EUSTIS SAYS.

Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, has returned to New-Orleans, and the *Picayune* thus reports his expressions of opinion: "Senator Eustis thinks that Democratic Senators are decided not to ask any favors from the Administration, so far as Federal patronage is concerned by appointing Democrats to office, but they insist that when a Republican is appointed to office that he should not be of that class which have in the past brought scandal on the civil service. With the exception of a few Democratic Senators upon the great issue presented by the New-York appointments, the Democratic Senators determined to vote for the confirmation of the appointments, because they considered that Mr. Hayes represented the conservative wing of the Republican Party; that the Southern Democratic Senators owed nothing to Mr. Conkling, and considered that to strengthen him would be to give encouragement to that wing of the Republican Party which has been hostile to our section, and, as a question of national politics, they considered that by helping the weaker party—the Administration—they could more successfully keep up the division in the Republican Party. Senator Eustis also said that if the Administration is determined to maintain the fight it is by no means certain that they would not succeed eventually. Those few Democratic Senators who differed from the majority took an entirely different view, or were actuated by the same motives as to the effects upon the national parties. In reference to the levees, Mr. Eustis says there is a very favorable disposition manifested to give this important subject a fair hearing."

MR. M'DONALD ON SILVER AND RESUMPTION.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has interviewed Senator McDonald on various topics. Concerning the Silver bill and resumption, he is thus reported: "When asked what the probable action of the Senate would be regarding the financial issues, Senator McDonald said that he thought the Silver bill, as amended in the Senate, would pass that body. The amendment eliminated the free coinage clause, and permits the coinage of from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 per month. Senator McDonald said that all the Democratic Senators, except Kernan, Eaton, Bayard, Davis of West Virginia, Hill, Lamar, and Salisbury, would vote for the bill as amended. He believed it would be pressed to a vote and passed next month, after a short time had been allowed for its discussion by the Eastern Senators. Senator McDonald believed in the wisdom of the amendments to the bill, saying that the amount of coinage named was about the capacity of the mints. He did not favor free coinage, as the profit of the coinage should be made by the Government instead of by individuals, the difference in the market value of the coin and its face value being 8 cents. This would result in a profit of about $5,000,000 annually to the Government, an amount worth saving. Again, should the permission of unlimited or free coinage raise the value of the silver dollar to par or above it, it would defeat the main object of the bill, as the holders of the bullion would have no object in going to the trouble of having it coined, as it would be worth as much without the stamp as with it. This is the substance of the views advanced by the Senator in the course of somewhat extended remarks upon the subject. Senator McDonald expressed himself as strongly in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar and making it a legal tender. He eulogized it at some length as the people's money, and best adapted to the needs of ordinary business as a medium of exchange. The proposed coinage would afford immense relief in the channels of trade. Senator McDonald said that the Resumption act would be repealed by the Senate. He thought it should never have passed, and that this became more apparent as the date for it to go into force drew near. He named, among those who would vote for the repeal of it, both Senators from Ohio, the Senators from Illinois, and the Senators from Indiana. 'I shall vote for it,' said Mr. McDonald, 'and so will Mr. Voorhees, of course.' It would be opposed by the Senators from California and Oregon, as well as by the Eastern Senators. The chief support of the Repealing act would come from the Senators from the North-west and the Mississippi Valley. A great deal of weight was attached to the support of the Senators from Ohio. Senator McDonald said that the repeal of the Resumption act was of far more importance to the country than the passage of the Silver bill.

SENATOR INGALLS' VIEWS.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, passed through Burlington, Iowa, on Tuesday evening, on his way home. The *Hawk-Eye* intimates that he is not very favorable to the President's Southern policy. While he says everything is quiet at Washington, yet he

APPLETONS' LIST FOR THE SEASON.

The handsomely-illustrated catalogue of D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, just issued, shows a long list of superb works, eminently appropriate for holiday presents. Most of them really rank as works of art, so beautiful are the illustrations, and so superb the printing and binding. First among these should be noted Charles Wyllys Elliott's *Pottery and Porcelain*, which, though published at the low price of $5, contains 165 fine illustrations, and all the most important marks and monograms which establish the identity of the various kinds of ware. Then we have *Gems of the Centennial Exhibition*, consisting of illustrated descriptions of objects of an artistic character in the exhibits of this country, of the several countries of Europe, and of Japan, China, India, and others at the Centennial. The illustrations of this work are in the highest style of art, and show the great progress which has been made in engraving and printing in the United States of late years. Specimens of these illustrations are given in the catalogue. The last work of the learned Paul Lacroix, curator of the Imperial Library of the Arsenal, Paris, has just been issued, and forms the fourth volume of the series of similar works by the same author. It is entitled *Sciences and Literature in the Middle Ages*, and the book, a bulky one of 600 pages, is illustrated with 15 chromo-lithographs, most exquisitely and delicately printed, and 250 wood engravings. Three of the volumes of the Lacroix series illustrated the institutions, manners, and customs of the Middle Ages; and the present volume is a continuation of the study of life of the same period with special reference to science, literature, and art. Dr. Cunningham Geikie's *Life and Words of Christ* is a fine work, in two octavo volumes, which has been warmly commended by the press of London and New-York, for its eloquent and scholarly style, devout feeling, and richness in information. The volumes are finely printed and illustrated with numerous steel engravings. The great art work of this country, *Picturesque America*, is presented in various rich styles of binding, especially fitting the volumes for holiday gifts. This splendid work, of which the illustrations alone cost fully $130,000, and kept a number of artists working for several years in different parts of the Union, consists of a complete description and elaborate pictorial illustration of the great mountain ranges, the lakes, valleys, forests, cascades, rivers, and towns of the United States. The work is complete in two volumes, and in full morocco binding is sold at $44. *Picturesque Europe* is a similar work, edited by Bayard Taylor. All the parts are not yet published, but such as have been show that the work is fully equal to that of the *Picturesque America*. Appletons' famous *Cyclopædia*, the new revised edition, is shown in various fine styles of binding; and a complete set of the volumes in a handsome walnut case, to stand on the table, is shown among the newest shapes in which it is presented to the public. A new and splendidly-illustrated work upon the Rhine, the illustrations by a number of the best German artists, is among the most recent of the additions to Appletons' list. It is a superb work of art, and it would not be easier to find one which would make a more pleasing holiday gift. The following may also be mentioned as works especially fitted for amusing and instructive gift-books: *The Complete Poetical Works of William Cullen Bryant*. Illustrated with 100 engravings by Birket Foster, Harry Fenn, Alfred Fredericks, and other artists. *The Story of the Fountain*. By William Cullen Bryant, with 42 illustrations by Harry Fenn, Alfred Fredericks, John A. Hows, Winslow Homer, and others. *The Household Book of Poetry*. By Charles A. Dana. Illustrated with steel engravings by celebrated artists. *The Dusseldorf Gallery*. Gems from the Dusseldorf Gallery, from the original pictures by A. A. Turner, and reproduced (for the first time) under the superintendence of B. Frodsham. With letterpress descriptive of each picture. *The Life of the Greeks and Romans*. Described from antique monuments. By E. Guhl and W. Konen. With 543 wood-cuts. *Midsummer-Night's Dream*. By Shakespeare. With illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. *Rome*. By Wey. Illustrated with 346 engravings on wood, by the most celebrated artists, and a plan of Rome. With an introduction by W. W. Story, Esq. *Schools and Masters of Painting, with an Appendix on the Principal Galleries of Europe*. By A. G. Radcliffe. *The Evangel, in Verse, with Scripture Text, &c.* By Abraham Coles, M. D., L.L. D. Illustrated with 25 choice engravings of the best works of the great masters. *The Wilkie Gallery*. A selection of the best paintings by Sir David Wilkie, R. A. Engraved on steel by the best artists.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following additional subscriptions to the Soldiers' Home Fund are hereby acknowledged by John F. Henry, Treasurer, No. 8 College-place, New-York:

Biker Post, No. 62, G. A. R., New-York	$100 00
Chissmore Post, No. 110, Hilton, N. Y., (additional)	34 13
H. B. Claflin, Brooklyn, (in part)	250 00
John A. Rawlins, Post No. 80, G. A. R., New-York	100 00
Citizens of Fly Mountain, Ulster County, through the Postmaster	4 75
Citizens of Russia, Herkimer County, through the Postmaster	26 00
Proceeds of lecture by L. Coe Young, Otego	76 00
Proceeds of lecture by Gen. James Shields and Col. G. W. Torrance, Lockport	25 00
Hon. A. W. Tenney, Brooklyn	100 00
Rev. Thomas Farrell, St. Joseph's Church, New-York	113 27
Christ's Church, South Brooklyn	20 00
First Reformed Church, Albany	40 00
Total	$889 15

The Board of Trustees thank all the above contributors, and would say they are still in need of funds to complete the Home so well begun. Any persons having funds for the Home, please forward the same to the Treasurer as above. On behalf of the Trustees. J. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

Large sums of money have been made in Wall-street by men shrewd enough to invest at the right time. We are reliably informed that some of the customers of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall-street, have made $9,000 within 30 days from an investment of about $100. Frothingham & Co. are thoroughly reliable. Send for their *Weekly Financial Report*, sent free to any address.—*New-York World.*

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.—*Exchange.*

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, as it my save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old-established curative, whose remedial qualities have been established by thousands.—*Advertisement.*

STOP THAT TERRIBLE COUGH, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave by taking Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established *Twenty Years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

THE BARCLAY-ST. EXPLOSION—Would have been prevented by the use of ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER, with which neither carelessness nor bad management can produce an explosion. It is absolutely safe, durable, and economical, and superior to any form of boiler made, as shown by tests at Centennial, American Institute, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and other exhibitions. Over 60,000 horse-power in use in all parts of the world. ABENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 28 Cliff-st., are the sole manufacturers for the United States.—*Advertisement.*

Wines for Holidays.

I have the largest and finest stock of all grades of good Wines, such as Bordeaux, Burgundies, Rhine, Port, Sherries, Malaga, Alicante, Tokay, Lacrymæ Christi, Chypre, and well known brands of champagnes. Cognac of different vintage. Scotch, Irish, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskies, and all other liquors and cordials. Send for catalogues to H. MOUQUIN, Importer, No. 20 Ann-st. —*Advertisement.*

A Valuable Holiday Gift.

Both useful and ornamental—FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES; FAIRBANKS' U. S. STANDARD POSTAL SCALES. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

TOO MUCH cannot be said in praise of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in alleviating pain. Extraction of teeth our specialty. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

No More Quinine for Me.

A little book with above title can be obtained free at Kones & Toby's, No. 110 Broadway, and Theo. A. Spear's, 9th-av. and 32d-st. Just the book for malarial or chill and fever patients to read. Forwarded by mail if desired.

Inventors

Who employ us to secure patents for their improvements can rely upon having their claims carefully prepared. We advise without charge. Agency fees low, to suit the times. Call or write to S. H. WALES & SON, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

It is very important that those valuable presents be protected from burglars with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Drummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 410 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 917 Broadway, near 12th-st.

We would call the attention of gentlemen to the elegant and tasty HATS for the New Year, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st.

Elegant Boxes Note-paper for Holidays. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Visiting Cards. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

The Best Christmas Box is a Box of Pyles' O. K. SOAP. Nothing like it for laundry, bath, toilet. No. 850 Washington-st.

Curiosities of Commerce.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES are as closely allied to the term Progress as anything that could possibly be mentioned. In fact, they form a part of it. They have never been weighed in the balance and found wanting, for they are so delicate in structure and so perfect in action that a difference of opinion could almost be weighed by them. Susceptible to the slightest influence, they will determine the exact weight of a gold dollar, the smallest of precious stones, or a canal-boat of 500 tons. In this they have been found the most accurate of any manufacture in the world. The extensiveness and the varieties of these SCALES are only limited by the number required and the different kinds of weights and tables, as there is hardly a nook or corner in any quarter of the globe where merchandizing is carried on, in which these SCALES are not employed; and there is not a table of weights in any country to which they are not graduated as nicely as to our own. Hence, the over 800 modifications of weighing instruments and apparatuses are not alone adapted to the standards of the more civilized organizations, such as the United States, England, France, Russia, Germany, and so on, but are even suited to the requirements of semi-civilized communities. And, furthermore, they have been adopted as the standard SCALES by the United States and other Governments, which is conclusive proof, were it needed, as to their worthiness and positive advantage over others.

The chief establishment, where there are nearly 50,000 scales manufactured yearly and sent to all parts of the world, "from China to Peru," is located at St. Johnsbury, Vt., which requires an army of 500 men to turn out the product. The concern was started there nearly half a century ago—1830—by Thaddeus Fairbanks.

What has been the extent of the sales, and what the real value which these machines have been to the world during all these years, it would be difficult or impossible to estimate; hence, there can only be presented here the data of the past year, which, perhaps, are sufficient to give the reader a tolerably correct idea of the importance of this vast industry. In the first place, the quantity manufactured by this company is nearly double that of all the other scale-makers in the United States, a fact which no doubt results from the superiority and perfect accuracy of their machines. The amount of material consumed is simply enormous, the foundry using about 20 tons of pig iron per day—three-quarters of which is American—for castings of all dimensions, from the monstrous and massive beams of the Truck Scales to the diminutive iron weights for the smallest balances. Besides this, there is utilized 500 to 600 tons of fine sand, 4,500 tons of coal to feed the numerous fires, 450 tons bar iron, 60 tons of steel, an equal quantity of copper and spelter, and 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually. One of the most important branches of the business is the production of the Railroad Track Scales, of which over 2,000 are already in operation. They are constructed from 15 to 125 feet in length, so that a load can pass slowly over them and be weighed without loss of time. One of this style has been in use by the Lehigh Valley Company since 1872—often weighing 60,000 tons in a day—and has never yet undergone or needed the slightest alteration.

There are few concerns more widely known than the "ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED-OIL COMPANY," and most readers will have seen, and if seen are not likely to have forgotten, the two enormous and imposing blocks of buildings devoted to the production of these familiar articles of commerce, and situated on the East River, Brooklyn. Celebrated, however, as these works are, it is impossible for any person who has never visited them to form an adequate conception of the enormous extent, either of the factories themselves, or of the production which takes place within them. In both respects the proportions are truly colossal. The entire "plant" consists of 25 brick buildings, all of which are fire-proofed. Fifteen of these buildings are used in the manufacture of WHITE LEAD; six are devoted to the manufacture, refining, and storage of LINSEED-OIL, and the rest to sundry other purposes. Looking over the various stages of the manufacture of White Lead, it appears that extraordinary care has to be taken to ensure that the pig-lead used is free from all impurity. The ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD COMPANY will suffer none to enter their works until it has undergone a rigorous chemical analysis. After the lead is melted and run out into dies, these are placed in earthen pots, whose bottoms contain ascetic acid, and are transferred to the corroding-houses, of which there are three of large size. The subsequent process occupies four months before the dry white lead of commerce is produced. Of linseed-oil the company manufacture about 6,000 gallons per day, and of oil-cake 150 tons per week. Their gigantic vats are capable of holding 250,000 gallons. Such figures as these give some idea of the magnitude of this branch of the works. The reputation of the ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL COMPANY extends throughout the civilized world, and their brand of goods is everywhere accepted as a guarantee of high and pure quality. And to this that the relation between the employers and their 300 men are of the most kindly and beneficent character, and it will be admitted that the company richly merit the fame they have achieved. Their New-York office is located at No. 287 Pearl-st. ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

The triumph of art and skill, the result of perseverance, and the liberality of enterprise find no more fitting illustration than that grand achievement of musical science, the ESTEY ORGAN. In this instrument full perfection is exemplified, the connoisseur readily appreciates and selects the Estey as his choice, and to the unsophisticated the manifest superiority is easily apparent. If one can doubt their own judgment and need high authority, there is Ole Bull, Rubenstein, Annette Essipoff, Pauline Lucca, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and a list that could be extended almost to infinitude. The ESTEY ORGANS are beautiful in design and finish, though, like the true nobility of man, their intrinsic value lies where it should be found—within. In the instruments of their manufacture, JAS. ESTEY & CO. have obtained an enduring monument of success and fame; but, as gentlemen of honor and integrity, they should be accorded equal mention. Their factories, for they are eight in number, extend over a mile of ground, are models of perfection, and are unsurpassed for comprehensiveness of detail and general system. Five hundred skilled workmen find constant and happy employment, constituting, with their families, quite a little world in the pleasant village of Brattleboro', Vt.

Everything has a commencement, and the world-renowned house of which Mr. J. Estey is the head was established over 30 years ago, his chief capital in trade then comprising those important characteristics: Business talent, energy, ability, and integrity; and, with these as a basis, the present noble result has been accomplished. Messrs. SAXE & ROBERTSON, of this City, are the New-York representatives, and at their rooms, No. 36 East 14th-st., (Union-square,) one may be certain of a courteous reception and an agreeably-spent hour.

A comparatively new en eprise in our foreign commercial relations—the introduction of American sewing silk and machine twist into the great markets of Europe—has achieved a pronounced success. The firm of BELDING, BROTHERS & CO. were induced to take this great step of mercantile enterprise from the fact that at the late Centennial Exhibition the essential superiority of their product, not only over our best American brands, but over the entire product of Europe, received a frank and unanimous acknowledgment from the representative manufacturers from abroad; a second consideration being the magnificent success of their enterprise in establishing extensive mills at Montreal, Canada. Messrs. BELDING, BROTHERS & CO. having controlled a very large portion of the Canadian traffic in machine twist and sewing silk during the past five years.

A. T. STEWART & CO. filled orders from Maine and California this week.

Our manufacturers ship toys to Germany.

MARRIED.

PECK—LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Spencer S. Roche, EDWARD S. PECK to LILLA M. LOCKITT.

TURNER—HARRIS.—In New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, of Stamford, Conn., ELISHA TURNER, 2d, and MARY WOODRUFF, daughter of Hon. J. N. Harris, both of New-London, Conn.

WHITLOCK—SATTERLEE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Washburn and Rev. H. S. Satterlee, WILLIAM HENRY WILLIS, Jr., and ADELE MARIE, daughter of the late G. C. Satterlee.

DIED.

BULLUS.—Thursday, Dec. 20, ELIZA ANN, widow of Edward Bullus, M. D., and daughter of the late Thomas Hall.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DELAMATER.—Dec. 21, JOHN DELAMATER, in his 86th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIBBLE.—At her late residence, No. 37 5th-av., ERUAMA KIRKALL, wife of Sidney W. Dibble.

Funeral services at Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

ELLIOTT.—On Thursday, 20th inst., CHARLOTTE FRANCES, relict of the late James Guernsey Elliott, in the 59th year of her age.

Friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Lawrence J. O'Connor, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 24th, at St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st., at 9 A. M.

HICKS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday morning, 21st inst., MARY ANN, wife of John M. Hicks, in her 72d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 24th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, WILLIAM KENNEDY, aged 57.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 211 East 127th-st. Interment at Woodlawn.

LOVETT.—On Dec. 18, 1877, CORNELIA, daughter of the late Robert and Anna Lovett.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 509 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MAURICE.—At Maspeth, Long Island, Dec. 19, after a short illness, Mrs. JEAN MAURICE, widow of James Maurice, aged 85 years and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, on Saturday, the 22d December, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Roosevelt-Street and Division-Avenue Ferries, Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock. It is particularly desired that no flowers be sent.

MOSES.—On Thur day, 20th inst., at her residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., JEANNETTE A., wife of David B. Moses, aged 57 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood. Carriages at Grand Central Depot at 9:35 A. M. Monday, 24th inst.

OAKLEY.—After a short illness, on Friday morning, at the Stevens Building, PHILIP M. OAKLEY, youngest son of the late Judge Oakley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 1:30 o'clock, without further notice.

PENNINGTON.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., ANNA J. MCLELLAN, wife of Dr. S. H. Pennington and daughter of the late Joseph Pope, Esq., of Portland, Me.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 892 High-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SMITH.—Dec. 20, OLIVE SMITH, aged 88 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 397 East 4th-st., near Lewis-st. Remains interred in Marble Cemetery.

TREMAIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, after a short illness of pneumonia, EDWIN RUTHVEN TREMAIN, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st. on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also friends of his son, E. R. Tremain, members of the ex-Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library, and of the Veterans Association of the Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

The Colonel regrets to announce the death of our esteemed associate, EDWIN R. TREMAIN.

The members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Saturday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

W. A. POND, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

WATSON.—At Clifton, Wilcox County, Ala., on the 10th inst., of pneumonia, THEODORE H. WATSON, formerly of this City, aged 45 years.

WAYDELL.—At Cardenas, Cuba, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, J. FISHER, only son of Frederic and the late Hannah Clarke Waydell, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his friends, are invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 33 East 38th-st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, 1877, at 10:30 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Dec. 21, WILLIAM STANLEY, infant son of Henry C. and Mary E. Williams, aged 1 year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 126 St. James-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERWEAR

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

WARD'S. WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-STREET.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH-STREET.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-STREET.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

TO BE HELD IN PARIS

IN THE YEAR 1878

May be addressed to the undersigned,

AT ROOM NO. 24, POST-OFFICE BUILDING,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Applicants will state as specifically as possible the number of square feet required, whether of floor or wall space, and the character of exhibits.

Restaurants, or stands for eating or drinking, will not be allowed within the space allotted to the United States.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
United States Commissioner General.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 4 A. M., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Moville and Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Idaho, Algeria, and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York Dec. 20. The mails for Hayti and Kingston, Jamaica, leave New-York Dec. 26. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Dec. 29. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 31. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1878. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

MORE PROOF OF DR. DEWEY'S SKILL.

To the Editor of the Times:

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Miller & Co., No. 840 Broadway, offer for the holiday season a beautiful stock of elegant toilet slippers, in fine leather, leather and cloth, embroidered and otherwise ornamented, all got up in the most artistic styles. Boots and shoes in all the various styles, appropriate and useful gifts for the holiday season, may be had here. The general stock is large and good, and Miller's is an excellent store to deal at.

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Peck & Snyder's American club skate is a skate which we can heartily recommend. It requires absolutely nothing more in the user than a decently stout-soled boot upon which the side-clamps can hold firmly. Once adjusted to the size of the foot, (which is done simply by turning a screw,) it never requires to be changed, and is just as easily taken off more easily than an ordinary Congress-gaiter boot. No one who ever uses one of these ingenious and simple skates ever wants one of different pattern.

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Duyckinck & Fisher, the clothing firm of No. 707 Broadway, have hit upon an ingenious method of advertising their house and attracting customers. Until Jan. 1 they present to every purchaser of boys' and youths' ready-made clothing at their store a silver dollar and two copies of the current number of the popular *St. Nicholas* magazine. This is certainly a novelty in the way of bringing custom, and the ingenuity of the thing deserves success. The enterprising members of this firm are evidently bound to go ahead and build up a big business.

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Every one, says Mr. Cox, who wants to buy a good cane, should call at my store, No. 25 Maiden-lane. The invitation is a good one to accept, for at this store (one of old standing) every variety of walking-cane known to fashion and the home and foreign markets may be seen. There are gold-mounted canes, silver-mounted canes, ivory-mounted canes, and canes in the natural wood with no other change than trimming and polishing. You may buy a high-priced cane or a cheap one, or one at a price between these extremes; but whatever the price, it is certain to be a good article and fully worth it.

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Messrs. Stuart & Shepard, of No. 2 Maiden-lane, offer, at wholesale and retail, sterling silverware of all descriptions, and the best design and make; a large and varied stock of fine silver-plated ware, and a splendid variety of every description, as neck-laces, bracelets, pins, brooches, rings, lockets, sleeve-buttons, studs, &c. The exhibit they make is superb, and the abundance of the stock renders it easy for purchasers to find something which is certain to be acceptable as a holiday present. The firm are also special agents for the sale of the famous American Waltham watches.

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Mr. Daniel F. Beatty is well known as an enterprising dealer in pianos and organs, which he sells at extraordinarily low prices. He is now offering the "Beatty's extra grand paneled solid walnut case parlor organ," warranted for six years, for only $95 cash, the ordinary retail price of which is $340. He holds himself ready to refund the purchase money and pay freight charges both ways if the instrument, after five to fifteen days' test trial, proves unsatisfactory. He sells also all three styles of his pianos at similar low rates. The address is Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

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Mr. E. A. Morrison, No. 893 Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, has recently received a large invoice of extra fine Torchon laces, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and fichus, all in the most desirable styles and makes. Rich novelties in ladies' neckwear, including all the new designs in Duchesse and other popular laces, are offered at very moderate prices. The popular large linen collars and cuffs, trimmed with Torchon lace, and every variety of fine linen sets, with fancy-colored edges, displaying the newest fancies in these articles, besides a large general stock of fine goods in the same lines, are now on exhibit at this store.

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Who does not know Piper-Heidsieck and Piper "See"? The illustrations of the two portly bottles, standing side by side, and supposed to represent these two varieties of wine, meet us at every restaurant, in every saloon, in every grocery store, in every newspaper, and in every street-car and stage. These popular wines are truly, as the advertisement says, "for sale everywhere." The general agents are John Osborn, Son & Co., of No. 45 Beaver-street, New-York, and No. 44 Sacramento-street, Montreal. At this season, Piper-Heidsieck and its companion beverage are good things to have in the house and on the table.

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The Steck pianos enjoy a well-earned reputation among all lovers of music for their richness of tone and absolute durability. While the most elaborate and costly instruments may be had of Mr. Steck, yet to those who cannot afford the high prices he offers an excellent, well-made, durable, sweet-toned, and in all respects admirable instrument at comparatively small cost. His prices are such as to suit these times, when money is scarce. The Steck pianos received the only gold medal awarded at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and a medal and diploma at Philadelphia in 1876. Warerooms, No. 25 East Fourteenth-street.

SCHWARZ.

Schwarz's toy bazaars, at Nos. 765 and 1,159 Broadway, are popular always, but during the holiday season more than ever so. One is always sure to find at them all the best games and puzzles which home and foreign ingenuity can invent; and at this time the latest and rarest novelties in toys, dolls, games, and holiday presents are placed on exhibition. One of the causes of Schwarz's popularity is the reasonable prices at which he sells his goods. Santa Claus may be said to have his head-quarters at Schwarz's stores, for here he could fit himself with as large a stock as ever he needed in his most extended midnight travels.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

Winter wear of all descriptions—undershirts, drawers, and socks, in all materials, and at very low prices—is offered by J. W. Johnston, of No. 260 Grand-street and No. 427 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street. Regnier dog-skin gloves at $1 25 per pair; castor gloves, of one and two buttons, at $1 per pair, are samples of the sort of bargains which Mr. Johnston is offering to the public during this season. His whole stock, large and complete as it is, has been marked down as low in proportion as the articles mentioned. In these times, when every cent of expenditure is matter of thought, Johnston's would seem to be a good place to buy at.

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J. Ziegler & Co. have extensive warerooms at No. 32 Bleecker-st., where all the furniture made at their large factory in Mott-street is placed on sale. There is always a large and complete assortment of all kinds of furniture on exhibit, in the latest and most popular styles, and at prices which make it easy for people of very limited incomes to furnish their homes comfortably and well. Great reductions have been made during the past year or two by all houses, high and low, engaged in the furniture business, and Ziegler & Co. are in full pace with the times. No one need have bare rooms in these days, when they can be furnished at such small cost and on easy terms.

LEWIS & CONGER.

Careful housekeepers always make a point of dealing at stores which offer a large stock of goods from which to select, and charge moderate prices for them. Lewis & Conger's house-furnishing warerooms, Nos. 601 and 603 Sixth-avenue, and Nos. 1,338 and 1,340 Broadway, are places which such housekeepers, as are desirous of replenishing their kitchen and parlor furnishings should go to first. The stock of cutlery, crockery, china and glass, cooking utensils, coal-vases, foot-warmers, and all other articles of use for the household, which is exhibited, affords a wide field for selection. Substantial, well-made goods and low prices are the rule with the firm.

PEREGO.

Perego, of No. 85 Nassau-street, has made his name tolerably well known to the public by the low price and good quality of the goods he sells, and a judicious and enterprising advertising of them. Perego's shirts are in general use, and at this season he comes forward with a full line of goods for Winter wear well calculated to make the wearer of them comfortable. His "good-night" shirt is an article which helps to give the man who has one a good night's sleep. His prices are low enough, as will appear when it is stated that he sells dress shirts for $1, $1 25, and $1 50; linen collars for 10, 15, and 20 cents each, and warm gloves 20, 35, and 50 cents per pair.

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Everybody knows the Palais Royal, the grand store at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, in the Domestic Building. At this season it is more than ever a place of popular resort, for now all the choicest kinds of goods especially appropriate for the holidays are displayed there. There has recently been imported for sale here a beautiful assortment, the most superb and unique designs in Genoa filigree jewelry, including combs, necklaces, earrings, brooches, pins, &c. Fans of all kinds, plain and of the most elaborate and costly varieties, may be seen here, and what is claimed to be the largest variety to be seen in the City of French dolls, both dressed and undressed.

HERMAN TROST & CO.

Herman Trost & Co., Nos. 48 to 54 Murray-street, is one of the oldest firms doing business in glass and china ware in this City. They are now offering, at very moderate prices, French china dinner and tea sets; crystal table and fancy glassware; Sèvres, royal Dresden, and imperial Berlin fine porcelain, and Venetian glass articles. In majolica, faïences, Palissy, and similar wares, they have a large collection of very artistic articles, particularly appropriate for ornamenting the parlor, dining-room, and hall, and suitable for holiday presents. This collection includes vases, jugs, flower-holders, baskets, flagons, tankards, pilgrim-bottles, &c., most of them exact reproductions of antique models.

T. O'DONOGHUE & CO.

T. O'Donoghue & Co. is a newly-established firm, having their store at the corner of University-place and Union-square, and a very handsome store, too. They present a stock of the newest and most choice varieties in laces and all the articles into which laces are made up, a full assortment of millinery goods, including all the novelties; a general stock of dry goods, judiciously selected; and, specially for the holiday season, a large and varied assortment of elegant holiday articles, as fancy jewelry, Russia leather goods, Vienna goods, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, jewel cases, and the endless other articles of ornament and use generally included under the title of fancy goods.

DITSON & CO.

Ditson & Co., the popular music publishers, of Nos. 711 and 843 Broadway, have brought out for the holiday season a new publication entitled "Ditson's Christmas Selections," containing five choice pieces, written expressly for Christmas festivals. It is sold at the low price of 5 cents. They have also published Howard's "Eleven Christmas Carols," Waterbury's "Christmas Carols," and Dressler's ever-popular "Christmas Chimes." These with among the best things of the season; but Ditson & Co. have, as usual, everything that is good in the way of musical works, either in sheet or book form, and it may almost be said that what they do not keep is not worth keeping.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY.

The Parisian Flower Company, No. 28 East Fourteenth-street, present all the novelties in rich French flowers, fancy and ostrich feathers, and feather trimmings, bridal appointments and veils, and floral garnitures for ball and evening costumes. A specialty with the company is the filling and arrangement to order of jardinières, vases, and baskets, the most beautiful tropical leaf plants and most exquisite flowers being used for the purpose. They also publish the *Artificial Flower Guide*, an illustrated magazine, containing highly interesting information on all subjects connected with the toilet and artificial floral decoration, and a catalogue and price-list of all the latest novelties in that line.

KNOX.

Knox comes up as usual with his lively advocacy of the goods he sells. Everybody knows that it is the correct thing to wear one of Knox's hats; and we have his own word for it that the popular thing to do at this season is to purchase one of these fashionable head-coverings—an investment which it is imperative upon all gentlemen of taste to make. Knox has two stores very judiciously selected as to location for his trade. His famous store at No. 212 Broadway, from which he first sent forth those bright little advertisements so amusing to the public, he still retains; his second store is in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel building, where the handsomest hat in the Metropolis may be had for $6.

M. MAHLER.

M. Mahler, the extensive manufacturer and importer of fine furs, of No. 1,157 Broadway, near Twenty-seventh-street, is now offering, for a limited period, a large and elegant assortment of fine fancy furs, presenting extraordinary inducements to purchasers. Ladies' seal-skin sacques at $88; ladies' and misses' seal caps at $2 50; chinchilla sets from $6 to $10, and misses' royal ermine sets at $7, are some of the bargains offered. Fur trimmings of all kinds are sold at equally low rates, and seal-skin sacques and seamless silk circulars, in great variety, have been marked down much below former rates. Ladies may have their seal sacques lengthened and remodeled at this store on very reasonable terms.

ESPENSCHEID.

Espenscheid makes a good hat, as every one who has purchased one of him is well aware. He sells at moderate prices, and, therefore, does a good trade. The novelty of the season in the hat line is his "festival hat," which he claims to be the most dashing and novel specimen of a full-dress visiting hat ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New-York, and has by them been recognized and indorsed as the highest style of the season. Under these circumstances, it is clearly incumbent on every young man who aspires to good taste to immediately provide himself with one of these articles, if he has not already done so. They may be had at the sales-room, No. 118 Nassau-street.

KRANICH & BACH.

Even the cheapest piano is a rather costly luxury, and the better the instrument the higher the price, until sums in four figures are reached for the best known to the market. Nevertheless, a piano is something without which there is a large gap in the household, and the means of much innocent enjoyment wanting. If by any arrangement the purchaser of limited means can have the payments for his piano spread over a length of time, it makes it a comparatively easy matter to purchase. Messrs. Kranich and Bach, of No. 243 East Twenty-third-street, have a large assortment of fine pianos, new and second-hand, which they let and sell on installments. Their prices are so low that not many installments are needed.

BLUXOME'S.

Bluxome, late of Broadway, now of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, displays an immense assortment of all the Winter novelties at his popular store. It would be difficult to enumerate them, so great and almost bewildering is the display. Velvets of all kinds, artificial flowers and feathers, silk and silver beaded feathers, plushes, silks, satins, ribbons, gloves, handkerchiefs, ties, scarfs, jabots, collars, cuffs, fans, and fancy goods in endless variety are exhibited in profusion. Every one may find something suitable for the season at this store, either for personal use or for presents. Bluxome's is one of the group of stores on Sixth-avenue, centrally and conveniently located, which seem to be crowded with customers from morning till night.

F. J. KALDENBERG.

Every lover of the noxious but most seductive weed knows Kaldenberg, the oldest dealer in meerschaum pipes in New-York. At one time he had an almost complete monopoly of the business done in the highest grade of meerschaum goods, but of late years other houses have disputed public patronage with him, though he still maintains his old superiority. Kaldenberg's pipes are so well known that they need no mention here; but attention may be directed to the fact that he keeps a large variety of fine goods in amber and ivory, very suitable for holiday presents. One is always certain of getting the genuine article at Kaldenberg's. He does not deal in imitations. His stores are at No. 125 Fulton-street, No. 71 Nassau-street, and No. 6 Astor House.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Warren Ward & Co., whose store, at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets, is well known to all who have frequent need of the aid of the furniture-maker and upholsterer, invite special attention to their large stock of new and elegant furniture, which includes many exclusive novelties of superior quality and design. The firm gives extra attention to inside cabinet furnishing of all kinds; to the manufacture of hard-wood floors, wainscoting, &c., and is prepared at all times to fit up banks and offices in the highest style. They are large dealers in upholstery, and furnish estimates for every kind of furniture, upholstery, mirrors, and the usual appurtenances of first-class stores, hotels, banks, offices, &c. The work done by this house is such as recommends itself.

D. HODGMAN & CO.

D. Hodgman & Co., of No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-street, distinguish themselves at this season by not offering holiday goods. Their business does not run in that line. They do, however, present a very large and varied assortment of every kind of rubber goods, which includes rubber clothing. The latter, in the exactly holiday goods, are certainly seasonable, for the mild weather we are now enjoying cannot be expected to last much longer, and then the rubber coats, the rubber boots and overshoes, and all the other articles to keep one dry and comfortable amid Winter storms, will be needed by every one. It is well to be prepared beforehand, and lay in a stock at once; while those who keep horses should look out for their animals' comfort by providing them with rubber horse covers.

KEEP'S.

Formerly it was Keep's shirts only which used to attract so much attention at the store where they were exhibited, on Broadway; but of late Mr. Keep has added umbrellas to his stock, and now it is Keep's shirts and Keep's umbrellas which arrest public attention by the absurdly low price at which they are sold. He sells an excellent gingham umbrella for $1, a twilled silk umbrella for $3; and a half dozen shirts, made in the best style and to order, for $9. It seems scarcely possible that a shirt could be sold at this price which would stand one wash; but Mr. Keep has such confidence in his goods that he asks no one to take them unless they are perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Keep has three stores, one at No. 623 Broadway, another at No. 323 Sixth-avenue, and a third at No. 427 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

GOUPIL'S.

At Goupil's, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, we find this season an exhibit of oil-paintings, water-color drawings, etchings, and new engravings unusually large and choice. Every one expects to find here the best things in the City, and the expectation is never disappointed, for Messrs. Knoedler & Co., the successors of Goupil, are always watching the centres of art in Europe, and the newest and best productions are secured by them as rapidly as they appear. Our own best artists are pleased to put their works on exhibition at Goupil's, where they are sure to find an appreciative public and a market. Very appropriate holiday presents may be found among the elegant display of portfolio stands, cards, oil and water color boxes, and the like articles now made at Goupil's; and, of course, the picture gallery always presents a choice of specimens fit for presents to princes.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.

The large store of M. J. Paillard & Co., No. 680 Broadway, near Bond-street, is always attractive from the choice display of musical boxes one finds here. The stock is probably the largest in the City, and is certainly a wonderfully varied one. The newest specimens of skill, and ingenuity in the way of these instruments, may always be had at Paillard's, from the large cabinet musical box, with its long list of operatic tunes, to the tiny piping bird which jumps out of its little box, sings its song, and disappears again with a suddenness which is very amusing. Many novelties are now on exhibit here, among them being the peacock, the mandolin player, the birds in their cage, (natural size,) and some others equally good. All these articles are in large demand for holiday presents, and the prices have been much reduced.

MEARES & CO.

Meares & Co., Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, have opened for the holiday season an immense assortment of goods, including an elegant display of silk handkerchiefs, bows, scarfs, mufflers, and ties, every kind of linen and cambric handkerchiefs, made-up lace goods of all descriptions, pin-cushions and covers, toilet sets, gentlemen's furnishing goods, fancy willow-ware, book-stands, pockets, scrap baskets, Russia and Vienna leather bags, pocket-books, stands, &c. Great bargains are offered in dress goods, an enormous quantity having been cut up into dress patterns of various lengths and offered at extraordinarily low rates. The great demand for dolls, which always comes with the holiday season, is fully provided for by Meares & Co., who have just put on exhibit an immense number of them, of all kinds and at all prices. The store is open every evening during the Christmas season.

DECKER BROTHERS.

The Decker pianos commend themselves by their many excellent qualities to all classes of purchasers. They are instruments in which the purchaser gets the full worth of the price, be it high or low. All styles are made by the firm, and may be seen at their well-known handsome warerooms, No. 32 Union-square. Messrs. Decker make no claim to manufacturing the best pianos known to the American market; they content themselves with claiming that the pianos which come from their factory are thoroughly well made, are lasting, are handsome, and have richness of tone, elasticity of touch, effectiveness of action, combined with the other qualities of a good instrument, in a higher degree of excellence than other instruments which are sold at the same price. Their prices are moderate, and all who use their pianos unite in cordial testimony to their worth and durability.

LE BOUTILLIER & CO.

Formerly Le Boutillier & Co. were in Maiden-lane, but they are now of No. 3 Union-square, where they have opened a handsome store and properly stocked it with a choice assortment of the best kind of art and fancy goods. During the holiday season they offer a large variety of fine French clocks at very low prices. Superior marble clocks, 10 inches long, running 21 days and striking the hour and half hour, for only $18. The best quality of French marble clocks, gilt engraved cases, 10 inches long, visible escapement, striking on cathedral gong and running 21 days, for $27. Such bargains as these are rare, and the opportunity to secure them should not be lost. Le Boutillier & Co. also offer a fine assortment of elegant marble, gilt, and bronze clocks of all patterns, also mantel and side ornaments, figures, opera-glasses, and other fancy goods at prices which are below those usually charged for the same articles at retail.

KNABE'S PIANOS.

Knabe's pianos received a diploma of honor and a medal of merit at the Centennial, for combining the requisites of a perfect instrument in a very high degree. These are power, richness and singing quality of tone, ease and elasticity of touch, effectiveness of action, solidity and originality of construction, and excellence of workmanship. These qualities are the distinguishing characteristics of each of the 20 styles of Knabe pianos—the concert grand, parlor grand, and square and upright pianos. The instruments manufactured by this house do not, however, need any official recommendation to make them popular with the public. Wherever they are in use they are well liked, and their own intrinsic merits are sufficient to sustain them in popular estimation. Knabe & Co. have Baltimore, Washington, and other at No. 112 Fifth-avenue, where a large stock of each of the four styles of instruments manufactured are displayed for the selection of intending purchasers.

JACKSON'S MOURNING GOODS.

Few dry-goods stores in the City are better known than Jackson's mourning goods store, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. It is an old-established house, and in its line seems to have scarcely a rival. Everything in dark-colored goods may be had here, and special bargains are now offered in black silks, silk velvets, cashmeres, French merinos, Henrietta cloths, cloakings, drap d'été, basket and matelassé cloths. A large assortment of suits, bonnets, and cloaks are kept ready for the selection of customers. The popular material for ladies' heavy Winter cloaks, the Belgrade beavers, may be had at this store for the low price of 65 cents a yard, 54 inches wide. All that is necessary for the completeness of a mourning outfit, beyond the materials mentioned, such as cuffs, collars, handkerchiefs, &c., are part of the regular stock of this store. Prices will be found as moderate as the assortment of goods is complete.

W. & J. SLOANE.

The well-known carpet and upholstery house of W. & J. Sloane, Nos. 649, 651, and 655 Broadway, is an excellent establishment to visit at any time, but especially at this season. The firm have lately added to their large and varied stock of first-class goods several invoices of elegant Persian, Turkish, and India carpets and rugs, just imported from abroad. They are the very best the foreign market affords, and are offered at prices which are below the usual rates. The whole stock of goods displayed in this store is of the best make; in fact, it is one of the few houses in the City which may be said to fix the standard of excellence in the trade. That is to say, the best things at Sloane's are the best things which can be found anywhere; and smaller houses take their cue from this house in respect to all kinds of artificial flowers and feathers, silk and the newest and latest things in the carpet and upholstery business. They never sell cheap and worthless things. Whatever comes from this store may be relied upon as being all that it is represented to be, whatever be the price at which it is sold.

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

The holiday goods offered by Magnin, Guedin & Co., No. 652 Broadway, are the best and latest fancies and novelties which the markets of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Geneva have to offer. The house is an importing one in the truest sense of the word, for it is difficult to find any article in their store which is not the work of foreign artists. They have every kind of clocks, watches, bronzes, jewelry, fancy articles in endless variety, for the parlor, for the toilet table, and for personal use. Their store is literally crowded with the abundance of the stock; there is scarcely room to turn without touching some ingenious piece of work by a European artist, often of the most costly description. A very fine class of goods is always to be seen here, and, though it is possible to pick up an occasional light trifle of little cost, as a general rule, only the best things known to the trade are to be had of Magnin, Guedin & Co.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.

As manufacturers and importers of umbrellas and canes no house in the City bears a higher reputation than the long-established firm of Isaac Smith's Son & Co., who have no less than four stores, located respectively at No. 104 Broadway, No. 405 Broadway, No. 1,203 Broadway, and No. 77 Fulton-street. Their business is mainly done in the higher grades of goods, and one feels safe, in purchasing a high-priced article of them, that it is fairly worth the money, and is precisely what it is represented to be. They also deal in low-priced goods, and as they excel in the quality of their best goods they cut out all others in the cheapness of the low-priced articles. They sell a good gingham umbrella for $1. Let it not be imagined that such an umbrella fails to pieces, or nearly so, after the second wetting. It is really a good article, wears well, and lasts as long as many an one which costs five times the money, but only excels it in look. They also sell a full-size (26-inch) pure silk paragon frame umbrella for $2, warranted to stand wear as well as the gingham. This firm is a good one to deal with, and they have a large stock of goods appropriate for holiday presents at very reasonable rates.

LAW REPORTS.

THE FURNITURE ROBBERY.

TWO OF PURDY'S ACCOMPLICES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—TRACING THE MISSING PROPERTY.

The Jones furniture robbery case was resumed yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Bixby. Seabrooke Purdy, his room-mate, W. W. Norton, Jr., and his accomplices, the three diamond brokers, John Lynch, of No. 925 and William C. Brandon and Eugene B. Newhall, of No. 710 Broadway, were present with their counsel, Orlando Stewart, and Peter Mitchell for Brandon and Newhall, and William A. Beach and Charles Goldey for Lynch. Mr. Robert H. Strahan, Mr. Jones' counsel, finished his testimony against Brandon and Newhall, and they were fully committed by Justice Bixby on the charges of grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, their bail being fixed at $5,000 each, in default of which they were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and all the papers in the case were transmitted to the District Attorney. The hearing in the case of John Lynch, Purdy's principal accomplice, was postponed and set down for Thursday, Jan. 3, 1878. A singular verification of Purdy's confession about the robbery was shown during the proceedings yesterday. It will be remembered that Purdy alleged that Brandon and Newhall stole three of Mr. Jones' trunks, that Mr. Jones testified that the value of the goods in the stolen trunks was $8,000, and particularized their contents. Only one of these trunks could be traced to the possession of Brandon and Newhall, although Purdy insisted that they took three, removed most of the contents of two of them into the one they retained, and sent the other two to Newburg. Yesterday morning, Detectives Cunning and Thompson, who have been engaged on the case by Mr. Strahan since its opening, produced one of the other two trunks in court. Mr. Jones identified as his, although four of his private marks on it had been obliterated. The detectives brought it to the City Thursday night. They traced the two trunks, alluded to by Purdy, as far as Newburg, where they found they had been taken by a barge last June by Brandon; and then traced them to a place called Saulsbury Mills, in Orange County, where the one brought back was found in the house of a farmer named Wallace. Mr. Wallace said that Brandon formerly lived in the vicinity of Saulsbury Mills, and last June called upon him, made arrangements to remain a short time, and had him send to Newburg for the trunks, which he left in the house in Mr. Wallace's care after he went away. Mr. Wallace said that about a month ago (just about the time the robbery was discovered, on Mr. Jones' return from Europe) Brandon came up and received one of the trunks. When Detectives Cunning and Thompson found the remaining one at Mr. Wallace's it contained six articles, a beautiful small mirror and five costly mantel ornaments, all of which Mr. Jones identified in court as belonging to him.

ARRAIGNED FOR STEALING A DOG.

"Johnny Murphy," the pugilist, a man of gigantic proportions, was placed at the bar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen a highly-trained English bull terrier named Sprite, which he sold to Henry Byrne, of No. 38 East Houston-street. On being arraigned yesterday, Murphy, with tears in his eyes, denied that he was a thief, and implored Assistant District Attorney Russell's intercession with the court, promising, if allowed an opportunity, that he would restore the dog to the complainant. He claimed that the dog was his own property, never having sold him to Byrne. He had frequently, he said, loaned him to Byrne as a playfellow for the children of the latter, but had never parted with his ownership. The alleged sale, he added, was simply a drunken transaction, in which he (Murphy) had given Byrne the dog as he would any other valuable thing, as security for a loan of $25. He guaranteed to return the dog immediately, and offered to plead guilty. After consulting with Recorder Hackett, Mr. Russell accepted a plea of petit larceny, and the court had Murphy remanded until Friday next for sentence. Before being taken back to the Tombs, Murphy called one of his companions, who was in court, whispered to him where he would find Sprite, and conjured him to restore him to Mr. Byrne without delay.

A QUARREL BETWEEN CLERGYMEN.

An amusing scene occurred at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, when a clerical-looking individual calling himself Rev. Father Eugene O'Keefe was arraigned before Justice Duffy on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Rev. Father McNamara, a well-known Irishman. Father McNamara informed the magistrate that yesterday morning Father O'Keefe entered his "Independent Mission House," No. 342 Water-street, having in his possession a Catholic pamphlet entitled *The Forty Hours' Devotion*, which he offered for sale. He (Father McNamara) extended the right hand of fellowship to the prisoner, and offered him every hospitality that lay within his power. Father O'Keefe, he alleged, became violently demonstrative, and denounced his [Father McNamara's] religious opinions in no mild terms. Father O'Keefe said that he was an Orthodox Catholic, and that the complainant was heterodox. The discussion soon waxed warm, Father O'Keefe talking loudly and hurling abusive epithets at Father McNamara. A crowd collected around the door, and a policeman had to be sent for. Father O'Keefe was held, in default of $300 bail, to keep the peace for six months by Justice Duffy. Bonds in that amount not being forthcoming, the magistrate allowed him to depart on his own recognizance.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Motion for reargument denied with $10 costs—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Coleman vs. Crump; Shand vs. Hanley. Order modified so as to read as follows: Orders of General and Special Term reversed and application denied without prejudice and without costs—Collins vs. Collins. Judgment affirmed—People ex rel. Hayes vs. City of Brooklyn. Judgment affirmed with costs—Leonard vs. City of Brooklyn; Wilson vs. Van Pelt; Browning vs. Home Insurance Company. Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs—Brennan vs. Wilson. Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs—Sanxay vs. Hamel.

No. 243—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo vs. The Erie Railway. Argument resumed and concluded. Nos. 249, 250, and 251—Kidder vs. Horrobin, (three cases.) Argued by S. Hand for appellant; A. J. Parker for respondent. No. 252—Wood vs. The Erie Railway Company. Submitted. No. 253—Sheridan vs. Jackson. Argued by A. J. Parker for appellant; E. M. Shepard for respondent. Proclamation made and the court adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878. A new calendar will be made for that date.

WHAT CONSTITUTES CRUELTY TO A WIFE.

Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit for limited divorce brought by Mrs. Hester McSpedon against Thomas McSpedon, the ex-Fire Marshal, on account of the latter's alleged cruelty. The case was sent for trial before Thomas H. Landon as Referee. He reported in substance that, though the defendant had been guilty of acts of cruelty, he had been incited thereto by his wife's conduct, and that the complaint should be dismissed. Judge Larremore, in his opinion in the case, says: "Sævitia, or legal cruelty, as known to the ecclesiastical courts, has now assumed a definite interpretation in our jurisprudence. From descriptions merely negative, we have at length reached an affirmative definition in terms. It consists, says an eminent jurist, in 'such conduct in one of the parties as renders cohabitation dangerous to the physical safety of the other, or creates in the other such reasonable apprehension of bodily harm as materially to interfere with the discharge of marital duty.' Thus it appears that apprehended bodily injury is the gist of the action, in which the court interferes to prevent rather than to punish an offense. * * * Neither austerity of temper or manner, nor occasional outbursts of passion that do not threaten bodily harm, amount to legal cruelty. * * * It must be such as endangers the life or health of the complainant and renders cohabitation unsafe. With this brief summary of principles to guide, I have carefully considered the case in dispute. It presents a peculiar and extraordinary history of mutual affection, violated confidence, crimination and recrimination, disgusting details, forgiveness and forbearance, reconciliation, and a final relapse into either indifference or hatred. It seems almost impossible upon the evidence to find the poise of equal and exact justice. After 38 years of married life, with three generations residing under the same roof, we are called upon to view a disrupted household and pass judgment upon the conflicting testimony of its members. It is evident that both parties have been at fault. This theory is fully established by the testimony of their own children and the attempt of the parties themselves to effect a reconciliation. The main acts of alleged cruelty on defendant's part have been so explained or denied by his witnesses as to a leave a reasonable doubt whether or not plaintiff has not through undue excitement misstated or exaggerated the facts of the case. It is clearly established that she is possessed of a passionate nature and uncontrolled will. Of this, the undisputed fact that she destroyed the sounding-board of her piano to prevent her own granddaughter from using it, is an illustration. The evidence is too voluminous to particularize, but the conclusion of the Referee are fully sustained by the proofs and should be affirmed. Complaint dismissed."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Eyanting vs. Eyanting.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

In the matter of Allinger.—The report of the Referee must be confirmed. Grants etter & Abbott, p. 357.

Stiets vs. Green.—I shall refer this matter to Moses Ely, Esq., to take proof of the facts stated in the affidavits and to report the same, with his opinion, to the court.

Smith vs. McNamara.—Order to all other having been appointed by the Court of Chancery, of the State of New-Jersey, I do not think it would be proper for me to make the order asked for.

Horse vs. Horse.—I cannot receive the additional proof because it was taken before a Notary Public, and not before the Referee. There does not appear to be any proof that no action for divorce has been brought against the plaintiff, or judgment of divorce entered therein against the plaintiff in favor of the defendant. See Laws of 1877, p. 180.

By Judge Brady.

Granted.—In the matter of Satterlee; Camp vs. Aube.

Tompkins vs. Purcell.—I think the objection is not well taken. I think the filing of the transcript makes the judgment one of this court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Locke vs. Tilley et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hathaway vs. Russell.—There is no cause of action against defendant Matson, and no reason why he should be made defendant. There should be no injunction as to heir. No Referee is asked for, and on the facts presented it would not be proper to appoint one. The injunction should not therefore restrain the defendant, Russell, from collecting the sum on the promisor business. It should be verified so as to forbid the defendant, Russell, from parting with or transferring any money or property of the former business to Allen & Co., now in his possession or hereafter to come into his hands. It would not be proper to state what, in particular, these are. I am not convinced that the whole of the $500 due from Matson is the property of the former business. Perhaps if it were, an action at law

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UTICA'S PIONEERS.

THE PIONEERS OF UTICA. Being sketches of its inhabitants and institutions. By H. M. Bagg, M. D., A. M. Utica: Curtiss & Childs. 1877.

It is seldom that the local historian finds a theme that possesses so wide a general interest as the early history of the City of Utica. Its settlement was a conspicuous mile-post in the westward progress of pioneer enterprise. The descendants of its early settlers have gone forth into every State, carrying its methods and its memories with them. But it is more especially in the character of the pioneers of Utica and the large influence they exerted in the beginnings of the political, judicial, and commercial history of the State that the city becomes one of the localities toward which the threads of our history converge.

By a rare patience and a still rarer enthusiasm Dr. Bagg has succeeded in making an exceedingly interesting volume out of materials naturally dry and undramatic. There is little of stirring event in the dull monotony of the severe and simple lives which our rural ancestors led. The charm and the merit of Dr. Bagg's work lies in the power of characterization which he has displayed. He has reproduced the personality of his heroes in every case. By anecdotes illustrative of their peculiar traits, by close analysis of characters, by careful tracing of individual relations to the general public he has made a book thoroughly fascinating in every page; and this praise will be accorded to him whether the reader be personally familiar with the men and scenes which occupy the volume, or whether he makes their acquaintance for the first time in its perusal.

The labor of preparing such a volume can be little understood by those who have had no experience with it. The early town records of Utica were lost in a fire that consumed the Council Chamber in 1848. The author has supplied the void by indefatigable search through old newspaper files, family records, and the industrious cultivation of the "old citizen." He begins the story with the grant of 22,000 acres of land, in 1734, to William Cosby, then Governor of the colony of New-York, and the subsequent purchase of Cosby's manor by Philip Schuyler, the Revolutionary General, John Bradstreet, Rutger Bleecker, and John M. Scott, at 15 pence per acre. It was half a century after this purchase before two log cabins, surrounded by an unbroken forest, marked the present site of Utica. Dr. Bagg traces the slow accretions about this meagre nucleus down to the year 1824, when 4,000 people comprised the population of Utica, and the first boat made its westward passage upon the Erie Canal.

When the Cosby grant was made, the location of Utica was regarded as one of the most important points within the limits of the great colony. Important conferences with the Indians were held there, and it was so near the head of the precarious navigation of the Mohawk that it was the scene of much of the bartering. There it was that the six nations—the Romans of the aborigines—held their council meetings and forded the stream on their way down the Hudson on conquering excursions. In later days the narrow Indian trails became the pathways of little armies, going back and forth in the French wars. It was at this period that Fort Schuyler was erected, to guard the ford. It was named in honor of Col. Peter Schuyler, the uncle of the General who had just become one of the purchasers of the land upon which it stood. Until 30 years ago the site of this fort could still be distinguished by the presence of a large appletree, that had been planted within the rude inclosure of palisades. When the Revolution was ended, and a crowd of settlers began to push their way up the Mohawk Valley in search of homes, they found the chief settlement in the neighborhood at Whitesborough, whither Judge White had arrived in 1784, and where his enterprise had planted quite a colony. For many years thereafter Whitesborough was the principal town thereabouts. It was the county seat of Herkimer County, and 20 years later the people of Utica were still going thither for their best law and their best dry goods. The gradual change in the relative importance of the two villages is one of those phenomena which often perplex the local historian. Location will tell, in the long run, and to her happy position, as well as to the push of her early citizens, must Utica attribute her gradual eclipse of her youthful rival.

But it was in Whitesborough, nevertheless, that the Bar of Oneida County—which was her earliest and is to-day her greatest fame—made its first reputation. There lived Jonas Platt, the leader of the Federal Party in the State at one time, and subsequently, on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the author of a long series of wise and learned decisions. There lived Thomas R. Gold, an oracle in equity jurisprudence, who argued more of those cases in the old Supreme Court than any other lawyer in the State. There lived Henry R. Storrs, who won in Congress a national repute "as one of the most forcible debaters and eloquent orators of the day." But afterward we come upon the names of Utica lawyers—upon the name of William H. Maynard, celebrated throughout the State as one of the ablest intellects at the Bar, and one of the most convincing debaters in the Senate of the State; the name of Samuel A. Talcott, who was called by Daniel Webster, in 1838, "the ablest living lawyer of the United States;" the name of Samuel Beardsley, the last of the great Judges who presided as Chief of that time-honored tribunal, the Supreme Court of Judicature; the names of Arthur Breeze, of Erastus Clark, of Nathan Williams, of Greene C. Bronson, of Thomes E. Clark, and of a dozen other gentlemen who have left their permanent impress upon the legal history of the State. Dr. Bagg's history is especially full in its reminiscences of these great men, and there is much here that has never before been published in any form.

Utica is fortunate, beyond any city in the State, in finding a historian whose conscience and patience and enthusiasm have been enlisted to preserve her earlier records for the benefit of generations yet to come. The volume is adorned with portraits of Alexander Coventry, John H. Lothrop, Nathan Williams, Talcott Camp, Morris S. Miller, A. B. Johnson, Montgomery Hunt, Moses Bagg, Joseph Kirkland, Nicholas Devereaux, Henry Seymour, and many others, who will be recognized by those at all familiar with Utica, as the men who laid the broad foundations of its present fame and prosperity.

OUR ARTIST IN CUBA, PERU, SPAIN, AND ALGIERS. Leaves from the Sketch-book of a Traveler, 1864-8. By George W. Carleton. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1877.

There are but few publishers who exercise the functions of authors. Such writing as they may execute, is, however, quite fully appreciated by contributors, taking the guise of bank checks. But a publisher who possesses a charming talent for caricature may consider his powers as quite unique of their kind. Mr. George W. Carleton's contributions from his sketch-book, funny pictures of impressions in both continents, are of the most amusing character. There is a real smack of Dicky Bird Doyle about them. See the opening picture, entitled "The First Day Out." There is a muddled, bereaved expression of the sea-faring person, whose forehead is damp and clammy, who has a limp shred of hair which hangs listlessly down, while the angle at which the deck is inclined has increased effects produced by the groggy condition of the sufferer's legs. Adventures with the numerous insects which inhabit tropical countries, which take portentous forms, and cause exaggerated fears on the part of the traveler, are capitally hit off. There is an expression of intense beatitude about an illustration called "The Fleas of Lima." "Our artist" has besprinkled himself with Turkish flea powder, and is charmed at the rapid and parabolic manner in which the fleas desert him. We may remark parenthetically that at times man can master the flea, but woman never. Perhaps from this fact may be triumphantly asserted the superiority of man over woman and all other of God's creatures. In Spain, the three melodramatic hackmen, with their mantles slung over their shoulders, and sombreros on their heads, is a perfect bit of pictorial humor. In Grenada, Mr. Carleton, charitably inclined, gave a beggar some few coins, but after that "our artist" never could go out save followed by a procession of beggars. The picture shows what trouble thus comes from an act of grace, for in a stroll about the Alhambra "our artist" is followed by a long file of beggars, who diminish only in the far-distant horizon. Some one said in criticising Gustave Doré's "Don Quixote," that it was all right, save that the smell of garlick was wanting. In Mr. Carleton's innumerable little pictures, some one hundred and thirty odd, there is no end of true flavor and spiciness, and a pleasant laugh comes on all the time, when one recalls the many ludicrous incidents which "our artist" has jotted down with his facile pencil.

WILLIAM BLAKE. ETCHINGS FROM HIS WORKS. By William Bell Scott. With Descriptive Text. London: Chatto & Windus. 1878.

Since Rossetti called the attention of artists and thinkers to the extraordinary merits of William Blake, the fame of that neglected genius has been steadily on the increase. Gilchrist published an appreciative volume containing some of his most finished work, and Swinburne followed with another, which took up those publications of Blake which Gilchrist could not accommodate. We now have reproductions of ten of his singular creations, etched by Mr. W. B. Scott, one of the poet painters of the Rossetti school in England. Some of the originals belong to Mr. Scott, others are in the British Museum. They are all full of the strange vigorous personality of the man who dared to attempt, and succeeded better than any man yet, to illustrate the Book of Job. The first plate is from a highly-finished water-color in the British Museum which is conjectured to have formed part of Blake's series illustrative of Blair's "Grave." A mother and her children are rising from the earth with quiet and yet rapt expressions on their faces. Some are thinly draped, others nude, while from one chains are falling off. It forms a noble frontispiece. Next comes a strange lava-like sea, meant to represent the "waters" which "prevailed upon the earth." The third is a drawing on stone, which affords the only example in Blake of a comic piece; it is supposed to be a caricature of an obese friend. The fourth plate is a nativity, in which the stable is a real stable, but the chief interest centres on the figure of the child. Very small, yet perfect, the infant is seen springing through the air from the lap of the Virgin to the arms of a woman who may be St. Elizabeth. The Virgin sinks back fainting in the arms of Joseph. Light shines from the flitting infant, while the star of Bethlehem is seen through a rough window. The gladness expressed by the figure of this child is quite indescribable.

Each of the ten plates is remarkable in its way. We may notice especially the fifth, which contains a hint of those Egyptian sculptures representing the sky as a woman or the Hindoo symbolisms which refer to the eternal circling of things in the universe. Evil is depicted as a voluptuous woman, crowned and sitting securely on the crouched back of a seven-headed man-monster. From the cup she holds rises a flame full of little figures, representing passions and vices. The flame curls over her head, runs downward, and joins, in front of the man-monster, a battle which is raging between human beings. The heads of the monster are devouring the combatants as an ant-eater licks up ants. It would form a tremendous piece of symbolism for the use of those who trace all evils to the abuse of strong drink, although Blake undoubtedly meant the parable to extend much further than that. Idyllic purity in the nude will be found in a plate showing Adam and Eve in Paradise, with Satan near by giving instructions to the Serpent. Blake was compelled to do all sorts of work for a living, and among other things illustrated a volume for Charles and Mary Lamb about 1807. His poems for children cannot be surpassed, while his more virile flights—like his "Marriage of Heaven and Hell,"—read like the mystic utterances of a sibyl. Through poverty and want of encouragement, if not from force of nationality, he was a greater poet than draughtsman. But sometimes, when looking at his work, it is so powerful and deep that one feels like reversing that judgment flatly.

GREEN PASTURES AND PICCADILLY. A Novel. By William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," in conjunction with an American writer. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

Would not any book by the author of *The Princess of Thule* excite interest, to use no warmer word? The mind of readers is prepared beforehand to give this new work from the ready pen of Mr. Black a hearty reception. The character of the hero, Mr. Balfour, the representative of the Borough of Ballinascroon, is indeed thoroughly-well drawn. We are first introduced to him waiting, as only a Scotchman can wait, watch in hand, while he is haranzued by the deputation from his Irish borough. We instantly form our idea of the character which is to be with us through the ensuing pages. Our next glimpse of him, while closeted with his friend, Mr. Jewsbury, talking without cessation of every subject but the one uppermost in his mind, only strengthens the belief that, reticent and uncongenial though his character may seem to the outside world, warm admiration for the beautiful and plenty of enthusiasm and deep feeling lie hidden beneath that stolid external man so well painted and so consistent in thought and action from the first to the last page of the book. Lieut. Von Rosen is another character occupying a subordinate part, also depicted with skill and a great nicety of touch. In *The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* Mr. Black showed his early fondness for the types of German military men. His rough Teutonic bluntness of perception and speech is a very good shadow to frame in that sparkling little picture of English pertinacity, his wife. When we come to the light sketches of women which Mr. Black draws, there is only one expression of praise and delight to be made, but when we examine his finished pictures or paintings of the fair sex—his heroines, in other words—much of the sympathy with his work vanishes. It is and always has been a subject of wonder that the sex should be so airily and gracefully touched upon as, for instance, in the character of the nameless Queen T., of the present work, and yet so disappointingly elaborated in the picture of the heroine. We can imagine that even the far-famed "Princess of Thule" may be to many women and some men a provoking sort of person and our present heroine, the Lady Sylvia, is formed on much the same model. There must be something peculiarly irritating to women in a heroine who is capable of desiring such an incomprehensible step as a separation from her husband because, forsooth, he is following out her own often-expressed ambitious projects! Brooding in secret over her mountain of quite imaginary evils, at last she comes to the conclusion that he has utterly disappointed her, and that they had better part forever. But wherein lay her disappointment or how she would have had him change his course are unfathomable mysteries. No wonder poor Hugh Balfour stands aghast at the revelation of the mine which has been silently loosening the earth beneath his feet. We fear the course of the ordinary mortal man would be to gently place his better half under lock and key until the period of that particular phase of her lunacy was over.

However, the separation to which he accedes is made the means of introducing a trip to America, and with so kindly and generous a spirit does Mr. Black praise our country's virtues and beauties, overlooking the while her sins and many shortcomings, that we blush to be discovered finding fault with the means he chose for interesting Americans in the last part of his novel.

The framework of the story is very slight, giving, as its name indicates, an excellent picture of Piccadilly and an epitome of a short Parliamentary career in England. Sweet-scented breaths of Surrey and lovely aquarelles of that green-wood-clothed part of England break in upon these scenes of town. Then the actors are merrily transported across the Atlantic and landed in the hot noon of a Summer day on the wharves of New-York. Here, as before said, there is nothing to fear from Mr. Black's kindly pen. We are shown charming silhouettes of Eastern towns, of "our own" Niagara, and of many other things, yet through it all we are not allowed to forget "The Lilacs," that pretty home in Surrey, nor poor Hugh Balfour, who is hard at work in Piccadilly. Suddenly, when the East is left behind, and all are speeding on through the great West, comes the news to Lady Sylvia that Mr. Balfour has lost every cent of his property. With this intelligence there occurs one of those revulsions of feeling which may be natural; but, if true to nature, must put the injured and now penniless husband in even a deeper despair. For all Lady Sylvia's love and faith in Balfour return, and she adroitly gets the credit with readers and all the world of doing the heroine when her spouse is in distress. Balfour, however, is one of those saintly men who rather like it, and soon they are reunited. They are left in Idaho to work out their repentance; let us hope that Lady Sylvia is now running a sewing-machine, tending twins, and "doing odd chores" all at once, for her part of the repentance.

Some of the best things in the book are the bursts of parliamentary eloquence which are occasionally elicited from the member from Ballinascroon. The views of the ancestral home of the heroine are described with all of the delicacy and love of the beautiful which this author always shows when dealing with nature. Perhaps some readers have missed this novel, though it appeared in serial form in several magazines of England and America. For them we will quote Mr. Black's first impression of New-York City:

"What was the use of his talking about America? A booby could have seen we were not in America at all. We had expected to find New-York a sort of overgrown Liverpool; but here we were—in Paris! Paris everywhere, in the green casements of the windows, the plaster-fronted houses with mansard roofs, the acacia-looking allanthus along the pavements, the trailing creepers about the balconies, the doors of carved wood, with white-metal handles. Paris, Paris everywhere—in the hot, dry air and the pale and cloudless sky, in the gaudy shop-fronts and restaurants, with Parisian lettering on the signs. And surely this, too, is a Parisian hotel that we enter—the big and gilt saloons, the bedrooms heavily furnished in dark-red velvet, an odor of tobacco everywhere, and pink cupids decorating the staircase."

This must be sufficient to give the expectant novel-reader an idea of what is in store for him.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Methodist Almanac.* 1878. New-York: Nelson & Phillips.

—*Vannor's Almanac and Weather Record for 1877-8.* Montreal: John Dougall & Son. Paper.

—*One Summer.* With illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Frederick the Great.* By Lord Macaulay. New-York: Harper & Brothers. "Half Hour Series." Paper.

—*The Sunday-School Times Scholars' Quarterly.* First quarter. 1878. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles.

—*Green Pastures and Piccadilly.* A novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. 8vo, paper.

—*Memoirs of Edward Gibbon.* With an Essay. By William D. Howells. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*The Baby's Opera.* A Book of Old Rhymes with New Dresses. By Walter Crane. New-York: McLoughlin Brothers.

—*Love Among the Gamins, and Other Poems.* By David L. Proudfit, (Pelog Arkwright.) New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

—*New Ireland.* By A. M. Sullivan. Member of Parliament for Louth. New-York: Peter F. Collier. 1878. 8vo, extra cloth, 523 pages.

—*Lilliput Land; or, The Children's Peep-Show.* Edited by the author of *Lilliput Levee.* With 300 illustrations. New-York: Baker, Pratt & Co.

—*The Silver Wedding. A Romaunt du Moyen Age.* Translated in verse. By Evan ap Coel. London: Henry Sotheran & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 253 pages.

—*Who is He? An Appeal to Those Who Regard with any Doubt the Name of Jesus.* By Sarah F. Smiley. Fourth edition. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*The Danites and Other Choice Selections.* From the writings of Joaquin Miller. Edited by A. Honeyman. New-York: The American News Company. 1878.

—*To the Sun? A Journey Through Planetary Space.* From the French of Jules Verne. By Edward Roth. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1878.

—*Words for the New Church.* A serial controlled by the Academy of the New Church. II. "State of the Christian World." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*The Art of Beauty.* By Mrs. H. R. Haweis, author of *Chaucer for Children.* Illustrated by the author. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Square 12mo, cloth, 298 pages.

—*Cyprus; Its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples.* By Gen. Louis Palma di Cesnola. With maps and illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Crown, 8vo, extra cloth, 448 pages.

—*Golden Songs of Great Poets.* Illustrated by Darley, Moran, Hart, Fredericks, Smillie, and McEntee. New-York: Sarah H. Legget, No. 1,184 Broadway. 1877. 4to, cloth, tinted paper.

—*Christmas Chimes.* Edited by Mrs. E. J. Knowles. Introduction by J. F. Hurst, D. D. Illustrated by Mary A. Lathbury. New-York: Nelson & Phillips. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. 1878.

—*Rubdiydt of Omar Khayydm, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia.* Rendered into English verse. First American from the third London edition. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878. Linen, 78 pages.

WESTERN MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much interested in your articles on Western mortgages, and though I cannot speak with the assurance of some of your correspondents, yet, it seems to me, a bit of personal experience may do good. I have been for a number of years making loans on this class of security, and have now 25 loans in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and several have already matured. In every case the interest has been paid, even through the "grasshopper season," and in only a single instance has there ever been a delay, and in that case of only 15 days. Every mortgage that has fallen due has been paid, and in at least four cases the money has been paid long before the maturity of the loan, on the urgent application of the borrower. I cannot help thinking that while, no doubt, there are dishonest agents in this business, yet small loans carefully placed by honest agents on improved farms at the West are, at least, as safe as investments in railroad bonds, savings banks, or even "Governments," if the new fangled notions of the silver inflationists prevail.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND THE CHINESE—THEIR COMPETITION WITH UNSKILLED LABOR—CONVENIENCE, NOT CHEAPNESS, THE GREAT GAIN—THE NOB HILL MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become the fashion to attribute the labor troubles of California to the presence here of the Chinese, and a portion of the press has done much harm by encouraging that illusion. The numbers of the Chinese now here have been grossly, and sometimes willfully, overstated; the laboring population has been excited by constant representations of the "hordes of Mongolians" arriving by every steamer, and the effect of their competition with the whites has been exaggerated. Employers have been represented as willfully and needlessly preferring Chinese to white labor. All sorts of stories have been coined and circulated, and almost made a legal-tender, of Chinese living on 20 cents a day, sending $180,000,000 to China, and the like. "Leprosy" is perhaps the neatest lie of all. The fiction of "Chinese cheap labor," invented by the local press, and stereotyped by Bret Harte's popular verses, has been kept before the eyes of the Caucasian as the cause of his ruin. Not an editor has the courage—at least one of them must, I submit, have the knowledge—to say that there is no cheap labor of any kind on the Pacific coast.

There is not a Chinese mechanic in California, in any true sense of the word; that is to say, in any sense in which his being a mechanic interferes with American or "Caucasian" mechanics. Their shoe-makers and cigar-makers, who figure as the chief phantasmagoria of the "Caucasian's dream," do not spoil my statement, any more than any waking words of mine will spoil the "Caucasian's dream." These shoe-makers are slipper-makers, and have created here the industry which employs them. The cigar-makers have established cigar-making in San Francisco, and made that industry a success, not only for local consumption but for export. They did not drive out the "Caucasian" cigar-maker of California, but the Caucasian of California who does not make cigars and cannot make cigars, is now trying to drive out the Chinese cigar-maker in order to make room for 4,000 Caucasian cigar-makers from New-York. He has "appointed a committee," and "interviewed" the employers, and telegraphed to New-York for the cigar-makers to come. Evidently they are not here already.

The white mechanic, then, is not thrown out of employment by the Chinese mechanic who does not exist. On the other hand, thousands of white mechanics, expressmen, draymen, stevedores, merchants and clerks, laborers, &c., are given employment by the Chinese directly, or by reason of the presence of the Chinese. Most of the Chinese in California are day laborers. Their competition is with the unskilled day laborer, who is almost invariably an Irishman, and they are employed, not because they work more cheaply—which in reality they do not—but because they work more steadily, without strikes, or debauches, or politics, or incendiarism. Here, as elsewhere, people who have work to be done claim and exercise the right to hire persons who are willing and able to do it.

A similar remark may be made of the Chinese house servants, laundry-men, fishermen, and vegetable-men; and these classes, with the day laborers, the cigar-makers, and the slipper-makers, will probably include nine-tenths of our entire Chinese population. Hardly anybody prefers a Chinese servant. Most American ladies have at first a strong aversion to them. Nobody prefers a Chinese laundry-man. Shrimp and cauliflower are not bought for sentiment. The Chinese servant is not cheaper; the Chinese laundry is not cheaper; the Chinese shrimps and cauliflowers are not cheaper. Why, then, do people of all classes and nationalities hire Chinese laborers, Chinese servants, and Chinese washing, and buy Chinese shrimps and vegetables? Irishman and American, Israelite and Christian, Democrat and Republican, rich or poor—we all do it. And why? Simply because people who have work to be done by laborers, servants, and laundry-men are, here as elsewhere, mainly concerned about getting it done. People who eat shrimps buy them from the Chinese because the Chinese catch and sell shrimps, and other people only pick them from the dish. The people who buy vegetables from the Chinaman out of his two baskets swinging from a pole laid across his shoulders, do so because the Chinaman brings what they want to their back doors when they want it. In all these things the Chinese are not one penny cheaper. They are only more convenient. They do what their employer wants done. Every now and then some "anti-coolie" leader is "denounced" by some other "anti-coolie" leader or follower, (they are always "denouncing" each other or somebody else,) for employing the hated coolie in some capacity or other. "He keeps a Chinese cook!" "Ah! a Chinaman washed that shirt." It is not always true, of course, but is so very, very often; and it is always a confession of the well-known, but suppressed, facts which I have just stated. As one of our best citizens remarked to me the other day, "When the Chinese go, I want to go. There will be no living here on any terms!"

This, and not the mythical "cheapness," is the reason why Col. Peter Donahue, for example, an Irishman and a Democrat, as well as one of the most liberal, enterprising men in the State, employs Chinamen to build his railroad. This is what drove the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, much against its will, and in spite of serious internal opposition at every stage, into employing the Chinese, first as cabin waiters, then as firemen and coal-passers, and at last as seamen. It is for wanting their work done that the employers are "denounced" as seeking to make "slaves" of their workmen; although this happens to be precisely what every sensible workman wants himself in respect to everything he pays for.

Again, the laboring population of the Pacific coast is not suffering from low wages. All wages are high here. When a mechanic can earn from $3 to $4 50 a day for eight or nine hours' work, and unskilled day labor from $1 to $2 50, according to time, place, and work; and an ordinary house servant from $20 to $35 a month, (hardly ever less than $20, oftener more than $35,) all in gold, it is almost wicked to talk about low wages as accounting for the sufferings of the laboring classes here. Why, on his off days, it is the favorite boast of the "Caucasian" editor that the laboring men and women of California have—I really forget how many—millions saved up and deposited in the Hibernia and other savings banks; more than any other laboring population in the world, in proportion to the numbers. This happens to be true. It is a pleasure to say so. The "Caucasian" editor does not often give us a chance. He is too busy telling us his dreams. But how about "cheap" labor? The fact is that, with exceptionally high wages, cheap food, and a climate unusually favorable as regards fuel and clothing, the industrious and frugal working men and working women of California can save and do save more money in the course of the year than any working people anywhere else in the world. This is naturally and properly the pride and glory of the State. It is the corner-stone of our prosperity. It comes out on the Fourth of July, and it may as well stay out on St. Patrick's Day. No man worthy of the name scoffs at the sufferings of the unemployed. No man makes light of them or intentionally underrates them, or looks without grave solicitude upon their consequences, direct and indirect, probable and possible. But what is gained for the laboring man in or out of employment, or for any other human being, (setting aside the temporary gain of coin, and notoriety—dearer to them than coin—by charlatans and demagogues,) by perpetually bringing forward the wrong causes and perpetually keeping back the real causes of the present suffering?

I have dwelt on the Chinese question because the Caucasian editor, and that laborer by brevet, the incendiary orator, dwells on it—lives on it, in point of fact. If you believe these Siamese twins, united by the bond of a common "suffering," all the present labor troubles of California are caused by the Chinese and the capitalists who "import" and employ them, and are to be cured by one or more of a few simple and efficacious remedies, from which I select the following as at once the most reasonable, and the most in accordance with the principles of free government as hitherto understood in the United States of America: Drive out the Chinese; clean out China-town; burn the wash-houses; pull down Crocker's fence; don't hang Stanford till I tell you to; burn the Pacific Mail wharf; burn the Pacific Mail steamers; burn or hang the Central Pacific Railroad Company; abolish the Burlingame treaty; clean out the City Hall, affectionately described by one "orator" as "that nest opposite the Plaza." By careful attention to the details of this thoughtful and vigorous policy "it is believed," as our newspapers say, (always of something that nobody can be got to believe on any terms,) that capitalists will be and remain abolished, and that every unemployed laborer will be employed at $20 a day, by some person or persons at present unknown. All of this stuff which is not pure incendiarism is pure nonsense, the rank outgrowth of the seed sown broadcast by a portion of the press of San Francisco for months and years.

What are the real causes? Partly, but not largely, the competition of unskilled Chinese labor with unskilled white labor; a short crop all over the State, and no crop in some places; diminished yield of the gold and silver mines; reduced work in gold and silver mines, due to scarcity of water; diminishing ability of stockholders to pay assessments, and increasing timidity of capitalists; large immigration from the East, kept up by hard times there and ill-advised encouragement here. Collapse of the Bonanza speculation and enormous losses by all classes and both sexes in mining stocks and kindred ventures; unwillingness of our people to accept reduced wages, even when higher after such reduction than are paid anywhere else; trades unions and societies which have so effectually regulated wages and hours and numbers as to check some industries, destroy some others, and prevent still others, and which have so effectually forbidden the employment of boys as apprentices or otherwise in the establishments taxed in the name of various capitalists, but operated and controlled by the respective societies organized for the purpose, that our streets are filled with hoodlums and the jails are being recruited from the children of honest and industrious fathers, who are compelled to choose between the tyranny of the "society" and the tyranny of starvation.

At last this portion of the press—you will perhaps excuse my mentioning it by its name or names, for, with a fair share of natural pugnacity, I rank the circular-saw, a certain unsavory animal sometimes, unhappily, mistaken for a variegated Spitz by near-sighted friends spending Sunday in the country, and the daily newspaper as the three great powers which a brave man may well be excused from fighting]—at last these newspapers have taken fright. Not too soon, not without cause. Their misrepresentations and bad counsel lead nowhere if not to incendiarism. The danger of incendiarism is now great. If averted, as I firmly believe it will be, it will be done by the virtue and good sense of the people, aided a little by the heavy movements of the "authorities," and not at all by the incendiary and ostensibly repentant press. Two processes are now being worked out, which it is impossible to watch without interest and without solicitude. The first and most obvious is seen in the nightly meetings and harangues on "Nob Hill," with their threats of hangings and burnings. These men are not workmen; they have not the sympathy of the workmen of San Francisco, whom I firmly believe to be as sensible, honest, and intelligent a body of men as can be found in any city in the world; their leaders are not workmen, nor are they the professional charlatans whom past political and other excitements have brought to the surface, and who have staid there by specific levity. In Naples there is said to exist a spider which bites the Neapolitan, and makes him dance like mad. They call it the tarantula. We have a similar spidor. It is called Notoriety. Once let an American be bitten by it and he begins wildly such a posturing and dancing as ends only with death or disappearance. From the crazy drayman to the flatulent "doctor," I believe all these "leaders" of the Nob Hill movement curo to have been badly bitten by the North American tarantula. Therefore, I withhold their names. Why not try Mr. Simonton's celebrated remedy for Weston's walking when it had become over tiresome and had begun to interfere with the election returns, drop Weston?

The second process shows itself in the appointment of committees to wait on employers and request the discharge of all Chinamen, and the substitution of white men, on or before a certain day. The men who have this matter in hand are tolerably quiet about it, and very earnest. They say they "mean business," and I think they do. Moreover, I think they will succeed. Our people will endure almost anything for the sake of peace and quiet. They are apt to think almost any way of settling almost anything is better than having everything unsettled. And so it is—for the moment. But, then, life is short and the future is uncertain anyway, and why borrow trouble. So we compromise, and guess it will all come out right in the end, without stopping to ask which end. Certainly, the method is a novel one in a free country. But then in a despotic country it would be impossible! No European Government could attempt what these committees are doing and live 48 hours. It would cost the Czar his life. It would cost France a revolution. I have said I think it will succeed here. It has already succeeded to some extent in the city, and to a very considerable extent in the country. The result is already apparent in the numbers of unemployed Chinamen now being supported by their friends and by the Six Companies in San Francisco, waiting for a chance to get work or go home. They would gladly go, but they have no money. From 500 to 1,000 Chinamen are going now by every steamer. On the 1st of January, 1878, for the first time in 28 years, there will be fewer Chinamen here than there were on the same day in the previous year; probably from 1,500 to 2,500 fewer.

If the gradual or even speedy expulsion of the Chinese by these methods, (which are peaceable only in the sense that they are not resisted,) were the only consequences to be expected from their employment, most Californians would rejoice at so happy solution of so troublesome a problem. After all is said, the prejudice against the Chinese is a great, substantial, undeniable fact, hardly to be reasoned about as a political proposition, and the prejudice increases, on the whole, faster than it diminishes. Thoughtful men are disturbed by the fact that the Chinese are not, and never can be, Americans. We all know that the German and the Irishman becomes an American in every sense of the word in the second, or, at the furthest, in the third generation; but when would the Chinamen cease to be Chinese? The practical man is tired of living with a firebrand; and the Chinaman, peaceful, tranquil, phlegmatic in himself, is a perennial cause of excitement and trouble in others. "After us the deluge."

But those of us who remember the eight-hour strikes, when there were fewer Chinese and no railroads, and wages were from $4 to $5 50 a day, and who now hear the echoes of Pittsburg from the crest of Nob Hill, may, perhaps, be excused from thinking and asking, after this, *then what?* For the present,

ENODIGU.

SAN FRANCISCO, November, 1877.

A STATE "IN HIGH CREDIT."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, in his letter to Senator Gordon, of Georgia, published in your columns under date the 13th inst., congratulated the latter gentleman on coming from a State in "high credit." As both States are now alike in dishonor, and equally disgraced by the infamous brand of repudiation, whence comes the boasted high credit, and upon what is it based? Is it because they have robbed the innocent bondholders out of millions, and thereby diminished their debt by that thieving process? I insist, Mr. Lamar's point on credit, as applied to the State of Georgia, is not well taken, and cannot be sustained by an honest and enlightened community.

A NEW-YORKER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE PREVAILING MANIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rage at the present time for worthless goods of certain kinds is simply amazing. Whether the writings of certain persons on art, so-called, have produced this state of things, or whether the infection has been carried hither by returning tourists, the result is the same. A number of traders, (not necessarily those having any knowledge of art,) have been swift to discover the general drift of this particular sort of mania, and auctioneers are fairly reveling in the accumulations of trash manufactured and imported to meet the demand.

Factories on the other side of the Atlantic and also on this are kept running to supply our market with spurious stuff, and it does not matter how ugly or how innocent of artistic merit the productions are, if they only look old and battered. Some of the pottery offered and bought is entirely valueless and even hideous; the persons catering to the prevailing taste generally knowing nothing whatever of anything approaching art.

I am sorry to say that the disease has penetrated so far that some of our finest residences are partially filled with old trumpery that never had any artistic value, and now has nothing to recommend it but dilapidation and dirt. I have myself seen old wainscoting, which was brought from Continental Europe at great expense, put up in an otherwise elegant room, which, in its best days, would have brought disgrace upon a fourth-class New-York cabinet factory, and old, tattered, discolored, and faded tapestry hung up in spacious halls, which would add to the impurity of the air in a junk-shop.

Now, if any of these articles were heirlooms, or had they ever had any merit in an artistic point of view, there might be some excuse for setting them under people's noses, but when they are purchased from strangers, and have nothing but the rust and filth of ages to give them a value, we must object. I do not wish to be understood as crying down or undervaluing the artistic taste of very many of our citizens, for many, very many, give evidence of highly-cultivated tastes in making their selections, and a large number of very valuable and beautiful works of art find their way to our market, but I cannot refrain from protesting against this indiscriminate buying up of ship-loads of mere rubbish.

D. J.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1877.

BATON ROUGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

COEDUCATION IN THE SOUTH—GOOD SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN—A LETTER FROM A PARISH SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of the 17th inst., the leading object of which evidently was to oppose the effort of certain New-Orleans politicians to break up our public schools by insisting upon the co-education of the races, you have fallen into an error that I have no doubt you will be glad to correct, relative to the schools of this parish. Your language is:

"If they," referring to the aforesaid politicians, "have nothing better to do, if 'time hangs heavy on their hands,' now that they can no longer disport themselves in Washington, let them go into the Red River country and the Baton Rouge district, where there is really need of colored schools, and where the White League officials have no idea of supplying the demand. They would be of greater service in those sections of the State than in New-Orleans, where there is every disposition to give the colored people a fair share of the school fund."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th inst. publishes a copious extract from this editorial, and, with singular complacency, while commending highly the attitude of THE TIMES upon the "mixed school question," quite neglects to defend the other portions of the State against the unjust, though, I believe, inadvertent strictures quoted above.

Perhaps it was too much to expect of a "leading Republican journal" that it would believe that any good can come out of the political Nazareth—the bull-dozed parishes of Louisiana—and, craving your indulgence, I have not the slightest doubt that the writer of the article in question felt that in opposing the mixture under consideration he had prepared a dose for his readers that would be too strong without some diluent in the shape of a reference to White League abuses in some form—and where, indeed, is the White League to be found if not in the aforesaid bull-dozed parishes of Louisiana.

Now, though reluctant, to derive any factitious credit for the statements I am about to make—some of which I am certain will be in antagonism to the preconceived notions of your readers—yet I can scarcely resist the temptation to say that should you give these lines a place in your columns they will certainly come under the eyes of some of my former class-mates at Andover and Yale, who will be assured of their truth even though they may demolish all their preconceived notions relative to the *bull-dozers* and the *bull-dozed*.

These, then, in brief, are the statements which I wish to make. First—The School Board of this parish consists of six Democrats (white) and three Republicans, (colored,) all appointees of the Nicholls Government. Second—There is no such organization in this parish as a White League, so far as I know, nor any other in any manner opposed to the colored race; but, on the contrary, the very best of feeling prevails between the two races. I have found in traveling over the parish in the capacity of Superintendent of the Public Schools—an office corresponding nearly with the County Superintendency in other States—that the vast majority of the whites are not only desirous of providing, at public expense, good schools for the colored children, but are willing to contribute freely from their private means to erect schoolhouses and supplement the salaries of teachers. The motives for this liberality are, of course, various. With some persons political, with others philanthropic, in others they are prompted by affection, in others by a desire to make good pledges given before the late election. But whatever the motive, the desire exists, and a more unpopular measure could scarcely be put on foot in this parish to-day than one to shorten the term or weaken the effectiveness of the colored schools. Third—This is the only parish outside the City of New-Orleans where intermediate supervision is provided. Here it is at the expense of the parish. Fourth—Though the present board have been in office only about six or seven months, and notwithstanding the fact that the work had all to be done *de novo*, the entire parish has been canvassed, lists of schoolable children prepared—now nearly complete—25 white and 22 colored schools located, and buildings and teachers provided for nearly all of them. The parish is divided into districts on the following plan: One white school and one colored school wherever practicable constitute a district. Each white school is under the immediate charge of two white Trustees, and each colored school of two colored Trustees, which two committees are presided over by a Chairman, who is supposed to be the most enterprising and capable citizen in his immediate locality. These committees have all been nominated by me and appointed by the board. Each district is credited with its exact pro rata of public funds, and with very few exceptions all the school-houses have been furnished free of expense to the board, and, in many instances, with the further donation of an acre of land. Precisely the same sal

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

14 Del. & Hud.....c.	51⅛	100 Mich. Central.....	56⅜
400 do.....	51⅝	23 do.....	56⅞
300 West. Union..x.d.	75⅜	200 North-west.....	34⅜
300 do.....	75⅜	100 do.....b3.	34⅜
100 do.....s3.	75⅜	200 do.....	34½
200 Erie Rail.....	8⅜	100 Pacific Mail.....	21⅜
400 do.....	8⅜	200 North-w. pf...s3.	62⅛
800 do.....b3.	8⅝	100 C., C. & I.....	34⅜
200 do.....	8⅝	50 Rock Island.....	99⅞
100 do.....b3.	8⅝	100 do.....b4.	99⅞
500 Lake Shore.....	60⅛	100 St. Paul.....	c. 35
1100 do.....	60	100 St. Paul pf.....s3.	71
100 do.....	59⅞	300 do.....	71⅛
2400 do.....	59⅞	200 D., L. & W.....	97½
200 do.....	59⅝	150 do.....c.	97⅝
700 do.....	59⅜	200 do.....	97⅝
400 do.....s3.	59⅜	100 do.....c.	50
700 do.....	59⅜	100 O. & Miss.....	9¼
2800 do.....	59⅞	300 Kansas Pacific.....	7¾
2,500 do.....b.	59⅞	200 do.....s3.	7¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20R., '65 N.....	103¼	$4,000 U. S. Cur. 6s, '98.....b.	122½
95,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....	107⅞	4,000 U. S. 5s, '81.....	106⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....	107⅝	1,000 do.....b.	106⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.....	106	2,000 do.....s.	106⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40.....	107⅛	2,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.....	104⅜
2,500 do.....b.	107⅝	50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....	104⅛
		5,000 do.....b.	104¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 T. 6s, new.....	39⅜	300 Mich. Cen.....b.c.	56⅜
7,000 D. C. 3.65s.....	75	200 do.....b7.	56⅝
8,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st.	59	400 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	s3. 59¾
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1900.....	108⅞	600 do.....	59¾
10,000 M. & St. P., 1st.....	119	1000 do.....	59⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st.....	94⅝	2800 do.....	59¾
25,000 N. W. C. C. G.	93	300 do.....	59¾
3,000 do.....	92⅜	700 do.....	59¾
1,000 M. & E. 1st.....	115½	300 do.....	59¾
1,000 D. & H. R. '91, 100	100	600 do.....	59⅝
1,000 Erie 3d.....	100⅜	1300 do.....	59⅜
10,000 B., N. Y. & E., 1st, 1916.....	105⅜	1400 do.....b3.	59½
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.....	86½	100 do.....c.	59½
2,000 do.....	86⅝	100 do.....s3.	59⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87, 104	100	300 do.....b3.	59⅞
3,000 No. Mo. 1st.....	100	300 do.....b3.	59⅞
1,000 C., C. & I. 7s, 1899	125	25 Un. Pac.....b.c.	67⅛
7,000 Mich. C. 8s, s.f., 1904	100	100 do.....	66⅞
3,000 P. of M. 1st.....	99¾	100 do.....s3.	66⅜
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.....	71	21 C. & P. gd.....b.c.	72
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d, pf.	86	100 Chi. & N. W.....b.c.	120
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, 119	100	100 do.....s3.	34⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, con. & coup.....	101	100 do.....s3.	34⅝
5,000 T. & W. 2d, 1st, x & Nov. '77, coupon.....	70	100 Chic. & N. W. pf.....b.c.	62¼
3,000 C. & R. 1st, 6s, 1903	93¾	200 do.....s3.	62⅛
2,000 L. & W. B. con. 3d	31½	100 do.....b.	62⅛
15 Bank of Com.....	126	100 do.....s3.	62⅛
50 Adams Ex.....	83	100 C., M. & St. Paul.....	71
97 U. S. Ex.....	86	100 do.....b.c.	71
100 Mariposa.....	25	600 D., L. & W.....b.c.	98⅜
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c.	51¾	100 do.....	49⅞
50 do.....	51½	200 do.....	50
50 do.....	51⅝	100 do.....	50
900 W. Un. x.d.b.c.s3.	75⅜	300 do.....b3.	50⅛
100 do.....	75⅜	300 do.....	50¼
100 do.....	75⅝	110 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
100 do.....	75⅞	pf.....	93
200 do.....	75⅞	100 Ohio & M.....b.c.	9
700 do.....	76	300 do.....	8⅞
500 do.....	76	200 do.....b3.	9
100 Erie Rail.....b.c.	8⅝	400 do.....	9
100 do.....	8⅝	500 do.....	8⅞
100 do.....s3.	8⅝	400 do.....	8⅞
100 do.....b10.	8⅝	1700 do.....	8⅞
100 do.....	8⅝	300 do.....	8⅝
100 do.....	8⅝	100 do.....	8⅛
10 Panama.....b.c.	125	300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.	105½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 4½s, C.....	103⅝	500 Lake Shore.....	59⅞
2,500 U. S. 4s, C.....	103¼	100 do.....s3.	59⅞
2,000 D. C. 3.65s.....	75	1100 do.....	59⅞
1,000 West. Union.....s3.	75⅞	2000 do.....	60
100 do.....	76	200 do.....b3.	60⅛
100 do.....s3.	75⅞	100 do.....	60⅛
100 Del. & Hud. pf.....s3.	85	100 do.....s3.	60⅜
100 North-west.....	34⅝	300 do.....	60⅜
100 North west. pf.....	62¾	300 do.....	60⅜
100 do.....	62⅝	200 do.....	60
100 Un. Pac.....b10.	67⅛	100 do.....	59⅞
100 C. & Alton.....s3.	85	200 do.....	59⅞
100 do.....	85	200 do.....	59⅞
100 do.....s3.	85	1800 do.....	60
100 do.....	85	200 do.....	59⅞
100 do.....	85	100 D., L. & W.....	50⅛
200 do.....	85	100 do.....	50⅛
200 do.....	85		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:45 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....	106¾	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....	106¼
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....	110	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....	104¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81.....	106⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 T. 6s, old..b.c.	39	1300 West. Un.....b.c.	75⅞
2,000 Ten. 6s, n. b.c.	39	10 Adams Ex.....	83⅞
10,000 Ten. 6s, n. b.c.	38⅞	100 do.....	84
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92	300 Erie Rail.....b.c.	8⅝
10,000 C. & R. West. 2d	77	200 Mich. Central.b.c.	57¼
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, con.....	70	200 do.....b.	57¼
2,000 do.....	88½	10 Panama.....b.c.	126
2,000 do.....	88	300 C. & N. W.....b.c.	s3. 84¼
5,000 Mich. So. s. f..	110	100 do.....	83⅞
5,000 P. of M. 1st..	99¾	300 do.....	84¼
5,000 E., T., Va. & G. 1st.....	94	200 C. & N. W. pf.b.c.	82¼
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, gold.....	97	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	s3. 35
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st, con.....	94½	100 do.....	35¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.....	119	100 Wab. Pur. Con. pf.....	14⅝
100 Del. & H.....b.c.s.	51⅞	50 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
200 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.	60	pf.....b.c.	92⅞
200 do.....b3.	60⅛	200 Ohio & M.....b.c.	8⅝
1100 do.....	60	100 do.....	8⅝
200 do.....	60	200 do.....	8⅝
200 do.....	60	200 do.....	8⅝
200 do.....	59⅞	200 do.....s3.	8
100 do.....b3.	59⅞	100 do.....	8⅛
400 do.....	60	100 do.....	8⅜
1300 do.....	59⅞	100 do.....	8⅜
100 do.....	59⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.....b.c.	34

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....	106⅜	700 Lake Shore.....	59⅜
5,000 D. C. 3.65s.....	75	100 do.....s3.	59⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st, 1885	100	100 do.....b3.	59⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. con.	108½	100 do.....	59⅝
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st, con. & coll. tr.	94	100 North-west.....b3.	34¼
10 Ontario Silver.....	29⅛	100 St. Paul.....	35¼
100 West. Union.....	75⅜	200 St. Paul pf.....	71⅞
200 West. Union.....s3.	75⅜	200 Han. & St. J. pf.	25½
200 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.	105½	100 Ohio & M. pf.....	15
100 Union Pacific.....	66⅞	100 Ohio & M. pf.....	16

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was extremely dull, and the indisposition of the large operators to trade extensively until after the holidays was again manifested. Notwithstanding the general inactivity, however, prices continue to be well maintained.

The event of the day was the declaration of the Lake Shore dividend of 2 ₱ cent. The annual report of the company proved to be a very favorable one. The gross earnings amounted to $13,532,939, and the operating expenses to $9,023,955, leaving $4,508,984 as the net earnings. Deducting from this $2,742,000 interest on leases, &c., $493,940 —losses by the Ashtabula disaster, and $250,000 for the Sinking Fund, there was left for the 2 ₱ cent. dividend, $989,330, with a surplus remaining in the treasury of $33,714. Considering the obstacles which the company has had to encounter, the year cannot be regarded as otherwise than a most prosperous one. The influences opposing the prosperity of the road were entirely abnormal and need not be considered in any calculation respecting its future prospects. Another accident like that at Ashtabula is not likely to occur, nor is there any probability of such a "strike" on the part of railway employes as that which disturbed the country last Summer, and which contributed much toward retarding the improvement of Lake Shore property. Having surmounted these difficulties, the company had to face one equally unexpected but still more injurious. The extraordinarily unseasonable weather has kept open lake navigation to an unprecedentedly late date, and so debarred the road from obtaining its expected, because usual, share of traffic. Taking these facts into consideration, the declaration of a 2 ₱ cent. dividend, or even any dividend at all, must be most gratifying to the stockholders.

The following is a synopsis of the report:

Gross earnings.....	$13,532,939
Operating expenses.....	9,023,955
Net earnings.....	$4,508,984
Interest on leases, &c.....	2,742,000
	$1,766,984
Ashtabula accident.....	$493,940
Sinking fund.....	250,000
Dividend of 2 ₱ cent.....	989,330— 1,733,270
Surplus.....	$33,714

The Money market continues easy, with 6@7 ₱ cent. as the ruling rates for loans to borrowers on call. There was no change in the discount market, prime mercantile paper selling at 5@7 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅜ discount, selling ¼; Cincinnati dull, 100 discount to par; Charleston, easier, ¼@1-5 discount, ⅛ to par; St. Louis, 150 discount; New-Orleans, commercial 7-16 @½, bank 5-16; Chicago, 75 discount, and Milwaukee, par.

The foreign advices report a slight recovery in Consols, which closed at 94½@94⅝ for money and 94⅝@94¾ for the account. United States bonds at London were generally ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, new 4½s closing at 103⅞, 1867s at 105⅜, 10-40s at 107⅝@107½, and new 5s at 105⅞. In American railway shares the only changes were a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in Erie common, to 8¾, and ½ ₱ cent. in the preferred, to 22½. Bar Silver advanced to 54½d. ₱ ounce. Rentes at Paris advanced from 107f. 82½c. to 108f. 10c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm at yesterday's quotations, the nominal asking rates being $4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 86½ for demand. Actual business was on the basis of $4 82½ for long sterling, and $4 85¾ for sight drafts.

The Gold speculation continued weak, the price declining from 102³⁄₄ to 102⅝, and closing at the lower figure. Gold loans were made at 3 to 6 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were ⅛ ₱ cent. lower for coupon 1867s, 5s and 4½s ₱ cents. The transactions were generally in small amounts, and the market closed dull. Railroad mortgages were fairly active, the business amounting to $193,000. The largest dealings were in Milwaukee and St. Paul, L and M. Division, at 98, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons at 92@92⅛. The first mortgages of many of the leading roads were in demand and brought full prices. Alton and Terre Haute Seconds preferred rose to 86, New-York Central 6s of 1887 to 104, Chicago and North-western consolidated currency 7s to 108, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Firsts to 119. Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, fell off to 98, and do. Seconds to 77. In State bonds, Tennessees made a further decline, selling down to 39. District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 75.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day were $974,608, and the amount marketed $898,086. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $76,873,929, and the total amount marketed $77,242,525.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

Gold receipts.....	$217,588 00
Gold payments.....	262,295 81
Gold balance.....	102,477,238 70
Currency receipts.....	438,859 52
Currency payments.....	933,428 21
Currency balance.....	37,276,744 84
Customs.....	170,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold.....	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.....	104¾	pf. 104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup.....	106¼	106¼
United States 5-20s 1867, coup.....	107⅜	107⅜
Bills on London, $4 82¼@$4 82⅜	$4 82¼	@$4 82⅜
New-York Central.....	105½	105½
Rock Island.....	98⅞	99¾
Pacific Mail.....	21⅛	21¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	25⅛	25½
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred..	35	35½
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred..	71⅜	71¾
Lake Shore.....	60¼	59½
Chicago & North-western.....	34⅜	34¼
Chicago & North-western preferred..	62¾	62¼
Western Union.....	75⅛	75⅞
Union Pacific.....	67⅛	66⅞
Del., Lack. & Western.....	96	96
New-Jersey Central.....	14	14
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	51⅞	51⅞
Morris & Essex.....	75⅜	75⅜
Panama.....	125	125
Erie.....	8⅞	8⅝
Ohio & Mississippi.....	9⅜	8
Harlem.....	141	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	11⅜	11⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred..	25¾	25½
Michigan Central.....	57⅜	57
Illinois Central.....	73	73

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of sales, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central.....	105⅛	105⅛	400
Erie.....	8⅝	8⅜	3,200
Lake Shore.....	60⅛	59⅛	42,100
Wabash.....	14⅜	14⅝	100
North-western.....	34⅛	34⅛	2,300
North-western preferred...	62⅜	62¼	1,060
Rock Island.....	99⅞	99⅛	250
Fort Wayne.....	93	93	190
Milwaukee & St. Paul...	35¼	34⅞	800
Milwaukee & St. Paul, pf..	71⅛	71	700
Pittsburgh.....	77	77	120
Del., Lack. & Western....	50¼	49⅞	2,700
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	51⅞	51⅜	814
Michigan Central.....	57¼	56⅜	1,024
C., C. C. & I.....	34	34	100
Union Pacific.....	67⅛	66⅜	403
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	25⅛	25⅛	300
Ohio & Mississippi..	9	8	8,500
Ohio & Miss. preferred..	16	16	100
Western Union.....	76	75¼	5,400
Pacific Mail.....	21⅛	21⅛	500
Kansas Pacific.....	7¾	7¾	100
Total sales.....			71,139

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.....	102⅜	1:00 P. M.....	102⅜
10:30 A. M.....	102⅜	1:30 P. M.....	102⅜
11:00 A. M.....	102⅜	2:00 P. M.....	102⅜
11:30 A. M.....	102⅜	2:30 P. M.....	102⅜
12:00 M.....	102⅜	3:00 P. M.....	102⅝
12:30 P. M.....	102⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s.....	120⅛	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered...	106⅞	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons....	109⅞	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg.	103	103⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup.	106	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered.	105⅜	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons..	108⅝	108⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered.	107	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons.	110¼	110½
United States 10-40s, registered.....	107⅛	107⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons.....	108	108¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered..	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons.....	106¼	106¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered.	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupons.	104⅜	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered...	103⅛	103⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupons....	103⅛	103½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $68,100 for interest, $45,500 for called bonds, and $800 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York today:

Gold cleared.....	$12,457,000
Gold balances.....	1,178,510
Currency balances.....	1,239,178

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges.....	$63,434,841
Currency balances.....	750,424
Gold exchanges.....	7,339,415
Gold balances.....	1,253,439

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83....	42	Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90.	107¼
Alabama 5s, '86..	42	Mo. A. or Ur. due '92.	107¼
Alabama 8s, '86..	42	Mo. 6s, due '94-5....	108½
Alabama 8s, '88..	42	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91.	116
Alabama 8s, A. & C.	4	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '92.	116
Ark. 6s, funded....	25	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '93.	116
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	4	N. C. 6s old, J. & J.n.	18¼
A. 7s, M. & L. R....	4	N. C. 6s, A. & O....	18
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	4	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	70
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	70
A. 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	4	N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J.	50
Connecticut 6s.....	108	N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O.	50
Georgia 6s.....	99⅜	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66..	11
Ga. 7s, new bds....	108⅜	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68.	10½
Ga. 7s, indorsed....	108½	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	7
Ga. 7s, Gold bds....	108½	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	102½	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 1.	3
Illinois War Loan..	102½	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 2.	2¾
Louisiana 6s.....	93	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 3.	2¾
La. 6s., new bonds..	56	Ohio 6s, 1881.....	104
La. 6s, new f'g debt.	56	Ohio 6s, 1886.....	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	56	Rhode Island 6s...	108
La. 6s. Levee bds..	56	S. C. 6s. J. & J....	30
La. 8s, Levee bds..	56	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	30
La. 8s, R. bds. '75.	56	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66.	35
La. 7s, Consol. Int.	52½	S. C. 6s, 1st L'd'g.	40
La. 7s, Small bds....	82½	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
Mich. 6s, '78-9.....	102⅝	S. C. 7s of 1888...	32
Mich. 6s, '83.....	105	Tennessee 6s, old...	39
Mich. 7s, '90.....	110¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	39
Mo. 6s, due in '78..	102½	Va. 6s, old.....	30
Mo. 6s, due in '82-83.	103½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '86..	107	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '87..	107⅛	Va. 6s, Def'd bds.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '88..	107¼	Dis. Col. 3.65s, 1924.	74¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st...	11	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7's.	109½
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	59	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	112
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st..	113¼	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	103
Chi. & Alton 1st....	114	C., P. & A., old bs..	105⅞
Chi. & Alton inc....	104½	Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	103⅜
Joliet & Chi. 1st...	111	B. & Erie n. b.....	108
La. & Mo. guar.....	86	Kal. & W. P. 1st....	93
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	104	DM. & T. 1st 7s.	1906. 107¼
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	116¾	Lake Shore Div. bs..	108½
C., B. & Q. C. M. 1st.	113¼	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	119
C., B. & Q., 5s, S. F.	90	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	97¼
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	108¼	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	105¼
C. R. I. & P. SFI 6s '95.	107¾	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	110¼
C. R. I. & P. 6s 1917.	108⅜	N. J. South'n 1st 7s.	18
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	112¾	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.....	104¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	116¾	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E....	102⅜
C. R. of N. J. Conv..	60¾	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub's.	102½
Leh. & W. B. Con. G.	31¼	Harlem 1st, 7s, C...	117½
Am. D. & Im. Bonds.	42	Harlem 1st, 7s, R..	117½
M. & S. P. 1st. 8s P. D.	119	North Missouri 1st.	103¾
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10 P. D.	102½	O. & M. C. S. F.....	97¼
M. & St. P. 1st 7s S. F.	119	Ohio & M. C.....	97¼
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	106⅝	Ohio & M. 2d Con....	55
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	97⅝	Cen. Pac. Gold bs...	107⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	94	Cen. Pac., San J. Br.	85
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	95	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st.	87
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	94⅝	Cen. P. State Aid bs.	106⅜
M. & St. P. 2d.....	102	Western Pac. bs....	102
C. & N. W. S. F.....	109¼	Union Pac. 1st bs...	107⅜
C. & N. W. int. bds.	106	Union Pac. S'k'g F'd	94
C. & N. W. C. bds...	107½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st..	99¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	106	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d...	92
C. & N. W. 1st.....	108½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	120⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	92	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	118
Galena & Chi. Ex....	107¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..	106
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	109	St. L. & I. M. n. 1st.	103
Wis. & St. Pet. 1st..	88	Alt. & T. H. 1st....	106
Wis. & St. Pet. 2d..	75	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	66¼
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s	8SF. 108¾	B'l. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	90
Morris & Essex 1st.	115	Tol., P. & W. 1st. E. D.	89
Morris & Essex 2d.	105¼	Tol., P. & W. 2d....	27
Mor. & Essex n. 1900.	75	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s.	27
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71-'91.	108	Tol. & W. 1st Ext....	103
D. L. & W. C. 7s, '94.	94	Tol. & W. Ex. Coup..	101
D. & H. C. R. 7s, '94.	94½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div	87
Albany & Susq. 1st.	111	Tol. & W. Ex m. coup	75½
Albany & Susq. 3d..	90	Tol. & W. 2d.....	81
Rens'r & Sar. 1st C.	111½	T. & W. E. & N. '77 C.	69½
Rens'r & Sar. 1st R.	111½	T. & W. Equip. bds.	13
Erie 1st Extended...	110	T. & W. C. & S.....	11
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879..	105¼	Gt. W. 1st, 1888...	116
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883..	106	Gt. W. Ex-Coup. C..	98
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880..	103½	Gt. W. 2d, 1893....	77
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888..	103	G. W. Ex. & N. '77 C.	66
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, 1916.	105¼	W. U. bs., 1900, C.	106
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	86	W. U. bs., 1900, R.	104½
Dub. & S. C. 2d D.	105		

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....	140	Hanover.....	102½
American Exch'ge..	105½	Imp. & Traders.....	200
Bank. & Br'k's Ass'n.	83	Mechanics'.....	131
Central National..	103	Mercantile.....	95
Chatham.....	122	Merchants'.....	112
City.....	201	Merch. Exchange...	80
Commerce.....	126	Metropolitan.....	185
Corn Exchange.....	129	New-York.....	115¼
First National.....	245	Pacific.....	131
Fourth National....	100½	Park.....	105
Fifth-Avenue.....	220½	Phenix.....	101
German American..	69	Republic.....	86

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 21.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new.....	111⅜	112
United Railroads of New-Jersey.....	118	
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	32	32⅜
Reading Railroad.....	16⅜	16⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	40¼	40¾
Catawissa Railroad preferred.....	35	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	9⅞	10⅛
Schuylkill Navigation preferred.....	7	8
Northern Central Railroad.....	16	17
Lehigh Navigation.....	18¼	18½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo.....	8	8⅛
Hestonville Railroad.....	9	9⅜
Central Transportation.....	32½	

The Merchants' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 21.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha.....	13½	Kentuck.....	5
Belcher.....	65	Leopard.....	14½
Best and Belcher.....	21	Mexican.....	16¼
Bullion.....	7	Northern Belle.....	12½
Consolidated Virginia..	23	Overman.....	24¼
California.....	28	Ophir.....	64¼
Chollar.....	40	Raymond and Ely.....	7
Confidence.....	6	Silver Hill.....	3
Caledonia.....	4⅜	Savage.....	14¼
Crown Point.....	7	Segregated Belcher..	3
Eclipse.....	4¾	Sierra Nevada.....	5½
Gould and Curry.....	10¼	Union Consolidated..	7¼
Hale and Norcross....	11¼	Yellow Jacket.....	11½
Imperial.....	1	Eureka Consolidated..	55¼
Julia Consolidated...	2½	Grand Prize.....	11⅛
Justice.....	11	Alta.....	22¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 21, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pks....	200	Leather, sides.....	15,019
Beans, bbls.....	94	Lumber, M. ft.....	103
Beans, pks.....	4	Resin, bbls.....	21
Broom-corn, bales..	39	Oil-cake, pks.....	3,265
Cotton, bales.....	3,029	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	25
Cotton, pkgs.....	54	Pea-nuts, bags.....	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	218	Pork, pkgs.....	1,969
Eggs, pkgs.....	589	Beef, pkgs.....	246
Flour, bbls.....	16,739	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	6,360
Corn-meal, bags.....	100	Lard, tcs.....	5,981
Wheat, bushels.....	51,030	Lard, kegs.....	490
Corn, bushels.....	45,120	Butter, pkgs.....	2,865
Oats, bushels.....	12,358	Cheese, pkgs.....	4,387
Rye, bushels.....	3,200	Dressed Hogs, No..	379
Malt, bushels.....	6,000	Tallow, pkgs.....	1,000
Barley, bushels.....	11,000	Spelter, pcs.....	612
Peas, bushels.....	1,601	Starch, pkgs.....	621
Oat-meal, bbls.....	100	Stearine, pkgs.....	196
Corn-meal, bags.....	140	Tallow, pkgs.....	321
Grease, pkgs.....	250	Tea, pkgs.....	13,012

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26 PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 9
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2 CHINA.....WED., Jan. 16

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 20-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 22 DONAU.....Sat., Dec. 29
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. Devonia.....Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 7 A. M. Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Dec. 27 POMMERANIA.....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878 HERDER.....Jan. 17

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MISSOURI.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—

Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....
America.....| England, Sat., Jan. 5, 8:30 A.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL—

Egypt, Sat., Dec. 22, 7 A.M. | England, Sat., Jan. 5, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida, Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31;
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA...WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 319 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TIDDEMANN.Wednesday, Jan. 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and call at the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, sailing at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis....Thursday, Jan. 3.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,235 tons, Sundberg, Th., Jan. 10.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-street. Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:00 A. M. 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE MASLEN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Accommodation for Trenton, 2, 8, and 4:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Rahway, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6:10 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:20 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:30, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 1, 2, and 5 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M., 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, at 4 P. M. via Amboy, and 4:10 P. M. via Monmouth Junction, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only at 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive—From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-street, and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 232, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcottle Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1878, AN INTEREST dividend of $10 51-100 per bond, will be paid on the Construction Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on Monday, Dec. 24 inst., and reopen on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878, and the dividend will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to the certificate holders of record at the time of closing the books.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

COUPONS OF

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,

Due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed in

U. S. GOLD COIN,

less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 19 Pine-st.
LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Centum out of the profits for the past six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1878. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878, free of tax.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878. E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878. Transfer-books will close 21st inst., P. M., until 2d January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, at our office as above. The transfer-books will close Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen Jan. 16.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 9, 1878. ROBERT H. RAFFERTY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1878, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid on Jan. 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1878.
C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING WOOD DEPOT, ESTABLISHED 1835.—Prices reduced. Send for price-list. WM. J. WILLIAMS, No. 454 East 59th-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois, herein designated: and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 282, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 602, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 734, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 843, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 988, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 516, inclusive; 1,851, 1,881, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,159, 2,190, 2,194, 2,196, 2,197, 2,201, 2,209, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 222, 225, 255, 292, 412, 454, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 725, 726, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,108, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445! 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,186, 2,189, 2,190, 2,191, 2,192, 2,193, 2,194, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,836, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,533 to 1,542, inclusive; 1,579 to 1,823, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,287, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $340 24; 87, $537 64; 108, $917 60; 164, $720 40; 194, $1,075 28; 195, $1,021 16; 274, $720 40; 278, $729 40; 282, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $867 64; 488, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 560, $1,169 04; 660, $666 44; 688, $876 40; 689, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647 72; 726, $575 28; 728, $865 88; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 928, $537 64; 940, $991 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $885 52, 1,510, $575 28, 1,823, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72, 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,883, $893 07; 81,897; $537 64; 1,014 $958 80; 1,027, $917 60; 1,054; 1,055, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28, 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 80; 2,491, $789 64; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,005 90.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1877, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.
S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS E. TOWS, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.
J. TILLINGHAST, President.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, C. F. KUEHNEMUND

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

AT THE WALL-STREET STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.

Margin 1 per cent. Orders by mail may be sent direct to this exchange and executed as per instructions.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are required to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA & OTHER MINING STOCKS.

We buy and sell Mining Stocks
at the SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
and NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,
or elsewhere. Orders executed by us daily on commission.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., N.Y.
Established 25 years.
Messrs. A. H. Nicolay, Sr. and Jr., are both members of the New-York Mining Stock Exchange.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought regularly at the New-York Stock Exchange and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circular and weekly reports sent free.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders carefully himself; stocks and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 26 New-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY 6s WATER BONDS,
30 YEARS TO RUN.
Also, JERSEY CITY 7s.
For sale by
JOHN LAMB, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, } NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th inst., to the 10th proximo. F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Northern Bonds and Stock wanted.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 26 New-st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS," No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.

Dividend declared for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, 1877, on sums of $5 to $5,000 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1878.
GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BLACK BEAR ROBE, by a gentleman having sold his horses and carriages; no reasonable offer refused. No. 864 6th-av., in store.

A FIRST-CLASS CLARENCE FOR SALE cheap, almost as good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Wm. C. Browning's stable, No. 3 West 45th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—MARY G. PINKNEY, plaintiff, against JONAS SONNEBORN and Helen Sonneborn his wife, Jonathan Edgar, Sophie Ditzenhoefer and Deutsche National Bank, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not set.—No. To the above defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, number 78 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., August 29th, 1877.
ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 78 Nassau-st.

To Deutsche National Bank: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. A. R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated November 28th, 1877, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York.
ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post office address, 78 Nassau-street, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

A

THE POLICE BOARD TRIAL.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY BY REV. DR. CROSBY, REV. DR. HASTINGS, VICAR-GENERAL QUINN, EX-MAYOR WICKHAM, AND SEVERAL POLICE CAPTAINS IN FAVOR OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—THE MAYOR DEMANDS THAT THE TRIAL SHALL CLOSE TO-DAY.—OPPOSITION BY COUNSEL FOR THE POLICE BOARD.

The trial of Police Commissioners Nichols, Erhardt, and Wheeler was yesterday resumed before Mayor Ely, in the City Hall. The attendance was as large as on Thursday, the Commissioners being attended by Messrs. David Dudley Field, William Fullerton, John L. Davenport, Elihu Root, and George Bliss, while there were in the audience Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Vicar-General Quinn, Superintendent Walling, ex-Gov. Morgan, ex-Senator Toby, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Commissioner Dunlap, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and a host of Police officers. The Mayor began the examination soon after 12 o'clock, and kept it up steadily until 6, with a short recess at 2:15. Another demand was made by defendants for more time, but Mayor Ely could not be moved from his expressed determination to close the case of Commissioner Erhardt last night and the case of the other Commissioners to-day.

Mr. Bliss, having conferred with the Mayor, afterward opened the trial. Addressing Mayor Ely, he said that he had not read an entry from the blotter of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house when he yesterday announced that all the documentary evidence was in. This, he understood, had been very clearly referred to in the joint affidavit of Commissioners Nichols, Erhardt, and Wheeler. The affidavit referred to had been read in a very hasty manner, and when the audience was somewhat fatigued. The closing paragraph of it declared that much clamor had been excited against the deponents by those whose interests had been affected by the enforcement of the laws, or who have personal interests to serve; "that there are now pending in behalf of deponents suits for libel against THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and naturally such paper loses no opportunity to misrepresent and abuse deponents; that the proprietor of another morning paper has, as appears by the extract from the record hereto annexed, learned from personal experience that no one can be found in the open violation of the law without being subjected to arrest and to detention until a convenient Police Justice can be found to discharge him." The extract from the record was as follows:

Remarks.	Cold, No. 10.
Magistrate.	Kasmire.
Disposition.	Discharged.
Officer.	Mints.
Residence.	Station House.
Complainant.	John G. Mintz.
Complaint	Reckless Driving.
Residence.	425 Fifth avenue.
Read or Write.	Yes.
Married or Single.	S.
Calling.	Editor.
Nation.	U. S.
Color.	W.
Age.	35
Name.	James Gordon Bennett.
Time.	9:45 A.M.

Charged with driving in a reckless manner on Fifth-avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and when brought to this station acted in a very disorderly manner, and striking Doorman Dempsey in the face and kicking him. Carriage and team sent to Laughlin's stable, No. 101 West Thirtieth-street, to be cared for.

The above is a correct transcript from the blotter of the Twenty-ninth Precinct of Oct. 18, 1876.

Mr. David Dudley Field said that about a fortnight ago he happened by chance to have a conversation with Mayor Ely's predecessor, and by his Honor's leave he would ask him to testify. A message was accordingly dispatched to ex-Mayor Wickham. "In the meantime," he said, "as I look around the room and see that several clergymen happen to be in the room, I will call upon them to testify."

CLERGYMEN SUSTAINING THE POLICE BOARD.

Rev. Howard Crosby was sworn, and testified that he was Chancellor of the University of New-York, and had been a citizen of New-York all his life. He had had occasion to consider carefully the action of the Police Commissioners in the enforcement of the Excise law.

Mr. Field—In this matter have they, in your opinion, done anything to make laws odious?

Dr. Crosby—On the contrary, I think that they are increasing the respect for law. The witness then went on to say that the action of the Police Commissioners, so far from making the law odious, had, so far as he had heard, resulted rather in general public approval of the course of the Commissioners; he thought that a change in the board now would destroy public confidence in the efficiency of the department; he had had occasion for several years past, in his frequent dealings with the Police, to observe their condition and efficiency, and was able to draw comparisons; he would say that he had never known the City to have a more efficient Police force than it has at present; he had never known the Police to be in better drill; in his judgment the Police had not enforced the laws spasmodically, but altogether with vigor, intelligence, and impartiality; he had been connected with the Society for the Prevention of Crime, as its President, that society having in view the enforcement of the laws, and the objects of the society were of a character to command the respect of the thoughtful, law-abiding, and peace-loving citizens of New-York; he had found that public opinion is for the enforcement of the law, and, so far as he had ascertained the opinion seemed to be that the Police Commissioners were deserving of approval in endeavoring to enforce the Excise law.

Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings was next sworn, and testified that for 21 years he had been Pastor of the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second-street; he was interested with Dr. Crosby in the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and he had had occasion as such a member to observe the conduct of the Police Board; he had been exceedingly interested in watching the action of the Police under the interpretation of the Excise law by the Court of Appeals; on Wednesday night he had said to the usual meeting in his church that there was a petition in an adjoining room against the removal of the Police Commissioners, and anybody who so desired he would be glad to have them sign it.

Mr. Field—Did I understand you to say that the petition was in the ante-room here?

Rev. Mr. Hastings—Oh no; so far as he had been able to observe he thought the Police Commissioners had been reasonable, just, and proper in their administration of the laws; the removal of the board in the present crisis would be interpreted as a victory for the rum-selling interest over that of law and order; he had never seen the time in New-York when there was so much respect for the Police Commissioners as now.

Ex-Mayor Wickham not having arrived, and some delay being occasioned, Mayor Ely asked for a short witness. Mr. Field said he would be glad to have Mr. Wickham testify, but he would, in the meantime, call upon Vicar-General Quinn, who was accordingly sworn. He testified that he had been a resident of this City for 35 years; he had only had occasion, in a general way, to notice the execution of the Excise law; he had heard of the excitement in regard to the enforcement of the law; there were two elements of society that would be affected by the course of the Police Commissioners, and each thought differently; one element, that sells liquor, finds the enforcement of the law extremely odious; to those who keep corner liquor shops—and there were many such in his neighborhood—it is very offensive, but to law-abiding citizens he had not heard that there was any cause of complaint about the law, but, perhaps, there was some objection against the harsh mode of executing the law; he thought that the law should be enforced; the non-enforcement of the law at the present time would be a decided victory for those who sell liquor; for the good of morality he thought that while laws were on the statute-book they should be observed, no matter if they were disagreeable.

Mayor Ely—Do you not think that all laws should be enforced regularly, and at all times?

Vicar-General Quinn—I would say that if it can be done it should be done; I suppose I am not understood to be swearing now; if you will release me from my oath for a few moments I shall be glad to argue the matter with you; he understood that it was incumbent upon the Commissioners to obey the laws as interpreted by the courts and the Chief-Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but he thought they had some discretion.

Mr. Field—What, in your opinion, would be the effect of the removal of the Police Commissioners upon public confidence in the law of the land?

Vicar-General Quinn—I have already expressed that opinion personally; I think it would not have a good effect.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that he had been engaged, as most of the Police Captains are, in inspecting the condition of the streets in his precinct, which was done by order of the present Commissioners every Monday morning, and the orders had been repeated to him several times by the Commissioners themselves; the condition of the streets in his precinct was better than for many years at this season, and they had been cleaner for two years past than for any like period in his experience. He also testified as to the difficulty of enforcing the ordinances, and said that there had been a perceptible decrease of crime since the enforcement of the Excise law.

Ex-Mayor Wickham having arrived, he was sworn. He said: "I hope you are not going to ask me to say that the streets are clean." He believed that it was feasible to keep the streets clean, and that it could be done if the ordinances were enforced; the $60,000 per month now allowed for the purpose is half expended in carting the refuse, leaving $30,000 for sweeping the streets; one of the difficulties—the great difficulty—in the way of thorough and frequent cleaning was that of getting rid of the refuse after it was taken from the streets; with 300 miles of streets to clean, where most of them are frequently torn up by various persons, the task was difficult; Broadway is swept every night, yet at 8 o'clock in the morning, after the storekeepers have swept the dirt from their stores into the street, it looks as if it had not been swept for a month; if the Police should enforce the City ordinance against this violation, they would have a worse bee in their bonnet than they have now; he thought that with the $30,000 at their disposal the Commissioners were doing as much under the present organization as they could do; if the street-cleaning were taken out of the Police Department it might be more effective; the present cost of lighting the streets and cleaning them is about the same; it was a continual complaint while he was in office that there was no way of disposing of the refuse; he had seen some foreign cities and noticed their plans of cleaning the streets, but in New-York there were greater difficulties in the way of disposing of the refuse; the farmers would not take it, as they had not discovered that hoop-skirts, tomato cans, and old boots made good fertilizers; an advantage over New-York in London and Paris was that in those cities the ordinances are enforced, while here they are not; then there was constant obstruction of the streets by building material, and there were no alleys as in Boston and Philadelphia in which garbage and ashes could be deposited for removal; another difference between New York and continental cities was that the entire population here had no regard for law and order. He supposed there might be difficulties in the way of arresting violators of the ordinances, and he believed that there were precedents for believing that officers who made such arrests might be reprimanded by the magistrates; he believed that the City of New York could be kept clean by spending more money for the work and by taking it entirely away from politics and making it a separate department; the streets were as clean to-day as they had been for many years at this season; the complaint of dirty streets was a chronic one.

When he had concluded the ex-Mayor walked across to the Mayor's desk, asking, as he sat down, if he "might stay and listen to this circus for half-an-hour." He afterward added, in answer to a question from Mr. Field, that he considered the Police force never more effective than now. Mr. John I. Davenport read some statistics from the Department of Buildings of the amount of building work done in the City up to Dec. 1, and a similar report from the Department of Public Works, concerning the amount of paving done in the same time.

Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Board, testified that the administration of the laws by the Police had been uniform and not spasmodic. Mr. Hawley gave way to ex-Mayor Wickham, who wished to compliment the Police for their efficiency at the time of the combinations which threatened the public peace last Summer.

THE EXCISE LAWS.

Mr. John H. Hall, Foreman of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which presented the Excise Board as a scandal, testified that while the Grand Jury was in session, he received the following letter from Mayor Ely:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1877.

John H. Hall, Foreman of Grand Jury:

DEAR SIR: Should charges be made before the Grand Jury against the Excise Commissioners, I would suggest the propriety of permitting them to be heard through counsel in their behalf. Truly yours,

SMITH ELY, Jr.

After the presentment of the board the witness called upon Mayor Ely and had a conversation with him. All the members of the Excise Board appeared before the Grand Jury on their own behalf before the presentment. The Grand Jury did not indict because it did not find that the Excise Commissioners had willfully violated the law, and also because an indictment would not obtain the same publicity as a presentment in so short a time. The witness was about to tell what was said in conversation between himself and Mayor Ely, but the Mayor objected to private conversations with anybody. The Commissioners were City officials and he had desired that before they were removed from office they might have an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Hall said they had declined to hear the counsel of the Excise Board, because the Grand Jury preferred to take its counsel from the courts and not from the counsel of any board.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fullerton a recess was taken at 2:15 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the trial was resumed, and Mr. Hawley again took the stand. He testified that the Police could not have done otherwise than they did in enforcing the laws, and that they were annoyed a long time after they had decided not to recognize receipts as licenses, through the contrary action of the Police magistrates.

Mr. John B. Green, Chief Clerk of the Street-cleaning Bureau, testified concerning the expenditure of moneys by the bureau for several years, to the effect that a greater amount of work had been recently accomplished for the money spent than was formerly obtained.

Mr. McLean, counsel for the Police Board, then testified. He said that the Police Commissioners had received a request, supposed to have come from the Excise Commissioners, asking that the receipts issued by them should be recognized as licenses; this was before the decision of the Court of Appeals; the reply was that they could not comply with the request, and the Board of Police would not recognize the receipts as licenses; the Street-cleaning Bureau had been hampered very much by neighboring Boards of Health in disposing of garbage, and a "garbage war" was the result; injunctions were issued against them, virtually placing the bureau at the dictation of a Shore Inspector of Kings County, who required that all garbage should be towed out to sea against the flood tide.

Capt. McCullough, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified to the thoroughness of the street inspection by the Police Captains, to the cleanliness of the streets, to the strictness of discipline required for the past two years, and to the increased efficiency of the force.

Inspector George W. Dilks, 29 years in the force, testified to the nature of the duties of Inspectors of Police. He thought the discipline of the Police was superior to what it had been at any time since he had knowledge of it, and he believed that the number of arrests for drunkenness had been less since the enforcement of the Excise law than before. He imputed this state of facts to the closing of Bucket-shops—all drinking saloons, in fact. Inspector McDermott and Inspector Murray testified to the same effect. Capt. Killalea, who was formerly connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau, said that while there were collected 28 scow-loads of refuse in a day, the department had only two tugs, could tow only two scows to sea in a day, and that the rest had to be taken out by hired tugs, costing from $40 to $45 a day. Capt. McDonnell, Capt. Allaire, and Capt. Caffrey testified to the comparative cleanliness of the streets, and Capt. Walsh, of the Ordinance, said that arrests were made daily for violation of the City ordinances. Mr. John L. Davenport read a memorandum that between Oct. 1, 1876, and Oct. 1, 1877, there had been trials of 2,362 complaints against officers.

Mr. Fullerton, (after a pause,)—What day will your Honor appoint for meeting next week?

Mayor Ely—This matter must be closed this week. I have important duties to attend to next week in connection with my office, having my annual Message to prepare, and other business which will require my time.

ASKING FOR MORE TIME.

Mr. Fullerton then argued that it would be impossible to finish to-day, and finally asked the Mayor if he proposed to go on at night. The case of Matsell and Disbecker was referred to by counsel, and the Mayor replied that in their case there was no hearing. Mr. Bliss rejoined that he was aware that they could have been heard if they had desired to give evidence, and they certainly had the right if they had chosen to demand it. Mr. Root reminded the Mayor of the labor required to prepare the case for the Commissioners, and that a hearing at night would prevent them from collecting testimony and would be a great hardship. Mr. Fullerton said he was as willing as any man to work in behalf of his clients, but he protested against going on at night. He had a vast labor to perform, which was more embarrassing because he did not know upon what charges his clients were arraigned.

"What you know, your Honor," said he, "is locked up in your own mind, and we have to range over the whole territory of the law. There is no allegation that any particular street is not clean, an allegation that we can answer. Then you say that the laws have been made odious. That may apply to all laws. I do not believe there is any duty weighing upon your Honor—and I say it with all respect—which is more important than this, not excepting the preparation of your Honor's annual Message. You can have no duty more imperative than to afford us an opportunity to vindicate the honor of these gentlemen completely. We want at least as fair an opportunity to defend ourselves as your Honor demanded for the Excise Board before the Grand Jury."

Mr. Bliss said that it was the intention of the defense to call several important witnesses whose attendance could not be readily obtained. His Honor had said that he had formed some of his opinions from information obtained through the press. They proposed to show by the testimony of some of the gentlemen connected with the press that the influence of the newspapers was part of a prearranged plan. He thought these witnesses could be present on Monday.

Mayor Ely—It seems to me that three whole days is all I ought to grant to this case. I must therefore decide that the case must close to-morrow. I trust that counsel will so divide their time among their clients as to satisfy themselves.

Mr. Fullerton replied that there was a great deal of evidence which ought to be given, and which the Mayor ought to hear. It could not be given in haste, and they wanted time to dispose of it decently and in order. He thought his Honor must have learned some things he did not know before, and that they were all wiser than they were when the examination began.

Mr. Field took up the argument, saying he felt a little embarrassed because he had offered to sit up all night if necessary. He would sit up if the Mayor should so decide, but if he should the case could not be finished in another day. It was a physical impossibility. The necessity of his office did not demand that the City should be deprived of an officer. He declared that every reason should be urged to show why the Commissioners should not be removed. He did not know that the Mayor could stop the examination. He might say that they should leave the room, and they would go away, but the examination could be continued somewhere else. No man would find him wanting in the persistency or courage necessary to carry on the case and demand the rights of his clients. They were trying the case of Mr. Erhardt, and they should not mix it up with that of any other person. He should not stop until he had said all he had to say, and he would stay all night and talk and in the morning his case would not beat an end. He would show, in summing up, that his client must not be removed. It was no matter of his client's seeking, and they had no favors to ask. He might refuse to hear a word of oral evidence, but he could not prevent their putting in a written answer. The idea that the case could be closed to-day was absurd.

Mayor Ely—I will say to the counsel who has just taken his seat that if he proposes to disconnect the case of his client the case of Mr. Erhardt must be closed this evening at 10 o'clock. With regard to the other cases, counsel will so divide their time to-morrow that it shall be used to the best advantage.

To this decision the Mayor adhered persistently, swinging deliberately in his chair or talking with Chief Clerk Hardy, while the counsel for the Commissioners scolded him with all the legal terms they could apply to the case. After a short pause, Alderman Morris was called to the stand, and testified to having talked with Mayor Ely about a resolution that he afterward offered in the Board of Aldermen, and that the Mayor asked him to offer the shorter and milder one of two which he had in his possession. Mr. Morris went twice over the statements, the Mayor questioning him closely, and obtaining an explanation that he did not ask him not to present the resolution at all, but to present the modified one. Capt. Mount, Capt. Petty, and Capt. Ward testified to the good condition of the Police force, and Capt. McDonnell, recalled, related a conversation which he held with Excise Commissioner Murphy, when he was asked by the Commissioner to recognize the receipt of a man named McCue, who kept a free and easy in Houston-street, as a license. He made the request, also, that, if arrested, the persons taken up should be arrested in court hours, so that they could get bail.

A recess was taken at 6 o'clock for two hours.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

Soon after 8 o'clock the trial was resumed. Capt. Gunner deposed that he was connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau; he took charge of it when it was under Commissioner Disbecker; it was his duty to look after the bureau and its workings; the foremen were held responsible for the condition of their wards; they were employed by the Commissioners; 400 carts were used in the work; 320 horses were owned by private individuals and 80 by the City; the horses were kept at Avenue C and Seventeenth-street; most of the carts now used were made out of old ones; the City purchased of the contractor his old carts; under Mr. Nichol's administration they had repaired the old carts, and thus effected a considerable saving to the City; there were over 1,200 persons employed by the Bureau of Street-cleaning; the laborers were paid only for the time they were employed, at the rate of 20 cents per hour. The witness then referred to the obstacles in the way of dumping street refuse, and said that at one time, while some scows were going to sea with the stuff, they were boarded by three men from City Island; one man from the latter place said he would discharge the contents of a pistol he had at his head if he allowed one fork-full of the material to be thrown into the sea at that point; they had no place in which they could put the stuff, and they had to keep it here; he did not believe that anything better could be done in regard to street-cleaning until additional legislation was procured. [At this point Mr. Davenport read a law of the State prohibiting any person from dumping ashes, &c., in the waters of the Bay.] The witness then gave a detailed account of the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and also stated that apart from all other obstacles it was dangerous to go to sea with the stuff in the scows, which were very old; they had formerly employed about 150 Italians to do that work, but they were discharged when it was found that they had no place in which to dump the material, and because of the determined opposition they had received when they attempted to go out to sea with it; a great deal of the stuff had been allowed to remain in the streets because they had nowhere to put it, but the citizens were notified of the fact; when the scows and the dumping grounds were all filled, they had to leave the refuse in the streets; they could only go to sea when the weather was not stormy; it was not possible for the Police Board to clean the streets better with the means at their disposal; they had to contend against the Boards of Health in the surrounding counties, who would not allow the refuse to be emptied near their limits; on one occasion some of his men were arrested and brought before a Justice at Fort Hamilton; bail was offered for them by responsible parties, but it was refused.

Mr. Field—Then, Captain, it would appear that you are prosecuted for letting the stuff remain in the City, and prosecuted if you attempt to take it away.

The Captain further testified that he thought street refuse could be sold if they were allowed to take it to proper places from which it could be taken away. Mr. Charles A. Dana used from 1,000 to 5,000 loads of it on his farm.

Mr. Davenport here read the statute prohibiting the Police Board from sending the street refuse to sea without the permission of the Shore Inspector.

Police Commissioner Nichols was next examined. His testimony mainly related to the work of street-cleaning, which he said was surrounded with obstacles, among which the greatest one was they had no place in which to dump the refuse. He also referred to the fact that he had the old machinery of the former contractor utilized, and thus effected a large saving to the City.

Police Commissioner Erhardt then appeared as a witness. He walked over toward the Mayor's desk, and addressed him personally. Without being questioned by any of the counsel, he said: "I hold in my hand, Mr. Mayor, a paper charging that my acts have tended to make the law odious, instead of respected; and, speaking as a Police Commissioner to the Mayor of New-York, I now ask you to produce even one fact to substantiate the charge. I have been a Commissioner for two years, and during that time have endeavored to hold the reins of power justly. I have tried to be just with all, though, perhaps, severe; and I now ask you, Sir, as an honest man asks the man who tries him, wherein during the past two years my action in regard to street-cleaning has been inefficient and open to criticism? And I ask you for some fact (a request which, being made by a patrolman charged with an offense, is always answered specifically,) which would show that I acted in the manner charged against me. I send counsel to the winds in asking this question. Will you give me an answer?"

Mayor Ely—Proceed with your defense, Sir.

Mr. Erhardt—I now ask you in reference to the charge that the enforcement of the Excise law tends to make the law odious instead of respected. It is a fair question and should be answered.

Mayor Ely—I have nothing to state beyond the charges.

Mr. Erhardt—Upon what facts, Sir, do you base your judgment?

Mayor Ely—I have only to state that the act of one Commissioner, when ratified by the others, becomes the act of each.

Mr. Erhardt—I stand here, Mr. Mayor, with my pulse beating regularly, and I ask no favors. I had the honor a short time ago to tell you that you could do me no injury by appointing my successor. I am holding over by your failure to do this, and am, as it were, holding on to my office by my thumb and forefingers. But although you can do me no injury by naming my successor, you can do me irreparable injury by charging me with offenses unless you honestly believe them to be true. I am Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, but am not connected with the Street-cleaning Committee. It once fell to my lot to hear that some of the street-cleaners were not doing their duty. Men were sent out in citizens' clothes, and some of the sweepers were reported to the board and disciplined. I have made some suggestions to the Street-cleaning Bureau, one of these being that the gangmen be dispensed with, and old policemen appointed in their place. Beyond this I have no connection whatever with the Street-cleaning Bureau. With regard to the enforcement of the Excise law, I will say that it is to me a law, and as a law it ought to be enforced; it has been and it will be enforced as long as I am in the department. I am now ready, Sir, to answer whatever questions the counsel wish to ask me.

Mr. Root—What has been the difficulty in the way of collecting and disposing of the garbage?

Mr. Erhardt—The difficulty is simply this. All the sweepers in the world can do no more than collect all the rubbish. They cannot legislate a place to put it in. According to the laws of the neighboring districts any one who attempts to dispose of the stuff is an outlaw. The Police Board are a governing body, not an executive one. They have not the power to make arrests. A patrolman, when charged with anything, has to be proved guilty, according to the strict rules of evidence, before he can be punished.

Mr. Root—What is the consequence of a failure to report the condition of the streets?

Mr. Erhardt—I have not had time to examine the figures, but I remember that from 20 to 80 policemen have been fined and otherwise punished on this charge. Upon one occasion some 80 policemen were fined because one dead cat was not reported.

Mr. Root—When did the decision in the Gibney case in relation to the law of 1857, first come to the knowledge of the Police Board?

Mr. Erhardt—I think some time in May. It was referred to the counsel of the board.

Mr. Root—Have you been interfered with by officials or others with regard to your official duties?

Commissioner Erhardt—I have; I will say that the Mayor has jurisdiction over the Police Commissioners, but not over their judicial action; I recall to mind that Mayor Ely has sent me letters requesting me not to dismiss men from the force. Mr. Erhardt then deposed that the Mayor called upon him at Police Head-quarters, on Dec. 7, in the afternoon, and told him that he had had an interview with Mr. Ottendorfer in regard to the enforcement of the Excise law, and that he [the Mayor] was very much annoyed at the arrest of persons who had paid for licenses; the witness pointed to the Excise building opposite, and told the Mayor that the blame lay there, and asked him if there was any reason why they should keep money paid for licenses for months without taking action upon them. He also told the Mayor that the Police had to make arrests for offenses as they occur, irrespective of the sittings of the courts, and that they had to act uniformly in enforcing the laws. There was as much reason for suspending arrests in other cases because the courts were not in session as there were in Excise cases. But it was the duty of the Police to arrest persons when they committed offenses.

Superintendent Walling was next called, and deposed to the efficiency of the Police force, and the large diminution of the arrests for drunkenness (30 per cent.) since the Excise law was enforced.

Mr. George W. Plunkett, who is connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau, testified that the bureau was properly managed.

The case of Mr. Erhardt was then closed, the Mayor deciding that it should be finished last night. The examination was then adjourned until noon to-day, when the cases of Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols are to be taken up and closed at 9 P. M.

The Mayor announced that he would receive documentary evidence in all the cases up to 9 P. M. on Monday night.

A deputation from the National Temperance Society, headed by Mr. William E. Dodge, are to call upon the Mayor this morning in regard to the enforcement of the Excise law.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW OF 1857, AND APPROVING OF THE ACTION OF THE MAYOR.

The closing meeting of the German Republican Central Committee for the year 1877 was held last night at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer presiding. A large number of members was present. The primaries for the election of delegates for the ensuing year were ordered to be held between Dec. 27 and Jan. 17, and the President was empowered to appoint Inspectors of Election.

The following resolutions in relation to the Excise difficulty were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we are in favor of the enforcement of all laws, we denounce the cruel and unnecessarily harsh execution of the Excise law of 1857—an accident on the statute-book—against those who in good faith have done all in their power to comply with its provisions.

Resolved, That we call the attention of those parties who are now loudest in demanding the stringent and relentless enforcement of the law of 1857 to the fact that they were foremost in insisting that it was the duty of every citizen to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as being odious to public sentiment, which law had more of the solemn forms of a legal enactment than this afterbirth of a statute.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of this accidental law, and recommend the enactment by the next Legislature of a judicious and well-considered Excise law.

Resolved, That we find no fault with the Mayor for calling the Police to account for the manner in which they have executed this law; that if there is to be reorganization, we are in favor of the retention of Dewitt C. Wheeler only, and demand that in any event the commission be continued as a non-partisan board.

A motion was made to strike out the recommendation in favor of the retention of Commissioner Wheeler.

Judge Dittenhoefer said he was satisfied that Mr. Wheeler was a good officer. He hoped that whatever Republicans were appointed, they would be such as had worked for the party—given their time and money—and not merely ornamental Republicans, who owed their promotion to the personal favor of or connection with some prominent leader.

The motion to strike out that portion of the resolution referring to Mr. Wheeler was lost.

After passing a vote of thanks to the President and secretaries the committee adjourned sine die.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

The old and well-established publishing-house of Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. has always enjoyed the reputation of publishing and importing the best things in literature, and the finest specimens of the printer's and the binder's art. Their list of illustrated works in particular has always been one of peculiar excellence. The large and varied stock they now offer is displayed to the utmost advantage at their extensive quarters in the Scribner Building, in Broadway, opposite Astor-place, which at this season becomes more than ever a place of resort for all lovers of good literature. They have a profusion of holiday gift-books displayed, of wide range as to price, and too numerous to mention in detail, but comprising some of the most attractive of those which are annually offered in the holiday season. Mr. Clarence Cook's delightful book, *The House Beautiful*, is one of these. It is altogether the most valuable work on "household art" which has yet appeared in this country or in England. The book is practical and full of detail, but one of its principal uses will be the education of the public taste on this and collateral subjects. There is no popular work on furnishing and decoration so profusely and exquisitely illustrated. Dr. Henry Schliemann's celebrated work, recently reviewed at length in THE TIMES, *Mycenæ; A Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns*, is one of the great things of the season. The book has been prepared with a care and completeness that leaves nothing untold, and brings one literally (with its profusion of illustrations) face to face with Agamemnon, "King of Men," and the heroes who lived before his time. Then we have among the imported books: *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, from prehistoric times down to the present day, being a history of the ancient and modern pottery and porcelain works of the kingdom, by Llewellynn Jewitt, F. S. A., with nearly 2,000 illustrations. This is said to be the only complete work on the history of pottery and porcelain in Great Britain. The *History of the Ceramic Art*, offered by this firm at a reduction of $8 on the former price, is a descriptive and analytical study of the potteries of all times and all nations, by Albert Jacquemart, author of the *History of Porcelain*, *The Wonders of Ceramic Art*, &c., with 200 wood-cuts, by H. Catenach and J. Jacquemart, 12 steel-plate engravings by Jules Jacquemart, and 1,000 marks and monograms translated by Mrs. Bury-Palliser. The list of standard works published by Messrs. Scribner & Armstrong this season, include President Woolsey's *Political Science*, Prof. Henry B. Smith's *Faith and Philosophy*, Prof. Fisher's *Beginnings of Christianity*, and Prof. Bowen's *Modern Philosophy*. As a fresh specimen of American fiction, Dr. Holland's *Nicholas Minturn* should be given the first place, and Mrs. Burnett's powerful novel, *That Lass o' Lowrie's*, will likewise find many readers. Amelia B. Edwards' *A Thousand Miles up the Nile*, with 80 illustrations engraved on wood from drawings by the author, is another holiday book, and Theodore Martin's translation of Goethe's *Faust*, illustrated with photographs from Von Kaulbach's paintings, bound in full morocco and ornamented with oxidized silver medallions, is one of the most superb gift-books of the season. For the young folks there is M. H. Towry's *Spenser for Children*, beautifully bound and illustrated with colored lithographs by Walter F. Morgan; *The Christmas Story Teller*, a medley for the festive season, with 57 illustrations; *The Swan and her Crew; or, The Adventures of Three Young Naturalists and Sportsmen on the Rivers and Roads of Norfolk*, by G. Christopher Davies, and *Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing*, a sporting miscellany, with anecdotic chapters about horses and dogs. Jules Verne's latest romance, *Hector Servadac*, (with 100 illustrations,) the little "lost volume" of *Poetry for Children*, by Charles and Mary Lamb, a new edition of Mr. Brooks' capital story, *The Boy Emigrants*, and Mrs. Dodge's—always welcome—*Hans Brinker and Rhymes and Jingles*, both well illustrated and handsomely bound. Messrs. Scribner & Co., the publishers of the *St. Nicholas Magazine*, who occupy the two upper floors of the Scribner Building, offer "Baby Days" selections from *St. Nicholas*—that charming Magazine for Girls and Boys—edited by Mrs. Dodge, and the bound volumes of *St. Nicholas* and *Scribner's Monthly*.

THE INDICTED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

A large number of persons interested in the Excise trouble were present in the Court of General Sessions, Part II. yesterday, in expectation of hearing the decision of Recorder Hackett in the cases of Philip Holland, James O'Brien, Richard Eustice, Joseph Malone, John Cosgrove, and John Lee, all of whom had pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, and submitted affidavits in mitigation of punishment. The Recorder announced that he was not prepared to render his decision. The court was about to adjourn, however, for a week, and during the week he would take advantage of the holidays to examine the papers submitted to him. On Friday next he would render his decision on all the cases submitted to him. John P. Windolph was then arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell, and—having pleaded guilty—was allowed to go until Friday, when his case, with the others, will be disposed of.

In Judge Gildersleeve's court, Francis Murray, Henry P. Wolf, George H. Peters, Thomas Higgins, Charles Wayrick, and William H. Stauf, all indicted for violations of the Excise law, were arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon. The accused all pleaded not guilty. No day was fixed for trial, the courts being about to adjourn over Christmas.

PREHISTORIC HORSES IN OREGON.

The Portland *Oregonian* of recent date says:

"Prof. O. C. Marsh, a noted paleontologist, in a lecture at Nashville on early vertebrate life in America claimed to have established the fact from various discoveries that the horse was an early inhabitant of the American continent, although he says that until within a year or two it was universally supposed that this animal never existed here until introduced by the Spaniards. He exhibited many specimens of the horse family to illustrate his arguments, and claimed to have demonstrated that America is, after all, the true home of the horse, though the family became extinct long before the discovery of the continent by Europeans, for which fact no satisfactory reason has yet been given. He spoke of the discovery of the beginning of the horse in the lower eocene, and introduced the remains of several species, indicating an animal about the size of a fox. In the next higher division another species makes its appearance; then a third, about as large as a sheep, and one stage nearer the horse. This development proceeds until, as he says, in the upper pliocene, 'the true *equus* appears and completes the genealogy of the horse, which in the post-tertiary roamed over the whole of North and South America.' In one important particular it is necessary that Prof. Marsh be corrected. The discoveries he claims are not so recent as he supposes, nor are himself and colaborers pioneers in this field. When he speaks of discoveries that were unknown until within a year or two he falls into mistake, for it is a number of years, we think five or more, since Prof. Condon found fossil remains of the horse in Oregon, and collected a number of very valuable specimens, of which he subsequently gave quite an extended account. These remains were found in the eastern part of our State, in Wasco and Grant Counties. It being universally supposed that the horse never existed in America till brought here by the Spaniards, Prof. Condon's demonstration to the contrary was an occasion of much surprise, and we believe he is entitled to the honor of the discovery. It is possible that Prof. Marsh in his travels has been able to collect remains of a great number of species, so as to furnish illustrations of the animal's progressive development; but we are quite sure of the fact that the existence of the prehistoric horse on the American continent is an Oregon discovery, the honor of which belongs to Prof. Condon. He will be able to furnish dates and specimens to verify his discovery."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Milton Courtright, of Erie, Penn., is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Senator Stanley Matthews and Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, are at the St. James Hotel.

Sir Tatton Sykes, of England, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, and F. E. Hinckley, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, and Gen. G. A. De Russy, United States Army, are at the Stuyvesant House.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, of Vermont, are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, and William Sellers, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Assistant Postmaster-General James N. Tyner, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MEETING OF THE YALE ALUMNI.

The monthly meeting of the Yale Alumni was held at Delmonico's last evening. President Porter was present and briefly addressed the society. He expressed his satisfaction at meeting the Alumni, and said he was sorry that he had not been able to accept its invitation to be present on previous occasions. He asserted that the many stories which had been circulated about the present generation of students at Yale were more or less exaggerated. The present generation of students he thought would compare favorably with any of its predecessors. There had been many improvements in the buildings of the college, and there were probably better facilities for "extemporaneous living" there than formerly. The President then escorted President Porter to the Union League Club-house. The following nominating committee was elected: Horace Barnard, '49; William B. Ross, '52; William C. Clarke, '69; Frederick Mead, Jr., '71; and Samuel R. Betts, '75. A paper was next read by Lyman H. Bogue, Class of '69, entitled "The History of the Bully Club."

WHO IS the happy man? Why, he who has purchased one of KNOX'S HATS. Knox's styles lead the town, and are all the rage. Crowds flock to his store, No. 212 Broadway, and the lounnesse dore, who never come down town, buy their hats at his up-town place, under the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Try one of his $6 silk hats.—*Advertisement.*

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WER

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8199. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE EAST.

WAR MATERIAL AT GIBRALTAR AND MALTA—THE PORTE'S INTEREST IN EGYPT—OPINION OF THE LONDON WEEKLIES ON THE SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Emperor arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The *Times* to-day in its column of military and naval intelligence says: "During the past 12 months ships have been constantly employed conveying stores to Gibraltar and Malta, at each of which there is now a vast accumulation of war material. Orders have been received at Woolwich for the manufacture of 16-pounder field guns. It has also been determined that the four 80-ton guns for the Inflexible are to be chambered forthwith."

A London dispatch to the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says: "In influential circles considerable credit is attached to the report that the Government contemplates the purchase of the Porte's suzerainty over Egypt." It may be remembered that it was mentioned in these dispatches of the 20th inst., when referring to an intimation in the *Times* that Parliament would be asked to vote money to purchase some kind of further interest in Egypt, that the Khédive's remaining interest in the Suez Canal and the Porte's suzerainty were the only purchases possible.

The Manchester *Examiner* learns from a trustworthy source that a manufacturer of military stores, who had large orders on hand for both Russia and Turkey, has received notices canceling both. If true, this indicates a conviction of an early peace.

The *Saturday Review* thinks it probable the House of Commons may be asked to make an extraordinary grant for military and naval purposes. The anticipation of the usual period for the meeting of Parliament is in some respects unfortunate, though it will probably admit of justification.

The *Spectator* believes the real meaning of the summons of Parliament is that Lord Beaconsfield desires to encourage the Turks to continue the struggle in the hope of ultimate British assistance, and that the Turks will so interpret it. The same paper thinks that England, when it comes to the point, will decline to fight for the Turks, who will at last be compelled to purchase peace by withdrawing to their natural home in Asia.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Negotintions have commenced between Italy and the United States, with the view of modifying the treaty of 1868, relative to the rights and privileges of the Consuls of the two countries.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In consequence of a proposed reduction of wages, to take effect after the holidays, 1,000 iron workers at Sheffield have ceased work.

Silver was quoted to-day at 54 3-16d. per ounce.

The Stock Exchange observes the holidays by closing Dec. 25 and 26, and on Jan. 1. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed on these days, and also on the 24th and 31st inst.

Henry Pinchbeck, architect and builder, at Manchester, has failed. His liabilities are $540,000.

POLITICS AND THE PARIS STAGE.

DUFAURE'S NEW CABINET—DULL TIMES IN THE ASSEMBLY—A NEW LIFE SENATOR—EMILE DE GIRARDIN NOMINATED AS A DEPUTY CANDIDATE—THE UNHAPPY EXHIBIT OF A PARIS IMPRESARIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 7, 1877.

For some time past we have been obliged to wait with impatience for news from Versailles, and to endure disappointment from day to day. At one moment we are assured that the Elysée people have made up their minds to resistance; the next we are told that the Marshal has made up his mind to adopt a policy of conciliation. But up to this morning nothing certain was known about the intentions of the Government. Yesterday, however, our reports were all of a satisfactory character, and late in the evening we were informed that the Marshal had made some important concessions, and that a Dufaure Ministry would be formed on Monday. Rentes went up 1½ per cent. upon this piece of news. It is just probable that Dufaure has been induced to accept the Presidency of the Council without a portfolio; but if he has done so, I feel sure that he has some distinct understanding with the Minister of the Interior respecting the administration. Léon Say enters again as Minister of Finance, and Du Bort as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In fact, it is the ante-16th of May Cabinet minus Jules Simon, who cannot fail to enter into the next Ministerial combination. It is supposed that De Bonneville will remain as Minister for Foreign Affairs, since the Marshal requests it, and perhaps he may be allowed Gen. De Barrail as Minister of War. All this is a mere project at this moment, the negotiations between the Chamber and the Elysée having led to such a Ministerial combination, but the whole scheme may be upset between this day and Monday next. Everybody supposed that the Chamber would be prorogued on Monday or Tuesday, but the Left showed a disposition to negotiate, and the Marshal did not want to take so important a step so long as a compromise was possible. The representatives of the majority assured him that an arrangement was possible, and he charged Dufaure with the task of forming a new Ministry. The high character of this eminent statesman seems to guarantee success, and it is possible that we may once more enter upon the parliamentary régime without shock or revolution. But in these times one cannot be certain of anything, and many of my friends refuse to believe in the possibility of such a come down on the Marshal's part. They will not believe in the Dufaure Cabinet until they see the names in the *Journal Officiel*, for if he accepts the position such a Cabinet would create for him, the Marshal must throw overboard his friends of the 16th of May. It is just possible that he has resolved to do so at last because he cannot do otherwise, but if there is any chance of resistence his friends will certainly counsel him to trick the Republicans. But Gambetta now has things in his own hands, and he wields more power perhaps than any other man in France. He is determined to force the Marshal to yield to the majority, and I believe that he will succeed.

At Versailles yesterday every one expected a stormy sitting, but everything passed off in the most quiet way imaginable. The members of Left, proud of their discipline and their firmness, were in the best of humor, but the members of the Right were pensive and silent. They conversed in groups in different parts of the hall, and wore a look of resignation, as if satisfied that they had to accept the defection of the Marshal. The question of the budget first came up, and Cochery entered the tribune. Then came Col. Langlois with the war estimates, then other reporters, and at 3 o'clock the report as a whole was laid upon the table. The commission seemed satisfied at the idea of having accomplished this tremendous task. "If it is not to vote the budget," cried De Maillé, "what is the good of handing in such voluminous reports." He wanted to go on upon the same theme, but President Grévy stopped him, by saying that he had no reason for speaking unless he made some motion, and as none of the members of the Right cared to make a motion for the sole purpose of raising a political discussion, the tribune remained vacant. It was supposed that the note published by the Agence Havas would give rise to an interpellation, but none of the Ministers were present. Their benches were empty. After sending out in all directions for one member of the Cabinet to listen to an interpellation upon this subject, the idea was abandoned. At this time there were a score or more of Senators in the galleries, but they left when they found the proceedings so tame, and the Assembly went on with its work of verifying the electoral returns. Some of the reports relating to electoral frauds were long and wearisome, all running upon the same points.

Ferdinand Barrot has been elected a Life Senator to fill a late vacancy. This gentleman has passed his seventieth year, but one would not take him to be a man of 60. He bears his age in the most remarkable manner, and in his private relations he is like a young man. Barrot began life as a lawyer, became a magistrate, Advocate for the Treasury, Deputy, and finally one of the Private Counselors of Napoleon III. The Emperor had great confidence in him and in his judgment. It was Barrot who defended Col. Vaudrey for the Strasburg affair, and he stood beside the Prince when the latter was brought for trial before the Chamber of Peers. He was a prominent man in 1849, when his brother, Odillon Barrot, was Minister, and his kindness and tact is even now remembered with gratitude by the men who passed through those difficult times. Later he was the Secretary of the Presidence, and it was then that he rendered the greatest services to the Emperor. After the *coup d'état*, Barrot was naturally made a member of the Consultative Commission, and he was then made a member of the Council of State, and, afterward, a Senator. He was one of the most eminent and respected members of the Senate when the revolution of the 4th of September dissolved that body. Since 1870 Barrot has occupied himself with industrial affairs, and was one of the men who reorganized the new system of finances for the Khédive of Egypt. In the present elections I am sure that political feeling was forgotten. No one cared to remember that Barrot was the friend of Prince Louis, the confidant of the Emperor, a Bonapartist of the deepest dye, but they saw in him a man of experience, and one who had done his duty in his sphere throughout a half century of public life.

Yesterday the Republicans of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris held a meeting in the Salle Paz, for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the option of M. Grévy for the Jura. Emil de Girardin was proclaimed the man for the place, and the eminent journalist had a very warm reception. Victor Hugo presided, and Gambetta was the great attraction of the evening. He told the electors assembled what the qualities of De Girardin were, and declared that, for the moment, his chief merit was that he had resolutely combated the Government of the 16th of May. It is certain that he has made a remarkable fight for the Republicans against the Government of Marshal MacMahon, and no one man has done more for the Republican cause than he. M. de Girardin was the intimate friend of Thiers, and his confidant during the later years of his life. It is very nearly certain that he will be rewarded for his services during the political campaign by a seat in the Chamber. He has already received a pecuniary reward, for *La France*, which had a circulation of only 4,000 copies when he took it, now sends out between 50,000 and 60,000 daily. De Girardin is also the principal stockholder of the *Petit Journal*, and has the direction of this highly profitable journal. Its sales frequently run up to 450,000 per diem, and as many as 530,000 copies have been sold.

An idea of the way theatres are managed here can be formed from the report just made by Vizentini to the Minister of the Interior. This gentleman has had the Theatre Lyrique, called the Gaîté when Offenbach had it, and it was he who brought out "Paul and Virginia" and "Si j'étais Roi." But he has made a bad business of it. In the first place, he has Capoul, who demands a very large price for what I call very ordinary singing. I am sure that there are artists receiving one-fifth of his pay that sing and act better than he. Capoul has crushed his director, and the latter is now trying to make a new combination. It is proposed to bring the Lyrique to the Italiens, giving alternate representations, but I do not know that the plan will succeed. But Vizentini lacks money and has to do something. He writes as follows: "In 1876 I received from the State the sum of 98,000 francs for the purpose of reorganizing the Lyrique. Before opening the doors I am obliged to expend 150,000 francs. In order to justify my right to a subvention and the assistance claimed for my enterprise, I had to keep open from the 5th of May to the Summer vacation, one of the worst seasons that can be imagined. The difficulties were so great that, despite the success of 'Paul and Virginia,' the deficit in my treasury increased from day to day. From the beginning of that work I saw that the real sore of the Lyrique was 'the Next Day'—[meaning the off representation, "Paul and Virginia" being given every other night]—the expenses of which were heavy and the results negative. I saw the profits of 'Paul and Virginia' eaten up by these cursed next days. Nevertheless, I persevered, and succeeded in reducing the loss some 40 per cent. The month of September was disastrous. I took in 19,000 francs and paid out 120,000 francs. However, during my direction of 14 months, I put 25 new acts upon the stage: 'Dimitri,' 'Le Magnifique,' 'Les Eryunis,' 'Paul et Virginie,' 'Le Timbale d'Argent,' 'Le Clé d'Or,' 'Graziella,' 'L'Aumonier du Regiment,' 'Rafaelo,' 'Après Fontenoy,' 'La Promise d'un Autre,' and I gave again 31 acts already known. During a period of 19 months the receipts were 1,476,000 francs, of which 134,279 were given to the hospitals. I bought 400,000 francs' worth of new material. In a word, my expenses exceeded my receipts by more than 600,000 francs, and I received from the State 198,000 francs in 1876, 177,788 in 1877, and finally 70,000 to come out of the 100,000 francs indemnity that I hoped to get." M. Vizentini adds that his efforts have been sterile, and says that a disaster is certain unless the Government comes to his aid.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out yesterday at 11:25 A. M. in the boiler-room of the distillery of O'Reilly, Fogerty & Skelley, No. 205 West Nineteenth-street, causing probably fatal injuries to one man and slightly scorching another. The latter, Dominick McGowen, the engineer of the establishment, was at his post when the fire started. It spread so rapidly that he found it necessary to rush through a sheet of flame to reach the street, where Capt. Allaire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, divested him of his burning clothing. His beard was burned off, and one of his ears was badly scorched. Several other men employed in the building narrowly escaped injury. Meanwhile second and third alarms were sounded, the fire apparatus of the district proving insufficient to cope with the rapidly-spreading flames. Additional engines and hook and ladder companies promptly responded, and with their assistance the fire was soon under control. After it had been completely extinguished, an examination of the premises was made, and resulted in the finding of Robert Stenhouse, aged 27, of No. 244 West Eighteenth-street, in the basement, with his right leg and body badly burned. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. The damage to the building, which was valued at $25,000, is estimated at $5,000, and the loss by damage to the stock is about $5,000. An adjoining stable, owned by Mary Bowe, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. All the losses are covered by insurance. During the progress of the fire fears were entertained that the boiler in the distillery would explode, McGowen, the engineer, having failed to shut off the steam before retreating. Several attempts were made by the firemen to reach the engine, but they did not succeed until the flames had been partially extinguished, when an explosion was averted by the shutting off of the steam.

At 5:30 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story building No. 694 Broadway, occupied by Noah Mitchell, a manufacturing jeweler, whose stock and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $1,000. Pearce & Rush, jewelers, the occupants of the third floor, lost $500. The building, which is owned by the Whitney Manufacturing Company, was only slightly damaged. The fire originated in a defective flue.

The stock of A. S. Melchior, a shoe-dealer at Lewiston, Me., was damaged by fire Thursday night to the amount of $4,500. It was insured for $2,000. The building, owned by Patrick Driscall, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured.

A house at Stony Road, near Paterson, N. J., owned by John Cosine, of that city, was set on fire by an incendiary on Friday morning, and was totally destroyed; loss, $2,500. Insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Newark, for $1,200.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE READING SAVINGS BANK.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSIGNEES TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—A MEETING OF CREDITORS TO BE HELD SOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 22.—United States Marshal James N. Kerns to-day made public the statement from the Assignees of the bankrupt Reading Savings Bank. He is preparing a statement of the affairs of the bank, which will show the liabilities to be about $1,000,000, and its apparent assets about $800,000, consisting of about $4,500 in cash, and of collateral notes, securities, &c. A meeting of creditors, who number about 5,500, and are located mainly in Berks County, is contemplated to take place in about a month. The Assignee's statement shows the liabilities to be $945,803 76, and the assets $938,708 78. Among the latter are notes of the President, A. F. Boas, for $219,740 91. In the bills discounted are included $10,000 of loans made for Seyfert, McManus & Co. The collaterals are $112,000 in Texas Pacific Railroad bonds, and an assignment of land held by Seyfert, McManus & Co. There is also $78,000 of loans to the estate of John McManus and to William J. McManus included in the bills discounted. S. Seyfert is the indorser on $32,000 of this amount. The collaterals are $80,000 in Texas Pacific bonds. There is also $34,000 of worthless overdrafts and $33,000 of notes and bills discounted, overdue, and under protest.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—This morning Elias Greenebaum filed his petition in the bankruptcy proceedings begun by Henry Greenebaum, and assented to an adjudication of the bankruptcy of the firms of Henry Greenebaum & Co. and Greenebaum Brothers & Co., and of himself individually. The petition states that he owes debts exceeding the amount of $300,000, and is unable to pay all the same in full; that he is willing to surrender all his estates and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and desires to obtain the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act. The petitioner's personal property amounts to only $1,975. His stock consists of $29,000 of German National Bank stock, $500 of the German Savings, $100 of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and $50 of Exposition Building stock. He holds the following life insurance policies: One for $5,000 in the Germania Life, payable to his wife; one for $5,000 in the Mutual Life, and one in the National Life for $2,000. Also policies on his house and furniture for $10,000.

In addition to the foregoing, the following petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Chicago parties to-day: John Wren, voluntary; unsecured debts, $10,698; assets, $1,000. Russel K. Bickford, lumber dealer, voluntary; liabilities, about $22,000. Alfred C. Brackbush, of the firm of Brackbush, Dickson & Co., coal dealers, voluntary; unsecured debts, $18,119 86; secured, $4,363 07; preferred, $161 35; the assets foot up a total of $13,142 82.

A PROFESSOR IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary will be held during the Christmas recess for the purpose of requiring the resignation of Dr. S. F. Childs, Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Childs has been in opposition to the Trustees for some months, and within a week has circulated a document among his personal friends reflecting upon the honor and veracity of members of the board. He has also manipulated the students in favor of himself to that extent that they are on the point of rebellion against the Trustees, and had to be cautioned by the Faculty at the closing of the term last night against overt acts. The matter has now gone so far that Dr. Childs must either resign or be peremptorily discharged.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DOINGS.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 22.—A Special Agent of the Post Office Department arrested Theodore B. Guenther here to-day on a charge of abstracting four registered letters from the mails at Kansas City, Mo. The agent will leave here for the latter place with his prisoner to-night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Christian Boutz, Joseph Hoffman, and John Freeburg, all of whom have served a term in the State Prison, were arrested last night on a charge of having robbed St. Boniface's Church, on the 11th inst., of $1,350 worth of plate, vestments, &c. After the robbery Boutz called on Bishop Ryan and the priest of the robbed church to negotiate for the return of the stolen property. Boutz has confessed that he committed the robbery. The goods have been recovered.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 22.—James Flannery, a clerk in the employ of the Pottstown Iron Company, has disappeared with $5,300 of the company's funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 22.—The trial of John Malden for the murder of his wife Ellen was concluded to-day, the jury returning a verdict of murder in the second degree. Malden and his wife had been drinking on the day of the murder, and at the time of the perpetration of the deed, Malden was intoxicated.

SAN FRANCISCO CHIEF OF POLICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The *Bulletin* this evening publishes a statement to the effect that it has been discovered that Duncan and Lewarne, of Pioneer Bank notoriety, have been concealed for several weeks in a house on Union-street, between Octavia and Lagura streets; that their presence was discovered by a neighbor, who notified the Mayor last Friday that he knew of their whereabouts, and was told to communicate with the Chief of Police; that the next day, Saturday, he sent a written communication to the Chief of Police, informing him of the place where Duncan and Lewarne were concealed; that the Chief of Police took no action until Monday, and in the meantime both the fugitives had fled. Mayor Bryant has corroborated the statement that he was notified as stated, but Chief of Police Kirkpatrick denies that he received the information, as alleged, and claims that there is nothing in the story. The creditors of the Pioneer Bank have called the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject, for the purpose of having the Chief of Police examined in connection with the affair.

MEXICAN RAIDERS PUNISHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22.—A few days ago the town of Caliente, in the southern portion of the State, was raided by a party of Mexican and native Californians. A number of horses and a lot of provisions and dry goods and some money were taken. They also stole a number of horses from Bakersfield. Yesterday five of them were captured in the Tenjon Mountains and taken to Bakersfield. Last night a body of men, embracing a number of the best citizens of Bakersfield, forced their way into the jail and took the prisoners into the District Court room, impaneled a jury, tried, convicted, and afterward hanged them in the jail yard. A Coroner's jury this morning found a verdict, "Hanged by parties unknown."

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—Dispatches received this morning at military head-quarters, dated El Paso, Dec. 22, say all is quiet in that direction. Col. Hatch had arrived and proceeded to San Elizario, with two companies of cavalry and one howitzer.

THE LACHINE CANAL STRIKE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22—The laborers on the Charlebois section of the Lachine Canal resumed work this morning, and have continued to the present time without molestation. About 1,000 strikers held a meeting this morning. The leaders delivered addresses of exceedingly moderate character; said that they had no wish to ride rough-shod over the contractors, and that they were willing to make all proper concessions for a settlement, and would give 10 hours' work for $1 A message was received by the meeting from Messrs. Whitney & Boyd, stating that they would pay $1 a day, but refusing to sign any agreement. The meeting accepted the terms and instructed the men to resume work at once. A deputation of strikers waited on the other contractors, but up to noon no further adjustment of the troubles had been effected.

THE NICTAUX AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

HALIFAX, Dec. 22.—Work has been stopped on the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway owing to a misunderstanding between the company and the local Government. Thirty-three thousand dollars of subsidy is due the company from the Government which the latter refuses to pay until the former settles with its employes, as the contract provides that the subsidy shall be payable only after such an amount has actually been expended by the company.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $340,454 14, and from Customs, $296,090 68.

Senator Patterson is much improved to-night. He has rested well during the day, and his physicians feel confident that he will soon recover.

William Lannan, of Maryland, has been appointed by Doorkeeper Polk Chief Engineer of the House of Representatives. He was formerly master of machinery for the Western Maryland Railroad.

The Treasury no holds $346,277,550 to secure national bank circulation, and $13,988,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds, deposited to secure national bank circulation, for the week ending to day, $802,000; amount withdrawn, $118,000; national bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $320,253,765; gold notes, $1,432,120.

Mr. B. G. Underwood, Receiving Teller of the National Bank Redemption Agency, furnishes the following in relation to the new counterfeit $5 note on the First National Bank, Hanover, Penn.: "All notes having the words 'Act approved June 3, 1864,' on the lower border of the note are counterfeits. On the genuine the date is February 25, 1863."

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $3,893,070; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,425,000; coin, including $32,103,700 in coin certificates, $135,700,973; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

The Controller of the Currency will issue no more notes of the denomination of $5 to the First National Bank of Hanover, Penn., nor to the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., dangerous counterfeits of said notes having recently been put in circulation. All persons should refuse the $5 notes of these banks, and the holders should forward such notes to the Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department.

National bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$574,000	$834,000
Boston	1,817,000	2,283,000
Philadelphia	105,000	149,000
Miscellaneous	900,000	813,000
Total	$3,456,000	$4,079,000

Receipts to-day, $664,000.

Benjamin M. Thomas was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and W. R. Neal Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of North Carolina. Mr. F. W. Clancey, for several months official stenographer to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will leave here to-night for New-York, where he will join Commissioner-General McCormick and proceed to Paris with that gentleman on important business connected with the Exposition. Mr. Clancey occupied a confidential position in the Secretary's office, and was particular in tendering every facility he could to representatives of the press consistent with his confidential relations to the Assistant Secretary.

The President, through the Attorney-General, has received a request for the proper papers to extradite John Boggs Hopper, now in jail at St. John, New-Brunswick. Hopper assumed several aliases in the course of crime. He is a native of Centreville, Md., and was married to a daughter of a clergyman of that town. Just before the war he forged a large amount of paper, abandoned his family and went South, where he took the name of Miller, and, it is alleged, swindled the Southern Life Insurance Company out of upward of $60,000 by a series of successive forgeries, covering 12 years, while its agent. His next victims were James G. Bailey & Brothers, of Augusta, Ga., who have succeeded in securing his arrest, and now await his extradition in order that he may be brought to trial.

A copy of the following interesting document was to-day furnished from the files of the Department of State on the application of the Directors of the Mint, from which appears for the first time in the present discussion of the silver question the true reason why the dollar of the fathers was not coined for many years after 1805:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 1, 1806.

Robert Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint:

SIR—In consequence of a representation from the Director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined as the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar. I am, Sir, &c.,

JAMES MADISON.

Commander Gilbert C. Wiltse is ordered to duty as Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard, New-York; Lieut.-Commander Frank Wildes to special ordnance duty at Cold Spring, N. Y.; Pay Director James Fulton as Inspector of Povisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Commander Milton Haxtun is detached from the command of the Dispatch, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Commander F. J. Higginson is detached from special ordnance duty at Cold Spring, N. Y., and ordered to command the Dispatch, European Station; Commander Charles L. Huntington is detached from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. B. F. Buckingham is detached from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to report to United States Commissioner R. C. McCormick for special duty under his direction in connection with the Paris Exposition.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

WATERTON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—At Malone, this morning, Judge Potter charged the jury in the Woods murder case, and after an absence of 35 minutes they returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner then made a long speech, claiming that he was condemned before trial, that the trial was a farce, and said that he had always thought that he would end his days in an American prison. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged on the first day of February, 1878, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock. When the Judge pronounced the words, "may God have mercy upon your soul," Woods replied, "I hope he may." The trial has been very exciting, and the general sentiment of the community sustains the verdict. The crowd in the court-room this morning was so large that the building came near falling. A large quantity of plaster fell and the building settled nearly six inches at one end.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—A frightful runaway accident occurred here this evening. Dr. Starr was driving down Asylum Hill when his horse's bit broke, and the horse became unmanageable. At the foot of the hill is the crossing of the New-York and Hartford Railroad, and the gate was shut. The Doctor heard the whistle of a train to start, and thinking the cars might be on the street crossing, he jumped to save himself, all power over the horse being lost. The horse dashed across the track before the train had got under way, and struck the gate bar with such violence as to swing it with great force around on to the Asylum-street sidewalk, where the bar struck a Mrs. Mannix and her son, aged 13 years, knocking her senseless, and injuring the boy so that he died in about 15 minutes. The lady's throat was cut and one arm broken, and she was taken to the hospital in an apparently dying condition. She is a widow and has four children living.

SIOUX INDIANS NEAR DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Dec. 22.—Yesterday the inhabitants of Spearfish Valley were startled by a sudden appearance of a large herd of Indian ponies dashing through the valley. A careful reconnoissance showed that there were no attendants with them, and ranchmen and others immediately started out to capture them. It is the opinion that they belong to a camp of Sioux located on the Belle Fourche. Three companies of the Third Cavalry, namely, Companies A, B, and F, under the command of Major Evans, arrived here to-day and proceeded to Centennial Prairie, where they went into camp. Scouting expeditions will be sent out in different directions to determine the location of the Indians who committed the depredations on the northern routes lately.

AN EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Dec. 22.—Solomon V. Van Inwegin, a Tax Collector of Westfall Township, Pike County, and ex-County Auditor, who on the 7th inst. was arrested on a charge of embezzling public funds to the amount of $527 84, was tried before Judge Waller here this week. He was found guilty, and the court yesterday sentenced him to one year and six months at hard labor and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, and to restore the full amount embezzled.

LAUNCH OF A BRIG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—The brig Harriet G., of New-York, 247 tons burden, built at Atlantic City, a suburb of this city, was launched to-day at high water. She is owned by Edward Gogorza, of New-York, and was built for the trade between that city and Maricaibo. Capt. J. H. Avery, who superintended her construction, will be in command.

NEW-YORK'S NEW MUSEUM.

FORMAL OPENING BY THE PRESIDENT

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT HAYES, PRESIDENT ELIOT, OF HARVARD COLLEGE, AND OTHERS—THE FORMAL OPENING CEREMONIES.

The formal opening, by the President of the United States, of the new American Museum of Natural History, in Manhattan-square, at Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, was the occasion yesterday afternoon of one of the most brilliant daylight assemblages that New-York has ever seen. Early in the afternoon a constant stream of handsome equipages poured up Eighth-avenue, laden with many of the best-known and most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the City, and before the hour for the opening of the museum for inspection, much of the available ground in the neighborhood was filled with carriages. The President and Mrs. Hayes arrived early, and the driving up of their carriage was the signal for a rush of the uninvited who had gathered about the entrance. Through the excellent arrangements made by the Park Police the most perfect order was maintained. A substantial plank-walk had been laid from Eighth-avenue to the plaza at the end of the building, which was reached by a flight of steps. The walk and the steps were lined on both sides by hundreds of spectators who could not gain admission to the building—not the disorderly spectators who often disgrace the entrances to public assemblies, but respectable, well-dressed persons, who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the President. The scene on the outside of the building was a brilliant one. Shining carriages, drawn by the proudest and handsomest of horses, were constantly drawing up, and from them were alighting elegantly-attired ladies and gentlemen in full dress, with drivers and footmen in the newest of liveries.

The entrance to the museum was through the door at the southern end, leading directly to the department occupied by the Jay collection of shells. Most of the guests spent some time in this lower story examining the well-filled cases of specimens, finally reaching the second floor by making a short turn around a handsome group of stuffed animals, consisting of a camel from Armenia, a moose from Nova Scotia, and a wapiti from the Rocky Mountains, and ascending the heavy stair-case. The ceremonies were in the second story or principal hall, among the many handsome cases of brilliant birds, and the galleries were also thrown open, accommodating several hundred spectators. In this hall the glass cases occupy both sides, from the wall outward, leaving a central aisle about 20 or 25 feet wide, and in this aisle the officers and guests were provided with seats. Half way up the room a platform had been erected, handsomely decorated with the national colors, and surmounted by the New-York coat of arms. On the platform easy chairs were provided for the President, the officers of the institution, and specially-invited guests. Immediately at the foot of this were seats and tables for the reporters, and behind these two rows of benches, the choicest seats in the hall, immediately facing the speakers. On both sides of the platform were rows of seats reaching across the aisle, and extending the full length of the room in both directions. There were accommodation on these seats for about 800 persons, and the galleries seated several hundred more. At the extreme end of the hall an excellent band was stationed. The seats immediately in front of the platform were reserved for Mrs. Hayes and her friends, members of the President's family, and immediate friends.

The museum was opened at 1:30 o'clock for a private view, and President Hayes, accompanied by President Robert L. Stuart, of the museum directory, several of the other officers of the museum, and a number of friends made a tour of the building, taking great interest in the many valuable collections. Mrs. Hayes, meanwhile, remained seated in the principal hall with a number of her friends, engaged in conversation. The costumes of the ladies were of the most elegant description, without the faintest semblance of flashiness. They were nearly all of sombre colors, most of them of black silk or satin, enriched by heavy trimmings of fur. Mrs. Hayes wore a black dress, ornamented with quiet-colored furs, her cloak being fastened at the throat with two heavy silver buckles. She work a black bonnet, and the whole effect of her costume was plain and elegant.

At a little before 2:30 o'clock, when the music struck up in the principal hall, the President and other gentlemen were seated upon the platform, and every seat in the room was filled. Hundreds of persons on the main floor were unable to obtain seats, but retained their standing-places patiently throughout the ceremonies. A long line of faces peered over the glass cases that lined the edges of the galleries, and some of the younger guests took refuge on the floor under the cases, looking down upon the proceedings through the openings in the ornamental iron railing. President Hayes sat in the centre of the platform, slightly back, and by his side was Mr. Robert L. Stuart, President of the museum. There were also on the platform Hon. Andrew H. Green, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Park Commissioners Martin and Stewart, Rev. Dr. William Adams, President Barnard, of Columbia College; Mr. P. H. Marsh, Prof. James Hall, President Porter, of Yale College; Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Adrian Iselin, Percy R. Pyne, C. W. Eliot, President of Harvard College; Prof. O. C. Marsh, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and about 20 other gentlemen. On the end of the seat immediately in front of the platform sat Mrs. Hayes. On the front bench, to the right, were Peter Cooper, Webb C. Hayes, and Rev. Dr. Burchard. On the left were William E. Dodge, Jr., Samuel D. Babcock, and other gentlemen, and several ladies. The following was the order of exercises:

Music.

1. Prayer. By Rev. William Adams, D. D.

Music.

2. Address. By Robert L. Stuart, President of the Museum.

3. Address. By William R. Martin, President of the Department of Public Parks.

4. Address. By Dr. C. W. Eliot, President of Harvard College.

Music.

5. Address. By Prof. O. C. Marsh, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

6. Opening of the building. By the President of the United States.

As soon as the opening music was completed President Stuart introduced Rev. Dr. Adams, announcing that he would make the opening prayer. Dr. Adams made a short prayer, saying: "Almighty God, our Father in heaven, we are taught to acknowledge Thee in all our ways. We would begin and end these services with a grateful acknowledgment of our dependence upon Thee. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night after night showeth knowledge of Thee. While the sun and moon and stars light their witness to Thy wisdom, we collect Thee that Thou hast come nearer to us in Thy work, and in the person of Thy son, Jesus Christ. We thank Thee that thou hast endowed us with rational faculties, the eyes of our understanding. We thank Thee for the institution in whose interest we are now assembled. May these halls ever be connected with science, and the devout study of the ways and the works of God. Bless the President of the United States, and all our magistrates, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives. Prepare us for an abundant entrance into that City not built with hands, eternal in the heavens. Amen."

After prayer music, Mr. Robert L. Stuart, President of the museum, delivered the opening address, giving a highly interesting account of the steps that led to the organization of the museum and the erection of the building, of which the present handsome structure is only a small part. Before beginning his address he read a letter from Gov. Robinson, regretting that he could not be present at the opening of the museum, and a telegram from Mayor Ely of the same purport. "We have assembled, ladies and gentlemen," President Stuart began, "to open to the public our museum. To-day our entire collections are displayed for the first time, and it is proper that I should review briefly the generosity of our Municipality and our citizens. For many years those of our people who traveled abroad were surprised that no such museums existed in our own cities as in the European capitals. At the close of 1868 an unexampled opportunity presented itself. Edward Verreaux, of Paris, died, and his large and valuable collection was offered for sale. When it was proposed to establish a museum that would compare with those of Europe, our citizens responded so liberally that this entire collection was purchased, and also the museum of Maximilian, of Germany. The Legislature of New-York, on April 6, 1869, created the principal subscribers to the American Museum of Natural History a corporation, and this square of 18 acres was offered by the Park Department, and was accepted. Among the incorporators were John David Wolfe, Theodore Roosevelt, Howard Potter, and many other gentlemen who were deeply interested in the enterprise. The idea was to form a museum and library of natural history. The committee that was sent to France to examine the Verreaux specimens bought the choicest of them, and also bought the entire collection in the museum of Prince Maximilian, on the Rhine, near Bonn. Maximilian had one of the finest collections in Germany, having spent many years in exploring the remotest parts of South America, from Rio to Bahia, and he had many specimens of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes that had never before been seen in Europe. These collections were bought very cheap, considering their great value. The museum's original charter provided that it should not hold real estate valued at more than $100,000, but a memorial signed by a number of prominent citizens of New-York in 1870 procured an appropriation of $500,000 for a building fund, and the Park Commissioners were authorized to set aside a piece of land large enough for the museum. Through the Park Commissioners negotiations were made with the City for a suitable place for the exhibition of these treasures, and the Commissioners fitted up the old Arsenal in the Park as a temporary museum building. Manhattan-square belonged to the City before Central Park was laid out, and this tract was tendered to the incorporators. Two hundred thousand dollars was afterward appropriated for the building fund, and the entire sum ($700,000) has been expended upon the part which is finished. The building now completed forms the southern limit of the interior cross of the entire structure, which was planned by Calvert Vaux, the architect. The building was started early in June, 1874, President Grant laying the corner-stone. The work has been superintended by the Park Department, the Park Commissioners having awarded the contracts." Mr. Stuart then gave a description of the building, and of the many rare and valuable specimens already collected in it, which, as he said, are safer there than in any other place that has been provided for such treasures, being entirely removed from all danger of destruction by fire. The address was attentively listened to and warmly applauded throughout; and when Mr. Stuart said that New-York had a museum that she might not only be

best members, who for 12 years, from 1843 to 1855, was President of this society. I ask you to pause one brief moment out of respect to his memory. He was emphatically a noble and good man. I ask, as a proper mark of respect to his memory, that you will all your glasses, and standing and in silence drink to his memory. This was done. Mr. Borden then announced the first regular toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate," and introduced Mr. Evarts, who was received with cheers, and who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Ever since I have been a member of this society, which is ever since I have been a resident of the City of New-York, it has been the same day that is celebrated, the same people that celebrated it, and they that have celebrated it in the same way. [Laughter and applause.] It must have been a great day that would bear so much celebration. [Laughter.] They must have been a great people that could celebrate it, even to their own satisfaction, so often. [Laughter.] and they must have had a very good way of celebrating it when it could have maintained its freshness so many successive years. [Applause.] I have taken part myself in a good many of these celebrations, and have furnished my share of the gratification or amusement of the occasion. I have laughed with you year after year over your favorite President Choate's efforts here. [Laughter and applause.] My labors in this behalf, full of fidelity to the memory of our Pilgrim Fathers, have earned for once, let me say here in advance, some respect and regard for my present position, [laughter,] and a little of the indulgence that I have extended to others is all I ask for myself. [Laughter and applause.] Now, there are several considerations about a New-England dinner which would seem to free it from embarrassments. In the first place, our New-England ancestors and their descendants, for the most part, have always held that it was what a man did, and not what he said, that was of any account. [Laughter.] Besides, it was always understood that whatever was said in this room never went any further, [laughter;] and thirdly, that no man ever was to be called into question elsewhere for what he said. [Applause and laughter.] A New-England dinner is favorably known, no doubt; in the luxury of your accustomed celebrations is regarded only as a dinner of courses; but it is as a dinner of discourses that it has its greatest fame. [Laughter.] All opinions, provided they concur in praising ourselves and our ancestors; all criticism upon others, provided they do not disparage our own superiority; all homage to the rest of the country, and, in fact, to the rest of the world, if it only be compatible with the supremacy of the little corner of it from which we come—[applause.]—this classification, New-England first and the rest of the world next, [applause,] we consider a sufficient honor to them; we only wish we could do better justice to ourselves. [Applause and laughter.] And now we have a great deal to admire in what we see before us here, and that is an emotion which all can equally share. It needs no mirrors for the display, for each New-Englander, looking upon each other New-Englander, sees the reflection of the noblest specimens of humanity. [Applause and laughter.] Now, it is not all surprising to us who have studied the subject that we have these opinions, but it is surprising that the rest of the world is ready to take us at our own words, [applause and laughter,] and that perhaps is the reason we don't think so much of the rest of the world. [Laughter.] New-England, I observe, while it retains all its sterling qualities, is, nevertheless, moving forward in the direction of conciliation and peace. I remember when I was a boy I traveled 240 miles by stage-coach from Boston to New-Haven to avoid going to Harvard University, which was across the bridge. [Great applause and laughter.] There was found in the regions animosities which pervaded the community, and I suppose animated my grateful breast; and now here I come to the New-England Society and sit between the two Presidents of those renowned universities, who have apparently come here for the purpose of enjoying themselves, and of exhibiting that proximity is no longer dangerous to the peace of those universities. [Applause and laughter.] No doubt there is a considerable warfare going on between them as to the methods of instruction, but to us, who have looked on, we have seen no more obtrusive manifestation of it than that the President on my left was extreme in dealing with the subjects that have succeeded to the ultimate obliteration of virtues is not to be expected in New-England or in New-England men, yet there may be an advancement of the sunshine of the heart, and that an incorporation of our narrow territory in a great nation, and a transfusion of our opinions, our ideas, to our purposes into the veins of a nation of 40,000,000 people may enlarge and liberalize even the views, the plans, and the action of New-England. The quest upon which emigrants from the Old World sought the New, the motives which led their migratiou were, as we all know, for the most part to find an abode where they could secure abundant wealth with little labor, but the New-Englanders, either by choice or guided by Providence, found a new home which offered them nothing but abundant labor, with no wealth at all. [Applause.] And what has come of that, and who possess as much of the wealth, the power, the glory, and the strength of this world as the descendants of the New-Englanders who courted labor without wealth? [Applause.] This narrow and barren and weak territory could say to the newcomers only this, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee," and out of that possession, out of the power of labor, out of the frugality, out of the self-denial, out of the rigorous virtues they bred, they have gone out and possessed and ransacked its wealth. [Applause.] Now, if there be one trait in the New-England character more valuable than another, more admirable and more constant, it is this: That the New-Englanders are ready to meet the duties of their time, when those duties have been performed, and at the sacrifice and the cost that the present discharge of those duties requires. [Applause.] It is easy for philosophers and for scholars, for poets, and for people to warm with patriotism of ancient Greece, and to glow with enthusiasm of future generations. The New-Englanders thought at the time of the first plantation, and have thought ever since that this retrospective and prospective enthusiasm and energy were of very little account in the affairs of this world. They have courted always the duties of the present hour; they have not disguised their difficulty; they have not retreated before the danger; they have had but one purpose, to take their share of every conflict, and honestly to bear their share of the common result. [Applause.] Now, if these spring-heads of New-England virtue, that never will be removed from the soil of New-England, can be maintained and defended, the streams of life and prosperity to the country will never fail. Let us, then, with honest enthusiasm, without form and without ceremony, feel that it is a great thing in our continuing life that we do celebrate that day, and live to celebrate it as the greatest day in our history. [Applause.] Now, New-England in itself to-day, within its own boundaries, is the richest, the best educated, the most instructed, and also most energetic portion of the land. In the country of which it forms a part it finds a nation of prodigious energies and of magnificent proportions; and that nation, take it through and through, with all defects, with all shortcomings, with all difficulties, and all dangers, even a New-England judgment, censorious though it is apt to be, could but pronounce a land of which the most critical of our New-England ancestors would have been proud to-day. [Applause.] If, then, we look at this nation in its relations to the rest of the world, these few outcasts of fortune, cast upon the New-England shore in a December night, made the beginnings and the foundations of the nation—this nation, it is not too much to say this—there are other nations are quite ready to respect its power and confess its justice—so much so that in the preservation of the peace of the world this nation has the readiest and the safest part that ever a nation had. [Applause.] Nobody that is powerful desires to quarrel with it, and nobody that is powerless is it possible for us to quarrel with. [Applause.] Then, all our duties, all our labors, dangers, and difficulties are within our own borders, and the New-England of to-day, placing itself in present relations to things as they are, must determine what line of duty, what path of honor, what purposes, and what results it proposes to follow in the current questions of the day. [Applause.] Its duty, its temper, are not necessarily the same as they have been heretofore. The same principles are to guide, but the action may be different. We have finished a struggle that has made permanent and general in the Constitution, in the laws, in the arrangements of society, a complete admission of the equality of man, of the safety of citizenship and of the duty of mutual love. [Applause.] Now, after a great civil war, greater than any nation has ever endured separately without disintegration or injury to its integrity, there are duties that do not belong to the condition either preparatory to the strife or when the strife was in progress. We have found out what bayonets mean in this country: and you remember what Hosea Bigelow says on that subject: "Lord didn't I feel streaky, the first time I found out the bayonets were peeping." [Laughter.] And you will observe that their utility is of a somewhat demonstrative character. But I think it is Bismarck who first credited with the "bull" that bayonets are not an institution to sit down on. [Laughter.] And so the American people, as averse as any people could be to the use or the administration of bayonets, is the last nation of the world that would wish to sit down on that institution. [Laughter and applause.] When, therefore, we have come to a time when, having secured every purpose of war, when having enlisted the law and the institutions of society in furtherance of New-England virtues, that justice and duty and right should prevail throughout this land, let us accept at once what we shall be recreant and faithless to our inheritance if we do not accept, that New-England opinions, New-England ideas and New-England results, are to make their way in this country by moral and intellectual methods. And when we talk of reactionary influences and tendencies, let us understand that if we are not willing to be patient and faithful laborers in building up the wastes of this land, if we are impatient to precipitate that where those that will be the leaders in reaction from the moral and intellectual processes to the finished methods of force—whenever those methods shall become necessary, whenever justice and right shall require that defense, New-England will resume her arms. [Applause.] But New-England will not resort to animosities or jealousies in order to reach the under and grosser methods of hostility; the moral force fails. They say, then, that New-England will practice patience, and in faith, these methods; and if they be slow it is because the moral position of the country, the persuasion of the whole community of character, sentiments, the diffusion of manners, of habits, of systems, is a gradual and a slow process; and the moral government and the moral forces of this world are not to be changed even in honor of our New-England ancestry. [Applause.] Now, there are three questions before the people of the country to-day. One—and they are all public, all unselfish, all patriotic, all elevated, and all ennobling as subjects of contemplation and of action—they are the public peace in this large and general sense that I have indicated, they are the public faith, [applause,] without which there is no such thing as honorable national life, [renewed applause,] and the public service, which, unless pure and strong and noble, makes all the peons of free government but doggerel in our ears. [Applause.] Now, in regard to the public faith, the same principles which I have indicated as showing that we have passed the stage of antagonism, of hostility to that of harmony, and a desire to succor people—with these great burdens of the public debt and of the nation's burdens, they are great burdens, they do impose great difficulties, they do include, perhaps, great dangers—we need no hostilities between North and South, none between East and West, none between debtor and creditor, we need all our resources, all our wealth, all our gold, all our silver, all our industry, and all our thrift. [Applause.] Bear, then, with such differences of opinion as grow out of differences of situation; make the most of the brotherhood and the heart of the dissension; see the great and common burdens rest unequally and are to be borne unequally; see to it that there shall be no failures in that perfect disposition on the part of the wealthy and powerful States of New-England, and every wealthy district share with the country in bearing the burdens that rest more heavily upon others than upon ourselves. Let us remember that wise maxim of Mr. Webster, who, in the bitterest of the strifes of his declining years, used no words of harshness against disputants, and was ready to say of them as he did say, "They are not bad men, but bad reasoners." [Applause.] And now about the public service. [Applause.] Upon that subject it may be said that one good example teaches more than many precepts, and perhaps in an after-dinner speech the least said is the soonest mended. [Applause and laughter.] But, nevertheless there should be no step backward [applause] in magistrates, in statesmen, in preachers, in teachers, in editors, in the people. We must go on. [Applause.] We understand as a people the difficulties that we are in; we do understand as a people the methods by which we have reached them, and we do understand, I think, the way out of them. It may be hedged with difficulties and opposed with dangers. [Applause.] It touches the very life of free government; it touches the very sincerity of the public methods of the nation, for such is human nature, that as Mr. Burke has said, and I hope I do not too much misquote his words, "By different paths, the great places in a State are to be reached; by its public men that path will be trod, and if the path be devious and slimy, and wicked and horrid with calumnies and jealousies, nevertheless, if that be the only path upward, the statesman will take it." [Applause.] It is for you to say—you, as a people, to say—whether or no the paths of your public life shall be clean and bright and noble, and ever tending upward. I believe there is a great fortune in this people—that, to start with, you have a President who has never pursued any devious paths, [applause,] and it is not proposed to encourage their pursuit by others. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Mr. Borden then gave out the second regular toast, "The President of the United State." President Hayes responded. He was received with loud cheers, all present standing. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I trust you will excuse me if, adhering to the rule that I long since adopted as to speaking upon occasions like this, I refrain altogether from touching upon the interesting topics which the occasion suggests, and also which your kindness to me now suggests. I beg, merely, to make my acknowledgments to you for your great kindness, and to say that I am in fullest and heartiest sympathy with what I believe to be the best sentiments of New-England men, and of the descendants of New-England men, [Applause;] and to say that among the recollections I have which are most cherished are those associated with the names and lives and homes of my New-England ancestors. [Applause.]

President Borden announced that letters had been received from Gov. Robinson and Mayor Ely, stating that in consequence of pressure of official engagements they were unable to accept the invitations which had been extended to them. Consequently the third and fourth toasts—"The State of New-York" and "The City of New-York"—were not responded to. The announcement respecting the official engagement of Mayor Ely was received with great laughter.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE'S ADDRESS.

The next toast was: "The City of Boston. To name her is to praise her. No true New-England *fellow over tires* of hearing the *Hub* well *spoken* of." Rev. James Freeman Clarke was called upon to respond. The speaker, in beginning, directed attention to his New-England ancestry, which dated eight centuries back, and felicitously referred to his own early personal relations with Boston and its educational institutions. He did not pretend that Boston was the "hub of the universe," or the "Athens of America;" but he claimed that in a great many important essentials it had led this great nation. If not the Athens of America, at any rate it began very early to lead the way in developing a higher form of literature than ever before existed in the land. Boston has taken the lead to a certain extent in commerce and manufactures, and he thought they would admit in public affairs. It was always in the van in standing up for the principles of freedom, for independence, for human progress, and for human rights. It led the way at the beginning of the American revolution, and when they looked back to the old town of Boston and to the days when Quincy and Adams stood up in Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church, they would gladly admit that Boston took a leading part in the foundation of the new nation. Coming down to modern times through the conflict through which we had passed, he claimed a preeminence for Boston, instancing in the struggle for peace the patriotic conduct of Gov. John Albion Andrew. Then, in the month of May man in the nation for the emancipation of the slaves and the perpetuation of the Union, and on his retirement from public office gave utterance to sentiments as noble as they were wise and rare. He said: "I have gone in for a vigorous prosecution of war; now I go in for a vigorous prosecution of peace." He added: "I don't believe that the peace and union of this country will ever be secured until the power of the Southern States is put into the hands of the natural leaders of the South. [Applause.] They will not be in a state of harmony and equilibrium as long as they are governed by ignorance and not by intelligence." Then and there Gov. Andrew took a stand on that ground, which to-day we find has resulted in the real pacification of the Southern States. [Applause.] Massachusetts has led the way, and the President has led the way in that direction also. As an evidence of its sincerity in the cause of civil service reform, he reminded them that they sent to the Cincinnati Convention a delegation to vote for a candidate for the Presidency, not one of their neighbors, but, passing by various States, determined simply to vote for a man whose past conduct was a pledge of his devotion to the cause of civil service reform. When that delegation to their regret discovered that the candidate of their choice could not be chosen, they united heartily and loyally on another, confident that that other would fulfill the same work as faithfully; and he would say that Massachusetts and Boston rejoiced in knowing that they had not been deceived. He did not propose to speak of finance and the dollars of our daddies, about which they had heard so much, but he assured them that when they wanted a dollar to pay their just debts, without paying 90 cents for 100. He claimed for Boston a pre-eminence in science, and had no hesitation in predicting that in the future, in science and art, Boston would be in advance of all the cities of America.

The sixth regular toast was "Harvard and Yale—the two elder sisters among the educational institutions of New-England, whose generous rivalry has ever promoted patriotism and learning. Their children have in peace and war, in life and death, deserved well of the Republic." President Eliot, of Harvard, was the first to respond.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ELIOT.

Harvard and Yale! Can any undergraduate of either institution, can any recent graduate of either institution, imagine a man responding to that toast? However, I must make the best of the position, and speak of some points upon which the two institutions are clearly agreed. I am reminded of a story of a certain New-England farmer, who said that he and 'Squire Jones had more cows between them than all the rest of the village, and his brag being disputed, he said he could prove it, for the 'Squire had two and he had one, and the village altogether had but 46. We shall all agree that it is for the best interests of this country that it have sundry universities of diverse tone, atmosphere, sphere, representing different opinions and different methods of study to some extent, and in different trainings, though with the same end. Holding this view, I have been somewhat concerned to see of late, that the original differences between Harvard and Yale seem to be rapidly disappearing. For example, a good many years ago, Harvard set out on what is called the "elective" system, and now I read in the Yale catalogue a long list of studies called "optional," which strikes me as bearing a strong resemblance to our elective courses. Again, the Secretary of State has done me the honor of alluding to the reasons which induced his father, I suppose, rather than himself, to send him on that journey which we Harvard men all deplore. [Laughter.] Now, it is unquestioned that about the year 1700, a certain number of Congregationalist clergymen, who belonged to the Established Church, thought that Harvard was getting altogether too latitudinarian, and though they were every one of them graduates of Harvard, they went off and set up another college in Connecticut, where a stricter doctrine should be taught. Harvard men have rather nursed the hope that this distinction between Harvard and Yale might be permanent. [Laughter.] But I regret to say that I have lately observed many strong indications that it is wholly likely to disappear. For example, to come at once to the foundations, I read in the papers the other day that the head of Yale College voted to install a minister whose opinions upon the vital, pivotal, fundamental doctrine of eternal damnation are unsound. [Laughter.] Then, again, I look at the annual reports of the Bureau of Education, and I read there for some years that Harvard College was unsectarian, and I know that it was right, because I made the return myself. I read also that Yale College was a Congregationalist college, and I had no doubt that that was right, because I supposed Dr. Porter had made it. But now we read in that same report that Yale College is unsectarian. That is a great progress. The fact is, both these universities have found out that in a country which has no established Church and no dominant sect you cannot build a university on a sect at all—you must build it upon the nation. We have learned in the Message of the Chief Magistrate that a national university would be a good thing. Harvard and Yale are of one mind upon that subject, but they want to have a national university denied. If it means a university of national resort, we say amen. If it means a university where the youth of this land are taught to love their country and to serve her, we say amen: and we point, both of us, to our past in proof that we are national in that sense. But if it means that the national university is a university administered and managed by the wise Congress of the United States, then we should agree in taking some time for consideration. We do not question for a moment the capacity of Congress to pick out and appoint the professors of Latin and Greek, and the ancient languages, because we find that there is an astonishing number of classical orators in Congress, and there is manifested there a singular acquaintance with the legislation of all the ancient races. But when it should come to some other humbler professorships we might perhaps entertain a doubt. For example, we have not entire faith in the trust that Congress has in the unchangeableness of the laws of arithmetic. [Laughter.] We might think that their competency to select a Professor of history might be tested. They seem to us to have a singular and acknowledged no rivalry except in the great enterprise of training upright and intelligent and well-principled men for the service and the glory of our common land. There was one thing which Yale had received from the fathers, and which they always insisted on, and that was that manhood and character were better than knowledge. They hoped that the next generation of men whom Yale should educate would do their part in upholding this country in fidelity to its obligations of duty, in fidelity to all the forms of integrity, in generous self-sacrifice on the part of patriotism, and, in so much, common Christian sympathy with the toleration that comes after the fight. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF W. W. STORY.

The seventh toast was to have been "The Church, the fountain of charity and of good works which is not established, but establishes itself by God's blessing in men's hearts. 'My house doth stand by the Church.'" William W. Story, the sculptor, spoke instead. He said in substance: I suppose we are here to congratulate each other on our common origin and ancestry. I am happy to see you my cousins. [Laughter.] We may not all have the same mothers, but we are all of the same breed. We are all of the same old New-England stock, and when I look around at your heads—looking at heads is my business [laughter]—I see no lack of brains among you. We have met here to praise our common ancestry. I have heard some fine words of praise of Boston. I lived there once. I have no doubt it is a very excellent city. [Laughter.] I left there a small boy. When I returned it had grown so that I did not know it. The names were there, but the places had gone. I wish to brag of my own city. It is not so large as Boston, but infinitely more famous. I mean Salem. [Laughter.] I defy any man to say that Salem is not the greatest city in the country. [Laughter.] Have the witches anything to say against it? Was there any sectarianism there? [Laughter.] Ask the Quakers. [Laughter.] I wish to claim that Salem has done a great and a good work in arts and letters and jurisprudence. It produced Nathaniel Hawthorne. [Applause.] Nowhere in the range of literature can more admirable English or more enchanting romances be found than his. There is Prescott—[applause]—all the Prescotts—the representatives of jurisprudence and history. [Applause.] Where is there a more illustrious name? Many years ago, when Prescott first came to England, I happened to be there. No crowned head could have created so much excitement as he did. There was not a single person who was not anxious and desirous to look at him. And he belongs to us. I have come to the conclusion, after careful reflection, that there is nowhere so strong a pilgrim State as Massachusetts, and nowhere so strong a pilgrim city as Salem. [Applause and laughter.] Then we have done a little in the arts. [Applause.] Not I, but another man. In no house in the City can I go where I do not find marks of his talent and ability. I mean Rogers. [Applause.] I may also be permitted to allude to my father, who was an adopted child of Salem. He would have been born there had his mother been there at the time. [Laughter.] She went there afterward. Dane also, the founder of the great law school afterward under the charge of my father so many years. After an exile of 12 years, he returned here, I was gratified to find how richly and largely the arts had developed in my absence. Literature had attained virility when I left, but art lingered behind. It was thought that we had no real national subject but the Indian. [Laughter.] A little longer, and we would have no national subject at all if the Indian were it. [Laughter.] American art still leans on foreign lands, but it has emancipated itself. So with science. We are winning our laurels, and all we have to do is to go on and have faith in our strong genius and capacity. There is no difficulty that we have not already surmounted and there is none that, with the blessing of God, we will not surmount. [Applause.]

COMMODORE NICHOLSON'S ADDRESS.

The eighth toast "The Army and Navy—an ungrateful nation leaves them to want who were never wanting. 'Not left a purse alive in the whole army,'" was responded to by Commodore Nicholson. He said in substance: "I will say but a few words, and I charge you to lay them to heart, for they are words of wisdom. [Laughter.] The mountain rivulet winding its way through the valley can be easily forded in the Summer, but when the storm clouds descend its becomes a mountain torrent and rushes with resistless force. Travelers don't then attempt to ford it. They go to the bridges built in the time of peace, every plank of which has been securely rivited. The Army and Navy are the safety bridges of this land. [Applause.] You cannot let them be sapped by the dry rot of neglect. [Applause.] We must take care of them in peaceful times, and then in the storm of war, of rebellion, of riot, you can depend on them. [Applause.] The nation has depended on them in the past, and never in vain. The Army and Navy added Texas and California to the Union. Last year the little Army protected civilization from the savages, and later, when the sailors had to go on shore and do soldiers' duty, they protected your firesides. [Applause.] The Army and Navy have always been true and loyal, and, what has been their reward? Our law-makers left them and their families destitute for months, but they didn't complain, and they don't now. The sons of New-England have always been in the front of battle. Now is the time to encourage and strengthen the Army and Navy, and they will be to you an honor, a glory, and a safeguard. [Applause.]

The ninth regular toast, "The New-England States—the Best Models on which to Build Commonwealths," was responded to by Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, who simply gave the following sentiment: "The Mayflower, arriving in December, she true of New-England Commonwealths, a hardy plant that can grow in all latitudes and bloom in all seasons." [Applause.]

President Borden said that the Governor of Rhode Island, who was expected, was compelled to be absent. He called upon Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, to respond to "Connecticut—the land of steady habits." The Professor said that he thought in science we were beginning to be independent of Europe. They were finding out there that our resources in that respect are far greater than theirs. We have the materials here, and soon America will assume her proper place in the scientific world. [Applause.]

GEN. HORACE PORTER'S ADDRESS.

The tenth regular toast was "Internal Improvements—The triumph of American invention, the modern palace runs on wheels. 'When thy car is laden with (dead) heads, good "Porter," turn the key.'" It was responded to by Gen. Horace Porter, who was loudly cheered. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose it was a necessity that compelled you to call upon men from other States to speak for you to-night. We have heard of old that New-England might be too modest to speak for itself at all times, but this modesty to-night, like some of the greater blessings of the war, has been more or less disguised. We have heard from my good friends on my left of the harmony and good fellowship that exist between the rival Universities of Yale and Harvard, and you have heard from my friend on the right of all the great stories that emanated from Salem. I am not a little surprised at this, and when speeches are made principally by those running for office, to be called upon to address you, when I am engaged only in the running of cars, more particularly when I have just left a service where the practice of running is not strictly professional. [Laughter.] It occurred to me some years ago that the occupation of moving cars would be fully as congenial as that of stopping bullets for a steady business; so when I left Washington I changed my profession, and now I know that hard it is to believe that persons who live in Washington never change their professions. In this regal age, when every man is his own sovereign, somebody ought to provide palaces, and as royalty is not supposed to have any permanent place of abode in a country like this, it was deemed prudent to provide for running it on wheels. This we have done, and if it is true that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," we can say that we have endeavored to enable them to lay their heads as easy as possible. Of course we can't be expected to do as much for the traveling public as railway companies, who put their passengers to death; as we simply put them to sleep. I don't pretend to say that all the best devices and patents are due to the genius and management of the companies; many of the best suggestions have emanated from the travelers themselves, more particularly from the New-England travelers. Some years ago, when a bed was not supposed to be as fat as it should be, and the pillows were on the homeopathic principle, a New-Englander got in a car one night. A New-Englander, you know, never sleeps; he lies awake all night thinking how he may make improvements in the running of the road. This New-England friend of yours poked his head out of the upper berth at midnight and called to the servant, he said: "Have you such a thing as a corkscrew about you?" He said, "No, Sir; we don't allow any drinking in this 'ere car." "Drinking! I don't want to drink. I want to get hold of one of your pillows; it has kind of worked its way into my ear." [Laughter.] But pillows have since been enlarged. I notice that, in the general beneficence of the sentiment which follows this toast they allude to the large and liberal and patronizing class, "deadheads," who are to be found largely represented on all railroads. "Deadheads" is said to be a quotation from Shakespeare; if so, Shakespeare at one time must have resided in the State of Missouri. It is well known that that term was derived from a practice prevalent on the Missouri railroads, where a recent decision of the courts held a company liable in heavy damages for any accidents, such as a broken leg or arm, which may occur on lines within the State. But when they killed a man outright his friends never sued; he never did himself; the company never lost any money, and occasionally a grateful mother-in-law would pay the company for the slaughter. The conductors of these trains were armed with hatchets, and when an accident occurred they in variably knocked the passengers on the head to save the company expense. They originated the name of dead-heads, and the term has been known as such since in the passengers where no money consideration is involved. It might be supposed from the manifestations around the tables during the evening that the idea of internal improvements referred more especially to the benefiting of the true inwardness of the New-England man. There was one thing about Yankee inventors—they would never let well enough alone. When you got married and settled down in your home you are delighted with everything until a Yankee visits you and says, "Don't make a fire in that grate, the chimney will smoke." And he at once shows you how to make a new kind of flue, and when he sees your old Bible on the table he says, "Put up that book; I have written a new and much enlarged version of it." And then he shows you that unless you put his patent steel braces on the baby, the baby will grow up crooked, and he winds up by saying that if he had only been around before you had got married, he would have got you a better wife. These are some of the things that reconcile a man to sudden death. This fact, and the fact that so many New-Englanders reside in this City and elsewhere, shows that New-England is a good country—to come from. I never could stand an inventive Yankee. In the war, we thought at first that we were shooting people rapidly enough to satisfy ourselves with the slaughter, when there would come the Yankee inventor, and then we had Gat ling guns and repeaters and magazine guns that would load up a dozen shots at a time. Then there were new inventions in the way of bayonets. The Secretary of State says that bayonet is a good thing to sit down on. They are equally bad things to be tossed up in the air. If he proposes holding up such terrors to the Army they must change their tactics. Why, a man will not know where to wear his breast-plate. [Laughter.] A recent invention has been to change the method of firing. Formerly the man who was shot laid upon his back and the man who stood up shot up. Now it is the man who fires who lays on his back, and lets off his rifle from the top of his big toe. The present war in Europe was mainly due to Yankee inventors. American guns had been shipped to Europe, and the people there at once set to work to try them.

LETTER FROM THOMAS G. APPLETON

A poem was expected from Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, but he was unable to be present, and sent instead the following brochure, which was read by his brother, Mr. Nathan Appleton:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: I am disposed to take advantage of the presence of my brother at your dinner to say a word or two for the Norsemen, as I should have done in person had not lameness debarred me from accepting your invitation to this year's banquet. I claim that my Norsemen are ourselves; are our Puritan forefathers, blundering on these shores before Providence had sent for them, when, as yet, there was no such thing as a history. It wasn't their energy that failed, for they showed plenty of it; made repeated visits, and even founded a colony, which as the world then was, couldn't live. ("The many fail, the one succeeds." But was their visit a failure, and were they not wanted here? Our own presence in America, their cousins and successors, is the answer. It was not the race; it was the climate. The coming to which was in fault. And so mixed is their blood with ours, not only through the Norman conquest, but their repeated missions and settlement on the eastern coast of England, that we may fairly say that the Mayflower may have held Danish or Norse blood, coming at last and at the right time to make for itself a home here. Yet the Latin races glory in their great Columbus, as they should. He discovered for them an empire and bore with him the Latin faith and Latin principles of Government, but neither they nor he come near us, nor could have founded here what our fathers did. But we stretch Lief and Erik a hand across the seas, as to brothers whose fault it was that they anticipated fate, and in their Puritan ardor forgot to look at the clock. We hope soon to see in a public square in Boston a statue of our noble kinsman, Lief. It will be the first to recognize one of history's most interesting and picturesque events, and though we claim that hero to our coast, 500 years before Columbus, they were visitors, and, therefore, here should be the first statue, yet New-York and Ohio may well desire to commemorate the enterprise of their kinsman as well as ours, and so try to surpass our monument in excellence. Allow me, Mr. President, to ask you to drink to the health of these cousins of the Puritans, and, in so much, common ancestors of all of us; to Erik, the father, and Lief, the son, and the discoverer of New-England—Skoal!

The last toast was "Our Sister Societies—differing in creed, in race, in traditions, yet having one common purpose, charity. To all these sisters have we sworn our love." This was responded to in turn by the various representatives of other societies already named. It was midnight before the gathering broke up. The following dispatch was received during the dinner:

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 22, 1877.

The President of the New-England Society, Delmonico's:

The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth sends its congratulations to the New-Englanders of New-York, and mingles its rejoicings with theirs on this anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS, President.

The following answer was immediately returned:

"The New-England Society of New-York returns filial greeting to the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth on the return of the day which knits together afresh all New-England hearts."

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The Senate has passed a bill to compromise the State debt at 50 cents, and a graded interest at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., by a vote of 12 to 13, and ordered its transmission to the House.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 22.—George Moley was crushed to death at the Forestville Mines this morning by a sudden fall of coal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The tobacco cases growing out of a seizure by Supervisor Creecy, in 1868, which have been on trial for the past seven days in the United States District Court, were decided to-day by the jury in favor of the Government. The amount involved is estimated at over $300,000.

WALKING FOR THE CAKE.

"OLE VIRGINNY" ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT TRIAL OF GRACE AND AGILITY IN THE LONDON CIRCUS—BEAUX AND BELLES IN LIVELY COMPETITION.

The Hippodrome, alias Gilmore's Garden, alias the Great London Circus, was packed in every nook and corner, last evening, the great attraction being the last thing on the bills, the "Ole Virginny Cake Walk." When the last horse had cantered around the ring on his last leg, and while the circus men were hanging up their tights and chalking their slippers, the great cake walk began. There were to have been 11 couples, all candidates for one of the handsome prizes, but through some accident one of the couples became entangled in the mazes of the Hippodrome, and was not on hand to take part in the great contest. There were three prizes; the first a silver watch, the second a gold-headed cane, and the third a large cake, accompanied by a five-dollar gold piece.

"The prizes, ladies and gentlemen," said the veteran Frank Whitaker, who was master of ceremonies, "are to be given to the couples showing the greatest elasticity of limb, combined with the greatest ease of motion."

The announcement brought out a shout of applause, which was cut short by the entrance of the 10 couples who were to walk for the cake. They were all rather brown as to complexion, and nearly all rather light as to dress. The first lady to enter the arena was Miss Gray, a young American lady of African descent, magnificently attired in a dress of white satin, with flowers festooned around the skirt. The trail was anywhere from a yard and a half to two yards or two yards and a half long, and a large bouquet of white roses ornamented the space between the shoulders, on the front of the dress. Spotless white kids concealed the fairy fingers, and in the left hand was another large bouquet. As this dashing young lady, accompanied by the blushing Mr. Griggs, her escort, entered the ring, the applause might have been heard all the way down in Union-square on a still night. This couple was immediately followed by Mr. Miles Butler and Miss Patty Harris, and then came, in rapid succession, the following married couples:

Charles Murray and Mrs. Murray.
Peter Banks and Miss Baines.
George Anderson and Lucinda Brown.
Simon Thompson and Miss Ross.
Mr. Winslow Edgward and Miss Baines.
William Allen and Miss Mary Ray.
George Ray and Mrs. Hyatt, and
Joaquin Brown and Lucinda Brown.

The 20 beaux and belles first made a circuit of the ring to the inspiriting tune of "Shoo fly," and then all disappeared through the portal heretofore monopolized by horses and elephants. Then each couple was called out separately to walk for the prize, the manager being John P. Smith, Frank Whitaker, master of ceremonies, and James A. Martin, Edward Gilmore, and Peter Conklin, judges.

The first couple called out to walk alone were Mr. Griggs and Miss Gray, the latter being the sparkling young miss in white satin and roses. As they appeared from behind the scenes, they bowed elaborately and stunningly to each other, to the manager, and to the audience, and then began their walk, the band playing, "We Won't go Home till Morning." A deafening shout of admiration greeted them, as they slowly made their way around the ring. The yards of white satin trailed mercilessly in the sawdust, and the patent leathers on Mr. Griggs' tiny feet grew dim in the dampness, but still they walked on, supported by the applause that burst out afresh at every turn. Having made the circuit of the ring twice they came to a halt in the audience, to each other, and to the manager, and made way for the next couple, Mr. Miles Butler and Miss Patty Harris. So they went on till couple No. 5 was reached, when Mr. Whitaker announced "Mr. George Anderson and lady."

"Name, name! What's her name? Give us her name!" was shouted from all over the house; and Mr. Whitaker, after a hurried consultation with the blushing damsel, announced:

"I am proud to say, ladies and gentlemen, that the lady's name is Lucinda Brown."

This announcement was received with yells, cheers, and cat-calls, and the couple were greeted with shouts of laughter. When couple 6 was called, Mr. Whitaker said that he had to announce to the audience that there had been a slight disappointment in the case of Mr. Woodward, as his lady had played him false at the last moment; but it gave him great pleasure to announce that another young lady had nobly volunteered to make the circuit with Mr. Woodward and that her name was Miss Baines.

The last couple called were Joaquin Brown and Lucinda Brown; and as the gentleman's name was pronounced in the latest approved style, "Wakeen," it elicited calls from all over the house of "Walk in, Wakeen," "Go it, your pile, Wakeen!" Over this happy couple were making their rounds, the band, noticing, perhaps, the near approach of Sunday morning, changed its lively air into the tune of

"Only an armor-bearer, proudly I stand,
Waiting to follow, at the King's command."

The bones and muscles of the walking couples seemed to fit admirably into the grooves and notches of this Moody and Sankey tune, and they made excellent time. It was said that Miss Brown could look over her head higher and carry a more dissainful expression than any of the others, but this was contested by several of her competitors.

After all the competitors had walked, the judges gave the question the most careful consideration, and decided that Mr. George Ray and Mrs. Hyatt were entitled to the first prize. At this time the couples were all marshaled in single file in the centre of the ring, where they received the plaudits of the multitude without visible emotion.

When Manager Whitaker presented the "magnificent chaste silver watch" to Mr. Ray, there were loud calls for a speech; speech, Mr. Ray accordingly stepped forward and made an excellent address of about 15 seconds' duration, in which, without any reference to the Turkish war or the remonetization of silver, he expressed his satisfaction at having won the watch. His remarks, however, were in so low a tone that nobody outside the ring could hear them, and they were lost to posterity.

The second prize, the gold-headed cane, was given to Mr. Miles Butler and Miss Patty Harris, then there were more cries for a speech.

"I thank you kindly for your attention," said Mr. Butler. The remark was received with loud applause.

The third prize, a large cake and a $5 gold piece, was given to Mr. Joaquin Brown and Miss Lucinda Brown. "Sweets to the sweet," said Mr. Whitaker, as he transferred the property. There were more calls for a speech, but Mr. Brown was too full of feeling to respond, and a number of boys in the gallery called, "Tell him what to say." But Mr. Brown escaped without a speech.

The audience cheered and yelled once more with great heartiness, and then the 10 couples went into quarters to eat the cakes.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg says the Court of Common Pleas to-day granted the petition for a change of venue in the suits brought against the county for damages for property destroyed during the riots of July last. The cases are to be transferred to Beaver County for trial. The petition sets forth the local prejudice against the plaintiffs' right to recover damages which exists in the County of Allegheny to such an extent that a fair trial cannot be had in said county.

SETTLEMENT OF A RAILROAD TROUBLE.

NORTH TROY, Vt., Dec. 22.—An amicable settlement of the differences between the Passumpsic and South-eastern Railroad Companies has been agreed upon, and to-day trains were run on the South-eastern Road to this place.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Superintendent Walling summoned the Captains to Police Head-quarters last evening, and repeated the instructions relative to the enforcement of the Excise law. He informed them that the commanding officer of each precinct would be held strictly responsible for the proper enforcement of the Sunday law to-day. The members of the Steamboat squad were directed to patrol the precincts in citizen's attire, and to report all officers guilty of dereliction of duty.

AN ABNORMAL DEFICIENCY.

The Bank of Nevada, in San Francisco, Cal., last Spring assumed the responsibility of meeting the pay of Army officers stationed in or near San Francisco, charging neither discount nor interest. This generous act has called forth the following acknowledgment, which has been

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MASQUE OF THE MONTHS.

Firstly thou, churl son of Janus,
Rough for cold, in drugget clad,
Com'st with rack and rheum to pain us;—
Firstly thou, churl son of Janus.
Caverned now is old Sylvanus;
Numb and chill are maid and lad.

After thee thy dripping brother,
Dank his weeds around him cling:
Mist his footsteps swathe and smother,—
After thee thy dripping brother.
Heart-set couples hush each other,
Listening for the cry of Spring.

Hark! for March thereto doth follow,
Blithe—a herald tabarded;
O'er him flies the shifting swallow,—
Hark! for March thereto doth follow.
Swift his horn, by holt and hollow,
Wakes the flowers in Winter dead.

Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
Born between the storm and sun;
Coy as nymph ere Pan hath caught her,
Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
Now are light, and rustling water;
Now are mirth and nests begun.

May the joecnd cometh after,
Month of all the Loves (and mine;)
Month of mock and cuckoo-laughter,
May the joecund cometh after.
Beaks are gay on roof and rafter;
Luckless lovers peak and pine.

June the next, with roses scented,
Languid from a slumber-spell;
June in shade of leafage tented;—
June the next, with roses scented.
Now her Itys, still lamented,
Sings the mournful Philomel.

Hot July thereafter rageth.
Dog-star smitten, wild with heat;
Fierce as pard the hunter eageth,
Hot July thereafter rageth.
Traffic now no more engageth;
Tongues are still in stall and street.

August next, with cider mellow.
Laughs from out the poppied corn;
Hook at back, a lusty fellow,
August next, with cider mellow.
Now in wains the sheafage yellow
Twixt the hedges slow is borne.

Laden deep with fruity cluster,
Then September, ripe and hale;
Bees about his basket flutter,
Laden deep with fruity cluster.
Skies have now a softer lustre:
Barns resound to flap of flail.

Thou then too, of woodlands lover,
Dusk October, berry-stained;
Wailed about of parting plover,
Thou then too, of woodlands lover.
Fading now are copse and cover;
Forests now are sere and waned.

Next November, limping, battered,
Blinded in a whirl of leaf;
Worn of want and travel-tattered,
Next November, limping, battered,
Now the goodly ships are shattered,
Far at sea, on rock and reef.

Last of all the shrunk December
Cowled for age, in ashen gray;
Fading like a fading ember,
Last of all the shrunk December.
Him regarding, men remember
Life and joy must pass away.

—*Good Words.* AUSTIN DOBSON.

BLACKMERE HOLLOW.

I had gone to Buxton one broiling July in search of the picturesque and the cool. On the day of my arrival I was wandering through one of the beautiful valleys of its vicinity, when, passing round a sharp turn in a high path overlooking a rushing stream, I came with startling suddenness upon a lady who was seated reading upon a piece of projecting rock. I drew back a step, raising my hat apologetically, as my foot had brushed against her dress.

Her slight figure was clothed in black, which brought out in strong contrast the extreme pallor of her delicate and beautiful features, and the pale auburn of her luxuriant hair. Her eyes were dark—a deep violet—large, sunken, and profoundly melancholy. A few months previously I had been fascinated by Guido's portrait of Beatrice Cenci, which hangs in the Colonna Palace at Rome, and this wonderful picture of an incarnate sorrow had haunted my imagination ever since. It seemed to me that I had suddenly fallen upon its living resemblance. The sadness was less awful, less despairing than that upon the countenance of the hapless Italian, but scarcely less pathetic. It was a face with a story in it, and a tragic one; a story that might be of the past—and its past, all told, could scarcely have counted twenty years—or of the future; for there are faces upon which God seems to stamp their destiny, upon which Woe casts his shadow in advance. Women far more beautiful had excited in me only a passing admiration; this stranger fascinated me.

A faint blush lit up her cheek as she rose, and in a low, sweet voice acknowledged my apologies. To have lingered would have been obtrusive and ill-bred, and yet my feet seemed rooted to the spot, my eyes spellbound. By an effort I broke the spell, and passed on.

That same day I discovered, to my amazement and delight, that she, together with her mother and father, had apartments in the house in which I lodged. Her name was Isabel Clifford.

I experienced no difficulty in introducing myself to Mr. Clifford: he met me half way. The mother was a pale, withered woman, a confirmed invalid, who used to be drawn about in a bath chair. She was the victim of chronic rheumatism, for which she was trying the Spa waters. Her husband was a startling contrast to this image of decrepitude. He was a stalwart man, who stood at least six feet in his boots. His age could not have been much over forty, and his bold handsome face looked even younger; but there was a furtive insincere expression in his gray eyes that disagreeably impressed me. His manner was obtrusive, and he dressed showily and elaborately. Altogether, he was the last person in the world whose acquaintance I would have sought under other circumstances.

Two days after my introduction I found myself on quite an easy footing in the family, flattered and caressed by the father and mother with a fulsomeness that almost sickened me. Of course, I saw through it all, but my infatuation rendered me a willing victim. The behavior of Isabel, however, was quite different; she seemed even to shrink from me, as though my presence distressed her, and yet I could feel instinctively that this proceeded from no repugnance. Perhaps, I thought, it is disgust at the too obvious arts of her parents; and this supposition greatly raised her in my esteem.

One day I was praising the scenery in the neighborhood in Mr. Clifford's presence, when he inquired if I had ever seen the Lake country.

I had not.

"This is not to be compared with it," he went on; "I live in one of the most romantic districts. We return home in a few days; pay us a visit a fortnight hence. I shall be delighted to be your cicerone. What say you?"

Of course I assented.

It was on a bright August morning I started from Windermere for Blackmere Hollow, that being the address given me by Mr. Clifford.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon when, after ascending for several miles between lofty barren hills, whose stony sides seemed scarcely to afford vegetation sufficient even for the sheep that browsed upon them, a peculiarly wild landscape suddenly broke upon me. I had arrived at the summit of the mountains; beneath me lay a vast hollow, in the bottom of which slumbered the dark waters of a lake; clusters of fir trees, expanses of purple heather, stretches of bare rock, and, toward the margin of the mere, patches of bright green meadow, but no sign of human habitation. The day, although fine and warm, was heavy and cloudy; here and there thick mists curled round the summit of the hills, and rolled down their precipitous sides; a single ray of sunlight pierced through a black cloud above our heads, and made a luminous spot upon the darkness of the lake. The effect of the scene was weird and ghastly.

"That is Blackmere Hollow, Sir," said the coachman, pointing with his whip.

"But where is the house?" I inquired.

"About half a mile or so below, Sir," he replied.

The road, steep and narrow, now wound through a dark copse, from which we emerged upon a bare plateau; on the left the woods sloped down to the dark, motionless waters, which well merited their title *Blackmere*; on the right rose a sheer barren precipice three or four hundred feet in height; and beneath this, facing the dark, mist-crowned hills, which rose on the other side of the lake, a gray stone house, about which no atom of vegetation grew.

"That's Mr. Clifford's," said the coachman.

I had alighted from the chaise at the top of the hill, preferring to trust my own legs rather than those of the horse upon such a road, and I stood still for a moment, gazing upon the scene. Never had my eyes looked upon a solitude so dreary, so sombre, so lifeless. A depression almost boding ill fell upon my spirits.

I shivered and passed on to the house.

I received a warm welcome from my host, whom I found at home.

"Bella has gone out for a stroll," he said. "She will be surprised when she returns and finds you here."

"Does she not know of my coming?" I inquired.

"No," he replied. "Now, Mr. Raynham, I am a plain, straightforward man," he went on, assuming a tone of exuberant frankness; "I know this visit is not to me. I think I am not rash when I say that my daughter has made an impression upon your heart. I am not a wealthy man, far from it; and he who takes her will have little beyond herself; but that is no small treasure, although I say it that perhaps should not. I have never met any one I should prefer to yourself to whom to trust my dear girl's future. I believe I may venture to say that she looks upon you with no repugnant eye; but she is a strange creature, and will probably do all in her power to discourage you. If you really love her, such obstacles will prove but incentives; if your heart be faint, well then you know the proverb!"

What could be more delightful to a lover's ears than such words? And yet, pleasant as they sounded to mine, the tone and manner in which they were uttered served but to increase my old dislike of the speaker.

Bella returned immediately afterward. She started, blushed, and cast a quick, reproachful glance upon her father as her eyes fell upon me, and as soon as civility would permit she quitted the room.

Toward sunset, on the eighth day of my visit, I went down to the shores of the lake, and stretched myself upon the green sward. I knew she sometimes walked there of an evening, and I thought I might thus procure what she always avoided, a *tête-à-tête*. The parting gleam of sunshine faded at last, and the golden haze was absorbed in a gray mist that darkened the heath-clad hills almost to blackness—the lake lay still and sombre beneath the frown of the encircling precipices. How awful it looked in its gulf-like profundity! so treacherous, so menacing in its stillness—a sleeping monster waiting for its prey. All was deathlike silence around; the very spirit of solitude seemed hovering above me with outstretched wings.

Despairing of meeting her that night, and with my imagination deeply impressed by the weird gloom, I rose to my feet. As I did so, I caught sight of a female figure advancing toward me. It was she. She saw me, and immediately turned and hurried away. In two minutes I was beside her.

"Miss Clifford, one moment, I pray," I cried, breathless with haste and agitation.

I had caught her hand in mine; I could feel it shake, and could see her face was more than usually pale.

There was a huge fragment of stone at our feet, upon which I seated myself, and drew her, a little resistingly, beside me; her hand, perhaps unconsciously to herself, still clasped in mine.

I cannot remember the words in which my passionate, incoherent declaration was made, nor would they be worth repeating if I did. She listened with averted head and all a-tremble, and when the torrent of my speech was exhausted there was silence.

I was upon my knees, imploring an answer. I ventured to steal my arm around her waist, to draw her toward me, to clasp her in my arms, to kiss her sobbing lips. What need of words now! Her soul had answered in the silent thrill of our meeting breaths.

"And you will be my wife!" I murmured.

She started from my embrace at that word, as though it had recalled her to her recollection.

"No, no, no!" she cried, shivering; "that would be to bring shame and misery upon you I love, for I do love you, love you too much to sacrifice you to my own weakness."

"Let them come." I exclaimed, passionately, "so that I possess you; in your arms shame and misery have no terrors for me, for the boundary of my world will be there! The shame is not in you; you cannot look me in the face and tell me it is!"

"Shame is like a contagious disease—it is not content with one victim; it does not only strike the wrong-doer, it affects all who surround him," she answered.

My conjectures were correct, then; there was something in the father's life that had blighted hers.

"I guess your secret," I cried, and stopped, sickened by the look of dismay that flashed upon her face.

"Impossible—you cannot; no one can have told you!" she exclaimed.

"No one," I answered; "but we sometimes instinctively divine."

"You could not divine that," she answered, shuddering.

"Nor do I wish to," I exclaimed. "To know that you yourself are pure and good is all I wish to know. What is it to me that others have done evil of which you are the suffering victim? I have no ties to bind me to England. The world is wide; we can make our home thousands of miles away, and cast off the past and its associations as completely as though it had never been."

I could feel her soften beneath these words as though they pictured a new idea to her mind, and for the first time she turned her white tearful face toward me. I clasped it between my hand, and covered it with kisses, until it drooped down upon my breast.

I knew that I had conquered.

Darkness was creeping on apace; but the mist had dissolved, and the grim fantastic outlines of the mountains stood clear and stark against the purple sky, out of the calm profound of which glittered here and there a star, silver spangles upon the robe of Night. All beneath was shadowy gloom, brooding over the Stygian blackness of the sleeping lake.

And so we sat motionless in the dim gray light, alone with Nature, a portion of herself, like some love story of primeval time carved in stone, upon which the grim mountains had frowned and the stars looked pityingly through countless ages.

I avoided meeting Mr. Clifford that night. I could not endure that he should read my happiness and offer his vulgar congratulations, that would have cast me from my cloudland into the very mire of earth. I was almost delirious with the preternatural exaltation of my soul; my pulses throbbed at fever pace: I could neither sleep nor rest. The next morning I was out upon the mountains, where I wandered the whole day, waiting impatiently for the fall of the twilight, when we were to meet again upon the margin of the mere. It came at last, calm and serene as that of yesterday, and with it hours of never-to-be-forgotten ecstasy. For us there was no past, no future—only the all-absorbing present.

And so passed a week of Summer twilights, and the day of our marriage was fixed, and I had undergone the ordeal of the father's gratulations. All our plans were arranged secretly between ourselves. We had told Mr. Clifford that we should spend our honeymoon at a southern watering-place; for we found him watchful and suspicious, and feared, if we talked of quitting the country, he might place some espionage upon us; but, nevertheless, such was our intention—to quit it for ever, and leave no trace behind.

One night, as we sat upon our old seat at the lake-side—it was two days previous to that fixed for our marriage—she told me all. It was quite different from anything I had imagined, and gave me a great shock. She had been unusually silent and thoughtful, and I had been urging her to tell me the cause.

"Do you think it is justifiable to break an oath imposed upon you against your conscience?" she asked—"an oath which makes your whole life a lie, a deceit?"

I would not venture an opinion upon so delicate a point; but I answered:

"If it has aught to do with me, let it remain unbroken. Remember the beautiful words of Vivien's song:

'In love, if love be love, if love be ours,
Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers;
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.'

"No, I trust,
'not at all, or all in all.'"

She put her arms round my neck, and laid her face against mine, looking up at me with grateful tearful eyes.

"It is this very trust," she answered, "that urges me to tell you all, that makes me feel so base. Surely God cannot be angry with me for casting away deceit?"

"Let the past be as though it had never been," I said hastily; for her words filled me with dread; I feared to learn their meaning.

"You say so now," she urged; "but a time will come when this secret will raise a dark cloud between us. Better even that we should part now, though that would be worse than death to me, than that coldness should come between us in the future."

I felt that her words were wise, though I still continued irresolutely to oppose her wish; and so she had her way. But when it was so decided she paused, as if to gather strength for that which was to come; and I could feel her clinging arms tremble, and her heart throb against my breast. I drew her closer and closer to me, nestled her head upon my shoulder, and listened breathlessly.

The twilight was fast fading into darkness; the new moon shed a faint light upon our figures, upon her white upturned face, and just silvered the ripples of the lake as they broke upon the beach, with a low melancholy sigh; and at times a moaning breeze swept past us, making sad harmonies with the low soft music of her voice—harmonies well befitting so sad a story.

Her father and mother had forced her into a marriage, when she was scarcely sixteen, with a bad dissipated man whom they imagined to be wealthy, but who was in reality only a vile adventurer. She lived with him two years. She told me nothing of that time; but her shudder when she mentioned him was more eloquent than description. Then came a catastrophe. He was leagued with a notorious gang of forgers—their head in fact. One day the law pounced upon them. He was condemned to fourteen years' penal servitude. Two days before my arrival at Blackmere, Mr. Clifford had received from the prison authorities at Portsmouth the intelligence of his death.

"You will now understand why I shunned you at Buxton," she said. "I was then a felon's wife; I am now a felon's widow."

She never once took her eyes off my face as she told this story. Mine were fixed upon the ground.

"And did you think my love so worthless that it could be chilled by knowing that you had suffered, that you had been the victim of wicked people?" I asked, kissing her tenderly.

"When he was arrested," she went on again, laying her cheek against mine, "my father prevailed upon me to take a vow that I would never tell any person of my fatal marriage. It was on account of that he removed from London and came to live in this out-of-the-way dreary nook."

Strange that the news of the convict's death should come just two days before my arrival. Was this merely a coincidence, or had the father—I dared not complete the sentence even in thought.

It was chilly. There was a heavy dew falling, and I feared she would take cold. We rose, and slowly ascended the winding wooded path that led toward the house. Just as we had got clear of the trees, and turned into the bare road, I fancied I heard footsteps; a sound so unusual at that hour that I looked sharply around. Across the pale moonlight I saw the shadow of a man glide into the copse we had just quitted. Bella saw it also, and clutched my arm.

"What was that?" she whispered timidly.

The person, whoever he might be, had disappeared so rapidly that I could not form the slightest idea of his appearance. I felt inclined to follow him, but I perceived she was terrified, and I desisted from doing so.

There was something in the incident—I knew not what, probably it lay in the morbid excited state of my imagination—that gave me a feeling of uneasiness. When I retired to my bedroom it became stronger than ever. Instead of going to bed I sat at my open window.

It was quite dark now. The moon had sunk; there was no light save the dim reflection of the clear starlit heavens, upon which I sat gazing, until I fell into a dreamy reverie. I was aroused by the sound of creeping footsteps in the road beneath. I had put out my candle, as the wind had made it flicker and gutter. I was sitting back half behind the curtains, and could not be seen by any person below.

The next moment there was a knock at the door—a peremptory, insolent knock. I had left Mr. Clifford in the dining-room drinking brandy and water, and I now heard his voice in the passage demanding, "Who is there?"

"All right; let me in," was the answer from without.

There was a dead silence of some seconds. Then I heard the bolts withdrawn. I looked out of the window, but could discern only a dark form close against the door, which opened at the same moment to admit it.

What mystery was this? The story Bella had told me, the shadow across the moonlight, this strange visitor, formed a combination in my mind filling me with insupportable dread. To remain quiescent was impossible. I opened my door. I could hear the murmur of voices beneath. No longer master of myself, I crept down the stairs and listened.

Mrs. Clifford's chamber was at the back of the dining-room. It was thence the sounds proceeded. I could hear the conversation quite plainly now; and this is what I heard:

"You'll give me up to the Police if I do not instantly quit the house?" the stranger said. "You don't dare to do it. If I had poached on the trial, you'd be at Portsmouth yourself now. It wasn't for your sake I did'nt, but for poor Bell's."

"Are you not ashamed to mention that poor girl's name?" said the father.

"Not half as much as you ought to be," retorted the stranger. "Perhaps if I had been left to myself I should have found enough conscience to have spared her; but you, thinking I was a rich man, forced her upon me. It was the biter bit. Unfortunately you were not the only victim. But come; it's no use wasting time in talk. I must have money. The pursuit is hot; and if I'm taken I shall swing for killing the sentinel; and if I am caught I shall take good care that you don't get off this time. But stay a moment. First of all I have a serious question to put to you. While I was lurking about the road waiting for it to get a little later, I saw *my wife* coming up from the lake-side in company with a man. He had his arm round her waist."

There was a pause. Then Mrs. Clifford's sharp querulous voice said.

"Why don't you tell him at once it is a gentlemen whom Isabel is going to be married to? It can't make any difference to him; he can never claim her."

"So, so, my worthy pair, you are going to add to your other peccadilloes by a little bigamy," cried the stranger.

"But not with Bella's knowledge," interposed Mr. Clifford quickly. "I imposed upon her a belief of your death. Come, come, Walter, as Mrs. Clifford says, you can never claim her; it cannot make any difference to you, and it will render her happy."

"What an infernal rogue you are, Clifford! If I deserve fourteen years, you deserve hanging. Well, be it so; you sold her to me, I'll sell her back to you; but I shall want a good stiff price."

At that moment my attention was distracted from the dialogue by a sound behind me. I turned my head; there was no light in the passage, but I could perceive a white object standing at the foot of the stairs. I stretched out my hand and grasped another, cold as ice. No need of light to show me to whom it belonged. I threw my arm around her just in time to prevent her falling. I carried the fainting form up to my room and laid it upon a couch, struck a light, and used such restoratives as were at hand.

In a few moments she opened her eyes and looked wildly about her.

"Take me to my own room," she whispered.

I could see the reflection of my face in the glass opposite—it was as white and ghastly as her own.

"You have heard all?" I asked.

"All!" she answered.

"Dress yourself quickly," I said rapidly, "let us fly at once; we can leave the house while they are engaged in conversation.

She shook her head and murmured,

"It is all over now!"

"This must not, shall not, make any difference to our plans!" I cried impetuously. "Had this wretched man arrived two days later—nay, even had you slept soundly to-night, you would have been unconscious of his existence. Will you suffer such petty chances as these to destroy the happiness of two lives!"

While I spoke she sat staring into vacancy, with a face as rigid and colorless as a statue's. A hard sob and another head-shake was her answer.

I cast myself at her feet; I clasped her hand.

"I will not lose you," I cried. "You are mine; no power on earth shall separate us! God has united our hearts; He only shall dissever them in death."

"Ay, death severs all ties, does it not?" she said vacantly.

Her looks and tones frightened me more than would have the wildest despair.

"Let me go to my room," she went on; "I feel faint and drowsy. I must have sleep—sleep;" and she attempted to rise to her feet, but fell back again.

What was to be done? She must not be discovered in my chamber, in so equivocal a position; to talk to her in the present paralyzed condition of her faculties was useless. And what restorative so likely to prove efficacious as sleep? What greater blessing could I pray to fall upon her at such an awful crisis?

And so I led her to her room. As she crossed the threshold she turned back and kissed me, and said, "Good-night, dear," as calmly as though nothing had happened. I caught her in my arms and kissed her passionately, then she closed the door, and I saw her no more.

I had scarcely got back to my own chamber when I heard a stir beneath, then the outer door softly open. I again extinguished my light, peered cautiously out of the window, and saw a dark form glide up the road. He was gone, then.

I sat down and endeavored to realise my position, to think it out, to form some plan of action; but I found myself to be incapable of collected thought; all was confused and flitting. Could I also but obtain a little forgetfulness it might compose me, brace up my unstrung nerves. I would try; but first I would ascertain whether Bella was asleep. I cautiously opened my door. I could hear a low murmur of voices below; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford doubtless talking over the events of the night. I crept up the stairs and listened at Bella's chamber; all was quite still within. I tapped gently; no answer. I tried the lock; it was fastened. I placed my ear to the keyhole; I fancied I could hear the regular breathing of a sleeping person. Thank heaven! slumber had come to her.

I went back to my room, closed my window, and threw myself upon the bed without undressing. For a long time I tossed about, hopelessly wakeful; but at length drowsiness crept upon me, and I slept. But what a sleep! Worse than the waking, disturbed as it was by the most terrible images, that a fevered imagination could create. It was a saturnalia of horrors, which presently resolved into a sequent vision so homogeneous, so awfully real, that even to this day, now thirty years distant, I can scarcely believe but that my soul quitted for a brief interval my slumbering body and beheld a reality.

I was sitting upon the rock on the margin of the lake, our trysting-place. It seemed to me I was waiting for Bella. The sky was black as ink, the mountains were buried in a mist, a thick darkness almost tangible was about me, a darkness that weighed down upon the earth like a shroud, save where a disk of dazzling light—coming I knew not whence—made one spot upon the surface of the waters luminous. Suddenly a long wailing cry, followed by a heavy splash broke upon my ear. It was Bella's voice; and my own echoed it as I sprang to my feet looked wildly around; and there, floating on the luminous disk, I saw a form clothed in white, hands uplifted in prayer, and Bella's marble face turned toward me with a farewell look of love. The next instant the waters had closed over it. I uttered a shriek of agony and tried to spring after her, but some invisible force held me back. In vain I struggled and cried; an iron power held me to the earth. Then I heard a voice—it was that of the convict—close to my ear saying,

"You are too late; she is dead!"

With the words ringing in my ear I awoke and sprang from the bed. The cold gray dawn was just stealing through my window. I stared about me. Where were the lake, and the darkness, and the man? For the vision was more real than the awakening, and for a moment I almost fancied that this was the dream, that the reality.

In a few seconds my consciousness was fully restored, but the horror of my vision was intensified. Was Bella safe? That was my first thought. I crept up the stairs. Her room-door was ajar; and she was no longer there.

The next thing I remember is hurrying bare-headed along the road. As I reached the wooded path which led down to the lake a man came suddenly against me; his face was white and scared. He would have hurried past had I not stayed him with the question,

"What is the matter?"

He stared at me for a second, and then seemed to recognize me.

"You are too late," he muttered in a hoarse voice.

"Too late!" I echoed.

"Yes; *she is dead—drowned in the lake.*—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LOW LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.—There have been benighted periods when refinement, culture, the study of literature, of art, and of music were considered worthy of the attention of the British upper classes; but now such trifles have been relegated to their proper sphere. They appertain only to tutors, clergymen, professors, artists, dealers, and, in short, to people who are paid for giving their attention to them. Although incidentally they may be tolerated in society, it is not "good form" to speak of them too often. Aged spinsters and younger sons may be permitted to dabble in such things, but then they must expect to have the sobriquet of "poor" always placed before their names. There is, of course, a certain pleasure in possessing a work of art of sufficient value to make other people jealous, and walls must be covered with pictures; but their selection is best left to a respectable dealer, especially if the latter does not mind waiting some time before he is paid. The chief charm of music is to obtain at a high price a box at the opera when there is a difficulty in getting even stalls, or to have a more celebrated singer to perform in one's drawing-room than anybody of one's acquaintance has succeeded in securing. In literature, the summit of ambition is to have the newest novels and books of travel on one's tables, and then to return them to the library unread, to be replaced by others. As to newspapers, articles of the usual length being too great a tax upon the endurance of fashionable readers, certain philanthropic editors have adopted the system of giving short paragraphs of a few lines each, which are considered better suited to the mental capacities of their readers. If this kind of thing goes on long, and the childish tastes of the upper ten thousand continue to develop themselves, we may expect to find the dear children capable only of looking at the pictures in their periodicals and unable to decipher the letterpress. Indeed this would be a consummation not entirely undesirable, as they would then be unable to keep betting-books, or to write their names on the backs of bills. Thus far, however, reading has not altogether gone out of fashion, and the tone of the most popular novels is sufficiently illustrative of that of fashionable society. Their style, their English, and the nature of their repartee would, some years ago, have been considered more suitable to a servants' hall than to a drawing-room; but now the mantle of John Thomas has fallen upon his master, and ladies of high birth invoke the spirit of vulgarity. The plots of these works of fiction have an extraordinary similarity to each other. In the first volume there is either a marriage of convenience, or else a marriage of pique. In the second volume the misery of the wedded pair is graphically described. In the third one spouse dies, and the other marries for "true, true love" the sweetheart of childhood. Incidentally some of these refined productions introduce more or less nastiness, to suit the taste of various readers. The tone of conversation to be found in them is the faithful counterpart of what may be heard in the drawing-rooms of certain great folks. In the houses of such one sometimes almost expects to see the butler embrace his master after the manner of *Mephistopheles* at the end of "Faust," and disappear with him slowly through a trapdoor in the floor, through which would be reflected a lurid glare from the kitchen fire. In such an event no one would be able to deny that the host had been taken to the regions for which he was alone fitted.—*The Saturday Review.*

COLORS IN BIRDS.—Instances when the two sexes differ in color are numerous; sometimes they are entirely unlike, sometimes they vary only in intensity of hue. The cases are rare among mammalia, reptiles, and fish; among birds and butterflies they are common, and the distinction is often strongly marked; among beetles and wasps it is seldom found. According to Mr. Darwin the difference is a consequence of the preference of female birds and butterflies for gaily-colored mates. This "voluntary sexual selection" has enabled the handsomest and strongest males to gain the best wives; the most healthy parents breed earlier and can naturally provide best for their offspring, and so any variation or improvement among them holds and continues. The laws of inheritance are as yet little understood, but it is evident that certain qualities and colors are transmitted through the mothers only to the males. It is possible, indeed, "that the females represent the primordial colors of the genus to which they belong." Mr. Wallace has some doubt, however, whether the ladies really care much about color; among poultry, turkeys, and peacocks, the hens go on feeding while the male birds are strutting up and down displaying their tails, their crests, and general finery. There is no doubt, however, that the females do prefer "the most vigorous, defiant, and mettlesome males," and that "color is most vivid in the most pugnacious and energetic individuals," so that the effect is much the same in the end. "The various kinds of crests, knots, combs, wattles, and plumes of the most diversified kinds, and decorated with the most beautiful colors, developed among the males," says Mr. Darwin, "apparently for the sole purpose of ornament," and to make themselves agreeable, form a curious contrast to the received customs concerning dress among man and womankind, where highly colored and fine clothing is monopolized by women. It may, however, be said that till the present century the finery was quite as great on the male side. The real "Sir Percy Shafton's" wardrobe, his "carnation velvet doublet, slashed and puffed with cloth of silver," "his skyblue jerkin and trunk hose lined with white satin," were as brilliant as any woman's gear of the time. The courtiers of Queen Elizabeth certainly rivaled her ladies in splendor, (whatever may have been the truth concerning Sir Walter Raleigh's tinsel-bordered cloak,) while poor Goldsmith's "peach-colored velvet coat, with a hole in it," may serve to remind us how late in the last century our splendor continued. There has been a curious "degradation" of color in the dress of women of late; it has become much darker. Does this imply that color is only a "survival" of the early days of barbarism, when our animal instincts were predominant? It will be sad, indeed, if we are to signalize our civilization by wearing only Quaker hues, particularly as in dress they are quite as expensive as are the warmer tints. The coloring of living organisms is indeed a question of extreme interest, and it is one where small observations, carefully noted, of facts within our own knowledge, will evidently be of some value to the great men now studying its phenomena with such keen and cautious interest.—*Good Words.*

AN ITALIAN PLAYHOUSE.—The theatre was small and bare, with tiers of dingy white-and-gold boxes rising to the ceiling, draped with curtains of faded crimson silk. The floor was covered with rough wooden benches. The drop-curtain represented an old Venetian noble accepting the Doge's caps at the hands of a deputation of Senators in red, while knights in armor, red-robed councilors, fair women, and young pages stood around him. Into the boxes came young girls with faces tremulous with the forethought of the music, and matrons with towers of hair and high-colored silks flashing about them, and great, waving fans in their hands. On the benches about me sat tired work-women, with black veils drooping over their shoulders; sturdy peasant girls with handkercheifs knotted across their brows, or bare-headed, with silver pins fastening their braids. Whole families came trooping in—kind-eyed fathers and mothers with oranges tied up in their blue handkercheifs; children who were sure to fall asleep between the acts and, perchance, with their drowsy cries, take all the pathos out of the "Miserere" itself. Groups of young men sauntered in—the pale artisans of the town, the swarthy sailors from the lagoons, the wondering-eyed peasants from the mainland. They stamped their feet and cried out for the curtain to rise. Between-whiles they hummed the airs of the opera. It was to them an old, loved friend. No need of *libretti* for that audience. Not a gondolier but had plied his oar to the measure of *Di Luna's* love-notes. Not a girl bending over her lace-cushion high up in a garret window but had dreamed herself a romance out of *Leonora's* passion-cry. Not a lad from the inland vines but carried his homesickness about his work in the gypsy woman's visions of her mountains. In front of me sat the cheerful, smiling woman, bareheaded, with long, gold ear-rings, of whom I was wont to buy old books, rare classics, for my intellectual recreation, and second-hand iron saucepans for the concoction of my dinner. Behind me rose the shaggy gray head of the old man who sold salad at the doorway of the house in which I lodged; I had many a time heard his mellow *baritono* ringing the length of the street in the "Conspirators' Chorus" of "Ernani," and the "Liberta" of "I Puritani." I knew that on the morrow the dingy passage would be glorified with the melodies of that evening. Near him sat the old woman who sewed mattresses for her living in the court-yard next door to me. God pity these poor souls! The curse of ideality was on them all. They had come from their dark shops and sordid homes, drawn by the hope of something better and purer than they could know in the dull round of their daily toil. They were waiting but for the signal to go out of their own weary lives into the old, sweet, thrilling romance of the troubadour. The members of the orchestra crept, one after the other, through the little door under the stage—shabby old men, struggling for life and bread; haggard young men, with genius written on their faces; little lads with precocious foreheads, and dark, wild eyes. A familiar face appeared in the stage-box on the right. I recognized the old *maestro*, Grimani. The curtain rose, and soon the troubadour appeared, lifted his helmet, and cast from him his floating white mantle. What did it matter that he was old, and worn, and gray, and had lines of pain on his face, under all the red and white of youth that had naught to do with his separation from *Leonora?* When he sang that impassioned love-song from his hiding-place among the trees, how could his listeners know that the only thought upon him was of the faded wife waiting for him in some cheap lodging-house, and of the day, not far distant, when his voice would fail him altogether, and snatch the bread from her mouth and his! What did it care, that eager, sympathetic audience, that *Leonora's confidante* was thin and consumptive, and economized the remnants of a voice that had long left its best days behind, and had a color in her face that made the stage-paint a farce! How could they know that perhaps there were six children to be fed and clothed on the substance of that spectral voice and those hollow shoulders that mocked at the audience from their ghastly setting of white satin! But would they have cared had they known of these things? I doubt. There was too much of this soup-pot struggle within the limits of their own experience to make them heed it there where they had a right to expect only beauty and grace. They had come to the theatre to snatch a moment's respite from sordid household care, and why should they trouble themselves that the court-ladies of Spain were jaded and weary, and had sallow faces and patient eyes, and shivered a little when the cold air from the wings blew over their bare arms, or that the followers of *Di Luna* were grizzled, and gaunt, and hard-featured? Well for them that they should feel only the poetry and the passion of life for one short evening. But to me the scene had a pitiful, familiar sadness. The young love and the faded bodies—the romance of the story and the dreary bread-winner that lay behind it! it was a pathos but too well known to all artists. —*Appletons' Journal.*

HARRY FRANCO.—His pseudonym, from the title of one of his novels, was more familiar than his real name, and Harry Franco was known to many who were strangers to Charles F. Briggs. He was a slight, erect man, of a nervous temperament, a quick movement, and a crisp and ready wit, with a dash of satire that was strictly a form of humor, but which seemed to many persons a vein of cynicism. He was on good terms with everybody, but he was a man of very limited personal likings, and as little given to demonstration as a man could be. The Easy Chair saw him first, a quarter of a century ago, in Putnam's old book store, on Broadway, below the Park. A friend introduced the Chair—not then a chair—to Harry Franco, who was looking at the new books upon the counter, and, as he introduced him, remarked that he had in press a little book upon the Nile. "The Nile's overdone," was the quick reply, followed by a frank look and hearty grasp of the hand—the beginning of a friendly acquaintance that never faltered. Harry Franco was very secretive. He often dived and burrowed away from the knowledge of many of his closest associates. He was an indefatigable worker, but the literary ambition with which he began gradually expired from want of general recognition, and he became a professional man of letters, serving upon many newspapers, and well known to the veterans of the craft. He was especially fond of the English literature of the seventeenth century, and he determined to do in New-York what Fielding and Smollett did in London. He wrote three novels of the life of his time in the City, which probably few readers of these lines have ever seen. They were the *Adventures of Harry Franco, The Haunted Merchant*, and the *Trippings of Tom Pepper*. Some of the characters were drawn directly from life and but thinly veiled. The purpose, however, was to find in New-York as much romantic interest as in any city at any time, and to write, as the Englishman whom he admired wrote, from personal and actual observation. The books were unquestionably clever, with some severe caricature in *Tom Pepper*, but they failed to impress the public. The author did not complain, but he wrote no more novels. The characteristic vein and tendency, however, showed themselves in his first contribution to *Putnam*—a sketch of city life called "Elegant Tom Dillar." This was the story of a leisurely young fellow about town, who had no apparent business in life, but whose real occupation was that of a negro minstrel. Every night the elegant man covered his face and hands with burned cork, and cracked jokes as Sambo the end man. It was a happy conceit, and was worked out with great spirit. The first editors of *Putnam* held their council in a bare upper front room of an abandoned dwelling-house in Park-place, one of the fine houses of the day when Park-place was a quarter of high fashion. The prospects and chances of the new venture were eagerly discussed, and the first contributions were scanned with interest and expectation. The magazine appeared at a fortunate time. There was "a felt Want," with a great W, as Thackeray would have said, and the pea-green monthly happily supplied it. Mr. Briggs took the laboring oar. He was always cheery and equable, and many a bright word, many a humorous sally, from him made merry those editorial deliberations. Long afterward, when the *Monthly* was for a little time revived, Harry Franco again took the helm. But morning cannot be restored, and the old *Putnam* did not reappear in the revival. There were new times, new men, new magazines. The old editor had no more permanent magazine connection. He became for a time Mr. Raymond's lieutenant upon THE TIMES. Previously he had edited, in a half-occult way, as was his humor, the *Sunday Courier*. Then he had a place in the Custom-house, and he was subsequently writing for the Brooklyn *Union* and the *Independent*. His old friends and associates met him but casually, and more and more infrequently. But those whom he had most loved he never forgot, and his friendship for Lowell and for William Page was always his pride and pleasure. He was still a humorist, keen, speculative, brisk, bright, affectionate. The newer comers in literature seldom saw him or knew him, and when he suddenly died last Summer, those of his guild who felt the pain of his loss most deeply were the men of yesterday. —*Harper's Magazine.*

LOVE IN VENICE.

You see, Beloved, what was rife
When art was art, and Venice, Venice!
Between Delight and Vengeance life
Was bandied like a ball at tennis.
In Ruskin's prose, in Browning's verse,
Who runs may read the gallant story,
And cool in modern ease rehearse
This tragic farce of Love-in-Glory.

Some young patrician, (there he lies!)
A model for imperial Titian,
Has breathed, of course, the oaths and sighs
That sound so sweetly in Venetian!
And Monna Bice in her bower,
All of her senator aweary,
Has listened, and has found the hour,
With thinking of them, scarce so weary.

He diced and sauntered life away,
Still dallying, smiling, singing, sleeping:
She sat in sunshine, day by day
Her tresses bleaching, combing, steeping.
They met at feast-tide, to behold
The Sea and Venice meetly married;
And Fate for them had words of gold—
The Something came that long had tarried.

One sees it all, as in a glass!
The week of fluttering contemplation,
The serenades, the looks at mass,
The touching hands, the assignation,
The mask and sword, the secret stair,
The mystic night a dream of blisses,
Far sounds of music on the air,
And in the dusk a storm of kisses.

And so on!—Till the plenilune,
The perfect circle of possession,
Gloomed, and a discord marred the tune,
And some one spoke their brief transgression.
The husband frowned, a message sped,
(They had of settlement a rare way!)
An ; Ser Francesco, done and dead.
Sprawled at the bottom of the stairway.

And were they happy, dear? No doubt,
They lived, they loved, they found fruition,
And ere the light had flickered out
They suffered. And—a supposition
For you to ponder!—on the scene
When yet of lovers two or three are,
I can conceive, they may have been
As happy, let us say, as we are!

—*Belgravia.*

SERGENTS DE VILLE.—All, or almost all, of the *sergents de ville* are old *sous-offic

very few persons could possibly be debarred from practicing change-ringing by want of physical strength, a good deal of perseverance is necessary to become a proficient in the art. After acquiring the sleight-of-hand necessary to ring a bell in rounds, a fair amount of practice is also necessary to obtain the quickness of eye—called "rope sight"—to work among the other ropes, in changes. While his hands and eyes are thus busily employed, the ringer must also listen to ascertain whether the swing of the bell is so regulated that it strikes at a proper interval after the one immediately preceding it. In ringing on eight bells, the eight sounds are produced in about two seconds; a quarter of a second therefore elapses between the sounds of the consecutive bells; and as a variation of a quarter of this time is appreciable to a practiced ringer, the error of the sixteenth part of a second would lead to jarring results. The hands, eyes, and ears must therefore be in constant unison during change-ringing; and as at the same time the mind must never be relaxed from the consideration of the "method by which the changes are produced," the mental and physical powers are kept in pretty active employment.—*Chambers's Journal.*

VALENTINE'S DAY, 1873.

(An unpublished poem.)

Oh! I wish I were a tiny browny bird from out the south,
Settled among the alder-holts, and twittering by the stream;
I would put my tiny tail down, and put up my tiny mouth,
And sing my tiny life away in one melodious dream.

I would sing about the blossoms, and the sunshine and the sky,
And the tiny wife I meant to have in such a cozy nest;
And if some one came and shot me dead, why then I could but die,
With my tiny life and tiny song just ended at their best. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Macmillan's Magazine.

ANDERSEN IN ENGLAND.—In 1847 Andersen visited England. Here he made many friends, went out a great deal, and saw, according to his own account, not only much of "high life," but "several of the country's most excellent men and women." He learned to know Dickens and to love him with a warm and brotherly affection which continued through life. This affection was fully returned by Dickens, for, years after, he wrote to Andersen:

When are you coming to see us again? In these years you have not faded out of the hearts of the English people, but have become even better known and more beloved than when you saw them for the first time. When Aladdin shall have come out of those caves of science to run a triumphant course on earth and make us all wiser and better—as I know you will—you ought to come for another visit. We would all do our best to make you happy. * * * I have had the heartiest pleasure in hearing from you again, and I assure you that I love and esteem you more than I could tell you on as much paper as would pave the whole road from here to Copenhagen. Ever your affectionate friend,

CHARLES DICKENS.

Andersen enjoyed his visit to England, and appreciated to the full the kindness and attention bestowed on him by all those who took pleasure in entertaining him; but the one spot which ever after laid nearest his heart—the place perhaps dearest to him outside his own beloved country—was Seven Oaks—the residence of his loved and esteemed friend Mr. Richard Bentley. There he felt thoroughly at home. Andersen's nature was essentially a grateful one. If once assured of the unbiased good-will of those whom he loved, he always remembered and spoke of them with unfailing affection. Now and again he would express his gratitude for past favors in a quaint fashion, so charming in itself, that he made one love him, if possible, more than before. His visit to Seven Oaks left a halo of fascination in his memory which shone forth in after years at odd, unexpected moments, forcing one to acknowledge the deep, tender affection he had for the family, while one smiled at the simple, childlike way in which it was expressed. I remember on one occasion, at a singularly happy breakfast party, when every one was in a genial, pleasant mood, and the spirit of harmony seemed to have breathed itself into each person present—the coffee was delicious, the bread and fruit and various dishes all that could be desired—Andersen, who had been enjoying himself more than usual, rose from his seat and said quietly, "Friends, I will say grace!" Then raising his hands and bowing his gaunt figure low over the table, he said in a reverential, hushed, but audible tone: "I thank Thee, O Lord, that thou hast permitted me to enjoy another breakfast such as I had at Mr. Bentley's! Amen!" For a moment I thought the dear old man had lost his senses or was making fun, but a glance at his earnest face rebuked the idea, and I felt ashamed of my mistake. Higher praise he could not give, either to those around him or to the good things on the table, than to liken them to similar breakfasts enjoyed at Seven Oaks, and in his simple fashion he said so. His stay with Dickens was a "bright point" in his life, and he found it very hard to say farewell when the time came for him to leave; but over and over again I have heard him say in reference to "home," as he called Seven Oaks, that there he felt at peace. "Friends are treated like the sons and daughters while they are there," he said another time, "and to be the son of that old man, the father, warmed my heart to deep feeling." When Andersen heard of the death of Dickens he said sorrowfully, "All's over, and that happens to all stories," and went away alone to weep. But when the news reached him of the death of his former host at Seven Oaks, he murmured, "My best friend is gone! He loved me, and oh! how I loved him!"—*Temple Bar.*

EARLY MARINE INSURANCE.—In the early maritime law of Venice, in the ordinances of Trani of 1063, a city of commerce whose mediæval renown has, like that of Amalfi, long passed into a mere historical memory, the rule by which those interested in the same voyage, whether in the ship or cargo, should mutually contribute in case of loss is found.

This mutual contribution is the foundation not only of insurance as now understood, but of what is commonly known as general average contributions. But the amount of recompense thus afforded was very slight, and naturally there would soon spring up a class of men who, for a certain sum paid beforehand, would bear the loss which would otherwise have to be borne by the ship-owner or merchant. When this modern form first began to be generally practiced is not known with any accuracy. In the *Chronyk Van Vlaedern*, a Chamber of Assurance is spoken of as meeting in 1310 at Bruges, one of the great depots of the Hanse traders, by means of which merchants could insure their goods for a stipulated premium. And in 1435 a very elaborate ordinance was issued by the Counselors and *Prud'hommes* of Barcelona, one of the foremost commercial cities of the Middle Ages. That ordinance deals to a great extent with insurance frauds, and commands that only a certain proportion of the ship or cargo should be insured. Rules so elaborate and so detailed would be unnecessary in the very infancy of such an institution, and therefore it must be evident that by the close of the fifteenth century mercantile insurance was a well-established and universally-known custom. The prudent traders of the north were not behind the hardy and adventurous mariners of Catalonia, and, though we must wait for some years before we find distinct ordinances in Amsterdam or Antwerp upon this subject, there is no reason to doubt that in the period at which we see the Germans and the Lombards trading in England—that is, in the middle of the fourteenth century—marine insurance was as well known to the traders between England and the Continent as between the different countries of Europe, such as France and Spain.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE KHEDIVE'S MILLION OF ACRES.—When his Highness succeeded Said Pasha, his private estates did not exceed 30,000 acres. At the present moment the Khédive, in his own name and in that of his mother and children, owns upward of 1,000,000 acres—that is, fully one-fifth of the whole cultivable soil of Egypt. This extraordinary accumulation of property has been effected in little over a dozen years. Egypt, in proportion to her cultivated acreage, is one of the most densely-populated countries in the world, as well as the one in which property in the soil is held by the largest number of petty proprietors in proportion to population. This subdivision of the land is due partly to the traditions of the country, partly to the instincts of the race, still more to the conditions of Egyptian cultivation. But be the cause what it may, the passion for land is universal. The fellaheen are, and have been from time immemorial, a race of peasant farmers. Large properties are the rare exception, and such a transfer of proprietorship as is involved in the accumulation of one-fifth of the cultivable soil into the hands of one land-owner in the course of a little over a dozen years could not have been effected without grave disturbance and detriment to public interests, even if it had been brought about simply and solely by the action of economical causes.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

JAPANESE FIREMEN.—It was a big fire—there was no doubt about it. In Constantinople and New-York, fairly big events of this sort occasionally occur, and are made much of, but to see King Fire in all his awful power and glory, Japan should be visited. Although we had been pretty prompt in obeying the alarm bell, we found that the fire had already made considerable progress, and at first, unprotected as we were by helmets or hoods, we found it difficult even to look at the raging scene before us. All we could make out was a vast expanse of dancing flame, intersected by jets of smoke, and the black outlines of burned or burning buildings. By degrees we became accustomed, and we saw our brigade double up into action, place the engine in position, squirt at the flames, which seemed to have the most undisputed mastery everywhere, and send forward the hook and ladder men—dare-devil fellows, who seemed to have the utmost contempt for flames and falling timber, and who went into the danger as if they were going to a wedding. To us, accustomed to the stern, silent, business-like manner of the London firemen, there was something savoring of burlesque in the efforts of these Yedo brigades to combat the flames. The general effect was that of what is known as a pantomime "rally"—every one howling, shouting, running to and fro, and upsetting one another, amid a shower of beams, tiles, and articles of furniture, without any apparent order or method. There was a great deal of movement and a great deal of uproar, and, during the whole performance, the flames seemed to wander just where they pleased, singeing here, blistering there, but, as a rule, completely gutting what they came in contact with. Meanwhile, our engine had come to utter grief. But this, to our eyes, was of very little consequence, as it had served simply to dampen the jackets of the firemen; so it was removed, and all the energies of the brigade were devoted to the object of preventing the spread of the fire by the wholesale demolition of houses. With this object in view the hook and ladder men were sent forward into the houses which were more immediately threatened with destruction, while the battering-rams—huge piles of wood with tremendous iron forks at the ends—were run up under the charge of the most stalwart coolies of the brigade. The Captain, armed with a huge standard, was sitting straddle-legged on the roof of a house, and by his movements those of the brigade were directed. Until he retreated not a man dared to dream of yielding an inch, and we trembled for the safety of our fine old friend as we saw him apparently alone in a blaze of flame, or half hidden in the dense volumes of smoke, which rose from the burning masses on all sides of him. And here we may remark that although the discipline of the brigades, their methods of procedure, and their total unbusiness-like air of doing everything were to be condemned in toto, too high praise cannot be bestowed on the individual pluck and agility of the members. We in Europe are now familiar with the extraordinary feats of Japanese acrobats, but to see this skill and agility put to a practical use one should "assist" at a Yedo fire. When the word is given for the hook and ladder men to go into action, it is a treat to see some score of muscular, active-limbed young fellows, not one of whom pauses a moment to look at the danger into which he is going headlong, dash into the houses already tottering to their fall, swarm on the roofs, swing from rafter to rafter, struggle up almost perpendicular slopes of loose tiles, often with a rope in their mouths, jump over yawning chasms of flame as if they were two-foot ditches, fasten the grapples to the blazing timbers, jump down and signal an "all right" to a gang of coolies below, who are hanging to the chain or rope. The wall totters backward and forward for a minute, but extra mettle is put into a final pull, and down comes the whole blazing side of a house, burying half-a-dozen firemen, sending up a huge pillar of smoke and sparks to the sky, and calling forth a tremendous yell from the admiring crowd. Scarcely has it fallen when a dozen active fellows are hard at work with their fire-hooks. From under one heap of timbers jump out two or three of the hook and ladder men, who rub their bruises and laugh frantically. Out of a cavern of smoldering ashes crawls another, with an arm broken; while from the innermost recesses are pulled out two or three poor blackened, mutilated remains of what were a few minutes back rollicking dare-devils in the prime and strength of manhood. These last are gently carried off on shutters, and to-morrow will be followed to their last resting-place under the cryptomerias and azaleas on the hillside yonder, by a crowd of relations and comrades, proud in the midst of their sorrow of the deaths met with in the public cause.—*All the Year Round.*

A ROYAL MISTRESS.—Of all the black spots that rest upon the character of the Prince of Wales there are few blacker than his treatment of Mrs. Robinson; and how little blame was considered to attach to her by those whom envy and malice did not render partial judges, is proved by the sympathy and friendship which she obtained from many persons of high standing in society. She paid a visit to Paris, where her appearance excited great curiosity; she was fêted by the Duc d'Orleans, probably with an object which, however, he never obtained; even the Queen desired to be introduced to "la belle Anglaise," and presented her with a purse knit with her own fingers. There is little doubt she would have ultimately returned to the stage but for a terrible calamity which now befell her. While traveling abroad she went to sleep in her chaise with the windows open, caught a violent cold, which turned to rheumatics, and at 24 had entirely lost the use of her limbs. Thus at an age when few women have scarcely more than entered into the world she had been a wife, a mother, a successful actress, a Prince's mistress, and this terrible calamity had closed her career. Here is a glimpse of her at this time by a woman's bitter pen: "On a table in one of the waiting-rooms of the opera-house was seated a woman of fashionable appearance, still beautiful, but not in the bloom of beauty's pride. She was not noticed, save by the eye of pity. In a few moments two liveried servants came to her, and took from their pockets long white sleeves, which they drew on their arms; they then lifted her up and conveyed her to her carriage—it was the then helpless, paralytic Perdita." She turned authoress, and wrote several volumes of poetry and some novels not without merit, but of a sentimental character which has long since sunk them into oblivion. But traveling to different places, trying different medicinal waters, all without effect, greatly reduced her means. She appealed to her noble friends for payment of money she had lent them in her prosperity. "Without your aid," she writes to one, "I cannot make trial of the Bristol waters, the only remedy that presents to me any hope of preserving my existence." The loan was not only not returned, but the letter remained unanswered. After enduring years of suffering—and what affliction could have been more terrible to this woman, whose beauty had once enslaved every heart that came within its influence?—she expired at the close of 1799, adding another to the many sad chronicles of royal mistresses.—*Temple Bar.*

PIDGIN ENGLISH.—"Chin chin" is a general salutation, and also means wish, ask, or thank. "Hongkong *side*," "down *side*," "look see," and "*makes* take care," are exact Chinese expressions. "Some man talkee," is just the French *on dit*. The vocabulary consists of words from the English, Chinese, Portuguese, Hindostanee, and other languages, and most of them are altered to suit native disabilities. "B'long" (is or are) is exactly the Spanish *ser*, expressing quality or characteristic; while "hab got" is precisely *estar*, denoting position or circumstances. For instance, they say, "You *b'long* welly good man;" "That *b'long* number one good tea;" "He *b'long* Englisheeman, mi *b'long* Chinaman;"—but "Master *hab got* office side," or "That shippo *hab got* Hong Kong side." A visitor calling on a lady asks: "That mi-sissee hab got?" and the reply is "*Hab got*," or "*No hab got*." "What thing?" and "Who man?" are said for what and who. Thus "What is that?" becomes "That b'long what thing?" and "Who is that?" is "That b'long who man?" "Largee chancee," (chance,) meaning great success or good fortune, is very common. In calling on his foreign friends on China New Year's Day, the native merchant always wishes him this for the year to come. The personal pronoun is always "he," not "she" or "it." "Maskee," (probably from the Spanish *por mas que*,) meaning "never mind," "no matter about," or "in spite of" is very much used. "Maskee sendee that money to-day," "Mi go walkee maskee that sedo" (*sedan*). "Man-man" is "stop." "Chit" (from Hindostanee) is letter. "Polang-say" is "French," and "Jambola," "German." "Sabe" of course is "know" or "understand." The Chinaman who was asked why he had eyes on the bows of his boat said: "S'pose goteyes can see. S'pose no can see, can sabe. S'pose no can see, how can sabe?" This language certainly admits of extremely epigrammatic expression. The beginning of Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be," was deliciously translated into "Can? No can?" The well-known version of "My name is Norval," is altogether excellent. That of "Excelsior," though very funny, is not quite so correct, except in the rendering of the title word as "Topside Galah?"—"Galah" being an untranslatable expletive, perhaps "I say," or "Mind you." "Pidgin" itself is most useful, and has various shades of meaning. Religion is "joss pidgin." "That *festic*" (physic,) said a boy to whom his master had given quinine, "largee sabe that *sick pidgin*" (thoroughly understands illness.) A gentleman saw his boy trying to mount a pony, and several times thrown. Seeing his master looking at him, the boy said: "Mi wantchee go topside he; he wantchee go topside mi!"—*Scribner's Magazine.*

A FAREWELL.

Farewell, days, and months, and years;
Farewell, thoughts, and hopes, and fears;
Farewell, old delight and woe;
Farewell, self of long ago!
In the old familiar place
Time sped on at slower pace—
Past recall indeed you lie,
Days, and months, and years gone by,
Now the old familiar door
Shuts us out for evermore!

Farewell, house—no more our home!
Others, in the years to come,
Hither homeward will return—
On the hearth their fires will burn;
Children that we do not know
Gather round the blithesome glow;
Other feet will tread the stair,
Other guests be welcomed there.
We, whose home it was before,
Shall be strangers evermore!

May be, in the years to come,
Past the house our feet may roam—
Over all a subtle change
Will have stolen and made it strange,
And the house we leave to-day
Will have vanished quite away.
In this house's joy and care
We shall have no lot nor share;
All our life herein will seem
Like a half-forgotten dream.
We shall be as ghosts, that come
Ling'ring round their ancient home,
If our feet pass evermore
Near the old familiar door.

Farewell, days, and months, and years;
Farewell, buried hopes and fears!
Wheresoe'er our footsteps stray,
Whether long or brief our stay,
Whatsoever good we find,
Many graves we leave behind.
So, farewell, old joy and pain,
We shall never know again!
Farewell, all things that we leave!
Surely, life and warmth must cleave
To the house, when we are gone.
Can it empty seem, and lone,
When the echoes of the years,
Hopes and joys, and griefs and fears,
Scarce have died from roof and wall?
Surely, ghostly steps will fall
On the bare dismantled floors,
Gliding in at open doors,
Flitting up and down the stair.
Will not shadows wander there—
Shades more vague than shadows are,
Or than ghosts that break death's bar?
Sure our wraiths, when we are gone,
Oft will haunt the chambers lone—
Come to seek (ah, ne'er to find!)
All the years we leave behind?
Farewell, house, for evermore!
Farewell, old familiar door!
Farewell, home—yet no, not so—
Home goes with us where we go!

—*Good Words.*

THE YOUTH OF PIUS IX.—At 16 young Mastai caused himself to be inscribed on the roll of those Freemasons whom he subsequently anathematized. He lived among soldiers, with his eyes constantly bent on the epaulets. Thenceforward he began to give himself an education more in conformity with his birth and his wishes. He took to the study of arms; he rode much; he studied music, and played the flute and the violoncello; then, ambitious of leading a barrack life, he became a notable adept at coloring a pipe, emptying a bottle at a draught, and became passionately fond of billiards and tennis. These amusements improved his health. He adopted a style of costume half civil half military, with a dash of the barber's apprentice in it, but supremely elegant, after the fashion of a provincial dandy. He wore a gray frock with black cuffs and collar, a red foraging cap, pantaloons with stripes down the seams, large shirt-collars turned down over his shoulders, with a red cravat flying in the wind; spurs, a flower in his button-hole, and a cigar always in his mouth. * * * For the mainspring of this man's character, the ruling passion, which has been the true moving power alike in every portion of his strangely-varied career, is the love of approbation. It is a passion which has both a better and a worse side with many that are the reverse. In Mastai's case it reached both upward and downward. It permeated his entire idiosyncrasy. It prompted him to swagger in the streets of Sinigaglia, with a cigar in his mouth and a fly-away crimson kerchief around his neck, and to summon an Œcumenical Council at the Vatican. It made him a melodramatic dandy in his youngster days, a melodramatic bishop in his manhood, and a melodramatic octogenarian Pontiff! The desire to figure advantageously before the eyes of men has never for an instant been dead within him. The scarlet cap and striped trousers of 60 years since might have been seen reproduced in the admirably artistic "get-up" which showed the fine-looking old man to the utmost advantage, when he received the Spanish pilgrims the other day.—*Trollope's Life of Pius IX.*

CÆSAR'S HAIR, NAPOLEON'S BREECHES.—That Cæsar was the first General and statesman of his age; that he conquered Gaul and laid the foundations of an empire, which in name, at least, was to subsist for more than 1,800 years—these are, no doubt, facts of the utmost importance; but, after all, they are the dry bones of history. The Shandean philosopher is much more interested to learn that Cæsar loved to oil his hair; that he sincerely regretted its scantiness, and that he was excessively pleased when the Senate conferred on him the privilege of wearing a laurel crown, and thus enabled him partially to conceal the injury which nature or hard living had wrought. Dress has been one of the commonest weaknesses of great men, many of whom were not the less careful of their personal appearance because they affected an ostentatious simplicity. In the national songs of France, Napoleon is the little Corporal in the plain gray coat; but we may be sure that the gray coat was carefully arranged, even as the cocked hat was designedly worn in a fashion till then unknown. And, as a matter of fact, the Emperor did not always array himself in that sober-colored vesture which Mr. Tennyson has described as the symbolic robe of freedom. An English traveler who visited Paris during the brief interval of the Peace of Amiens, and was introduced to the First Consul, has left on record his astonishment at seeing the great enemy of England in scarlet, richly laced, by the way, with gold.) It may interest some to know that Napoleon set apart £800 a year for dress. Unfortunately, he had a weakness for white kerseymere breeches; and, being often wholly absorbed with cares of State, (as courtly chroniclers apologetically observe,) he would constantly spill ink or gravy or coffee upon the aforesaid garments, which he hastened to change as soon as he perceived the mishap. This circumstance cost the blameless, but timid, Comte de Rémusat his place as Master of the Robes. For the Emperor soiled his clothes, and especially his white breeches, so frequently and so grievously, that the imperial tailor (M. Léger) was constantly receiving fresh orders, and £800 a year became quite insufficient to meet that functionary's little bills. Now the Comte de Rémusat, who knew that the Emperor hated any disorder in his accounts, was foolishly afraid to speak to him on the subject. Meanwhile, M. Léger became pressing in his demands for payment. At first he sent in his bill every month, then every fortnight, then every week, then twice a week, then every day; but the Master of the Robes continued to return unsatisfactory answers. At length M. Léger, whose patience was exhausted, took the bold step of complaining to the Emperor in person, at the very moment that his Majesty was trying on a new uniform. With astonishment and anger Napoleon learned that he owed his tailor £1,200. The same day he paid the bill and dismissed M. de Rémusat from his post, which was given to M. De Montesquiou-Fezensac, a chamberlain in the imperial household. "I hope, Monsieur le Comte," said Napoleon, between a smile and a frown, to the newly-appointed master, "that you will not expose me to the disgrace of being dunned for the breeches I am wearing." Frederic the Great regulated this department of expenditure in a much simpler way. He had but one fine gala dress, which lasted him all his life, for he took care not to soil it. His workday suits were shabbier than those which gentlemen abandon to their valets—the waistcoat pockets crammed with snuff and the rest of the apparel liberally sprinkled with the same pungent powder. The King's most amiable weakness—if, indeed, it can be called one—was his partiality for dogs. Several of these favorites were allowed to occupy the best arm-chairs in the royal study, and were not teased when they acted as dogs will act. "After all," said Frederic, "a Pompadour would cost me much more." But Frederic had other weaknesses which were not equally amiable.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE EVILS OF CRAMMING.—The psychological mischief done by excessive cramming both in some schools and at home is sufficiently serious to show that the reckless course pursued in many instances ought to be loudly protested against. As we write four cases come to our knowledge of girls seriously injured by this folly and unintentional wickedness. In one, the brain is utterly unable to bear the burden put upon it, and the pupil is removed from school in a highly excitable state; in another, epileptic fits have followed the host of subjects pressed upon the scholar; in the third, the symptoms of brain fog have become so obvious that the amount of schooling has been greatly reduced, and in a fourth, fits have been induced and complete prostration of brain has followed. These cases are merely illustrations of a class, coming to hand in one day, familiar to most physicians. The enormous number of subjects which are forced into the curriculum of some schools and are required by some professional examinations, confuse and distract the mind, and by lowering its healthy tone often unfit it for the world. While insanity may not directly result from this stuffing, and very likely will not, exciting causes of mental disorder occurring in later life may upset a brain which, had it been subjected to more moderate pressure, would have escaped unscathed. Training in its highest sense is forgotten in the multiplicity of subjects, originality is stunted and individual thirst of knowledge overlaid by a crowd of novel theories based upon yet unproved statements. Mr. Brudenell Carter, in his *Influence of Education and Training in Preventing Diseases of the Nervous System*, speaks of a large public school in London, from which boys of 10 to 12 years of age carry home tasks which would occupy them till near midnight, and of which the rules and laws of study are so arranged as to preclude the possibility of sufficient recreation. The teacher in a High School says that the host of subjects on which parents insist instruction being given to their children is simply preposterous, and disastrous alike to health and to real steady progress in necessary branches of knowledge. The other day we met an examiner in the street with a roll of papers consisting of answers to questions. He deplored the fashion of the day; the number of subjects crammed within a few years of growing life; the character of the questions which were frequently asked; and the requiring a student to master, at the peril of being rejected, scientific theories, and crude speculations, which they would have to unlearn in a year or two. He sincerely pitied the unfortunate students. During the last year or two the public have been startled by the suicides which have occurred on the part of young men preparing for examination at the University of London, and the press has spoken out strongly on the subject. Notwithstanding this, the authorities appear to be disposed to increase instead of diminish the stringency of some of the examinations. The *Lancet* has recently protested against this course in regard to the preliminary scientific M. B. of the London University, and points out that the average of candidates who fail at this examination is already about 40 per cent., and that these include many of the best students. This further rising of the standard will, it is maintained, make a serious addition to the labors of the industrious student who desires the M. D. degree. Whether this particular instance is or is not a fair example, we must say, judging from others, that it seems to be thought that the cubic capacity of the British skull undergoes an extraordinary increase every few years, and that therefore for our young students more subjects must be added to fill up the additional space.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PERDITA ROBINSON.—The great manager, Sheridan, very much struck by Mrs. Robinson's beauty and fascination, as well as by her undoubted abilities, made an appointment in the greenroom of Drury-Lane. Garrick, Brereton, and himself were present, and she there recited the principal scenes of *Juliet* to Brereton's *Romeo*, and this character was fixed on for her début. The beautiful Mrs. Robinson was already a notoriety in all places of fashionable resort, and the announcement of her appearance upon the stage crowded the theatre with fashionable spectators. "The greenroom and orchestra (where Mr. Garrick sat during the night) were thronged with critics. When I approached the side-wing my head throbbed convulsively; I then began to feel my resolution would fail, and I leaned upon the nurse's arm, almost fainting. Mr. Sheridan and several other friends encouraged me to proceed; and at length, with trembling limbs and fearful apprehension, I approached the audience. The thundering applause that greeted me nearly overpowered all my faculties; I stood mute and bending with alarm, which did not subside till I had feebly articulated the few sentences of the first short scene, during the whole of which I had never once ventured to look at the audience. The second scene being the masquerade, I had time to collect myself. I never shall forget the sensation which rushed through my bosom when I first looked toward the pit. I beheld a gradual ascent of heads; all eyes were fixed upon me; and the sensation they conveyed was awfully impressive; but the keen and penetrating eyes of Mr. Garrick, darting their lustre from the centre of the orchestra, were beyond all others the objects most conspicuous. As I acquired courage I found the applause augment, and the night was concluded with peals of clamorous approbation. * * * The second character which I played was *Amanda* in 'A Trip to Scarborough.' The play was based upon Vanbrugh's 'Relapse,' and the audience, supposing it was a new piece, on finding themselves deceived, expressed a considerable degree of disapprobation. I was terrified beyond imagination when Mrs. Yates, no longer able to bear the hissing of the audience, quitted the scene and left me alone to encounter the critic tempest. I stood for some moments as though I had been petrified; Mr. Sheridan, from the side wing, desired me not to quit the boards; the late Duke of Cumberland, from the side box, bade me take courage—'It is not you, but the play, they hiss,' said his Royal Highness. I curtsied, and that curtsey seemed to electrify the whole house, for a thundering peal of encouraging applause followed: the comedy was suffered to go on, and is to this hour a stock play at Drury-Lane Theatre."—*Temple Bar.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN PRONUNCIATIONS—A DOGMA.—Many will keenly ridicule as a cockney one who drops the *h* in 'orses, 'edges, 'airs, 'ares, and confounds 'ighlands with islands; yet if we call the censurers to account for confounding *which* with *witch*, *wheel* with *weal*, *wale* and *wail* with *whale*, and a dozen more of the same kind, they will often have the audacity to reply that they do not wish to speak like an Irishman. In this very matter the Irish, and perhaps the Scotch, with many of our northern counties, retain the correct ancient pronunciation which we in the south, at no distant time, have corrupted. Here we are confronted with a strange dogma, that no nation can go backward toward a more correct idiom or utterance! The only true meaning of this axiom is that national speech can never be affected by cultivation at all, but must proceed at haphazard. Foorsooth, we may expect that the Irish by careful teaching will imitate our errors; but we, imperial English, can never go back to their accuracy. This, being against our dignity, is against nature and possibility! How much may be done by good schooling, the modern Greek nation has signally and wonderfully shown, especially since Greece has been an independent Kingdom, or in less than half a century. The language current during the Greek insurrection was so mixed with Slavonic, and so little grammatical, that it often hardly seemed to be Greek at all. Of course, in like manner, our Lancashire dialect is hardly English, and is almost as unintelligible as broad Scotch. Modern Greek will always be separated from Hellenic by an impassable chasm; but it has wonderfully improved in power, beauty, and purity; moreover every step of change in the last 50 years has been backward, in defiance of this foolish dogma, that "we cannot go back to what is better." When national schools teach what is better, whether in grammar, in idiom, in diction, or in pronunciation, the people learn it; but of course for this we need zealous teachers, public authority, universal schooling, and a definite standard. In England, north and south, in Scotland and in Ireland, the national schools ought, with great effort, to strive toward a common pronunciation, so as to abolish a coarse plebeian utterance; but if we wish for zeal in the local gentry, we must yield to their peculiarities wherever they are manifestly right, as in the case before us. From the normal schools a single pronunciation should issue for the whole kingdom. A second peculiarity, in which the Irish are more right than the Southern English (whether more right than in Lancashire and Durham cannot here be decided,) lies in the pronunciation of *r* before a consonant. Londoners are very apt to sound *corn* as *cawn*, *pork* as *pawk*, *lord* as *laud*, *curt* as *cât*, dropping *r*, and only broadening the vowel. In the North and West of England the *r* is somewhat heard, but imperfectly; of the two extremes, the Irish alternative is far better than that of the cockney. Nearly all foreigners must be embarrassed by this loss of the *r*, which indeed sometimes affects the sense, as in *lord (laud,) board (buwd,) sword (sawed,) torn (tawn.)* Our schools ought rigidly to insist on something of the *r* being sounded—how much, need not here be laid down.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A MAN'S REGRET.

O my child-love, my love of long ago,
How great was life when you and I were young!
The world was boundless, for we did not know;
And life a poem, for we had not sung.

Now is the world grown small, and we thereon
Fill with wise toil and woe each flying day;
Elves from the wood, dreams from my heart are gone,
And heaven is bare, for God is far away.

O my child-love, cannot you come again,
And I look on you with grave, innocent eyes!
Your God has many angels; I would fain
Woo for one hour one angel from the skies.

O my child-love, come back, come back to me,
And, laughing, lead me from the care and din;
Lay on my heart those small hands tenderly
And lovingly, to let the whole world in.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LITERATURE A COMMODITY.—Literature is a commodity, and as such it is subject to economic law. Books, like any other commodity, can only be produced by the combination of labor and capital—the labor of the author, the capital of the publisher. They would not be written unless the author labored to write them. They could not be printed unless there was somebody ready to advance money for the paper and the work of the printing-press. The publisher, the capitalist, risks his money on a book because he expects to turn it over with a trade profit—say 12 per cent.—on it. On the capitalist side the production is purely a commercial transaction; but on the labor side, *i. e.*, on the part of the author, it is not equally easy to state the case as one of labor motived by wages. Certainly, authorship is a profession. There are authors who are authors, and nothing more—men who live by their pen, as a counsel lives by giving opinions, or a physician by prescribing for patients. But this is only partially the case with our literature. A large part of it is not paid for; the author's labor is not set in motion by wages. Many other motives come in, inducing men to address the public in print, besides the motive of wages. Disinterested enthusiasm; youthful ardor of conviction; egotism in some one of its many forms, of ambition, vanity, the desire to teach, to preach, to be listened to; mere restlessness of temperament; even the having nothing else to do—these things will make a man write a book quite irrespective of being paid for doing so. Did you ever hear of Catherinot? Of Well Catherinot, was a French antiquary of the seventeenth century; a very learned one, if learning means to have read many books without understanding. Catherinot printed, whether at his own cost or another's I can't say, a vast number of dissertations on matters of antiquity. David Clément, the curious bibliographer, has collected the titles of 182 of those dissertations, and adds "there were more of them which he had not been able to find. Nobody wanted these dissertations of Catherinot. He wrote them and printed them for his own gratification. As the public would not take his *paperasses*, as Valesius called them, he had recourse to a device to force a circulation for them. There was then no penny post, so he could not, like Herman Heinfetter, post his lucubrations to all likely addresses, but he used to go round the *quais* in Paris, where the old book-stalls are, and, while pretending to be looking over the books, slip some of his dissertations between the volumes of the *boutiquier*. In this way the 182 or more have come down to us. Catherinot is a byword, the typical case of scribbleomania—of the *insanabile scribendi cacoethes*—but the malady is not unknown to our time, and accounts for some of our many reams of print. And even if pure scribbleomania is not a common complaint, there are very many other motives to writing besides the avowed and legitimate motive of earning an income by the pen. Why do men make speeches to public meetings, or give lectures in public institutions? It is a great deal of trouble to do so. The motives of the labor are very various. Whatever they are, the same variety of motives urges men to write books.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON.—On Aldersgate-street, Westmoreland Buildings mark the site of the town house of the Nevils, Earls of Westmoreland. On the right of the street, conspicuous from its front with eight pillars, is a fine old house built by Inigo Jones, formerly called Thanet House, from the Tuftons, Earl of Thanet, but which has been known as Shaftesbury House since it was inhabited by the first Earl of Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the "Achitophel" of Dryden, so graphically described by him.

"For close designs, and crooked counsels fit,
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit;
Restless, unfixed in principles and place,
In power unpleased, impatient of disgrace;
A fiery soul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy body to decay
And o'er informed the tenement of clay.
A daring pilot in extremity,
Pleased with the danger when the waves went high,
He sought the storms; but, for a calm unfit,
Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit."

Lord Shaftesbury chose this house as a residence that he might the better influence the minds of the citizens, of whom he boasted that he "could raise 10,000 brisk boys by the holding up of his finger." His animosity to the Duke of York obliged his retirement in 1683 to Holland, where he died. The house, as Maitland says, is "a most delightful fine residence, which deserves a much better situation, and greater care to preserve it from the injuries of time." Close by were Lauderdale House, the residence of the Minister of Charles II., and Bacon House, the private residence of Sir Nicholas, father of the great Lord Bacon—the fat old man of whom Queen Elizabeth used to say "my Lord Keeper's soul is well lodged," and of whom so many witticisms are remembered, especially his reply to the thief Hogg, who claimed his mercy on plea of kindred between the Hoggs and the Bacons. "Ah, you and I cannot be kin until you have been hanged." Opposite Shaftesbury House was London House, which, being at one time the residence of the Bishops of London, was the place to which the Princess Anne fled in the revolution of 1688. An old house with low gables and projecting windows which stood near it, and which still exists, is called, without reason, "Shakespeare's House," but, as the "Half Moon Tavern," it was a well-known resort of the wits of the sixteenth century. Much curious carving, seen in prints of this old building, is now destroyed. The whole of this neighborhood teems with associations of Milton, who lived in "a pretty garden-house" in Aldersgate-street after his removal from St. Bride's Churchyard. In 1661 he went to live in Jewin-street, (on the right of Aldersgate, formerly the Jews' Garden, and the only place where Jews had a right to bury before the reign of Henry II.) It was here that Milton, who had already been blind for 10 years, married his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Minshul, of a Cheshire family, in 1664, the year before the Plague. Here also it probably was that, as Jonathan Richardson describes, "An ancient clergyman in Dorsetshire—Dr. Wright—found John Milton in a small chamber hung with rusty green, sitting in an elbow-chair, and dressed neatly in black; pale but not cadaverous; his hands and feet gouty, and with chalk-stones." Here, in his blindness, Milton gave instruction by ear to Ellwood the Quaker in the foreign pronunciation of Latin, which he aptly said was the only way in which he could benefit by Latin in conversation with foreigners. It was this Ellwood who, when the Plague broke out in 1665, gave Milton the cottage-refuge at Chalfont St. Giles, in which he wrote his *Paradise Regained*. He returned to London to reside in Bunhill Fields in 1666, and there, on Nov. 8, 1674, he died, and was attended to the grave, says Toland, (1698,) by "all his learned and great friends in London, not without a friendly concourse of the vulgar."—*Good Words.*

CURRENT ENGLISH TOPICS.

AMERICAN GENIUS UNRECOGNIZED.

A DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN CRUSHED IN LONDON — VICTORIA WOODHULL'S ARRIVAL AT THE BRITISH METROPOLIS—AN INDECENT LECTURE—STRANGE ENGLISH SOCIETY—AGGRESSIVE RITUALISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1877.

Advertising is a greater power than many of us care to admit. A striking newspaper announcement, a flaring wall poster, a judicious puff attract and influence even the cautious and discreet. On this side America is supposed to be the home of big advertisements, and it must be admitted that Americans who have a business interest in making themselves or their wares known in London have the knack of hitting the public straight away. They have the faculty of calling attention to themselves, and when their wares are good their success is certain. In theatrical, oratorical, or gymnastic art there is a national belief in American professors who have made a name in their own country; but sometimes persons proclaim themselves great Americans when they are not, and, unfortunately for them, we find them out. "Ciprico, the great American tragedian," for instance, was so persistently proclaimed that during a whole week he gradually fell from success to brilliant failure. He was even carefully noticed by some of the second-rate critics who do the East End Theatres. His American reputation inspired a certain amount of respect. London knows that New-York knows what good acting is, and London seems to think that, in regard to matters of art, New-York is America. England has no separate and competing centres of art as America has. We have no Boston and Philadelphia setting up courts of appeal against the seat of judgment in London. We have no Chicago and San Francisco, with their special and individual ideas of art, creating reputations for themselves. While London is the centre of the world, it is also the centre of England, just as Paris in matters of art is France. Therefore we are apt to look upon a "great American" artist, or a "successful American" play, as indorsed by New-York in

THE POLICE BOARD TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE ORAL TESTIMONY.

THE COMMISSIONERS PRODUCE WITNESSES WHO BELIEVE THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS WELL CONDUCTED—MESSRS. WHEELER AND NICHOLS HEARD IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE — ARGUMENT BY MR. FIELD — BRIEFS TO BE SUBMITTED BY COUNSEL ON MONDAY.

The trial of Police Commissioner Erhardt having been closed on Friday night by Mayor Ely, the cases of Commissioners Nichols and Wheeler were yesterday proceeded with. The hour appointed for beginning was 12 o'clock. At that hour there were but one or two Police Captains in the Mayor's room, and a moment after the hour the Mayor himself came in. Mr. David Dudley Field followed the Mayor in a short time, and at 12:15 Mr. George Bliss, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Fullerton appeared. The counsel for the accused Commissioners exchanged pleasant greetings with the Mayor on their arrival, and then consulted in a little group while they awaited the coming of their clients. At 12:30 Mr. Field asked the Mayor if he was ready to proceed. He announced that he was, when Mr. Field said he would take up the case of Commissioner Wheeler. He supposed the Mayor would understand that his answer had been read, as it was almost precisely the same as that of Commissioner Erhardt. The Mayor nodded his assent, and the first witness was called.

Mr. Charles Watrous was sworn and testified that he considered the Police force as more efficient than that of any other city he was acquainted with; in his conversation with many citizens he had learned that the approval of the course of the Commissioners regarding the Excise laws was general, and that crime had diminished since the enforcement; he was one of a committee of three appointed by the Municipal Society to examine the streets and report as to their condition, and he had found them as clean as they had ever been at this season of the year.

Mr. David Dudley Field here read the decision of the Court of Appeals rendered in March, 1877. He called attention to the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court, which was thereafter reversed, was rendered in December, 1876. He quoted Judge Davis' charge to the Grand Jury, where he called attention to the number of crimes involving personal violence which were committed under the influence of liquor, to the definition of the word inn, and to the importance of indicting the Excise Commissioners if the Grand Jury found that they had wilfully failed to comply with the law. He added: "And it is for obeying this interpretation of the law that the Police Commissioners are told that they are spasmodic in enforcing the statute."

MR. WHEELER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler took the stand, and was sworn.

Mr. Field—Allow me to ask, your Honor, if the second charge made in your letter to the Commissioners regarding the spasmodic enforcement of the laws applied solely to the manner of enforcing the Excise law. Do I so understand it?

Mayor Ely—That was not my intention.

Mr. Field—Then what was it? That's just what we want to get at.

Mayor Ely—I should say that it was in regard to their failure to arrest improper women on the streets, with regard to gamblers and policy-dealers—these as well as other offenders.

Mr. Field—Why was it not specified when the case was opened? We did not know, your Honor, what the charges were, and not one of the counsel has dreamed that one of the complaints against these Commissioners was that of failing to arrest women on the streets. Mr. Field asked, "Will your Honor allow us to reopen the case of Commissioner Erhardt?" The Mayor declined to do so.

Commissioner Wheeler then testified that he had held office nearly two years, his term ending May 1, 1877; the branches of the Police Department under his immediate charge were the Committees on Supplies, Elections, Clerical Force, and Station-houses; he did not think the Commissioners as a board, or himself individually, had been delinquent in regard to the performance of their duties in any of these matters; the station-houses are in good condition; supplies have been adequate and promptly furnished; and in regard to the cleaning of the streets the board have attended to that duty as faithfully and efficiently as they could, and with sole regard to the performance of their duty; in regard to the enforcement of the Excise law, the Police had endeavored to do their duty as interpreted by the courts, without any desire to oppress anybody; he was willing to abide by the testimony of and on behalf of Commissioner Erhardt, which he believed to be true; he was not aware that the Police had been delinquent in the performance of their duty in regard to arresting improper women on the streets; the law in this respect was peculiar, as an officer could not arrest a woman without due process of law; he did not know that the Board of Police had failed to execute the laws against gambling; no other than written instructions had been issued to the force in these matters; he had not personally interfered in the matter of closing policy shops, with the orders of the Superintendent, and the law against the policy shops had been enforced as required by law; the enforcement of the Excise law had been followed by a falling off in the number of arrests of about 30 per cent.; the witness had been in conference with the Mayor frequently since he received his orders, and the Mayor had frequently visited the office of the Commissioners, but at no time had he intimated that he had any complaint to make against the Commissioners for failure on their part to perform their duty, and nothing had been said about their failure to enforce the laws against improper women, gambling, or against the unlicensed liquor-dealers, until he had sent the summons to show cause why he should not be removed.

WITNESSES FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Sinclair Tousey was sworn, and testified, in answer to questions by Mr. Root, that he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association; he had had occasion to notice the Police Department for years past, and opportunity to examine the relative efficiency of the department during years with that of previous years, and there seemed to him to be a great improvement in the force; as an officer of the Prison Association he had visited and inspected the station-houses, and found their condition to be good; they were cleanly and in good order; they were in better order than during the administration of the previous Boards; according to his observation, the effect of the enforcement of the Excise law by the Commissioners had been to increase respect for law, and that was his own judgment; there had been nothing in the administration of the law to make the law odious instead of respected.

Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, bore testimony to the readiness of the Police to enforce the laws; he thought that politics had too much to do with all departments of the City Government; of the street-cleaning trouble, he said he remembered New-York when the pigs were the scavengers, and he was not sure that the streets were not in as good condition then as they had been since; he was in favor of dividing the City into small districts, to be in charge of responsible men, out of politics, and thought that by such a plan the streets could be kept clean, if a place was provided to dispose of the refuse; he thought the Police kept better order in New-York than the Police of Philadelphia and New-Orleans did in those cities.

Mr. James Buel, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, and President of the United States Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified to the efficiency and discipline of the force, and that he felt that the $25,000 to the Life Insurance Companies over which he presided were well protected.

William Dowd, 33 years, a citizen, member of the Board of Education, President of the Bank of North America, and President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, considered the efficiency of the force good; that the course of the Police in enforcing the Excise law had been approved by all except the liquor interest and those who indulge freely, but that it had not made the law odious to law-abiding citizens; he also thought that the enforcement of the law had increased respect for the law and the Police force; he thought the effect of the removal of the Commissioners would be unfortunate, until it was known who were to be their successors.

Salem H. Wales, for nearly 30 years a citizen, having held the offices of President of the Park and Dock Departments, thought the force more efficient than it had been for many years; he also believed their conduct had increased respect for the Police Department and for the law.

District Attorney Phelps was sworn and interrogated by Mr. Bliss. In his capacity as District Attorney he had observed the conduct of the Police, and had found them ready and effective, and, as compared with the force in previous years, they were better, both with regard to discipline and impartiality in the enforcement of the laws; he had never known the force to be more effective than at the present time; the gambling cases were disposed of at the Court of Special Sessions, and the policy cases in the same manner, and he knew little about them. He then described the difficulties he had been in the way of the Police Commissioners in understanding the Excise law, and said that he did not see how, after the decision of the Court of Appeals and the instruction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Police Commissioners could have done otherwise than they did without neglecting to do their duty; they could not, in his judgment, have adopted any other course than they did.

John H. Strahan testified that he had been in the practice of law, principally in Municipal cases. He held that the evidence must be made a record, so that if the Governor desired, it might be submitted to him, and so that the accused might have an opportunity to see what the evidence was against him, and then have a chance to answer it.

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS TESTIFIES.

Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols testified that an application had been made by him a year ago for money from the Board of Apportionment to enable the Commissioners to provide better machinery for street-cleaning; the matter had been a subject of daily conversation with the Police Commissioners, and he could not better describe the difficulties under which they had laboured than ex-Mayor Wickham had done. When they asked for money to build self-propelling and dumping barges, Mr. Green was a member of the board, and he said the story of the new inventions was the same old story he had heard before; the money was refused, and a second application for it resulted as badly as the first; with the vessels at present used by the department it was impossible to get rid of the refuse.

Counsel here asked for a recess. The Mayor expressed his willingness to grant a short recess, and asked if counsel had so disposed of their time that they would give their time to the two Commissioners equally. Mr. Field was quickly on his feet in a pugnacious mood. He was not willing to promise that they would get through to-day. Mayor Ely suggested that it had been understood by an arrangement made on Friday night that the time on Saturday was to be divided in favor of the two Commissioners. "There was no arrangement, your Honor," said Mr. Field; "there was made no arrangement." Mr. Fullerton came to the front with a demand to know whether the Mayor would close the case of Commissioner Wheeler in the afternoon. The Mayor smiled and nodded in affirmation. The question was pressed, and the Mayor finally announced that Mr. Wheeler's case would be closed at 5 o'clock. At 2:15 a recess was taken for three-quarters of an hour.

THE AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

After recess Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that a large number of arrests were made in the Eighth Ward; policy-dealers, disorderly persons, lewd women, and others were taken into custody, and disorderly houses were broken up; whenever they made arrests of gamblers or policy-dealers all the facts were reported to the Inspector.

Capt. Kennedy deposed that he had charge of the Ninth Precinct, and although his precinct was an orderly one, four arrests were made in it daily. There was not a gambling-house or policy shop in his district; they were instructed by the Superintendent to enforce all laws.

Capt. Clancy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, gave similar testimony. He said there was not a gambling-house in his precinct. Capt. Eakins, of the Fifth Precinct, also gave testimony of a like character. Capt. McIlvaine, of the Seventh Precinct, deposed that the streets were kept tolerably clean therein. He had neither gambling-houses nor lottery shops in it. The number of offenses committed was less than before on account of the enforcing of the Excise law.

Superintendent Walling was next called. He said that many arrests were made for keeping policy shops and lotteries, but a great deal of difficulty was experienced in procuring evidence necessary to a conviction. Commissioners would faithfully execute all orders relating to such places, and in some cases the doors were broken in; in different parts of the City policemen were sent out in citizen's dress and they arrested lewd women, but the latter were discharged by some of the magistrates; as to gambling-houses, he had always emphatically and invariably made complainants who had lost money agree to give testimony against the parties.

The next witness was Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He testified that he had considerable trouble with disorderly persons; when he arrested parties, the Police magistrates invariably discharged them; the streets in his precinct were clean, with the exception of Sixth-avenue, upon which the Elevated Railroad was being built.

Inspector Dilks being recalled, testified as to the method of making arrests of gamblers and street-walkers. Washburn then took the stand and corroborated the testimony given by the last two witnesses, in respect to gambling and policy houses.

Theron R. Butler, the President of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad, was next examined by Mr. Bliss. He testified that the streets were now in as good condition as they had been for the last five years. He thought that the Police were more efficient now than they had been for some years past.

COMMISSIONER ERHARDT RECALLED.

Commissioner Erhardt was recalled and questioned by Mr. Bliss. He testified that rigid efforts had been made to enforce the laws against gambling-houses, policy-shops, and street-walking, and the enforcement of the law had made the officers odious to those who broke the laws; he described the difficulty of closing gambling-houses; one reason why offenders were so punished was because the law did not admit the finding of gambling implements in a man's possession as prima facie evidence of gambling; the players did not become witnesses unless they lost, and then they were frequently bought off by the proprietors before the cases reached court; the gambling-places were made so secure that before one can be entered the chips and other paraphernalia are put in a safe, and the officers find the occupants smoking, reading, or in conversation; there are cases on record where officers crossed the roofs of houses and went down through skylights to reach gamblers, and took some of them before a magistrate; no money was found—only chips—and unless the officers could make out a very clear case, the accused persons were discharged by the magistrates; he concurred with the Superintendent in regard to policy-shops. He explained the difficulty of suppressing disorderly houses, which had in several instances been closed, "broken, and pulled," and sometimes where the evidence was barely strong enough to justify it.

THE MAYOR'S LETTERS ASKING FOR PLACES.

Mr. Bliss then produced a large bundle of letters, and began to roll them over. Addressing the Mayor, he said that he proposed to offer the letters as evidence, and informed him that they were taken from the file of the Police Department.

Mr. Bliss—From whom are these letters?

Mr. Erhardt—From his Honor, the Mayor.

Mr. Bliss then read the letters, about 50 in number, dating from the first part of January, 1877, and asking the different Commissioners by turns to appoint men whom he named to be patrolmen or roundmen or inspectors or trimmers of dumps. One letter asked, "How about my two gangmen?" and another conveyed to the Commissioners the information that an old friend would "like a position in the dumps."

The following are samples of some of the letters read:

Commissioner Nichols:

How about my two gang-men? Yours truly,
SMITH ELY, JR.

Commissioner Nichols:

The bearer would like a position. He is full of activity and faithfulness. Yours,
SMITH ELY, JR.

Another of the Mayor's epistles recommended one Catterini for a place in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and stated that his appointment would meet with great satisfaction at the hands of "our Italian citizens."

The Mayor two or three times interrupted the reading to make explanations, and he seemed to hugely enjoy the catalogue. Mr. Bliss reached over to ask Mr. Erhardt a question about an officer who had been removed, and whom the Mayor desired to have reinstated, and when he stood up again he remarked: "I was only asking, your Honor, to ascertain whether this man's activity and faithfulness had caused his removal."

It was now 5 o'clock, and Mayor Ely and Mr. Hardy, his clerk, endeavored to call the attention of defendant's counsel to the face of the clock on the opposite side of the room.

Mayor Ely—With your permission I would like to interrupt you to ascertain whether this testimony is to be continued as part of the case of Commissioner Nichols.

Mr. Bliss—We are still in the case of Commissioner Wheeler, your Honor.

Mayor Ely—If counsel insist, then I can only say that Commissioner Wheeler's case is closed.

Mr. Bliss—Then I mean to say, your Honor, that you will not permit me to read these letters?

Mayor Ely—I decline to hear them unless they are to be considered as part of the case of Commissioner Nichols. I will state again that I will receive documentary evidence in this matter up to 9 o'clock on Monday night.

Mr. Bliss—Then I will state that some of these letters were requests for the reopening of cases of patrolmen which had been passed upon, and was a proceeding which is expressly forbidden by law.

Mayor Ely—But is not this evidence just as pertinent to the case of Commissioner Nichols as to that of Commissioner Wheeler? I decline to hear any more testimony or speeches in behalf of the latter Commissioner.

Mr. Bliss—I propose to ask Mr. Erhardt one question in this case.

Mayor Ely—In Commissioner Nichols' case?

Mr. Bliss—In Commissioner Wheeler's case, your Honor.

Mayor Ely (Swinging deliberately in his chair)—Counsel will please proceed with the case of Commissioner Nichols.

Mr. Root—But what if counsel for Commissioner Nichols are not ready to proceed?

Mayor Ely—If they are not ready to proceed I shall declare the examination adjourned sine die; I shall declare it to be closed.

Mr. Root then read the answer of Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, and having finished it he stood for a moment before the Mayor, and then said: "I now, your Honor, call for the proof of the charges against Commissioner Nichols."

Mayor Ely—You will please proceed with the examination of the charges.

Mr. Root—I now demand the evidence of the charges against Commissioner Nichols.

Mayor Ely—I don't propose to offer any evidence.

Mr. Root—Do you not propose to give us an opportunity to see what we are accused of?

Mayor Ely—I do not propose to offer any evidence as Mayor.

Mr. Fullerton (impetuously)—That's not the answer. That's disingenuous.

Mr. Root demanded to know further what the charges were, upon what knowledge the Mayor made them, the specific information upon which they were based.

Mayor Ely—Then once and for all I will say in reply that I do not propose to furnish you any further evidence.

Mr. Root—We now propose that the charges against Commissioner Nichols be dismissed as being without proof.

Mr. Field then asked for information concerning the additional charges, and the Mayor referred him to the answer made by him in the afternoon. Mr. Field continued: "Then we protest that no evidence has been furnished that the charges against Commissioner Nichols in regard to the streets, the general enforcement of the laws, the gambling places, and the policy-shops are true."

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS RECALLED.

Mr. Nichols was then recalled. In reply to questions by Mr. Field he testified that during his term of office he had always been on terms of intimacy with the Mayor, but had never received from him any advice, suggestion, complaint, or remonstrance, written or verbal, suggesting that the Mayor was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Police Board until the communication of the morning of the 18th, informing him that charges would be preferred against him looking to his removal; Mr. Nichols said that he and Mr. Wheeler called upon the Mayor the same afternoon; they had a conversation with him upon the subject, and the Mayor read the draft of the charges to them; both protested against the short time allowed them to offer a defense; the Mayor said he had it under consideration to make the order returnable next day; they asked till Saturday; the Mayor said it made no difference, they could not offer any evidence which would change his mind. Mr. Wheeler said: "Then you have prejudged this case, Mr. Mayor." To which the Mayor replied that he should throw the responsibility of the whole thing on the Governor; something was said about having a hearing before the Governor, but Mr. Nichols could not exactly remember what it was; he could only say positively that the Mayor declined; he would relieve himself of all responsibility. The subject of the interview was then dropped; and in reply to Mr. Field, Mr. Nichols testified that he had received from the Mayor communications asking the reappointment of policemen who had been dismissed for misconduct; that the execution of the laws against street-walkers, gambling-houses, and policy-shops had always been firm and uniform, and such as he believed to be in entire accordance with the wishes of all good citizens; he remembered the case of one Rogers, dismissed from the Street-cleaning Department for drunkenness, who was reinstated at the request of the Mayor.

Commissioner Wheler was then called, and testified more in detail to the interview with the Mayor on the 18th. The evidence was substantially the same as that given by Mr. Nichols.

THE MAYOR'S LETTERS AGAIN.

Mr. Wheeler said he had received no communications from the Mayor different in character from those already read, (asking favors,) but only a few he had personally received were among those already produced. He had torn up the others. He had done this because very soon after his appointment he was in the Mayor's office one day, and mentioned having received from him a little request that morning. "Oh!" said the Mayor, "don't take any notice of those letters. Tear them up. I have to write about 100 a day. If I want anything I will come and see you personally." Mr. Wheeler, therefore, tore up most of the letters he had received.

Mr. Nichols, in reply to Mr. Bliss, testified that, on his part, he did not receive any intimation from the Mayor not to attend to his letters. He considered them genuine requests.

A long list of letters—(those remaining unread at 5 o'clock)—were read by Mr. Bliss. There seemed to be only one of real importance in the lot. This, directed to Mr. Nichols, related to Capt. Siebert, who, at the time it was written, was under charges of perjury, &c. It was marked "confidential," and, mentioning that fact, Mr. Bliss paused in his reading and looked up at Commissioner Nichols. "Read it, read it," said the Mayor. Nichols shook his head, and the letter was passed. At the conclusion of the reading a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

While the meeting was breaking up the Mayor, who seemed to enjoy the reading of the letters as a great joke, said that very few of them were produced, for he was certain he had written at least 100 every Monday since his term began, to say nothing of those written on other days. It seems it is his custom to hold a levee every Monday from 12 to 1:30 of all people who want offices and other favors, and to furnish each applicant with a letter, it being understood by the person it was addressed to that no attention was to be paid to it.

THE EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

Mayor Ely having taken his seat at 8:15 o'clock, Mr. Bliss asked that he would direct Mr. George Jones, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to be called. Mr. Jones was called, but did not respond. Mr. Bliss then read an affidavit of subpœna, and asked that a warrant issue to the Sheriff for his commitment. He then read the statute which provided the penalty for a failure to attend. Mayor Ely asked to look at the law, which Mr. Bliss explained was the 855th section of the Code of Civil Procedure. Then there was a whispered consultation, which was interrupted by Mayor Ely, who asked for time to examine the law, and also that a witness might be put on the stand. The Mayor and his counsel examined the copy of the Code very closely, defendants' counsel waiting meanwhile, and seeming to enjoy the Mayor's diligent study of the book very heartily. The Mayor finally declared that he was satisfied it was his duty to sign the attachment. Mr. Bliss said he had expected Mr. Jones to obey the subpœna, and that they were not prepared to go on, as the witnesses they needed were not in court. Superintendent Walling was then called and sworn, and explained that the Mayor had asked him a question as to the comparative efforts to enforce the laws against gambling in Mr. Charlick's time and now. He said that the attempts in Mr. Charlick's time could not be compared at all, for there was no enforcement then, except for a few days. Within his knowledge that a number of gambling implements had been seized, and that some of them had been returned after cases had been decided. In some cases decided against the City writs of replevin had been issued against the department for the possession of the articles.

After further discussion, Mr. Root said, addressing the Mayor, that one of the sources from which he [the Mayor] obtained the information upon which he based the charges was Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley. Mayor Ely said he had no objection to stating just what occurred. Mr. Stanley had called upon him with two volumes of reports of some committee, and had suggested that certain information should be made. Mr. Root said if anything had been done from what Mr. Stanley had said, he wished to put in a piece of paper. He was about to read a slip which he held in his hand, but the Mayor ruled it out. He declared that he had obtained no ruling suggestions from Mr. Stanley.

MR. FIELD MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Field then offered some suggestions for the Mayor, which he said were not to be taken in place of what he should say on Monday. He called attention to some points he desired to make. Mr. Erhardt, he said, was holding over in his place, and a successor could immediately be appointed with the approval of the Board of Aldermen. He is only a Commissioner *ad interim*. He begged to say that they denied the right of the Mayor to interfere with Mr. Erhardt in any way whatever, and if they did not object to his removal, the Mayor would be enabled to disregard an important provision of the City charter. The Mayor could have Mr. Erhardt's successor by 1 o'clock on Monday, a man who will hold the office by his consent and the approval of the representatives of the people. Of the other two Commissioners counsel would say that the motion which had been entertained that the Mayor held an ancillary position to the Governor was a romance. The Mayor would not throw off the responsibility. That idea might have been obtained because it was known that the Governor's approval was needed. The Mayor could see plainly that he had no right to throw from himself that responsibility nor to fasten it upon anybody else. He read the provision of the charter that the heads of departments could be removed by the Mayor at pleasure, or can be removed, not by the Governor but by you." The Governor, he added, acted merely as a check upon the power. While the letters the Mayor had written did not injure him in counsel's estimation, he supposed he would reconsider his mistaken action. He would exercise this power with responsibility. The expressions they had heard about having a mind made no led them to believe that a prejudgment was only a surprise. They must believe that there would be moonlight on this clouded day in a short time. He could not have made up his mind from what Bohemians, who could not comprehend his motive, said about it. His Honor must free his mind from any opinion that he had held in the matter before he decided. His Honor had said he had obtained his information from the public press. Who thinks the expressions of the public press worth consideration? If the persons who wrote the articles contaminating the Commissioners were sitting here in this witness chair, he would not deem them worth consideration for one moment. If the Mayor had gained his impressions of the condition of the streets from the public prints, and had based his charges upon such evidence, he was sorry that he was not made of different stuff. Any public officer who governs his actions by what he sees in the public prints is not worthy to keep his place for one moment. Counsel then argued that no blame could be attached to the Police for enforcing the Excise law, no matter what politicians said, or what the press said. What Dr. Hastings and Dr. Crosby had said was as true as Holy Writ. In the next place, the proof of the matter of street-walkers and gambling was too trivial to be considered. Counsel closed by saying that the points would be submitted to the Mayor in writing on Monday evening.

The Mayor desired to call attention to one or two matters. In the interview reported by Commissioner Wheeler to have been held with himself, [the Mayor,] it was reported that he had said that he had made up his mind as to the charges, and that no evidence would have any influence in changing his mind. In regard to the remark that he had made up his mind as to the charges, he had; but as to the statement that evidence could not affect him, he did not so state, and he was glad that Commissioner Nichols testified that he did not so remember. No man having a sound mind would have made such a statement as that. He believed that the Commissioners were guilty of the charges, but he did not mean by that any moral guilt. As to the extent of their guilt, he refused to be satisfied by evidence. He said it was intended, before making up his mind, to give the evidence careful consideration. One of the counsel had remarked that he would make up his mind by Monday at 10 o'clock. At this time he had not made up his mind, and it might not be made up on Monday evening. He considered this one of the gravest matters he had been called upon to consider in the course of his life, and he should give it his profoundest attention.

Mr. Bliss said that the Mayor's statement had surprised Commissioner Nichols, who authorized him to say that he would like to be recalled and correct any misunderstanding the Mayor might have of what he had said. Mayor Ely decided that as both the Commissioners were on record, it would be unnecessary to recall them. It was too preposterous to suppose that he had made the statement that no evidence could change his mind.

Mayor Ely—Well, I deny the motion for the additional attachment; and the hour having arrived when I had decided to close this case, I declare that this hearing is at an end, but that documentary evidence may be submitted on Monday until 9 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Bliss—But I call your Honor's attention to the penalty to which you expose yourself in denying this motion. You subject yourself to criminal process.

Mayor Ely—Then I declare this hearing at an end.

Mr. Bliss kept on, and Mayor Ely added: "I shall be glad to hear the counsel in their private capacity, but the hearing is at an end." Mr. Bliss declared that the Mayor should hear from him in his private and his public capacity. Mayor Ely soon left the room, bidding those he passed good night. The Commissioners and their counsel drew up around the stenographer, and Mr. Bliss made the offer to show that the subpœna had been served and attendance refused by the witness. Mr. Root directed the stenographer to make some additional entries to the record, when Mr. Hardy protested, saying that he could not permit the counsel to make up their case in the Mayor's office. At 10:30 the Commissioners and their counsel, together with the crowd of sympathizing Police officers, withdrew, and the Mayor's office was soon deserted and dark.

TEMPERANCE MEN AND THE MAYOR.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY PLEADING FOR THE POLICE BOARD.

A deputation of the National Temperance Society, consisting of William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Sabine, Dr. Charles Jewett, Mr. Powell, Mr. C. J. Barton, and others, called upon the Mayor yesterday in relation to the enforcement of the Excise law. Mr. Dodge was the first speaker. He said that the deputation came before his Honor as the representatives of an organization that had been in existence for 40 years. Its members had watched with great anxiety the progress of intemperance in this City. Thousands of people in the City of New-York were engaged in selling liquor in defiance of law, and in consequence of the non-enforcement of the Excise law the people were suffering from heavy taxation. When he [Mr. Dodge] had heard that Mr. Ely was about to assume the responsibility of Municipal Government he felt sure that the law would be properly enforced. A great many men of both political parties had voted for the Mayor. They had watched with approbation his course so far, but felt some apprehension as to the result of the present trial of the Police Commissioners. Some of them feared that the Mayor was about to do that which would materially interfere with the prosperity of the City. They did not wish to see any interference with men who had done their duty in carrying out the law at the outcry of a class of men who had done nothing but increase the taxes in the City for years. He considered the streets as clean now as they were at any time within the last 10 years. If the Police Commissioners were removed now it would be a death-blow to the order of New-York. He believed that he represented the feelings of thousands of reputable citizens who felt exceedingly grieved at the prospect of the removal of Commissioners at an outcry from men who had engaged in destroying the City.

After Mr. Dodge had ceased speaking, Mr. Stearns, the Secretary of the society, commenced to argue the question, as to whether the law of 1857 should be enforced or not, but he was immediately stopped by the Mayor, who said it was his duty to see all the laws properly enforced, however disagreeable they might be. Mr. Stearns replied that as the present Police Commissioners were trying to enforce the law, he hoped they would not be removed. He thought that only about 1,600 licenses should be issued.

Rev. Dr. Sabine next made some few remarks in which he said that he fully indorsed what was said by Mr. Stearns.

Mr. Powell then rose and said that those who were interested in good order, those who contributed most to the current expenses of the City, those who were reputable and law-abiding citizens, were on the one side, and were anxious that nothing should be done by the chief magistrate of the City that could be construed as a victory for the liquor-dealers. On the other side were the men who were interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and who contribute nothing to the prosperity of the City. Between these two parties the choice would have to be made, politically, socially, and religiously. He believed that the issue would have to be met squarely, and that now was the time to meet it. His Honor should not look, when dealing with this question, merely at the personal interests of the officials involved, but to the general good of the City. "And now, your Honor," continued Mr. Powell, "I would ask you to allow me to make a practical suggestion. About one year ago the authorities of the City of Boston formed what was known as a Municipal Commission. They made a visit to this City, and were warmly received by your Honor. I would suggest that you appoint a like commission, the duty of which would be to report, firstly, upon our method of dealing with inebriates, and, secondly, to inquire what good the sale of alcohol in this City. There were last year 40,000 persons confined in the Tombs, and more than 20,000 were on Blackwell's Island. Seven-eighths of the men and all of the women were imprisoned on account of drunkenness, or for crimes proceeding from it." Mr. Powell in conclusion said that he hoped the Mayor would give the suggestion which he had made due consideration. A report of such a commission would certainly be of immense value.

The Mayor replied by saying that the ground in Mr. Powell's suggestion had been previously well covered, but, notwithstanding this, he would take the subject under advisement. In the matter of the Police Commissioners he was acting in a semi-judicial capacity, and therefore could say but little. Some persons were endeavoring to create the impression that he charged the Commissioners with too vigorous execution of the Excise law. This was a mistake. What he did charge them with was that they did not execute all laws regularly, and at all times. He would never consent to the removal of the Commissioners if he did not feel quite certain that their successors would carry out the laws of the State better and more faithfully. Upon whatever side this decision might be, he was convinced that the best good of the public would be promoted. The deputation, after shaking hands with the Mayor, withdrew.

THE ESTATE OF COL. HENRY BECKER.

HIS HEIRS SEEKING TO RECOVER PROPERTY VALUED AT HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The claim of the heirs of Col. Henry Becker, of which mention was made a few months ago, and which excited at the time the interest of Philadelphians, as part of the property claimed under the will is situated in the most fashionable and populous part of that city, has received an impetus in the discovery of important documents and letters. One of the papers was discovered through the assistance of Hon. Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior. This claim is for a fabulous amount. In 1801 Col. Becker died, leaving all his property to his only relative, a sister, a resident and native of Morscheim, Bavaria. The property, real and personal, was estimated at $6,000,000. This he had gained by trading, colonizing, and bank investments. The heir neglected her claim, and the property, or at least that part of it in the City of Philadelphia, passed under a power of attorney given by her to a Mr. Burkhardt. Under this paper Mr. Burkhardt enjoyed the property. His heirs to-day are in the enjoyment of it. Besides this property and the large amount of money in bank, Col. Becker also left large tracts of land in the State, at Bakersville and Cooperstown. Nearly all the land in Georgetown, D. C., the heirs claim belonged to him as well as valuable tracts in Georgia, and property in this City on Third-street.

At the meeting of the heirs last night Mr. J. G. Standinger read letters from the lawyers engaged looking up the claim, and presented the letters written by Burkhardt in 1829, the year he obtained the power of attorney from Mrs. Becker. In these letters he recites the immense amount of property under his control. He is explicit in the request, "Come on, there is enough for you and your children for generations." Mr. Sixt Carl Kapff, lawyer, of No. 206 Broadway, gives encouraging promises of success. He says that he has enlisted the aid of Hon. Carl Schurz, through whose influence he has obtained a paper of administration. This gentleman estimates the amount of the claim at $215,000,000, there being over $115,000,000 in money under the United States Government control in banks. The gentlemen present at the meeting were Mr. J. G. Standinger, Messrs. P. and J. Schlaffer, Mr. McCatus, Mr. A. Knobloch, Mr. J. Olt, Mr. John Kürschbaum, Messrs. D. and C. Morgentaller, and others. At the next meeting decisive action will be taken, when a communication from Hon. Carl Schurz will be read.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

St. John's Guild (incorporated) has completed its organization, and is now prepared to continue the charity work of the old society. The salient features of the system of the Guild are the following:

First—The object of the Guild is to relieve the deserving poor of the City of New-York, in the language of its canons, "without regard to creed, color, or nationality."

Second—By an arrangement among its members, the office rent and the only salary paid to any officer is defrayed by themselves, while no commissions for collections are paid to any one; thus the contributions made to the Guild for the relief of the poor are subjected to none of those deductions which in some of our charitable societies have swallowed a large a portion of the moneys intended to relieve the poor.

Third—It endeavors to exercise the utmost discrimination in the distribution of relief. Relief is only afforded to those persons whose cases have been thoroughly investigated by experienced visitors, and by which all tramps and professional paupers are excluded from the benefits of the Guild.

It requires no statement of the condition of the poor to make the public aware of the great amount of destitution and want which prevails at the present time in this City, and the Guild earnestly appeals to the charitable to alleviate the distress of the deserving poor by making such contributions to the Guild as they may be disposed. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. E. M. Van Tassel, at Pier No. 39 North River, or at the office of the Guild, No. 5 Great Jones-street. All contributions will be promptly acknowledged.

William H. Wiley, President; John W. Weed, Vice-President; John P. Faure, Secretary; E. M. Van Tassel, Treasurer. Trustees—William V. Brokaw, D. K. Baker, H. O. Baker, Joseph Cornell, Robert P. Clapp, Henry G. De Witt, F. J. Dupignac, William H. Guion, Jr.; William H. Harrison, J. P. Jarvis, Homer Lee, B. Lichtenstein, William H. Marshall, E. B. Penrose, D. Phillips, M.D., L. D. Richards, D. Richmond, John D. Townsend, Henry M. Weed, Charles B. Waite, C. F. Woemshoffer.

A FUGITIVE CAPTURED.

Albert C. White, Jr., a collector for Dun, Barlow & Co.'s commercial agency, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, charged with grand larceny and embezzlement. Four indictments are on file against White, charging him with having embezzled at various times the sums of $433, $110, $70, and $50. After the finding of the indictments the accused fled from the City, and efforts were made by District Attorney Phelps to secure his arrest and extradition, but failed. Recently it was learned that White was in the City, and steps were taken which resulted in his arrest. The prisoner was taken before District Attorney Phelps, who had him sent before Judge Duffy, at the Tombs. On the warrant of the District Attorney Judge Duffy had the accused committed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,774 persons last week.

The receipts for croton water rent this week amounted to $21,967 07.

The Cotton Exchange adjourned yesterday afternoon until Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The receipts of the New-York Post Office last week from the sale of postage stamps amounted to $60,589 40.

The charming picture, the Venus Anadyomene, on exhibition at No. 28 East Fourteenth-street, continues to be visited by a large number of persons.

During the week ending yesterday 402 deaths, 600 births, and 87 marriages were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department.

The steamers Oder, Ethiopia, and Nederland, and schooner M. Reynolds, took out yesterday 58,238 letters, 672 registered letters, and 90 bags of newspapers.

It is reported that the Columbia College Boat Club has decided to send a four-oared shell crew to England next year to participate in the annual Henley regatta on the Thames.

Mr. James Roosevelt said last evening, when questioned by a TIMES reporter, that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was gradually recovering from his illness, and was now considered out of danger.

A Christmas-tree festival will be given in the Foundling Asylum, in Sixty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, on Friday, Dec. 28. The reception will continue from 3 until 5 o'clock P. M.

Emile Regnier and Theobaud Bauer will wrestle with bears in the Central Park Garden on Christmas afternoon and evening. Other wrestlers will compete with one another at the same time and place.

Mr. Augustus Docharty has resigned the office of the Contract Clerk in the Department of Public Works, and it is understood that the duties of the position will hereafter be performed by the Chief Clerk.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart while descending a stairs in her residence yesterday lost her footing and falling sprained her wrist. The injury, however, was not very severe and she was able to receive friends who called.

The private art gallery of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, at his residence, No. 107 Fifth-avenue, will be open to the public on Thursday next between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., in aid of the Society of Decorative Art.

The Hoboken Turtle Club, although it had four dinners last Summer, does not intend to go without its usual Winter dance. Tickets for a ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the 17th of next month are already out.

A dramatic and musical entertainment is to be given on Thursday evening next for the aid of the Dominican Sisters, who have a convent in East Twenty-eighth-street, where they give homes to poor women out of employment.

One hundred soldiers of the United States Army, who have for some time been stationed at Governor's Island, sailed for Galveston yesterday afternoon in the steamer Rio Grande. Upon their arrival at Galveston they will probably proceed to the Mexican frontier.

An unknown German who lodged at No. 123 Norfolk-street, was found dead yesterday in an outhouse adjoining the premises. He was 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, had dark brown hair, smooth face, wore blue trousers, cardigan jacket, brown vest and slippers.

In the suit of the United States against George M. Wyliss and others, importers of sugars, for the condemnation of about $60,000 worth of sugars, alleged to have been entered at an undervaluation, which has been on trial in the United States District Court 10 days, the jury has disagreed and been discharged.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the water rights of Lakes Mahopac and Kirk reassembled yesterday in the Corporation Counsel's office and heard Chief Engineer Campbell, who stated that in 1870 New-York consumed 70,000,000 gallons of water daily, and that it now consumes 90,000,000 gallons a day.

Charles Scott Cosine, the pretty little curly-headed boy who took the 4-year-old prize at the baby show in Midget H

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,238 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary and lower pressure, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and south to east winds on the coasts, but northeast in the interior of New-England.

The "trial" of the Police Commissioners was more amusing than ever yesterday. Learned counsel declaimed with even more energy than heretofore; the Mayor was more thoroughly awake to the humor of the situation; and the testimony was, if possible, a little more ridiculous than any yet listened to. The attempt to turn upon the Mayor the responsibility for the inefficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau because he desired "an old friend" to have "a position in the dumps," and because of his recommendation of one CATTERINI as a street-sweeper by way of conciliating "our Italian citizens," was of the highest order of legal comedy. Quite as good was the Mayor's frank admission that it was his custom to hold a levee every Monday, at which he furnished each applicant for office with a letter, it being understood by the person to whom it was addressed that no attention was to be paid to it. The Mayor is possibly aware that this plan is at least two thousand years old, though he does not appear to have introduced into it the refinements adopted by the guide, philosopher, and friend of DIONYSIUS of Syracuse.

Perhaps the most preposterous of all the assumptions connected with the hearing of the defense of the Police Commissioners is that the law secures for them a judicial trial at all. Messrs. BLISS and FIELD appear to have succeeded in making the Mayor believe that he is vested with the power and responsibilities of a Judge of a court of record, that he is bound to regulate his action by the provisions of the Code, and that he can invoke all the terrors of the law to compel the attendance of witnesses desired by the defense. It is not surprising to learn that this pair of legal *farceurs* found some difficulty in refraining from laughing while the Mayor devoted himself to a conscientious study of the Code and solemnly announced that he thought they were right. If public memory were not so short, it might be possible to excite something like indignation at the impudence of men who obtained their places by a political trick trying to keep these places by a parody of law. Messrs. DISBECKER and MATSELL were removed on charges which they were steadily denied any opportunity of disproving in public, and which Mayor WICKHAM and Gov. TILDEN decided without any reference to the feelings or reputation of the accused. It hardly becomes the men who profited by that transaction to set up a defense which, if it proves anything, proves that their predecessors were illegally removed, and that they themselves never had any legal title to the emoluments of the offices which they are so desirous to retain.

The causes of the Barclay-street disaster remain as mysterious as ever, and its attendant loss of life is still matter of conjecture. It remains a disputed question whether or not the boilers exploded, and as only one more body—that of the engineer—has been discovered, there is nothing save the list of missing to discredit the theory of the Messrs. GREENFIELD that but two of their employes were killed. It is only too probable that this theory will be found untenable, though it is not too much to hope that the number of lives sacrificed may not exceed ten. It may be possible to dispel, after another day of excavation, the mystery that rests on the cause of the explosion and the fire that followed it with such startling suddenness.

The recent opinion of the Maryland Court of Appeals in refusing to admit a colored man to the Bar of that State seems to have been based upon a very plain statute, which it was not possible to misunderstand or misconstrue. The law in question has been frequently amended and revised, but never in regard to the point at issue. It still distinctly provides that admissions to the Bar of Maryland shall be limited to "white male citizens above the age of twenty-one years," and, inferentially at least, it directs that the applications of all other persons shall not be considered. It has been contended by eminent counsel that the fourteenth amendment to the national Constitution rendered all such limitations null and void. The court, however, took a different view of the matter, holding with the Supreme Court of Illinois, as expressed in the case of Mrs. BROADWELL, who sought to practice there, that the right to admission to practice law in the courts of a State was not one belonging to citizens of the United States as such, and consequently was not within the protection of the fourteenth amendment, but depended on the laws and regulations of the State. Under the circumstances, it was doubtless impossible for the court to take any other view of the matter. Now that the question has been for the first time judicially passed upon, however, it only remains for the Maryland Legislature to remove the obnoxious enactment from the statute-book of the State.

The meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, which was held ostensibly for the purpose of calling a State nominating convention, gave a number of eminent politicians a long-hoped-for opportunity to express their "views." All the speakers seemed to be agreed that the platform to be constructed by the Democracy should in the first place, and above everything else, denounce "the Presidential fraud." It was also decided that the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver should be demanded in what Democratic orators always delight to call "no uncertain tone." United States Senator MCDONALD, who seems to have found his tongue since his removal from the depressing influences of the Capitol, made a long speech, chiefly devoted to a discussion of that oft-told story, "the greatest fraud in American politics," and to some exceedingly wild and incoherent comments on the financial question. Governor HENDRICKS, after much persuasion, attempted to give expression to his thoughts on the situation, but he only succeeded in establishing himself more firmly on the fence than ever. When the speech-making was at an end, it was decided to call the Convention on the 20th of February.

Immediately after the recent Georgia election it was stated that the number of Independents in the Legislature had been increased from twelve to eighty, and that this result was due entirely to "the new pacification policy." Indeed, Postmaster-General KEY was reported as having freely expressed the opinion that the long-looked-for breaking up of parties in the South had arrived, and the friends of the Administration in Washington were represented as being exceedingly gratified at what was called "the realization of their expectations." It now appears, however, that they will have to base their gratification upon some other ground than the somewhat wild statements regarding the number of Independents in the Georgia Legislature. The Democratic papers of that State, without exception, resent the imputation that their party has been divided by "the policy," or any other means, and the Augusta *Chronicle* declares that there are fewer Independents in the present Legislature than there were in the last. It is safe to add, that of even this small number, the majority will vote with the Democrats on all questions of a party nature.

HINDRANCES TO RETURNING PROSPERITY.

Few of those who complain of the slow growth of confidence, and the non-fulfillment of expectations in regard to revival of business, stop to consider how largely these conditions are due to causes that are controllable. The panic long ago spent its force, and though its remote consequences are far from exhausted, they are no longer the main obstacles to business improvement. The collapse of corporate credit, and the vague fear that the list of unsound financial institutions is incomplete, at once increase and justify the caution displayed by investors. It cannot be reasonably doubted, however, that the greater number of what may be called inevitable evils are in the past. Inflation is ended, and most of the wrecks which bore witness to its power have been cleared away. Wild and rotten schemes have disappeared, leaving, indeed, melancholy evidences of the ruin they wrought, but no longer operating as hindrances to legitimate enterprise. Weak and overstrained firms have succumbed to the pressure of debt, and the hollowness of "protection" as a bulwark against disaster has been painfully exemplified. The retrospect is saddening, but not altogether unprofitable, and in a certain sense it is complete. In other respects a substantial advance has taken place. The thought of the process which must precede resumption is naturally as repugnant as the anticipation of a formidable surgical operation; but the process itself has gone so far that the pain it inflicts is of less moment than the benefits it insures. The shrinkage, the depression, the uncertainty which every business man has felt may not all be over, but at least we are in sight of the point at which shrinkage will cease and a firm basis for business will be restored. Practically, the penalties of inordinate currency inflation have been paid, and the solid recompense of specie payment awaits only the expiration of another year.

At this stage of affairs, a very large proportion of the people who most loudly complain of hard times wantonly assail the policy which alone can bring relief. They complain of the absence of confidence, of the distrust that bars the operations of business, of the unwillingness to make loans or incur obligations on account even of meritorious enterprises. By way of bettering themselves, they propose—what? That the nation shall break faith with its creditors. That the toilsome and costly journey toward resumption shall be retraced, and that the country shall be plunged back again into the vortex from which it has emerged. That the advantages incident to resumption shall be postponed indefinitely. That instead of substituting the fixedness of gold values for the fluctuating values attendant upon depreciated greenbacks, we shall introduce a silver currency still more depreciated, and still more exposed to variations affecting its intrinsic worth. These are some of the propositions urged upon Congress, entertained by Congress, and which must be included among the possibilities of pending legislation. And yet the people who sustain the demands wonder at the disquietude they occasion and the injurious effect they produce upon finance and business!

Because they have not produced panic, it is alleged that their hurtful tendencies are exaggerated. Whatever indifference is observable among the opponents of these measures, must be ascribed to the belief that the intervention of the President may be relied upon to avert the evils they involve. How far the dependence is warranted, is not now the question to be discussed. Nor does the fact—assuming it to be as we state it—lessen the significance of the feeling produced by the strength of the anti-resumption and silver movements, in and out of Congress. Men may cherish the belief that the country will not be disgraced by repudiation, and will not invite the mischief connected with the forced issue of a debased coinage, and under the influence of this belief they may preserve a calm exterior not unlike indifference. Nevertheless, their caution amounts to suspicion, and their quiet to distrust. They watch and wait. They hold aloof from all enterprises. They do not enter into new contracts. They refuse accommodation. They withhold the assistance that is needed to set the wheels of industry in motion and give to trade the vitality it lacks.

For so much of the distrust that exists, and for so much of the business paralysis as results from the want of confidence, the people who clamor for the repeal of the Resumption act and the issue of a silver coinage as a legal tender, are directly responsible. They are, therefore, the worst enemies of the trading and industrial classes. But their capacity for mischief extends further. Under the most favorable circumstances, Congress has more power for evil than for good. It can unsettle everything. It can create widespread uneasiness and apprehension. On the other hand, it cannot by any enactment restore prosperity. But it may prevent anxiety and business disturbance, and in certain directions may facilitate the efforts of business to help itself. Now, the popular agitation reflected in the frantic assaults of the House of Representatives upon the public credit and the currency has brought into full play all the injurious influences which Congress is able to exercise. The sense of relief experienced when both chambers adjourned, and the ill-concealed dread with which their reassembling is regarded, are conclusive evidence upon this point. And the concentration of legislative energy upon schemes that are injurious, even while impending merely, and will be most disastrous if sustained, precludes the expectation of the little indirect relief which Congress might otherwise afford. A bankruptcy system which awards premiums to knavery and beggars honest men, is utterly neglected. Nothing is heard of its amendment or repeal. The tariff engages the attention of one of the committees, but no one imagines that a task which calls for patient and discriminating labor will be seriously proceeded with by the House this session. These are illustrations of the two-fold operation of forces which dominate at Washington.

ANOTHER LITTLE SENATOR.

The election of such a man as FARLEY, of California, to the United States Senate is not an encouraging sign. It is another indication of the gradual decadence of a body which now ranks ROSCOE CONKLING among its leaders. To be sure, there have always been little men in the Senate; but there are more little men now than ever before. And the vast majority of small Senators is now reinforced in the most characteristic manner by California. FARLEY is described as a rude Missourian, who crossed the plains in "the days of '49," and whose first occupation in the new settlement was far from being reputable. The coarse, rough, butternut-colored Pike speedily blossomed into a politician, and was sent to the Assembly from one of the mining counties. He became "respectable," wore "store clothes," and was transformed into a lawyer, such a lawyer as the wild and free-and-easy ways of the mining camps were wont to admire. He was cunning and not over-scrupulous, and, with a fair share of push, he secured the honors of the Speaker's chair of the California Assembly. According to his own account, he has some crude ideas on finance, the remonetizing of silver being among them. Being a Democrat, and a blatant advocate of "people's rights," he is in favor of driving out the Chinese, even at the cost of repealing all treaties with China. From all accounts, it would appear that this latest accession to the Senate is an uncultured, uneducated, and opinionated person, difficult to move by argument, and dangerous because of his natural ignorant self-conceit. And this is the sort of man who will find fit companionship in the United States Senate.

We need not inquire whether the California Democrats were reduced to the necessity of sending to the Senate a person of this calibre. The names of ex-Gov. HAIGHT, "Duke" GWINN," and other prominent politicians, were mentioned during the canvass, and MARK MCDONALD, a very rich man, who might have been a California Sharon, was at one time very near an election. It does not matter. Mr. FARLEY, under the circumstances, is a good enough representative of the time and the manners. The average citizen, unfamiliar with the minutiæ of national politics, looks over a list of United States Senators and wonders who one-half of them are. He reads the statement of a vote in the Senate, and is puzzled to tell where all these nobodies came from, that he should see their names in print for the first time. It will not greatly increase his perplexities that he shall—by and by—be obliged to ask, "Who the deuce is FARLEY?" The conundrum is propounded in private circles, with a different name at the end, many times in the course of a session of Congress.

It should not be taken for granted that the new Senator from California is referred to because he seems singularly unfit to sit in that august assemblage, the Senate of the United States. On the contrary, the election of such a man as he is described as being is entirely in harmony with modern usage. With a very few exceptions, the States are represented in the Senate by mere politicians, who must needs be small men intellectually. If this were not so, we should not see squabbles about offices and wrangles over official patronage continually coming to the front. The House majority caucuses over a proposition to support a party paper or one to reconstruct the House patronage. The majority in the Senate perspire with anxiety about the public pap in the hands of their Sergeant-at-Arms; and a Senator's struggle to keep his friends in office is supposed in Washington to be of such prime importance that the public business is practically lost sight of until this Titanic contest is settled. If the functions of the Senate differ very much from what they were in the old days when Senate leaders also led public opinion, the difference may be summed up in one word—offices. The Senate has managed to secure more power; not in matters of legislation, not in affairs of statesman-like concern, but in the distribution of the offices. A Senator used to be a law-maker. Senators of the Conkling stamp plume themselves on their ability to put men in or out of office. It is a noble ambition. And the new man from California, when he comes to Washington to sit with the nobodies whose names would not be recognized if we should mention them, will find himself in congenial society. There is a Democratic majority in the House; and the House is full of small men. Curiously enough, as the small men in the Senate increase and multiply, the chances of a Democratic majority grow better and better. And we must suppose that there will be great joy in the Democratic camp when their party will at last sit down to divide the spoils, Hamburg BUTLER and Oregon GROVER presiding over the elate council of petty men.

BRITISH TITLES.

The authoress of the clever society novel with the strange and somewhat unaccountable name, *The Sarcasm of Destiny*, makes a mistake in regard to her hero, which, although it seems strange in a writer apparently so familiar with the best society of England, is common enough to be made the occasion of some remarks upon British titles of nobility. She makes this hero succeed to a peerage, as "Lord Edward Tredgold." That is simply impossible. No such title as that passes by inheritance within the British Empire. But, besides this, she decorates the hero with this title by causing the person whom she represents as its real inheritor to waive his claim in favor of him who, by that waiver, becomes "Lord Edward." This proceeding in regard to a title is quite out of the possible course of things, as it should seem that any one acquainted with English literature and history, not to say English society of the higher class, would know. But, strange to say, many such persons do not know the simplest and most obvious of the aristocratic distinctions and conditions of nobility in Great Britain. Even George Sand errs grossly in her novel *Indiana* in this respect. One of its principal personages, and its only estimable character, is an Englishman—Sir Ralph Brown—whom the author again and again calls "Sir Brown," a blunder which we might attribute to youth and early inexperience of any other than French society, were it not that the error appears in the author's latest and corrected edition.

This leads us to the first step of the many degrees of titles in England, of which the lowest is Sir, and yet it is in its original significance the most honorable. It is the title of a Knight, and knighthood was originally, and for many centuries, conferred only in honor of eminent personal service. A man might be born to a dukedom, and yet not be a Knight. "Let him win his spurs," said King EDWARD, when word was brought him that the Black Prince was hard pressed at Crecy. EDWARD of Woodstock was Prince of Wales, and heir apparent to the crown of England, but he was not yet a Knight, and could not be properly addressed as "Sir." Knighthood is a personal matter, and has nothing to do with family, and, therefore, the title which it carries, Sir, is joined to the personal and not to the family name of the bearer, as Sir John, Sir Ralph, Sir Richard, not Sir Brown, Sir Jones, or Sir Robinson. Knighthood has, however, during the last three centuries, been gradually lowered in dignity, because of the low grade of personal service or distinction for which it has been bestowed. Sometimes an Alderman has it for presenting an address. Knighthood, it need hardly be said, is not hereditary. The title Sir is, however, inheritable, for it belongs to a Knight-Baronet. This dignity and title is of very modern origin, it having been created by JAMES I. for the purpose of raising money to put down armed resistance to English rule in Ireland. Whoever contributed a certain sum to the royal Treasury was made a Knight-Baronet, with inheritance of the dignity to his heirs. A Baronet, however, as he is called for brevity, is a commoner; and this hybrid hereditary distinction presents the anomaly of an hereditary dignity without even the lowest grade of nobility. The arms of a Baronet may be known by the appearance in them always of a red hand upon a small white escutcheon.

The lowest grade of British nobility is that of a Baron. Every peer who sits in the House of Lords, whether as a peer of the United Kingdom or one of the representative peers of Scotland or Ireland, is a Baron. From this grade rank and titles rise in the following order: Viscount, Earl, Marquis, Duke. Only peers, the actual possessors of the titles bestoyed by royal patent, are noblemen. All other persons are commoners; and all others are, strictly, untitled persons. This is a peculiarity in English nobility, On the Continent, all the sons of a nobleman are noblemen from their birth. In Great Britain, no one of them is at any time, until at his father's death he succeeds to the peerage; he is merely the Hon. Mr. So and So. But, by courtesy, the elder sons of Earls, Marquises, and Dukes bear their father's second titles. Thus, for example, the Duke of Omnium's eldest son is the Marquis of Silverbridge, the Duke being not only Duke of Omnium, but Marquis of Silverbridge, Viscount of something else, and Baron of something else. For a higher title is always accompanied by all the lower titles and dignities. The Marquis of Silverbridge, however, bore his title by mere courtesy, and in a legal document would have been described as Hon. PLANTAGENET PALLISER, commonly called the Marquis of Silverbridge. So the distinguished statesman long known to all the world as Lord JOHN RUSSELL was only a commoner, and by right only Hon. JOHN RUSSELL. He was called Lord JOHN, because he was the son of a Duke, the Duke of Bedford. For by a similar courtesy to that already mentioned, all the younger sons of Marquises and Dukes are called Lord—Lord John, Lord Henry, and so forth. The presence of a christened name after the title "Lord" shows that the bearer is a commoner, and the younger son of a Marquis or Duke. "Lord Edward Tredgold," therefore, is an impossible title for an English nobleman.

A nobleman under the rank of Duke is in ordinary conversation and in Parliament addressed only as "my Lord;" and he is even spoken of only as Lord So-and-so; although sometimes for distinction's sake his special rank and title, Viscount, Earl, or Marquis, is mentioned. The title of Baron is specified only with the utmost rarity. A Duke, however, is addressed as "Duke," and as Your Grace, both in Parliament and in common conversation. But the Princes of the blood royal, who are also Dukes, royal Dukes, are addressed as Your Highness. Their ducal titles however, are not inherited; they are bestowed on the individuals by royal favor. Even the Prince of Wales is not born to his dignity. As all peers under the degree of Duke are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lady, and spoken of as Lady So and So. A Duchess is addressed as Duchess and your Grace; and she is the only peeress whose every-day title distinguishes her from the lowest-titled, or quasi-titled, person in the kingdom. For as the wife of an Earl or a Marquis is merely my Lady, so the wife of a Baronet or a Knight is also my Lady, and both are spoken of as Lady So and So. A memory of these simple distinctions will enable the reader to understand the social allusions of British authors, and prevent clever women from giving as a peer a Lord Edward, and as a Baronet a Sir Brown.

CHURCH DEBTS.

A gentleman by the name of KIMBALL has gained a reputation by his successful efforts to discharge churches from debt. We hear of him at work in San Francisco, where he has inspired at least one religious society to lift a debt of $80,000, and we have him now in New-York, where he addresses himself to the liquidation of church debts of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is a noble undertaking, and Mr. KIMBALL may very justly be called a missionary in a new field. He has been instrumental in bringing about a revival of a high form of church enterprise. He might have been spared these labors if, before his time, another missionary had preached the gospel of keeping out of debt. It is, doubtless, a very honorable and laudable thing to pay one's old debts. But it is better never to have any. The hard times have brought to light a great many burdens which were heretofore kept out of sight, and the missionary whom we have just mentioned has, by his energetic crusade, sufficiently advertised the weight of many borne by the churches.

Naturally enough, the men who control church building affairs are extravagant in their management, if they are in their own private business. Costly churches have gone up as freely as costly banks, hotels, and private residences have. But there has been more venturousness in the ecclesiastical enterprises than in the secular ones. The gorgeous house of worship has been built with the proceeds of checks drawn on the bank of the future. It has been argued in nearly every case that a fine church will "draw," and that more people will come in and help to pay the debt, if they see a pile of carved stone, decorated with stained glass, and sumptuous with upholstery, opening its doors to them. When the times of shrinkage come, the members of the society stagger under burdens that are greater than they can bear. Nor does it need a costly church to oppress its builders with impending failure. A church society in Brooklyn ten years since built an edifice which was intended only as a temporary chapel, while preparations were being made to erect the more ambitious structure which was to be the church. With that delightful confidence in the future which characterizes so many church builders, the society mortgaged the "chapel" for $20,000. The grand church has never been built, and last week the mortgage on the chapel was foreclosed, the unpaid interest on it having then amounted to $1,379. How many little churches have gone the same way, disappointed and harassed Pastors and people can tell. On the tombstone of numberless promising church enterprises may be written, "Died of Debt."

But the great, busy, and prosperous congregations who are so proud of having "a big debt" do not dread extinguishment. They rather think that a church debt is a church blessing. They fancy that it inspires their members with laudable motives, gives them something to work for, and maintains a certain industrial centre around which the workers can always rally. When an appeal is made to such a church for help in other fields of usefulness, the cheery reply is: "Oh, we have a big debt, and we cannot be expected to do much elsewhere until that is paid off." And when the work of raising the debt is really taken up, the enthusiastic members go about announcing the fact with great satisfaction, as if the enormous figures of the sum to be raised were something to be very proud of indeed. Their preacher is eloquent, their choir superb, and their edifice is conspicuously grand; but their big debt, after all, is the pet of the parish. They have nursed it with care, and now they advertise it with pride. There is always a certain avoidance of personal responsibility in associate enterprises which deceives most people. Members of a religious society occupied in paying off a church debt talk about it as blithely as if it were nothing to be ashamed of. If one of these cheerful Christians were hard at work paying for his own private extravagance, or that of his brother or father, he would not say much about it. And when one hears of the glorious labors of a society which is paying off a big debt, with the admiration which the report excites, there comes the question, How does it happen that these people ever contracted such enormous obligations?

It is fit that men should build costly churches when they can pay for them. The people who murmur at the expense lavished on temples built for the worship of GOD would have murmured because the alabaster-box of ointment, "very precious," was not sold for the benefit of the poor. But to build an expensive church with little or no ready cash, with the vague idea that, somehow, "the LORD will provide," is not right; often it is dishonest. The Christian's faith is beautiful and sublime. Inspired by it men have "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises"; but this is not the sort of faith which should lead men to think they can glorify GOD with borrowed money. It is a shame and a mockery to dedicate, with solemn rites, a church edifice shingled all over with mortgages. And at least one religious denomination sets a good example to the rest of the world by refusing formal dedication to a church which is not paid for. As we have seen, the incubus of a church debt is bad for a congregation which labors under it; and even the spasmodic attempts to lift it are destructive of forces which ought to be directed to other purposes; and, what is worse than either of these, an element of dishonesty is liable to creep into the business transactions of a debt-burdened church society. Since it is as true now as it was eighteen centuries ago, that the children of this world are wiser in their day than the children of light, we must not expect that the temporal affairs of the churches shall be managed with worldly wisdom. They should be managed with a prudence and honesty that may be as a light to the world.

GOOD FELLOWS.

As a rule, men are less troubled by what they do than by the name given to their doings. If they be well spoken of while their behavior is unworthy and censurable, they remain on very tolerable terms with themselves, and see no material reason for improvement. But if their conduct be characterized as it deserves, their pride or their vanity takes alarm, and there is prospect of their reformation. The English tongue is rich in words and phrases to gloss mean and vicious acts, and also in those of such indefinite significance that they apply equally to good and bad.

One of the loosest and most misleading phrases in our language is "good fellow," not loose or misleading in itself, but in its application, or rather misapplication. Everybody knows what it means, though it is incessantly coupled with men who have no relation to its meaning. The significance of good fellow has been so perverted by indiscriminate usage that its mention is, to thoughtful minds, associated with suspicion. It appears to be a sort of damning with faint praise, a generality designed to cover and smother unpleasant particulars, an indefinite expression employed to prevent inquiry. When a person of a critical turn has pointed out the weaknesses and faults of an acquaintance, and been struck by their formidable array, he often adds, by way of pity or of kindness, "But he is a good fellow." Ipdeed, this disjunctive supplement is a very common accompaniment of unfavorable characterization; it is a sort of cataplasm for the wound which truth-telling has made in the man's reputation. Whatever good fellow implies, may be entirely antagonistic to the character under discussion; but in spite of this, probably on account of this, the phrase is appended.

We often hear such talk as, "Smith is singularly careless of his debts; he never pays anybody; he neglects his family; he is dissipated; one can't believe what he says; but he is a good fellow." Wh at kind of an idea can men who talk thus have of good fellowship? They must understand it as the Missourian understood marriage, who declared: "My wife will steal, get drunk, and break furniture over my head whenever she likes. But with those slight exceptions she is an excellent wife, as good a wife as any man needs to have."

The world, especially the American world, is made up of good fellows, who are such only in name. They in no manner merit the distinction except by a general weakness—a total want of character, of fixed principle, and of steadiness of purpose—which passes for amiability and gives them their reputation. They have their type in *Rip Van Winkle*, as portrayed on the stage, who, dissociated from sentimentalism, is a tipsy vagabond, entirely destitute of any and all sense of duty or responsibility. He is fond of children, and they are fond of him, but he shamefully neglects his own; spends the hard earnings of his long-suffering wife, and sees in her heavy trials only subjects for jest. The audience is made to sympathize with him when all their sympathy should be with the wife, who, in the last act, is placed in the position of a crushed penitent for her very natural and righteous indignation against her worthless husband. To the admirable personation of the chief part most of this misplaced sympathy is due. The drama, notwithstanding its immense and universal popularity, is demoralizing because it encourages weak men, to speak of them gently, in their weakness, and sustains them in a certain self-esteem, which they should have long since forfeited.

Many so-called good fellows are more than weak; they are really bad fellows, though they preserve with their loose associates and casual acquaintances a show of kindliness. Keeping their ill-humors and meannesses for home and those dependent on them, they appear cheerful, amiable, generous abroad. They covet popularity with an order of men whose good opinion is not worth having. They treat these far better than they deserve; they invite them to drink on credit when they can get it, or even when they are obliged to pay cash; they lend them small sums of money which they have either borrowed from the credulous on false promises, or have virtually filched from their families. Good fellows of this pattern usually have abundant leisure—it is very hard for men of strictly industrious habits to get the name—and they spend it unprofitably, if not unbecomingly. They are fond of tippling, of telling indecorous stories, of gossiping in the street, of being generally in the way, of tempting better men into laziness; but they are good fellows.

One variety of good fellows is prone to babbling of their honesty, probably because they possess so very little, and of their honor, which they seldom practice. They advertise their honesty by word of mouth for the reason that they wish to acquire a reputation which will enable them to swindle the public. Their honor is so sensitive that in order to satisfy a gambling debt they will carry their wife's jewelry to a pawnbroker's for an advance, or waste the money due for the education of their children. Their honesty and honor are so peculiar that in well-regulated circles they would be designated as dishonesty and dishonor. Indeed, most of the good fellows, flippantly and falsely so styled, are commonly wanting in every essential element which constitutes the veritable class. There are hundreds of genuine good fellows in every grade of life, but they do not blazon their goodness or bestow their fellowship miscellaneously, and, moreover, they rarely get the name that men of their stamp alone deserve.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Connor, of Maine, who is about to enter upon his third term, is not yet 39 years of age.

William Crim is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer of Indiana.

Aaron McKenney, of Saco, Me., celebrated his one-hundredth birthday on the 21st inst. by a family reunion.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* is to have new type and be reduced to $8 per year at the beginning of the new year.

It is denied that Hon. George W. Nesmith has resigned the Presidency of the New-Hampshire Agricultural College.

Mrs. Yeager, a widow of 73 years, last week walked from Perry township, Penn., to Reading and back, a distance of 34 miles, within 24 hours.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Herald* says that Mr. James T. Farley enjoyed in his contest for the Senatorship the special advantage of being the favorite of the State Administration and of the railway company.

A couple in Cleveland, Ohio, who were divorced some time ago on the ground of extreme cruelty by the husband, found that they had made a mistake, and at their mutual request the decree has been revoked.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Postmaster Letcher, of Nicholasville, Ky., the alleged defaulter, abandoned his wife, nee Miss Bettie Hendricks, of Flemingsburg, at his departure from Nicholasville, and eloped with a charmer of the Clairon troupe, which visited his burg."

A telegram from Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 20, to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, says: "The temperature to-day marked 65° and 70°. Pie plant and other vegetables are an inch above ground, and pansies are blooming in the flower-beds. Fires are extinguished, and the windows are open to the Summer air."

In a recent lecture to the class in anatomy, at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes discoursed upon the differences in length and the peculiarities of tongues in general, and mentioned that "about a century ago a woman in London made her living by licking her eye, but used most of the money to liquor up."

The *Saratogian* has an anonymous local correspondent who wishes it to belabor a person against whom he seems to have some antipathy, and of whom he says: "This gentlemans Hair no longer lies Flat to his Head It Is curled up Into a snarl. It looks as If the Dainty Hands of His fair spows, Had been at It as If she Had send My Dear, I intend to make you Look a Little toller."

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN DE LAMATER.

Mr. John De Lamater, one of the oldest residents of this City, died on Friday night at his residence, No. 515 West Fifteenth-street. He was over 85 years of age, having been born in Vandam-street on July 30, 1792. The cause of his death was general paralysis of his faculties. Mr. De Lamater's family was of Huguenot origin, his grandfather having been one of four brothers who emigrated to this country from France in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mr. De Lamater was given as good an education as the ordinary schools of this City afforded in his early years, and was then taught the trade of a carpenter and builder, in which he continued until within the last 15 years, amassing a competency. As soon as Mr. De Lamater reached his majority he attached himself to the Whig Party, and became a leader of it in the Ninth Ward, then popularly called Greenwich. In 1832 he was elected Assistant Alderman from that ward, and served a term of two years in that position. In 1834 he was elected Alderman. These were the only elective offices he ever held, but during Mayor Havemeyer's first term, he was the Whig representative on the commission that devised the system under which the present Board of Tax Commissioners operates. His Democratic colleagues at that time were Messrs. George H. Purser and John Allen. Mr. De Lamater was one of the originators of the common school system of this City, and was a school officer for 53 years. He was a member of the Board of School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward from 1835 until the day of his death. For 15 years past he had devoted all his time to caring for the schools in his district, and by his kindness to both pupils and teachers he was regarded by them in the light of a father. Mr. De Lamater had several brothers and sisters. One of his sisters married into the Stryker family, and her daughter Hannah was the mother of ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, who was born in Vandam-street, near where Mr. De Lamater was born. The only one of the deceased gentleman's brothers who still lives is Mr. Benjamin Waldron De Lamater, President of the Long Island Insurance Company, who resides in Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years.

PROF. KERR'S DISCOVERIES.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, Dec. 18.

On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877, Prof. J. H. Kerr, who is Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Colorado College, had the honor of moving the dry bones of five different creatures, which had been sleeping for countless ages in that most lovely of regions near the foot of Pike's Peak, known as the Garden of the Gods. The largest reptile, if we may judge from the bed which he occupied while lying supinely upon his back contemplating the grandeur of his surroundings, must have been about 117 feet. It was found in the lower cretacious formation on one of the smaller ridges of the Garden, and about 500 yards east of south from the famous gateway. The rocks are nearly perpendicular, and the animal appears to have spent a long period of its fossil existence on its back.

So long has a large part of it been exposed to the rain and the frost that nearly all of the bony matter belonging to that part has crumbled to dust. Enough, however, remains to show that it was first made stone before it was exposed. Most of these exposed bones have left their representatives in the form of casts, which were molded in the hollow of the matures. Some of these monster casts are so perfect, especially the cast of the joints, as to lead one at the distance of a few feet to consider them true bones. The casts of joints and vertebræ are well preserved. This, however, is not the case with the ribs. It is possible that some of these are still covered.

The portion of the animal which, till unearthed by Prof. Kerr, remained covered, has the bone surrounding the casts in a petrified condition, but with seams running in every direction through it so that it is difficult to remove a section without having the bone to fall away from the cast. It is possible that when beyond the reach of the frost this difficulty will not exist. As yet comparatively little excavating has been done. About 4,000 pounds of the best casts have been removed to Prof. Kerr's home at Colorado Springs and several hundred pounds of the bones.

In connection with the remains of this monster were found petrified vertebræ and ribs of a small animal, say 8 or 10 feet in length, which possibly fought his last battle and began his last sleep within the Jonahic apartment of the old gentleman. A few feet from the vertebral casts, which seem to be about midway of the body, and not far from the stomach contents, was found a tooth of a third animal. This tooth, or the part of it now remaining, is six inches in length, and averages about three inches in diameter. It is evidently the eating end, and its bony structure is well preserved. Its form indicates that it was ready to do the work of its master. It, however, appears very small alongside of those two feet or more in length belonging to the large reptile. Not far from this tooth was found the head of a fourth animal. This head is stone, and probably was about two feet in length. A cast of joint belonging to a fifth animal was also found near when the parts of the other animals were discovered. Could it be possible that all these four smaller creatures were only a portion of the monster's breakfast?

What seems strange in connection with this discovery is that it should be found at this day in a place so public as the world-renowned Garden of the Gods. Thousands of gold and pleasure seekers have no doubt used some of these very casts and bones for seats and tables, while enjoying their lunch and the picturesque scenery around.

Prof. Kerr has been devoting his spare time during some months past to the study of the different geological formations about Colorado Springs. He showed us a large number of petrified nuts which he unearthed within the limits of the city. He has over 50 species. Among them we noticed the hickory-nut, butter-nut, pecan, a variety of Brazil-nuts, and the almond. One, which seems to belong to the Brazil-nut family, is considerably larger than a pint cup. As Prof. Kerr is evidently doing pretty thorough work, both in his own interest and that of Colorado College, we may expect at an early day to learn more of the pre-Adamic history of the Centennial State especially of that part which lies near Pike's Peak.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

An artist of rare sensibility and refinement, wide experience and exceptional culture, made her first appearance in this City at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening. We refer to Mme. Helena Modjeska, who came hither from California, where she acted a few weeks ago with real success, and where arrangements for her début in New-York were completed. Her history has already been told in this place, and does not need a second rehearsal. She was born in Poland, she acted many years in the Imperial Theatre in Warsaw, and she journeyed to the Golden State in pursuit of health. During a twelvemonth's sojourn near San Francisco she studied English, and at once accepted a proposal to perform in the California Theatre. The critiques of which she was then the subject do not deceive the reader. By all spectators whose praise is worth anything, Mme. Modjeska must be accounted a great actress. In appearance she is of medium height and slender and graceful figure; her face is attractive, sympathetic, and extremely intellectual; her voice is sweet, a trifle thin, but possessed of a silvery *timbre* which lingers in the ear long after the tones have left the speaker's lips; her accent, though distinct, is never unpleasant. Her art is that highest of all arts—method in everything, but method so concealed that it is only detected by its fruits. There is an old story of a countryman who visited the Théâtre Français in Paris, and complained bitterly that what he had witnessed was not acting, for everybody talked and moved as people do in every-day life. Persons of like knowledge and judgment—and we fear there are many—will no doubt pass a similar criticism upon Mme. Modjeska. Those who hope to enjoy representations bristling with "points," and lurid, at well-timed moments, with flashes of lightning or blazes of lycopodium, will never rise to the appreciation of this actress' work. It is so symmetrical, so skillfully-balanced, so smooth, so elegant that its most marked excellences must escape the vulgar eye, as the beauties of a Meissonier the glance of an admirer of chromo-lithographs. Last night's audience, however, was of no common kind, and tokens of appreciation were never wanting. The piece in which Mme. Modjeska appeared is a familiar one, and hardly a favorite. "Adrienne Lecouvreur" was originally written for Rachel, and she performed in it, if we are not mistaken, under protest. It has since been played by most tragédiennes, but its hold upon the public has not been particularly firm. During the three first acts the heroine has little or nothing to do, and her share of the proceedings in the last two must make amends for all the dullness that has gone before. The experience of yesterday was of the wonted nature, though the force of the final "situation" in the third act was felt at that stage of events. Throughout the piece Mme. Modjeska acted with infinite delicacy, sentiment, and skill. We can scarcely recall what may be termed a more soulful effort, and in none within the memory of the present generation has the supreme art of the actor—the art of interesting, of captivating, and of moving by the best, and therefore least perceptible, means—had a more grateful demonstration. The labors of the Polish player would be poorly described by allusions to any special stage of the action. Her *Adrienne* was gentle, sweet, and trusting in all her early dealings with *Maurice de Saxe*, bitter and stinging, but invariably noble and courtly, in her conflict with the *Princess*, and pathetic and tearful beyond measure in the final scenes with her lover. Bits of what is technically but harshly called "business" of the most felicitous sort delighted the observer throughout the drama. Her change of facial expression and attitude when she leaves *Maurice* to step before the footlights in the second act was one of a dozen instances which might be cited, while the attentive spectator must have noticed that not for one minute was the actress aught but the author's *Adrienne*, a woman loving *Maurice de Saxe*, hated by a *Princess*, surrounded by rival's and foes, and with heart and mind ever active in passion or defense. The portions of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" by which the liveliest impressions were wrought came, as implied, toward the close. The fourth act, in which she overwhelms the *Princess* with her rhymed denunciation, terminated with a fine illustration of her rejection of *Maurice de Saxe's* love, and, in the fifth act, the affecting death scene—replete with realistic touches, and yet so completely freed from the gross materialism of imitation, that to the so-called students of death in hospitals, who bring but the coarser traits of dissolution to satisfy the morbid appetites of the crowd it should be held up as an example and a reproach—was followed by loud applause. Mme. Modjeska's representation of *Adrienne* must be seen again, let us add, before being dismissed from critical attention. Last evening Mr. Couldock supplied a capital portraval of *Michonnet*, the aged *régisseur*, while Miss Helen Tracy acted with considerable power as the *Princess*. Mr. W. Burroughs, Mr. Lemoyne, and Mr. Whitin filled the remaining characters. The piece is announced for nightly repetition this week.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In her capacity of "star" Miss Fanny Davenport emerged last evening from the somewhat nebulous lustre of provincial engagements and beamed with more distinct brilliance on a Metropolitan audience. Her appearance was made at Booth's, and in that delightful creation of Shakespearean comedy *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." Any performance by Miss Davenport before a New-York audience can hardly be divested altogether of a personal color, for the lady is a very great favorite, and since she proved her capacity to do more than display to the best advantage the beautiful results of the milliner's subtle art, has evoked a critical interest which has taken the place of the unquestioning admiration which before that time followed her as a very beautiful woman who was a good deal under the public eye. Nor can Miss Davenport's mature personal charms be quite separated from the artistic quality of her performance, while there is no doubt that she still relies a good deal on the effect which may be derived from showy trappings. When she came upon the stage last evening in the floss of satin and sheen of jewels, it was as if she had stepped out from Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women." A Cleopatra she might have been, for instance, with golden locks, however, and with the scant drapery of a necklace or armlet expanded and elaborated by the delicate skill of the mantua-maker. It may be readily surmised that such ripe beauty as Miss Davenport's, such Swinburnean opulence of charms, so to speak, are not best suited to a part like *Rosalind*, yet when she had donned male attire, there seemed to be nothing lacking in youthful grace and piquancy. For the performance itself, it is nearly a counterpart of all the personations of *Rosalind* with which the public have been favored for many years. In kind it was precisely the same as those representations; in degree it differed from them a little. Thus, it was less arch and piquante than Miss Neilson's. In many respects it was not unlike the personation of Mrs. Herman Vezin, an English actress of good power and excellent methods. Her singing of the Cuckoo song was enthusiastically encored, and she spoke the epilogue charmingly. That Miss Davenport's performance gave a large measure of satisfaction to the audience is certain. We may add that it suffered no temporary eclipse by the performance of any of the other rôles, and this implies something more than negative praise when the general character of the acting is estimated. Mr. George Vandenhoff was to have filled the rôle of *Jaques*, but he was ill, and his place was taken by that excellent actor, Mr. Fisher. His reading of the "Seven Ages," and several other popular passages of the comedy, were warmly applauded. Mr. Carlton, the singer, erstwhile baritone, but now described as a "celebrated tenor," was cast for the part of *Amiens*. He sang, "Blow, blow thou winter wind," delightfully, and was encored, but "Under the Greenwood Tree" passed without a redemand. Mr. Barrymore gave a very good representation of *Orlando*, and the *Touchstone* of Mr. Davidge was excellent. The general performance of the comedy was in fact most notable for its merits. The audience was a large one, and the welcome to Miss Davenport was most kindly.

LAST EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

The second concert given this season by the Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The principal number of the programme was Brahms' new symphony, which has thus far had four hearings in this City, and which will probably have half a dozan more before it can be considered as familiar enough to secure a classification based upon thorough familiarity with its material and treatment. For the present we cannot but adhere to the opinion originally expressed, to the effect that it is wanting in symmetry of form, in balance, and, mainly, in ideas of sufficient beauty and magnitude to permit of suitable symphonic development. There are felicitous thoughts all through the work, and the ideas are handled in the most musician-like and tasteful manner—the andante sostenuto being especially captivating—but the impression of the achievement is rather that of a superb mosaic than that of a Beethoven-like structure, worthy, in point of pure and severe beauty, of a place amid the marvels of Greek art. Mr. Thomas' orchestra supplied a splendid interpretation of the symphony last night. In consequence of the illness of Miss Drasdil, that lady's numbers were omitted, and Master Lichtenberg, appearing in her stead, played the first movement of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and, in deference to repeated recalls, several minor compositions. The remaining elements of the bill were the *vorspiel* to Wagner's "Meistersinger," magnificently rendered by the band, and the overture to "Leonore," No. 2.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

Dr. Damrosch gave his ninth symphony matinee at Steinway Hall, yesterday. The programme included Brahms' new symphony, which was executed with great spirit, as at the previous matinee, and, of course with increased precision and much-improved felicity of shading. Berlioz's "Flight into Egypt" cantata, two choruses by Palestrina and Pretorius, and a pretentious march from Liszt's "Christus." The cantata, which had never before been given in this country, is an exceedingly simple and melodious composition, thoroughly religious and pastoral in tone, and handled with that steady dependence upon the charm and eloquence of a string orchestra frequently shown by Berlioz. Mr. Simpson sang the solo, and a deputation from the New-York Oratorio Society rendered the choruses, as also the choruses by Palestrina and Pretorius, two plain and harmoniously-voiced specimens of ancient church music. Every number of the programme was loudly applauded. For next Saturday's concert, the selections are to embrace Raff's "Sounds of Spring" symphony, an old German war song, Wagner's "Kaiser Marsch," "Nachthelle," for tenor and chorus, and "Sturmesbeschwerung," also for chorus. Mr. J. Graf, tenor, will be the soloist, and the Arion Society has promised its co-operation.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

The ladies of the committee have devoted the west end of the south room at the loan exhibition to the exposition of articles made by contributors to the society. This new attraction was added last evening, and will show the public the kind of work the Society of Decorative Art is able to furnish its patrons.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Won at Last" is announced for nightly repetition at Wallack's Theatre.

The New American Museum, with its Cat Show, invites inspection at all hours daily.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart appear nightly throughout this week at the Theatre Comique.

"Black Eyed Susan" and "My Neighbor's Wife" will be acted this week at Niblo's Garden.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited this afternoon and this evening as well as on week days.

Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement at Booth's Theatre on to-morrow evening week.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' second extra public rehearsal takes place at Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon next.

Mr. Heller will give entertainments nightly and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

The new burletta and pantomime at the Eagle Theatre will be made known to the public to-morrow evening. It is entitled "Babes in the Wood."

The Great London Circus will give two performances daily throughout this week at Gilmore's Garden. Its stay in this City terminates with Monday week's exhibitions.

Mr. Edwin Lawrence, a son of Prof. Philip Lawrence, well known as an elocutionist, is to act *Romeo* in Shakespeare's tragedy at the Théâtre Francais to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Shook & Palmer have bought from MM. Dennery & Cormon the right of performance in America of the new play just brought out by these dramatists in Paris. It is called "Une Cause Célèbre."

A concert for the benefit of an industrial school will be given, with the co-operation of Miss Thursby, Miss Drasdil, Mr. Vogritsch, pianist, Master Lichtenberg, and Mr. Werner at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening.

"Our American Cousin" will be acted at the Park Theatre until Wednesday evening next, when it will make way for "David Garrick" and "A Regular Fix." The present week will be the last but one of Mr. Sothern's sojourn at this house.

Messrs. F. & H. Carri will give the second of their series of musical soirées at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, with the co-operation of Miss Kate E. Stark, Mr. Carl Alves, and Messrs. Rietzel, Schroeder, Van Gelder and Torriani.

"La Périchole" was sung at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, by Mlle. Aimée and her company. The rôle of the street singer is one of the lady's best, if it is not her very best, efforts, and her performance was, as usual, loudly applauded.

The San Francisco Minstrels announce for the current week continued performances by Mr. George Thatcher, nightly representations of "Christmas Eve in the South"—their newest "play"—and the usual miscellany of songs, dances, and comic scenes.

Tuesday's performance of "A Mother's Secret" will end the run of that highly dramatic play at the Union Square Theatre. An adaptation of Feuillet's "Montjoye," under the title of "The Man of Success," will be represented on Wednesday evening.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signorina Donadio is singing in Rome.

Senorita Elena Sanz is delighting Madrid.

Marie Wieck, sister of Mme. Schumann, is in Paris.

Sivori and Joseffy are giving concerts in Florence.

Signor Celada is about to sing at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London.

Mlle. Rita Sangalli, the well-known danseuse, is preparing to sing in opera.

The announcement of the death of the tenor, Gayarre, is devoid of foundation.

Mr. Toole commenced his London holiday engagement at the Globe Theatre, on Dec. 17.

The popular season of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, terminates to-day.

Mr. Carl Rosa's English opera season begins at the Adelphi Theatre, in London, on Feb. 11.

The first night of "Faust" at the Paris Grand Opera-house this season produced 16,000 francs.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has been re-engaged for the Summer season at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London.

Mlle. Durand, once upon a time Mrs. Hitchcock, has been engaged to appear at the Paris Italiens this season.

Mlle. Stella Bonheur is sustaining the contralto rôles during Mme. Patti's engagement at the Milan Scala.

The death of the impressario, Pestalardo, is reported. He died while journeying from Buenos Ayres to Genoa.

M. Strauss has just bound himself to write an opera bouffe for the Paris Renaissance. It will be sung next Winter.

Four posthumous symphonies by Herbeck may possibly be heard at the Vienna Philharmonic Concerts which he so long directed.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller has married his daughter, Fräulein Toni, to Herr Kwast, a Professor of the Piano at the Cologne Conservatoire.

Mlle. Marimon has just hung *Marguerite* in "Faust," and Mlle. De Beloceo had been heard as *Rebel* at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London.

Cherubini's Mass in A was, as usual, sung under the auspices of the Society of Musical Artists, in one of the Parisian churches, on St. Cecelia's Day.

The latest action at law in artistic life is Wagner against Abdul Aziz. The late Sultan omitted to pay for the seats he bought at the performance of the trilogy.

Preparations are being made at Stuttgart for the representation of "Marie Stuart," by Niedermeyer, the air in which, "Adieu à la France," has retained its first popularity. Another piece by the same composer, "La Fronde," was represented at the French Opera, but, owing to some caprice of the management, it was withdrawn after seven representations.

At the Gewandhaus concert of Nov. 1, Frau Joachim sang a scena from the "Demetrius" of Schiller, set to music by her husband, the eminent violinist.

Mr. F. Gye has been seriously ill and unable to attend actively to business. The duties of the Covent Garden enterprise have been discharged by Mr. Ernest Gye.

M. Ullmann has been very successful with a concert tour through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with Mme. Artot, Signor Padilla, and MM. Bottesini and Wieniawski.

Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini have been re-engaged by the management of La Scala to sing "Aida" 10 times during the carnival season. The amount to be paid these artists is 100,000 francs.

Mme. Nilsson, having finished her performances at Moscow, had gone to St. Petersburg. But, with the Court away, and the superior attractions of the war, Italian opera is almost deserted in Russia.

For the fêtes attending the two royal marriages to come off at Berlin in February, Herr Eckert, conductor to the Court, is to write a March aux Flambeaux, and Mozart's "La Clemenza del Tito" is to be revived.

An important deputation from the Vienna Hofoperntheatre will come, with chorus and with dresses, music, and all appointments, to the Brussels Monnaie, to give a few performances of Wagner's "Walküre," next March.

Mr. Mapleson and Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, who were on the point of going into the courts on account of a trifling disagreement, have signed a treaty of peace. The lady is to appear at once in "La Forza del Destino," at Her Majesty's Theatre.

An English adaptation of "La Cigale" has been brought out at the Gaiety Theatre, in London, under the title of "The Grasshopper." The *Standard* speaks well of the work of the adaptor—Mr. John Hollingshead—and of the performance.

The total amount—£10,000—necessary for the Stratford Memorial Theatre has been subscribed or guaranteed. There has also been promised by Mr. Flowers £4,000 more toward the library and picture gallery scheme, and a further £4,000 is required.

On the 17th of this month occurs an interesting anniversary for Berlin. On that day, 100 years ago, "Hamlet" was first produced in that city, and in view of the position which Shakespeare now holds there, the event was dramatically very significant.

In an article in the Leipsic *Signalie*, which will be widely read, Dr. von Bülow ridicules the idea of a composer going beyond his *métier*. He very properly points out that Schumann was as incapable of judging an opera as Rossini was of judging a symphony.

Mr. Maurel has made up in Paris his concert troupe for the French provinces. It includes Mlle. Derval, of the Opéra Comique; M. Breitner, pianist; M. Paul Viardot, violinist, and MM. Lamoury and Rivan Berni, respectively violoncellist and pianist.

Berlioz's opera, "Benvenuto Cellini," originally produced in French in Paris, and afterward in Italian at Covent Garden Theatre, where the performance was very ill treated by a cabal, will be brought out in German at the Court Opera-house, in Hannover, under the direction of Dr. Von Bülow.

The Châtelet concerts, in Paris, directed by M. Colonne, seem likely to raise a powerful competition with those conducted by M. Pasdeloup. Last year, the immense success obtained by Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" is rivaled this season by the "Symphonie Fantastique" of the same composer.

The oft-boasted Copyright law of France does not work quite without a hitch. At present there is a newspaper war waging against M. Gounod, his librettists, his publisher, [Lemoine,] and M. Halanzier, of the opéra. The matter in dispute is simple enough. M. Gounod has parted with the right of first representation of "Polyeucte" to M. Halanzier, and M. Lemoine refuses to allow a copy to be taken of the words unless £200 is paid.

It is known that the season at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique has not been over and above successful, but the artists were astonished the other day to see posted on the notice-board, "Chorus rehearsal of 'Orphée aux Enfers.'" As a matter of fact, the Chamber had not yet voted the subvention, and M. Vizentini, knowing perfectly well that he could not carry on serious opera without it, resolved, if the money was not soon forthcoming, to revive Offenbach's operetta during the New-Year fêtes.

Mme. Etelka Gerster has been specially engaged, at the desire of the Emperor of Germany, from the 15th of March till the 15th of April, immediately following the close of the St. Petersburg and Moscow seasons, to sing in six representations of operas at the Imperial Theatre, at Berlin. She will sing the operas in Italian. Mme. Gerster is to receive 4,000 marks, (upward of $1,000,) for each representation. The operas selected by his Majesty are "La Sonnambula," "Lucia," "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Flauto Magico," and "Barbière."

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal: "The greatest success of this season, so far, has unquestionably been the revival of Victor Hugo's 'Hernani,' at the Théâtre Français, and the success is due as much to the perfection of the acting as to the great beauty of the drama itself. The Théâtre de l'Odeon has revived George Sand's 'François le Champi,' and has given a new piece by another female dramatist, Mme. Henri Greville, whose 'Cloches Cassées' is not, however, a work of much interest. MM. Gondinet and Cohen have achieved a great success at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, with a three-act comedy entitled 'Le Club,' which is attracting all Paris, not so much for the interest of its plot as for the very amusing if somewhat overdrawn portrayal of an evening at one of the fashionable clubs. The success of some what similar kind, 'La Cigale' has brought much grist to the mill at the Théâtre des Variétés, for in 'La Cigale' there is a scene representing artistic as in 'Le Club' there is one representing fashionable life. M. Paul Féval's old-fashioned drama, 'Le Bossu,' is in course of representation at the Porte St. Martin, but the Théâtre du Gymnase has produced a pretty but unpretentious comedy, by M. D'Ennery, called 'Les Mariages d'Autrefois.' In the way of musical performances, the only novelty is at the Théâtre Italien, which is under the management of M. Escudier, who has just brought out 'Zilia,' an original opera in four acts, the words of which are by Taonas Solera, and the music by an almost unknown composer named Villate. This opera, which was selected for the début of Mlle. Litta, has been very well received."

A BOSTON WOMAN AS A LETTER-WRITER.

A communication to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The 'Post Office' at the Old South fair, which added such a fund of enjoyment to occasional visitors and its daily patrons, drew a goodly sum into the treasury. Over 1,100 letters were contributed from one mind, with avoidance of all personality, yet in a style so versatile that even intimate friends of the author could not guess the writer of letters received. They came from distant classic spots, from dwellers beneath the sea, from every conceivable spot in and around Boston, and in many cases just enough mystery was mingled with every-day coincidence to bewitch the readers with a determination to find the writer, and many such efforts only left the author a pen further in the background and led up to comical results. Everybody asks who wrote them? For a very large share of this fun and instruction we are indebted to the same hand who, in 1840, wrote the famous 2,000 letters for the Bunker Hill Monument fair 'Post Office.' And, as no copies were then saved, this last supply for the 'Old South Post Office' were all new and written in three weeks, incredible as it may seem. And as the efforts of this matron years ago greatly aided in rearing the cap-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, so may her present labors result in saving many a brick of the Old South Meeting-house."

PROBABLE LOSS OF A STEAM-SHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The conviction which has been growing for several days now almost amounts to certainty, that the Dutch steamer Friesland from Java to Rotterdam, has been lost with all hands off Cape Finisterre. She passed Gibraltar on Dec. 5. Wreckage has been sighted, which there is but little doubt came from the Friesland. The crew of the Friesland numbered about 50. She had no passengers. It was at first reported that there were 362 passengers aboard, but these were Malay pilgrims and were landed at Jeddah.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The operatives in the shop of John Shaw (second) & Brother, Lynn, Mass., numbering over 100, struck to-day. As dissatisfaction exists in other shops, an extensive strike is apprehended.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

"That wife of mine," says the new "Automatic" Willcox & Gibbs is the most perfect and practical sewing machine in the world, and "My mother-in-law" says it is a serviceable and sensible holiday gift. No. 658 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

The best Christmas present for the poor, a 25-cent box of Thermaline.—*Exchange.*

THE BARCLAY-ST. EXPLOSION.—Would have been prevented by the use of ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER, with which neither carelessness nor bad management can produce an explosion. It is absolutely safe, durable, and economical, and superior to any form of boiler made, as shown by tests at Centennial, American Institute, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and other exhibitions. Over 60,000 horse-power in use in all parts of the world. ARENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 28 Cliff-st., are the sole manufacturers for the United States.—*Advertisement.*

Wines for Holidays.

I have the largest and finest stock of all grades of good Wines, such as Bordeaux, Burgundies, Rhine, Port, Sherries, Malaga, Alicante, Tokay, Lacrymæ Christi, Chypre, and well-known brands of champagnes, Cognac of different vintage, Scotch, Irish, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskies, and all other liquors and cordials. Send for catalogues to H. NIQUQUIN,
—*Advertisement.* Importer, No. 20 Astor-st.

Smith Brothers, of Nevada.

Families using BORAX for household and medical purposes can procure useful information regarding the same by addressing SMITH BROTHERS, No. 45 Water-st., New-York City.—*Advertisement.*

Youth and Beauty.

After using LAZELL'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" you will look 10 years younger. It imparts beauty and freshness to the complexion. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established *Twenty Years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached.

Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
No. 36 John-st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

PERSONS desiring pure wines for the holidays should buy those from Dr. UNDERHILL'S CROTON POINT VINEYARDS: they are both pure and old: the 1864 vintage now being sold by druggists. Wholesale by H. K. & F. B. THURBER & Co.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size $1 00
GUANACO, patented 2 00
SILK, paragon frame 3 00
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail ..... { 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st.
{ 104 BROADWAY, near Wall.
{ 77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.
Wholesale—405 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

Ollifie's Tasteless Cod-Liver Oil, Lime and WILD CHERRY.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping-cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lung, or throat. Druggists sell it.

Alkethrepta.

A pure prepa ation of cocoa. A delicious beverage for all; an excellent drink for nursing mothers, and a nutritious diet for infants. Sold by all grocers, who will furnish sample packages.

Holman's Pads prevented both the officers and the crew on the brig Sportsman from taking Yellow Fever, while in Havana 38 days.
SHEPHERD BLANCHARD.

It is very important that those valuable presents be protected from burglars with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brummell is selling a five-pound box of fine mixed candies for $1 at No. 410 Grand-st., N. Y. Branch, No. 917 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Our new make Silk Hat $5 25. Holiday Styles ready. An inspection solicited. MEALIO & CO., No. 416 Broadway corner Canal-st. Established 1835.

We would call the attention of gentlemen to the elegant and tasty HATS for the New Year, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st.

To Cleanse and Whiten the Teeth, Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, 25c.

Buy your Hats from Burke, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

MARRIED.

MEARS—SEE.—On Saturday, 22d inst., by Rev. M. Vincent, at No. 222 Madison-av., ALBERT C. MEARS to Mlle. LOUISE SEE.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—Dec. 21, Mrs. CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, at the residence of her son-in-law, Oscar Coon.
Services on Sunday at 1:30 P. M. at No. 57 West 35th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y.

DURBROW.—On Dec. 22, after a long illness, WILLIAM DURBROW, aged 53 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 24, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Boats leave foot Whitehall-st. at 10 A. M. Friends are requested to send flowers.

ELLIOTT.—On Thursday, 20th inst., CHARLOTTE FRANCES, relict of the late James Guernsey Elliott, in the 55th year of her age.
Friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Lawrence J. Connor, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 24th, at St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st., at 9 A. M.

GRAHAM.—Entered into her rest Dec. 22, ELIZABETH LOUISA PAYNE, widow of Francis Graham.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEER.—On Friday, Dec. 21, MRS. RACHEL C. GEER, aged 82 years and 1 month.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y., on Monday, 24th inst., at 1:15 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth-Street Depot at 11:45 A. M.

HICKS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday morning, 21st inst., MARY ANN, wife of John M. Hicks, in her 72d year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 24th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

LOOMIS.—At Fordham, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, SUSETA DELLA, relict of Truman Loomis, aged 89 years.

OAKLEY.—After a short illness, on Friday morning, at the Stevens Building, PHILIP M. OAKLEY, youngest son of the late Judge Oakley.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 1:30 o'clock, without further notice.

SANDS.—At Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 20, Dr. AUSTIN L. SANDS, of Newport, R. I.

SMITH.—Dec. 20, OLIVE SMITH, aged 88 years and 7 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 397 East 4th-st., near Lewis-st. Remains interred in Marble Cemetery.

STIVERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, JAMES STIVERS, aged 39.
Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 150 East 127th-st., Harlem, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.
☞ Paterson papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—At Mineola, Long Island, Dec. 22, 1877, GERTRUDE T., wife of William E. Townsend, and daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Tredwell.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Without further notice. Train leaves Long Island City, Central Railroad, at 11:30 A. M.

WATSON.—At Clifton, Wilcox County, Ala., on the 10th inst., of pneumonia, THEODORE H. WATSON, formerly of this City, aged 45 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1835,
Nos. 48, 50, 52, and 54 MURRAY-ST., New-York.
FRENCH CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SETS.
CRYSTAL, TABLE AND FANCY GLASSWARE.
SEVRES, ROYAL DRESDEN AND IMPERIAL BERLIN PINE PORCELAIN.
VENETIAN GLASS ARTICLES, &c.

In Majolica, Faiences, Pallssy, and similar wares, an immense collection of Vases, Jugs, Flower-holders, and Baskets, Flagons, Tankards, Pilgrim Bottles, &c., &c., exact reproductions of antique models. These novel and very artistic articles are particularly appropriate as presents for ornamenting parlor, dining-room, or hall.

New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges.

Prices very moderate.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

MONDAY, Dec. 24, at CLINTON HALL, at 2 o'clock.
BRIC-A-BRAC!
Faience, Glen, Haviland, Italian, and Vieux Severes; Flemish and Bombay Wares, Rich Porcelains, Cloisonné Enamels, Lacquers, Fine Laces, Russia Goods, &c.
MONDAY, DEC. 24,
At the Art Rooms, No. 807 Broadway, now on exhibition.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE!
THE SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM CHINESE CONSIGNMENT.
CHINESE CERAMICS AND CLOISONNE ENAMELS.
CURIOS AND RARITIES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST,
comprising porcelains of three Emperors of the Ming dynasty.

Extract of letter to Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham:
"The china consists of the finest to be had, and it may be mentioned that it is very hard to get. The age of the china varies from 30 to 370 years. IT IS THE FINEST AND RAREST COLLECTION EVER SENT TO YOUR COUNTRY."

The collection contains the pair of Cloisonné vases valued at $8,000.
Also on exhibition as above, choice Persian and Turkish goods, Portiers in Camel's Hair tissue embroideries, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHINA AND GLASS DEPOT,
NO. 186 FRONT-ST., BURLING-SLIP,
near Fulton Ferry.
ELEGANT BRIC-A-BRAC AND CUMIOS,
RICH ANTIQUE JADE STONE BOWLS,
ANTIQUE AND MODERN BRONZES,
SUPERB PERIN ENAMELS,
CLOISONNE,
VASES, JEWEL CASKETS, BOXES &c., &c.
PORCELAIN VASES, JARS, AND TABLE-WARE.
SCREENS, PICTURES, FANS, AND LANTERNS.
LACQUERED BOXES, TRAYS, AND CABINETS.
The most varied, elegant, and unequaled assortment, at the lowest prices.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Just received, the cheapest invoice of VASES for PRESENTS, from 50 cents upward.
H. C. PARKE'S ORIENTAL BAZAAR,
NO. 186 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK.

MORE CONVINCING EVIDENCE.:
To the Editor of the Times:
SIR: I have tried Dr. Dewey's treatment for catarrh, and I derived more benefit from it than all I ever tried before. It has given perfect satisfaction. I am perfectly cured. Dr. Dewey can be seen at No. 33 Clinton-place. By all means, reader, go and see the great master of nasal catarrh. ALBERT WICKER,
No. 755 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A Crayon Portrait of
"YOUR BABY"
(You might lose him!)
LUCILLE CLINTON'S Studio, No. 27 East 18th-st.

WANTED—COPIES OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 31, June 30, and Feb. 11, 1867. Will pay 50 cents per copy. Address P. G., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—FOUR FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AWARDED. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other Magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles at druggists and country stores.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., open day and evening. Boxing, Fencing, Training, Baths, &c. Terms strictly reduced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.
HUNYADI JANOS.
NEW APERIENT WATER.
Specially recommended for richness in aperient salts, and its efficacy in Bilious attacks, prevention of Gout, Piles, &c., and as an ordinary aperient. by LIEBIG, VIRCHOW, SCANZONI, and SIR HENRY THOMPSON, and the entire medical profession in England and Germany.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. Army. "The most certain and pleasant in its effects of any of the bitter waters."

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Every genuine bottle bears the name of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, (limited,) London.

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Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New-York,
Sole Agents for United States and Canadas.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND DRUGGISTS.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
TO BE HELD IN PARIS
IN THE YEAR 1878
May be addressed to the undersigned,
AT ROOM NO. 24, POST-OFFICE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK CITY.

Applicants will state as specifically as possible the number of square feet required, whether of floor or wall space, and character of exhibits.

Restaurants, or stands for eating or drinking, will not be allowed within the space allotted to the United States.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
United States Commissioner General.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Who will help the children of the poor? In the bitter Winter weather they are wandering barefoot through the snow, or shivering under stairways, or running half clad through the streets, selling their little wares, and at night, perhaps, sleeping in barges and boxes, or in deserted cellars or crowded attics. They grow up weak, hungry, ignorant, and exposed to every temptation.

Who in this happy Christmas season will aid to cast a little sunlight into the darkened lives of these children, and, remembering what One has done for us, will seek to do something for the poor, homeless, and tempted little ones?

This Winter will be a hard one for the poor, and the well off have small means with which to help.

The best Christmas gift is a home. Fifty dollars will place three homeless children in good homes in the West. One hundred dollars will give 100 hungry children hot dinners for two months. One hundred dollars will put shoes on the bare feet of 75 children. Fifty dollars will give a Christmas dinner to 200 homeless boys and girls.

The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY desire, if the public will assist, to make a merry Christmas season for thousands of poor and houseless children. Who will help?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day-schools will remember these little ones who have no home or friends. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, December, 1877.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to any one of the undersigned. If they are in

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LIFE

THE THIRD VOLUME PUBLISHED.

LETTERS AND CONVERSATIONS OF KINGS AND QUEENS—THE CRIMEAN WAR AND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OPINIONS — WHAT THE FRENCH EMPEROR THOUGHT OF PRINCE ALBERT—GLADSTONE ALWAYS A RUSSOPHILE—HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1877.

The political and literary event of the moment is the publication of the third volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort*. This portion of the work brings us up to the Crimean war, with all its strange, regal, diplomatic, and military incidents. Mr. Theodore Martin, as you know, is the compiler and editor of the work. His materials are the letters of the Queen and Prince Albert, their general correspondence with European courts, the state papers of the time, and her Majesty's and the Consort's private diaries. The present volume is a splendid tribute to the genuine patriotic and statesmanlike character of the Prince, and to the tender womanly devotion and high constitutional dignity of the Queen. To-day the dead Prince and his devoted widow are the talk of the nation. Their united lives represent a noble picture of English love and honor, of English honesty, of royal virtues and courtly modesty. The story at the same time is greatly occupied with the history and life of nations, in which personal biography becomes a secondary consideration, a wayside interest, incidental to the leading topic, the mere underplot of the great drama itself. I propose, as briefly as may be, to sketch some of the least known incidents of the Eastern question and the Crimean war from Martin's 500 pages of intensely interesting history. In doing so, I shall take the liberty to translate the passages which are presented in French. In the Spring of 1854, when England was on the eve of war with Russia, the Prince, who invariably put his views of important matters into writing, commented thus upon the situation: "It is said, 'a war against Russia is foolish, for she cannot be conquered!' not in the sense in which Napoleon in 1812 imagined; but it is not, therefore, invincible, as people there and in Germany say it is." The vital force of a state did not consist in an unshattered army or vastness of territory, "but in the stability and abundance of its material resources, and in its political homogeneousness and commanding position. Both may, in the case of Russia, be brought into extreme peril. By the loss of her western frontier territory she might even be reduced to a purely Slavo-Asiatic State, which would cease to play an important part in the councils of Europe." As far back as 1844 the Emperor Nicholas had said: "There are two opinions in my Cabinet about Turkey; one that she is dying, and the other that she is dead; the latter is mine;" and he was trying to buy over the English representative by offers of Egypt and Candia, (offers which have been as good as repeated within the last 12 months through Prince Bismarck,) but the Cabinet was in no humor for trifling. The Government of the time was Liberal, the opposition Conservative, just the opposite to the present political situation. Lord Derby was in the opposition, and neither he nor any of his colleagues committed a single act of word or deed that could in any way embarrass the Government. Lord Derby denounced the Russian policy of aggression. For 150 years Russia had been working out this policy, not by storm, but by "sap and mine." It is singular how the words of the late Lord Derby in 1854 fit the events which culminated in the present war. The first process has been invariably that of fomenting discontent and dissatisfaction among the subjects of subordinate States; then proffering mediation; then offering assistance to the weaker party; then declaring the independence of that party; then placing that independence under the protection of Russia; and, finally, from protection proceeding to the incorporation, one by one, of those States into the gigantic body of the Russian Empire. Lord Aberdeen, who was then in power, nevertheless, believed somewhat in the Christian sincerity of Russia, a belief which, however, was not shared either by the Prince or the Queen. The Czar soon found occasion to declare that England sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia combating for the orthodox faith. In the declaration of war which followed, the Queen, backed by the nation, said: "The pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggressive undertaking in disregard of its holy precepts, its pure and beneficent spirit." Then came the departure of troops, the march of the Guards, the sailing of the fleet, incidents which are described in words of touching emotion by the Queen in her letters and diary; and at the same time we get an insight into her work and her duties. She presided in person at the councils, every dispatch was submitted to her, she studied every diplomatic question. The Prince gave her his constant advice. He brought his great intelligence to bear upon difficult questions, his devotion to the Queen, his patriotic desire to be useful to England, shining clear and straight through every transaction with which he was associated. The Emperor of Germany wrote a private letter to the Queen questioning the wisdom of England in going to war "for an idea. I am resolved upon absolute neutrality. What have we to do with the Turk! Whether he stands or falls no way concerns the industrious Rhinelanders and the husbandmen of the Riesengebirge and Bernstein." The Prince Consort dictated the letter in which the Queen answered the German King, the present Emperor William, who is today "benevolently neutral" between Russia and Turkey. "The Emperor of Russia makes demands upon the Porte" which are incompatible with the equilibrium of Europe, and in presence of his troops in the principalities it was the duty of Europe to support their solemn words and treaties by acts. The Russian persistence in demands against which Europe had protested, disclosed on the part of the Czar "a determination to realize a fixed idea," and showed "that the grand ulterior consequences of the war must be regarded as far more important than its original ostensible cause, which in the beginning appeared to be neither more nor less than the key of the back door of a mosque." Russian Ministers and Ambassadors and done everything possible to get over to their side the other European powers. They had succeeded with Germany. Gortschakoff told Count Béron, the French Minister, that England would lay aside the Eastern question as soon as France was fairly committed to it. "She would simply have helped to compromise you, and would have left you all the embarrassments of a false and difficult position. What a good trick it will be to play her if we arrange ourselves without her! Believe me! Distrust perfidious Albion!" This was official language, and is on record.

It offers a curious relief of the mind of Gladstone and the admirable and courageous mind of the Queen, a circumstance which occurred about the time when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone had to introduce his first war budget. Lord Aberdeen and some members of his Ministry were fired with the idea that "a day of humiliation and prayer" on account of the breaking out of war would be a good thing. The Premier said so in a letter to Lord Roden. The Queen writes to her Ministers and expresses surprise and regret at this. Her Majesty had already, in reply to a question on the subject, said that a prayer for the occasion might be introduced into the liturgy, but she expressed strong objections to "a day of humiliation and prayer." She writes this letter in the third person I make from it a characteristic and forcible extract:

"Were the services selected for these days of a different kind from what they are the Queen would feel less strongly about it; but they always select chapters from the Old Testament and Psalms, which are so totally inapplicable that all the effect such occasions ought to have is entirely done away with. Moreover, to say (as we probably should) that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war, when it is the selfishness and ambition and want of honesty of one man and his servants which has done it, while our conduct throughout has been actuated by unselfishness and honesty, would be too manifestly repulsive to the feelings of every one, and would be a mere bit of hypocrisy. Let there be a prayer expressive of our great thankfulness for the immense benefits we have enjoyed, and for the immense prosperity of the country, and entreating God's help and protection in the coming struggle. In this the Queen would join heart and soul. If there is to be a day set apart let it be for prayer in this sense."

Meanwhile the Prince Consort devoted himself to army reform, and he and the Queen to mastering every incident of the war, which at the outset partook somewhat of the feebleness and timidity of the Liberal Government represented in the mild and amiable person of its chief, Lord Aberdeen. The Prince Consort drew up a memorandum on the siege at Sebastopol, which was of great value to the Minister and the War Office; and later there are interesting letters and notes of the interview between the Prince and Napoleon III., England's faithful ally. The Prince made some special notes in his diary of a conversation upon the duties and conduct of the Queen. The Emperor was surprised to learn that the Queen presided in person at the Privy Council, which, however, passed without discussion, only matters being dealt with which had been prearranged; that the Cabinet met and discussed alone, but that the Queen was informed by the Prime Minister of the object of their meeting and of the result of their deliberations; that she would not be content without seeing the whole of the diplomatic correspondence. The Emperor in reply told the Prince that he did not allow his Ministers to meet or discuss matters together—they transacted their business solely with him; that he only read extracts of the diplomatic correspondence, finding "a full compensation in having persons in his own confidence at the different posts of importance who reported direct to him."

"I could not but express my sense of the danger of such an arrangement, to which no statesman—in England, at least—would consent, and which enabled the Foreign Minister (if he chose to cheat his master) always to plead to foreign countries his ignorance of what might have been done, or to throw the entire blame, in any difficulty that might occur, upon these secret instructions. The Emperor acknowledged all this, but pleaded necessity."

The Emperor, in a conversation with Count Walewski, afterward, spoke in terms of enthusiastic admiration of the character, wisdom, and statesmanlike intelligence of the Prince; and Walewski also said to M. Van de Weyer that the opportunities which the alliance had given him of forming an estimate of the Prince enabled him entirely to indorse the high and enthusiastic opinion of the Emperor, who, writing to the Queen herself, on Aug. 15, 1857, said: "As soon as one knows how to appreciate the various knowledge and the elevated judgment of the Prince, one comes back from intercourse with him instructed and better able to do good." "This," says the compiler of this remarkable work, "was the Prince's best encomium—that it made all who came under his influence (to use the Emperor's own words) *plus aptes à faire le bien*—more inclined to do and say what was right." Now followed, in sequence of events, the battle of the Alma Pass, important discussion upon the question of what should be done with the Crimea in the event of its being conquered. Lord Palmerston wanted to keep the great Russian arsenal intact and give it, with the entire peninsula, back to the Turks. The Prince worked all the time at Army affairs, and gave valuable hints and information to the War Office. Mr. Martin prints *extenso* some of his letters and memoranda, which form a complete justification of his Royal Highness from the suspicion shared in by Mr. Roebuck, that his heart and faith were not altogether with his adopted country. It is not necessary to repeat the absurd rumors which were circulated to the detriment of the Prince, because they were soon exploded, and it has been demonstrated in a thousand ways that England never had a more sincere or truer friend than Prince Albert. In face of the charges which have been made so persistently against the Turks during the present war, it is interesting to read a letter from the Queen, written to her royal uncle in regard to the barbarities perpetrated by the Russians, and which formed the subject of grave official complaints and protests during the war. The letter is dated "Windsor Castle, Nov. 28, 1854," and it contains the following paragraph:

"Since I wrote we have received all the details of the bloody but glorious action of Inkermann: 60,000 Russians defeated by 8,000 English and 6,000 French is almost a miracle. The Russians lost 15,000. They behaved with the greatest barbarity; many of our poor officers who were only slightly wounded were brutally butchered on the ground. Several lived long enough to say this. When poor Sir G. Cathcart fell, mortally wounded, his faithful and devoted military secretary, (Col. Charles Seymour,) who had been with him at the Cape, sprang from his horse, and with one arm—he was wounded in the other—supported his dying chief, when three wretches came and bayoneted him. This is monstrous, and requisitions have been sent by the two Commanders-in-Chief to Menschikoff to remonstrate."

The Russian atrocities are continually referred to with authenticated instances in illustration. The visits of the French Emperor to England, and the Queen and Prince Consort to France, are described with interesting minuteness, showing that the alliance between the two nations was supported by the admiration and confidence which the Emperor had inspired in the united hearts of the Queen and her Consort.

To my mind the most touching epistle in the entire correspondence here laid before the world is the Queen's letter to the King of the Belgians, describing the distribution of the Victoria Cross to the heroes who had returned from the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. The Queen now insisted upon decorating the men herself. This is what she says about it. Never did a Queen write to a King in more womanly terms, or in more simple and graphic English. No fine writing; no effort at eloquence; no big high-sounding phrases; the letter is the outcome of a full great heart, and may be added to the examples of the great passages in literature which have been struck off under the influence of the vastness of the subject or the inspiration of the moment:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 22, 1855.

"* * * Ernest will have told you what a beautiful and touching sight and ceremony (the first of the kind ever witnessed in England) the distribution of medals was. From the highest Prince of the Blood to the lowest private, all received the same distinction for the bravest conduct in the severest actions, and the rough hand of the brave and honest private soldier came for the first time in contact with that of their sovereign and their Queen. Noble fellows! I own I feel as if they were my own children—my heart beats for them as for my nearest and dearest! They were so touched, so pleased—many, I hear, cried; and they won't hear of giving up their medals to have their names engraved on them for fear that they should not receive the identical one put into their hands by me! Several came by in a sadly mutilated state. None created more interest or is more gallant than young Sir Thomas Troubridge, who had at Inkermann one leg and the foot of the other carried away by a round shot, and continued commanding his battery till the battle was over, refusing to be raised, in order to prevent too great a hemorrhage! He was dragged by in a Bath chair, and when I gave him his medal I told him I should make him one of my aides-de-camp for his very gallant conduct, to which he replied, 'I am amply repaid for everything.' One must revere and love such soldiers as these!"

And this is the Queen whom petty scribblers love to throw dirt at, because she does not mix any longer in the fashionable assemblages of the day; because she prefers in her old age the simple life of a gentle and unostentatious retirement; because she prefers the calm grandeur of Scotch mountains and flashing lochs and rivers to the solemn and gloomy state of Buckingham Palace; because she insists on leaving play-going to her sons and daughters, and state pageants to the pages of history.

Even in these days, though a member of the Government which prosecuted the war, Mr. Gladstone was continually acting and speaking in the interest of Russia. So far his present conduct is at least consistent with his past feelings. His sympathy with Russia is greatly influenced by an ecclesiastical idea. The union of the Churches—more especially the Greek and the English—and the overthrow of the Crescent by the Cross, represent an established mania in the mind of this statesman who has mistaken his vocation. He ought to have been a priest. In the first great discussion upon the question of peace, Mr. Gladstone argued that Russia having abandoned her original pretensions, the war ought to be stopped. Russia had intimated her anxiety for peace, and the terms put forward were such as to leave her with her former preponderance in the Black Sea. Gladstone spoke for this, and in a burst of impassioned eloquence pleaded that to prosecute the war when Russia withdrew her original demands was unchristian and immoral. The Russians ought at some future day to make Gladstone a saint of the Greek Church, for no member of the faith, no born Russian, could have stood by the Muscovite with more persistent devotion. Lord Palmerston said the Emperor of Russia lost powerful auxiliaries when the Government was overthrown of which Mr. Gladstone was a member. He said Gladstone went to Manchester and told them it was futile to attempt to prop up the Turkish Empire; then he joined Lord Aberdeen's Government, and became a party to a war for that purpose; and, finally, when he withdrew from office he appeared in the character of an "advocate for peace and the panegyrist of Russian moderation." The debate is historical, and Lord Palmerston's words of warning must trouble some of the statesmen now governing affairs.

"The intention of Russia to partition Turkey is manifest as the sun at noonday, and it is to prevent that that we are contending. Such is the object of the war, and not only to defend Turkey, the weak against the strong, but to avert injury and danger from ourselves. Let no man imagine that if Turkey is destroyed by Russia, and that gigantic power strides like a colossus from the Baltic on the one hand to the Mediterranean on the other, let no man suppose the great interests of this country would not be in peril; let not the peace-at-all-price party imagine that their commercial interests would not be deeply injured. * * * Trade would soon disappear were the Mediterranean and the Baltic under the command of a Russian naval force, and that power exercising a dominant control."

It may be that this work will have some marked influence on public opinion and the policy of the Cabinet; but at present the prevailing belief is that, in spite of some activity on the part of the war party, England will hold aloof from the war whatever happens. It was on the 8th of September, in the last year of the war, that Sebastopol fell, and that the Scotch mountains blazed with bonfires in honor of the event, for the court was at Balmoral. On the 29th some of the glory of the time was discounted by the Russian capture of Kars, the garrison having been left to be starved out. The Queen wrote a letter on this event to Lord Clarendon, which is peculiarly interesting at the present moment. It is "a disgrace to the allies," she wrote, "who have kept 200,000 men since September in the Crimea to make roads! The chief blame, however, rests with Marshal Pélissier, who would not let any troops go to the relief of the garrison, while he must have premedited not using his army in the Crimea." The Anglo-French alliance did not end quite as happily as it begun, the Emperor and the English Ministers not quite agreeing as to the point where the combat should finish. England wanted to go on. The Queen was in favor of insisting upon more severe guarantees for the future than the French Emperor thought worth fighting for. At last, however, the Austrian ultimatum was accepted, and peace was proclaimed amid rejoicings both in France, England, Russia, and Turkey. Even when peace was signed Russia had to be watched with jealous care. England refused to send a representative to the coronation of the new Emperor of all the Russias until Kars was evacuated, according to the terms of the contract. I have given you, necessarily, but a glimpse of the book of the day, but it is sufficient to enable the intelligent reader to look between the lines, fill in a great deal that is left out, to make comparison between the past and the present, and once more contemplate the remarkable way in which history repeats itself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WESTERN MORTGAGES AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few days since I noticed an article in your paper entitled "Collapse of Western Mortgages," which contains a great deal of truth, but only hints at the cause thereof. The Western transactions are certainly no worse than those of the East, and will, no doubt, compare very favorably with the transactions of Eastern money-lenders, or borrowers, such as bankers, brokers, trust companies, savings banks, insurance companies, and, in fact, all persons engaged in the business of handling money in large quantities, or even dealing in stocks. Their transactions are very questionable, to say the least, always have a resemblance to a wager, and in all cases are nothing but a conspiracy to wreck the fortune of a neighbor or ostensible friend.

I cannot see that the transactions of Corydon Weed, of Bloomington, Ill., are any worse, and, in fact, without the assistance of Eastern men, living and doing business in the East, Mr. Carydon Weed never could have sunk $1,800,000 in "collapsed Western mortgages." At all events he did not stretch his conscience, as did the defunct insurance Case, and others who are equally guilty, but yet are unknown to the law. Almost every one of the moneylenders in the West are Eastern men who brought whatever they may have of habits, manners, and dishonesty with them from the East. Chicago is virtually an Eastern city. Its business men, who gave these "collapsed Western mortgages," nearly all came from the East, with Eastern ideas, but that evidently is not the cause of decline in such securities, the true cause being the reckless and indifferent manner in which the Eastern men trusted their own and other people's money in the hands of unworthy agents, who were quite as reckless and profligate as the Eastern agents.

That "collapse of Western mortgages" occurred about this way: During the war, when gold was quoted at 250 and over, every transaction in the West was based on a paper currency. All bargains were made payable in demand notes or other currency, unless especially stipulated to be paid in coin, and, as a matter of course, land that before the war could have been bought for $20 per acre, when gold alone was a legal tender, could not be bought under the changed condition of affairs for less than it would require to buy the $20 of gold, which brought the price up to $50 or over. Money was then plenty owing to the large number of nonproducers withdrawn from the producing class for the purposes of war, which created an active demand for productive labor commensurate with the price of gold. Land trades became as numerous as horse trades, and speculation was the order of the day about the time of "Black Friday," which was the final collapse of all securities.

Farmers had entered the field of speculation. They sold farms in the East at a very high price, and came West and bought large farms at what appeared a very low price to them, but was in reality as high as they had sold for; bought everything on time, sold it for cash, improved the farm, ran in debt, and could not pay. Gold kept declining and so did all kinds of produce, stock, &c. The farmer became more embarrassed than ever. Financial ruin was before him. He, not being a business man, did not recognize the shrinkage in value, but only realized that his land cost $50 per acre. His neighbors hold the same opinion, and are as much embarrassed as he is. His finally mortgages his farm, and so do his neighbors. They appraise each other's property at war prices, which they paid. They obtained as much as the land was worth. Money then seemed plenty and times easy, thus keeping up a fictitious value, which existed only in their imagination, and was only the natural result of a failure to recognize the shrinkage in value then gradually taking place. So this fictitious value was maintained until Jay Cooke & Co. failed. A financial crash followed which spread all over this country, crushing alike manufacturer, factor, wholesale merchant, retail merchant, and even the unsuspecting farmer who imagined that he was doing just the thing to recover from embarrassment by mortgaging his property. The financial troubles continue until firm follows firm into bankruptcy, the crops fail, and the products of the farm barely furnish enough to provide the farmer the necessaries of life, seed, and food for his stock, and there is nothing to sell. Gold keeps coming down until it reaches 3 per cent. premium, and the farmer's land is worth $20 60 per acre in currency or $20 in gold. The financial crash has destroyed confidence in every line of business, and moneyed men will not part with their funds except on a "gold-plated mortgage." The farmer is in debt, out of money, out of produce from which to realize it, his farm is mortgaged, he is out of credit and cannot pay his interest—so he falls back upon the exemption laws and sells his creditors just to crack their whip. The land is bought, of course, by the mortgagee, unless he is willing to sacrifice half for the benefit of some land-shark standing around the court-house door ready for the occasion. The farmer is financially ruined, the mortgagee compelled to buy the land or sacrifice his money, and we are told there is a wonderful shrinkage in values so sudden as to upturn all business relations and destroy confidence, when, in fact, it has been passing before our eyes for years, and we only now realize the fact, which appears more like a dream than a reality as it is.

That you may know how the loan business is conducted by the many loaning sharks out here, I send you a form of application in common use here. You will notice that the first question a business man would ask, viz., how much per acre will the land rent for? is not asked, and there is nothing to determine the amount of interest the land would justify the owner in paying. These applications always, of course, are accompanied with an abstract of title showing a perfect title, but let us see what the inducement of these money brokers are: First, A borrows of Mr. Corydon Weed $1,000, for which he must pay Mr. Weed 5 per cent., or $50, for making the loan; second, $10 for an abstract to some one else; third, $10 to Mr. Weed's attorney to examine the abstract and pass on the title; fourth, $5 a day and expenses to Mr. Dibble, who is Mr. Weed's brother-in-law, to come from Bloomington to look at the land, which is at least $30 more, making $100 pinched off before Mr. Weed gets through with it; then 2½ per cent. for Mr. Weed's agent, who hunts up the loan, which is $25 more taken from the remainder, leaving the farmer $875, and on that he pays $100 per annum interest, and when he pays the principal also $125 he never got. Mr. Weed's own percentage on the amount he failed for is $90,000. What has become of it? He has neither eaten it up nor worn it out on his back. He is an Eastern man—and the question is where did he learn all of his business tact, and who is to blame for trusting Mr. Weed? Certainly not the farmer, for Mr. Weed was educated to see that the farmer dealt fairly.

P. G. MCLAIN.

REPUDIATION IN ARKANSAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES' correspondent has hit the nail on the head pretty accurately in stating that the proposition of Mr. J. E. Redfield, of Essex, Conn., and Mr. John D. Adams, of Arkansas, is an attempt to open the way for a little sharp brokerage for their own account, at the expense of guileless Arkansas bondholders. With Mr. Adams, this is, unquestionably, the sole motive, as he is not suspected of owning or controlling any Arkansas securities. He is a gentleman of diversified pursuits, having been a cotton speculator, steam-boat man, planter, railroad contractor, and newspaper proprietor; and is well-known to be always ready "for Cowes and a market." Mr. Redfield's interest in the matter is more complex. He is, doubtless, not disdainful of the commissions which he would share with his associate, should the "scaling" scheme be carried through. But he has another interest arising out of the first mortgage bonds of certain Arkansas railroads which he holds. These roads received from the State somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000 per mile, in State bonds, as a loan, to aid in their construction. I cannot say how honestly or prudently these State bonds were applied to this end; but certain it is, that under the law, the receipt of these bonds by the companies created a lien upon the roads, and, in the case of some of the roads, the State's was, undoubtedly, a first lien. In the case of Mr. Redfield's roads, I understand that there was just enough of doubt as to whether the State's was a junior or a senior lien to perplex and torment the companies' first mortgage bondholders; and their torment and perplexity did not cease with the rendering of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which declared the State aid bonds invalid. Knowing how that decision was obtained, they wanted better security for the future than it afforded. Hence, it occurred to these companies to devise the "scaling" process, which we are told is going on so prosperously. Under this scheme the equitable rights which the State bondholders would have as against the companies would be surrendered or lost by the exchange of the old bonds for the new ones, unless, indeed, the Funding act should specifically provide against this result, which, rest assured, it will be carefully guarded against doing. How many holders of the State bonds have fallen into the snare it would be difficult to say. It would be astonishing if there are many who can see in the new pledges of the public faith and credit of Arkansas anything more trustworthy or valuable than in the old. Should Messrs. Adams and Redfield succeed in their scheme, it will only remain for another Legislature to refuse to provide for the interest upon the bonds, and another Supreme Court to pronounce them not lawfully issued.

AN ARKANSAS BONDHOLDER.

THEATRE TICKET SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer in THE TIMES told a truth when he declared, the other day, that the theatres had injured their business by giving countenance to the ticket speculator nuisance. I was a constant patron of the theatre until I got disgusted and felt outraged at being obliged, every time I wanted to secure good seats at any and all of our best theatres, to pay 50 cents extra to some loafer on the sidewalk. Having been so constantly denied at the box office, I got tired of the outside imposition, and resolved no longer to endure it, and so retired from my favorite amusement. I know this has been the case with hundreds of our best citizens, and the present decline in patronage is but a just retribution for the managers' past offenses in this direction. It is well that they should realize the truth of these repeated statements, and reform the abuse altogether. Let them in future, when they publish the price of seats, sell them from the box office at the published price, and not just outside of the office, through an agent, at 50 cents advance, and they will gain the confidence and patronage of the public.

W.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

THE MARVEL OF 1877.

THE MOST BEWITCHING BEAUTY OF NEW-YORK; MATCHLESS IN GRACE AND STYLE; TO WHICH THOUSANDS OF CONNOISSEURS HAVE TESTIFIED.

THIS SUPERB DOLL, DRESSED IN THE EXTREME HEIGHT OF FASHION, WILL BE PRESENTED ON NEW-YEAR'S EVE TO THE HOLDER OF THE LUCKY NUMBER, OF WHICH ONLY A LIMITED QUANTITY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY YET DURING THIS WEEK TO ALL PATRONS WHO MAY PURCHASE GOODS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR UPWARD.

DOLLS AND DOLLS' OUTFITS, COMPLETE IN ALL DETAILS.

HOLIDAY GOODS, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, AT OUR WELL-KNOWN POPULAR PRICES.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF REAL LACES, AND ELEGANT MADE-UP LACE GOODS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THESE GOODS ARE MARKED OUT AT HALF REAL VALUE.

GLOVES, FANS, FRENCH JEWELRY, AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Holiday Presents for Parents.
Holiday Presents for Children.
Holiday Presents for Sweethearts.
Holiday Presents for Young and Old.
Holiday Presents to Suit All Purses.

BLOOMS',

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BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TABLEWARE

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY

MAKING A SPECIALTY OF

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

E. D. BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute,

Corner 3d and 4th Avs. and 8th-St.,

New-York City.

FIFTY-PAGE PRICE-LIST FREE, BY MAIL. THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND SETS IN CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER, COPPER, BRASS, WOOD, IRON, AND PLAIN AND FANCY TINWARES, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

ALSO,

GOLD, SILVER, PEARL, CELLULOID and IVORY PENCILS and PEN-CASES.

In all styles and sizes. Prices reduced to suit the times.

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Solitaire diamond rings, $12 to $150.
Clusters, $30 to $150. Ear-rings, $30 to $550.
Lockets, $8 to $75. Neck chains, $15 to $57.
Gold and coral sets, $10 to $125. Gents' and ladies' cameo and onyx rings, $5 to $15.

LINDO BROTHERS, No. 1,207 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, seal sacques, silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. 620 C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD UPtown Office, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch, No. 1,907 Broadway. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, Chains, &c. Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

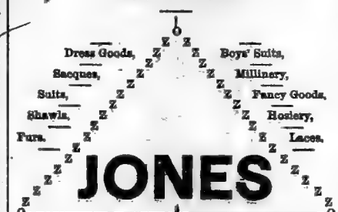
DRY GOODS.

1877. **JONES.** 1848.

HOLIDAYS.

CHOICEST NOVELTIES.

GREAT VARIETY.



Six floors of this magnificent structure, each floor over 100 feet square, replete with newest and most stylish Winter Goods, in greatest variety and best chosen of any house in the City, from every article of use or furniture for kitchen to elegant parlor outfits, and every conceivable article of personal apparel, Infants' Outfits, Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; Shoes, Hosiery, Millinery, Laces, Gloves, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods and Notions, at unprecedented low prices.

HOLIDAYS.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, SILVERWARE, and large assortment of general HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. Stock all newly imported for the holidays, and will average 30 per cent. below ordinary prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

BLACK SILKS—Gros Grain, 75c., 85c., 90c., 95c., $1, $3.
BLACK CACHEMIRE FINISH, $1 25 to $3.
BLACK SATIN FINISH, $2 to $4.
FINE COLORED SILKS, IN ALL DESIRABLE SHADES, from 75c, upward.
SILK VELVET, BLACK, 85c. to $3.
SILK VELVET, CLOAKING, BLACK, 27 inches, $2 75 to $7.
SILK VELVET, COLORED, $1 25 to $2 50.

DRESS GOODS.

Fine line of cheap Dress Goods, at 10c., 12½c., 20c., and 25c., "all wool effects."
Silk and Wool Bourettes, 30c.; reduced from 65c.
3-4 all wool Suitings, 28c.; reduced from 50c.
5-4 all wool Bourettes, 60c.; reduced from 85c.
Plain Poplin, 18c.; reduced from 25c.
Plain Poplin, double width, 25c.; reduced from 37½ c.
Colored all wool Merino, 50c. and upward.
Camel's Hair Suitings, 75c. and upward.
Greylock Suitings, double width, 75c. and upward.
Silk and wool Bourettes, $1 25; formerly $1 75.
Lupin's Colored Cashmere, 60c., 85c., 90c.

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK CASHMERE, 25c., 30c., 37c., 50c.
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, 48c. and upward.
BLACK SUPER SUPER CASHMERE, $1, worth $1 20 (our specialty.)
BLACK ALPACA, 18c., worth 25c.
Better qualities proportionally cheap.
BLACK ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S-HAIR, $1, worth $1 50.
Courtauld's celebrated ENGLISH CRAPE, in all widths.

40 per cent. reduction for this week in LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.

Latest styles, imported and of our own manufacture.

Fine assortment of FURS, unexcelled in quality, at one-third lower than offered for years.

MILLINERY—Latest styles, 30 per cent. under usual prices.

Inspect our LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES. Choice assortment at very attractive prices.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., offered at greatly reduced prices.

LACE CURTAINS, great variety, at great bargains.

Full and complete stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, and WOOLENS, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

Catalogues sent free.

JONES, 8TH-AV., COR. 19TH-ST. JONES.

HOLIDAY SALE

AT THE

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

STORES,

623 BROADWAY 623

AND

323 SIXTH-AVENUE, N. Y.,

AND

427 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

Are all made from the celebrated WAMSUTTA MUSLIN; Bosoms, three-ply BEST IRISH LINEN.

Patent partly-made Dress Shirts, very best—only plain seams to finish,

MEN'S, 6 FOR $6.
BOYS', 6 FOR $4 80.

Custom Shirts, to measure, the very best,

MEN'S, 6 FOR $9.
BOYS', 6 FOR $7 50.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

An elegant set of extra heavy Gold-plated Studs presented to every purchaser of six shirts.

KEEP'S COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c.

Best four-ply Linen Collars, 6 for 75c.
Best four-ply Linen Cuffs, 25c. pair.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes.) $1 50 half dozen.
English Half-hose, super stout, 25c. pair.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Twilled Silk, paragon frames, $3 each.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

4,200 dozen of Red Flannel Vests and Drawers, very best all wool F. and C. Flannel, elegantly made, $1 50 each.
2,300 dozen Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, extra heavy, elegantly made, 75c. each.
Every one should examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Samples and circulars mailed free on application.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

427 FULTON-ST., 623 BROADWAY,

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OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

SANTA CLAUS

WILL NOT CLOSE HIS LEVEE UNTIL

ELEVEN O'CLOCK

MONDAY EVENING.

FINE DOLLS, GREATLY REDUCED.

$25 DOLLS AT $11 50.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS IN

Cloak and Suit Department.

REMAINDER OF OUR MANUFACTURE CLEARING OUT AT ABOUT

HALF THEIR PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

ALSO,

NEW PURCHASES.

400 FINE IRISH FRIEZE AND ELYSIAN CLOAKS AND SACQUES, TRIMMED WITH HERCULES BRAID, at $8, worth $7 00.

400 FINE WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS, TRIMMED HANDSOMELY, at $8, worth $15.

300 EXTRA FINE AND WELL-MADE ENGLISH MELTON AND BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES at $5, former price $8 75.

OUR FINE CLOAKS AND SACQUES, FORMERLY SOLD AT $30, $40, AND $50, ARE REDUCED ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

MONDAY MORNING

WE SHALL ALSO OFFER TWENTY PIECES BLACK MOHAIRS AND BRILLIANTINES at 23c., formerly sold at 35c.

OF THE SPECIALTIES AND NOVELTIES WE OFFERED LAST WEEK, THERE ARE IN SOME CASES SMALL LOTS LEFT.

BASKET CLOTH CLOAKS at $10, worth $20.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, 50 to 60 inches long, $5, worth $8.
20 PIECES SEAL-BROWN (double fold) ALPACA, 15c., worth 25c.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

600 BEAVER, CHINCHILLA, and MATELASSE CLOAKS and SACQUES, PURCHASED FOR CASH, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

SUITABLE FOR AGES 2 TO 18 YEARS, FROM $2 75 TO $12.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, $2 50, $4, $6 50 up.
BOYS' ULSTERS, $3 75.

SPECIAL LINE OF SUITS

MARKED 30 PER CENT. BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

KILT AND JOSEY SUITS, $2 75 to $8.

QUALITY AND FIT GUARANTEED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!!

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS!!!

TOYS. TOYS.

RODGERS

AND

ORR BROS

NOS. 183, 185, 187 8TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

TOYS.

Magnificent and unprecedented assortment of Toys at remarkably low prices. Careful attention has been given to useful, instructive and serviceable articles, combined with cheapness, and an immense assortment to select from.

Our entire building, devoted exclusively to Toys, Drums, Mechanical Toys, Baby Shows, Musical Instruments, Vilinges

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE MARKETS FOR CHRISTMAS.

The market folk were never busier than they were yesterday, with the single exception of the butchers, whose stalls were generally deserted. Poultry was the commodity chiefly in demand, and, luckily for poor housekeepers, it was abundant and very cheap. The grocers and the fruit-store keepers also had their hands full of business filling and receiving orders for Sunday and Christmas. Money for family supplies was as liberally expended as though hard times did not prevail in the City, as many people daily assert. Vesey-street was crowded almost impassable by a crowded and seemingly endless procession of men, women, and children, some of them stopping occasionally to listen to the allurements and to purchase the cheap and inferior wares of the sidewalk hucksters, and all having Washington Market for their goal. At the foot of Vesey-street, and in other thoroughfares near the market, were miniature forests of Christmas trees, all selling at prices lower than they did several days ago, the demand for them seeming to have in great part died out. Venders of decorations for the trees and cheap toys displayed their goods on every side, and reaped a golden harvest during the day.

Poultry of every variety, except ducks, was very plentiful, especially chickens and turkeys. Of the latter there were young and old, fat and lean, tender and tough, and some very cheap, and as the hucksters, whisperingly informed their customers, a "little off color, but good enough to eat." Some of the popular fowls weighed only six to eight pounds—large enough for a small sized family of moderate eaters—and others weighed from 28 to 30 pounds, and looked like monstrosities. The prices ruling yesterday for poultry in Washington Market may be materially changed after Christmas, or perhaps to-morrow, but they are given, for the satisfaction of those who have bought elsewhere, as follows: Turkeys, good to choice, 12 to 18 cents per pound; chickens, good to choice, 12 to 15 cents; ducks—quite scarce—good to choice, 15 to 18 cents; geese, good to choice, 12 to 15 cents, and inferior poultry of all kinds, 6 to 10 cents. Most descriptions of game are abundant. Canvas-back ducks, which are scarce, are high, the best quality selling at $4 per pair. Quail are also a little higher; good to choice birds selling at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Grouse, partridges, hares, rabbits, mallard, teal, and common ducks sell at the prices current last week.

Meats, butter, and cheese are not dearer, and really fresh eggs are a little higher. The rates for all the great food staples are unchanged. In the fish markets Florida shad is the only novelty. They sell at 75 cents to $1 each. In regard to green fruit the variety and the prices asked are the same as last week, and for dried fruit and nuts, and small Christmas supplies generally, there is no reason to alter the lists of prices ruling in the lower Broadway fruit stores and Washington Market given in the Household column of THE TIMES of last Sunday.

Following are the down-town prices for Christmas trees and greens, for the benefit of those who have not yet purchased those articles: Wreaths of holly, 50 cents per dozen; wreaths of pine and moss, 50 to 75 cents per dozen; stars, $2 per dozen; crosses, 75 cents to $1 per dozen; anchors, 50 cents each; baskets, 50 cents each; moss, $1 per barrel; green roping, per yard, 2 to 5 cents; paper flowers, 12 cents per dozen; wax candles, (for trees,) 5 to 12 cents per dozen; trees, small, 50 cents to $1 each, and large, $1 50 to $5.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

NOTTINGHAM RAISED PORK PIES.—Take three and a half pounds flour, one pound lard, and one pint of water; add to each pound of flour a good teaspoonful baking powder, rub a little of the lard into the flour, boil the remaining lard and water together, and pour it boiling hot upon the flour, and mix up quick while hot; add a little salt; when cool enough, but still quite warm, raise your pies, and fill them with pork cut into small pieces about half and inch square, and seasoned with pepper and salt, and the leaf sage; the liver, or any pieces of fresh pork which come off in cutting up the hog, only be careful not to put in any bones or outside skin of the pork, and have a proper proportion of fat and lean; fill the pies with meat; put no water in; roll out a cover for the top to fit, close it round, and bake in a slow oven, that they may be thoroughly done; those who have not expert at raising crust may do thus: Take a piece of the crust the size you want your pie, and roll out till it is nearly but not quite thin enough for your pie; then have a stone preserve jar or stone quart bottle, with a perfectly smooth bottom, and by degrees close the crust around it till you have the crust formed into the shape and consistency required; for those bottles or jars, let one stand and cool while you make another pie; then, with a knife, gently loose the crust from the bottle; fill it directly so that it will not fall; when all your pies are made and filled put on the crusts; wet the inside of the lid around the edge with water to adhere to the rim of the pie; pinch it well all round; cut with a pair of scissors the figure X in the centre of the pie, or make a round hole with your finger; let them stand till the next day, and then bake; put on what ornaments you like; they improve the look but not the taste of the pie; by boiling two or three pig's feet, to make a jelly or good gravy, and putting a little into each pie while it is hot, as soon as the pies are out of the oven, will improve the pie; use a small funnel and pour it in at the hole in the centre of the crust; very little is required for each pie. To make the baking powder, take two ounces of baking soda and one ounce of tartaric acid, or two ounces of cream of tartar and one ounce of baking soda; mix well together, with a knife, on a board, and bottle for use.—HANNAH KELLE.

PORK CAKE.—One pound pork, chopped fine; add one pint of hot water to dissolve it; let it cool; then add two cupfuls sugar, two pounds raisins, stoned and chopped; one pound of currants, half pound of citron, cut fine; one tablespoonful of each of mace, allspice, cinnamon, mace—one nutmeg, one pound of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of soda. This makes a nice large cake. Bake in a slow oven four hours.—E. T.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.—One half-pint of button mushrooms, one half-pint of good beef gravy, one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, one heaping of butter and flour; put the gravy into a saucepan, thicken it, and stir over the fire until it boils; prepare mushrooms by cutting off the stalks and wiping them free from grit and dirt; put them into the gravy, and let them simmer very gently for about 10 minutes; then add catsup and serve.

DRESSING FOR COLD SLAW.—To the well-beaten yolk of one egg add a little milk, two or three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a small piece of butter; stir it over the fire until it comes to a boil.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, I.—Stone one pound blue raisins, wash and dry one pound currants, one pound beef suet minced, one pound dry bread crumbs, a teaspoonful ground ginger, one of cinnamon, one of salt, one nutmeg grated, two ounces orange peel minced, a little Cayenne (or red) pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of flour; mix all together; beat four eggs with a tablespoonful of sugar; then add one teacupful of milk and three tablespoonfuls of brandy; add to the other ingredients; mix well; if too stiff, add a little more milk; put either in a pudding mold and boil four hours, taking care that it does not get off the boil; fill up the pot with boiling water, if it requires it; send to table very hot with wine or sweet sauce. This quantity will serve 12 persons. If a less pudding will serve, use half the meterials, but the time of boiling must be the same.—ANDISON.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, II.—One pound raisins stoned and chopped, one pound dried currants well washed and picked, one pound suet, choppedfine, one pound flour, one-half pound bread crumbs, one-quarter pound almonds blanched and chopped, one-half pound brown sugar, one-quarter pound can died citron, and one-quarter pound orange peel, sliced fine and cut in strips; one teaspoonful salt, the peel of three large lemons, chopped fine; mix these ingredients thoroughly, then add eight well-beaten eggs, a wineglassful of brandy and sufficient milk so that a wooden spoon will "just stand" in it without falling; have a large pot ready boiling (as it must go on as soon as made;) take a pudding-cloth, "not bag," wring it out of boiling water and flour it well; pour the pudding in and tie loose, so that it can swell; it must boil nine hours at least; I boil mine six hours the day before Christmas, take it out of sauce-pan, and put in a colander till next morning; make the pot boil again and boil it about three or four hours more; take it from the pot before serving, put it in colander over the stove, and just before turning out dip it in pail of clean, cold water; just "one dip;" turn it out on dish, put two wineglassfuls brandy in the dish, and set on fire as it goes to table.—ENGLISH AMY.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, III.—One and a quarter pounds of suet, chopped fine; one tablespoun of salt, one and a half pounds of flour, one-quarter pound of bread crumbs, one and a quarter pounds of raisins, chopped and stoned; four eggs, one pound of light brown sugar, one and a half pounds of currants, one wineglassful of brandy, one tumbler of sherry, one ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of mace, two nutmegs, one ounce of cloves, one-half pound of citron, cut small; three apples, chopped fine; rind of one lemon, chopped fine, the juice of two lemons. This pudding is for a large family and can be warmed again by steaming if all is not used. First, it should be boiled 10 hours, then served on fire, with a sprig of holly in the centre, and with wine sauce.—M. C.

CABINET PUDDING.—Beat one-quarter of a pound of butter and one and a half pounds sugar to a cream; then the beaten yolks of five eggs, one-half cupful good milk; then one-half pound of sifted flour sprinkled in alternately with the whites of five eggs. At the last, one-half pound of raisins, (seeded,) one-quarter pound of currants well washed and dried, (dredge the fruit well with flour before mixing in,) then one-half of a lemon, juice and rind grated; put all into a buttered mold, and boil two hours and a half, or longer. Serve hot with cabinet sauce.—M. LLIE.

CABINET SAUCE.—Rub one cupful sugar and one tablespoonful of butter well together, then the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, the juice of one lemon and half of the grated peel, one teaspoonful of cinnamon; beat all well together for 10 minutes, then add one wineglassful of wine; set it on the stove and let it get hot, but do not boil it; stir continually while heating; pour it over the pudding.—MOLLIE.

BREAD SAUCE.—Pour boiling milk on a slice of bread without crust, then beat it fine and add a little salt and whole pepper-corns; serve it hot, in a sauce tureen.

TO KEEP JUICE OF A PIE FROM BOILING OVER.—Wet the edges of both crusts; press tightly together; stick a fork several times through the upper crust to allow the steam to escape.—WIESBADEN.

CHOICE COOKIES.—Two eggs, two cupfuls white sugar, one cupful butter, one-third cupful sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one-half nutmeg.—ENGLISH.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.—One quart of good, fresh milk, three-quarters of a cupful of lard and butter mixed, half and half, three-quarters of a cupful of yeast, one teaspoonful salt, flour enough to make a soft dough; mix over night; in the morning add more flour; make up into rolls; place them in a pan and let rise 20 minutes; then bake 20 minutes.—MOLLIE.

MAKING BISCUIT WITHOUT SODA.—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls yeast powder, one heaping teaspoonful lard, and one level teaspoonful of salt; milk and water mixed, half each, about two-thirds of a pint; mix the flour and yeast powder together, then rub the lard well in until no particles of lard can be seen; add the milk and water, mixing all together with a spoon; turn out and knead until smooth, the dough should be as soft as it can conveniently be rolled out. Roll out about an inch thick, cut with a round, smooth cutter, then fold over in the centre like a turnover, having first dampened the upper side to make the folds stick together. Allow plenty of room in the pan so they will not run together.—A.

WEDDING CAKE.—One pound powdered sugar and one pound good butter, rubbed to a cream; next the well-beaten yolks of 12 eggs; mix well before adding one-half pound sifted flour; the same tablespoonful of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls nutmeg, one teaspoonful cloves; then the well-whipped whites of 12 eggs, added little at a time with another one-half pound of sifted flour; next one pound well washed and then dried currants, dredged with flour, one pound of raisin seeded, dredged with flour, one-half pound citron cut into slips, dredged; at the last, one wineglass of good brandy. This receipt makes two large cakes. Bake two hours or longer in a moderately hot oven in deep tins lined with well-buttered paper.—MOLLIE.

POUND CAKE.—One pound white sugar and three-quarter pound best butter, rubbed to a cream; then the well-beaten yolks of nine eggs, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful mace, one pound sifted flour, mixed in alternately with the well-beaten whites of nine eggs; beat steadily and evenly for half an hour, then add one wineglass of good brandy; have a moderately hot oven, and bake an hour.—MOLLIE.

DOUGHNUTS.—One coffee cupful milk, three coffee cupfuls sugar, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, salt, and one nutmeg.—BARBARA.

CRULLERS.—One coffee cupful milk, one heaping cupful butter, three coffee cupfuls sugar, one teaspoonful even of soda, eight eggs, salt, and one or two nutmegs.—BARBARA.

WHIPPED CREAM.—One glass of cream, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; flavor to taste.

ITALIAN CREAM.—One pint of cream, one-half pint of milk; make it hot, sweetening to taste; flavor with lemon peel; beat the yolks of eight eggs; beat all together; set it over slow fire to thicken; have ready an ounce of isinglass melted and strained, which add to the cream; whip it well, and form into a mold.—MARY.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO WHITEN A RED NOSE.—Stop using salt, the cause of erysipelas.—OLD FOGY.

REMEDY FOR DANDRUFF.—Cleanse the hair with eggs and water; if the dandruff afterward be in excess, it is caused by unwholesome food, probably salt. Stop the use of salt.—OLD FOGY.

HOW TO CURE BUNIONS.—Tallow dropped from a lighted candle on the affected part will eradicate the heat and finally remove the bunion. A strip of the candle should also be wound around the corn. Bandage at night.—VERITAS.

TO CLEANSE WHITE RIBBON.—Dissolve by means of gentle heat, one tablespoonful strained honey; one tablespoonful shavings of good common soap in one-half teacupful pure alcohol; spread ribbon smoothly on a clean board; rub the mixture on both sides with a piece of white flannel until the stains disappear; rinse thoroughly in cold water, changing it often, blueing the last; do not wring, but strip repeatedly through the fingers, while wet between two cloths; if carefully done, only the natural stiffness will be retained; colors can be treated in same manner without injury.—WIESBADEN.

FOR DOG WITH WEAK EYES.—Try bathing them twice a day with a weak solution of borax water; say one teaspoonful or less of pulverized borax, dissolved in one quart of boiling water; use warm or cold.—EMMELLIE.

TO POLISH FURNITURE.—Take of good alcohol one-half pint, quarter of an ounce pulverized resin, the same of gum shellac; after this has dissolved add one-half pint of linseed-oil; shake well.—MOLLIE.

TO SAVE THE LEAVES OF PLANTS.—Dig out the mold from the top of the pot and fill it up with good rich earth; cut back the plant, water freely with warm water, and put in a sunny window, in a cool room. Too much heat kills house-plants. Treated as above, the plant will soon put out new leaves, and, if a flowering plant, will bloom in a short time.—MINNIE V.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Should the receipt given by "Ida" for rolled jelly cake be without butter, or was it a misprint?

A receipt for buckwheat cakes; one of which the batter will keep a week without turning sour.

A receipt for preserving green ginger, such as comes in ginger pots.

A receipt for making ginger ale, and how to keep it.

Will "Mollie" state whether or not the lemons in "The Relief for Asthma" are to be boiled with their skins on?

Can any harm result from eating charcoal?

A simple receipt for the cure of chilblains.

What will prevent hands chapping and becoming rough from taking care of a fire, sifting coal ashes, &c.?

What is the cause of the skin back of finger-nails dr ing and peeling away, leaving sore finger ends, and how may it be remedied.

The best way to clean an inlaid floor of walnut and pitch pine.

What will make partially gray hair wholly gray?

Does good toilet soap injure the face?

A receipt for cleaning tortoise-shell jewelry.

Can logwood be used so as to make a good slate or drab dye on white woolen stockings? If not, what will make such a dye?

How to feed canary birds from the time of hatching till they fly.

M. E. B. says her plants are dying, and the dirt in the pots is infested with small white worms, the product of a small fly. What is the cause and the remedy?

Explicit directions for framing a collection of copper coins.

APPEALING TO A NEW LEGISLATURE.

The Knoxville *Chronicle*, which believes in and advocates honest treatment of the creditors of the State of Tennessee, thus closes an article in its issue of the 20th inst.: "We know of no way to escape from the acts of this incompetent Legislature, if they choose to go on with their blunders and register the will of the would-be robbers of the State. We are sorry that the Constitution provides no way to get rid of such an incubus. The people of the State have been guilty of the folly of electing them, and now, for the present at least, we cannot hope to escape the infliction. We take occasion again to commend the action of our East Tennessee Representatives. They are true to their section, their State, their constituents and their principles. Only two repudiationists appear among them. These two are misrepresenting their people and should resign. We have about lost all hope of this body, and would hail with pleasure an early adjournment sine die. Then let the whole people pass upon the question. Let it come up fairly and squarely at the election next Summer. Let all other questions be laid aside, and let the people say what shall be done. Then, our word for it, this repudiation party will be buried out of sight, and we will not hear of them again during the present generation."

HOW TOOMBS IS GOING TO PARIS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* thus reports the result of an interview with Robert Toombs:

"General, are you going to Paris?"

"Yes, Sir. You boys have written a good deal in your paper about my going there as a Commissioner. I appreciate the kind motive, but I must beg to be excused."

"What is that?"

"Well, I can't afford to take a commission from anybody. I want no office. As you have said I know enough people in London and Paris to feel at home. Let somebody who needs the influence of a position to introduce them have these commissions. I am going to Paris, however."

"I am glad to hear that."

"Yes, Sir, I am going. It will be the third Paris Exposition that I will have attended. I attended the Exposition of 1855 as a Senator; I attended the Exposition of 1867 as a refugee, and I am going to this one as a gentleman."

THE OHIO LABOR BUREAU.

H. J. Walls, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Ohio, has just completed his first annual report. It treats of arbitration, wages, coal mines, rolling mills, prison labor, the relations of capital and labor, &c. The Commissioner's recommendations to the Legislature are: First, that a law be enacted prohibiting employers from paying in barter, and requiring all payments to be made in money; second, that the State go into the manufacturing business in the Penitentiary, and that labor by contract in that institution be abolished; third, the passage of a law authorizing co-operative associations to be incorporated; fourth, that a penalty for violation be attached to the provisions of all mandatory laws, especially the laws bearing on corporations and the laws already on the statute books intended for the protection of the working classes; fifth, that the stay-law be so amended that judgments given for the wages of labor shall be paid within one week from the date of judgment.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Albert Kuns has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Regiment.

Private Charles H. Mohrs, of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment, has been appointed Sergeant-Major.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, Capt. Peter Bertsch commanding, will drill at its armory on Tuesdays, Jan. 8, 15, and 22.

Col. James Cavanagh, commanding the Sixty ninth Regiment, has appointed William Keating Hearn, formerly an instructor in artillery and field fortifications in this City, to the position of inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of Captain.

First Lieut. F. J. Stranahan, Junior Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade, has tendered his resignation. His associate members of the staff have requested him to reconsider his determination.

Major John Timmes, commanding Battery B, Artillery, Brooklyn, has served continuously in the National Guard for over 25 years, and now contemplates tendering his resignation. He was commissioned commandant of the battery on July 17, 1867.

The Examining Board of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has passed the following officers: First Lieut. Benjamin D. Woods, and Second Lieut. Charles B. Mayer, Thirty-second Regiment; and Capt. Richard P. Morle, and Second Lieut. John G. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment.

The new armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James A. McLeer commanding, will be formally opened on Wednesday, Jan. 9. The keys will be tendered to Col. McLeer by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County. It is expected that Company E, of the disbanded Twenty-eighth Regiment, under command of Capt. Charles M. Hartmann, will be added to the Fourteenth.

The Drum Corps of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, held its annual ball at its armory, Fulton and Orange streets, last Wednesday evening. The room was handsomely decorated, and a large number of officers were present in uniform. At a meeting of the Fifth Brigade Board of Examination, Brooklyn, last Wednesday evening, Second Lieut. George Werner, of Company F, and First Lieut. Henry Schiellein, of Company C, passed favorably.

At a meeting of Company B, Seventh Regiment, last Monday evening, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. C. Zabriskie, Recording Secretary; S. B. Bostwick, Financial Secretary, and Geo. S. Stephens, Treasurer. A new code of by-laws was adopted at the same meeting. Sergt. J. H. B. Edgar having been discharged, on account of the expiration of his term of service, an election will shortly be held to fill the vacancy.

George G. Meade Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, held its annual election for officers for the year 1878, last Thursday evening with the following result: William Finley, Commander; Ferdinand Blasey, J. V.; James Raynor, S. V.; James J. Keenan, Quartermaster: Dr. John W. Pitts, Surgeon; John J. Demarest, Chaplain: James Ackerson, O. D.; William Bond, O. G.; F. N. DeMott, Adjutant; Council of Administration—J. Nally, J. Ackerson, C. Flynn, T. Lynch, and J. Flanagan.

The Second Brigade Staff Association will hold its annual meeting at the Brigade head-quarters, No. 24 Bond-street, on Friday, Jan. 4, at 8 P. M. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected on that occasion. The Brigade Examining Board having finished its work for the year has been formally discharged. Gen. Vilmar will appoint a new board soon after New Year's. The officers at Second Brigade head-quarters are congratulating themselves upon the circumstance that their brigade shows the highest figure of merit in rifle practice for 1877 of any organization in the State.

At the annual meeting of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, G. A. R., last Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Joseph Forbes; Senior Vice-Commander, George E. Skillings; Junior Vice-Commander, Theodore Schortan; Surgeon, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes; Chaplain, Thomas Elliott. Officer of the Day, James H. Barley: Officer of the Guard, James W. Foster; Adjutant, Julian Scott; Quartermaster, F. Guger; Delegates to State Encampment, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Gen. John Cochrane, Capt. Oscar Tompkins, and Capt. James H. Bailey.

Resignations have been received at Second Division Head-quarters, Brooklyn, of the following officers: Capt. Harvey B. Denison, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; Second Lieut. Howard A. Sperry, Company D, Forty-Seventh Regiment; First Lieut. William H. Treyz, of Company A, and First Lieut. August Kaesmann, Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment. The following returns have been received for the uniform and equipment fund: Fourteenth Regiment, 403 men, $2,821: Twenty-third Regiment, 539 men, $3,773; Separate Company Infantry, Flushing, 45 men, $315; and Battery B, Artillery, 69 men, $476.

The Board of Officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, have presented a set of complimentary resolutions to Capt. Woglom, and the officers of the Fifth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, for courtesies extended to the regiment during the riot week last July. The resolutions were suitably engrossed and handsomely framed. Lieuts. Morle, Kelly, and Guthrie have been appointed a committee to make arrangements to be given at the armory of this command some time in January next. The Board of Examination of this command for the coming year will comprise the following officers: Major Theodore V. Tuttle, Capt. R. P. Morle, and First Lieut. H. J. Richardson.

Col. John Lux, formerly of the Eleventh Regiment, gave an entertainment which the Germans call a "Metzel Sub" at his residence, Babylon, Long Island, last Thursday. A party of military men went down from this City on Wednesday night, and arose at sunrise on the following morning to engage in the sport of hunting ducks. At 1 o'clock a banquet was given, at which the following officers were present: Major Karl Klein, Separate Troop Cavalry; Major George Aory, commandant of the New-York Schuetzen Corps; Lieut.-Col. Peter Krager, Eleventh Regiment; Major John Timmes, Battery B, Artillery, Brooklyn, and ex-Adjt. Behrens, of the Eleventh. Speeches were made, songs were sung, and a merry time was enjoyed until late in the afternoon.

Battery N, Artillery, late Gattling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. J. A. Edwards commanding, held a drill at the City Armory last Monday evening. Capt. Edwards superintended the first and second sections, and sections three and four were manipulated by Lieut. P. J. Hoffman. The Captain announced that no further drills would be ordered until next month, during which the annual meeting will be held. Sergt. E. J. Whitlock, of the fourth section, has gone to reside in Philadelphia, and has challenged the Sergeants of the first, second, or third sections to a trial of their skill as marksmen. The conditions imposed are as follows: Distance, 200 yards; any rifle; two sighting and 10 scoring shots. The fourth section has issued a challenge to any one of the other sections to a trial of skill with the carbine.

The cadet corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been provided with a specimen 45 calibre cadet rifle, with which it is proposed to arm the young soldiers at an early date. The Regimental Rifle Club will hereafter hold monthly competitions for a blue silk banner, bearing the word "Champion." Crossed rifles are placed beneath the word, and the fing is attached to a handsome staff, surmounted by a gilt eagle. The following civil officers have been elected in Company D for the ensuing year: J. W. Sweeney, President; A. C. Sanders, Vice-President; R. M. Johnson, Treasurer; Recording Secretary, E. L. Johnson; Financial Secretary, James F. Craft. The series of division drills in this command was completed last Thursday evening, and battalion drills will shortly be ordered.

The annual meeting of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will take place on Thursday, Jan. 3, instead of "the first Wednesday of the month," owing to that day being "ladies' day." The occasion will also be the twenty-fifth anniversary of Major Klein's service in the National Guard. Major Klein signed the roll of Battery C, Fourth Regiment, Artillery, on Jan. 3, 1853. The regiment was at that time under command of Col. Charles Yates, and the battery was commanded by Capt. Anthony Arent, who died last Spring. After serving in the various capacities of non-commissioned officer, Major Klein was elected First Lieutenant on June 28, 1859. In 1863, while he was serving with his regiment at Harrisburg, Penn., the Captain of Battery E was taken sick, and went home on a furlough, and Major Klein was detailed to command the battery during his absence. On March 28, 1864, he was elected Captain of Battery C, and remained with it until it finally became a troop of cavalry, with its present title. He was brevetted Major for long and faithful service, on April 13, 1876. The committee having in charge the project of giving a ball will hold a meeting at the troop armory next Wednesday evening.

The New-York Rifle Club held a match for the "Blydenburgh" medal at Conlin's Gallery last Thursday evening. The conditions were as follows: Distances 200 and 300 yards; actual distance, 110 feet, targets proportionately reduced; position, standing; 10 shots at each range. The scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 100 points: C. E. Blydenburgh, 97; J. B. Blydenburgh, 94; Dr. Dudley, 92; A. J. Howlett, 90; N. B. Thurston, 90, Frederick Alder, 90; J. S. Conlin, 88: L. C. Bruce, 87; N. O'Donnell, 84; Charles A. Cheever, 82; S. W. Sibley, 81; A. Wertele, 75; J. H. Meeker, 73; J. Ward, 73. The match for the "Cheever" medal, with pistols, was contested shortly after the first match. The distance covered was 12 paces; five shots at a string measurement target. The best score was made by L. C. Bruce, who came the nearest to a "dead centre." Following are the scores: L. C. Bruce, 3 3-16 inches; N. O'Donoghue, 3½; Dr. Dudley, 3¼; N. B. Thurston, 4⅛; C. E. Blydenburgh, 4¼; Frederick Alder, 4 5-16; J. S. Conlin, 5¾; J. Ward, 7¾; S. W. Sibley, 7 9-16; A. Wertelle, 7 15-16; J. E. Blydenburgh, 12 13-16; J. H. Meeker, 16 1-16.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, a vote of thanks was passed to the members of the regiment who contributed to the success of the late entertainment at the armory. Col. Austen has preferred additional charges against Capt. Noah L. Cocheu, which have been forwarded to Major-Gen. Dakin for transmission to General Head-quarters, for the purpose of having them referred to the State Examining Board. They were, however, returned disapproved. It is understood that Capt. Cocheu will prefer counter-charges against the Colonel. Col. Austen has been requested to order a parade of his command for review by Brig.-Gen. Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade, early in January next. Second Lieut. Richard B. Grimm has been directed to assume command of Company I during the investigation of the charges against Capt. Cocheu. The regiment had a drill of instruction at its armory last Thursday evening, parading eight companies of 12 files front. Col. Austen was in command, and there was a large number of spectators present, who were admitted by tickets. At the close of the drill the friends of the several companies were entertained in their respective rooms.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will give a ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third-avenue, on the evening of Washington's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 22. The State badges will be presented to the marksmen of 1877 on that occasion. Major Charles E. Orvis, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, will present the trophies in behalf of the State. Col. Unbekant was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs about two weeks ago, and has not been able to be present at the drills of his command during the past two weeks, consequently the drills by divisions of the several companies have been under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Krueger and the Major. The field and staff officers will entertain the company officers at dinner at the Germania Hotel, Grand-street, about Jan. 15. First Lieut. Peter Bommer, of Company A, has been elected Captain of Company F, in this command, vice Marrer, resigned. Mr. C. Knauer, formerly a member of the Second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company D, vice Lewis, resigned. Capt. S. F. Kneeland, Inspector of Rifle Practice of this command, is endeavoring to organize a good rifle team for the coming Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor.

A few officers in the Sixty-ninth Regimeut recently conceived the idea of establishing a cadet corps in that command, following the examples of the Twenty-third and Thirteenth Regiments of Brooklyn. Without obtaining the consent of the other officers of the regiment, and with more zeal than discretion, they published their project in a Sunday newspaper, appending an appeal to the public for subscriptions to carry on the enterprise. The treasury of the regiment not being in a state of beggary, the officers did not relish this method of doing business, and a meeting of the board was called, which was held last Wednesday evening, at which 20 officers were present, and a resolution was adopted, to which the signatures of the majority of officers were appended, as follows: "*Whereas*, an article appeared in the Sunday papers of the 16th inst., from an unauthorized party, calling on the public to subscribe money for the purpose of organizing a cadet corps in the Sixty-ninth Regiment; and *Whereas*, this individual has no authority whatever to collect funds in the name of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; therefore, *Resolved*, That the undersigned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment infantry respectfully request the public to withhold their subscriptions: William De Lacey, Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward Duffy, Major; Michael Brennan, John Kerr, William Cushing, Martin McDonnell, Peter Plunkett, Michael McGuire, Nicholas Duffy, and John McDonnell, Captains; and nine Lieutenants."

At the monthly meeting of the Examining Board of the Twenty-second Regiment last Wednesday evening, of which Capt. Sam Moore Smith is Chairman, the following men were passed as being entitled to warrants: Corp. Homer Bostwick, Company C, 75 per cent.; Corp. William H. Cortelyou, Company D, 98 per cent.; Corp. Jacques Ballin, Company F, 85 per cent. The parade returns of this command for the uniform and equipment fund for the past year show that the total number entitled to the fund is 497, making the amount due the regiment, $3,976. The discharge papers of First Lieut. Thomas L. Miller, of Company E, have been received, and an election will be held for his successor at an early date. Second Lieut. Thomas Van Loan, and private Joseph A. Carberry are spoken of as being probable candidates. The entertainment given by Company B, last Friday evening, was as successful as those preceding it, and the company will probably continue the series during the Winter. Such forms of amusement are always popular when well managed, and as no one has had any cause to complain of the management of Company B, in this respect, it is not strange that the crowd should turn out on dark nights. At the close of a drill by Company K in this command last Thursday evening a handsome medal was presented to First Sergt. Mervin J. Berrian, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his company. The presentation address was delivered by Sergt. George W. Schaefer, who complimented the plucky Sergeant upon his close attention to duty during the past seven years, and narrated deeds of valor which had been performed by Sergt. Berrian during his connection with the "Hawkins" Zouaves in the time of the war of the rebellion. The response of Sergt. Berrian was brief and to the point, and refreshments followed, as a matter of course.

WRATH AGAINST THE SHAUGHRAUN.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of the 18th inst. says: "During the performance of the "Shaughraun," at the theatre last evening, and just before the 'wake' scene, some parties in the gallery began throwing rotten eggs at the players—Mr. and Mrs. Forrester being upon the stage—and continued during the entire scene. Some 15 or 20 eggs were thrown, two or three of them hitting persons in the audience. The progress of the play was not seriously interrupted, and several attachés of the theatre started in hot haste for the Police. At the conclusion of the play Mr. Forrester, who had the sympathy of the audience outside of the gallery with him, came out and offered a reward of $100 for the arrest of each of the parties engaged in the affair. In an interview with a gentleman in sympathy with the rotten-eggers, a *News* reporter was informed that the Irish residents of the city had no ill will for Mr. Forrester, but they did object to the play as an outrage on the feelings of Irishmen, and one which had met a similar reception wherever an attempt had been made to produce it. The attachés of the theatre declined to be interviewed, in language more decided and profane than courteous. Three arrests were made by the Police up to midnight, but they declined to give names."

A SAGE IOWA FARMER.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "An intelligent and extensive farmer of Iowa writes us to say that he has 'for many months carefully studied up this great question of our national currency and finance,' and that, as the result of his 'careful reading, sober thought, and thorough study,' he has reached this conclusion, namely: 'If Congress will let the Specie Resumption law stand as it is, it will give us a return of business stability and good times,' and that, 'if the silver dollar is to be remonetized, let it be a dollar of 100 cents, and not a fraction less.' 'This,' he very emphatically, and we think truly, asserts 'will knock the rotten props out from under the reckless inflationists, whose schemings are, and ever since the panic of 1873 have been, the chief drawback to a restoration of confidence and a revival of the industries of the country and of a healthy commerce.' We are decidedly of the opinion that the Iowa farmer has struck the true philosophy of the situation."

THE CHICAGO COAL FIRM FAILURE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 21st inst., says: "We yesterday published an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago stating that Kelly, Morley & Co., coal dealers of that city, failed, with liabilities to the amount of $300,000, and assets $120,000. The dispatch further stated that the 'Rooker Colliery Company, of Buffalo,' held their paper to the amount of $200,000. We took occasion to say, in giving the matter, that there was no such company in Buffalo. We now learn, by telegrams to prominent business men in this city, that the company in question is the Butler Colliery Company, of Elmira, for which Messrs. Lee & Loomis are the Buffalo agents. On calling at the office of the latter firm this morning our reporter was informed by Mr. Lee that he had no means of knowing whether the amount stated to have been held by the company was correct or not."

A SCHOOL-HOUSE IN THREE COUNTIES.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "A 'mountain district,' so called, lies mostly in the town of Rindge, N. H., but in it meet the corners of three towns, Ashburnham, Mass., New-Ipswich and Rindge, N. H., situated respectively in the Counties of Worcester, Mass., Hillsboro' and Cheshire, N. H. The school-house stands on the centring lines, and rapid transportation can be made from one town to the other. The scholars sit in Rindge, while the teacher stands on the floor in New-Ipswich, and recreation is taken in Ashburnham."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13⅜	Kentuck	5
Belcher	5⅜	Leopard	1¼
Best and Belcher	21	Mexican	16½
Bullion	7	Northern Belle	1¾
Consolidated Virginia	23	Overman	24
California	28	Ophir	55½
Challar	40	Raymond and Ely	7¾
Confidence	3⅜	Silver Hill	3
Caledonia	4½	Savage	14½
Crown Point	7¾	Segregated Belcher	35
Exchequer	4¾	Sierra Nevada	5¾
Gould and Curry	10	Union Consolidated	7¾
Hale and Norcross	11	Yellow Jacket	11¾
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	35½
Julia Consolidated	2½	Grand Prize	11¾
Justice	15⅛	Alta	21¾

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	West. Union	75⅞	100	D., L. & W	50¼
100	do	75⅝	100	do	50⅜
900	Lake Shore	59⅜	300	do	50⅝
600	do	59⅝	400	do	50¼
100	do	59⅝	100	do	50⅜
100	do	59⅝	100	St. Paul	35¼
200	do	59¾	200	Mor. & Es	75⅛
200	do	59⅞	100	Kan. & Texas	3⅜
100	do	59¾	400	do	3¼
10	Cen. of N. J	12⅝	50	do	3⅜
100	Ill

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND WORDS OF CHRIST.

THE LIFE AND WORDS OF CHRIST. By CUNNINGHAM GEIKIE, D. D. Two volumes. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877. Octavo, pp. 670, 588.

A new life of Christ, so large and elaborate as this, with an authorized dedication to Harold Browne, the Bishop of Winchester, who is probably not second in name and influence to any Bishop of the English Church, must surely have some substantial reason for its production, and the expense bestowed by the publishers upon the print, paper, and illustrations confirm that belief. After the able and interesting work by Canon Farrar on the same subject, one would not readily look soon for another candidate in the same field of authorship; and it may be that Dr. Geikie at first pursued his studies upon a wholly independent basis, without any idea of rivaling his gifted and eloquent competitor. Yet, he certainly had an eye to him in the completion of his work, if not in the beginning, and passages here and there in the text, as well as distinct references in the notes, shows that he differs decidedly from Farrar, not only in some of his opinions, but in his general view of what a life of Christ should be.

Farrar's book has more of literary grace and intellectual ambition, while Geikie's looks more to matters of fact, and it is more eager to illustrate the words and works of Christ as they stand upon the record than to explain them according to the standard of modern thinking. Farrar cares more to bring out the human side of Christ's personality and to make His preaching and life tell upon our human experience and sympathies, while Geikie strenuously leaves the supernatural traits and acts of Christ as they are in the Gospels, with an evident preference for the most ancient and orthodox interpretation. In one respect the two writers effectively help out each other in the task of familiarizing the Gospel record by connecting it with authentic history and actual life. Dr. Geikie in his way is a remarkable realist, and there is probably no book which gathers so many historical illustrations of the life and times of Christ. The very matter-of-fact way in which he puts things often makes his pages very striking and pictorial, as in his account of Nazareth and its synagogue, and all the particulars of the dress, manners, and customs of the men and women there, in his picture of Jerusalem and its people, and also in the account of the Last Supper of the Master and Disciples, and all the details of that eventful week of His death and resurrection.

Dr. Geikie's effort to popularize the New Testament sometimes borders upon platitude, as when he speaks, not of the women, but of the *ladies* of Jerusalem bringing spices for the burial of Christ, and when he paraphrases the words: "I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you," thus, "Nor is this all, my dear ones; I will not leave you like orphans, with me, your spiritual Father, gone from you forever." In other instances the author inserts a gloss of his own which illustrates the words vividly, at the risk of going beyond what is written, as when he amplifies the passage: "I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman," thus, "'This vine, with its branches and fruit,' said He, pointing to the wine-cup or to the vines outside, 'is a type, in its earthly and visible way, of a heavenly and divine truth,'" &c.

He is fond of quoting the names of learned men, and he apparently knows the drift of their writings, although he is not always strictly accurate in his use of their authority, nor always wise in the choice of passages from their works. In this respect, however, scholars will be more troubled at his mental habits than average readers, who will delight at the vivid narrative or telling illustration, which exact criticism might sometimes question. In fact, the whole book is written in a popular style that may snap its fingers at dainty scholarship, and be content to take the public by storm, while it leaves the more fastidious critics such crumbs of comfort as fall from the tables of the more dainty class of readers. There is something of Spurgeon in this protégé of the conservative Bishop of Winchester, and the publishers of these handsome and costly volums are not likely to suffer from the author's resemblance to the irrepressible preacher of the Surry Tabernacle. Here is a specimen of rhetoric which Spurgeon might think needed a little purging, but which, in its way, is quite telling:

"This same Jesus, who is even now taken from you unto heaven, will come in the same way, as ye have seen Him go.

"Earth, thou grain of sand on the shore of the universe of God; thou Bethlehem among the princely cities of the heavens; thou art and remainest the loved one among 10,000 suns and worlds, the chosen of God! Thee will He again visit, and then thou wilt prepare a throne for Him as thou gave Him a manger-cradle; in His radiant glory wilt thou rejoice, as thou didst once drink His blood, and His tears, and mourn His death! On thee has the Lord a great work to complete!"

Yet, in face of such rhapsody as this, we must remember many fine passages of choice thought and expression from masters of theology, from Jerome and Augustine to Schleiermacher and Ullmann, and we must not accuse the author of preferring the company of ranters to the fellowship of scholars and thinkers. In some cases he goes out of his way to collect new and curious facts to illustrate Scripture narratives, as in the three pages of novel notes upon demoniacal possession, vol. ii., pp. 609–612, which he begins by declaring that "the New Testament leaves us in no doubt of the belief of the reality of these demoniacal possessions on the part of Jesus and the Evangelists, and to my mind this at once closes the question." He then goes on to quote instances of what he regards as diabolical possession in the devil-worship of India, and in what is generally regarded as the jugglery of Africa. To most of us there is no more proof of the presence of the devil in such tricks as he quotes from Canon Tristram's *Great Sahara* than in other examples of odd deceit. We cannot explain how it was that these men could eat scorpions and prickly pear with apparent relish, and touch red-hot iron and fall upon the point of sharp swords with impunity. These examples, however, are wholly unlike the demoniacs of the New Testament, who were generally more diseased in nerves than depraved in mind or adepts in art. Dr. Ebrard, the distinguished master of Christian Apologetics, has said, with his usual learning and discrimination, that "the influence of the demoniacs is represented less as moral and spiritual than as physical and psychological. The peculiarity in each case was not so much in the suffering as in its cause, and the cause is declared to be the action of evil spirits upon the body, especially the nerves." However we may interpret the cause of these phenomena, it is certain that the persons affected are not denounced in the New Testament as peculiarly wicked, but rather as to be pitied and healed as sick, and that they are far more mildly dealt with by Our Lord than were the sharp-sighted Pharisees, who devoured widows' houses, and to cover up their villainy made long prayers.

We remark, as we close, that these fresh and wide-awake volumes are marked throughout by a humane and devout spirit, and that the type of Churchmanship which they represent and urge is positive, but not extreme. Thus, the Last Supper is shown to be an abiding memorial of the Lord, an enforcement of the atoning power of his death, and a means of intimate communion with him and his people. But the author vehemently repudiates the attempts to wrest Christ's words into any literal affirmative of the identity of himself with the material elements of the feast of Communion. He says:

"It is the spirit which quickens the soul to a new, immortal and heavenly existence and that spirit acts through the words of sacred truth which I speak to you. *They* are spirit, and *they* are life."

Thus ends our notice of a work which is sure to make for itself a place in popular literature, and whose very faults have a certain attractiveness.

SUPERNATURAL RELIGION: AN INQUIRY INTO THE REALITY OF DIVINE REVELATION. Vol. III. Second edition. London: LONGMAN, GREEN & Co. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877. Pages lxxxiii.; 573.

The reception of this elaborate and scholarly work in England and America is a memorable sign of the times. The first and second volumes have reached the sixth edition in England, and this third volume has already gone into a second edition there. It is quite as worthy of note that a book so costly and so exacting has found buyers and readers enough here to reward the American publisher for his venture of care and money. The wonder is that in the face of the evident decline of popular interest in theological and critical studies, and the obvious fact that the learned kind of religious literature had become a drug in the market, there is now a call for such a treatise as this, and a serious interest in it alike on the part of those who agree with its principles and those who do not. The old apologetic theology of Butler, Paley, and others, was about as well nigh dead as the school of deism that called it out. How shall we explain the new interest in biblical criticism better than by connecting it with the rising scientific spirit of the times, and by saying that the study of supernatural religion comes home to us now afresh, because we have been so busy with the study of Nature as to be eager to know what are its bounds and whether there is anything supernatural.

In the preface to the sixth edition of volumes first and second, the author is evidently surprised by the attention that has been paid to his work, and he is more pleased by the favor of friends than offended by the bitterness of opponents. "This work," he says, "has scarcely yet been twelve months before the public, but both in this country, in America and elsewhere, it has been subjected to such wide and searching criticism by writers of all shades of opinion, that I may be permitted to make a few remarks and to review some of our reviewers. I must first, however, beg leave to express my gratitude to that large majority of my critics who have bestowed generous commendation upon this work and liberally encouraged its completion." He also thanks those who have differed from him for their courtesy, and he assures them that while their course has won his respect for their spirit it has not taken his attention from their argument. He desires to correct two serious misapprehensions of the purpose of his argument. He meets the objection to his following up his argument against the credibility of miracles with the historical argument against them on the ground that the second argument is needless if the first is valid, by maintaining that the second completes the first, and the historical evidence against the occurrence of miracles backs up the philosophical evidence of their being incredible. He also meets the charge of trying to prove that the four canonical Gospels were not written until the end of the second century, by denying that he has attempted to prove anything with regard to the Gospels, and by maintaining that there is not a certain trace of the existence of the Gospels for a century and a half after the alleged miracles are said to have occurred, and nothing whatever to attest their authenticity and truth. He denies that he is obliged to account at all for the origin of the Gospels any more than for other works of the kind, and he enters into an elaborate discussion of the grounds of his position with his most conspicuous assailants, Drs. Lightfoot and Westcott.

The present volume is given to a full consideration of the "Acts of the Apostles," which, in Part I., occupies 320 pages, and to Part II., on the "Direct Evidence for Miracles," in about 80 pages, and to Part III., which treats of the "Resurrection and Ascension" in 170 pages, and closes with affirming the superiority of the pure teaching of Jesus over the ecclesiastical Christianity, which he looks upon as mainly the work of Paul.

Without undertaking to go into a minute examination of the arguments and illustrations that give this work its considerable importance, we must be content at present with indicating its character. It is not, in the full sense of the term, an infidel, much less a scurrilous, book. It is written with learning, courtesy, ability, and a certain religious sentiment. The author does not question the being of God, or the spiritual dignity of Jesus Christ as a teacher and exemplar of ethics and religion. He disclaims any intention to destroy respect for the Bible, and says: "The value of such a book is indestructible. It is only when we are entitled to reject the theory of miraculous divine revelation that the Bible attains its full beauty, losing the blots and anomalies which it presented in its former character, and acquiring wondrous significance as the expression of the hopes and aspirations of humanity, from which every man may learn wisdom and derive inspiration."

The weakness of the author's position may be briefly suggested by two or three considerations that need no very labored argument to commend them to intelligent, common-sense readers. In the first place, his whole ale denial of the supernatural is vague and unsatisfactory so long as he leaves so undefined and uncertain the limits of the supernatural, and chooses to regard the specific acts which are against what he calls natural laws as the only supernatural. The religious philosophy of our time takes quite another course, as in the noble work of Dr. Bushnell upon the supernatural, and it calls by this name every movement of the word and spirit of God from the invisible world into the life of man and the evolution of history. This man himself is supernatural, and the best within him did not grow out of material nature, but came out of God. The spirit is thus the great wonder worker, and spiritual life is the great miracle, and all wonderful works that belong to its development are subordinate to this master force, and are proved by it more than they prove it. Christianity came in this way, and the religion itself always took the lead of its works, and they were signs, not authors of the new kingdom of heaven.

Again, the author, in trying to separate Jesus Christ from all miraculous works, and still to keep reverence toward him, overlooks the fact that Jesus is still a supernatural person so long as we accept his claims to spiritual supremacy. He asked men to believe in Him more than in His wonderful works, and He regarded theseas subordinate to the divine life. Deny this—deny that he was the promised Messiah, and in a peculiar sense the Son of God, and we take away his exalted character and make him out to be either a fanatic or an impostor. In this respect Strauss, in his last and best book, was more logical than our Renan or the present author in their sentimental free religion; for if Jesus Christ had no claims to make and to be a divine revelation, he loses his moral beauty in losing his humility and truth.

It is well to suggest as we close, that this author, in his assault upon Paul as the main cause of Christian superstition, separates the good Apostle to the Gentiles unfairly and unwisely from his Master and his fellow Apostles. The Master was with him surely as truly as he was with them; and they all drew the influence that shaped their lives and created the Christian Church from their communion with their invisible head. That Christ same one and ever was and is in the New Testament books, and gave and gives them their unity and their power. The Christ of the beatitudes and the cross was with Peter in his first sermon on the spirit of God at Pentecost, with John in his vision of the New Jerusalem, and with Paul in his flaming hymn of heavenly charity. Christianity itself is the best answer to its assailants.

AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A DEPRESSED FEELING IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES—THE MILITARY OPERATIONS ABOUT PLEVNA—THE CABINET OPPOSED TO PEACE—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE MINISTRY—A BRITISH PROTEST—CHRISTIANS AND MUSSULMANS SUPPORTING THE EMPIRE—GOLD SPECULATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 30, 1877.

As this will be my last letter from the Capital previous to my departure for Sophia, I must beg leave to touch upon politics, in order that my readers may form for themselves an idea of the true situation. So many conflicting rumors are current, and such extraordinary stories are set afloat by the foreign press, that the mind becomes bewildered, and even the inhabitants are fain to ask themselves whether the things told really did take place without their knowing it, or whether they are not merely the ingenious creations of some imaginative correspondent. The truth is simply that the Government is very low in mind over the situation; the fall of Kars, the certain capitulation of Erzeroum within a given time, the critical position of the Army of Plevna, are certainly not elements for encouragement, and at all the ministries there is a clearly expressed disinclination to shirk all conversation relating to the actual condition of military affairs. Still, something leaks out in spite of ministerial reticence; they hope, although no one dares to affirm positively, that Osman Pasha can hold out 20 day's longer, when it is calculated that the ex-Commander-in-chief of the Danubian Army, Mehemet Ali, will have completed the organization of his 80 battalions, with which he is to cover the Marshal's evacuation of the beleaguered lines. A plan for this was submitted to the Sultan and the "Grand Council of War," at the Seraskierat, by a very distinguished Hungarian General, which, could it have been put into execution three weeks ago, would have doubtless succeeded. This was a strong demonstration from Orchanieh, coupled with an advance in force through Berkovatz from Sophia by the armies of Shefket and Mehemet Ali, while Osman Pasha moved directly against the extreme right of the enemy, where the Roumanian troops present a weak line of resistance. The passage of the Isker was to have been made, as I have already stated in a previous letter, at the village of Mahalits, whence the Turks would have passed beyond the River Agost to Wratza. The success of this operation was pretty sure at that time, as the investment was by no means complete. Unfortunately, the Turks had neglected to form an army of reserve, and had not more than 30 available battalions, so that the Russians could complete their circle around the doomed army, and, by gradually capturing and fortifying all the outlying positions of the Ottamans, close the avenues of approach, and render the relief of the Marshal extremely problematical—indeed, with any other than Turks and Russians engaged, I should say impossible—but, as there are no limits to the capacity for making false moves on both sides, there is still a bare chance in its favor. Some private telegrams received here announce the capture of Wratza and the advance of Russian columns to Berkovatz. How exact these reports are no one can say, for there are two canard manufactories established in Galata—one Turcophile, the other violently Turcophobe—simply the rival interests of "bulls and bears," and both are equally unworthy of the slightest credence; but should the tale be true the only line of advance left will be the Plevna-Orchanieh road, and on this nothing but certain destruction awaits a column whose flanks from start to finish will be exposed to the enemy's artillery placed upon heights, every one of which must be stormed in detail. And yet this sacrifice has become necessary and may be assumed as a certainty. Troops are being pushed up with all possible expedition from the capital, but these can only go by rail as far as Tatar Bayardjik, whence to the chief central point of concentration, Orchanieh, they must foot it a distance of some 50 miles. Eight new field batteries have also gone up as far as the railway terminus, but they were unprovided with horses, Mehemet Ali simply being informed "that it was his business to find them," which he certainly will do, as there are no bounds either to his energy or to the patriotic self abnegation of this population, which shrinks from no sacrifice where the interests of Islam are at stake. There was a report current during 48 hours, and I found on my return to Constantinople, a vast amount of consequent excitement, that Osman Pasha had fought his way out to Rahova, but the illusion was shortlived, and it now turns out to have been nothing but a more successful sortie by Osman Pasha, and a Russian repulse from before the little Danubian fortress, which continues to baffle all the Roumanian efforts to cross the river at that point. What the real condition of the Plevna Army is, how it is supplied with provisions and ammunition, not even the War Ministry knows positively, and everything for or against the possibility of a prolonged resistance is pure speculation. It seems as though the positions captured by the enemy were lost through a defective organization of outpost service, perhaps were surrendered by treachery; but the desperate attemps to regain them are certainly against all supposition that the garrison is either worn out or discouraged. The Turks, according to Marshal Von Moltke's judgment, never rally after a really serious disaster, and history offers no example of the renewal on the morrow of a lost battle. But here, although Osman Pasha was negligent in guarding his communications, and thus appeared to be on the point of throwing up the sponge, he has since given so many proofs of vigor and energy that it looks as though he had not abandoned all hope of ultimate success. Indeed, the bitter feeling manifested in a few well-informed political circles seems to confirm the idea that they are satisfied of his being able to hold out until help can get to him, and that he has been informed, in some way, that help is at hand. It is this impression alone which can account for the stubborn determination of the Government to refuse to listen to any terms of peace.

The Sultan and many influential persons among his immediate advisers, such as Sadik and Said Pashas, ardently desire to put an end to the war, but the Cabinet is firm, and positively refuses to entertain any question of mediation at present, the Ministers being unanimous in counseling continued resistance. They argue, and with reason, that whether victors or vanquished, the conditions of peace now would be the same; the Roumanians and the Servians would insist upon the recognition of their positive independence; Montenegro would demand a cession of territory, and the autonomy of Roumelia would be a *sine qua non*. Why then, say they, should we stop while there is a chance left? More cannot be asked from us if every one of our soldiers had fallen, whereas, should we fight on to the last, we may excite the compassion of Europe, and perhaps England may finally be brought to see, that by the conquest of Armenia, not merely the interests of Turkey but those of British India are threatened by the Russian command of the valley of the Euphrates. The upper and more intelligent classes of the nation are, nevertheless, dissatisfied with the Ministry, particularly on account of the frequent and inexplicable changes of portfolios, in which perhaps foreign intrigues have done much; these changes are the more to be regretted as they are accompanied by a displacement of all the minor functionaries of each administration, who accompany their chief to his new functions, for which, as a rule, neither he nor they have any particular aptitude. A great deal of this is caused by personal feuds, still more by foreign pressure, for it cannot be denied that it is to the too constant meddling of the diplomatic corps in her internal affairs that Turkey owes much of her confusion and disorder. Each Ambassador wishes to have some one in power who is favorable to his particular policy, and therefore very often baffles the efforts of a Cabinet Minister in order to get his own man into place. Such, say some people, is the case at present, when Mr. Layard is working to have the Governor of Adrianople, Ahmet Vefik Pasha, made Grand Vizier. There is nothing to be said against the talents and ability of the ex-President of the Turkish National Assembly, who one day may be imposed upon the Government by British influence; but although in the meanwhile a vast amount of ill-feeling and political dissension is produced, that influence certainly remains paramount, the Turks well knowing that from England only they can expect assistance in the hour of need. Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner raised the spirits of many, but the *Verité*, a semi-official journal, complains that although "the independence of Turkey is promised, nothing is said about guaranteeing the integrity of her territory."

I have already written of the abuses incident to favoritism in the case of the prohibition to transport breadstuffs from all the Black Sea ports; last week the British Ambassador addressed a complaint to the Grand Vizier that, whereas the embargo was positive for European vessels, special permission to trade had been given to two Greek merchants, Zarifis and Negroponti, forty of whose ships had returned with their cargoes, and had passed the Dardanelles. "My nation," added Mr. Layard, "is one of the great maritime powers, and in acting thus a direct injury is inflicted upon British interests." To this the Grand Vizier replied by the question: "Are we no longer free to give special facilities to our friends?" Upon this the Ambassador spoke out his mind, finishing by a threat to bring up the fleet in front of the city, if the embargo was not immediately raised, adding, "We will see then what next step will be most advisable." This energetic attitude woke up the Government to a sense of the falsity of its position; there was a Cabinet council the same day, and an *Iradé* was signed by the Sultan, giving free passage to and from the Black Sea to all European vessels.

Khalil Pasha, who left his post of Ambassador to France under a cloud, is back again. The report is circulated that he is mad—if so, there is a considerable amount of method in his lunacy—but he may be seen in one constant round of visits to the Embassies and among the foreigners, whose society he greatly affects. Gossip says that he has squandered all the immense fortune of his wife, and has even sold her diamonds, but he is a most loving husband apparently, and unlike the majority of his countrymen and coreligionists, brings her name upon the tapis whenever he can find opportunity, always speaking of her as "*La Princesse mon épouse adorable!*" The lady is the daughter of the late Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, a brother of the Khédive, and many pretend that Khalil was only sent for a little while to Paris, in order to induce his Highness of Egypt to advance him some money for the trip.

From the provinces the news is that Christians and Mussulmans alike are disposed to unite their efforts to support the Empire, which, with all its faults and shortcomings, they perhaps wrongly prefer to the so-called blessings of Russian Government. Recruiting goes on vigorously everywhere; from Angora we are informed that although nearly all the horses and mules have been requisitioned for military service, although the scarcity of fuel has quadrupled its price, there is not a murmur to be heard. All the sympathies of the people are with the Administration; the population pays its taxes without compulsion, and every peasant who owns a couple of blankets eagerly sells one of them in order to contribute his mite to the war fund. Even the Catholic Armenian nuns have presented their little offering in shape of some 20 quilted overcoats, made in their convent from materials purchased from their own slender resources. It is true that this, like the proceeds of the bazaar organized by the ladies of Smyrna, is a mere drop in the ocean of miseries to be relieved, but it is in itself significant, as showing how unwilling the natives of all creeds are to come under the domination of so-called orthodoxy. They tell me that the Protestant community forms an exception to this feeling; it may be so, for as a rule American sympathies are avowedly pro-Russsian, but I cannot speak from any personal knowledge of the subject, and will only remark that the American and other missionaries will find that Muscovite tolerance is not the lovely thing which some of them fancy it to be, and that the Papas of the Greek Church, when supported by the authority of a paternal Government, will be infinitely greater stumbling-blocks in the way of distributing Bibles and Testaments than have ever been the Moslem Ulemas. With these last a feeling of utter contempt for Giaours in general has permitted any amount of proselytism among Christians of the Greek and Arminian communions, to whom, allow me to remark, this proselytism has been exclusively confined, but when the Mussulmans become the serfs, and the Rayahs hold the power, the worthy preachers of the Gospel to the heathen will be remarkably sorry for the change. One of the most striking results of the war is the decrease of the number of pilgrims to Mecca; from the province of Smyrna alone the average used to be 5,000 annually. With the outbreak of the Servian difficulty the contingent fell to 2,000, and this year only 800 Hadjis have presented themselves for the journey to the holy places, which every good Mohammedan ought to visit at least once during his lifetime. A similar falling off has been noticed from all the other provinces of the Empire, so that the pilgrimage of 1877 is almost exclusively confined to the Mussulmans of India. Even the ultra Moslem papers applaud this, and give it as a proof that their coreligionists are willing to sacrifice this pious privilege to the higher call of duty, which bids them go forth and die in defense of the Crescent.

The gravest question of the day—always excepting, of course, the situation of the armies in the field—is the recent *Iradé* calling out the Christians, who are first to be enrolled in the Civic Guard, and then, if need be, march to the front. Generally the press approves the measure, which, however, would have been more kindly received, had it been less late in making its appearance. Since the conquest, Christians have always been excluded from the career of arms, and the few foreigners who, without apostazizing, have entered the Ottoman Army, have never been other than advisers and instructors. Now it is to be otherwise; an absolute equality will be inaugurated between the subjects of his Majesty, and should it be, as it is promised, absolutely generalized, will remove the apprehensions even of the most decided pessimists, of any future Christian massacre, even if the Prophet's standard be unfurled and the holy war proclaimed.

Another step in civilization which cannot but be appreciated in Wall-street, is the formation of a "gold ring." When the caimé was first issued there was a little difference between its value and that of metallic currency, and it was then given in the payment of Government officials' salaries, but as things got worse, and a story was hatched that the circulation would have no other limits than the good pleasure of the Treasury, the paper declined until it has got to something like 66 per cent. below par, with a fair prospect of a still greater depreciation. Whereupon the Government decided to put a stop to this attack upon its credit, and ordered the arrest of all the speculators, who were collared in the streets and at the Bourse, wherever they were found to be operating in the paper currency. The little men were, of course, the sufferers, and were mulcted to the extent of 25 piastres—about half a dollar—a head, after which they were told to go their ways and sin no more. The logical consequence was that a few large firms who have arranged with the authorities have now got the monopoly of the precious metal into their own hands, so that on the first day after the embargo was laid paper money dropped 4 per cent.

A convoy of 430 sick and wounded Turks arrived last night from Adrianople, and was met at the station by some of the gentlemen belonging to the Stafford House Committee, who served out soup and medicine to the patients. Strange to say, in this labor of love they receive no help whatever from the railway officials, and are actually obliged to pay the *hamals* or porters to aid them in the distribution of relief to the sufferers. But we must remember that, as it was sometimes with us, there is not a little jealousy exhibited by the different benevolent associations, and the rather unseemly display of rivalry between people who should work in concert has indisposed the officials to do anything which, by appearing to favor one society, might get them into hot water with the other.

AN ECCENTRIC WISCONSIN MAN.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* says: "Capt. William Plocker, of Brandon, is a peculiar man—quite peculiar. He was educated for a banker, but never adopted the profession. Thirty years ago he located in the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac County, having purchased a large tract of land. Previous to that he had spent some years as a steamboat official on the Western lakes. His was one of the best managed farms in Metomen, yet he found ample time to do an immense amount of reading. His library is one of the largest in the county, embracing many of the choicest works, and every one of the thousands of books has been read and reread by the Captain. He is well posted on any subject, almost, that may be named. At times when thinking or reading, he is oblivious to everything about him. In his early days, his farm-house, near Fairwater, was converted into a public house, with himself as proprietor. While the Captain was in one of his brownest of brown studie's, a traveler stepped in and asked if he could get accommodations. There was no answer. A second, third, and fourth time the question was propounded, with a like result. By that time the would-be patron's patience had departed, and he gave the Captain a slap on the cheek which sent him whirling to the floor. Imagine the surprise of that traveler when Plocker gathered himself up, reoccupied his chair, and proceeded with his thinking, without as much as a 'thank you.' On one occasion, when the hired man was away, the Captain had 10 cows to milk. It took him until nearly midnight, and when the task was completed he deliberately poured the eight pailsful of milk into the swill-barrel, detecting the mistake just as the last pail was drained. One day, at Brandon, he went to the house of a friend when the house was full of visitors. Going to the library he picked up a book and returned to the parlor, filled with happy guests, stretched himself at full length on the lounge, read an hour or more, and then, without having said a word or looked at a person, took his departure. After serving his district in the Assembly in 1875, he sold his farm for $12,000, visited the old country and is now a resident of Brandon, whose people talk of making him their first village President."

THE ART OF CONJURING.

PRESTIDIGITATION AND WHITE MAGIC.

HOFFMANN'S TRANSLATION OF HOUDIN—CLEVER AMATEURS—PALMING CUPS AND BALLS—TRICKS WITH CARDS—HELLER, BOSCO, COMUS—THE APPARATUS OF TO-DAY—NOT EASY TO BECOME A CONJURER.

In tender youth there came into our hands a book entitled *The Whole Art of Ventriloquism*. The influence that book had then on us was of a most sinister character. It made us skeptical in regard to all printed matter. "Here, here," we cried, in the guileless effusion of innocence, "is a precious volume! By its study we may possibly become the equal of that delightful fellow Valentine Vox. We shall at once proceed to astonish the house with strange and mysterious voices, proceeding at will from cellar and attic." It was a fruitless endeavor. Attempts to distort the larynx, to induce suppleness in the glottis, to make the stomach do anything more than its natural functions, were impossible. Having innumerable times only become very red in the face with frequent chokings, and nothing having come from it save discordant squeaks and indistinct rumblings, we flung the book aside in a fit of asphyxia. Was it *The Whole Art of Ventriloquism* which was at fault or ourselves? Anyhow, we arrived at this very positive conclusion, that no man ever could become a ventriloquist by book-learning, any more than an adroit swordsman could be manufactured by the perusal of *Fencing in Ten Lessons*. Perhaps a similar train of reasoning might have inclined us to suppose that all books proposing to teach the profane the mysteries of the conjuror's art were worthless. We are quite satisfied that it requires intuitive genius and a lifetime of practice before a real prestidigitator can be produced, for very certainly the conjuror is *nascitur, non fit*.

Now, there is young Bags, of Wall-street, an exceedingly quiet and unassuming young man. In Ba:s' company we dined the other day at Delmonico's. As the bill was brought to Bags, at whose expense we were feasting, our host, directly under our eyes, and in the presence of the waiter, placed a $20 bill under a napkin. On raising the napkin, that astonished waiter found nothing. There was rather a positive insistance on our part that the note had been put there. The waiter was too polite to say anything, but stood dumfounded. Some of us searched under the table. There was no note there. We hunted for that bank note high and low. "Oh, it is of no consequence," said Bags. "Please don't bother. It will turn up, I am sure. Do have a pear." We took at random a luscious duchesse, tried to cut it in two, when the knife met with some kind of an obstruction. It was the $20 bill.

"There you see," said Bags; "kind of Delmonico, ain't it?" and he passed round the bill. Now he held the note in his hand, and it disappeared, and when he opened his fingers there were four $5 gold pieces there, which with a "presto pass" vanished, to be presented again in the guise of 20 silver trade dollars, which were drawn out from various parts of our persons. Then Bags put a goblet of wine into Smith's hat, and dropped the watches of the company present into that hat, and then with a walking-stick stirred them all up, and now he turned the hat upside down and there was nothing in the hat; but taking off his boot, there were all our watches, but what became of the water we never knew. Now what was quite puzzling was that this all took place in a private room in the restaurant, and there could not have been any prior arrangement, because the room had been selected by us in the most accidental way. Now, if Bags was not one of the leading young magnates of finance, we should suppose his fortune would be assured as a conjurer.

"How do you do it?" we all asked.

"Oh, it's only sleight-of-hand, or palming. When I was a stripling I had a turn for this kind of thing, and I have been doing it ever since. There are ever so many people I know who can conjure better than I can. Nobody, of course, is as clever as Heller; but there are no end of ambulant performers gaining a livelihood who are really no better than some amateurs I could name."

"Do you know," we asked, "a book called *The Secrets of Conjuring and Magic, or How to Become a Wizard?*"

"Oh, yes. Routledge's publication; Hoffmann's translation of Robert Houdin: in France it is a capital book. Now, if you want to learn conjuring, read the book. If you are given that way, it will be of exceeding help to you."

"But suppose we are not given that way?"

"But you will be. Just think what a source of untold delight you can be to children. I acquired all my tricks for their sakes."

"Suppose I were proficient, would it not deprive me of the pleasure I might have when I saw a real conjuror?"

"Not a bit of it. I defy the cleverest of us, with all our insight into the secrets, to follow Heller. You may think you have the A, B, Cs at your fingers' ends, but right before your eyes Heller will do a trick of pure legerdemain, and you can't see it. The art, though, owes a great deal to Houdin. It is a much more philosophical study than you imagine. Remember how easy a thing it always has been to work upon the credulity of mankind, and how we are all prone to invoke spiritual aid in order to answer questions which our eyes and ears do not understand. The philosophy of it is, I suppose, that we liken the sleight-of-hand the priests of Pharaoh, and Hermes Trismegistus, Zoroaster, Agrippa, Merlin, and Paracelsus moved thousands with wonder and surprise, and did nothing more than the tricks of the *escamoteur*. It is just dreadful to think how sleight-of-hand might have shaped the destinies of man," said Bags reflectively. "To understand the conjuror's art, in a certain way, is to cure them of a mental epidemic. The French, as you know, sent Houdin on a mission to Algiers, and you may depend on it, by his clever tricks he in a measure neutralized the effects of the fanatical and humbugging Mullahs. Now, to-day, there is not a spiritualistic fraud which Heller cannot produce, only with this great difference, that Heller is frank enough to impress on his audience how nonsensical it is to impute unknown reasons to cleverly-managed effects."

"Have you read Prof. Carpenter's exposures of Spiritualism in *Fraser's Magazine*?"

"I have. Now, the best thing Prof. Carpenter could do would be to employ some clever conjurer to illustrate a series of spiritualistic lectures. Do you remember what Faraday said in regard to the vagaries of human belief? They were, perhaps, the bitterest words that great philosopher ever uttered. Faraday said—it was table-turning was in vogue—'I declare that taking the average of many minds that have recently come before me, and accepting for a moment that average as a standard, I should prefer the obedience, affection, and instinct of a dog before it.' But to return to the book, which is a clever exhibit of Houdin's sleight-of-hand tricks, read it, and, to better understand it, consult some doctor in the art."

Somewhat impressed by Bags' devotion to the conjurers' art, we read Hoffmann's translation of Houdin with quite an amount of interest. Now, we suppose that the real lovers of magic, those of the old school, have a decided preference for tricks of pure sleight-of-hand, in which no apparatus is used, although as an inventor Houdin was most distinguished. Possibly under other circumstances, had Houdin devoted his time to perfecting purely scientific apparatus, his name would have been held in as high respect as that of Foucoult. To-day a knowledge of physics being fairly taught, and the necessities of life having made electricity our servant, such tricks as were produced years ago, and which caused astonishment, are hardly effective to-day. Among such were Houdin's electrical clock and chest trick. But it was in pure sleight-of-hand that Houdin was so immensely clever. As we saw him perform a good many years ago, in his pretty little theatre in Paris, we can describe him as a quiet, unassuming little gentleman, with easy manner, and without any of that stupid rhetorical flourish which is often so annoying. Houdin's most charming tricks were those where the delicacy of his manipulation was called into play. For instance, rubbing his hands together, Houdin would show a single crystal globe, which filled his fingers. Then, by a clever pass the ball would vanish, to be replaced by two balls, which in their turn would disappear, to come back turned into such an infinite quantity of small glass marbles that Houdin's outstretched hands could hardly grasp them. Now, with a "one-two-three," Houdin blew on his hands, and there was nothing in them. How the balls came and went was the perfection of delusion.

It seems that on "palming," and a thorough acquaintance with all the variations of palming, much of the skill of the prestidigitateur depends. Just as Caffarelli's master kept him at his scales for five years, and then said, "Go, my pupil; you have mastered the art of singing," so might the teacher in magic say to his pupil, "You are proficient in palming, now go and make the louis stare." There are no less than five kinds of palming, known as the palm proper, the tourniquet, the *pincette*, the *coulée*, and the Italian or thumb palm, all of which are to be applied, depending on the bulk or character of the object to be palmed. Palming really calls into play a novel power of the hand, and endows it with a new intelligence. Houdin insists that the hand of the prestidigitateur should be short. "My hands are short," says Houdin, "but allow me to tell you that their very shortness is a value," and he adds, "the dexterity of the fingers is in inverse proportion to their length." Now, the popular idea in regard to the hand of a conjurer, and in opposition to Sir Charles Bell, is that long, attenuated fingers are the most dexterous digits. Saving Liszt's phenomenal spider-like fingers among pianists, a well-proportioned hand produces the best effects on the violin and the piano.

Seeking for information from Mr. Robert Heller on this interesting question, we found this authority fully indorsing Houdin. Mr. Heller's hands are rather small than otherwise, and well proportioned. There was one extraordinary thing about this artist's hands. While the finger tips were as soft and smooth as those of a woman's, on the palm of each hand, (for of course Mr. Heller is ambidexter) there was a marked callosity. Where the muscles known as the thenar and hypothenar are found on the palm, these, by excessive work, were remarkably developed, and their over-exertion had resulted in a positive induration of the cuticle. One might think, from the over strain put on these muscles, that some accident might, in the future, occur to Mr. Heller's hands. Indeed, Mr. Heller is afraid that in time to come some slight surgical operation may be necessary to relieve the strain on these particular muscles. However, other parts of the hands could be used to conceal objects, and the writer believes that if Mr. Heller had but one hand his legerdemain would be still just as wonderful as ever.

One very curious chapter in Houdin's book is in regard to "the patter." Of course, there can be no fixed rules for the wonderful talk a conjurer indulges in, "though," as Mr. Hoffmann's translation says, "the patter, (gag,) or *boniment*, is, strictly speaking, the verbal clothing of a given illusion, the expression applies equally to all that is said in the course of a séance, even apart from a special trick." There must, then, be something like improvisation in patter-ing. It is an art to make people look at something else when they don't want to, and it is by dint of words that a card is often forced. Strange to say, there has never been a clever woman conjurer, save Mme. Moreau Santi, who was an amateur, but Houdin says her patter was divine. Burlesque pathos is admissible, and effects can be heightened by a garnish of some impossible language, such as Comte used when he uttered these words, "*Prolomi fatsoroni sa assi patar*," which is an Italian gibberish, meaning nothing at all. It should not be supposed that tricks are always successful; there are hitches at times. Though the conjurer who fails in a sleight-of-hand is a botch and bungler, the mechanical adjuncts are sometimes at fault. Now comes the triumph of the real artist. He must surmount all difficulties, and from defeat snatch triumph. Fertile in resources, adapting himself to circumstances, an expert conjurer must instantly cover up his tracks, and divert the attention of his audience from his failure. Some of the most startling tricks have sprung out of mishaps. Though pure sleight-of-hand is to the mechanical adjuncts what Greek art is to the Renaissance, the former remaining fixed, in trick mechanism the march has been ever onward. What were old tricks, carried out by means of apparatus, have been reproduced as to the effects, but in much more clever form. Perhaps Houdin himself, were he to see some of the tricks of to-day, could hardly understand them. There was one trick of Houdin's of producing hot coffee. Formerly an empty china vase was covered with a metal case, which, on being lifted, showed the vase full of the enchanted fluid. This effect was suggestive of a metal cover with a double case. Now, at the Fifth-Avenue Hall, the same thing is produced in an apparently much more simple and wonderful way. A glass and a china vase are put on two tables. One vase is filled with rags, the other with paper. Two newspapers are taken, pinned into covers, the vases are covered, and when the paper covers are lifted off, boiling coffee is in one receptacle and hot milk in the other, and, to cap the climax, an empty glass dish is

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1859, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated: and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated Nov. 565, 566, 567, 580, 581, 582, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,251, 1,252, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive; 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,892, 1,911, 1,913, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive; 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,081, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,168, 2,190, 2,209, 2,332 to 2,337, inclusive; 2,440, 2,513, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,537, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 86, 209, 212, 242, 253, 292, 414, 653, 682, 685, 692, 695, 711, 733, 746, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,108, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,264, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,322, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $691 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 603, 1,338, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,537, inclusive; 1,539, 1,540, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,578 to 1,823, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,287, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $840 24; 87, $537 64; 109, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $729; 278, $729 40; 285, $858 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 464, $867 84; 483, $958 80; 520, $729 40; 660, $1,169 04; 669, $876 80; 672, $1,030 56; 697, $883 52; 723, $647; 726, $575 28; 728, $665 88; 747, $888 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 226, $537 64; 940, $691 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52, 1,210, $575 28, 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $784; 1,492, $571 72; 1,494, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,833, $893 07; $1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $1,932; 1,931, $917 34; 1,935, $729 40; 1,957, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,223, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $575 80; 2,491, $739 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1877. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY 5s,
PAYABLE IN 1925.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1000.

JERSEY CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1892.

CINCINNATI CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1881.

GREENE CO., N. Y., 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1891.

For Sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FUNDING ASSOCIATION U. S. A., LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
LOUIS VON HOFFMAN, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
WILLIAM MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
CHARLES LANIER, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
FRANCIS O. FRENCH, of First National Bank.
HUGH McCULLOCH. (President.)

HOLDERS OF
DEFAULTED BONDS

are requested to communicate in person, or by letter, with the Association, at Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts. P. O. Box No. 2,364.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the numerous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th inst., to the 10th proximo. F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

A TREASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS OF
SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,
due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed in
U. S. GOLD COIN,
less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 12 Pine-st. LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Centum out of the profits for the past six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1878. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878, free of tax.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878. E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878. Transfer-books will close 21st inst., P. M., until 2d January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY CO., TREAS'R. OFFICE, No. 3 Broad-st., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1877.

THE JANUARY COUPONS UPON THE "SOUTH PACIFIC R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT CONSTRUCTION BONDS" will be paid in GOLD on and after Jan. 2, 1878, on presentation at this office. WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treas.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 196 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3) free of tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1878, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. GEO. E. SOUPES, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid on Jan. 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1877.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1878, AN INTEREST dividend of $40 51-100 per bond, will be paid on the Construction Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The transfer-books will close on Monday, Dec. 24 inst., and reopen on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878, and the dividend will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to the certificate holders of record at the time of closing the books.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 9, 1878. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this company falling due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 4 Broad-st., New-York City, on and after that date.
CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, President and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock will be paid on and after Jan. 2 prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, 1878.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1878. C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FRUIT-JAR COMPANY, No. 49 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES and Inspectors of Election held at the office of this company on the 19th inst., the following Board of Trustees was elected:

R. W. BOOTH,	JOHN J. BARNIER,
H. C. WISNER,	HENRY A. WHEELER,
WILLIAM C. ELY,	CHARLES W. REED,
H. A. BOYD,	E. R. WISNER,
JOSEPH FISHER,	JOHN L. RUTGERS.

CHAS. M. CORNWELL.
At a subsequent meeting of the board on the same date, R. W. BOOTH was elected President, H. C. WISNER Vice-President.

A. L. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 40TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1878. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1877, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, 1878. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the office of this bank, No. 11 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the eighth (8th) day of January, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.

Dividend declared for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, 1877, on sums of $5 to $5,000 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1878.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31
For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Dec. 20
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878
First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TIMMERMANN.Wed'day, Jan. 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK.....Wednesday, Jan. 9
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, THIS DAY, Jan. 4, 1878. **STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA,** calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERsity, England, high classic and mathematician, desires private pupils. Address ARISTOS, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY, TEACHING THOroughly English music, French, (acquired in Paris,) desires pupils; own residence or theirs. Address Mrs. WILMOT, No. 119 West 11th-st.

TEACHERS DESIRING JANUARY ENGAGEments should apply immediately; demand at home and abroad is quite brisk; application forms for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 80 East 14th-st.

TO THOSE WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—Correspondence conducted; private lessons in English and music at the residence of the pupil or at No. 232 West 11th-st. Miss GALE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt-Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 8, (8:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Accommodation for Trenton, 8, 9, and 4:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 9:20 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 9:20 P. M.
For Rahway, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6:10 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:10 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:20 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7:30, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 1, 2, and 5 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M., 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, at 4 P. M. via Amboy, and 4:10 P. M. via Monmouth Junction, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only at 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive—From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-street, and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express, for the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. NO. H. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12 M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Geneva, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
Lehigh and Eastern Express, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THAT ELEGANT AND SUBstantial house and lot on 57th-st., just west of 5th-av. It was erected by the present owner for his own residence, without regard to cost, and will be sold at a great sacrifice on very easy terms. There is no better, more commodious or higher-finished house in this City. Apply for price and full particulars to
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET,
A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH AV.
The finest "finished," planned, and built full-size residence now offered, having internal improvements far superior to any house yet built in the City of New-York; price low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Agent.

A SUPERBLY FURNISHED AND DECOrated full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 50th-st., near 5th-av.; a bargain. Permits at 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st. from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSES, NOS. 299 and 549 Madison-av.; very low prices; also, Nos. 22 and 46 West 40th, Nos. 24 and 28 East 45th, No. 18 West and No. 40 East 57th-st.; also, No. 620 5th-av.; extremely cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 212 WEST 59TH-ST., FACING CENTRAL Park, superb large extension house; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

A SUPERBLY-LOCATED PARK-AV. WELLbuilt magnificently-decorated full-size corner-house for sale reasonably. Particulars, V.K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ENTIRE BLOCK, 64 LOTS, 10TH-AV. AT 163d-st. Fine investment, or ready for improvement. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, well ventilated house, No. 34 East 21st-st.; admirably adapted to a small family of means; has water, furnace, open fire-places. Apply on the premises.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute.
No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, NO. 62 BOWERY AND NO. 907 BROADWAY.—Open during holidays. Book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, writing, $3 monthly. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and accountants.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—Thorough home school for both sexes. Winter term begins Dec 5. GEO. CROSBY SMITH, A.M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING in water-color, and oil painting, &c. N. Y. Society Library Building, 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

PREPARATORY CLASSES OF MR. HEWELL FOR any college, 116 East 30th-st.; numerous references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentleman desiring superior accommodations will find large handsomely-furnished front room, all conveniences, unexceptionable table, in small private family in 30th-st., near 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address L. M., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A COUPLE OF NICE, CHEERFUL ROOMS, with privilege of convenient kitchen, or board if desired, in new, pleasant flat; a quiet, comfortable home on reasonable terms; no objection to ladies; references. Mrs. TRENHOLM, No. 223 West 20th-st.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE—AN ENTIRE floor, and other rooms if desired, in a strictly first-class house on Murray Hill, adjoining 5th-av. Address

ONE MORE BODY FOUND.

THE WORK AT THE RUINS YESTERDAY

DEMOLISHING THE WALLS OF THE RUINED BUILDINGS—THE BODY OF GREENFIELD'S ENGINEER FOUND IN THE RUINS—FRIENDS LOOKING FOR THEIR MISSING RELATIVES—THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION NOT YET ASCERTAINED.

The work of demolishing the dangerous walls of Greenfield's candy manufactory, in Barclay-street, was continued yesterday until nightfall, when the task was completed. This duty was intrusted to the members of Hook and Ladder Companies No. 10, Capt. Monroe, and No. 8, Lieut. McDonald, with a detail from Hook and Ladder No. 11, and Engine Company No. 32. It was found necessary to demolish the side wall of the College-place building and a portion of the rear wall of the Barclay-street structure. The work was very difficult owing to the impossibility of getting near enough to the threatening walls to use slings, and the firemen were compelled to overthrow the walls by pressing against them with long ladders. A great deal of this work had to be done from the roof of the Grocers' Bank building, and this rendered the task more difficult and dangerous. After the walls of these buildings were leveled, the upper stories of the bank building were examined, and, as they were found to be in a dangerous condition, they were demolished down to the fourth floor. Fortunately, all this dangerous work was accomplished without any accident.

Meanwhile the search for the bodies of the missing persons who are supposed to be buried beneath the débris was continued without interruption. A gang of 50 laborers worked all Friday night with pick-axes and shovels delving among the rubbish by the light of huge bonfires which had been prepared to enable them to prosecute the search. Chief Rowe personally superintended the labors of these men. The rubbish was removed on hand-barrows and dumped in the roadway. There the bricks were picked out and piled up in the middle of the street. The efforts of the men were directed to the east side of Greenfield's building, where it was believed the remains of the missing engineer would be found, and this conjecture subsequently proved correct. The men who had worked all night were relieved at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by a gang of fresh men. The work was necessarily tedious owing to the confined space in which the labor was prosecuted. At 3:40 P. M. Lieut. McDonald, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, noticed a shirt sleeve among the rubbish, and on trying to disengage it found that it was attached to some body that could not be easily moved. While examining the spot more carefully McDonald noticed a strong odor of decomposing flesh, and then became satisfied that the body of a human being lay beneath the rubbish. The labors of the workmen were temporarily suspended, and Capt. Monroe and Lieuts. McDonald and Cook armed themselves with shovels and proceeded carefully to remove the rubbish. After a few minutes thus employed they uncovered the charred stump of a human arm, to which the shirt adhered, and soon after they unearthed the charred and mangled remains of a man. The body presented a sickening appearance, and the workmen drew back in horror when the remains were brought to the surface. The corpse was that of a short, slim man. The face and head were so burned that the features were beyond recognition. Both arms were burned off to the elbows, and one leg was burned off at the knee. The trunk is comparatively intact. When found the corpse was lying extended on the back, at the bottom of the stairway leading from the engine room, and the charred stumps of the arms were drawn up over the face, as if to protect it from the flames. There is no doubt that the body is that of Philip Hertzberger, the missing engineer of Greenfield & Sons, and from the position in which the remains were found it is evident that he had endeavored to make his escape up the stairway leading to the first floor, but had been thrown down on his back at the foot of the stairs and had met his death there. The remains were sent to the Morgue and Coroner Woltman was notified that the body had been found. At 4 o'clock the laborers in the employ of the Fire Department were discharged, as young Mr. Greenfield informed President King that he would take charge of the search and had made arrangements to set a large gang of laborers at work immediately. The work of overhauling the débris was only suspended for a short time and at 5 o'clock Greenfield's laborers resumed the search.

During the afternoon Mrs. Grisich, the wife of Thomas J. Grisich, who has been missing since the fire, visited the ruins in search of her husband. She stated that she had been living in New-Brunswick, N. J., and had not heard of the disaster until yesterday. Her husband was 29 years of age, and had been working in Greenfield's establishment for several months. He was employed in the gum-drop department and worked on the second floor of the Barclay-street building. Mrs. Grisich was accompanied by Mrs. Kerber, wife of Frederick Kerber, who doubtless lost his life at the fire. Kerber was also employed in the gum-drop department and worked with Grisich on the second floor. Grisich boarded with the Kerbers at No. 96 Orchard-street. Mrs. Kerber, who was in great distress, said that she had not seen either of the men since they left her house to go to work on Thursday morning, and she had no doubt they had both perished in the flames.

A brother of Miss Josephine Sheppard was also at the scene of the explosion searching for tidings of his sister. Miss Sheppard was 22 years of age, and lived with her parents at No. 16 Franklin-street. She was employed at Greenfield's in selling candy. Her brother stated that he had learned beyond a doubt that his sister was in the basement of the Barclay-street building when the explosion occurred, and it is conceded by all that she must have perished, as it was impossible for any person to escape from that portion of the building.

The cause of the explosion is as much involved in mystery as ever, and no further light was thrown upon the matter yesterday. No additional examination of the boilers has been made, and it is still contended by those who saw them on the previous day that they are intact, and that the disaster was therefore not caused by their explosion. Mr. Nelson Greenfield said positively yesterday that there were but two boilers in the building, and those were the two under the sidewalk, which it was believed had exploded. He said that he was positive the boilers had not exploded, but he could not account in any way for the disaster. In regard to the theory that the explosion had resulted from the ignition of gases in the flue leading from the boilers, Mr. Greenfield would not venture an opinion. He said that the flue was solidly constructed of brick, and was 50 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, and ran along close to the east wall. He felt certain that there was no defect in its construction. It was reported yesterday that there was a large quantity of chlorate of potash in the building on Thursday, used by the firm in the manufacture of lozenges, and it was suggested that the chlorate exploded and caused the disaster. On being questioned by a TIMES reporter, young Mr. Greenfield said that they did not manufacture chlorate of potash lozenges to any great extent. They did not keep them in stock, but only manufactured them to fill orders as received. There was but a small quantity of chlorate on hand, possibly two or three pounds. The last purchase of the drug made by the firm was about a year ago. At that time they purchased 30 pounds, a full year's supply. They manufactured these lozenges under a special permit, as it was a violation of the law to manufacture them without having first obtained the necessary permission. The cause of the explosion will probably not be discovered until the cellar of the building is cleared of the rubbish, which now fills it, so as to allow a thorough examination of the boilers and the flue.

A number of men were employed yesterday in searching for the two safes belonging to Greenfield & Sons, which were buried beneath the débris. They succeeded in recovering a small safe, and from its appearance it is believed that its contents, consisting chiefly of the books and papers of the firm, are well preserved. A larger safe is still beneath the débris, near the angle where the Barclay-street building was connected with the College-place structure.

The operations of the firemen and laborers were witnessed yesterday by large crowds of spectators, who stood all day long outside the Police lines, although they could see very little of what was going on. Capt. Sanders and Sergt. Heape, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, had charge of a large force of Police on the ground, preserving order and regulating the traffic in Barclay and Greenwich streets.

The following persons, who are known to have been in the building when the explosion occurred, are missing, and there is no doubt that their bodies are in the ruins:

DROXLER, AUGUST, aged 13, of No. 515 Fifth-street.
GRISSICH, THOMAS J., aged 29, of No. 96 Orchard-street.
KRUMERY, ALBERT, aged 13, of No. 84 Avenue B.
KRUMERY, GEORGE, aged 16, of No. 84 Avenue B.
KERBER, FREDERICK, aged 27, of No. 96 Orchard-street.
SHEPPARD, JOSEPHINE, aged 22, of No. 16 Franklin-street.
STARK, WILLIAM, aged 28, of No. 529 Fifth-street.

THE OLD BROMHEAD DAM CASE SETTLED.

The Vice-Chancellor of New-Jersey yesterday rendered a decision in the old and famous Bromhead Dam case, which was begun years ago under ex-Gov., then Judge, Bedle, and has been contested with great zeal and expense from step to step till the present time. One of the plaintiffs, William Senior, has died since the suit was begun. The dam in dispute is across the Passaic River, and the present suit was brought at the instance of the Machinists' Association, who claimed that the dam was built so high as to interfere with their tailrace by overflowing it. The Vice-Chancellor has issued a decree ordering Bromhead to lower and take down his dam so far as to prevent the water from coming to the tailrace of the plaintiffs, not only in ordinary stages and levels of the water, but in any of the usual Spring freshets, when the water sometimes rises nearly three feet above the ordinary level. This will leave the dam at nearly the old Chauncey Andrews' level, and as the water is much lower in Summer than formerly, will almost destroy Bromhead's privileges. It is a fresh proof that the old laws of New-Jersey about water courses and mill privileges were well drawn and cannot be successfully evaded or infringed. Mr. Bromhead is too poor from the expenses and losses caused by the long litigation to prosecute the case further, and his counsel, Mr. Savage, has given notice to the plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Tuttle, to see that the work of lowering the dam is properly done.

THE LEWIS GOVERNMENT LEGACY.

CONTESTING JOSEPH L. LEWIS' WILL—TESTIMONY IN BEHALF OF THE CLAIMANT OF THE ESTATE—A SENSATION CAUSED BY A STRANGER.

The Lewis contested will case, wherein a multitude of alleged heirs of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hoboken millionaire, who died last Spring, leaving a will bequeathing over $1,000,000 to the United States Government, are endeavoring to break the instrument, is advancing slowly before Master in Chancery See, in Jersey City. Mrs. Jane Hastings Lewis, the woman who claims to be the widow of deceased, was under cross-examination from the middle of October until Thursday, Nov. 13, her testimony covering nearly 200 printed pages. The intelligent manner in which she told her story originally, and the persistency with which she has adhered to it, is remarkable, whether it is true or false. At the last sitting of the court, on Thursday last, four witnesses testified in corroboration of Mrs. Lewis' story. Mary Yates, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Mary F. Russell, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 27 Bleecker-street, testified that Mrs. Lewis boarded with Mrs. Russell in 1875, and that an old gentleman used to visit her there, as often as once a week, whom Mrs. Lewis said was her husband; the gentleman was tall, straight, broad-shouldered, wore a wig, and appeared to be about 80 years old; Mrs. Sarah Whitney, of No. 800 West Forty-second-street, said that Mrs. Lewis resided with her from 1872 to 1875; that she then went by the name of Lewis, and that a man used to call on her whom she introduced to witness as her husband; he always asked for his wife when he called; he was 75 or 80 years old, tall, and wore a wig; Mrs. Lewis showed witness a marriage certificate—the same one already in evidence—and talked about getting a divorce. Mrs. Caroline Wirtz, of No. 252 West Eleventh-street, testified that Mrs. Lewis resided with her in 1875, and that an old gentleman used to call upon her there; at first witness thought he was Mrs. Lewis' father, but Mrs. Lewis told her he was her husband; witness had seen the marriage certificate; had always known Mrs. Lewis by that name.

Mrs. Annie Bennett, of No. 120 East Thirtieth-street, was then called, but had not proceeded far before a genuine sensation occurred. Mr. Gilchrist, of the law firm of Gilchrist & Gilmore, proponents of the will, came into court with a strange gentleman, for whom he placed a chair at the end of the table directly opposite the witness. The stranger pulled off his overcoat and gloves, and, leaning against the table, sat glaring into the face of the witness. Mrs. Bennett became very much agitated, and it was with difficulty she could retain her seat. Mrs. Lewis went across the room and took a seat near her. Mr. Charles H. Winfield, who was examining the witness, saw there was trouble, and asked the witness if she knew the man who was staring in her face. She said she did, and that his name was John Giffin. Mr. Winfield then demanded that Mr. Giffin be required to take another seat, and stop staring in the face of the witness, at the same time informing that gentleman if he had come there to intimidate a witness he had come to the wrong place. Mr. Giffin finally changed his position, and took a seat between Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Gilmore, and acted as prompter during the cross-examination of the witness. On her direct examination witness said that she lived in the same house with Mrs. Lewis in 1866, and that she went into Mrs. Lewis' room on one occasion, when an old gentleman came in, and Mrs. Lewis introduced him to her as her husband; she saw him pay Mrs. Lewis $100 in money; on another occasion the same gentleman called, and Mrs. Lewis was out; he was quite angry, and told witness to "tell his wife if she wanted any money she must stay at home and get it;" witness saw him afterward at Mrs. Russell's, and heard him ask for his wife; witness was called upon in November by a man who said he represented a man named Gillett, or Giffin, and asked her if she was going to testify for Mrs. Lewis, and tried to persuade her to testify for the Government; she had also received several anonymous letters, insinuating that Giffin, to whom she was at that time engaged to be married, was calling upon Mrs. Lewis, the object being to influences her against Mrs. Lewis so that she would not testify; Giffin himself had tried to prevent her from testifying; she finally came to the conclusion that there was nothing in it, and resolved to testify. Counsel asked her if she had ever lent Giffin any money, but Giffin's eye was upon her, and she refused to answer; she had known Giffin four years, and considered him a gentleman; he was an elocutionist and an actor; she met him first on Broadway, and he walked home with her; she invited him to call on her, and he did, and finally they became engaged to be married; she admitted that the woman with whom she lived when she became acquainted with Giffin had a bad reputation, and that she was acquainted with Charles Sacia, the bond forger; about 15 years ago she had lived in the house with him; after her husband died Sacia procured a pention for her; her husband was in the war, and had lent Sacia a large sum of money; she denied that Mrs. Lewis had promised her $3,000 if she would testify in her behalf, and said she did not expect one cent for telling the truth; she also said that she never told Giffin that Mrs. Lewis had promised her money, but admitted that Sacia had, adding that he was crazy, and was not responsible for what he said. The cross-examination was continued until after 9 P. M., at which time the case was adjourned until Friday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

A MAN KILLED AT THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

A brick arch, forming one of a series which go to make up the approach to the East River Bridge on the Brooklyn side, fell in yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, causing the instant death of Neil Mullen, a laborer, who was standing underneath. The cause of the falling is said to be that one of the outside piers bulged enough to let the bricks go through. The arch that came down was situated near York-street, within the anchorage yard. About a dozen men were at work on the arch at the time that it fell, but it gave way so slowly that all were enabled to get on to one of the adjoining arches. Mr. Robert Burwick, who was in charge of the work, called to the men to save themselves, but the warning was not heard by Mullen, who was hauling a rope under an arch that intervened between the ground and the span which gave way. The falling bricks broke through the arch under which Mullen was standing, burying him in the débris. The deceased, who was a widower with five children, had been in the employ of the bridge Trustees for a year. His remains, which were fearfully disfigured, were taken to his late residence, at No. 44 Front-street. Mr. Farrington, the master mechanic, refused to give an opinion last evening as to the cause of the accident

A THEATRICAL MANAGER'S BOARD BILL.

Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday directed the service, by publication, of the summons in the suit of Senator John P. Jones against Mr. Thomas Maguire. Mr. Jones is the proprietor of the St. James Hotel, and brings suit to recover $474 70 on account of a board bill he alleges to be due from Maguire, who is a well-known theatrical manager of San Francisco, and was the proprietor of Maguire's Opera-house in that city. Mr. Jones put the claim for collection in the hands of his attorney, Charles Goeller. The latter wrote to Maguire several months ago asking for payment of the amount due. Maguire in response wrote a letter saying that when the debt was contracted he had "no intention of owing the same for any protracted length of time. But, unfortunately, a combination of circumstances, viz., steady losses in business connected with my theatres and other matters compelled my leaving the debt unpaid up to the present time." He also wrote that he expected to pay the debt soon as his business was beginning to prosper. Having failed to pay the money, however, the present suit was brought.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week before Hon. Abram H. Daly, Surrogate:

Wills Proved—Joseph Peterman, Timothy McGarry, George B. Grainnis, and John Charles Conroy, all of the City of Brooklyn; John McGrath, of Newsink, Monmouth County, N. J.; Wilhelm Birthup, of the town of New-Utrecht.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Emily S. Simonson, Amelia Schroder, Elizabeth F. Kinsley, Peter Hawkins, John Few, Peter La Bue, Margaret O'Reilley or Margaret Reilley, and Sarah A. Cahoone, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Gorham Marshall were granted to Julia G. Marshall, his mother; of James F. Smith to William H. Thomas; of William R. Shepard to Leonora A. Payne, his mother, all of the County of Kings.

THE TILDEN INCOME TAX SUIT.

The case in which the United States sues Samuel J. Tilden, to recover income taxes alleged to be due by him, was to have been argued yesterday, in the United States District Court, on a demurrer to the complaint, on the grounds that the Government was prevented, by permitting the defendant to make his own returns and giving a receipt therefor, from recovering anything additional to the amounts paid, but, on application of defendant's counsel, the argument was set down for Jan. 5, for which date it was put down peremptorily.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL IN BROOKLYN

On the 3d of January the annual ball for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital in Brooklyn will be given at the Academy of Music. This is one of the most brilliant incidents of the society season in that city, and is always largely attended by a very select class, corresponding very much to the Charity Ball in New-York. This year it will be rendered unusually attractive by the introduction of a children's carnival, like the one given in this City last April, and which attracted a great deal of attention by its novelty and brilliancy. The carnival will be in the charge of Prof. Carl Marwig, and some 300 children will take part in it. Herr Marwig has a special talent for occasions of this sort, and nothing could be more amusing and interesting than the programme he has arranged. Bright costumes, graceful dances, tableaux, a grand procession, and a series of dances for the children visitors are among the features which are managed with excellent taste and judgment. The carnival opens at 7 P. M. and precedes the ball for the grown persons. Tickets are to be procured of the following ladies, of the Executive Committee: Mrs. L. H. Leonard, No. 6 Montague Terrace; Mrs. C. G. Dike, No. 194 Columbia Heights; Mrs. A. C. Washington, No. 72 Bedford-avenue; Mrs. John M. Peet, No. 241 Harrison-street, and Mrs. John Van Nostrand, No. 192 Columbia Heights; and reserved seats of Dr. Alvah Lewis, No. 150 Joralemon-street.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The ordinary porous plaster is an article of merit—but BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is an article of extraordinary merit. It was invented to overcome the slow action of other porous plasters, and its superiority over them is very marked. It relieves pain at once. For rheumatism and lame and weak back it is by far the best remedy ever invented or known. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement*

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Extraordinary Inducements IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS

SHAWLS.

BEING DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR FALL STOCK, WE HAVE MADE ANOTHER

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

PLAIN SQUARE SHAWLS, REDUCED FROM $3 50 TO $2.
FANCY SQUARE SHAWLS, REDUCED FROM $3 50 TO $2.
PLAIN LONG SHAWLS, REDUCED FROM $6 TO $4 50.
FANCY LONG SHAWLS, REDUCED FROM $6 25 TO $4 25.
HEAVY WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS, REDUCED FROM $6 50 TO $4 50.

LADIES' SUITS.

DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AT A FURTHER REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

ELEGANT STREET COSTUMES, REDUCED FROM $13 TO $10.
COLORED CASHMERE SUITS, REDUCED FROM $15 TO $12 50.
OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES, REDUCED FROM $7 TO $5.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS, REDUCED FROM $8 TO $6 50.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, REDUCED FROM $13 TO $10.

MISSES' SUITS.

CLOTH DRESSES, REDUCED FROM $2 25 TO $1 88.
ELEGANT BOURRETTE SUITS, REDUCED FROM $4 50 TO $3.
CLOTH POLONAISE, REDUCED FROM $5 TO $3 50.
ELEGANT STUFF SUITS, REDUCED FROM $6 TO $4 25.

CLOAKS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS, HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO THE VERY LOWEST FIGURE, AS THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS ILLUSTRATE:

MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $7 TO $4 50.
ROUGH BEAVER CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $6 TO $3 50.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $10 TO $7 50.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $5 TO $3 50.
MATELASSE SACQUES, REDUCED FROM $10 TO $7.

MISSES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

IN ALL OF THE ABOVE GOODS, IN EVERY SIZE AND STYLE.

WATERPROOFS,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IN BLUE, BLACK, AND BROWN; ALSO, IN EVERY SIZE AND STYLE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE, AND NOS. 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

FANCY GOODS!

FINE CUTLERY!!

Holiday Presents!!!

NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.'S *Beautiful Stock for sale without regard to cost.*

LACE CURTAINS.

An unusual opportunity now offered to purchasers. The entire stock of a St. Gall manufacturer, purchased at a heavy discount, will be closed out at about

HALF PRICE.

Real Lace Curtains from $7 50 per pair, and upward.
Guipure Lace from $3 50 per pair.
Nottingham Lace from $1 per pair.
The above comprises the largest and finest assortment ever offered at retail in this City.
Lace Shades—great variety.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

CARPETS.

Prices reduced in all grades.
Smyrna "Reversable" Carpets, with borders to match, entirely new and very handsome. "CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY to us."
TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS AND MATS, ALL SIZES,
From a small door-mat to a large-size Carpet; large variety.
—Our own direct importation.—

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH-ST.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE and SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINES

SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR — CREMANT D'AY, BLANC.

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EHRICHS',

Nos. 287 to 295 EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FURS

AT THE MOST UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OFF OUR IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND, AND OFFER THEM AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.

300 REAL SEAL MUFFS at $5 75, $6 25, $7, $8, $9, and $10.
REAL SEAL SETS, MUFF AND BOA, $15 and upward.
REAL MINK MUFFS, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9, $10, up.
REAL MINK SETS, $11, $13 50, $15, and upward.
REAL BEAVER SETS, $13 50 and $16 50.
CAPE SEAL SETS, $7 50 and $8 50.
IMITATION SEAL MUFF, $1 92, $2 50, and $3.
IMITATION SEAL SETS, $3 71, $4 21, and $4 95.
300 ALASKA MUFFS at $1 46.
ALASKA SETS, $3, $3 75, and $4 50.
BLACK RUSSIAN FOX MUFFS, $2 15 and $3.

CHILDREN'S FURS

in great variety, from 48c. upward.
MISSES REAL SEAL SKATING CAPS $1 98, worth fully $4.
Also on hand a large assortment of GENTS' and LADIES' HATS, GLOVES, WRISTLETS, &c. &c.

REAL SEAL SACQUES

AT TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

REAL SEAL SACQUE at $37 50, worth fully $60.
REAL SEAL SACQUE at $42 50, worth fully $65.
REAL SEAL SACQUE at $15, worth fully $75.
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT at from $65 to $150.

CLOAKS.

Our sale of Cloaks during the past week has been enormous, and we have succeeded in buying several new lots of fine Cloaks that we shall offer at the same low prices of the past week. EVERY GARMENT WARRANTD AS REPRESENTED.

MATELASSE CLOAKS at $3 45, same formerly at $7.
MATELASSE CLOAKS at $4 45, sold formerly at $8 50.
MATELASSE CLOAKS at $6 25, same identical cloak as sold formerly at $10.
MATELASSE CLOAKS at $6 85, same cloak as sold formerly at $12.
MATELASSE CLOAKS, very elaborately trimmed, at $10, same cloak sold formerly at $15 50.
100 MATELASSE CLOAKS, warranted all wool, very elegantly trimmed, at $11 75, same cloak as sold formerly at $18.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROUGH AND PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, FINE DOLMANS, &c., &c.

FINER CLOAKS have never been sold as low as we are offering them at present. Do not delay examining our stock.
Immense reduction in LADIES' SUITS, OVERDRESSES, WRAPPERS, &c.
FINEST WRAPPERS, elaborately trimmed, at $3 50; sold formerly at $7.
ELEGANT SATIN-TRIMMED WRAPPERS at $2 50 and $3; sold at $5 50 and $6 50 each.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN Boys' Suits, Misses' Suits and Cloaks, Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, &c.

TOYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to sell off our FINE MECHANICAL TOYS and show pieces, we are offering the same at less than half cost.
MECHANICAL SHEEP reduced to 98c.; worth $2 50.
MECHANICAL HORSES reduced to 98c.; worth $2 50.
All other mechanical toys in proportion.
LARGE HOUSES, PARLORS, STOVES, WAREHOUSES, and, in fact, all our large and bulky toys will be sold at a great sacrifice in preference to stowing them for the following season.

DOLLS.

WAX DOLLS with hair, at 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 25c., and 40c. each.
WAX DOLL BABIES at 12c., 18c., and upward.
1,000 DOLLS with either light or dark hair at 95c., worth $1 50.
All our FINEST FRENCH KID DOLLS at less than ever offered.
FINEST WAX DOLLS at much under value.

PARTIES INTENDING BUYING TOYS FOR INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS AFTER CHRISTMAS, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK REGARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE.

SPECIAL BARGAIN ON MONDAY MORNING.

1,000 JAPANESE CABINETS at 69c., sold everywhere at $1 50.

REAL RUSSIA LEATHER WORK-BOXES, fully furnished, at $1 50, worth $3.
LEATHER GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEFS SETS at $1 50, worth $3.
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS at $3 50 worth $5 50.
VELVET AND LEATHER EASEL ALBUMS at 88c., worth $2 50, and many other Fine Fancy Holiday Articles AND AT MUCH UNDER VALUE.

OPEN EVENINGS.

MUSIC BY OUR GRAND ORCHESTRION, IN OUR TOY DEPARTMENT.

REDUCTIONS In all our other Departments.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

DECKER BROTHERS'

UNRIVALED

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PRICES MODERATE.

33 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED OLD CLUB-HOUSE WHISKY

Sold exclusively by MACY & JENKINS, 67 Liberty-st.

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WE OFFER AT RETAIL AT VERY LOW PRICES, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED, A FINE LOT OF CHATELAINE WATCHES AND VIENNA NOVELTIES.

Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUÉDIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

James Nardin Watch.

NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR-HOLDERS, Smokers' Articles, &c., Amber and Ivory Goods, Back Combs, Brushes, Walking-canes, &c., at the Manufactory of F. J. KALDENBERG, 125 FULTON-ST., NEAR NASSAU. Branch stores, 6 Astor House, Broadway, 71 Maiden-lane, corner John. Open till 9 o'clock.

Holiday Presents,

Paris Costumes

FOR EVENING, STREET, AND CARRIAGE WEAR.

SEAL SACQUES, CLOAKS, AND SETS, FUR-LINED and TRIMMED SILK, SICILLIAN and MATELASSE.

SACQUES AND CLOAKS, SABLE, SILVER FOX, CHINCHILLA, LYNX and OTHER FASHIONABLE FURS.

RICHLY MOUNTED FRENCH And ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.
NOVELTIES in LACES by the YARD and in SETS.
MADE-UP LACE GOODS in GREAT VARIETY.
PARIS-EMBROIDERED, LACE-TRIMMED, SCALLOPED, BORDERED in WHITE and COLORS and INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS.

India Shawls and Scarfs.

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED LADIES' LACE FRONTS.
SILK CLOCKED and BALBRIGGAN HOSE EMBROIDERED in COLORS.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE AND SMOKING JACKETS,

HEMSTITCHED, BORDERED, WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK, CASHMERE, and CHENILLE MUFFLERS, TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS. KID, DOG-SKIN, and OTHER GLOVES.

EIDER AND ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS LACE CURTAINS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, TURKISH AND INDIA RUGS, MATS, &C., &C.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

Warren Ward & Co.,

75 and 77 Spring-st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.

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FURNITURE And Upholstery,

Invite attention to their stock of Furniture, including many exclusive novelties of *superior quality and designs*. Orders solicited and estimates given for all kinds of Furniture, Mirrors, and Upholstery.

☞ Special attention given to inside Cabinet Furnishing, Hard Wood Doors, Wainscoting, &c. Banks and Offices fitted and furnished at short notice.

ISAAC SMITH'S.

SEASONABLE, SENSIBLE, and SERVICEABLE CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, ISAAC SMITH'S UMBRELLAS.

MONEY can be SAVED by PURCHASING your UMBRELLAS at ISAAC SMITH'S stores, Nos. 104, 405, and 1,203 BROADWAY, and No. 77 FULTON-ST.

ISAAC SMITH furnishes a FINE SILK UMBRELLA for a PRESENT, from $4 to $25.

TAKE ONE OF OUR GUANACO UMBRELLAS home to your WIFE, SISTER, or SWEETHEART. Prices from $2 upward.

HOW CAN I CONCILIATE MY MOTHER-IN-LAW? By giving her on Christmas one of SMITH'S UMBRELLAS.

SCHOOL UMBRELLAS in GINGHAM, GUANACO, or SILK, 50 cents to $2.

1802. —FIRST NEW-YORK UMBRELLA STORE OPENED.

1878. —FOUR STORES:
104 BROADWAY, near Wall.
405 BROADWAY, near Canal.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8200. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A FRESH TAMMANY THIEF.

FLIGHT OF EXCISE COMMISSIONER MURPHY WITH $50,000.

JOHN KELLY'S FRIEND ABSCONDS WITH THE FUNDS OF THE EXCISE COMMISSION—THE POLICE IN PURSUIT—MURPHY'S TRANSACTIONS DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS—THE HISTORY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

Last night at 10 o'clock, Excise Commissioners Patterson and Morton hurriedly entered Police Head-quarters, and imparted to Inspector Thorne the startling information that their colleague, Owen Murphy, the Treasurer of the board, had absconded with over $50,000 of the Excise funds. After the Commissioners had detailed all that they knew of the circumstances attending the disappearance of Murphy, a general alarm was telegraphed to all the Police stations, and the reserve force of detective officers on duty in the Central Office was immediately sent out to track the fugitive. Up to the hour of going to press no clue of his whereabouts was ascertained.

On Saturday morning Murphy was at the offices of the department, but remained only a short time, pleading sickness as an excuse for leaving. As there was a large amount of important business to be transacted during the afternoon his colleagues requested him to return late in the afternoon, if possible, to take part in the session. They waited in vain for his return, and finally transacted the business on hand in his absence. Having other important matters to engage their attention yesterday morning at the Excise Department, Messrs. Patterson and Morton visited their offices at an early hour, expecting to find Murphy there. He was not, however, and after waiting for him for some time, both Commissioners, acting upon a suggestion of Mr. Morton, repaired to Murphy's residence, No. 79 Second-avenue. He was not there. His wife, in answer to their inquiries, informed them that he had been home all night, and had a short time previous to the entrance of the Commissioners gone to a barber's shop to get shaved, preparatory to attending 9 A. M. mass at the Church of the Nativity, Second-avenue, near Third-street. After waiting for his return until their patience was exhausted, Commissioners Patterson and Morton visited the barber's shop indicated, and learned that Murphy had not been there. Further inquiry elicited the information that he had not attended any of the masses at the Church of the Nativity. It was then that the suspicion that there was something wrong began to dawn upon the minds of the two Commissioners. Acting on the impulse of the moment they took a coach and drove to the residence of Mr. Michael J. Adrian, the President of the German Exchange Bank, in which institution the board deposits the Excise funds. From that gentleman they gleaned information which strengthened their suspicions that Murphy was a defaulter. Mr. Adrian told them that the Treasurer called at the bank on Saturday and requested them to cash a check for $50,000 signed by himself as Treasurer of the Excise Board. Not having the required amount on hand, the officials of the bank could not comply with this request. He then asked them to certify the check, and the Cashier unhesitatingly complied. Further investigation by the astounded Commissioners resulted in the discovery of the fact that after leaving the German Exchange Bank, Murphy proceeded to the Pacific Bank and, depositing the certified check for $50,000, drew out $10,000 of the new account.

These facts were recited to a TIMES reporter at a late hour last night by Commissioner Patterson, who said, in addition, that Murphy's action in obtaining the certification of the check by the German Exchange Bank and its subsequent deposit in the Pacific Bank was entirely unauthorized. Mr. Patterson also said that Murphy had drawn various amounts from the Bowery Bank and other institutions, making a total of between $30,000 and $40,000, with which, it is feared, he has absconded. Police Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, Superintendent Walling, and others were found at the Gilsey House. Mr. Wheeler said that the information that something was wrong in the Excise Board was conveyed to him at 9 o'clock. They had summoned the Superintendent, who ascertained that on Saturday Murphy went to the German Exchange Bank and tried to cash a check for $50,000. Failing in this he had the check certified and then deposited it in the Pacific Bank, drawing $10,000 immediately after. Superintendent Walling said that he had taken measures for the arrest of the fugitive Commissioner. The following is the alarm sent out by Inspector Thorne last night:

TO ALL: Arrest Owen Murphy, Treasurer of the Board of Excise; has absconded with between $30,000 and $40,000. THORNE.

Murphy is commonly known as the "Little Irish Dutchman." He is about 5 feet 7 inches in stature, rather thick-set, and wears large chin whiskers. He is a native of Ireland, from which he emigrated when a boy. When a young man he opened a plumber's shop on the east side. On or about 1860 he became a politician. He was appointed an Excise Commissioner by Mayor Wickham on April 3, 1876, and was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen on the same day. Mr. George W. Morton and Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, the other members of the present board, were also nominated and confirmed on the same day. The board organized immediately after they had been sworn in and Murphy was elected Treasurer. He has been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee and also of the Committee on Organization of the same body for several years, and has controlled the patronage of his Assembly district since 1868. In that year and in 1870 he represented the Tenth Assembly District in the lower house, and was always considered a friend of the lobbyists. He was a schoolteacher in 1873. He was known as a confirmed rambler, and he invested heavily on horse races as well. Murphy was one of Kelly's delegates to the last State Convention, and it was through his influence that "Ed." Gale was elected a member of the State Committee. He was no particular friend of Gale, but his delegation supported him in order to defeat Sheriff Reilly, who aspired to the position. Between Reilly and Murphy a bitter feud has existed for years.

Mr. M. J. Adrian, the President of the German Exchange Bank, said late last night, when questioned by a TIMES reporter in reference to the defalcation, that he had first heard of it yesterday afternoon, when Commissioners Patterson and Morton called at his residence, No. 472 Grand-street, and told him that Murphy had absconded. The Excise Board, Mr. Adrian continued, had not been in the habit of making very large deposits with the bank until after the Court of Appeals' decision last Spring, when their account ran up to $150,000. He told Murphy after awhile that he should prefer that the board would begin to draw the money out, as he did not care to carry so large an amount. In August, some time after the expression of this wish by him, [Adrian,] the absconding Commissioner drew a check for $40,000, payable to the Bowery National Bank, and the amount was transferred to the latter institution. Later on he drew another check for $100,000, payable to the City Chamberlain. The remaining funds were increased by recent deposits. On Saturday Murphy called on Mr. Adrian at the bank and informed him that he wished to withdraw $50,000 to place it in a Trust Company, and requested, very urgently, that it might be paid in cash. This request the President politely refused to grant, as it had not the money then in the bank, it being the custom of the institution not to have more money in the bank than would be necessary to cash the checks that might be presented during the day, with perhaps a surplus of $10,000 for emergencies. Murphy went away then, but the request made a profound impression upon his mind, and he began to question what Murphy wanted to do with the cash if he got it, as he was aware that for a mere transfer of funds to a Trust Company a check for the amount was all that was necessary. He began to feel uneasy about it, but resolved not to say anything then. After leaving Mr. Adrian, Murphy drew a check for the $50,000, which he drew payable to the Pacific National Bank, and then brought it to the bank for deposit. The check soon after was sent to Mr. Adrian by the Cashier of the Pacific Bank, with the information that in case it was certified all right, Murphy would draw $10,000 against it. Mr. Adrian returned it with a reply that it was secured by the Excise Board's deposit, but at the same time felt convinced that, to use his own expression, "a screw was loose somewhere, and consequently was somewhat prepared for the announcement of the defalcation when made to him by Commissioners Morton and Patterson. From their conversation he learned that the withdrawal of moneys from the German Exchange Bank was first made known to the board on Saturday by the clerk, who said, "Why, Murphy withdrew some money from the German Exchange, and transferred it to the Pacific." After discussing the situation and comparing notes as to the amounts, the three gentlemen agreed that Murphy had walked off with about $50,000, and then departed to inform the Cashier of the Pacific Bank of the circumstances. "To-morrow," said Mr. Adrian, in conclusion: "The Pacific will send Mr. Murphy's check to us, and we will send back the money, and thus the responsibility of both of the institutions will cease, and thus the City will lose $50,000 Good night. This is a very funny Government, with a good many loose screws."

In reply to a question regarding charges of corruption concerning the Excise moneys, Commissioner Patterson denied to a TIMES reporter, on the 13th inst., that there had been any corruption in the board whatever. The reporter then said that the board were blamed for creating a misunderstanding about the law in order to encourage numerous applications for license, and thus accumulate a large fund for private speculative purposes. The Commissioner replied in the following language: "There may be about 7,000 dealers in the City doing business without licenses, many of them holding receipts. We are obliged to receive all applications and place them on file for consideration; then send inspectors to inquire into the circumstances and character of applicants; then issue regular licenses. We have been accustomed to also receive the license fee upon every application, holding the same until the question of granting the license has been decided. Of course, these fees have, in many cases, been in our possession a long time, owing in many instances to the practice of the receipt holders taking advantage of the misunderstanding about the law to do business upon the receipts. But we have discontinued the taking of receipts upon applications since this excitement began. There has been no corruption in the board in regard to the receipt fund. The Controller has decided that the receipt fund may be placed in bank at the board Treasurer's option, in order to have it in readiness for return to those whose applications are denied. The Treasurer has about $75,000 of the receipt fund on deposit now. The board is not afraid of any investigation that may be set on foot. It has nothing to fear from any Grand Jury."

The next evening the reporter had an interview with Commissioner Murphy upon the same subject. He said, "Our books are straight; our accounts are balanced, and our moneys all intact. We invite investigation. We have been blamed for purposely creating a false impression about the law, in order to induce liquor-dealers to make applications for licenses, so that we might get the installment money into our hands for purposes of speculation. It is all false. Any one that holds a receipt can have his money returned at any time. A great row has been raised because I, as Treasurer of the board, deposit the receipt fund in my own name in the German Exchange Bank. Controller Kelly has so advised me. He says that the law only orders me to deposit moneys *received from licenses* to the Controller's order. He says that receipt moneys are not license money, and as they must be returned to the receipt holders when their applications for license are denied, it will save red tape to have it at my order wherever I choose to deposit it. I deposit in the German Exchange because that Bank accommodates me and keeps open late to accommodate me in making deposits and withdrawals. If I had deposited these moneys in some of the larger, more pretentious, hungrier, and less accommodating banks, there would have been no growling about it. I have put the money in the bank of my own choice, and I will leave it there until I want to draw it out.

When the present Excise excitement was at its height it was Commissioner Murphy's custom to visit the Police magistrates at the different courts of the City to use his influence to hasten the disposal of the cases of such of his friends as had been arrested, and to enlarge upon his favorite theme—the "moral responsibility" of the Excise Board in the conscientious and careful investigation of the character and credential of every applicant for a license before granting that license. On Sunday, Dec. 9, he visited the Essex Market Police Court to ask Justice Otterbourg to hold the court open after the regular hours so that two friends of his, who had been arrested for violation of the Sunday law might give bail and avoid being locked up over night. While waiting for the prisoners to come Justice Otterbourg, taking occasion to express his indignation at the injustice which the Excise Board's delay in granting licenses inflicted upon respectable citizens, Commissioner Murphy enlarged on his customary point of the "moral responsibility of the board," &c. Justice Otterbourg did not seem to be very favorably impressed with this well-worn argument, and asked, in a general way:

"Suppose, for instance, that you were to abscond with the money of the Excise Board. Of course, I don't mean to say that you would do such a thing"—

"Of course," responded Mr. Murphy, with promptness and a candor that was really refreshing, "I understand what you mean," and then added, smilingly, "speaking hypothetically."

"Well, suppose you did run away," resumed Justice Otterbourg, "who would be responsible for the missing funds?" "Why, the City would have to lose the money, of course. I am on my honor in the matter only."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Pierrepont presented his letters of recall to the Queen at Windsor Castle, on Saturday, and Mr. Welsh presented his credentials as Minister of the United States. They were both introduced by the Earl of Derby.

PALERMO, Sicily, Dec. 23.—Ex-President Grant has arrived here on the United States steamer Vandalia.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The appointment of the Marquis De Saint-Vallier to be Ambassador at Berlin is gazetted.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "Proceedings in the Councils General confirm the belief that the recent elections turned the scale in favor of the Republicans. The Left have the majority in 45 Councils instead of 36 as formerly."

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, telegraphs that he arrived at Aden on Sunday. His followers were paid off and discharged at Zanzibar.

The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the snow-storm which commenced on the 18th in Bulgaria and Roumania has been unusually severe. It is feared that hundreds of Turkish prisoners and Russian troops, caught on the march, must have perished. Of a convoy overwhelmed at Cotrocent, a suburb of Bucharest, 40 horses and 20 men were frozen to death.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pera telegraphs that the arrival of Suleiman Pasha in Constantinople has strengthened the war party. He counsels resistance *à outrance*, and the Grand Vizier supports him.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna, telegraphs, it is reported from Paris, that very active diplomatic intercourse has been going on between Paris and London with a view of establishing an understanding on the Eastern question, and that the chances of the accomplishment of this object are rather favorable.

A *News* Constantinople dispatch, via Syra, says it is reported that the Russians are within six hours' march of Sophia. The heights above Kamarli are now the only positions held by the Turks to defend Sophia.

BUTLER ON THE SITUATION.

SILVER, THE SOUTH, CIVIL SERVICE.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH OF GEN. B. F. BUTLER BEFORE THE MIDDLESEX CLUB IN BOSTON — ENACTMENT OF THE SILVER BILL CONSIDERED CERTAIN—THE TARIFF—RECONSTRUCTION—THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY A FAILURE—THE CHOICE BEFORE THE PRESIDENT, TO JOIN THE DEMOCRATS OR REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—Gen. B. F. Butler was the guest of the Middlesex Club yesterday evening, and was introduced at the close of the dinner and made an extended address on the political issues. The General began by alluding to the proposed legislation on the tariff, saying that there is a manifest disposition on the part of Representatives of other parts of the country to legislate against the East. The gentlemen in favor of remodeling the tariff in the interest of what is called free trade propose to increase the duties on tea and coffee, if they can carry out their ideas of free trade. Their plan will necessarily decrease the revenues of the country, and as those revenues are now barely sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, something must be done to meet the deficiency. After briefly considering the bill to repeal the Resumption act and the free banking clause which was tacked on, and which appeared to him very like expansion, the General considered the silver bill. "In 60 days the silver bill will have become a law of the land. It will pass Congress, and if the President vetoes it, and I don't believe he will, it will be passed over his veto. It will pass the House by a three-fourths vote, and in the Senate there will be enough strength to pass it over the veto." The objections to the free banking clause of the bill, and the claim that the bill is designed to benefit the silver industry of the country, were considered and inveighed against. He argued that the statutes of the United States previous to 1869 permitted payment of bonds in greenbacks, and that the act of 1869 only removed all doubt as to the purpose of the Government to pay in coin, which term, he contended, included both gold and silver. He closed this portion of his speech by predicting all sorts of prosperity as the result of the passage of the Bland bill.

After referring again to the tariff and announcing his purpose to oppose any taxation of tea and coffee, the General continued: "These I believe, are the leading questions to be settled by Congress. You will notice I have said nothing about reconstruction. The newspapers, as you are aware, have wondered why I have kept still. I will state to you confidentially, that it was because I have thought it best. [Laughter.] In a talk with the President last March, I found he was imbued with the idea that he could build up the Republican Party in the South. I thought afterward he might know more about it than I did, and I would not interfere with a fair trial of the experiment. He still seems to have that belief, and is honest in it. I do not believe it can succeed, and probably almost all Republicans have the same feeling. There is, probably, not a man here who can understand how one can be thoroughly imbued with that notion. We must remember that the truth is never spoken in the White House. The President never has an opportunity of hearing the truth. When people go to the White House to ask favors they naturally say to the President that he is all right, and that the people are with him and are supporting him. They certainly would never think their chance of obtaining an office any better if they should say to the President, 'You are all wrong in your policy, and the people are opposed to you.' If a man wants a Post Office in Hogtown he is very sure not to adopt the latter theory. Mr. Van Buren told an intimate friend in 1840 that you can never hear the truth in the White House. To illustrate, Mr. Van Buren said: 'The next morning after election I woke up with as firm a conviction that I had been re-elected President as that I was to have my breakfast. I had been told by everybody that it was all right, and I was sure of a good majority. I did not find out that I had been beaten until a fortnight later.' There was probably not another man in the United States over 21 years of age who had not known for three months previous to the election that Mr. Van Buren was beaten. I have appeared in the unusual rôle of pacificator. People have come to me and remonstrated against the President's course, and I have said, 'Wait a little while and see how it will work. That has been the attitude of the Republican Party in Congress. It is strange that the President does not see the true state of things. It is said that the President is to be commended for withdrawing the troops from the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. I do not see how any one is to be commended for sending 100 men from one barracks to another, or for not sending them. In one of the Fall conventions in a great State, the orator said that the President was to be praised because he withdrew the troops, and in another part of the same speech he said the President was obliged to do it. I do not see what merit it is for a man to do what he is obliged to do. If a man kicks me down stairs, it cannot be any great merit in me because I go down.

"Another topic I may mention is civil service reform. This is generally ignored in Washington. I do not see that it has served any other purpose than to give some one an opportunity to deliver a public lecture upon that topic. I hardly know what to say about it. I do not know what it means. [Laughter.] Since I have been in Congress this time I have never heard it mentioned in Washington, only now and then as a butt for a joke. Since the Massachusetts election even the President appears to have abandoned that plank of his platform, so far as it refers to the action of office-holders assisting in elections. I do not think there is any man so stupid in politics—not even James Freeman Clarke—that he cannot see that if the Republican Party is divided on this or other questions, and the Democrats come into power, they will remove every Republican office-holder in the country and put a Democrat in his place, regardless of civil service reform or any other reform. There are certain ideal reforms and principles which will do for a Utopia, but in practical, every-day life we must consider what is necessary and practical, and govern ourselves accordingly.

"In conclusion, I may say that I am hopeful as to the future of the Republican Party. I tell you, gentlemen, there is no disunion in the Republican Party in Congress. The Republican majority in the Senate and four-fifths of the Republicans of the House consider the present Southern policy of the President a mistaken one, but the general feeling has been to prevent any collision. The President was honest in his intention, and we were willing to see it tried. We have felt on this subject that the least said is soonest mended. We hope that the President will, in time, see his mistake and join hands with the Republicans. We have kept silent on these questions, but they must be met sooner or later. The President has had an opportunity to ascertain the truth. Of course, it must be considered that he has a Cabinet, a majority of whom, when appointed, were not known as Republicans. I think that will have to be reorganized, and that it soon will be. The President will soon have to elect with which of the two great parties he will go. By next February he will have to decide whether he will take the Republicans into his counsel or join the Democrats. The present state of things cannot continue. No man can ride two horses going in opposite directions, however kind or wise he may be. If he joins the Democratic Party, there will be the issues of finance, the tariff, economic questions of government, and other matters to divide upon. If the President decides to join the Republicans, the party will be as powerful as it ever has been. The Republican Party North will be united, and we can undoubtedly carry New-York State, and this would give us victory in 1880." [Applause.]

THAT OBELISK.

ASTONISHMENT IN CAIRO OVER THE REMARKABLE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

Extract from a Private Letter.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1877.

The New-York papers have just arrived, and these lines are hastily dropped you because of the first-class sensation which you had in the United States, as well as in England, regarding Cleopatra's Needles. Is your sensation to follow the wake of the London Needle and also come to grief? It is not known here who blew it into being the great bubble which has been dancing in the air. And one should have more temerity than I possess to venture to prick it—to do more than blow into agitation a bubble which has grown into national proportions, and which exhibits at once all the beauties of a solar spectrum and the reflected joy of a nation of 45,000,000 of enthusiastic, credulous people. Oh, no! I can't consent to be the author of so many ills as would follow the destruction of your joys and hopes, but this much may be said: not an individual with whom I have conversed, and I have conversed with many who have daily access to the Khédive, has heard a word on this subject drop from his Highness' lips. The American Consul-General, even, through whom it is supposed such a gift would be tendered, has, as yet at least, no inkling of a desire on the part of his Highness to offer, as some of your American papers say he has already done, such a testimonial of his regard for the American people. But how pleasant it must have been to think that "we, the American people," should be selected among peoples, among nations, to be the recipients of this honor! What congratulations must have passed from mouth to mouth! What epistles indited! And what flashes over the electric wires! It is a bon-bon too delicious to swallow; is it to be as ephemeral in its existence?

It is with the greatest reluctance, then, that I enter the arena of self-condemnation and add: I do not flatter myself as an American that his Highness has any such special regard for his political antipodes as to spontaneously offer one of the few remaining evidences of his country's early greatness, however much he may desire to contribute to the gratification of our national vanity, and, at the same time, link his name with the progress and history of a great people. If he has such regard, we may congratulate ourselves that its foundations are enduring, (and it may yet come to light,) for it is so deep-seated that it can't be seen upon the surface. Not but that his Highness has, perhaps, as healthy a regard for the American people (why should he not? or why should he?) as is possible for him to have for a people who contributed, during our late war's cotton blockade, so much incidentally and indirectly to his prosperity and greatness—as it is possible for a Turk to have for foreigners—but the residents and sojourners here will tell you that it extends only so far as interest entices or extraneous force compels it; neither of which, in his Highness' relations with the United States, is even a potentiality. America's points of contact with Egypt are all antagonistic, and "entangling alliances," it is supposed, America thinks not of. No! it will be an eighth wonder should this gift yet take place, and New-York may comfort herself with the reflection that the ideal obelisk is a growth of this soil, more in keeping with the customs, ancient and extant, of this country, than it would be with its surroundings in the park of America's Metropolis, for Sterne would dare tell you, it is, according to some archæologists, simply a huge representation of the lost past of Osiris.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

FAILURE OF THE ST. THOMAS FLOATING DOCK COMPANY—ANARCHY IN SAN DOMINGO—LARGE FIRE IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI—SPAIN PROTECTING A CUBAN SUBJECT.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The English mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas with advices to the 17th inst. The Floating Dock Company of St. Thomas has decided to go into liquidation, the income not being sufficient to pay expenses, owing to lack of business.

Reports from San Domingo to the 9th inst. show that the revolution had not been suppressed, and that murders and other outrages were still being committed. About 100 political prisoners had been banished without previous warning. One schooner carried 50 of them to Rio Hacha, New Granada.

Letters from Hayti to the 11th state that on Dec. 8 a fire in Port-au-Prince destroyed $50,000 worth of property. Owing to the low price of coffee, viz., $11 per quintal, transactions with Europe were limited. The Spanish war steamer Sanchez Barcaiztegui arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 2d from Cuba with the object of affording protection to one Santisi, a Cuban, who had been condemned to death by the Haytian Government on charges of incendiarism.

The United States Consul-General Bassett left Dec. 2 for New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred on Saturday night in the building No. 206 Summit-street, Toledo, Ohio, which was owned by W. F. Walker, and occupied by Messrs. Buckman & Mallet, carpet dealers. The loss on the building, which is estimated at $50,000, is covered by insurance. The stock, which was valued at $25,000 and insured for $18,000, is a total loss. The adjoining buildings, which are occupied by B. Melink & Co. and J. P. Southard & Son, wholesale and retail furniture dealers, sustained damage by water, which is estimated at $5,000, and fully covered by insurance.

William E. McMillan's barn, at North Hadley, Mass., containing 18 Ayrshire cattle and 12 South-down sheep—many of them imported—was burned on Saturday night, with all its contents. Loss, $11,000; insurance, $8,000, in the Connecticut, London, Liverpool and Globe, and Hanover Companies.

At 11:15 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the cellar of the five-story brick basement No. 628 Tenth-avenue, occupied by E. Frank Ohm as a storage room for leaf tobacco. Loss on stock, $200; on building, $1,000; insured.

The dwelling of Thomas N. Fry, at East Greenwich, R. I., was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His children barely escaped, their bed being on fire when rescued. The cause of the fire was a defective or overheated flue.

At 12:50 A. M. yesterday, Messrs. Jochun & Jetter, coppersmiths, lost $500 on their stock by a fire which occurred on the first floor of the four-story brick building No. 148 East Fiftieth-street.

The large barn of Edward Hibbard, in North Hadley, Mass., was burned last Saturday night, together with 14 cows and three horses; loss, $8,000.

The house and stable of Asa Trost, near Augusta, Me., were burned on Saturday; loss from $12,000 to $15,000; insurance small.

Early yesterday morning Wight's factory, in Fair Haven, Conn., was burned by incendiaries. Loss about $5,000.

A MAD BULL LOOSE.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 23.—In getting a bull aboard an English steamer here yesterday it broke loose, and, rushing through the streets, knocked down seven persons, among them the Quartermaster of the steam-ship Thames, who is fatally injured.

VENTILATION OF OUR MEN-OF-WAR.

THE QUESTION OF PROPER ACCOMMODATION FOR SEAMEN ON BOARD NAVAL VESSELS—BAD EFFECT OF OVERCROWDING THE SPACE ALLOTTED TO THE CREWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The subject of accommodation for the enlisted men in our Navy, and the proper ventilation of our vessels, is now before the Navy Department, and a recent examination of the Swatara, Richmond, and Miantonomoh, representing the several classes of vessels, shows that on the berth deck of the Swatara, that part of the ship occupied by the officers, there is a space of 133 cubic feet per man, and in that part occupied by seamen there is a space of but 58 cubic feet per man. On the Richmond the allotted space for officers is 273 cubic feet per man. On the Miantonomoh the allotted space for officers is 1,158 cubic feet per man, and for seamen 81 cubic feet per man. Under the laws of Great Britain, 300 cubic feet of space are allotted to each person in the emigrant ships, and in the barracks system of that country 400 cubic feet are allowed to each man.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting also refers to this subject in his annual report. He says: "I again respectfully ask the attention of the department to the restricted space allotted to the crews of our ships of war. As a matter of efficiency alone, the health of the men is of primary importance. A ship may be ever so perfect in its construction and armament: she loses her significance as a man-of-war unless manned by a vigorous crew. It is simply impossible to expect men to retain their health if compelled to berth and mess in the dense and mephitic atmosphere which is the natural result of their crowded quarters. Ventilation of our ships has never received the attention it imperatively demands. I respectfully urge upon the department the propriety of appointing a board of medical officers to report upon this subject, and to devise a method whereby the object may be assured. At present the "sick-bay" is thrust in the extreme forward end of a ship, and is eminently well calculated, not only to make a man sick, but to keep him so, from its position—the absence of light and air, and the usual want of the convenience which a patient requires. I believe that the plan of placing the hospital of a ship in just the place where it ought not to be has been abandoned in every navy but our own." As an instance of the bad effects of crowding men on shipboard, it may be mentioned that, during the trouble between this country and Spain, on account of the Virginius affair, when 3,000 additional men were enlisted for the Navy, over 25 per cent. of them were incapacitated for service within a few weeks by reasons of crowding them into vessels.

TRAINING SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.

SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATING BOYS FOR SAILORS—COMMODORE SHUFELDT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The subject of educating boys in practical seamanship, so as to fit them for service in the Navy, having been thoroughly tested and found to work to great advantage, will be presented to Congress this session by the naval authorities, with the view of having such changes made in the law as will soon result in having our Navy manned entirely by educated seamen. Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, who has given much attention to the perfection of this system, will explain the advantages thereof to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, and recommend the passage of a law authorizing the enlistment of 750 boys annually, which will be 10 per cent. of the actual number of seamen now allowed to the Navy, as it has been ascertained by experience in England and elsewhere that such percentage of new material will keep up the force to a perfect state. A year ago Congress reduced the number of seamen for our Navy from 8,500 to 7,500, and the boys now enlisted and undergoing instruction, numbering about 470, are included in the 7,500 authorized by law. It is proposed to retain this number of seamen, and in addition thereto enlist 750 boys annually, who will be trained and instructed on the ships designated for that purpose. It has been the practice of the Navy Department thus far to keep the boys on the school-ships one year and then distribute them to the ships already in commission. Three or four of the smaller vessels of the Navy are now almost entirely manned by them, and the reports received at the department in regard to their efficiency are of the most satisfactory character. Should the law be so amended as to authorize the enlistment of 750 boys annually, it is believed that in the course of 10 years the whole force of seamen in the Navy will be composed of those who were enlisted under 18 years of age and properly instructed in seamanship. Commodore Shufeldt, in his recent report, says: "As a proper adjunct to the present training system, and for the purpose of inciting the young seamen to master their profession by offering as rewards such positions as properly come within the limits of their ambition, I recommend that boys, who have enlisted to serve in the Navy until 21 years of age, who have served out such enlistment, and have been recommended for a 'good conduct badge,' may, upon re-entering under continuous service-certificate, be ordered to the Minnesota—the principal training-ship at New-York—with the object of going through a course of instruction to fit them for the rate of petty officers, and, finally, such as are peculiarly deserving through proficiency and good conduct to be made eligible for promotion to the position of warrant officer. I recommend that no further appointments of warrant officers be made until the opportunity is offered to fill them from these enlisted boys."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1877.

The President has recognized Thomas C. Watson as Vice-Consul of Uruguay for the port of Pensacola, Fla.

Senator Patterson's condition does not seem to be as favorable as it was yesterday, but to-night he is resting comfortably. He is weak from nervous prostration. His friends say that even should he recover he would not be able to leave his room for several weeks to come.

There are 13 vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army, which will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may pass a satisfactory examination before the board now in session in New-York City, consisting of Surgeons Joseph B. Brown, Joseph H. Bell, and C. H. Alden, United States Navy. This board, which met on the 7th of November, will probably remain in session until the latter part of February, to select suitable persons for appointment in the corps.

The three United States vessels designated to transport goods to the Paris Exposition will be ready for sea by the 20th of February. The Supply, now in New-York; the Constitution, at Philadelphia; and the Wyoming, at Washington, will be turned over to Commissioner-General McCormick by that date, and will receive goods for transportation immediately afterward. The last-named vessel, a steamer, will carry the Government exhibit, now being prepared by the several executive departments.

As the question of subsidizing mail steamship service will be one of the subjects considered by Congress at the present session, an effort will be made to have inserted in any bill which may be passed granting subsidy a clause compelling the company to have vessels manned by American seamen. The attention of Congress will be called to the fact that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, although flying the American flag, has its vessels almost entirely manned by Chinamen, and, in case the United States should become involved in a maritime war, they would be of no account as a reserve force of seamen. It will be argued that the object of the Government in subsidizing lines is for the benefit of the people of the whole country, and the employment of American seamen should be demanded, that the Government may be enabled to secure experienced seamen in case any naval warfare should occur.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Post Office changes during the week ending Dec. 22, were as follows:

New-England.—Offices Established—Wilton Centre, Hillsborough County, N. H., Charles Eston, Postmaster; East Billerica, Middlesex County, Mass., P. B. Bohonan, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John M. Ames, Stockton, Waldo County, Me.; John E. Norwood, Richmond, Cheshire County, N. H.; Mrs. Orpha B. Thatcher, Apponegansett, Bristol County, Mass.; B. Hathaway, Islington, Norfolk County, Mass.; Andrew G. Fearing, Rochester, Plymouth County, Mass.; Calvin Barrett, Puck Hollow, Franklin County, Vt.

New-York.—Offices Established—Bethlehem Centre, Albany County, Franklin Simpson, Postmaster; Maynard, Oneida County, Ephraim V. Horn, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Henry P. West, Sparrow Bush, Orange County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Joseph E. Wilson, Ingleside, Queen Anne County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Jacob O. Beck, Augusta, Northumberland County; William E. Bell, Bell's Mills, Jefferson County; White N. Hasler, Fishing Creek, Columbia County; William M. Kamp, Fry's Store, Northumberland County; John A. Harman, McAlery's Fort, Huntingdon County; Alexander H. Bowman, Packerton, Carbon County; Ezekiel Gray, Shady Plain, Armstrong County; James Coffer, Swatara, Schuylkill County.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

PREPARING FOR A HOT ENCOUNTER.

THE ISSUES GRADUALLY BECOMING DEFINED—DISSATISFACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OVER THE TIME AND PLACE FOR THEIR CONVENTION—INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENDRICKS—HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION—THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION IN THE CONTROVERSY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1877.

The lines are forming for the fiercest and most important political battle ever waged in this State since the war era. The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day and determined upon the time of the next State Convention. It is to be held on the 20th of February next. There has been much dissatisfaction in the party both as to the date and the place for this convention. The provinces have been for years in a state of incipient revolt against what is called the "Indianapolis Ring"—a sort of Albany Regency in Hoosierdom—headed by Gov. Hendricks, but as yet have never been strong enough to carry a point. The last notable victory of the "Ring" was the election of McDonald to the Senate, but the "rural roosters" propose to force the fighting this campaign by the virtual selection in advance of Dan Voorhees as the successor to the late Senator Morton by election for the full term as well as by the appointment of the Governor for the vacancy. Voorhees is the representative of the revolutionary mast-fed Democracy. The gage has already been thrown down, and the Democratic Party will go into the contest under the lead of Mr. Voorhees, standing upon a platform for the repeal of the Resumption act, the full remonetization of silver, and a decided tendency toward inflation and ill-concealed repudiation. It will be a campaign of the Adullamites so far as the Democracy are concerned, and will, necessarily, drive into lukewarmness such as Hendricks, McDonald, Graham N. Fitch, John B. Stoll, and others of the strong men. Mr. Hendricks cannot afford to be very officious in a repudiation campaign with 1880 before his eyes. Mr. McDonald will not, if his past course is to be taken as an index of the future. Dr. Fitch cares more for his reputation than for Dan Voorhees, and there are others who will be merely lookers-on. The fighting force, the energy of the canvass, will be contributed by the wing known in local parlance as "the Ragged Reubes." This attitude of the Democracy, naturally enough, assigns the position for the Republican Party, and the rather unusual spectacle will be witnessed of the Indiana Republicans standing as the representatives of what is known as "hard money." The party will feel strange and awkward in that position, but that is where it is drifting, as rapidly as events and circumstances can carry it. The *Journal*, of this city, has already put out its platform on this line, and is joined by several of the most influential papers of the State, some of which, it is well to say, have always been sound and true on financial questions. It is true, the entire Republican delegation in Congress from this State voted for Ewing's bill to repeal the Resumption law, but it is my judgment that they neither represented themselves nor the intelligent Republicans of the State by that vote. Republican opinion is fast crystallizing here for honest money, and I believe a strong, effective, and probably successful fight can be, and will be, made next Summer and Fall upon the financial line. It will be the Ohio campaign of 1875 over again, and we may reasonably expect to see the influences of the country, East and West, arrayed on either side, about as they were in that State at that time. The election is only for subordinate State officers on the general ticket, but interest centres in the Legislature. The contest for this will be close and exciting. The chances do not favor either party much, the advantage the Republicans possess by reason of the hold-over Senators and in the apportionment being offset by the popular anti-resumption and silver dollar feeling, which, as in Ohio last Fall must tell to the advantage of the Democracy. Should this craze subside, as is very probable, before the campaign actively opens, the Republicans will have clearly the better of the race, and will elect their Senator. Resumption an accomplished fact, the principal horse in the Democratic team will be *hors de combat*, and Voorhees' stock talk of bankruptcy and general ruin will be full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Gov. Hendricks is the Democratic sphynx. In answer to repeated questions, as a rule he distinctly refuses to yield up the secret of his opinions. Up to this date, about all that is known of his views is that while he, alike with Mr. Tilden, thinks Hayes and Wheeler fraudulently in their present positions, he is not in sympathy with the insanity advocated by some of a contest before the Supreme Court or before Congress with the purpose of ejecting them. But yesterday, the Governor's reticence gave way somewhat, and he expressed himself quite freely in my presence. While reading to a prominent Democrat the recent letter of Gen. Boynton, affecting to give the relations subsisting between the President and the several wings of the Republican Party, the Governor approached, listened attentively, and when the reading was finished, said:

"Gen. Boynton is a good writer, a man of keen perception in political affairs."

The conversation then turned to the differences between President Hayes and Senator Conkling. Mr. Hendricks said earnestly:

"I am with Mr. Conkling in this fight, at least. There is ability and courage on his side, and I do not think they will be found with the other party. I have always thought Mr. Hayes was not a strong man."

Continuing, he said: "Mr. Hayes will not have much support in this quarrel. Four millions of men believe he is a fraud as a President. There is not a Democrat, from the Lakes to the Gulf, who believes he has any right to the office he holds. Such a pressure against a man must be very effective in weakening his position. It is with Mr. Hayes as it was with the Democratic Party with regard to the Dred Scott decision. The entire Republican s

hem the points, and when the matter came up n Congress they were always ready to meet it and carry it through. Jackson put the two ends of the avenue in perfect accord. Without some such mar at the head, with the nerve and foresight to see and direct his party, and the leaders of the party working in accord with him, Clay and Webster would have broken down the Administration. Then, too, Jackson would send for Gaines, and tell him what must appear in the *Globe*. Thus he had the entire party and press in full accord. I do not know whether Hayes does that."

I called Mr. Hendricks' attention to the suggestion that had been made in some quarter for a Ministry to be formed to settle the differences between Mr. Hayes and the Senate, with David Davis as President and Minister of Justice. He laughed and said:

"What fun they do make of Davis. The idea of one man between the two great parties of the country, each with four millions of votes, a standing criticism upon them. He will be ground between the upper and nether millstones, though he be twice as big as the Davis party. A man cannot stay outside of a party in this country and amount to anything in politics. There is Senator Booth, of California. He tried it, but found it would not work."

Said the gentleman standing by: "I understand that Hayes not only refuses to confer with the Republican leaders as a general thing, but that after consulting them, when he does, he fails to live up to his promises. There is the English Minister—"

"Oh!" broke in Mr. Hendricks, "Evarts is responsible for that. Everybody knows Evarts is not fit to be at the head of a department. The idea of a man walking up the street and calling out to a member of some State delegation, 'Send us up a name,' and afterward boasting of it. Such a Cabinet as Mr. Hayes has gathered about him would weaken, if not destroy, the best Administration, in the person of the Executive, that ever went into the White House. Our own Indiana representative is the best we have in the lot; the one with the most common sense, and he was not supposed to be overburdened with that when at home on the Wabash. There is Devens, that Massachusetts lawyer, and that Tennessee Democrat, Key." (The Governor gave no extended expression of his opinion of these members of the Cabinet, but the tone of his voice left no doubt as to what his feelings really were.)

"Well, there is one Democrat, Governor, you must omit from the four millions who think Hayes is a fraud!"

"I do not count him at all."

"And there is another—Fitzsimmons, of Georgia."

"That was a funny appointment," the Governor continued. "Old Bob Toombs' nephew, isn't he? The action of Hayes in nominating him reminds me of the work of a county convention which makes up a ticket by selecting a native, a colored man, an Irishman, a German, and a representative of any other nationality that may be a power in that vicinity, with the hope of pleasing everybody, but which, in fact, satisfies no one."

"It is always a misfortune," further said Gov. Hendricks, "when an Administration cannot and does not command respect. It is so with a State, as well as a national Administration. I felt this particularly when I was nominated for Governor in 1872. The responsibility then was unusually great upon me. The last Democratic incumbent of the Executive chair had not made his administration felt and respected as he ought to have done. [Here the Governor made an allusion to a habit of the person he referred to which had better be left unreported.] Gov. Willard was not as careful as he should have been about some things, and, by reason thereof, lost respect, though few abler men have filled the Gubernatorial chair than he."

This very interesting talk from the lips of Gov. Hendricks was brought to a close by the departure of that gentleman for his hotel in as informal and abrupt a manner as that with which the conversation began. The tone more than the words of the ex-Governor led to the inference that the allusion last made had special reference to the present State Administration of Indiana, for Gov. Williams has failed utterly to command the slightest respect from his party friends, much less his political opponents. The Administration is a burlesque upon the name, and causes an Indianian to blush when it is spoken of and to forswear his State on occasions. It is not so proud a thing to be a Hoosier now as it was in the days of Gov. Oliver P. Morton.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE OLD CRY OF FRAUD ONCE MORE RAISED.

The official call for the Indiana Democratic State Convention contains the following: "It is the wish and hope of the committee that all the voters of the State who desire a change in national administration, all who favor economy in national, State, county, and city expenditures and reform in the civil service of the country, all who demand that the policy of the country in relation to finance and money shall be made fair, equal, and just toward the people by the repeal of the Resumption law and the restoration of silver money, shall participate in the selection of delegates, so that the sentiment of the entire people who think alike upon these important matters shall be represented in the convention and expressed in its utterances. This is the first occasion upon which the committee has been called upon to address you since the election of 1876. We cannot now be wholly silent upon what took place after that election. It is known to you all that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, and according to the Constitution, thereby they should have been inaugurated. A Cabinet officer announced to the country the flagrant falsehood that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and then it was resolved that they should be forced into the offices. The President gave his sanction to the high-handed proceeding, and commanded the military forces of the country be assembled at Washington, thereby seeking to control the National Congress and dictate his successor. The work was done. The right of the people to select their rulers at the ballot-box was sacrificed to the greedy demands of party, and in the presence of military power. Rather than involve the country in civil strife or even expose it to the hazards of that doubtful calamity, the Democrats in Congress chose to trust the Judges of the Supreme Court. That trust was disappointed, and resulted in a fraud. Even members of that high court so far forgot the dignity of their position as to allow themselves to be used to serve the purposes of partisan power and gain. We do not propose to disturb the incumbents, but the people owe it to themselves and the institutions of the country that rest upon the ballot-box to rebuke the crime, so that it never can be repeated. The party has made no gain by its crime. It is filled with distrust and dissensions among its leaders and their respective departments. Neither department trusts the other. Indeed, how could it be otherwise? Hayes knows that the Commission declared him elected when he was not elected; and the country knows that he has identified himself, and made himself and his Administration a party to the crime by appointing to lucrative offices nearly all the men who had guilty complicity with the foul returning Board transaction. One of the wretches from Florida, nominated for Chief-Justice of one of the Territories, was so vile that the Senate was compelled but a few days since to reject him. May we not ask sincere and honest Republicans whether they are content to indorse this crime by their votes? Will they not rather join us in the condemnation and in an honest effort to return to better Government, in the hope that better times will follow?"

THOSE "INDEPENDENT" STORIES FROM GEORGIA.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* agrees with the Augusta *Chronicle* that the stories about "independent" political movements in Georgia are all bosh. In its issue of the 21st inst., the *Constitution* says: "We printed yesterday the substance of a telegram sent out from Washington to various Northern and Western newspapers, setting forth the growth and development of the independent movement in Georgia, and stating that Gen. Gordon had declared that the result was the legitimate outgrowth of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy. The same dispatch says that Gen. Gordon has put himself in the front rank of the independent movement in Georgia, and Postmaster-General Key is quoted as declaring that the election in Georgia indicates 'the beginning of a new order of things in the South.' It is needless to remark, in passing, that the telegram in question utterly misrepresents Gen. Gordon. As to Mr. Key and the other Southern leaders who have had to do with him, it is not at all improbable that they have misinterpreted the information that has reached them from Georgia, and it is not impossible that astonishment will overtake them when they learn the truth. That truth may be very pointedly and conveniently summarized as follows: 1. There is no independent movement in Georgia as opposed to the Democracy. 2. *Mr. Hayes' Southern policy has had not the slightest effect upon the organization of the Democracy*, either in Georgia or in the South. The Democrats approve his good appointments, and that is all."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes yesterday morning left the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in company with Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stout and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and his wife, and the party were driven to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. They passed into the church unobserved except by a few of the congregation who expected their coming. The President and Mrs. Hayes occupied the pew with Gen. and Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, and both joined heartily in the musical part of the services. Dr. Tiffany preached a sermon appropriate to the Christmas season. After the services the party made their way slowly down the aisle, the President shaking hands with members of the congregation who took the opportunity to greet him, while Mrs. Hayes smiled and nodded gaily to the line of people who stood on either side as they made their way to the door. Re-entering their carriages the President with Mrs. Fisk and Mr. and Mrs. Stout and Mrs. Hayes with Gen. Fisk—they returned to the hotel. The younger members of the President's family were called for by Gov. Dix and taken to Trinity Church to listen to the morning service there. In the afternoon the whole party attended services at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-fifth-street, and heard Rev. Dr. John Hall. In the evening the President and his wife dined with Hon. Marshall O. Roberts and a few friends. Mrs. Hayes had expressed a great desire to visit several of the missions in the City, but postponed the visits which had been proposed until another time. The party will return to Washington this morning on the limited express train.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

MRS. TERENCE BRADY, OF JERSEY CITY, TERRIBLY CUT BY HER DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

An atrocious assault was made last night about 9 o'clock at No. 260 Mercer-street, Jersey City, by Terence Brady upon his wife. Brady is about 40 years old, his wife about 35. They have two children, a boy and a girl. They live on the third floor of a tenement-house. Brady has the reputation of being a hard-working and industrious man when sober, but when under the influence of liquor his temper is ungovernable. Yesterday he met some friends and had some drinks with them, and when he went home to supper he was somewhat the worse for his many potations. After supper he went out and drank again, returning to the house about 8:30 o'clock. He was very quarrelsome when he came in the second time, and soon after his arrival made a savage attack on his wife with a jackknife, cutting her fearfully in several places. Mrs. Brady's screams alarmed the neighbors, and, knowing Brady's desperate character when drunk, a cry of Police was raised, which was responded to by Sergt. Mann, who arrived in time to rescue the woman from the fury of her brutal husband before she was murdered outright, though probably not in time to save her life. Mrs. Brady was cut in five places on her head, the blade penetrating to her skull in each case, while one of the strokes of the knife had cut completely through her ear, leaving it hanging upon the side of her head in pieces, the wound extending for about two inches on each side of the ear, and laying the flesh open at an angle through to the bone. She had also several wounds on her arms and hands, which she had raised to ward off the murderous blows aimed at her. In addition to these she had a number of wounds on her abdomen, how many she did not know; but, as she said to the reporter, her "stomach was scored across like a piece of roasting pork." Two physicians were called to dress her wounds, which they did, though they had little hopes of her recovery. The room which was the scene of the terrible affair was like a shambles, the floor being saturated with blood, which in one place formed a pool as if a bullock had been slaughtered on the floor. Brady was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up, seemingly as indifferent as if nothing had happened. The knife with which the assault was made was an ordinary two-bladed jackknife, with a white bone handle. The small blade was broken. The large one, which was used, was about two and a half inches long and very sharp, having apparently been whetted recently, as if for the bloody work it was used for last night.

MR. KIMBALL IN BROOKLYN.

HIS EFFORTS TO CLEAR OFF THE DEBT OF REV. DR. SCUDDER'S CHURCH.

Mr. Edward Kimball, of Chicago, the benefactor of churches burdened with large debts, made his appearance yesterday morning in the Central Tabernacle Church in Brooklyn, and was introduced by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Scudder, who announced that an effort was to be made, with Mr. Kimball's aid, to clear off the Church debt, which amounts to $64,000. Mr. Kimball then proceeded, in his usual manner, to unfold his plan, which was similar to that employed by him recently in churches in this City. He first called for ten pledges of $2,000 each, offering to head the list himself with a subscription of that amount. In the course of half an hour five pledges only were made, notwithstanding the fact that fully 1,800 persons were in the congregation. As the usual hour for dinner approached, numbers of those in the church began to depart and the interest in the work seemed to be much less than that manifested by the congregations among which Mr. Kimball has heretofore labored. At 1 o'clock seven pledges of $2,000 had been made, and there were only about 200 people left in the church. After a consultation between Mr. Kimball and the Church officers, it was decided to raise the remaining $6,000 among the members who were not then present, and Mr. Kimball consented to go on with his work and start subscriptions with smaller amounts. Numerous pledges had already been made, and for 15 minutes considerable enthusiasm was manifested in the work. At 1:30 the amount subscribed had reached $28,100, when Mr. Kimball adjourned the meeting, saying that the effort would be continued in the evening. At the time of the adjournment there were not 100 persons in the church, the remainder of the congregation having quietly departed for their homes.

CONSOLIDATION OF MAGAZINES.

The January number of the *Galaxy* will be the last issue of that publication as an independent magazine, Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Company, publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, having purchased the good will and subscription list of the *Galaxy*, with the intention of merging that magazine with the *Atlantic*. The *Galaxy* was established in 1866 by Messrs. William C. and Frank P. Church, under whose editorial management it has since continued. It has been published by Sheldon & Co. The magazine was from the start committed to the plan of publishing, in connection with all articles, the names of contributors, and its pages have been adorned by the productions of such writers as Titus Munson Coan, Henry James, Jr., Richard Grant White, Justin McCarthy, Jeremiah Black, Gideon Welles, and many other well-known persons, many of whom will be contributions to the *Atlantic*. The publishers had no idea of discontinuing the magazine, but other literary occupation led them to accept the proposition of the Messrs. Houghton, which was considered a very satisfactory one. The *Galaxy* has enjoyed a wide popularity and reputation for the excellent tact and judgment with which it has been edited, and the attention it has devoted to the freshest topics of the day. Its consolidation with the Boston magazine will assure to its constituency a continuation of the features for which it has been popular, and will widen still further the influence and power of the older magazine, which has from the outset gathered within its pages the latest and best productions of American authors.

A HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR STOLEN.

Mr. Albert I. Freeman, a member of the firm of Charles Haight & Co., flour-dealers, of No. 27 Pearl-street, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against James W. Irving, whom he charged with having stolen 100 barrels of flour, worth $900. Haight & Co. store flour temporarily on Pier No. 6, East River, and it is said they have suffered greatly from the depredations of thieves who frequent that neighborhood. A few days ago, it is alleged, Irving presented an order apparently from Haight & Co. to the person in charge of the dock, instructing him to deliver to the bearer 200 barrels of flour. One hundred barrels had been delivered to the prisoner and by him carted away, when the order was discovered to be a forgery. Detective Hagen traced the stolen property, and recovered 90 barrels of it. He then arrested Irving, who, it is alleged, was negotiating through his brother-in-law for the sale of the flour to a baker. Justice Duffy postponed examination into the case until to-day, and remanded Irving to the First Precinct Station-house.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Escobedo, of Mexico, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

R. G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. Dr. H. G. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Gen. R. H. Jackson, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Joseph Gorgensen, of Virginia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Secretary of State Ignatius C. Grubbe, of Delaware, and Col. T. T. S. Laidley, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

THE KRUPP GUN TO BE SUPERSEDED.

It appears to be by no means unlikely that the celebrated Krupp gun, with which the whole of the German artillery is at present armed, will be superseded, if not immediately, at all events before very long, by another weapon. Experiments have, it is well known, been lately made in the foundry at Spandau with bronze steel, prepared by the Uchatius method, and these have been so successful that, according to the Berlin correspondent of an Austrian military paper, the Inspection-General of the German artillery has definitely decided to adopt it as a material, for the manufacture of ordnance, and, in the first instance, has ordered several siege guns to be made of the new compound, the secret of the preparation of which appears to be now very generally known. The guns which are to be thus manufactured are to have a calibre of 12 centimetres, but will be superior to the Austrian pieces with the same bore, as arrangements will be made to allow a larger charge of powder to be used. In well-informed circles, the correspondent adds, the construction of these guns is looked upon as the first step toward the complete substitution of bronze-steel for steel ordnance in the German Army. Meanwhile, exceedingly satisfactory experiments have been made on the range at Steinfeld, near Vienna, with two recently-constructed 15-centimetre bronze-steel guns. The Austrian Minister of War, the President of the Technical Committee, Gen. Uchatius, and a large number of artillery officers were present on the occasion, and excellent practice was made with the new weapons at the 2,000-metre range.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE CHURCHES.

ELABORATE MUSICAL PROGRAMMES TO BE INTERPRETED BY TRAINED CHOIRS IN THE EPISCOPAL AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES—OTHER FEATURES OF TO-MORROW'S CELEBRATION.

The various Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in this City and neighborhood will observe Christmas Eve and Christmas Day with the customary religious and musical services and Sunday-school festivals. At Trinity, the children of the Sunday-school will have a Christmas-tree celebration this afternoon, and to-morrow the usual elaborate musical programme, which has already been published, will be interpreted. The festivities at the charitable institutions will be on the same liberal scale as last year, and the little ones cared for at such benevolent establishments as St. Vincent's Home for Boys, the Howard Mission, the New-York City Mission, and others of a like character will enjoy their usual Christmas fun. Below will be found the musical programmes prepared by the various churches. As will be seen, they are even more varied than usual, and will be rendered by choirs and orchestras of exceptional strength.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Leo Kofler, the organist of St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey-street, has arranged the following Christmas programme: Venite Exultemus, Anglican Chant; Te Deum Laudamus, arranged from Seventh Mass of Mozart; Jubilate Deo, Mosenthal; Introit, recitatives and chorus, "Glory to God," by Handel; Kyrie Eleison, Haydn; Hymn: Adeste Fideles, arranged by V. Novello; Gloria Patri after Sermon, Mozart; Offertory: "Nations Shall Sing," Haydn.

CHRIST CHURCH.

At Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, two services will be held—one at 7:30 A. M., and the other at 10:30 A. M. A full orchestra will be in attendance. The solo parts will be rendered by Eleskay Townsend, Master Thompson, and F. F. Barnard, and the entire musical portion of the celebration will be under the direction of M. B. Oxon, organist. Following is the programme: First celebration—Processional Hymn, (22,) "It came upon the midnight," Sophr; Kyrie Eleison, (Service Book 67,) Dr. J. L. Hopkins; Offertory, "O Holy Night," Adam; Sanctus, (Service Book, 33,) J. Pearce, M. B.; Eucharistic Hymn, (209,) "Bread of Heaven," Spanish; Gloria in Excelsis, Dr. E. G. Monk, (York Minster;) Nunc Dimittis, "Lord! now Lettest Thou," J. Pearce, M. B.; Recessional Hymn, (17,) "Hark! the herald angels sing," Mendelssohn. Second celebration—Venite, (fifth setting,) Proper Psalms 19, 45, and 85, Pearce's Psalter; Te Deum Laudamus, Thomas; Benedictus, (second setting,) Handel; Introit, "The light hath shined upon us, for unto us a child is born;" Kyrie Eleison, (Service Book 67,) Dr. J. L. Hopkins; Hymn 23, "Shout the glad tidings." J. Pearce, M. B.; Offertory, "O Holy Night," Adam; Sanctus, (Service Book 93,) J. P.; Eucharistic Hymn, (19,) "O come! all ye faithful;" Gloria in Excelsis, Dr. E. G. Monk; Nunc Dimittis, "Lord! now Lettest Thou," J. P.

ZION CHURCH.

The following musical programme will be rendered at Zion Church, Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street: Processional: Christmas Carol, Sunday-school; anthem, "The Grace of God that bringeth salvation," Barnby; Venite, Caulfield; Gloria, No. 1, —; Gloria No. 2, Caulfield; Gloria, No. 3, Mercadante; Te Deum in E flat, Buck; Jubilate, Buck; Hymn 17, "Hark, the herald angels sing," Warren; Gloria Tibi, in C, Tucker; Hymn 24, "Angels from the realms of glory," Smart; Offertory, "Rejoice Greatly, O Daughter of Zion," Handel; "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel. Communion service—Trisagion, V. Novello; Hymn 207, "Bread of the world, in mercy broken," ——; Gloria in Excelsis Deo, old chant.

ST. MARK'S.

The order of services at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-place, near Second-avenue, will comprise morning prayer and holy communion, Rev. J. H. Rylance officiating, and the following musical programme, which will be rendered by the choir, under the direction of William E. Beames, organist: Opening, "Marvellous Works," Haydn; Venite, anthem in G, Gunter; Gloria Patri, 15th, 45th, and 85th psalms, Mosenthal; Te Deum, in B minor, Dudley Buck; Kyrie Eleison, Haydn; Hymn: "Hark! the herald angels sing," Mozart; Hymn 19, "O, come, all ye faithful," Adeste Fideles; tenor solo, "O, Holy Night," A. Adam, Mlle. Marguerite Selvi; Trisaglon, Hymn 205, Gloria in Excelsis.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, will preach in the morning, and the choir, under the direction of M. B. Mirick, organist, will render the following musical programme: Processional: Hymn 23, Avison; Venite, Savage; Psalter, (Proper Psalms 19, 45, 85,) Greene, Hindle Hayes; Te Deum, Matthews, in E; Benedictus, Ayrton; Introit: Hymn 22, Westlake; Kyrie Eleison, Gilbert, in C; Gloria Tibi, in E; Hymn 17, Mendelssohn; Ascription, Jackson, in F; Offertory, "Thou art worthy, O Lord," Gilbert; Sanctus, Camidge, in E; Communion Hymn: Adeste Fidelis; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Recessional: Hymn 20, Siberia. On Friday evening the feast of the Holy Innocents will be celebrated by the children of the Sunday-school.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

St. Thomas' Church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, of which Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan is Rector, will celebrate the Christmas festival by the ringing of chimes at 6 A. M., a sunrise service at 7:30 o'clock, and morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Following is the programme of musical services: Processional: The Adeste Fideles, (Hymn 25;) Te Deum Laudamus, anthem in D major by Lambillotte, rewritten, (with English words,) delivered, and set to music by G. W.; Benedictus, anthem in D major, composed for this festival by G. W. W.; Introit: From Handel's Messiah, contralto solo and chorus; Hymn 17, "Hark! the herald angels sing," music by Mendelssohn; Ascription: "Glory to God in the Highest," music by Jorgolesi, A. D. 1710; Offertory: the Christmas Hymn: Cantique de Noel, composed by Adolph Adam, for soprano solo, arranged with deml and full chorus, and harp obligato by G. W. W.; the Sanctus, arranged from Beethoven; Recessional: Gounod's Nativity Hymn, (Bethlehem.)

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, which is at the corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, will celebrate the Christmas festival with the usual services, including the appended musical programme: Organ Sonata, (No. 2,) Mendelssohn; Venite, "O, Zion, that Tellest, (anthem,) Buck; Venite, Wilson; Gloria, Haydn; Te Deum, (Festival in D,) Buck; Jubilate Deo, (Festival,) Mosenthal; Hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels," Warren; Gloria Tibi, Wilson; Hymn, "While Shepherds," (new, solo soprano,) Buttenger; Offertory, "O, Zion that Tellest, (solo alto,) Messiah; Sanctus, Hymn 208, Gloria in Excelsis, Wilson.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

The musical programme at the Church of the Annunciation, No. 142 West Fourteenth-street, of which Rev. W. J. Seabury is Pastor and A. A. Wild is organist, will be as follows: Processional: 22 Tune, Bethlehem, by A. A. Wild; Venite: Chant by Dr. Dupuis; Psalter, Proper Psalms 19, 45, and 85, chants by Greene, Lamb, and King; Te Deum, in E flat, by J. Barnby; Benedictus in G, by A. A. Wild; Introit: 23 Tune, Avison; Kyrie Eleison in G, by A. A. Wild; Hymn, 24 Tune, Angels, by A. A. Wild; Offertory, anthem, "O, Jerusalem, thou that tellest glad tidings," Dr. Crotch; Trisagion in E flat, by A. A. Wild; Communion Hymn, 206, by A. A. Wild; Gloria in Excelsis, Gregorian; Recessional: 18 Tune, Winchester, old, by M. Esli, 1592.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

At All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, Rev. William N. Dunnell, Rector, there will be carols by the Sunday-school at 10 A. M., and full service, with holy communion, at 10:30 A.M. Following is the musical programme: Processional: "Christians, Awake," Wainwright; Venite Exultemus, Dr. Dyce; Te Deum, in F, Cornell; Jubilate, Russell; "Hark! the herald angels sing," Mendelssohn; Kyrie, Elvey; Gloria Tibi, Warren; "Shout the Glad Tidings," Sir J. Goss; Anthem: "Sing Alleluia," Monk; Sanctus, Hodges; Communion Hymn, Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Recessional: "Angels from the realms of glory," Dr. Smart.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

The eve of Christmas will be celebrated at midnight at St. Ignatius' Church (Rev. Dr. Ewer) by a full choral service, the Rector officiating, and Dr. William H. Walter conducting the musical services. Masters John L. Foster and Frederick Hilliard will sing the soprano solos, and Mr. Harry Hilliard the solo in the Credo, "And was incarnate," and Mr. Thomas Denison the Benedictus solo.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

At this church an unusually strong choir, with orchestral accompaniment, will render the following selections on Christmas Eve: Selection for organ and piano, Haydn; Processional: "Christmas Bells," Wilson; Proper Psalms, 89, 110, and 132, Mozart; Cantate and Benedic, Mozart; Vesper Hymn, 387, Monk; Offertory: Noel, Gounod; Magnificat, Mozart; Recessional Hymn, 44, ——; Finale from Symphony No. 13, Haydn. The programme for Christmas Day will be as follows: Melodie for orchestra, Lange; Processional: "Christmas Bells," Wilson; Introit, "Adeste Fideles," (Hymn 42,) Novello; Kyrie and Credo, Haydn's Sixth Mass; Offertory, "Ave Maria," Gounod; Sanctus and Benedictus, Haydn's Sixth Mass; Hymn of Adoration, 93d in Prayer-book, Belnagle; Agnus and Gloria, Haydn's Sixth Mass; "O Salutaris," Gounod; Recessional: (Hymn 48,) Redhead; March for orchestra, Abt.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

The choir of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, will render the following musical selections, under the directorship of Mr. Henry G. Thunder: High Mass, 10:30 A. M.; Pastorals, Sullivan; Mass, Rudolph, Schubert; Mass, L. Meignen, (First time in New-York;) Hymn before sermon, Cantique de Noel, tenor solo; Offertory, Adeste Fidelis, arranged by H. G. Spindle; Postlude: March Triomphale, Schubert; orchestra and organ. Vespers—3:30 P. M.: Prelude: Pastorale, Bullet; Psalms, Nini; anthem, Alma, Mosenthal; Hymn, Patue Angelicus, Mercadante; Tantum Ergo, Rossini; Postlude: March, Meyerbeer.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., will deliver a sermon at this church at 10:45 A. M. In addition to the Grand Te Deum and hymns suited to the day, the following choruses will be rendered, with organ and orchestral accompaniment: "The Heavens Are Telling," (oratorio of the creation,) Haydn; Gloria in Excelsis Deo, (from Mozart's Twelfth Mass;) "Hallelujah," (oratorio of Messiah,) Handel.

ST. ANDREW'S.

The services in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in Duane-street, will be as follows: Morning—Adeste Fideles; Weber's Mass in G, quartette and chorus; Offertory, Christmas Anthem, tenor, solo, and chorus, "There were shepherds," &c., Carr. Afternoon—Millard's Vespers; Magnificat Peters a Salutaris; Hurd and Tantum Ergo. The services will be under the direction of William J. Lacey, organist.

CHAPEL OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

At the Chapel of the Immaculate Virgin, connected with St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Nos. 53 and 55 Warren-street, High Mass will be celebrated at 4 A. M., at which Weber's Mass in A will be sung by a full choir of the young children of the Home. At the offertory, the Adeste Fidelis will be sung by an orphan child 6 years old. At the communion, the "Angels' Christmas Chant" will be rendered by four little boys. Appropriate hymns will be sung by the choir at all the masses during the morning. At the High Mass a sermon will be preached by the Pastor, and over 170 of the inmates will approach holy communion, many of the young children will make their first communion. Over 300 children will sit down to dinner at 3 P. M., and in the evening there will be musical services and a handsome Christmas tree.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (BROOKLYN.)

The following is the Christmas programme at the Church of the Reformation, Gates-avenue, near Franklin, Brooklyn: Prelude, organ voluntary; Carol, "Sing, sing, for Christmas," Rousseau; Venite in D, Flagler; Gloria Patri in D, Flagler; in D, Thomas; in B flat, Jackson; Te Deum Laudamus, in B flat, Millard; Jubilate Deo, in B flat, Mosenthal; Litany verse, Messiah, G. Kingsley; Hymn 17, (tune,) "Mendelssohn," Mendelssohn; Kyrie Eleison in E flat, Tallis; Gloria Tibi in A flat, No. 2, (manuscript,) Denniston; Hymn 19, (tune,) Adeste Fideles, Reading; Doxology, "Old Hundredth," Luther; Offertory, "While shepherds watched their flocks by night," Lloyd: Interlude, organ voluntary; Trisagion, Greatorex; Communion Hymn, 208, (tune,) "Jesup," Denniston; Gloria in Excelsis, old; Postlude, organ, Mercadante.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.)

The following musical programme will be rendered: Processional: Hymn 17, Mendelssohn; Venite, 8th tone, Gregorian; Te Deum Jubilate, Tours in F; Anthem, "I desired Wisdom," Stainer; Kyrie, Gloria Tibi, Stainer, in E flat; Hymn, "Shout the glad tidings, Goss; Ascription: "Praise the Lord," Mozart; Offertory: "O Thou that tellest," Handel; Sanctus, Stainer, in E flat, Gloria in Excelsis.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, (PATERSON N. J.)

The Christmas festival at this church will be ushered in this evening by a Sunday-school festival, at which the following musical selections will be rendered under the direction of Mr. Thomas Benson, organist: "Hark the Angels Singing," Holden; "Sing, sing for Christmas," Rousseau; "Carol, sweet Carol," V. P.; "Our Christmas tree is decked," Jacoby. The programme for the Christmas Day services is as follows: Morning—Sentence, "Glory to God in the Highest," Jackson; Venite, Boice; Gloria Patri, Boice, Wels, and Mercadante; Te Deum, Baumbach in E flat; Benedictus, Mercadante in A flat; Anthem, "There were Shepherds," Millard; Kyrie, Hodges, in F; Gloria Tibi, Hodges, in F; Hymn, "Hark the herald angels sing," Warren; Offertory, "Ave Maria," Danks. Communion: Sanctus, Hodges in F; Hymn, 209, Hymnal, Ratisbon; Gloria in Excelsis, Hodges in F.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, (ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.)

A chorus of 30 voices, under the direction of Mr. James H. Rogers, organist, will interpret the following musical programme at the Church of the Redeemer, in Astoria: Morning prayer; Prelude, organ; Christmas Carol, Marsh; Processional: "O, Come all ye Faithful," arranged by Novello; Venite: "O, Come let us sing," (chanted,) Bishop Turton; Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85; Gloria Patri, (chanted,) J. Barnby; Te Deum in D, (unison,) J. Barnby; Jubilate Deo, in F, (unison,) B. Tours; Holy Communion; Anthem, Introit, Sir John Goss; Kyrie, Rogers; Gloria Tibi, Rogers; Hymn 17, "Hark! the herald angels sing," Rogers; Offertory, Redhead; Sanctus in A, Bridgewater; Hymn, "Bread of the World," Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis; Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Regius; Postlude, organ.

THE TREATMENT OF TRAMPS.

The convention which was held in Baltimore, Md., two days last week, to consider the tramp nuisance, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The several towns and counties of this State are infested with vagabonds and tramps, to the detriment of honest labor, to the burden of the taxpayers, and the endangering of the lives and property of the citizens,

Resolved, That the President of this convention [Hon. Montgomery Blair] shall appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislature to enact such laws as may be deemed best for the suppression of vagrancy.

Resolved, That the committee so appointed shall use all proper means toward securing the desired legislation, such as conferring with others who may aid them in the drafting of the proposed enactments, visiting and consulting with such committee as may be appointed by the Legislature to consider the subjects involved, and inviting the co-operation of all who may be interested.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the proposed legislation should embrace the following features:

First—Every tramp and vagabond shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment for a specified term at labor.

Second—That such labor may be required to be performed upon the county roads or other public works, at the option of the County Commissioners of the several counties.

Third—That the House of Correction should be completed and opened for the reception of tramps at the earliest day practicable.

Fourth—That the lodging and incarceration of tramps and vagabonds in jails and alms-houses shall, as far as practicable, be discontinued, and, if necessary, district work-houses shall be established to co-operate with the House of Correction in relieving the jails and alms-houses of the maintenance of able-bodied paupers.

Fifth—The imprisonment of paupers and criminals alike shall have for its object reformation and instruction, with the protection of the community, rather than punishment.

Sixth—The sale of intoxicating drinks to known tramps and vagabonds shall be forbidden.

The first proposition was amended to embrace the definition of a tramp in these words: "Every person who enters from place to place, having no permanent home, and lodges in barns, out-houses, or in the open air, and has no visible means of support and begs for a living."

THE SPANISH ARMY.

A committee has been appointed by the Spanish Minister of War to revise the regulations relating to the drill and field exercises of the Spanish Army, in view of the improvements which have been made of late years in the armament both of infantry and artillery. The committee charged to draw up the new instructions consists of a Lieutenant-General as President, three Brigadier-Generals, and two Colonels. It is to examine and study the translations of all the best known foreign works on tactics, and also any manœuvres or proposed formations which may be submitted to it by officers of any rank in the Spanish Army; while the Captain-General of New-Castille is ordered to place at the disposal of the committee any troops it may require to work out tactical manœuvres on actual ground. At the same time the General commanding in chief the Army of the North and the Captains-Generals are directed to report to the Consultative Junta of War the modifications which, in their opinion, it would be expedient to make in the existing regulations. These reports will be considered by the Junta in connection with the proposals made by the committee, and the conclusions then arrived at by the Junta will be finally submitted to the King to receive the royal sanction.

A BURIED TOWN BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

An interesting archæological discovery has just been made in Italy—that of a buried town, a new Pompeii, unexpectedly found near Manfredonia at the foot of Mount Gargano. A temple of Diana was first brought to light, and then a portico about 20 metres in length, with columns without capitals, and, finally, a necropolis covering 15,000 square metres, (about 3¾ acres.) A large number of inscriptions have been collected, and some of them have been sent to the museum at Naples. The town discovered is the ancient Sipontum of which Strabo, Polybeus, and Livy speak, and which was buried by an earthquake. The houses are 20 feet below the surface of the soil. The Italian Government has taken measures to continue the excavations on a large scale. Every day some fresh object of interest turns up. The latest is a monument erected in honor of Pompey after his victory over the pirates, and a large quantity of coins in gold and copper.

THE CATECHISM IN ITALY.

Tremendous excitement prevails throughout North Italy owing to the rejection, on the part of the Town Council of Turin, of a memorial of the Catholic priests of that city praying that the teaching of the catechism be made compulsory in schools. The Turinese municipality not only turned a deaf ear to the request, but voted the absolute liberty of religious instruction among the lieges. This step of the most enlightened and influential of North Italian cities will, it is expected, be followed by its sisters. The indignation of the Roman Curia may be imagined, especially when it is known that the Turinese priesthood were induced to prefer their petition at the express instance of the Vatican. Not a little of its wrath, I am told, will descend on the ecclesiastical authorities of Turin who persuaded it to urge the priesthood to the proceeding in question, on the ground that their memorial would be favorably received.

UNSAFE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FEDERAL PROPERTY IN DANGER.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON—NEARLY ALL OF THEM IN DANGER OF DESTRUCTION BY FIRE—EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE CAPITOL, TREASURY, AND OTHER BUILDINGS—A SEPARATE STRUCTURE SUGGESTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1877.

After the disastrous fire at the Interior Department last Summer, the President appointed a commission to examine and report upon the condition of all the public buildings in Washington. This commission consisted of Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, United States Engineer Corps; J. G. Hill, Architect of the Treasury, and Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, and they were instructed to make a personal and th

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE KHEDIVE'S EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE'S EGYPT; OR, THE OLD HOUSE OF BONDAGE UNDER NEW MASTERS. By EDWIN De Leon, ex-Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

This author's apology for adding another to the numerous works already published on the Land of the Pyramids is his exceptional advantages of many years' residence in Egypt in an official capacity, and his intimate public and private relations with the last three rulers, including the present Khédive. He is thus qualified to furnish his readers with much information that is interesting from its novelty. Deviating to the utmost from the staid, stately, pyramidal style which writers are accustomed to assume respecting this ancient land, he has described its various scenes, its history, its peculiarities, and its prospects from the standpoint of a pleasure-seeker, and according to the easy method of a traveler's journal. He is chatty, familiar, off-hand, full of odd allusions and colloquial eccentricities. His book shows little evidence of plan or arrangement, and is better adapted to readers seeking an hour's recreation than to those who desire to be systematically instructed. He takes for granted that his audience already possesses considerable knowledge of the topics to which he refers, and hence his work will prove most valuable to those who have already given some attention to the subject under consideration. He has aimed to present what he terms a "photographic picture of Egypt in its present condition." Some might charge that his treatment of the subject was superficial. He has shown no special interest in disputed questions and difficult social problems. But he has probably atoned for this by his accurate statements as an eye-witness and by his lively description and illustration. The work is comprehensive and entertaining, and being printed in large, clear type, can be read quickly and with pleasure.

Mr. De Leon's book opens with an account of the journey by steamer from Southampton to Port Said, thence through the Suez Canal to Ismailia, and thence by railway to Cairo. The incidents by the way are given in profuse detail, things small and great being recounted with strict impartiality. The porters scrambling for baggage, the revenue officers hungry for bribes, the mosquitoes devouring humanity at Port Said, have no reason to enter into jealous complaint of superior attention paid to M. De Lesseps. But this is a veritable "photograph" of a traveler's common experience; for, unless a man possess an unusually stoical temperament, he is apt to be fully as much occupied during his wanderings with the clamorous and pertinacious annoyances that meet him on every side as with the wonders of nature or art.

As already intimated, our author's interest does not lie particularly in the weightier matters of the Egyptian law; but where he does treat of them he is terse and comprehensive, and affords a certain amount of valuable information. Egypt proper may be naturally divided into three parts, viz., Lower Egypt, or the Delta, Middle Egypt, and Upper Egypt, comprising in the aggregate 4,624,221 *feddans* (acres) of land under cultivation, 113 towns and cities, and 658 villages or townships. Besides Egypt proper, there are the Provinces of Massawa, Souakim, and Taka, on the coast of the Red Sea, and that vast district called the Soudan. It is claimed that in the last 15 years not less than 500,000 acres have been reclaimed for cultivation from the desert, being an average of over 70,000 acres per year added to the cultivated area of Egypt, and that 300,000 more are in process of preparation under the canal improvements instituted by the Khédive. The chief exports of Egypt are cotton, sugar, and grain. Cotton, the culture of which was only introduced in 1820 by a Frenchman named Jumel, is now produced to the annual amount of about 600,000 bales, and furnishes Egypt with one-eighth of the supply, four-fifths going to England alone. Sugar comes next, the largest portion being also sent to England, France coming next in order. For the cereals England again is the great market, 10 times as much being sent there as elsewhere. Egyptian statesmen remark with just pride that their country, more populous in proportion than any in Europe, is yet able to supply her inhabitants by her products and also leave an immense surplus for exportation. They also call attention to the fact that her exports are double in value to her imports. This certainly is a most satisfactory state of things and indicative of prosperity.

The cost of the Suez Canal, Mr. De Leon tells us, from first to last seems to have amounted to £19,000,000, about £6,000,000 of which had to be paid by the company for concessions made by the Khédive. In 1875 a net profit of 1,061,000 francs (£42,440) had been earned, which was sufficient for the payment of a dividend of 1 franc 88 centimes per share. In one respect, however, the canal has proved a disappointment to its projector. He was so sanguine of the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels in the trade with the East that he is reported to have said, laughingly, one day, that "he believed after a short time a sailing ship would become as great a rarity for general traffic by water as a stage-coach for land travel." Nor has his other idea that sailing vessels would be towed through the canal been more correct. Steam has merely superseded sails in the Red Sea traffic, and there are still sailing vessels. The present war has also raised some important questions relative to the Suez Canal, and there has been much talk of "neutralization" in its broadest sense. But the expression of British opinion on this matter, through Lord Derby's utterances in Parliament, has shown that the nation which has made the canal its highway to India, and supplies three-fourths of the tonnage passing through it, will never consent to this; because in certain contingencies the passage of its war vessels and troops would be barred by such an arrangement.

Mr. De Leon's evident fondness for everything Egyptian has led him to dissent from the opinion commonly held that the recent public improvements in Egypt are scarcely of a magnitude to compensate for the heavy expenditure and enormous indebtedness incurred by the Khédive, of whom he seems to be an enthusiastic admirer. According to his account, the present ruler of Egypt is a most industrious laborer in the field of statecraft, compelled to get up early and sit late at the task of directing the machinery of Government, every detail of which he must know and supervise. The following is but the conclusion of a lengthened eulogy of the great man:

> "The Khédive's introduction of western civilization into Egypt, and even into Cairo, the stronghold of the vanishing Oriental type of city; his great public works; his greater educational plans; his filling his administrations with Europeans, and placing them at the head of all the principal bureaus; his remodeling his army under the auspices of skilled and trained army officers, invited from his *Ultima Thule*, America; the broad religious toleration which has made Christian churches more numerous than Moslem ones, in proportion to the relative populations of the two sects—all these things are notorious, and constitute his claim to the admiration of Christendom as a wise reformer, a light newly arisen in the East."

One remarkable feature in Mr. De Leon's book is the vivid contrasts of the scenes which he describes. At one moment he shows us bridal fête abounding in Oriental luxury, and at another a scene of poverty and destitution that almost baffles the western imagination. His description of the manner in which the lower classes of Egypt live is shocking to the civilized sense. According to his account:

> "The common abode of the 'fellah' is a mud hut containing a single apartment, where his family and all his visible worldly goods are crowded, half hidden by the smoke which fills the windowless den, without chimney or other aperture to admit light or air, save the open doorway. Yet in huts like these do the great mass of the fellah population live, and propagate bleer-eyed and unhealthy children, from generation to generation; secreting and hoarding what money they may earn, without any attempt or desire to improve the condition and style of life which would prove utterly unbearable and immeasurably wretched to any other agricultural class in the world. Yet the almost untold millions squandered by Egyptian rulers on works of vanity, and on useless expeditions for centuries past, have been extracted out of this apparently impoverished and half-starving population, and each year renews the ever-recurring miracle, to the astonishment of the rest of mankind."

It is quite possible to recommend Mr. De Leon's volume as an entertaining and instructive work, even while hesitating to accept some of the conclusions at which its suthor arrives. For instance, we are not quite prepared to indorse the opinion that the wretchedness of the fellah population is "less owing to the oppression of taskmasters and tax-gatherers than to the Oriental apathy, stupidity, and fatalism of their victims." A Government invested with unlimited power like that of Egypt might certainly, if equitably administered, work an immense improvement in the condition of those living under it, and clearly cannot be exonerated from the chief responsibility for their degradation.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Hepworth Dixon's new romance, *Ruby Grey*, is in the press.

—Mrs. Brassey contributes an article to the December *Macmillan's* on "Heligoland."

—The poems of the late Mortimer Collins are to be edited by Austin Dobson and Frederick Locker.

—Oliver Optic's new story, *Isles of the Sea*, completes the second series of "Young America Abroad."

—Prof. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Harvard University, is at work on a life of his grandfather, Hon. George Cabot.

—The seventh volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Dea—eld,) will be published during the present month.

—Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, the author of *The Life of the Rev. W. Harness*, is engaged on a work entitled *History of English Humor*.

—The English version of Dr. Ebers' forthcoming novel, *Homo Sum*, is being prepared by Mrs. R. C. Bell, who translated his *Warda*.

—The *International Review* will contain a sonnet by Whittier, on the late historian, statesman, and "Savior of the Country"—Thiers.

—George Bancroft is working away on the new volumes of his *History of the United States*, opening the era of the Federal Government.

—Prof. N. S. Shaler, one of the Harvard Faculty, will soon publish a work entitled *Thoughts on the Nature of Intellectual Property and Its Importance to the State*.

—Mr. Cobden's private correspondence, now being collected by his daughters, is said to contain many interesting letters written by him at a very early period of his life.

—Appletons' *Art Journal* will give large space next year, among its illustrated papers, to decorative art, American interiors, homes of America, and examples of American art.

—The article on engraving for the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is being prepared by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the etcher, editor, and littérateur in arts and fiction.

—Prof. Henry Adams, late of the *North American Review*, is editing a collection of original papers relating to early New-England Federalism and Secession, and will add to them illustrative notes.

—George Saintsbury, in the *Academy* says of *A Knight of the Nineteenth Century*: "Mr. Roe has proved successfully that a book may be written with a purpose, and a religious purpose, too, and yet not be dull."

—Sullivan's *New Ireland* is in such demand that J. B. Lippincott & Co., who issue the work by special arrangement with the English publishers, have been obliged to put to press a popular edition at $1 a volume.

—An essay on Servian and Croatian literature will soon be published by the well-known Slavonic scholar, Mr. Morfitt, of Oriel College, Oxford, who wrote the able article on Russian literature in the October *Westminster Review*.

—Rev. Dr. Donald D. Mackinnon, who, in the Summer of 1877, made a tour of Lapland, traveling some 2,000 miles in a northerly direction, has prepared a volume descriptive of the scenes, the people, the life, and the incidents met with, which will shortly be published in London.

—Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody has contributed several interesting articles entitled "Reminiscences of Dr. Channing" to the monthly issues of the *Unitarian Review* during the year, and now authorizes the statement that they will be published in book form by Roberts Brothers in the Spring.

—Sheldon & Co. have dissolved their connection with *The Galaxy*, which they have published for several years past. Messrs. W. C. and F. P. Church, the original starters of the magazine, and always its editors, have now resumed entire control. They will continue to furnish their monthly to those subscribers who have paid in advance.

—Prof. Monier Williams is at present engaged on two works—a continuation of his *Indian Wisdom* and an account of his recent Indian travels. The latter will be called *Studies of India and of Indian Religious Life*, and will embody the results of his researches into the present condition of Hinduism and of the religious sects of the Indian Peninsula.

—The missionary of the Church of England Missionary Society—Rev. C. F. Schön. of Chatham, England—has had awarded to him by the Institute of France the gold medal of the "Volney Prize" for his valuable works in the Hausa language. Mr. Schön has reduced this language—the Greek of Western Africa—to form, and has published a grammar and a copious dictionary.

—The *Athenæum* says of Sir Thomas Erskine May's *History of European Democracy*: "The book well merits and repays attentive study; but it is one to be studied in a spirit of inquiry, not of submissive acquiescence. It is the work of a scholar and of a healthy and well-cultivated political mind; but it does not carry the philosophy of history or of politics much beyond the point which it had already reached."

—The last two publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons for the year 1877 will be the third volume of their *Select British Essayists* and Mr. Frothingham's *Life of Gerrit Smith*. This last possesses special interest as the biography of a man of exceptional originality of character and of an active, philanthropic life, and also as throwing light on the history of the anti-slavery movement. It contains some valuable correspondence of the anti-slavery leader, including some previously unpublished letters of Charles Sumner. A fine portrait of Gerrit Smith has been engraved for the book by Bannister, and it contains also some further illustrations on wood.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*His Sweetheart.* By Ignota. Philadelphia: James A. Moore. 1877.

—*Bohême.* By Charles Stuart Welles. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*Petite's Wand of Lilies.* By Harriet B. McKeever. Philadelphia: James A. Moore. 1877.

—*Cluster of Gems*, a choice collection of pianoforte pieces. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. 1877.

—*Greenwood and Other Poems.* By Rev. S. Miller Hagerman. Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. S. Holmes.

—*The Paradox, and Other Poems.* By J. Albert Wilson. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*The Original Mother Goose Melodies*, with Silhouette illustrations. By J. F. Goodridge. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—The *Catholic World*, a monthly magazine. January. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1878.

—*Sunshine and Song*, a collection of new songs, ballads, and songs with chorus. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. 1877.

—*Two Years in Wall-street; or, Why Wat I Born?* By Nil Raven. New-York: The American News Company. 1877. Paper.

—*The Church of the Household.* By Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1878.

—*Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology.* By J. M. Carnochan, M. D. With illustrations drawn from nature. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. 4to, 112 pages, paper.

AN AMERICAN IN CHINA.

CONTRASTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE COAST — WOOSUNG — TELEGRAPHIC TROUBLES—SHANGHAI HOSPITALITY AND ITS DECLINE—THE STATE OF TRADE—OLD WAYS OF BUSINESS AND THE NEW WAYS—HINTS FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS—TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SHANGHAI.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHANGHAI, China, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877.

China and Japan lie close to each other, and many persons in America are of opinion that the two countries are much alike. But it needs only a very brief visit to dispel such an impression, and if the traveler is in a hurry he can satisfy himself on the subject without going ashore in either country. The coast of Japan is almost invariably bold, abounding in sharp headlands and indented with bays that frequently open where least expected, and offer safe retreats from the storms that sweep over these waters. The coast of China, in the parts nearest to Japan, is low and flat, and you look in vain for abrupt cliffs and promontories. Light boats and buoys are the principal guides to the pilots across the bar of the Yangtse River, as the low banks present few objects of any use as landmarks. The mouth of the river is of such great width that one cannot see across it from one side to the other, and the sounding-lead is an important factor in its navigation. The distance from Nagasaki across the Yellow Sea is only 450 miles, and we wonder, as we traverse this now well-known route, that it has only been opened in our day. Down to 1858 very few ships had ventured there, and the coast of Japan was an *ultima thule* which few thought to reach. Now, there is a weekly steam line each way between China and Japan, and the irregular steamers and sailing ships are almost as numerous as the regular ones. The Oriental world has moved greatly in the last two decades.

Some of our maps locate Shanghai on the Yangtse-Kiang, a little distance from its mouth, but the fact is the city is 12 miles away from the great river, and on the banks of the Whampoa. The Whampoa enters the Yangtse at Woosung, and here the Government has recently erected forts to protect the passage and secure the exclusion of a hostile fleet in case China should be so unlucky as to be at war with another country. Some of the deepest draught ships do not go above Woosung, but discharge and receive their cargoes at that point. Consequently, there is nearly always a small grove of masts at Woosung, and quite a town has sprung up there. A railway—the only one in China—connects Woosung and Shanghai, and there is also a telegraph line. Both railway and telegraph have given great trouble to the Chinese, and there are frequent interruptions, particularly of the latter. The Celestials do not comprehend the working of the telegraph, and their understanding of it is that the foreigners employ agile and invisible devils to run along the wires to convey messages. Now, let any mischief occur in the vicinity of the telegraph lines, the rumor at once goes about that one of the satanic couriers has neglected his duty, wandered from the wire, and made the mischief in question. The rumor raises a mob and the mob proceeds to smash the machine without delay. I am told that not infrequently a mile or so of the line will be destroyed in a single night or day because somebody in its vicinity has fallen ill or gone to be an almond-eyed angel.

The low and monotonous banks of the Yangtse and Whampoa Rivers are a melancholy contrast to the steep hillsides, carefully terraced or clad in dense verdure and forest, that greet the stranger's eye in Nagasaki, Kobe, and other Japanese ports. The city stands on a bend of the river, and altogether the picture reminds you very forcibly of New-Orleans. There is the same swift-flowing and turbid river, the same sweep of bank with its fringe of steam-boats and barges, the same forest of masts from the ships anchored in the stream or unloading at the wharves, and the same winding front of warehouses looking toward the water. The river is covered with row-boats and small sailing craft, but in this feature you find that the reproduction of New-Orleans has not been very faithful. There are more boats and more sailing craft, but the former are sampans and the latter are junks, and their pig-tailed crews bear little resemblance to the navigators of the Lower Mississippi. Many of the sampans and junks have eyes painted on their bows so that the boats can see their way, and the Chinese will explain to you, with the utmost gravity, that without these eyes there would be many accidents. In deference to Chinese prejudice, eyes have been given the foreign steamers engaged in navigating the Yangtse and other Celestial waters, and in this way much of the native opposition to steam vessels was overcome. But the natives are less particular on this point than of yore, and many a sampan and many a junk may be found here as eyeless as the famous fish in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

Shanghai presents, from the water, a finer appearance by far than any of the Japanese ports. And well it may, since it is much older, and has enjoyed a more profitable commerce. The Bund, as the street fronting the river is called, presents an array of imposing buildings, some of them several stories in height, and the great majority of a style of construction to intimate that land was cheap when the city was founded, and no one cared anything for expense. The great houses of Russell & Co., Jardine & Co., and similar concerns, have palatial edifices, and the quarters of the Shanghai Club are spacious and luxurious enough to cause the envy of any club-goer of London or New-York. In former times it was customary for the stranger arriving at Shanghai to leave his baggage on the ship and proceed at once to the house where he had letters of introduction. His letters were scanned, a room was assigned to him, and a servant went immediately for his trunks. He remained as long as he chose, and he slept, ate, and wined without the expenditure of a penny. The hospitality of Shanghai was more than princely, and one's entertainers were sincerely pleased to meet him. But that was when strangers were rare, and before steam communication around the world had developed the "globe-trotter." They have changed all their customs nowadays, since travelers have become numerous, and hotels have opened their welcoming and high-priced doors. Shanghai has at present nearly a dozen hotels of varying degrees of badness. The least disagreeable is the Astor; it is a far remove in more features than distance from its namesake in New-York. They have an easy way in the settlement of bills—that is, it is easy for the house and hard for the patron. A customer comes at noon one day, and leaves the next evening for a trip up the river, and is astounded to find himself charged with two days' board. He protests that he has been but 30 hours in the house, and that he could only pay for a day and a half. The clerk cuts him short with, "it is our custom to charge a part of a day as one day; you have been here parts of two days and therefore you owe for two days' board." Herein may be a useful hint for American landlords, and I add, free of charge, the suggestion of the aforesaid customer to the clerk of the Shanghai Astor House: "I have been here a part of one week and you may as well charge me for a week's board."

Chinese sights and sounds are abundant even in the foreign quarters of Shanghai. The streets abound with coolies carrying burdens, and as you go on shore from the steamer you find dozens of these porters waiting for a chance to earn something. Wheelbarrows on which two persons sit, one on each side of the wheel, are numerous, but their passengers are almost invariably Chinese. Strolling while I am in the evening of my arrival I suggest a wheelbarrow ride; he consents, and in a twinkling we are mounted and giving full employment to the propelling coolie. The street has been newly macadamized, and the vehicle is without springs. I don't think much of the wheelbarrow as a pleasure-carriage, and a ride of a couple of blocks suffices for our experiment. I greatly prefer the Japanese jinrikisha, or man-power carriage, which has been recently introduced from Nagasaki. It is not as neat and comfortable as the Japanese original, but is quite convenient and far from dear. Ten cents an hour, or 50 cents a day, is the hiring price of these ikrn-cuts. But it is not the mode to use a jinrikisha for anything like a pleasure drive; it is for business, and nothing else. Here in Shanghai any one who wishes to be counted respectable must have a horse and carriage of some kind, and make an appearance on the Bund and one of the out-of-town drives. Chinese ponies are the prevailing steeds, and some of them are capable of a fair amount of rapidity. California and other horses have been imported, but the climate affects them unfavorably, and most residents prefer the native stock. Natives are almost exclusively used at the races, and a visit amount of money changes hands at the Derby of Shanghai.

The creation of the globe-trotter and his increasing numbers have not been the only cause of the decline in the hospitality for which Shanghai was famous of yore. There has been a great decline in business, and profits are no longer princely; ergo the hospitality must follow the fate of the profits. When telegraphs were not and steamers were rare, a few houses had the most, and practically all, of the trade. Fast steamers were kept solely for the purpose of bringing the market quotations from Singapore and Hong Kong, and some of the most exciting races ever known were between the steamers of rival establishments. The party who knew the quotations for tea, silk, rice, and cotton a day in advance of anybody else had a good point, which he was pretty sure to use to advantage, and by the time the actual figures were known to the public he had the market all his own way. For years the firms of Dent & Co. and Russell & Co. operated in this manner. The mails would reach Hong Kong by the Peninsular and Oriental ships, the private boats lay there with steam up, and as soon as they had their letters for Shanghai they were off like race-horses. They had no passengers, no freight, and no mails but their own—nothing that would make an extra burden, and I am even told that their captains and crews were selected from the smallest men that could be found. Fast as steam and wind could drive them they sped up the coast. At Yangtse Point, the mouth of the river, a swift runner waited, and to him the letters were confided. The steamer did not come immediately to the city, lest some of her sailors or waiters or stokers might be carrying surreptitious messages; she waited below, and leisurely made her way up the Whampoa a day or two later.

On several occasions the pecuniary advantages thus gained were sufficient to pay the entire cost of the steamer and the expenses of her trip. Russell & Co. are said to have cleared $500,000 on one trip, $400,000 on another, and little trifles of $250,000 on several occasions. But the telegraph has changed all that, and the days of races are gone, probably forever. For a few dollars any one may know to-day's quotations in London or New-York, Paris or St. Petersburg, and no one has any, or at all events much, advantage over another. Before the days of the telegraph all the trade was in a few hands, and no small, fry operator had any chance whatever. Now, any one may speculate as much as he pleases, and no great house can crush him out in consequence of exclusive news, sometimes for several days. I fancy that these old-time monopolists must regard the new state of things with a feeling not unmixed with disgust. How often do they sigh for the days that are gone, and heap maledictions on the new-fangled notions that have captivated and encircled the world!

The profits are far less than of old, and frequently they are altogether the wrong way. This was the case last season with the tea business, when the markets in Europe and America were very bad, and nearly every cargo was sold for less than the cost of delivery. Several small houses failed and went out of sight, and larger ones were compelled to make disagreeable entries on their ledgers and balance-sheets. All parties are obliged to operate on small margins, and the days of large fortunes, accumulated in a few years or earned in a single year, seems to be gone, with little prospect of a return. Men who formerly laughed thousands to scorn are now glad to consider hundreds and even tens. Of old, the dinner hour in Shanghai was resonant with volleys from the necks of champagne bottles, and the accumulated corks are said to have required scores of broom-bearing coolies to sweep them up and away. Now one hears only an occasional shot, and there are days when the pickets are altogether silent. The contrast between the old times and the new is very great and not altogether without advantages. Men live more soberly and seriously than was their wont, but there is yet a sufficient amount of dissipation, and the "awful examples" of fast living are decidedly more numerous than is desirable.

The China tea trade has suffered in several ways. First, by the causes I have mentioned, which took the business from few hands and threw it into many, and, by increasing the competition, diminished the profit on each pound or each chest. When the China trade first began, Japan was practically unopened, as the small quantity brought from that country by the Dutch is hardly worth considering. At present Japan sends out a great quantity of tea, and reduces by so much the demand for the Chinese product. The British Government long ago began the cultivation of tea in India, and labored hard to make the Indian article popular in England. In the last few years the Indian teas have rapidly grown in favor, and are consumed to such an extent as to make a serious inroad upon the Chinese trade. Englishmen in business in China have told me that if the Assam and other Indian teas continue to grow in favor as they have already grown, there will be no market for Shanghai or Chinese teas by the end of this century. The exports from Shanghai have declined considerably in the last few years, and though many merchants are confident of a revival, many others are not at all hopeful, and think the probabilities favor a worse rather than a better state of things.

The importing business is likewise not particularly promising, but from all I can gather it is more so than that of exportation. The English have the British lion's share of this, as they have a monopoly of the opium traffic, which annually sends many thousands of the Chinese to the grave. The Chinese Government labored long and earnestly to prevent it, as all the world knows, but British cannon compelled China to doom her people to debauchery and horrible death, in order that English trade should prosper. England continues to have the monopoly of the opium trade, and I presume there is no other nation that wishes to take it from her. There she has the best of the trade in cloths, iron, steel, lead, and other metals. The Americans once had a considerable trade in cottons, but a combined effort on the part of the English makers took it away from us. Our marks were counterfeited and placed upon Manchester goods of the poorest quality. These goods were sold as "American" by English houses, and thus our reputation was ruined, and as the same houses had plenty of "English" goods on hand of superior quality, they stole, or rather secured, the trade. I think, from what I can learn, that we could now get a large part of this trade back again if our manufacturers and merchants would make a proper effort. English cottons have greatly declined in quality in the past few years, and there is good reason to believe that we could now undersell them with goods of a better quality than they are furnishing.

The principal American product now imported into China is petroleum, and the demand is yearly increasing. The Chinese have petroleum wells, but make little use of the oil, and are quite ignorant of the mode of refining it. Of machinery, they have very little, their chief demand in this line being for weighing apparatus and simple machines for agricultural operations. They buy much of our silver and quicksilver; and will probably buy more in future; they have bought some of our lead, but very little of any other metal. Some of those with whom I have conversed on the subject think that the United States ought to secure a portion, at least, of the lead trade in China, and also that of bar-iron. The consumption of the latter is very great, and if we can send iron to England, as we have already done, and sell it at a profit, we ought to make an effort for the Chinese business. Last year the foreign imports at Shanghai were 47,000,000 taels, in value over $60,000,000, of this amount the United States had about $1,000,000 worth, exclusive of coined silver. Surely, we should be able to make a better showing than this.

T. W. K.

LIABILITY OF STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS.

In one of the English courts recently a case was decided in which the respondent, Bailey, was a conductor in the employ of the London Street Railroad Company. It appeared that when men are engaged as conductors by that company they are required to sign a contract, by which they agree that if they break any of the rules they shall pay $25 which sum is deposited at the time, and any wages which may be due, and the question whether or not they have broken any of the rules is left to the decision of the company's manager. By one of the rules a conductor is required to punch a piece out of every ticket before giving it to a passenger. The piece falls into a receptacle, which is locked and acts as a check on the conductor. The respondent was discharged for an alleged breach of this rule. He then summoned the appellants before one of the magistrates of the Southwark Police Court and swore that he had not broken this rule; and an order was made upon the appellants for the payment of the amount claimed, on the ground that this agreement was harsh and inequitable and intended to oust the court of its jurisdiction. The court reversed the decision of the magistrate, saying that although the agreement was one-sided, there being no suggestion of fraud, the respondent must be bound by that which he had agreed to. And the provision that the decision of the manager should be final as to whether or not there had been any breach of the rules was similar to the clause in building contracts, leaving the amount to be paid to be certified by the architect, and was not calculated to oust the courts of their jurisdiction. Judgment for the appellants.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT.

MOSLEM EXPEDITIONS IN AFRICA.

MAN AS A PROPERTY—KIDNAPPING AND MUTILATION—BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE EQUATORIAL LAKES—ANTAGONIZING FACTS PRESENTED—ARE THE KHEDIVE'S WISHES DISREGARDED?—PROPER USE OF ELEPHANTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1877.

The general view advanced in my recent letter on the subject of the slave traffic is echoed by Mr. Arthur Arnold when he writes that this trade will continue yet for generations "if the demand at Cairo and at Constantinople be not abolished. And it is in this all-important matter that the new convention, valuable as it is, will prove a failure. So long as man can hold property in man, that property will possess exchangeable value, and will find a market in spite of all prohibition. So long as an Egyptian or a Turk can hold a boy in slavery there will be a premium upon kidnapping and mutilation." Slaves are surreptitiously carried even in British vessels from Tunis to Constantinople, (as well as elsewhere,) and, notwithstanding the vessels' touching at Malta, where their cargos may be overhauled, no one ever hears now of seizures, &c., resulting from this violation of British law. Last year more than 20,000 slaves were carried away from one little port in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The present condition of the Egyptian trade can be better understood, and a glimpse at its future be, perhaps, obtained, by glancing at its antecedents in recent years. You shall have, therefore, in juxtaposition without much comment, and without drawing the lines too salient, some of the antagonizing facts, not too glaring, which show an under-current, and which have had all the effect of a conspiracy of circumstances to defeat the Khédive's projects, whatever may have been his intentions in Central Africa, and to aid in keeping the full demand for African and Abyssinian slaves supplied.

The contest in Great Britain between British interest (in general) and sentiment, which had the form of free trade and abolition in their relation with the United States, and instanced, more recently, in the Turkish war, is also exhibited in equivocal action on the east and north African coast, where for years the trade has been embarrassed—in fact, almost exclusively confined, as the market is near—and where public policy and private interests have more latitude to play hide-and-go-seek, and, it must be added, with such results as to shake the confidence of not a few, even of Briton's sons, in her sincerity of purpose. Great Britain, whose Ministry seems to take a paternal interest in the affairs of Egypt—and which has on the east coast of Africa commercial interests, (carrying trade, &c.,) and, perhaps, colonizing hopes and projects in mind—has had with the Khédive understandings which exacted of him efforts for the suppression of this trade within his dominions. Sir Samuel Baker was received into, (or, as they now have it around the Palace, imposed upon,) his Highness' service in 1869, and, after four years of fighting with the natives in Central Africa, succeeded, is asked, in what? Not in destroying the slave trade which he made the primary object of his expedition, nor in opening up with the tribes of the country peaceful communication and trade, which the Khédive so much desired; but he did succeed, at least his measures resulted in driving the game into English hands at and near Zanzibar. The slave trade) disease being constitutional—not local—even the radical destruction of a supplying vein could have no other effect than to create, in the vicinity of the wound inflicted, a new and perhaps larger vein to perform the functions of the old one. Moreover, if the fact was not already too well appreciated by foreigners, (as well as Arabs,) as is hinted by the intelligent Egyptian, that the slave and ivory trades are hand and glove together, it was certainly then learned—when Baker's lusty measures drove teeth and slaves together away. Then it was that the Khédive fitted out another Central African expedition—to be in charge of an American—to approach from the eastern coast, in the hopes that it might yet capture the escaping Central African trade. But it was not fairly on foot when the public learned that it was not destined to go; and the reason for this was mainly because, as was known, we have in view, in the light of recent years, the constant pressure maintained by the British Ministry against Egypt's efforts in Africa.

Col. Gordon, who succeeded Baker in the government of the equatorial provinces, being obliged to adapt his measures to the new order of affairs as left by his predecessor, strove to restore and secure the confidence of the people there, and, to create a profitable trade with them, to extend the Khédive's influence and authority—the suppression of the slave traffic and extinction of slavery being a secondary, not the primary, object. After the expenditure of $2,500,000 in the Baker expedition, without any adequate return, it was desirable, if not necessary, to extend trade to the more populous and rich country of Uganda, to warrant the Khédive in undertaking further costly expeditions and in maintaining a military Police in the country. Whatever Moslem expeditions may be worth as civilizing agents, there is little doubt that his Highness intended that their influence for good, as he sees it, should be permanent; that the destruction of the slave trade and extinction of slavery should follow, not lead, pacific measures; whereas the sowers, which on the eastern (and northern) coast were reaping where they had not sown, (except in discovery,) were crying loudly, not "peccavi, peccavi," but "O, thou sinner!" So, when Col. Gordon's prudent, pacific, and wise administration regained some little of the ivory trade, which the Khédive designed to make more remunerative and generally satisfactory by setting on foot one or two expeditions; (with the consent, it is understood, of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had just previously been interviewed in Cairo by the Khédive,) to tap, from the east, the lake trade, it was then that the British Ministry came to the rescue, showed their full hand, and put an end to the McKillop (an Englishman in the naval service of the Khédive) Juba River Expedition, which at its incipiency seemed to them destined to flank their Zanzibar trade. Stanley, representing the London *Telegraph*, (as well as the New-York *Herald*,) meanwhile appeared on the scene with M'Tesé, substituting in his mind the Cross for the Crescent, and threw a Christian's wet blanket over the ardent dreams which the Khédive had of extending his influence and authority to the rich country around the Victoria N'yanza; he left undisturbed the tribes of the Albert N'yanza, contrary to the wishes of his kingly host, who is at enmity with them, leaving thus intact the existing barrier to the present further peaceful progress of Egypt toward the rich Uganda country. As already observed, Gordon did regain an inconsiderable trade, but, having its face toward the lakes, the slave trade also was carried on, at his back, from Darfoor, &c., and winked at by Pashas and other native officials. In this condition of matters, Gordon, after locating one or two military stations on the Albert N'yanza, retires and returns to England—the slave trade acquiring new life during his absence. During his stay there the English pulse is indexed and read in a letter published in a London journal by Lieut.-Col. Grant, (of Speke-Grant fame,) in which the fact is emphasized that British interests around the lakes were menaced by this Mohammedan power—unfit, as he said, to civilize a superior people—as he denominated the Equatorial Lakes people. Meanwhile it is rumored in Cairo that Gordon is not to return to Egypt at all, because, under existing circumstances, he could not accomplish what is desirable in that country; and through the Eastern (and Egyptian) financial questions, more intimate relations thus grow between England and Egypt—a firmer hold is taken on the latter—and Gordon finally returns, but abstains from personal intercourse with the Khédive until the British Consul-General succeeds in obtaining from his Highness certain demands, among which are: that Gordon should have full authority, as Governor-General, over the entire Soudan, with an Egyptian Minister's salary—$30,000. It certainly was not thought that this would be detrimental to British interests, considering her relation with Egypt. It is simply another leaf turned.

It is asked even whether there was not a political purpose to subserve here, too, as well as there was, according to Lord Derby, in the case of Hobart-Pasha, of the Turkish service. Whatever may have been the motives, the undisputed effect of all these measures of the British Ministry have hitherto been to create costly and unremunerative expeditions—to manufacture news for British electronic in the name of humanity, just as there were found in America, during the civil war, people who stole themselves rich in the name of loyalty. Apropos of this, it may be observed, when Great Britain was invited to co-operate, in the interests of humanity, with other nations, which in the Brussels International Congress recently devised measures for more systematic Central African exploration, Sir Rutherford Alcock, the President of the British Geographical Society, in a letter to the London *Times* conveys the idea that, although there was sympathy in the objects of the Congress, British association with it would not be in harmony with, and perhaps be detrimental to, British interests. If the British Ministry would have the Khédive destroy slavery as well as the slave trade in Central Africa, they should not forget the lesson their example teaches—that charity is "a courtezan of interest"—and should permit him to reap the benefit of the ivory trade, in order to warrant—indeed, to enable him even—to suppress the slave traffic; or, at least, simultaneously with their expectations here, prevent the slave trade on the eastern coast in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in order that the Khédive may, for the ivory trade, be on an equal footing with a people who, so far from civilization, are less likely to have foreigners interfere with their trade. As Col. Gordon says: "Did England have possession of Egypt, she certainly would never incur the expense of maintaining sufficient civilized forces upon the frontier to prevent slaves entering the lines; and, as beyond the lines slavery is customary and will continue among these warlike tribes until they are brought more closely in contact with civilization, and, as mutilation of captives also is common among some of them, particularly on the borders of Abyssinia, can any one suppose that so long as the great slave marts remain open this recent convention between Great Britain and Egypt will have other effect on the traffic than to scatter the great caravans into eluding parties, to take the by-ways instead of the thoroughfares?

As all the troops available for the execution of orders regarding the slave traffic are Mohammedan, and as Col. Gordon, with all his energy, is not quite ubiquitous, no one who is acquainted with their character and history will imagine for an instant that they will enter heartily into his designs. Bad as are the Egyptian's eyes, physical as well as mental, for him there is always an escape from the meshes of the law. And as man's love of mammon is even more intense than his appetites, it will be difficult to convince one that the demand will not always be supplied so long as there is a demand—one who has seen soldiers conceal and carry whisky in their guns when their lives depended on the good order of their arms. At the suggestion, it is understood, of Col. Gordon, who realizes the difficulties of the problem, his Highness engages, in the convention, to extinguish the trade in Egypt proper only at the end of seven years, and in the Soudan at the end of 12 years.

Pertinent to this Central-African subject, permit me to observe that the English, in their Abyssinian expedition in 1868, employed Indian elephants to carry their field artillery. It seems to have been thought that the more recent Egyptian expedition would also need elephants for a similar purpose, and his Highness the Prince of Wales, while in India, forwarded to the Khédive, as a present, six well-trained elephants, which arrived in Suez at the opening of the Egypto-Abyssinian campaign. But officers connected with this expedition believing that the prospective difficulties attending artillery transportation there could be otherwise surmounted, the elephants were sent to his Highness' zoological gardens, at his Geezeerah Palace on the Nile. The practicability of using them in Central Africa was suggested, and their systematic training then commenced. Believing that the elephants used in the Carthaginian Armies were native, and those used in the armies of the Ptolemys were obtained on the northern and western slopes of the Abyssinian range of mountains, there seemed to his Highness to be no good reason why an effort should not be made to again utilize in Central Africa—an animal which has done such laborious and, if it may be said, intelligent service in India. The African elephant possesses some physical peculiarities, but, save the one that the female also have teeth, which makes the African elephant a distinct species, they are unimportant and not such as to suggest any inferiority in intelligence, in aptitude to his more civilized Indian brothers. A general characteristic of the African elephant

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. W. Davidge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Adrienne—Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Couldock, Mr. Burroughs.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Barbe of the Wood—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Romeo and Juliet—Mr. Edwin Lawrence, Miss Rose Kean.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Cat Show—Curiosities—Midgets—Giants, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Black Eyed Susan—My Neighbor's Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Christmas Eve in the South—Comicalities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ladies' Fair and Instrumental Music.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

It appears from a letter of our Indianapolis correspondent, which we publish this morning, and which will be found of interest on several points in national politics, that there is a probability of a hard money party in Indiana. The immediate objective point is the election of a Senator of the United States to succeed the late Mr. Morton. For this prize the rural Democrats, intense inflationists and repudiators, led by Mr. Voorhees, are bent on making a hard fight. The Indianapolis leaders will oppose Voorhees, and will be compelled, partly by conviction and partly by the necessities of political strategy, to take a position in favor of hard money. The Republicans, from like motives, will be led to take a like stand, and we may see within a few months what would be the greatest marvel of these confused times, a definite financial issue in Indiana, with a fair prospect for victory for honest money. This state of things only shows, what we have always held, that the question of honesty and dishonesty, of sense or lunacy, in our finances is one which will not "down," but which will come up in one form or another, in State and national contests, until it is settled in favor of the right. Our correspondent's letter also contains some fresh statements of ex-Gov. Hendricks' views, which throw light on the current of opinion in the Democratic Party.

Nothing has yet been discovered in the examination of the ruins of the Greenfield candy factory which makes it possible to decide as to the cause of the disastrous fire and explosion. The work of digging in the enormous mass of brick and mortar piled on the site of the factory was kept up yesterday, and the flue at the junction of the two wings of the building was reached. It is the theory of Mr. Nelson Greenfield and Fire Commissioner King that the explosion of coal-gas gathered in this flue was the cause of the accident. But nothing has yet been found to sustain this very remarkable theory. Should it turn out to be the true one, it is to be hoped that evidence exists to show the conditions which led to the explosion, and how far they are likely to occur in other buildings used for similar purposes. Of these there are, of course, many thousands in this City and the immediate vicinity, and it would add a new danger to City life if it should be found that such appalling and extensive destruction of life and property could flow from that very indefinite, but very frequent, feature of American masonry, a "defective flue."

The restoration of an officer who has been dismissed from the service on the judgment of a court of his fellow-officers, approved by the head of the Department of War, is certainly a very grave measure, and one which ought to be adopted only on the clearest proof that the officer had been unjustly sentenced. It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the recent restoration of Surgeon Draper, with full claim for back pay, has revived discussion regarding similar action in the case of Gen. Runkle. In the latter case advantage seems to have been taken of an omission in the process resulting in dismissal, which can hardly be regarded as more than technical—namely, the failure of the late President to review and approve the sentence. No one could object to the correction of an actual injustice, or could fail to be gratified that even a technical fault had made such a conviction possible; but it is due to the discipline of the Army and the best interests of the Government, that the soundness of the redecision in such an affair should be clearly and conclusively established.

An occasional correspondent in Cairo adds to statements of a previous letter regarding the causes which keep up the activity of the slave trade in Egypt, and the difficulties which lie in the way of uprooting it. The efforts in this direction, or presumably in this direction, have been frequent and very costly to the Khédive, but they have resulted in little practical good, the chief trouble being that the market for slaves is not destroyed. No one who remembers how long slavery was kept up in such States as Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, when the employment of servile labor had long ceased to be profitable there, almost solely because of the demand which the cotton, sugar, and rice plantations of the more Southern sections made for slaves, can fail to understand the great importance of the position taken by our correspondent. If motives of morality and humanity in States of comparative civilization could be overcome by the interest involved in slave-breeding, we cannot wonder that the barbarous chiefs of Africa will sell their prisoners, and make war to get prisoners to sell, as long as there is profit in the trade.

When it is remembered how careless private corporations and business men are of the safety of property and life of which they have charge, it is not singular that our loosely-organized and very irresponsible Government should show similar neglect. But the want of safety in the public buildings at Washington, as revealed by the report of the Commission appointed after the fire in the Patent Office, is unfortunate, if not extraordinary. In the Capitol the safety of the vast dome is threatened by the nearness of a portion of the roof constructed of wood, and covering rooms with wooden ceilings, under which documents and books are stored. The Government Printing Office, with its hundreds of employes, is not fire-proof, is badly supplied with water, and has no fire-escapes. A considerable part of the Treasury Building, in which steam is used, and inflammable and combustible chemicals and other materials, is not fire-proof. Valuable documents are scattered about the city in ordinary buildings. The costly instruments and library of the Naval Observatory are greatly exposed, and the Congressional Library may any day be the prey of fire. To remedy the complicated and extensive errors and defects described by the Commission will require legislation, and legislation will require time—probably a great deal of it.

The muddle into which all matters connected with the administration of the Excise law has been plunged is emphasized, if not increased, by the mysterious disappearance of the Treasurer, Owen Murphy, with $40,000 of the Excise funds. The Police are now varying their labors in suppressing side entrances and warning away from the liquor stores the victims of illegal thirst by responding to a "general alarm" for the discovery of the absconding official. It is quite in harmony with the working of a system which has extracted a great deal of money from dealers for licenses which do not license, and has cost the City a great deal for repression that does not repress, that the Excise funds should fall into the hands of a thief. It is not impossible that Mr. Murphy, if caught, may get Mr. Dudley Field to defend him on the ground of financial insanity, "superinduced" by the contemplation of the confusion into which the affairs of the Commission generally had lapsed.

THE PROPOSED "PARLEY."

It would not be fair, perhaps, to hold a community responsible for the utterances of its newspapers, however influential, and for this reason we have not been disposed to attach special significance to the heated language employed by Western and Southern journals in the treatment of the financial question. If Chicago were to be judged according to the sayings of its *Tribune*, or Cincinnati by the various pretenses of the *Commercial*, or Louisville by the sensational appeals of the *Courier-Journal*, the verdict would be as unfavorable to the honesty as to the intelligence of these places. The Chicago newspaper may not intend to convey all its words imply, but their tendency is to produce the impression that the West generally, and Illinois particularly, should be set down as bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy, and insist, as a matter of self-preservation, upon robbing their creditors by paying them in a debased currency to be issued for the purpose. Evidence derived from these sources would lead to the conclusion that two of the most populous and most wealthy States in the West are not only opposed to resumption unless unlimited silver be a condition-precedent, but are filled with a blind fury against the East simply because it desires honest money and the preservation of the national credit. The Louisville newspaper approaches the subject from a slightly different point of view. It is not crazy in regard to silver. It does not lose its wits when resumption is mentioned. But having got the idea that the financial question is a question between the bondholders and the people, it warns the bondholders that they must yield something or submit to the loss of all. They must consent to a "parley," an "agreement," a "compromise" with the tax-payers, because the latter, being voters, have power to give effect to any terms they choose to dictate. The manner in which the *Courier-Journal* appeals to the fears of the bondholders recalls the tone and style of the old Charleston *Mercury*, when Mr. Rhett cracked the slave-driver's whip and expected the North to succumb without more ado.

The analogy employed by the Louisville journalist to show the East that "its sole chance is a parley," seems to us unfortunate for the purpose intended. "The bonded debt," it says, "like slavery, twin monsters both, evils of modern civilization, is to be made safe by compromise." Compromises neither satisfied nor saved slavery, and they would be equally ineffectual, we apprehend, as a method of allaying the spirit of repudiation. We may pass over the moral wrong involved in the compromises respecting slavery, and cite only their inutility. The truce they purchased was too unholy to last. Every concession begat a new demand, and, after all, the struggle came which ought to have been seen from the beginning. A similar result would attend any bargain which friends of the national credit might now enter into with its enemies. Such a bargain would be disregarded by the repudiators almost as soon as made. The consciousness of one victory would impel them to seek another. Having exacted one concession at the expense of the public creditor by appealing to his fears, they would not be slow in trying again to frighten him into submission to further wrong. Their present demand is that silver shall be used instead of gold in discharging the obligations of the Government. The next would be that the principal of the debt should be "scaled" down to the coin value of the sums realized by the Government on account of its war loans. One of these propositions is no worse, morally considered, than the other. And, judging by allusions more or less explicit in the columns of Western newspapers, the two propositions run together in the minds of those who most loudly assail the East for its resistance to repudiation. Any parley, then, or any agreement that might grow out of a parley, would be in vain. The country would incur dishonor and losses incalculable by tampering in any degree with its indebtedness, and the final result would still be in the future.

No injustice is done to the South by this imputation upon its good faith. It may not be accountable for the ill-advised menaces of its most widely-known newspaper, but it supplies, even now, illustrations confirmatory of our estimate of its tendencies in regard to bonded debt. In a quiet way Tennessee refused to pay its indebtedness. Somebody in its behalf suggested to its bondholders the expediency of holding a parley, with a view to an agreement or compromise. Sixty cents on the dollar had been hinted at as the basis of readjustment, and the bondholders, taking counsel of their fears, consented. Thereupon the Tennesseeans scout the notion of sixty cents, and propose fifty,—some forty. The bonds are unsalable to-day at less than the latter figure, and well they may be, seeing that the repudiators are rampant, and will drive the hardest bargain they can. Take, again, the case of Virginia. Once upon a time its creditors agreed to a parley. They accepted a compromise, which the great body of the people now desire to break. Emboldened by their former success, they demand a readjustment of the compromised indebtedness,—in other words, a second application of the process of repudiation, to be preceded by a second parley. Now, we do not believe that the *Courier-Journal* will attempt to excuse the infamous course pursued in Tennessee and threatened in Virginia, but we submit that these States exemplify the downward tendencies of any community which disregards the rights of its creditors, and the uselessness of concessions on the part of the latter as means of satisfying the repudiators. The country cannot afford to follow the great Southern example by scaling its debt or surrendering any of the conditions upon the maintenance of which its credit depends.

SAILORS AND SUBSIDIES.

It is announced from Washington that, as the question of subsidizing steam navigation lines will come up during the present Congress, it will be attempted to insert in every subsidy bill a clause compelling the favored steamers to be manned by American seamen. This is very good. If steam-ship lines are to be maintained, wholly or in part, by grants from the public Treasury, one of the benefits which the country should derive from this expenditure ought to be the education of a hardy race of sailors. It used to be claimed for the bounty system, as applied to fishing vessels, that it provided a school for sailors from which, in times of war, the Republic could draw supplies of the best possible material for the Navy. Many very thrilling stories of the skill and daring of the men of the New-England fishing fleets were told when the annual gallant defense of the bounty system was made. But these eloquent illustrations and arguments did not always prevail. The bounties were stopped, and a long wail arose from Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy. Therefore, we must now look to the subsidized steam-ship lines for that education which is needed to give us firstrate American seamen.

It will be observed that it is taken for granted that subsidies will at least be asked for; and it is presumed that they will be granted. Otherwise, the talk of making these favored companies furnish the means for training seamen would be meaningless. It is first assumed that we must have some sort of training schools; then it is conceded that there will be subsidized steam lines, and all the rest is easy. It is further stated, as if it were a scandalous fact, that the ships of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, plying in Pacific waters, are largely manned by Chinese. A recent correspondent of The Times, incidentally alluding to this fact, said that the corporation employed the Chinese as servants, coal-passers and, finally, as seamen, because they could not get their work done by Caucasians. We are now invited to contemplate the dreadful spectacle of an American line of steamers employing foreigners—and pagans at that—instead of training men who would fight our ships for us should we ever become embroiled in a foreign war. It cannot be claimed that the steam-ship company violates any real or implied obligation in this case. The subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company expired a year ago, and it is now carrying the mails for sea postages amounting to $2,500 a year. The mails between New-York and Liverpool are carried on the same terms by foreign steamers. Indeed, a line of foreign steamers, chartered by an American company, carries the mail fifteen times a year between San Francisco and China and Japan. Nobody cares, so far as we know, whether these ships, under a foreign flag, on the Atlantic and Pacific, are manned by Caucasians, Mongolians, or Lascars. Whose business is it that American-built ships, having no greater privileges, are largely manned by Chinese?

Evidently we are to have the American sailor paraded once more as the eloquent reason for granting subsidies. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company wants $500,000 a year for ten years for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and China. This was once asked for as a means of developing trade with Asia. Probably that trade was developed, as the line is still kept up, without a subsidy, and without a loss to the owners. We may safely presume that the steamers are not run in the interest of the American flag. Therefore, as it is apparent that Congress is again to be importuned for a subsidy, it is also apparent that the seamen's education dodge will take the place of the patriotic and commercial arguments which once before had such specious attractions in Congressional speeches. If the Pacific be plowed by subsidized steamers flying the American flag, the despised Chinaman shall give way to the American sailor. This would be a good beginning, and other similar "nautical schools" would follow. The Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company, whose ships are under the British flag, and which earns the same sea postage as that paid to its American rival, would certainly apply for a similar grant of money. And there is no good reason why the Pacific should furnish the only subsidized schools for American sailors. There should be lines to Brazil, Mexico, and possibly European ports, all of which should be maintained, wholly or in part, by grants from the public Treasury. It is universally admitted that our merchant marine is very badly off in the matter of able seamen. We have here a ready, though somewhat expensive, remedy for the evils complained of. The Secretary of the Navy has deplored the gradual diminution of our merchant service, and has pointed out the fact that, while our carrying trade is in the hands of foreigners, we are doing nothing to regain the pristine glories which we have lost. Clearly, we next are to see presented to Congress an ingenious plan for accomplishing these most desirable results by restoring subsidies to steam-ship lines.

THE EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN WARES.

If the Centennial World's Fair had no other good result, it at least demonstrated to American manufacturers that they could in many instances produce better articles than their transatlantic rivals, and that in spite of the difference in the cost of labor they could hope by the use of their improved machinery to place their wares upon the market, and sell them for the same, if not for a less, price than that demanded by their European competitors. The recent order of the Secretary of State directing our Consuls abroad to inquire into and report upon the opportunities which might exist for the extension of the foreign trade in goods of American manufacture was another step in the same direction. The reports already received from our representatives in Leeds, Berlin, Vienna, and other places give the most encouraging accounts of the manner in which former exports have been received, and indicate that by proper energy and push the sales in Europe of goods manufactured in America can be doubled in a very short time. How extensive those sales already are will doubtless be a surprise to those who have not given attention to the matter. From the last official report of our exports for the eight months ending on the 1st of last September, it appears that we sent out of the country and sold in foreign markets, manufactured drugs, chemicals, and medicines valued at $1,067,432, stoves valued at $86,894, locomotive steam-engines and boilers worth $492,460, other machinery valued at $1,906,485. Of manufactured iron goods, $2,426,650 were exported; of nails and spikes, $214,131; of steel edge-tools, $562,372, and of other steel ware, $360,000. For the one article of fire-arms we received $4,234,688; for lamps, $142,572; morocco and other fine leather, $885,441; saddlery, harness, and other leather goods, $336,517; articles manufactured from marble and stone, $604,281; fine watches, $117,765; other watches, $69,946; organs and pianos, $532,815; gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and shell, $4,600,000; paints, $124,976; paintings and engravings, $116,404; paper and stationery, $647,079; perfumery, $202,739; plated ware, $93,125; printing-presses and type, $153,560; sewing-machines, $963,310; scales and balances, $130,620; tin-ware, $71,335; cigars, snuff, and other manufactured tobacco, $2,104,000; trunks, $94,506; wearing apparel, $337,171; woolen goods, $240,230; box shooks, $213,180; hogsheads, barrels, shooks, staves, and headings, $2,699,000; household furniture, $1,181,269; wooden-ware, $237,434; other articles manufactured from wood, $950,937.

Our export trade in agricultural implements, which has always been extensive, has not increased during the past year or two with the rapidity that might have been expected. Our Consul at Berlin accounts for this by the statement that during the time specified the quality of the goods mentioned has not been as good as formerly. In spite of this, however, we exported during the eight months referred to 7,681 mowers and reapers, valued at $804,371, and 11,391 plows and cultivators, value not given. During the same period the value of the books and pamphlets exported was $383,513; brooms and brushes, $120,530; carriages, $579,843; clocks, $690,082; copper-ware besides pigs, bars, and sheets, $179,970; fancy articles, $268,828; preserved fruit, $382,428; glass, $459,634; jewelry, $77,367; hats and caps, $200,415, and castings, $148,873. Of pot and pearl ashes 656,874 pounds were exported; beer and ale, 38,639 dozen bottles and 100,189 gallons; bones and bone dust, 63,102 hundredweight; bone-black, ivory-black, and lampblack, 1,003,832 pounds; candles, 1,150,318 pounds; hemp cables and cordage, 3,351 hundred-weight; other hemp goods, valued at $441,255; bar, boiler, sheet, railroad, and hoop iron, 128,400 hundredweight; boots and shoes, 223,494 pairs; leather, 16,567,637 pounds; refined or manufactured mineral oils, about 238,000,000 gallons; soap, 7,047,195 pounds; distilled spirits, 1,525,457 gallons; spirits of turpentine, 5,160,333 gallons; starch, 6,030,272 pounds; refined sugar, 34,731,925 pounds; shingles, 29,558 thousand, and sawed and hewn timber, 20,237,715 cubic feet. Other small articles of American manufacture which were exported, but are not enumerated above, were valued at $1,495,616.

These figures cannot fail to prove suggestive, particularly to those who are aware of how little has been done to encourage the exportation of American wares. Heretofore the manufacturers of this country, relying upon the immense profit which they derived from the home trade, and having, in many instances, a monopoly that they knew could not be broken down, have quietly folded their arms and let the European and other markets take care of themselves. Recently, however, there have been indications that all this will be changed, and that American manufacturers, encouraged by favorable reports from abroad will send their wares to compete, as they doubtless can do, with those of other countries. It is time that the matter was considered seriously. This country was long dependent upon others for almost every article which was the product of skilled labor or artistic industry. Such is the case no longer. It is now acknowledged on all hands that in certain departments of manufacture we not only equal, but are in advance of, other countries. Indeed, as is shown by the recent consular reports already referred to, there is a steady and growing demand in Europe for the product of American industry. In Germany and England the light and cheap furniture, and all other household articles, made here find ready sale, and all over Europe we can find a market for our smaller machinery and agricultural implements. Our foreign export trade has grown of itself, without care or attention. With proper energy and will it can be greatly increased.

A ROTARY INFANT.

From time to time the inventive instinct of the great people of the West expresses itself in new and curious infants. Several of these infants have been described in the columns of The Times, but none of them has commended itself to the thoughtful and experienced parents of the East. The most recent novelty in infants has just been produced in the town of Dunkirk, N. Y., and the local press speaks of it in extravagant terms, evidently regarding it as the herald of a new infantile departure. The peculiarity of this Dunkirk baby consists in the fact that while in all respects it is a complete infant, it is also provided with a second pair of legs, which spring from its shoulders. The idea is certainly a new one, and reflects more or less credit upon the inventive father; but when we consider the details of the invention it becomes only too evident that it will not prove a success.

The four legs and two arms of the Dunkirk baby radiate from its body like the spokes of a wheel, and it is the obvious purpose of the inventor that the baby, instead of walking, shall move by throwing successive "cart-wheels," a gymnastic feat which the normal type of small boy constantly attempts, and as constantly fails to execute. We may consider that a rotary child will develop a higher rate of speed than the ordinary direct-acting perpendicular-lever style of child; but this speed is secured only at the sacrifice of more important matters. Pockets will prove entirely incompatible with prolonged rotary motion. The faster the Dunkirk infant turns, the more centrifugal force will it develop, and the more violently will the contents of its pockets be hurled into space. Moreover, its constant revolutions will affect its mind, and bring it into a state of mental confusion rather worse than that of a President who undertakes to revolve on his political centre between two rival parties.

Of course, the Dunkirk child need not confine itself exclusively to rotary motion. It can walk on one pair of legs until they become tired, when it can reverse itself and walk on the other pair. But here, again, it would find itself in difficulties with its pockets, and would invite congestion of its brain when standing on its upper pair of legs. Besides, it rarely happens that any one is in a position where the possession of a fresh pair of legs would be hailed as a blessing. The present volume of legs is fully commensurate with our necessities, and the additional weight of an extra pair would fully counterbalance the possible advantage of using them to relieve the normal pair.

Even were it demonstrable that a second pair of legs springing from the shoulders would be generally useful, the innovation should be opposed on æsthetic grounds. What lady would care to sit by the side of a young man whose upper legs were constantly waving over her head? The four-legged lover, when clasping his arm around the waist of his beloved, would fill her with uneasiness, lest in a moment of enthusiasm he should twine an affectionate leg about her neck. What nervous man would feel willing to listen to the conversation of even his dearest friend, if the latter kept his second pair of boots in close proximity to the listener's head? And what person of refined taste would consent to assist at a dinner-party at which the majority of the guests were in constant danger of inadvertently kicking the plates out of the waiter's hands? It is true the possession of a duplicate set of legs would precisely double the eloquence of Rev. Mr. Talmage, but he is the only preacher in the country who would find these other than an annoyance to himself and a scandal to his hearers. Legs are among our most useful members, and, as originally planned, are often really ornamental, but a man with legs at each end would violate every canon of human architecture, and would win the warm dislike of every person of good taste.

But the crowning error of the Dunkirk inventor is yet to be mentioned. His leading idea of fitting the human infant with an extra pair of legs, placed on the shoulders, could be commended neither as a useful nor as an ornamental device, even had he limited its application to male infants; but with a degree of fatuity almost incredible, he has deliberately applied this worthless invention to a girl baby. Nothing can be clearer than that a girl of the Dunkirk model is absolutely impracticable. To say nothing of the enormous cost of furnishing such a girl with stockings and shoes, and the utter uselessness of wasting extra legs upon her, when it is notorious that the human girl never walks if she can possibly help it, there are other and obvious reasons why she would be in the highest degree objectionable. If the idea of extra male legs waving in the air is repugnant to our prejudices, how could we tolerate the constant display—that is to say, the waving above our heads of—. In short, we could not tolerate it. If the four-legged girl should adopt the rotary method of movement, the Police would be compelled to interfere; and no matter upon which pair of legs she might prefer to walk, the other pair would force themselves upon the attention of the public to an extent entirely incompatible with propriety. Our girls are already perfect, and need no more legs, but even were a four-legged girl to be desired, it would be necessary to construct her upon a very different model from that which the Dunkirk inventor has provided.

THE FEELING IN TURKEY.

The excitement at Constantinople is said to be daily increasing since the Plevna disaster, and there are serious fears of a rising of the mob led by the Softas, and of the deposition of the reigning Sultan. The old Mohammedan fanaticism is kindling again, and an attempted massacre of Christians would not be surprising. The pure Moslem believers of Daghestan are said already to have declared, not only "the sacred war" against infidels, but to have gone one step further, and proclaimed the "war of extermination" of infidels. This burst of fanaticism on the outskirts of the Empire shows what a passion may flame out in its heart, and that the ignorant masses and their designing leaders may seek to lead a new crusade against their European enemies, and attempt to revive the days of Osman and Amurath. The astute statesmen, however, of the Ottoman Empire see matters more clearly. Midhat Pasha, from his place of exile in Naples, has put forth a letter, in which he proclaims the imminent danger of the Empire, and shows that its salvation lies not in bigotry or revolution, or even with the Army, but solely in internal reform. The former Vizier confirms all that has been said by its worst enemies against Ottoman misrule and corruption. He praises in fit terms the bravery and endurance of the Army, but he would have had the Government yield after the Conference, or after the first victories on the Danube, when they could have made small concessions with honor. He obviously has no hope of assistance from England or Austria, but fears the entire breaking up of the Empire unless the Sultan consents to the necessary reforms. These words were written, too, before Plevna.

Lord Derby's reply a fortnight since to the deputation urging intervention has produced a profound discouragement among the intelligent leaders of Turkey, and her friends in Germany and Austria. The Russian journals and those friendly in Berlin and Germany have received that address as a definitive declaration by the British Government of non-interference both by England and Austria. The feeling, too, gains ground in Europe that there is "a power behind the throne" in this war; that Bismarck and the German Emperor are determined that Russia shall fight out her own struggle, and dictate her own peace—if it must be in the City of the Golden Horn itself. It is the dread of this silent support which has paralyzed Earl Beaconsfield's policy, and kept back the British fleet. A war with Russia and Germany is something which even the present British Premier would not plunge into with indifference. The Austrian press are excessively indignant at Earl Derby's pledge or assertion in regard to Austria. But Count Andrassy's speech, quoted a few days since, and his address yesterday to the Budget Committee, show that the Austro-Hungarian Government intend to preserve a strict neutrality, probably having received solemn assurance from the Czar that he will annex no territory on the Danube, and that the imperial powers shall have a voice in any councils over the new division or construction of European Turkey.

All Europe sees, in the probable course of England, a woeful humbling of her prestige in Eastern Europe. She has been the ally of Turkey; her Government has apologized for Ottoman misrule; she sees that her interests are seriously compromised if peace be made without England's having any share in it. But war would manifestly be the height of folly, and the only result of whatever course would bring humiliation and disgrace to the British name. It cannot be supposed that this prospect is a particularly grievous one to the Continental powers. The probability, however, seems to be that the Czar, who is not a man of iron will, or in any way inclined to war, and the Russian masses, who are burdened with conscription and are of good-natured disposition, will not favor war with the Sultan *à outrance*. The Muscovite Cabinet will, perhaps, this Winter, propose severe terms to the Ottoman Government, which will be oppressive but not overwhelming. They may leave to the European powers the settling of matters in European Turkey, but demand free passage of the Dardanelles, reduction of the Turkish fleet, the surrender of Batoum, and the permanent giving up of Armenia. These fruits alone would indemnify Russia for the war. And European Turkey could be governed under European guarantees, and the Christian populations thoroughly protected and liberated.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Kernan says that he can count but 24 anti-silver men in the Senate.

Gen. Sherman says that he determined long ago not to attempt to lecture or make any public address other than spontaneous utterances at Army meetings.

Two Indian skeletons have been exhumed from one of the numerous mounds near Madison, Wis. They were found in a sitting posture, and facing to the north-east.

The New-Hampshire Prohibition State Committee is to hold a meeting in Concord on Wednesday, 26th inst., to determine what course they shall pursue in the coming campaign.

Ex-Gov. Charles Clarke, of Mississippi, died on the 18th inst., aged 66 years. He was commander of a regiment of Mississippi volunteers in the Mexican war, and a Brigadier-General in the rebel army.

The Concord *Monitor* says that there will be no division among the Republicans of New-Hampshire on the President's policy; that Congressman Blair sounded the key-note in his recently-published letter, and it is being echoed by all phases of Republican thought in the State.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday says: "There was a large party of skaters on the river last evening, and the scudding throng indulged in 'Kittery' to their hearts' content and their limbs' discontent." If you do not know what "Kittery" is you must write to the editor of the *Journal*.

A half-witted fellow in Atlanta, Ga., made an infernal machine, and then took it to Mr. Rhodes Hill and described to him its character, and asserted that he had found it on the front porch of Mr. Hill's house. It was an elaborate contrivance, and the authorities are puzzled to know what to do with the fellow who made it.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A MODEL SOUTHERN CLAIM.

THE DUEL THAT WASN'T TO BE—SOUTHERN MILITARY HEROES—AN OLD STORY—AN ACCOUNT CLOSED AND DISCLOSED.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1877.

The Conkling and Gordon affair in the Senate for a brief season promised us a good old-fashioned sensation. It bore us far back to the chivalrous times when our statesmen, on deadly thoughts intent, gave each other the fair warning of a regular challenge, and all the pompous preliminaries of the duello—a time preceding the disgraceful era of that bullying and bastard Southern honor which struck down non-combatants like Greeley and Sumner, and gave a wide berth to a rough and ready man like Ben Wade, who carried a revolver, and bristled all over with fight. For a day or so the air was full of wild rumors and bloody prognostications. The code of honor, to the smallest by-law, was discussed on street corners and in Sanderson's. Old residents babbled of the green fields at Bladensburg, and of the great affairs between Clay and Randolph, Graves and Cilley. After all the advance in civilization and evangelical piety, I fear many of us were disappointed—let down a peg—when the affair blew over. Things are so stagnant here! We smiled grimly when we saw how the great Pickwickian Club over yonder had settled the "honest misunderstanding," so that it appeared that no injury had been done, except to the journal of the Senate—no violence had been suffered, except by the English language. Wounded honor may heal by the "first intention." Angered statesmen may be reconciled, but who shall make amends to Dr. Syntax? What shall appease the ruffled spirit of Lindley Murray?

There are now, I believe, about a dozen ex-Confederate Generals in the United States Senate. On the whole, they are interesting men, and not wanting in impressive presence. No Southern heroes are. About them there is a composed and melancholy consequence which our more common-place military men have never attained to. The "lost cause" adds a last tragic grace to the dignity of bravery and high breeding. They wrap themselves in it as in a mantle. It may be sombre, but it is royal, like the "inky cloak" of Hamlet. They have less fussy conceit than some of our heroes, and more quiet assurance—taking homage coolly and as a matter of course. I once met on the summit of the Right a great Union General, who seemed in doubt whether the matutinal crowd had come out to see him or the sun rise. Now a Confederate hero would have had no doubt on the subject. But of all the brave Southern leaders who "laid down but did not surrender" their swords with Lee—and have come into the Senate *pour passer le temps*, till the occasion comes to take them up again—there is none to be put before that same Gen. John B. Gordon, whose hot and hasty words have been so cleverly explained away. In the war he was an uncommonly valiant man. Southern orators and Northern Democrats have told us all about it. We know just how many wounds he received in the great and gallant struggle. It is set down in the *Congressional Directory*. Just *eight*. One more would have proved that he possessed as many lives as a cat, and all nine devoted to the service of his State. Yet, after all, his military renown has of late years been almost overshadowed by his fame as an orator, his tact as a politician, and his bold dash as an advocate of the rights and interests of his State. One of his greatest exploits in the Senatorial arena occurred in the Forty-fourth Congress as late. I believe, in that stormy session as March 2, and was "a famous victory"—the result of admirable political engineering. I allude to the passage under his energetic management of "Senate Bill 177, to authorize the Secretary of War to adjust and settle claims of the State of Georgia against the Government on account of the Western and Atlantic Railroad." This was the first title of the bill. It was afterward amended and made to read somewhat more modestly: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to open and readjust the settlement made by the United States Government with the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia."

Now, I beg leave to relate the history of this act as a curious illustration of the strange doings and undoings of the whirligig of time, and as a little piece of justice toward our good President, who in his Southern policy has been accused of a too prodigal magnanimity. It will prove that in the matter of conciliation, of generous giving way and away, the "most reverend and grave elders" of a Republican Senate set the example, supplied the precedent, struck the key-note for a comparatively young and inexperienced ruler. To go far back into the dark ages of the war—to one of Sherman's Georgia campaigns—the advance on Atlanta in the Spring of 1864, via the captured Western and Atlantic Railroad. In his report on Senate Bill 177, Quartermaster-General Meigs says of this road: "It was an important link between the Gulf States and Tennessee, western North Carolina and Virginia, while the Confederate forces held possession of it. Over it the Confederate Army, under Gen. Johnston, received its reinforcements and supplies, and by it made its retreat from Chattanooga to Atlanta; and upon its prompt reconstruction Gen. Sherman's army depended for supplies. Hence as his forces advanced the road was taken possession of, repaired, and used." Gen. Meigs then quotes from military reports to show in what a condition the enemy left the road—large tracts torn up, bridges burned, and rolling-stock destroyed. Large portions of it had to be rebuilt or repaired. Hardly was the work done when it was undone by guerrillas and raiding parties under Hood and perhaps Gordon, who at one time, "getting to Sherman's rear, tore up and destroyed in the aggregate 35 miles of track and 455 linear feet of bridges." At the time when this road was given up to the State of Georgia—September, 1865—and when it was believed that it was "in much better condition than when possession of it was taken by the United States," the total cost of repairs, "exclusive of work done by soldiers and 17 miles of old and damaged rails laid in reopening the road in 1865, was $2,569,318 69." The report says, moreover, "No charge has ever been made by the United States, and consequently no compensation received, for the repairs to the road." This fact gives peculiar force to the first wording of Mr. Gordon's bill "to adjust and settle *claims* of the State of Georgia against the Government," &c.

The report furthermore states that after the restoration of the road to Georgia, "property, consisting of locomotive engines, passenger, box, and platform cars, and railway material of various kinds, such as railroad iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties, wood, timber, lumber, round and square iron, files, axes, adzes, paints, oils, nails, &c., to the value of $472,944 66, was sold to the State on a credit of two years. A bond was executed by authority of the Legislature thereof, guaranteeing payment of the debt, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum. Payments were made from time to time in cash, postal service, and military transportation to March 31, 1868, when the debt was discharged. The total payments were $543,139 37." This property was appraised at the time by a board of railroad engineers and locomotive manufacturers appointed by Major-Gen. Thomas. According to the value of railroad property at the time, the prices were considered just and fair, and no payment was made without a protest or a grumble.

Some time previous to the capture of this Georgia road, certain railroads of Tennessee

had been taken possession of by our Government—some nilly, some willy—and at the close of the war these roads were also given back to the State, in good condition. At the same time, a large amount of rolling-stock and other property, after having been duly and carefully appraised, was sold to the railroad companies, of which several whose purchases had been moderate promptly paid up all claims. The remaining four roads failing to pay interest on bonds secured by mortgages on their roads, were sued in the United States Courts. Various defenses were set up by those roads—that of the East Tennessee being of most weight. It was that the people of that part of the State were generally Unionists throughout the war; that the officers and stockholders of the road were in great part loyal; that, in fact, the road, with its rolling-stock, was cheerfully placed at the service of the United States, *not captured* by the Union Army. It claimed, also, that the property sold to it and the other roads had been appraised too high by a Board of Appraisers, in which they were not represented. Other companies pleaded prior bonds, a State lien, embarrassments, and hopeless impecuniosity, and advanced claims for damages, the adjudication of which would have necessitated great cost to the Government. So, at length, an act was passed for an amicable arrangement. Under this a compromise was effected, by which a discount of 1 1-10 per cent. on interest, and 25 per cent. on principal, was made. I have been told that the balances have not all been paid up to this day.

This compromise was rather acquiesced in as an economic and conciliatory measure than recommended as an act of equity, by Representative B. F. Butler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In his report he says:

"It is not to be denied that these roads may well have believed that they had claims to a large amount for losses during the war, which they might have supposed would have been set off against their bonds; that there are among them many loyal men and women as stockholders, and that hereafter these claims may spring up and be pressed as against the Government; and that it would be much better to have all such claims adjusted at the present time, so that all claims of these railroads in the future, or their stockholders, for damages during the war may be forever barred and set at rest."

This act of release and relenting was passed in 1871. It made Georgia's opportunity. It is true, her indebtedness had been paid up and the account with the Federal Government closed three years before, but that worthy and wide-awake Commonwealth holds that it is never too late to mend, or rip up a bad bargain. She pondered over her wrongs—in having been chiseled out of some $200,000 by Yankee greed and extortion—and when her favorite, oft times honored, and eight times wounded son was elected to the Senate in 1868, she intrusted her cause to that eminent advocate, who went bravely to work to obtain an equitable readjustment of affairs. He demanded nothing less than a reopening of the long-closed accounts, and a new settlement on the basis which had been adopted with the recalcitrant and almost bankrupt Tennessee railroads. But justice was tardy—justice always is nowadays. There was some captious opposition to the measure. The exhaustive report of Gen. Meigs was decidedly adverse. It proved that the basis on which the valuations of the property purchased by Georgia was correct at the time, and that previous to the settlement with the four delinquent Tennessee railroads "neither the State of Georgia, the officials of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, nor any of the companies that have paid their debts in full, ever alleged an overvaluation of the property; ever complained of high prices." The report also showed that there was not only a distinction, but a very wide difference between the two cases, and that the bill, if it became a law, would authorize a repayment of a sum of money received in liquidation (not an overpayment) of a just and valid debt, according to the terms and conditions on which that debt was contracted, "instead of being (as in the case of the Tennessee roads) an act to enable the Secretary of War, by compromise, to save and secure to the United States a part of a debt where the collection of the whole, or even a portion of it, was involved in litigation and doubt."

With these and other arguments and the wholesome fear of establishing costly precedents, the measure was "staved off" for nearly a year, and it was not, as I said, till the last day but one or two of the session that, in the final heat and hurry of President-making and official business, Georgia came by her own, and Gordon was victorious. Some said it was an act of cowardly policy and pacification to quiet Southern blustering and filibustering, but I can but think it was a purely magnanimous measure—the more magnanimous that we were compelled at that time, in our straits of national impecuniosity, to cripple our Army, to withhold soldiers' bounties and the pensioning of soldiers' widows, to refuse payment for property of Union officers and citizens lost in the war; to recommend the cutting down of the miserable pay of faithful letter-carriers, and to do other mean things. Certain it is that the Senate, like the Military Committee, made small account of the magnificent and uncompromising Meigs, Quartermaster-General, Brevet-Major-General, United States Army—but after a short, indifferent debate, engaged in during one of the brief rests of its oscillations between the north and south wing of the Capitol, passed the propitiatory and penitential bill, and it became a law. The sequel was hidden from public view and banished from public thought by the smoke of battle—the confusion of the wild life-and-death struggle for the Presidency; but I was told how, armed with that act and a power of attorney from the Governor of Georgia, Gen. Gordon made a raid on the war office, where he secured an award with which he bore down on the United States Treasury, and drew from its reluctant coffers some $200,000. What was the General's commission I have not heard. I hope it was a generous one. Nor do I know whether he commanded under Johnston or Hood, any of the Georgian raiders, whose destruction of their own railroads, bridges, &c., cost our Government nearly $3,000,000. I hope he was engaged in those very transactions. The fact would increase my admiration of his cleverness, his dash and determination, his splendid assurance. It were, to quote again from Hosea Bigelow,

"As 'cute as if an engineer,
Should claim the old iron for his sheer,
'Coe 'twas himself that bust the blier."

But, surely, our Government can't mean to go on with this sort of thing. It was in a tight place at the time—some thought at the point of death. It need not make, nor should a generous South ask, more of such concessions. It is related of the elegant, gallant, ingenious, but oft-times impecunious Beau Brummell that he once, when in one of his most desperate pecuniary straits, gave his tailor an order on the exchequer of the Sultan of Turkey. The check was forwarded to Constantinople, and at last laid before the Sultan, who, much bewildered, questioned the English Minister in regard to this mysterious and impudent countryman of his. The Ambassador was obliged to acknowledge that Beau Brummell was a distinguished gentleman: that he had even met him in the company of the Prince Regent. The mighty potentate stroked his beard reflectively, then handing the audacious demand to the Grand Vizier or royal Treasurer, said, "Pay it, but write to this Lord Beau Brummell and tell him not to do it again."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Katharine Rogers has accepted an engagement at the Union-Square Theatre.

"Black-eyed Susan" and "My Neighbor's Wife" will be represented this evening at Niblo's Garden.

It is announced that Mr. J. C. Fryer will give a season of German opera in this City, commencing on Feb. 7.

The new burlesque and pantomime, called "Babes in the Wood," will be made known at the Eagle Theatre, this evening.

Mrs. John T. Raymond, (Miss Marie Gordon,) whose life has for some days past been endangered by a severe attack of congestion of the brain, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Edwin Lawrence, a son of Prof. Philip Lawrence, the well-known elocutionist, will this evening make his début as an actor at the Théâtre Français, as *Romeo*, in "Romeo and Juliet."

After Mr. Boucicault's two weeks' performances at the Grand Opera-house, Miss Clara Morris will appear there for one week, and then, we learn, Mr. Wallack will fill another engagement in the same theatre. In spite of their assurances as to the expediency of maintaining high prices, Messrs. Boucicault and Wallack clearly find it advantageous, occasionally, to depart from their policy.

A COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23.—Nathan Guilford, the General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has resigned, in order to accept the position of Commissioner of Western Railroads, to which he was appointed by the unanimous vote of 48 roads. His office will be at Chicago. Mr. Guilford has been for the past five years in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is regarded as high authority on freight questions.

THE ST. LOUIS FORGERIES.

THEIR DISCOVERY IN THIS CITY.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF AN EXPERT GANG OF FORGERS—LARGE QUANTITIES OF COUNTERFEIT WESTERN BONDS THOUGHT TO BE ON THE MARKET—THE OPERATIONS OF THE GANG—HOW THE BONDS WERE PLACED.

Three men were arrested on Saturday night by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, on the charge of being concerned in uttering a large amount of forged bonds, some of them purporting to be issued by Adams County, Ill., in aid of the Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and others by St. Louis County, Mo., in aid of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The names of the prisoners are Ferdinand Hartog, aged 55, living at No. 102 East Fifty-second-street; William Muir, aged 49, of No. 212 West Thirty-fourth-street, and Joel M. Hayes, who resides in Irving-place. In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES last evening, Chief of Police McDonough, of St. Louis, who has been in this City for several days working on the case, gave the following facts regarding the forgeries:

During the latter part of August William Carrere called upon a certain Broadway banker, (whose name is withheld,) and offered to sell him a large number of the Quincy City bonds. The banker asked him how many he could furnish, and he replied $33,000 worth. The banker asked the price, and Carrere replied that he would sell them for 20 cents on their face value. As the bonds had only 11 months to run, the banker asked what was wrong with the bonds that they were offered so low, and Carrere said that Adams County was involved in litigation concerning their payment, and the cloud thus put over them depreciated their value; but still they were worth their face. The banker said that the amount of bonds offered was not large enough to pay for the trouble and expense of examining them. Carrere then left. At that time there was a broker in good standing in New-York who had lived in Quincy City several years before, and was intimately acquainted with Illinois affairs. Being acquainted with the banker, the latter mentioned to him Carrere's offer of the Quincy bonds. The broker said he should have bought them, for they were as good as gold. The broker wrote to Adams County to ascertain if there were any counterfeit bonds out on the county, and was answered in the negative. He then went to the banker and offered to take off his hands all the Quincy bonds he could get for less than 35 cents on the dollar. Soon afterward Carrere called upon the banker with $10,000 of the bonds, and sold them to him for 20 cents. These were turned over to the broker. He, seeing a speculation in them, and desiring to procure an official indorsement of the genuineness of the bonds, sent these he had to Quincy for examination. They were pronounced all right, and promptly returned. The broker then pushed the banker on to make all the purchases he could. Soon after this a young man called upon the banker and offered to sell him $20,000 worth of the Quincy bonds. The young man said he didn't own them—they belonged to his father-in-law—but he controlled them. The banker arranged a meeting with the young man. At this meeting the latter produced the bonds, but the banker was surprised to see Carrere present at the interview, and asked why he was there. The young man said, "Why, that's my-father-in-law." The bonds were bought and transferred to the broker. Then this young man made such frequent visits and offered to procure such numerous packages of bonds that suspicions were aroused, not that the bonds were "crooked," but that their negotiators were. James G. Rowland, Mayor of Quincy City, Ill., was accordingly communicated with, and an investigation was set on foot.

At about the same time, three men approached a Mr. Strauss, of Brooklyn, and made a proposition to him to sell bonds issued by St. Louis County, Mo., for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. They gave him a $1,000 bond, and asked him to try and place it, and let them know the result. They admitted to him that the bonds were not altogether straight, but said they were genuine; they had plenty of them; they were safe to handle, and there was money in the business. Strauss accepted the proposition, took the bond, and promised to report next day. During the night he became alarmed at the situation he had placed himself in, and changed his mind about what he would do. The next morning he called upon Detective Pinkerton, told him what had occurred, and exhibited the bond. Pinkerton telegraphed to Chief McDonough, at St. Louis, asking if there was any counterfeit of the St. Louis County bonds, and the latter answered in the negative. Pinkerton then telegraphed a full account of the Strauss affair. McDonough answered to shadow the Strauss crowd, and he would send an officer, which he did. Before he came a full examination was made of the affair. St. Louis County on the 1st of July, 1853, issued $1,000 bonds for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, ranging from No. 1,314 to No. 1,338, and running 25 years. On Jan. 1, 1854, it issued 300 $1,000 bonds of the same kind, running from No. 1,339 to No. 1,638. Not one could be found in St. Louis or vicinity—they had all gone to Europe. But the coupons which had been cashed at the County Treasury were all in existence. Mr. McDonough procured a number of these, pasted them carefully on parchment, and sent them on to test whatever bonds were found by fitting them to the clippings. In New-York only one bond could be found, and that was bought by the officers to use in the case. The bonds were inartistically printed and easy of imitation. The St. Louis officer came here with all the evidence that could be procured, including true photographs of the signatures of Lewis F. Tracey, the Clerk, and David Thomas, the Judge of the County Court at the time the bonds were issued and by whom they were countersigned. It was ascertained that the bond held by Strauss was a counterfeit. He was instructed to retain it and "play in with the gang." The gang was followed, and found to consist of three men, the two principal ones being Husted and Carrere. They were followed. It was found that they had offered, altogether, $26,000 of the St. Louis bonds, not counting the one in Strauss' possession. Husted and Carrere were seen going into Herman Johnson's place, No. 22 Broadway, they were followed in and arrested just as they were about to exchange $10,000 worth of the bonds for a check for their value. They were locked up. Pending their trial they offered to turn State's evidence if they could escape punishment, but the officers refused to make any positive promise. They were given to understand that if they gave information leading to the arrest and conviction of men who were more responsible for, and dangerous, in the business than themselves, they would be recommended to mercy. On last Wednesday the cases of Husted and Carrere finally came up. They pleaded guilty, and then confessed the whole business. Their confession has led to the arrest of Hayes, Muir, and Hartog. Several more persons will yet be arrested, but the officers will not give their names at present. To-day, Mr. McDonough said, will be the eventful day in the matter of arrests. Hayes, Husted, and Carrere seem to have been mere "shovers;" Hartog was a "shover" and clever negotiator; but, so far as the arrests have gone, Muir was the organizer, brains, and centre of the gang, which was well organized. Several of its members are old experts. Muir is an unusually well posted man on bonds and Western securities. Only $26,000 of the St. Louis bonds and $32,000 of the Quincy bonds have been traced. Among the St. Louis County bonds have been found one of the first issue and one of the second, numbered high up in the three hundred thousands. It is impossible to tell how many bonds of this counterfeit issue have been placed. It is evident, from the two numbers found, that the gang were prepared to float the entire $325,000. If they have put them all out, it is a bad job; if they have been "nipped in the bud," it is a fortunate thing. These St. Louis bonds mature, $25,000 on the 1st of next July, and $300,000 on Jan. 1, 1879. They will be coming in from now on. Any person would have taken these counterfeit bonds, and most banks would have taken them at near their face. They are payable in gold. They were formerly payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York, but 15 years ago were made payable at the Bank of Commerce. Mr. McDonough thought this bank would have discounted all the counterfeits offered by respectable persons. He himself was a member of the Missouri Legislature at the time the bill was passed, and active in local affairs when the bonds were issued; he knew the Clerk and Judge who signed them 24 years ago, and was familiar with both of their signatures, but says he could not tell the counterfeits from the genuine except by fitting the cashed coupons of the latter into the cuttings on the former. They had an antiquated appearance, and were well calculated to deceive the best informed persons.

Hartog, one of the prisoners, 20 years ago was a member of a large general importing firm—Van Valkenburgh & Co. Their business at one time was very large. The firm eventually failed, it is said through the dishonest practices of Hartog, who, it is alleged, cheated his partner and friends in order to feather his own nest. After the failure of the firm Van Valkenburgh went to Europe, and is now in business in London. Hartog went into Wall-street, and, it is said, was always suspected of being "crooked." About two years ago he was arrested for uttering forged Erie Railroad bonds. He was committed to the Tombs, and remained there some time. Through some technicality an indictment failed to be procured against him, and he was discharged. He then took an office at No. 14 Broad-street. He gave that up after a short time, and has since been doing business as a "curbstone" broker.

William Muir, the principal prisoner, is a Scotchman. Up to 1857 he was a silent partner in a large importing house which dealt extensively in white Manchester goods and velvets. He was once a member of the Presbyterian Church and actively connected with several charitable institutions and Sunday-schools, and was at one time reputed to be well off.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—The ship War Spirit, from Greenock, reports that on the 19th inst. she encountered a gale, and on the 21st, when about 200 miles from the passes, had bulwarks stove in and lost two boats and fore and mainmasts. Subsequently she fell in with the ship Oliver S. Southard, which towed her to the passes, and she is now being towed to the city.

THE MOSLEMS AND THE MUSCOVITES.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PORTE'S INTENTIONS AS TO CONTINUING THE WAR—DISTRESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE—RUSSIAN LOSSES IN THE WAR—PRINCE MILAN OF SERVIA DEPOSED BY THE PORTE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch of yesterday says it is declared that the Porte is determined to carry on the war to the last extremity should the request for mediation fail. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has not yet received Lord Derby's reply to the Porte's note.

A dispatch to the *Standard* of to-day from Constantinople, via Syra, says it is rumored that on Thursday the Sultan ordered Edhem Pasha, the Grand Vizier, to take steps to procure peace.

Great distress prevails among the poor of Constantinople. The prices of provisions are rising in consequence of the depreciation of the currency. Difficulties are feared if the price of bread rises higher.

A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum reports that 20 battalions of Russians have been seen north-east of Erzeroum. Considerable Russian forces are also concentrated behind the Deve-Boyun.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the total Russian loss by the war up to Dec. 20 is 80,412 men.

The Porte has issued a proclamation deposing Prince Milan of Servia.

Reuter's dispatch from Athens announces that M. Coumoundouros has submitted bills to the Chamber for nominating officers of the mobile national guard and immediately calling out the reserves of the regular Army.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23.—The steamer John Bramhall, with a valuable load of munitions of war for the Turks, has sailed for Constantinople.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HOW HE STARTED AND STOCKED A FARM FOR A FRIEND'S NEPHEW IN SHAWNEE COUNTY, KAN.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth, Dec. 20.

It has been stated that Gen. W. T. Sherman was at one time a resident of Shawnee County, and the question having arisen, Judge Adams wrote him some time ago, and has received the following reply in reference to it:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1877.

F. G. Adams, Esq., Topeka, Kan.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Aug. 9 came when I was absent in the North-west. I have been so closely occupied since my return that I have had no time to answer your inquiry. In the Spring of 1859 I was a resident of Leavenworth City, a member of the law firm of Sherman, Ewing & McCook. Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, owned a tract of prairie land on the north side of Indian Creek, just where the old stage road crossed it. He desired to establish thereon his grand-nephew, Henry Clark, and his grand-niece, Mrs. Walker, and authorized me in advance to prepare the way. I rode out from Leavenworth City, examined the land, made the acquaintance of the neighbors, and then contracted for the fencing of 100 acres, plowing and planting it with sod corn. I also bought a house in an embryo town the other side of Indian Creek, had it removed to the land, built an addition to the house, and also a barn. I also bought the necessary horses, cows, and farming tools—all at the cost of Mr. Ewing. In due season, about May, 1859, Henry Clark arrived and took charge of the farm. Soon after he was joined by Mr. and Mrs. Walker. This is all I had to do with that farm. It was not mine, and I did little labor thereon, more than to assist the workmen engaged in moving the house, building the addition and the barn, with some general supervision of the fencing, plowing, and planting. This farm was in Shawnee County, about 40 miles from Leavenworth City, and 7 or 8 from Topeka.

If this information is of any interest to you, you are surely welcome to it. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN CANAL.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences a paper was read by M. De Lesseps, in which some further particulars are given of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darien to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The line advocated by M. De Lesseps, starting from the Pacific coast, ascends in the first place the river Tuyra as far as the island of Piriaque or Alligators. From this point a straight cutting, 16,260 metres long, connects the Tuyra with the Chucunaque, near the point where the Tupisa flows into this latter river. The line then ascends the Chucunaque for 11,400 metres; then, turning to the north-east, it continues up the valley of the Tupisa, for, where, for reasons of economy, it would be preferable to make a tunnel rather than continue a deep cutting. This tunnel passes to the south of the Peak of Gandi, under the remarkable ridge from which on the one side an arm of the Tuquesa, the Tupisa, and the Tiati flow down towards the Pacific, and on the other the Tolo and the Acanti to the Atlantic. On emerging the canal continues through an open cutting about 10 kilometres long, down the valleys of the Acanti and Tolo to the deep waters of Port Candi. The probable length of the tunnel is estimated at between 13 and 14 kilometres, and the cost of making the whole canal at 600,000,000 francs. Since the reading of the paper a surveying party, under the command of Lieut. Wyse, of the French Navy, the officer who commanded the expedition which made the preliminary survey last year, has sailed from St. Nazaire to complete the work then begun.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

An interesting account of the German Army has recently been published by a French officer, who was for many years military attaché at the Court of Berlin. The total number of trained soldiers Germany could dispose of in time of war, including the troops of the landsturm, is estimated by the writer at from 3,000,000 to 3,300,000 men, of whom 1,300,000 belong to the regular army and landwehr. Owing to improvements which have been made in the details of the mobilization scheme since the war of 1870-71, the writer calculates that in three weeks the whole of the regular army could be concentrated on the French frontier, while in another three weeks the fourth battalions and six divisions of landwehr troops could be brought up into line, the total strength of the invading Army being thus raised to about 900,000 men. The mobilization of the second levy of troops could not be begun until the tenth week; but by the end of the thirteenth week 250,000 more men could be added to the field force, raising the strength of this la ter to 1,150,000, leaving still 290,000 recruits at the depots. With regard to the armament of the German troops, the author points out that in the batteries attached to divisions the maximum load which a horse has to drag has been reduced to 310 kilogrammes, whereas with the French field-piece, model Lahitolle No. 3, each horse has a load of 380 kilogrammes; and, finally, calls attention to the care which has been taken to provide the cavalry of the German Army with a serviceable firearm.

CHEAP LIVING IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow has long been famous for its penny dinners for the poor, which are, no doubt, a great boon to the working classes and to other persons whose means are limited. If, however, a statement made recently at the Central Police Court of that city is to be believed, a dinner at some of the eating-houses in Glasgow is not over-cheap even at the charge of 1 penny. A girl employed at an eating-house was charged with creating a disturbance at the establishment. Her explanation of the affair was that she had quarreled with her employer because he insisted on selling broth in which a rat had been drowned, and which, in addition to the drowned rat, contained a considerable quantity of rotten cabbage. The magistrate, in dismissing the case against this concoction, he replied that it was "good enough for customers who could only afford to spend a penny or a half-penny on it." This answer led to an altercation, which ended in her demanding the balance of her wages. He then handed her over to the Police, alleging that she had created a disturbance. The magistrate found her guilty of the charge, and fined her 10 shillings 6 pence, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

BULLETS WHIZZING IN THE AIR.

It is difficult, writes a war correspondent, to describe as it is, indeed, almost impossible to understand even on the spot, the marvelous rapidity of fire and the enormous quantity of bullets that are whizzing in the air. Above the roll of musketry is heard the whistling, like a strong wind blowing through the trees. These are the showers of bullets that rain upon the ground in anywhere within a radius of a mile and a half from the fight, and the oftener he hears this sound the more its significance becomes clear to him. It means that every man of the thousands engaged is firing several times a minute, more or less, as he fires at random or takes aim. The Turk, as is well known, does not take aim, but fires from the hip when in the open, lays his rifle on the parapet when behind intrenchments, and shoots somewhere in the direction of his enemy, and depends more on the quantity of bullets he sends than on the direction of them. When this fact is borne in mind it will easily be understood why the proportion of dead and wounded is so great in every battle that has taken place.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 23.—The British ship St. Cloud, from Liverpool, went ashore Friday afternoon on Ossabawa Bar. She is now afloat but considerably damaged. Assistance went to her this afternoon.

THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

HOW IT IS TO BE REMOVED.

WHAT THE STATE IS ABLE TO DO AND PROBABLY WILL DO—FIFTY CENTS AND FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST—ACTUAL FIGURES OF THE DEBT AND WHAT THEY REPRESENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 17, 1877.

Those who have most opposed the payment of the State debt of Tennessee have attempted to palm off for an excuse for such sentiments that the whole bonded debt was "conceived in fraud and born in iniquity," that it was the outgrowth of a profligate use of the State's credit in the development of internal improvements, the great benefits of which, now that the people have gotten used to them, is utterly forgotten in the cry against the "bloated bondholders," whose money-bags have yawned and vomited out a sufficient amount of hard cash to carry forward these great enterprises. To a limited extent this may have been the case. A few demagogues, looking to future elevation to power, have attempted to mislead the public mind by asserting that the present debt was largely owing to the lavish expenditure of money by "Radical" Administrations, in behalf of the railroads wrecked by the vicissitudes of the war. While bonds were issued for this purpose, and to some extent illegally, yet, in the sale of delinquent railroads, the State has been enabled to take up that debt, leaving on hand, for settlement, the ante-war debt, of which the present indebtedness is an accumulation. This debt was not altogether wisely made, and if any one is to blame, it is those whom the people trusted and found wanting in sagacity, common sense, and statesmanship. But the demagogue abuses the creditor as one to be scorned and shunned, hoping to thus win the empty plaudits of men who want to shelter their own dishonesty by dragging the reputation of the State down to their own common level. The most powerful plea that can be made for the reduction of the debt by compromise is the State's general impoverishment by the war, and the general and wide-spread depreciation of property of every description. About this there is no question. Everybody seems to concede the State's inability to pay more than 50 per cent. with no higher rate of interest than 4 per cent. A large class of men exist, and their convictions must be recognized as those of honest men, who believe the State unable to pay more than 40 cents, and 4 per cent. interest. It is more than probable, however, that a bill providing for the payment of 50 cents and 4 per cent. interest will pass the Legislature. The Senate Committee on Finance, Ways and Means has already reported in favor of 50 cents and 6 per cent. interest, leaving an opportunity to come to a compromise on the interest by reducing it to 4 cents.

The entire debt Jan. 1, 1878, will be $23,195,736. If the 50 cents compromise is adopted the debt will be reduced in round numbers to $11,600,000. Under the Funding act of 1866, the war interest, amounting to $4,000,000, and past due bonds, reaching $941,000, were funded. The accumulation of interest upon this sum, up to Jan. 1, 1878, will be $2,800,000. By the Funding act of 1868 only past due bonds were funded, and by the Funding act of 1873, interest to the amount of $5,149,685. The interest on this sum to Jan. 1, 1878, is $1,235,884 the compound interest against which much complaint has been raised. Not exceeding $3,000,000 of the Brownlow bonds are now outstanding. These have generally been overestimated by persons not fully posted as to the State debt. All this may be summed up as follows:

War interest	$4,000,000
Interest upon this to January, 1878	2,800,000
Compound interest under the Funding act of 1873	1,200,000
Brownlow bonds outstanding	3,000,000
Making in the aggregate	$11,000,000

The creditors have proposed to make a credit upon the entire debt ($23,195,736) of $11,597,368. This was the result of demands made upon the arbiters at New-York, declaring that as a matter of equity no war interest should be charged against the State; that no compound interest nor the Brownlow bonds should be paid. The bonds thus left outstanding, after retiring those just referred to, would constitute the outstanding indebtedness of the State, except the interest, in part, that accumulated upon them since the war. It is thus shown that the debt which the bondholders have demanded that the State should pay is its ante-war debt, and this every candid man in Tennessee is in favor of funding and finally canceling. Some of this debt dates back to 1833.

These bonds were issued for the following purposes: Five hundred thousand in aid of the Union Bank of Tennessee, one of the first banking institutions established in the State. This entitled the State to that amount of stock and to a proportionate yield of profits. The State realized, in profits, that amount, if not a great deal more. In this bank quite a number of New-York citizens were interested. A portion of these bonds remain unpaid.

One million dollars in bonds for the establishment of the Bank of Tennessee, which realized up to 1858 the sum of $4,250,000, affording great relief to citizens of Tennessee in the great financial smash of 1857. Many of these bonds have never been canceled. Hon. Cave Johnson was for a long time President of this bank.

A large amount in bonds was devoted to the building of turnpikes and railroads.

A portion of the $1,166,000 in bonds issued for the erection of the Tennessee State Capitol is outstanding.

Thirty thousand dollars in bonds were issued for the establishment of an agricultural bureau. The same remark may be made of these bonds as of the others.

Forty-four thousand out of the $48,000 in bonds issued for the purchase of the Hermitage property, on which sleep the remains of President Andrew Jackson, are still outstanding.

That the Legislature will agree to the 50 cent compromise no one can hardly doubt. No people despise the damning stigma of repudiation more than Tennesseeans. The fact that neither of the political organizations consider the State debt from a party stand-point has been recognized as a very commendable spirit. It is creditable, too, that out of the 21 Republicans 19 are in favor of the payment of the State debt, upon which they have taken high moral ground.

MUSIC IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Royal Horse Artillery band, for many years part of the Woolwich establishment, is to be broken up. It has been maintained at the entire cost of the officers belonging to the Royal Horse Brigades of Artillery, who have also to bear their part in supporting the other regimental bands, which are merely assisted by a Government allowance. In future the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich will have two bands only instead of three. A number of the horse artillery musicians will be drafted into the brass band, the surplus members of both bands returning to military duty with the Coast Brigade, and the whole of the brass band is to be mounted. Mr. Lawson, master of the brass band, will have charge of the new mounted band, which, like the first band of the Royal Artillery, under the leadership of Mr. Smythe, will then be available for service with horse, field, and garrison batteries alike, and form, in conjunction with Mr. Smythe's band, a fine corps of about 130 musicians. Mr. Brown, the band-master of the Royal Horse Artillery Band, is about to take his pension, having been appointed Band and Music Master at the South Metropolitan District Schools, at Sutton.

N. B. FORREST'S WILL.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* says that Gen. N. B. Forrest's will, which has just been admitted to probate, is quite long, and appoints Col. Jesse Forrest and Mr. William M. Forrest his Executors. It contains the following provisions: "First—I commit my body after death to my family and friends, with the request that it be interred among the Confederate dead in Elmwood Cemetery. * * * It being my desire that my remains shall rest with those who were my comrades in war, and shared with me the danger and peril of battle-fields, fighting in a cause we believed it was our duty to uphold and maintain. Second—It is my wish and desire that all my just debts shall be paid as soon after my death as my Executors, hereinafter named, can realize the means necessary to do so." The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections dispose of his property, which is in the main bequeathed to his wife and son, William M. Forrest. "Seventh—I give and bequeath to my son, William M. Forrest, the sword and pistol with which I fought in the Confederate Army, with the injunction to use them whenever called upon to do so in the honorable service of his country."

FORGED CHECKS IN PARIS.

An Englishman lately applied to various bankers or money-changers in Paris to discount some checks drawn on a London firm. The papers appeared to be perfectly regular. A few days after advices came from England to the effect that a band of swindlers had forged checks on the said house to the extent of 100,000 francs, and that the chief of the gang was a man named Blevitt, who was supposed to be in the French capital. The authorities were informed, but the criminal could not be found. A day or two ago a woman living in the Rue La Bruyère called on a banker in the quarter of the Madeleine, and asked for the cash for one of those checks. She was requested to return the next day, and when she did so she was arrested, and admitted that she received the check from Blevitt, but declared that she knew nothing as to his whereabouts. However, she gave the address of another Englishman, living in the quarter of the Champs-Elysées, who was in relation with Blevitt. Some police agents went to the house indicated, and requested the individual to follow them to the Commissary. He refused, and when the agents attempted to take him he resisted violently, but was at last overpowered. A second man and another woman implicated in the affair have been taken into custody. The total sum obtained by this set of swindlers is said to be about 30,000 francs.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—1 A. M.—The pressure continues highest in the St. Lawrence Valley, and an area of low barometer has developed near the Louisiana coast, extending slowly northward. North-east winds and cloudy weather have prevailed over the lower lakes and South Atlantic States, but south-east winds and light rains over the East Gulf States, Ohio Valley, upper lakes, and the North-west. Partly cloudy and clear weather, with northerly winds, have been reported from Texas. The rivers fell on Sunday at Louisville and Memphis, but rose at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, south-east winds, stationary temperature, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail.

For the West Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by falling barometer, south-east winds, and light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly, veering to colder westerly, winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the upper lake region, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and light rains.

For the lower lakes and Middle Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, stationary, or lower temperatures, and partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, stationary pressure and temperature, northerly winds, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain stationary or falling.

Temperatures continue above freezing in the canal regions of Maryland and Virginia.

KILLED IN A SHOOTING-GALLERY.

Last night at 9:30 o'clock Philip Baker, aged 18, of No. 114 Suffolk-street, was instantly killed by Richard Peterson. The two were in the shooting-gallery at No. 82 Bowery, and standing near each other. Peterson was in the act of cleaning a loaded gun, when it was accidentally discharged, and the bullet entered Baker's head at the left temple, causing instant death. Peterson gave himself up, and was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, pending the action of the Coroner in the case.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old-established curative, whose remedial qualities have been established by thousands.—*Advertisement.*

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"PIPER-HEIDSIECK."

"Considering it, then, as one of the great gifts of Providence to man,—considering what a place it occupies among the means of his subsistence,—considering how many useful and wholesome ends it subserves in connection with his physical temperament,—considering its utility as a competing liquor with demoniac ardent spirits,—it will hardly be thought visionary to anticipate, or unwise to promote, an augmenting preference, and its more extended use among the several classes."

PIPER-HEIDSIECK
Contains only 10 per cent. of demoralizing ardent spirits.
The purest and best Wine imported.
For sale everywhere.

—*Advertisement.*

Wines for Holidays.

I have the largest and finest stock of all grades of good Wines, such as Bordeaux, Burgundies, Rhine, Port, Sherries, Malaga, Alicante, Tokay, Lacryma Christi, Chypre, and will know brands of Champagnes, Cognac of different vintage, Scotch, Irish, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskies, and all other liquors and cordials. Send for catalogues to H. MOUQUIN,
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—*Advertisement.*

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The history of this unique and elegant volume is curiously interesting. SARAH H. LEGGETT, Publisher, No. 2,184 Broadway.—*N. Y. Evening Express.—Advertisement.*

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Buy your Hats from Burke, No. 214 Broad-way. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine SILK HAT, $5.

MARRIED.

BOGUE—TEFFT.—New-York, Saturday A. M., Dec. 22, 1877, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, E. T. Tefft, Esq., No. 853 5th-av., by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Morton D. Bogue, of Brooklyn, to ANNA G., eldest daughter of the late Charles G. Tefft. No cards.

GURLITZ—LANDON.—Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1877, by Rev. T. H. Landon, assisted by Rev. Seymour Landon, AUGUSTUS T. GURLITZ and MARY AMELIA, daughter of the late Dillon S. Landon, M. D.

MEARS

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 22.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 L. & N. con..	100¼	25 Cen. of N. J.....	12
100 Del. & Hud.....	81¾	100 do.....	12¼
1300 West. Union.bS.	76¼	100 do.....	12⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....	21⅞	100 do.....	12½
200 N. Y. C. & H.....	105⅝	100 St. Paul.....	35⅝
200 do.....	105¾	100 Wab. R. Rec.....	14⅞
200 Mich. Cent.....	87	200 Mor. & Es....bS.	75⅛
200 Lake Shore....s3.	59⅝	500 D., L. & W.....	80¼
100 do.....	59⅝	300 do.....	80⅜
100 do.....s4.	59¾	100 do.....	80½
100 do.....s3.	59¾	200 do.....	80⅜
100 do.....	59¾	100 C., B. & Q.....	101⅞
100 Han. & St. J. pf..	25		

MONDAY, Dec. 24—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a loss of $1,495,400 in legal tenders and $1,053,900 in deposits, and an increase of $2,260,200 in loans, $617,200 in circulation, and $107,800 in specie. The movement for the week results in a loss of $1,124,125 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $7,031,475 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 23, 1876.
Loans..	$237,404,600	$239,764,200	$252,684,900
Specie....	19,566,800	19,674,600	27,659,800
Legal t'rs	37,562,900	36,067,500	35,546,900
Net Deps.	195,896,400	194,842,500	206,170,700
Circulat'n	18,676,700	19,293,900	15,137,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie..	$19,566,800	$19,674,600	Inc. $107,800
Legal ten.	37,762,900	36,067,500	Dec. 1,495,400
Total res.	$57,129,700	$55,742,100	Dec. $1,387,600
Resv. required agt. deposits.	48,974,100	48,719,625	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements..	8,155,600	7,031,475	Dec. $1,124,125

The Money market displayed increased activity, which is quite natural in view of the preparations by the banks and financial institutions generally to meet the January disbursements for interest and dividends. It is probable that the Treasury will, within a few days, begin to anticipate the January interest, and in another week or two the large payments from various sources will materially ease the money market. The rates for call loans were generally 6@7 ₱ cent., but exceptional transactions were reported as high as 1-64@1-32 of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ diem and interest. These rates were, doubtless, due in part to artificial manipulation. The discount market showed little change, prime names being in good request at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices were somewhat important, reporting a decline in consols at London, the weakness of these securities being undoubtedly due to apprehensions created by recent developments that England may be involved in war. United States bonds were affected by the same influence, and recorded lower prices. The Bank of England made a gain of £162,000 during the week. The discount rate remains unchanged at 4 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 5,900,000 francs during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and rates were advanced to $4 83 for bankers' 60 day bills, and to $4 86½ for demand, with actual business at the close at $4 82¼@$4 82½ and $4 85¾@$4 86. The market was quiet, the demand having fallen off in consequence of the decrease in bond importations from Europe. The supply of commercial bills is quite large, and doubtless will be for some time to come.

The gold speculation was comparatively dull. The price advanced from 102⅝ to 103, but subsequently fell back to 102⅝, and closed at 102¾. The bulk of the business was at 102¾ and 102⅞. Cash gold was heavy to carry, the rates ranging from 2 to 7 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were moderately active at times during the week, but the changes were confined within narrow limits. Early in the week prices advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but the improvement was subsequently lost. In railroad mortgages a firm tone characterized the dealings, and prices were well maintained. The principal activity was in the Western issues, especially North-western and St. Paul. In State bonds the leading feature of the market was a decline of 3@4 ₱ cent. in Tennessees under free sales late in the week.

Business on the Stock Exchange was exceedingly dull, the leading operators being evidently indisposed to trade heavily until after the holidays. Notwithstanding the dullness which prevailed, prices were well maintained, and the market, in the final dealings, was characterized by a firm tone. The chief influences affecting speculation were the action taken by the representatives of the coal corporations for the regulation of production and the declaration by the Lake Shore Railroad Company of a 2 ₱ cent. dividend. The Lake Shore statement, which has been heretofore fully commented upon in this column, created a favorable impression on the street, and the stock is steadily held on the assured prospect of an immense business for the road following the close of navigation.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 23, 1876.
American Gold.....	103	102⅝	107⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.....	106⅞	106¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.....	106¾	106¼	116⅜
New-York Central.....	105⅜	104¼	102⅝
Rock Island.....	99⅞	99⅜	102⅛
Pacific Mail.....	21⅝	21	24¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	36¼	34⅜	20
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf..	72⅜	70½	51⅞
Lake Shore.....	61¼	58¼	58½
Chicago & North-western..	63¾	58¾	37⅜
*Chicago & North-west. pf.	83¼	61¼	56⅛
*Western Union.....	76⅜	75½	71⅝
Union Pacific.....	67⅜	66½	59
Del., Lack. & Western.....	51⅞	49⅝	72⅝
New-Jersey Central.....	14¼	13	38⅞
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	52¼	50	71¼
Morris & Essex.....	75⅝	74¼	91
Panama.....	125	125	125
Erie.....	9⅜	9⅜	9½
Ohio & Mississippi.....	10¼	7⅝	11
Harlem.....	142	142	137
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	11½	11½	13⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf..	25½	24	26⅜
Michigan Central.....	57⅜	55¼	46⅛
Illinois Central.....	73⅜	72½	65⅛

*Ex dividend 1877.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—DEC. 22.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central.....	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	105½
Harlem.....	145	142	141	142
Erie.....	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8⅝
Lake Shore.....	59⅞	59⅝	59½	59⅝
Wabash.....	14¾	14¾	14½	15
North-western.....	34½	34⅛	34⅜	34⅝
North-western pref.....	62⅜	62	62¼	62⅜
Rock Island.....	--	--	99⅜	100
Fort Wayne.....	--	--	92½	93½
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35½
Mil. & St. Paul pref.....	72	71¾	71¾	71⅞
Pittsburg.....	77	77	77	77½
Del., Lack. & West.....	50½	50	50⅛	50¼
New-Jersey Central.....	13½	12	12½	12¾
Del. & Hud. Canal.....	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	51⅝
Morris & Essex.....	75¼	75½	75⅛	75⅞
Michigan Central.....	57	56⅜	57	57⅜
Illinois Central.....	73	72¾	72¾	73⅛
Union Pacific.....	66⅝	66½	66½	66¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy.....	101⅞	101¾	101¾	102
Chicago & Alton.....	--	--	77½	78¼
Chicago & Alton pref.....	--	--	101	103
C., C. & Ind. Central.....	--	--	3	3⅞
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	--	--	11½	12
Han. & St. Jo. pref.....	25	25	25	26
Ohio & Mississippi.....	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
Panama.....	--	--	124	125
Western Union.....	76½	75⅞	76½	76⅝
A. & P. Telegraph.....	--	--	19½	21¾
Pacific Mail.....	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	22
Quicksilver.....	--	--	16	17
Quicksilver pref.....	--	--	25½	27
Adams Express.....	97½	97½	97	98
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	--	--	87	90
American Express.....	--	--	49	50
United States Express.....	--	--	49½	48

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$4,277,636
Corresponding week last year.....	4,778,539
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	311,810,907
Corresponding period last year.....	354,309,661
Gold Dec. 22, 1877.....	102⅝
Gold Dec. 23, 1876.....	107¼

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday.....	$6,319,059
Corresponding week last year.....	5,724,257
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	296,896,769
Corresponding period last year.....	265,915,472

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$481,073
Corresponding week last year.....	242,000
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	$1,909,649
Corresponding period last year.....	43,214,477

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$1,551,278
Corresponding week last year.....	1,113,843
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	94,494,169
Corresponding period last year.....	96,713,797

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$404,939
Corresponding week last year.....	50,968
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	52,306,719
Corresponding period last year.....	58,703,590

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. 1877.	1876.
A. Top. & S. Fé..	1st w'k Dec.	$57,821	$57,891
At. & Great West.	M'h of Oct.	415,072	335,131
Bur. C. R. & N....	2d w'k Dec.	39,637	21,062
Cairo & St. Louis.	M'h of Nov.	16,367	20,129
Central Pacific...	M'h of Nov.	1,597,000	1,675,532
Chicago & Alton..	2d w'k Dec.	104,295	103,570
Chic. Brl. & Quincy.	M'h of Oct.	1,290,114	1,359,269
C., M. & St. Paul..	2d w'k Dec.	168,000	142,874
Chic. & N. W., &c.	M'h of Oct.	1,598,776	1,542,051
Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	M'h of Sept.	798,277	663,940
Clev. Mt. V. & D. &c.	1st w'k Dec.	7,446	6,661
Col. & R. Grande..	M'h of Nov.	81,337	45,030
Grand Trunk.....	W. ed. Dec. 8.	200,419	163,977
Great Western.....	W. ed. Dec. 7.	81,771	67,646
Han. & St. Jos...	2d w'k Dec.	38,000	30,356
Hous. & Tex. Cen..	M'h of Oct.	361,649	377,340
Ill. C. (Ill. line)....	M'h of Nov.	452,048	429,614
Ind. Bl. & W.....	1st w'k Dec.	25,496	26,693
Int. & G. N. Nor....	3d w'k Nov.	41,069	50,537
Kansas Pacific....	2d w'k Dec.	65,791	56,042
Mich. Central.....	M'h of Oct.	669,684	647,922
Miss'ri Pacific.....	M'h of Nov.	340,311	338,043
M., Kan. & Tex's..	2d w'k Dec.	70,065	72,562
Mobile & Ohio.....	M'h of Oct.	231,800	264,507
N., Chat. & St. L..	M'h of Nov.	158,731	147,193
N. Y. Midland.....	M'h of Oct.	72,931	70,165
Pad. & E'b'town....	2d w'k Nov.	7,725	.....
Pad. & Memphis.	1st w. of Dec.	4,042	4,191
Phil. & Erie.....	M'h of Oct.	393,151	337,223
St. J. & Western.	M'h of Nov.	69,392	51,236
S. L. A. & T. H. (be).	1st w of Dec.	10,768	11,905
S. L. I. M. & S'n....	2d w'k Dec.	137,800	139,234
S. L. I. M. & S'n....	2d w'k Dec.	81,930	72,393
S. L. & S. Francisco.	2d w'k Dec.	30,000	28,686
S. L. & S. E., St. L. D.	M'h of Nov.	56,265	51,489
S. L. & S. E., Ky. D..	M'h of Nov.	28,029	29,384
S. L. & S. E., Tenn D.	M'h of Nov.	11,532	14,703
St. Paul & S. City.	M'h of Oct.	81,686	68,130
S. City & St. Paul..	M'h of Oct.	59,064	47,832
S'n Minnesota.....	M'h of Nov.	85,000	71,450
Texas & Pacific...	M'h of Sept.	253,276	174,893
T., Peoria & War..	2d w'k Dec.	23,499	24,190
Wabash.....	2d w'k Dec.	98,000	90,143
Union Pacific.....	M'h of Sept.	1,136,412	1,305,980

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TELEPHONES.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY has completed arrangements with the AMERICAN SPEAKING TELEPHONE COMPANY for supplying the public of this and the neighboring cities, and of all parts of the United States, with Telephones of the most improved description, and with Private Telegraph Lines on which to use them. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received.

For all information apply to

GEORGE B. SCOTT,
Sup't Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.,
Western Union Building.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	12	Lead, pigs.....	2,630
B. W. goods, pks...	500	Leather, sides....	12,358
Beans, bbls.....	643	Lea'n, bbls.....	1,223
Beeswax, pks.....	7	Pitch, bbls.....	44
Cotton, bales.....	3,150	Oil, bbls.....	700
Dried Fruit, pks....	551	Oil-cake, pks.....	1,792
Eggs, pks.....	524	Pea-nuts, bags....	283
Flour, bbls.....	13,589	Pork, pks.....	1,310
Corn-meal, bbls.....	800	Beef, pks.....	192
Corn-meal, bags....	475	Cut-meats, pks....	5,091
Wheat, bushels.....	71,236	Lard, tcs.....	3,585
Corn, bushels.....	65,256	Lard, kegs.....	150
Oats, bushels.....	12,750	Butter, pks.....	2,835
Rye, bushels.....	1,100	Cheese, pks.....	5,918
Malt, bushels.....	1,300	Dressed Hogs, No..	515
Barley, bushels....	35,500	Spelter, pcs.....	1,283
Peas, bushels.....	400	Starch, pks.....	200
Oat-meal, bbls.....	50	Stearine, pks.....	1,529
Flax-seed, bags....	282	Tallow, pks.....	232
Grease, pks.....	80	Tow, bales.....	57
Grass-seed, bags....	272	Tea, pks.....	537
Hemp, bales.....	14	Tobacco, hhds.....	14
Hides, pcs.....	24	Tobacco, pkgs.....	185
Hops, bales.....	433	Whisky, bbls.....	318

COFFEE—Very dull; quoted as before.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at former rates.....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, for each of the last 6 days (to 5 P. M. this evening,) including 50 bales to shippers, 217 bales to spinners, and —— bales to speculators.....And, for forward delivery, business has been in quite moderate request, but quotations for former rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,400 bales, (of which 5,400 bales were on last evening and 22,000 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling December closing at 11 3-16c.; January, 11.19c.@11.20c.; February, 11.28c.@11.29c.; March, 11.40c.@11.41c.; April, 11.52c.@11.53c.; May, 11.63c.@11.64c.; June, 11.74c.@11.75c.; July, 11.86c.@11.87c.; August at 11.86c.@11.87c., and closing at 11.82 points, closing barely steady.....The Cotton Exchange adjourned today over to Wednesday next, Dec. 26.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary.....	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10¾
Good Ordinary.....	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Good Ord'y.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Low Middling.....	11	11	11	11
Strict Low Mid'g.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Middling.....	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling....	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid'g.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair.....	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Fair.....	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary.....	9 9-16	Low Middling.....	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.....	10 3-16	Middling.....	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair export movement was reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly for the English markets, with a very moderate business on the home trade account, at generally unchanged prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,100 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes very poor to choice, at $3 20@$5 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$4 40; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$4 25, mainly at $3 35@$4 15 for common to choice Winter and $3 25@$3 85 for Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 35@$5 60, mainly at $5 50@$5 55, (of which about 2,000 bbls. at these figures;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@$6 00; City Mill Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $5 15@$6 40 for fair to very choice, and up to $6 50 for fancy, chiefly at $6 20@$6 40; do. for South America, $6 50@$7 20 for fair to fancy; do. for Sugar-barrel Extra, $6 45@$6 65, as to brand, 2,000 bbls. good sold at $1 65; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 60, (1,500 bbls. sold at $5 50@$5 60; very good to choice do. at $5 60@$6, (of which 1,000 bbls. at $5 65,) and most other grades within our previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 3,100 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 2,600 bbls. Mills Extra,) 2,100 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 1,400 bbls. for export at $5 65@$6 50,) 1,850 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 850 bbls. for shipment at $5 25@$6 75,) 850 bbls. do. Patent, 2,400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 750 bbls. for shipment at $5 20@$6 80,) 675 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,200 bbls. Superfine, 105 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour in more demand, chiefly for extra grades.....Sales reported of 1,950 bbls. of which 1,400 bbls. Extras, for shipment to South America, at $7 25@$7 40.....Rye Flour heavy and irregular on sales of 700 bbls., chiefly Superfine, mainly at $3 65@$4 for State, with very choice to very fancy, in small lots, at higher figures.....Corn-meal in moderate demand; 650 bbls. sold, in small lots, at former prices; Jersey at $3 10@$3 15; 400 bbls. Brandywine at $3 15@$3 20.....Corn-meal, in bags, quiet: coarse City quoted at $1 12@$1 15; country at 98c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.....Buckwheat Flour slow of sale, within the range of $2 75@$3 00 per barrel; Philadelphia, $3 00@$3 25.....Buckwheat quoted at 66½c., on sales of two car-loads.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted stronger in price quite generally, under the favorable cable advices and the lighter offerings, while the fairly active inquiry noted, chiefly for prompt delivery and for export, prime No. 1 Spring and No. 3 Milwaukee Spring attracting most attention, and these grades leaving off firmly as the improved figures, the actual dealings in Wheat having indicated a rise of about ½c.@1c. a bushel on the favorites of the Spring grades. The option business was light, the materially advanced views or sellers working against free operations, though adding ranged, early in the week, 1@1¼c. a bushel higher. At the close, options on No. 2 Red and New-York No. 2 Spring were offered with rather more freedom, but the bidding was a trifle irregular, and the market wound up lamely. No. 2 North-west Spring, for forward delivery, held the improvement to the close, but was quiet. The stronger rags of ocean Grain freights tended to depress values.....Sales have been reported to-day of 221,000 bushels, (of which about 213,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 2,000 bushels Canada Red, in bond, deliverable by Jan. 15, at $1 31; 3,000 bushels Extra White at $1 55; 8,000 bushels Amber Michigan, deliverable by Jan. 15, at $1 48; 1,600 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 45; 6,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Red, deliverable by Jan. 15, at $1 31; 106,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring at $1 39@$1 39½, chiefly in store at $1 38; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 36; 57,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 32@$1 30, closing at $1 36; 5,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, January option, at $1 35; 5,000 bushels ungraded Spring in lots, at $1 30@$1 31½ ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations at the Produce Exchange call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 44 bid and $1 48 asked; do., January, at $1 44@$1 45; do., February, at $1 45@$1 50; March nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 39@$1 41; January at $1 32@$1 33; February at $1 33½@$1 34½; May, $1 36 asked.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 34@$1 37; do., January, at $1 32@$1 33½. It was decided to-day, by formal vote of the Produce Exchange, that on the 1st inst. all of Grade, immediately after the call of the last call of Grade, to suspend the calls of both Wheat and Corn on Monday.....Corn has been in less request, and though early in the day quoted somewhat stronger, the later dealings ruled at a weaker market, closing dull, for prompt delivery, and lower for forward delivery.....Sales have been reported of 190,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 76,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, quoted at 48½c., mixed; do., in store, at 54c.; No. 2 New-York No. 3, January option, 34,000 bushels, at 48½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, day lots, at 51½c., (for old;) do., December option, 16,000 bushels, at 50½c.; do., January option, 32,000 bushels, at 50¾c.@51c., closing at 50¾c.; do., February, 34,000 bushels, at 50¾c.@51c., closing at 50½c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 57c.; New-York No. 3, new crop, about 35,000 bushels, at 53c.@55c., closing at 55c.; Mixed Western, prompt, 51c.@52½c. for new and old, (of which 20,000 bushels poor old, afloat and in store, at 51½c.@52½c.; unmerchantable, 50½c.@51c.; steamer Yellow at 56c.; and Jersey Yellow at 58c.@60c., (of which 4,000 bushels, deliverable next week, at 60c. for export).....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 50c.@51c.; January at 50½c.@51c.; February at 50¾c.@50¾c.; do., May, 52½c. and New-York No. 3, December, closed at 50½c.@50¾c.; do., January, at 50¾c.@50¾c.; do., February, at 50c.@50½c.; do., May, at 53½c.@52c. Rye has been in better demand, mainly for export, at firmer prices. Sales reported of 11,000 bushels prime No. 2 Western in store, at 74c.; and 3,500 bushels State, afloat, at 77½c.....Barley and Peas dull, quoted as before.....Of Barley Malt, sales reported of 6,000 bushels, good new crop Canada, at 90@95 cash; quoted at 91@$1 20 for goods to very choice, and the latter an extreme, with old crop Canada quoted at 75c.@85c., (some fancy lots held higher;) 20,000 bushels new crop six-rowed State, for contract delivery, at 90c., (with old do. quoted at 85c.@94c., prime new crop two-rowed State at 85c., asked, and old crop do. quoted at 85c.@70c.; some very choice to strictly fancy lots held higher.).....Oats have been in better supply and quoted weaker on a very moderate scale of trade, closing dull, with little attention.....Sales have been reported of 33,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 700 bushels, at 39½c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 39½c.; New-York No. 2 quoted at 38½@38¾c. per lot.....New-York No. 2, 700 bushels, at 38c.; Mixed Western, 11,300 bushels, at 35½c.@39½c.; (5,000 bushels, afloat, at 38½c.;) White Western, 13,000 bushels, at 35½c.@42c., (of which 5,000 bushels choice, at 42c.;) and White State, at 42c.....Hay, Straw, Feed, and Seed about as last quoted.

HEMP—Of Sisal, 800 bales sold at 5½c., gold; market dull.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at essentially unchanged rates.....The week's receipts have been 99,461 Hides and 183 bales do.....Sales, 122,100 Hides, and 45 bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andresen, 11,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, sold previous to arrival, 22½ lb., at 22¼c., gold, 4 months; usual selection; 8,775 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ to 23 lb., at 22½c., gold, 4 months; usual selection; 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 23 lb., 820 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10¼ lb., and 8,100 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 22 lb., on private terms; 3,490 Dry Orinoco, 20 to 22 lb., at 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,335 Dry Mexican, 21 to 23 lb., 2,380 Dry Bogota, 21 to 24 lb., 490 Dry Puerto Cabello, 21 lb., and 720 Dry Central American, 20 lb., on private terms; 7,500 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lb., at 19½c., gold, 4 months, selected; 1,710 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb., 12,000 Dry-salted Pernambuco, to arrive, 22 lb., 1,855 Dry-salted Matamoras, 31 lb., 6,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cows, from Europe, 40 lb., and 2,230 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 35 to 64 lb., on private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10c., currency, cash; 45 bales Calcutta Cow, 13 lb., on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 122,100 Hides and 207 bales do., against 32,100 Hides and 26 bales same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 500 bbls., new crop, at 28c.@30c. for poor to fancy.....Other kinds dull; quoted as before.

NAVAL STORES—Market steady, but less active, with Strained to good Strained Resin quoted at $1 72½@$1 80; sales 500 bbls. good Strained and No. 2 at $1 80.....Spirits Turpentine in moderate request; quoted at 33c., on sales of 33 bbls. Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet, with values of Refined and Crude nominally about as last given. Crude, in bulk, 7½c.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported to the extent of 15,000 bbls. United at $1 70½@$1 72½.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in limited demand for early delivery at irregular prices.....Sales reported of 200 bbls. new quoted at $13 25 for choice inspected.....Other kinds very dull; old Prime Mess, $10; Extra Prime, $9.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess, with December option, quoted at the close nominal; January, $13 85 asked; February, $12 85 asked; March, $12 70@$12 90; April, $12 80@$13, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 5¼c.@5¾c.; fancy Pigs at 5¾c.....Cut-meats quiet here, but quoted steady.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 6¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our former range.....Of Smoked Hams, Henry Beck at 8c.; and 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, for Chicago delivery, at 4¾ 20.....Bacon sold, for local delivery, to the extent of 30 hds. Short Clear at 7c. and for Western delivery, 160 hds. Long and Short Clear, for December delivery, at $5 95@$6; and 500 bxs. Short Clear, same deliveries, at $6 12½.....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, and quoted rather firmer in price.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 881 tcs. now at $8 12½@$8 15, closing at $8 15; and 56 tcs. choice at $8 22½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard rather less freely dealt in, with December option quoted here at the close at $8 15, bid; January, $8 20, asked; February, $8 30; March, $8 40.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,500 tcs., December, at $8 17½@$8 18; 1,500 tcs., January, at $8 17½@$8 20; 500 tcs., February, at $8 30, and 750 tcs., March, at $8 37½@$8 40.....City Steam and Kettle quiet; quoted at the close at $8.....Sales, 150 tcs., at $8.....Refined Lard has been quoted at $7 75@$7 87½.....Refined Lard has been inactive, and for the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at the close, at $8 55@$8 65; choice do., for the West Indies, at $8 30@$8 40, with sales reported of 100 tcs. for Liverpool, on private terms.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted.....Tallow has been in less request; quoted at $7 50 for prime City, with sales reported of 90,000 lb. Soapmakers at, with 50,000 lb. Country, quoted at $3 55@$3 62½.....Of Grease, 10,000 lb. sold at $6 50.

SKINS—Deer have seen very quiet at irregular prices. Receipts, 2,000 Skins; sales, 1,900 at Metzenbaum's, on private terms.....Goat have been in good demand at steady prices.....Receipts, 928 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, 190 bales Mexican and Texas, 21 bales Buenos Ayres, and 43 bales Rio Hache on private terms.....Wool Sheep Skins quiet and steady, with a fairly active inquiry noted, chiefly for prompt delivery and for export, prime No. 1 Spring and No. 3 Milwaukee Spring attracting most attention, and these grades leaving off firmly as the improved figures, the actual dealings in Wheat having indicated a rise of about ½c.@1c. a bushel on the favorites of the Spring grades. The option business was light, the materially advanced views or sellers working against free operations, though adding ranged, early in the week, 1@1¼c. a bushel higher. At the close, options on No. 2 Red and New-York No. 2 Spring were offered with rather more freedom, but the bidding was a trifle irregular, and the market wound up lamely. No. 2 North-west Spring, for forward delivery, held the improvement to the close, but was quiet. The stronger rags of ocean Grain freights tended to depress values.....Sales have been reported to-day of 221,000 bushels, (of which about 213,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 2,000 bushels Canada Red, in bond, deliverable by Jan. 15, at $1 31; 3,000 bushels Extra White at $1 55; 8,000 bushels Amber Michigan, deliverable by Jan. 15, at $1 48; 1,600 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 45; 6,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Red, deliverable by Jan. 15, at $1 31; 106,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring at $1 39@$1 39½, chiefly in store at $1 38; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 36; 57,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 32@$1 30, closing at $1 36; 5,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, January option, at $1 35; 5,000 bushels ungraded Spring in lots, at $1 30@$1 31½ ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations at the Produce Exchange call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 44 bid and $1 48 asked; do., January, at $1 44@$1 45; do., February, at $1 45@$1 50; March nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 39@$1 41; January at $1 32@$1 33; February at $1 33½@$1 34½; May, $1 36 asked.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 34@$1 37; do., January, at $1 32@$1 33½. It was decided to-day, by formal vote of the Produce Exchange, that on the 1st inst. all of Grade, immediately after the call of the last call of Grade, to suspend the calls of both Wheat and Corn on Monday.....Corn has been in less request, and though early in the day quoted somewhat stronger, the later dealings ruled at a weaker market, closing dull, for prompt delivery, and lower for forward delivery.....Sales have been reported of 190,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 76,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, quoted at 48½c., mixed; do., in store, at 54c.; No. 2 New-York No. 3, January option, 34,000 bushels, at 48½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, day lots, at 51½c., (for old;) do., December option, 16,000 bushels, at 50½c.; do., January option, 32,000 bushels, at 50¾c.@51c., closing at 50¾c.; do., February, 34,000 bushels, at 50¾c.@51c., closing at 50½c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 57c.; New-York No. 3, new crop, about 35,000 bushels, at 53c.@55c., closing at 55c.; Mixed Western, prompt, 51c.@52½c. for new and old, (of which 20,000 bushels poor old, afloat and in store, at 51½c.@52½c.; unmerchantable, 50½c.@51c.; steamer Yellow at 56c.; and Jersey Yellow at 58c.@60c., (of which 4,000 bushels, deliverable next week, at 60c. for export).....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 50c.@51c.; January at 50½c.@51c.; February at 50¾c.@50¾c.; do., May, 52½c. and New-York No. 3, December, closed at 50½c.@50¾c.; do., January, at 50¾c.@50¾c.; do., February, at 50c.@50½c.; do., May, at 53½c.@52c. Rye has been in better demand, mainly for export, at firmer prices. Sales reported of 11,000 bushels prime No. 2 Western in store, at 74c.; and 3,500 bushels State, afloat, at 77½c.....Barley and Peas dull,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.

BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 9
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2 | CHINA.....WED., Jan. 16

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia...Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M. | Anchoria...Jan. 19, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Ilysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M. | Anglia.....Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.

Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | OLDENBURG.....Sat., Jan. 12
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5 | HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMMERANIA....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878 | HERDER.....Jan. 17

Rates of Passage, from Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. | General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MOSELLE.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—

Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....
—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
England, Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M. | The Queen, Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, current; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, Fraigeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols .....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 63 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. & G. R. R. | Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

For HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.....Dec. 28
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:

ATLAS.....Dec. 20
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURMAN, Wednesday, Jan. 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET

will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 13, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 30, Jan. 12 and 28.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,865 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, Jan. 3
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Jan. 10.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS PARTY WITH $4,000 CAN purchase a well-established, successful, highly respectable and attractive business. Address G. B., Box 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,323 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM H. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause to said bonds and in the said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7393
9	1043	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7398
13	1052	2317	3280	4215	5420	6439	7907
14	1053	2321	3281	4216	5421	6442	7909
15	1055	2323	3282	4217	5426	6446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5437	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3286	4226	5438	6449	7914
21	1058	2343	3289	4228	5439	6451	7915
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7916
24	1060	2353	3303	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4234	5443	6457	7918
37	1063	2355	3304	4234	5444	6461	7919
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	6463	7921
43	1066	2357	3316	4237	5446	6466	7923
44	1067	2358	3315	4239	5448	6467	7924
45	1069	2362	3316	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5451	6469	7926
49	1077	2373	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1109	2373	3320	4264	5453	6472	7929
52	1110	2374	3328	4265	5454	6474	7932
53	1111	2375	3332	4266	5456	6475	7933
54	1112	2376	3333	4267	5457	6476	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
62	1114	2379	3342	4271	5481	6478	7954
63	1118	2384	3343	4272	5482	6479	7955
64	1119	2396	3344	4273	5483	6482	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
69	1120	2401	3346	4275	5488	6484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1134	2408	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1135	2409	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
86	1136	2410	3354	4284	5507	6494	7966
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2413	3357	4286	5520	6512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6522	7969
90	1157	2414	3364	4290	5530	6523	7971
91	1165	2416	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	6526	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2423	3370	4318	5534	6535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2435	3407	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1206	2439	3423	4336	5552	6622	7986
107	1209	2440	3424	4337	5555	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1212	2442	3428	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
115	1216	2445	2429	4341	5561	6631	7996
122	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5575	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8008
134	1230	2458	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
139	1231	2459	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
142	1236	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6661	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8051
148	1246	2480	3451	4365	5611	6677	8052
149	1248	2481	3479	4366	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3480	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3472	4384	5616	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3482	4373	5617	6683	8058
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2486	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1267	2493	3513	4382	5625	6693	8062
164	1275	2495	3514	4384	5626	6696	8065
165	1278	2496	3516	4386	5629	6697	8069

FINANCIAL.

721	1870	3029	4029	5097	6038	7232	8262
722	1871	3030	4035	5025	6040	7233	8564
723	1871	3031	4031	5026	6041	7402	8565
725	1876	3033	4032	5027	6042	7403	8566
727	1878	3034	4033	5028	6043	7404	8567
728	1879	3037	4034	5029	6045	7406	8574
729	1880	3038	4035	5030	6049	7407	8575
740	1881	3039	4037	5031	6049	7499	8577
741	1882	3041	4040	5033	6050	7500	8698
743	1883	3045	4041	5034	6051	7501	8801
744	1884	3046	4043	5035	6052	7517	8802
745	1894	3057	4044	5036	6053	7518	8803
746	1896	3058	4045	4038	6054	7519	8803
752	1902	3059	4048	5054	6055	7521	8806
753	1903	3060	4047	5056	6056	7522	8807
754	1911	3061	4048	5058	6057	7523	8811
755	1912	3062	4049	5071	6058	7524	8812
756	1913	3063	4050	5072	6059	7525	8814
757	1914	3064	4051	5073	6060	7526	8815
758	1915	3065	4053	5074	6061	7529	8816
759	1916	3066	4053	5082	6063	7530	8817
760	1918	3067	4058	5083	6064	7533	8819
761	1926	3068	4057	5084	6065	7534	8820
762	1927	3069	4059	5091	6066	7535	8821
764	1928	3070	4060	5092	6067	7537	8822
765	1929	3072	4062	5093	6068	7538	8823
767	1932	3074	4064	5102	6069	7539	8824
769	1941	3074	4066	5107	6070	7540	8825
771	1943	3075	4067	5109	6072	7541	8826
772	1945	3094	4068	5113	6073	7542	8827
773	1956	3097	4069	5114	6074	7543	8828
774	1957	3107	4070	5118	6075	7544	8830
775	1958	3108	4071	5119	6077	7545	8831
779	1960	3109	4072	5120	6078	7546	8832
791	1963	3110	4073	5121	6080	7547	8833
801	1966	3113	4074	5123	6093	7548	8834
802	1963	3114	4076	5124	6094	7549	8835
808	1967	3115	4077	5125	6095	7550	8836
809	1970	3116	4078	5126	6110	7551	8837
810	1986	3117	4079	5127	6111	7556	8838
811	1987	3119	4081	5129	6112	7557	8839
812	2013	3120	4082	5142	6113	7558	8847
814	2032	3121	4083	5142	6114	7559	8853
815	2034	3122	4084	5143	6115	7564	8854
816	2036	3123	4085	5148	6115	7565	8855
817	3124	3124	4086	5149	6117	7567	8714
819	2038	3125	4087	5151	6122	7576	8715
820	2039	3126	4088	5161	6128	7577	8717
821	2040	3127	4090	5164	6138	7578	8719
822	2041	3128	4091	5165	6139	7579	8720
823	2042	3130	4092	5167	6140	7583	8721
824	2043	3131	4093	5202	6166	7584	8724
828	2044	3132	4097	5203	6167	7585	8725
829	2052	3133	4098	5207	6168	7586	8728
831	2054	3137	4101	5208	6169	7587	8731
832	2103	3140	4102	5209	6170	7590	8738
833	2103	3141	4104	5228	6171	7592	8739
834	2104	3144	4105	5229	6172	7594	8741
835	2106	3146	4106	5230	6188	7595	8744
836	2108	3147	4107	5231	6189	7596	8748
837	2109	3149	4108	5232	6190	7597	8749
838	2110	3150	4109	5227	6191	7598	8753
851	2131	3151	4111	5241	6192	7600	8754
853	2132	3152	4114	5242	6193	7614	8755
854	2133	3153	4115	5244	6195	7615	8758
855	2134	3154	4116	5245	6196	7617	8759
856	2135	3156	4119	5247	6197	7618	8761
863	2136	3157	4120	5252	6198	7619	8767
864	2140	3158	4121	5254	6199	7627	8768
870	2147	3159	4122	5256	6200	7631	8769
871	2148	3160	4123	5257	6201	7632	8770
872	2149	3162	4124	5258	6233	7633	8771
873	2150	3168	4125	5259	6234	7635	8772
874	2156	3167	4126	5260	6241	7641	8773
878	2158	3168	4127	5261	6244	7645	8774
880	2160	3169	4128	5263	6245	7651	8775
881	2161	3171	4130	5263	6255	7652	8776
886	2162	3172	4131	5264	6256	7653	8780
887	2164	3173	4132	5265	6259	7661	8781
888	2167	3174	4133	5266	6261	7662	8822
889	2168	3175	4134	5268	6262	7663	8823
891	2170	3176	4135	5269	6263	7665	8824
892	2171	3177	4136	5286	6265	7667	8826
902	2172	3178	4137	5287	6268	7671	8828
911	2173	3179	4138	5274	6275	7674	8829
914	2179	3180	4139	5289	6277	7675	8850
944	2180	3181	4140	5292	6279	7676	8831
945	2180	3182	4141	5293	6280	7678	8832
946	2181	3183	4142	5294	6281	7687	8833
949	2192	3185	4143	5295	6282	7691	8834
950	2193	3186	4144	5296	6283	7692	8835
954	2195	3187	4145	5298	6284	7698	8838
955	2196	3188	4146	5302	6285	7702	8837
956	2197	3189	4147	5321	6286	7705	8846
957	2198	3190	4149	5322	6287	7708	8847
959	2199	3192	4150	5324	6288	7826	8848
968	2201	3193	4151	5325	6289	7827	8849
969	2203	3194	4152	5326	6295	7828	8860
970	2204	3195	4153	5329	6296	7829	8871
973	2211	3196	4154	5330	6297	7830	8862
974	2213	3197	4155	5332	6299	7831	8863
975	2214	3198	4156	5333	6300	7832	8864
983	2216	3199	4158	5334	6301	7833	8865
986	2218	3200	4159	5335	6312	7834	8866
988	2219	3201	4161	5336	6318	7835	8867
989	2220	3203	4162	5341	6319	7837	8874
990	2224	3204	4163	5342	6320	7837	8878
995	2235	3211	4165	5343	6322	7838	8879
996	2236	3212	4166	5344	6323	7839	8880
1000	2237	3213	4168	5345	6324	7842	8881
1001	2239	3214	4168	5365	6325	7843	8882
1003	2240	3218	4170	5366	6326	7844	8884
1004	2241	3217	4171	5368	6327	7845	8885
1005	2242	3218	4172	5369	6328	7846	8886
1009	2243	3219	4174	5370	6366	7852	8888
1013	2245	3221	4175	5371	6367	7854	8916
1014	2246	3231	4176	5372	6368	7856	8917
1015	2247	3232	4177	5373	6369	7857	8918
1016	2248	3242	4179	5375	6370	7858	8921
1017	2249	3243	4180	5376	6372	7859	8923
1018	2250	3244	4181	5377	6373	7860	8930
1019	2251	3245	4182	5378	6374	7861	8931
1022	2252	3247	4185	5381	6396	7862	8933
1023	2262	3248	4186	5382	6403	7875	8934
1024	2263	3250	4187	5383	6414	7876	8935
1025	2264	3254	4188	5384	6420	7878	8942
1026	2265	3254	4189	5390	6421	7881	8954
1027	2266	3256	4190	5393	6423	7882	8955
1029	2267	3264	4195	5391	6428	7883	8956
1030	2268	3267	4197	5395	6429	7884	8960
1031	2285	3268	4199	5396	6430	7885	8961
1034	2309	3270	4205	5397	6431	7889	8965
1038	2310	3272	4207	5399	6432	7891	8966
1039	2311	3273	4209	5401	6436		

In all cases where the bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY 5s,

PAYABLE IN 1925.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1900.

JERSEY CITY 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1892.

CINCINNATI CITY 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1881.

GREENE CO., N. Y., 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1891.

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., N. Y.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company believing that many of the holders of this class of their bonds desire to avail themselves of the privilege conferred upon it by the various States through which its railway passes, to convert their present Coupon Bond into a Registered Bond, without coupons, having the same security of the mortgage and lien upon the company's property as the present Coupon Bond, hereby gives notice that a sufficient number of the holders of said bonds representing in amount not less than One Million of Dollars, signify their desire to make such conversion, this Company will have prepared the Registered Bonds and register books necessary to carry the proposed change into effect.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege, should notify the Treasurer of the Company on or before the first day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they are now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of their company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan. J. TILLINGHAST, President.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland; also on Canada, British Columbia, and

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BARCLAY-STREET RUINS.

SUNDAY'S WORK IN THEM—A WOMAN'S GARMENT FOUND, WHICH IS ASSERTED TO BE JOSEPHINE SHEPPARD'S—PERSONS STILL MISSING.

Yesterday was an uneventful day at the ruins on Barclay-street and College-place. The work of digging over the rubbish on the Barclay-street side, in search for dead bodies, was begun at 8 o'clock in the morning by a force of about 30 men employed by the Messrs. Greenfield. The task was necessarily a slow and tedious one, and comparatively little progress was made during the day. The work of the diggers was confined to the engine-room, where the third body was found on Saturday, and a space about 10 feet square had been cleared by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when work was stopped. Some of the machinery was unearthed, and it was found to be unbroken, although, of course, all the metal work was covered with rust. Digging to the eastward, the laborers uncovered a portion of the horizontal brick flue, extending from the boiler-room back to the angle where the Barclay-street and College-place divisions of the candy manufactory joined. About eight feet of this flue, which is nothing more than a square brick chamber, were uncovered, when the picks and shovels struck the stair-case which led from the store on the first floor of No. 63 Barclay-street to the boiler-room, landing on the flue. This staircase forms the front of a barrier of brick, iron, and rubbish, which the workmen will begin to remove to-day. The flue, or that part of it unearthed, was found to be intact; but Mr. Nelson Greenfield and Fire Commissioner King, both of whom were at the ruins yesterday, were still confident that the cause of the explosion would be found to have been an accumulation of coal-gas in the flue, and that the flue would be found shattered further back toward the chimney at the College-place angle. A large amount of old iron and other metal was taken from the ruins yesterday, including the utensils used for weighing candy at the counters in the Greenfields' store. Workmen were busy all day, also, picking out baskets of scorched and water-soaked wool from the ruins of the wool-house, No. 61 Barclay-street. This wool, it is said, can be cleaned, and most of it will then be salable. Immense quantities of it were piled up in front of the ruins, and there it was packed in bags for removal. The pleasant weather attracted many persons to the streets, and the ruins formed a centre of attraction for down-town promenaders. The fire lines on College-place, Barclay-street, and Greenwich-street, were kept up, and were strongly guarded by the Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Beyond the lines immense crowds of people stood all day, gazing with unflagging interest at nothing in particular. The people on Barclay-street looked over the littered pavements, covered with sugar-boilers, piles of brick and charred wood, into the faces of the Greenwich-street crowd a block below them, and the College-place sight-seers saw nothing but the charred walls of the candy-factory and the bank adjoining it. The College-place wall must be taken down, as it has been declared unsafe, and the removal must be at the expense of the owner of the building. The work will require scaffolding and derricks, as the wall is too heavy to be forced down with battering-rams. Its fall would shatter all the glass and crockery in the neighborhood. The fire was still smoldering beneath the ruins yesterday, and some of the bricks were so hot that the workmen handled them with difficulty. Columns of white steam were puffing up through the rubbish in various places, and a number of firemen were on duty all day. Two streams of water were kept flowing on the ruins, the firemen shifting the hose from one place to another as occasion required. One of the firemen exploring back by the College-place building saw a piece of calico protruding from a mass of brick and mortar. He pulled it out and found that it was part of a woman's polonaise skirt, of two kinds of calico. It was handed about from one to another until it reached the hands of young Sheppard, the brother of Josephine Sheppard, who is supposed to have perished in the ruins. He asserted that it belonged to his sister, but it was a very ordinary piece of clothing, was soaked with water, and covered with mud so that its texture was scarcely discernible. Nevertheless, the brother of Josephine Sheppard is confident that her body will be found near the spot where the fireman discovered the dress. Mrs. Grissich, the wife of Thomas J. Grissich, a gum-drop maker, who has been missing since the fire, went to the Morgue yesterday and viewed the body found in the boiler-room on Saturday, and supposed, from the place in which it was found and its small size, to have been that of Philip Hertzberger, the engineer. This body was so disfigured and blackened that positive identification of it seemed to be impossible. Mrs. Grissich, who is a little pale-faced woman, asserted positively that the body was that of her husband. She had said before that her husband was a tall man. She identified the body, she asserted, by peculiar patches on the underclothing, and by a string tied around its waist. It is understood, however, that Mrs. Grissich had not lived with her husband lately, and little faith is put in her identification of the body. Mrs. Mary Redmer, a saleswoman of the Greenfields, who has been named among the missing, reported on Saturday night at her employers' home. She escaped from the building unhurt. Two large bonfires were lighted in front of the ruins on Barclay-street last night, but no work was done after 5 o'clock. A strong guard of policemen was on duty there all night. No tidings have yet been received of the following-named persons, who were in the candy manufactory when the explosion occurred:

DROXLER, AUGUST, aged 13, of No. 515 Fifth-street.
GRISSICH, THOMAS J., aged 29, of No. 96 Orchard-street.
KRUMERY, ALBERT, aged 13, of No. 84 Avenue B.
KRUMERY, GEORGE, aged 16, of No. 84 Avenue B.
KERBER, FERDINAND, aged 27, of No. 96 Orchard-street.
SHEPPARD, JOSEPHINE, aged 22, of No. 16 Franklin-street.
STARK, WILLIAM, aged 28, of No. 529 Fifth-street.

TWO BROOKLYN SHOP-LIFTERS ARRESTED.

The sidewalks on both sides of Fulton-street, in Brooklyn, were crowded with people until a late hour on Saturday night, as were also the stores, and, in many places, even the street itself. As a consequence, thieves, pickpockets, shop-lifters, and dishonest persons of all kinds were out in force, in the prosecution of their nefarious business. About 7 o'clock Detective Lenahan and Patrolman O'Connor, while patroling Fulton-street, had their suspicions aroused by the movements of a woman who seemed to be intent upon visiting all the stores between Myrtle-avenue and the ferry. They followed her in and out of several stores, but were unable to detect her in the commission of any offense. She finally entered a Greens-avenue car, and, taking a seat, seemed to be employed in making a bundle under her shawl. She stopped the car at Nostrand-avenue, about a block from her residence, and was a bout to get off, when she was arrested by Detective Lenahan, who had followed her. She dropped a pair of rubber bracelets and a composition watch chain, which were picked up by Officer O'Connor. The prisoner was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, but so great was her indignation at being arrested that she refused to give her name or residence. She was finally taken to Police Head-quarters for identification, where she was recognized by Detective Curran as Mary Mason, alias Catharine Connor, who resides with her sister, Jane Holland, alias Nora Roach, at No. 303 Quincy-street. Her sister was committed for shop-lifting in July last, and her photograph adorns the rogues' gallery. On being searched at head-quarters, the following articles were found in the prisoner's possession: Six pairs of kid gloves, marked "F. Loeser & Co.," three silk pocket-handkerchiefs, two bottles of cologne, a cigar-holder, in morocco case, and a pair of rubber bracelets. Capt. Campbell and Detective Lenahan visited the residence of the prisoner, where they found several dozen pairs of kid gloves, silk umbrellas, silk pocket-handkerchiefs, bottles of perfumery, and other articles, supposed to be the fruits of former raids upon the Fulton-street stores. She was held for trial. Jane Holland, the sister of Mary Mason, was also arrested and held for trial.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE RESUSCITATED.

Gustafe Krappi, aged 22, living at No. 270 East Tenth-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, about 1:30 o'clock, by swallowing a dose of Paris green. Krappi at one time was a clerk for Col. Frederick Vilmar, human hair manufacturer, at No. 24 Bond-street. On Saturday night he went home at a late hour intoxicated, and said to his sister and mother: "Good-bye, all!" He then went down stairs, and after about 10 minutes had elapsed returned and fell to the floor insensible. Miss Krappi ran to the Seventeenth Precinct Station and reported the occurrence, and Dr. Maclay repaired to the house. The Doctor found that young Krappi had taken a large dose of Paris green, and immediately applied remedies which acted successfully. The young man regained consciousness, and admitted having made an attempt on his life. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Yesterday noon he was so far recovered as to be able to say to to his sister, who visited him: "I'm all right now, and expect to be out to-morrow."

A FASHIONABLE JEWISH WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Kessel and Miss Josephine Kafka took place yesterday afternoon in the Temple Ahavath Chesed, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. The bridegoom is the elder son of Mr. Moses Kessel, one of the Charity Commissioners of Brooklyn, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. John Kafka, a cloth merchant, who resides at No. 11 Prospect-place. The temple was well filled by the friends of the families of both bride and groom. The ushers were Messrs. Joseph Kessel, Benjamin Baker, H. W. Stern, George Hirshfield, and Morris Strauss. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. The bride was handsomely attired in a white corded silk dress, trimmed with valenciennes lace, and festoons of natural flowers. She was conducted into the temple and before the Rabbi, Dr. Huebsch, by her father. The bridegroom was attended by his father, and his married sister, Mrs. Israels. At the conclusion of the marriage service the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kessel were taken in carriages from the temple to Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, where a magnificent banquet was spread. About 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down to the feast, at the conclusion of which congratulatory speeches were made. Among those who attended the wedding ceremony and the banquet were: Surrogate A. H. Dailey, Coroner Francis Nolan, Supervisor George Brown, Mr. Bernard Peters, editor of the *Brooklyn Times*, Dr. Joseph Creamer, Mr. Thomas Farrell, Mr. Moses May, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adler, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Markowitz. A reception was held after the banquet, and Lyric Hall was crowded all the evening with friends desirous of congratulating the newly-married couple.

THE HOLY TRINITY DEBT.

REV. DR. TYNG REPLIES TO THE CRITICISMS ON THE NEW METHOD OF RAISING FUNDS —BISHOP POTTER ANNOUNCES HIS APPROVAL OF THE PLAN.

The efforts of Mr. Edward Kimball to raise money sufficient to liquidate the large indebtedness of the Church of the Holy Trinity resulted in the most gratifying success. The total amount of the subscriptions received through the interposition of Mr. Kimball was $166,581 91. At the morning services yesterday, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., the Pastor of the church, before preaching his regular sermon, made a statement concerning the debt and the method pursued to effect its liquidation, in the course of which he answered certain criticisms excited by the movement. He said that some misapprehension had been created by an unintentional confusion of statements relative to the debt and the work of the week. It had been said that the incurring of such an enormous debt was setting an example of fearful extravagance. This criticism he sought to dispel by calling attention to the distinction which should be made between the property of the corporation and the church building proper. On the church building there was, he said, a mortgage of $140,000. In view of the fact that materials were at their highest value at the time of its construction, that no funds were gathered from outside sources, and that no pews were ever sold for the cancelation of the debt, this sum could not be considered enormous. On the rectory there was a mortgage of $15,000, making an aggregate of $156,000. This amount had already been more than provided for by the conditional subscriptions. The balance of the mortgage debt is upon the building used as the central workshop of the church's charities organized for the benefit of the poor of the City in general, and upon the building in Eleventh-avenue, which is used for evangelical and missionary purposes. It was for the payment of this remaining indebtedness that the congregation now appeals. It had been said, the Pastor continued, that the Church of the Holy Trinity intruded itself into a neighborhood already abundantly supplied with churches, and that ambition was the motive assigned for the change of location. His answer was that the Church of the Holy Trinity was the first building constructed for religious purposes between Forty-second-street and Hamilton-square, Fourth-avenue and Sixth-avenue. When the corner-stone of the first church was laid it was necessary to take down a fence running from Fourth avenue to Fifth, across what is now known as Madison-avenue, but which had not then been laid out. North of Forty-second-street, along the line of Madison-avenue, there was no building excepting Columbia College until the line of the Central Park was reached. The first church building was occupied until it became so crowded as to suggest the necessity of enlargement. The proposed architectural features having been of such a nature as to be inconsistent with any plan of extension, the old church was finally taken down in order that the lots might be covered by the present building. So far from being an intruder, he thought that, had the canon of parochial limits been strictly enforced, the congregation would have been called upon to give their consent to the construction of every other Episcopal church north of them. It had been asserted that the spirit of consecration and sacrifice exhibited by the members of the church was not appreciated by the Pastor. He would assure them that no congregation within his observation had ever exhibited such a spirit of self-sacrifice as that manifested on last Sunday and during the week in connection with the efforts to pay the church debt. It had been said that a more gentlemanly method of collecting money would have been private solicitation. That would have been possible had they been able to receive a large proportion of the subscriptions from a few persons. Under the existing circumstances the raising of the money by the private system would occupy the Winter. In collecting the balance of the indebtedness, however, he proposed to use the private solicitation system. In answering the statement that the movement of the past week was irregular; that it had not met with the approval of the Bishop, and that it was the subject of adverse criticism in church circles, he would only say that the Bishop would, in the evening, probably express his sentiments in reference to the matter, and he [the speaker] would not attempt to foreshadow them. Dr. Tyng concluded by reading a letter from Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of Orange, congratulating the Pastor upon the success of the week's work. At the evening service Bishop Potter, after administering the rite of confirmation to about 100 persons, briefly expressed his warm approval of the system adopted for paying the debt. Dr. Tyng announced that the amount of the subscriptions had reached $167,736.

A DEAF MAN'S TRIBULATIONS.

THE STORY OF THE WRONGS OF HONEST JOHN PATTERSON—HOW HE SAYS HE WAS IMPOSED UPON BY JOHN WILLIAMSON.

John Patterson, an honest but peculiar-looking citizen, whose vision is imperfect, and who is devoid of hearing, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning as complainant in a case of alleged larceny against a young fellow named John F. Williamson, of No. 184 Forsyth-street, who wore in his shirt front a gold scarf-pin that threw entirely in the shade the other peculiarities of his somewhat showy attire. The charge was that he had robbed Patterson of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money on Saturday night. Unconscious of the complainant's want of hearing, Justice Smith asked the usual judicial inquiry: "Well, how did all this occur?" Patterson saw the magisterial lips move, and, turning about, looked inquiringly at a friend who was standing by. The latter not exp aining the situation to him, the complainant drew from his pocket a small and somewhat soiled slate and a soapstone slate pencil, and handing them deferentially to the magistrate, indicated by some pantomimic gesticulations that he would consider it a favor if the court would put its inquiries in writing upon the tablet. Taking in the situation of affairs at a glance, the court graciously and rapidly indited the following learned interrogatories: "Have you lost anything? When, and where? What was it? Is the prisoner at the bar the one who stole it? Under what circumstances was the property stolen? Did you have the property when you met the prisoner? When did you miss it?" The spluttering of the judicial quill and the spattering of the ink having ceased, the manuscript was handed to the complainant, who, turning his injured optic upon the hieroglyphics, spent several moments in silent contemplation. Having at length apparently mastered the legal penmanship, he raised his eyes, gave a preparatory cough, and unexpectedly ejaculated, "Certainly, I will explain," in a voice so stentorian and shrill that the Sergeant started back in affright and fell heavily against the railing, while Justice Smith dropped his quill pen and involuntarily lifted his body some distance out of his favorite arm-chair. The complainant, considerably astonished at the action of the court, stopped a moment until it had once more subsided into its customary serenity, and then proceeded to answer the written inquiries. He explained that on Saturday night about 10 o'clock he had met the prisoner at Second-avenue and First-street, and had been accosted by him in a very friendly manner, and asked if he wouldn't take a drink." Unable to hear the generous invitation at first he (the complainant) had withdrawn the slate from his pocket and handed it to the prisoner with the gesticulation that conveyed the idea that he should write what he had to say and that he would then reply. The prisoner very politely took both the hint and the tablet, and, reducing his invitation to black and white, submitted it to the stranger for approval. The latter read the writing, a smile lighted his features, and he had just begun to roar a reply that was intended for "Thank you, I don't care if I do," but had only got as far as "Thank you, I don't"—when the prisoner departed rather abruptly, without waiting for the completion of the assenting response. The suddenness of his leave-taking puzzled the complainant for some time, and, while thinking over it, he casually made an investigation of his pantaloons pocket, and discovering that they had been mysteriously emptied, immediately found an explanation for the prisoner's departure. The complainant further explained to the court that he had been robbed in a similar manner on sundry occasions before, the last time being several months ago, when he was relieved of a gold watch by an individual who, he declared, resembled the prisoner at the bar. The prisoner in his turn denied that he had stolen the pocket-book, and his counsel demanded an examination. The court set the case down for this afternoon.

A HOTEL GUEST'S OVERCOAT.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Leader* of the 20th inst. says: "A Butler County man put up at a hotel, and did not have the cash to liquidate his indebtedness, so the landlord took his overcoat, valued at $10. The weather coming on cold, he tried to possess himself of the coat by a suit of replevin. The hotel-keeper filed his bill, and claimed possession of the coat by reason of his landlord's lien. Counsel for defendant demurred to that answer on the ground that the statute exempted wearing apparel from execution. Demurrer overruled and plaintiff appealed. The Supreme Court held that the landlord's lien was good, and that the common law theory should be adopted."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A temperance watch meeting will be held in Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Cornwall will deliver the second in a course of lectures at Municipal Hall on Monday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Moral Influence of Music."

The Matthew Stripp Association will hold its eighth annual invitation ball at Ferrero's Assembly rooms, East Fourteenth-street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10.

The next lecture before the Manhattan Liberal Club will be delivered at Science Hall, Eighth-street, on Friday evening, by John W. Sutton. Subject—"Evolution in Mechanics."

The Society of the Crescent and the Cross has been formally disbanded, having succeeded in accomplishing its object of raising a fund for the Turkish and Russian wounded soldiers.

A dramatic and musical entertainment in aid of the Dominican nuns will be given at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Lexington-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, next Thursday, at 7:30 P. M.

Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, will hold a reception at the regimental armory next Thursday evening. The entertainment will be preceded by a concert at 8 P. M.

The Blooming Grove Park Association will hold a reception at the Hoffman House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, in honor of Mr. Fayette S. Giles, the founder and former President of the society.

Milton Cochran, aged 9, of No. 257 Hudson-street, died on Saturday night from scalds received a few days ago by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water on him, caused by the breaking of a stove-leg.

James Boyer, aged 27, of No. 230 East Thirty-fourth-street, was found by the Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, yesterday afternoon, suffering from delirium tremens, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The managers of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, appeal to the public for Christmas contributions and money to aid in carrying on the good work of the mission.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropiqué will give its twelfth annual ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the cooks of this City at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, Feb. 5. Supper will be served in Nilsson Hall.

August Uhl, aged 39, of No. 239 East Thirty-ninth-street, died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night from injuries received on the 18th inst. by the falling of a partition wall, which he was repairing at No. 239 East Thirty-eighth-street.

The second hop of the series given by the Ninth Regiment will take place at its armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, next Thursday evening. The "Hitchcock" testimonial will be presented to the winner on that occasion.

Sister Irene, manager of the Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, has prepared a Christmas tree for her little charges, which will be displayed at a reception to be held at the institution from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. next Friday.

The Immanuel Sunday-school will celebrate its tenth anniversary in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Wednesday evening next. Mr. Anson D. F. Randolph and Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton will deliver addresses.

Patrick Hogan, aged 70, a native of Ireland, living at No. 516 East Eleventh-street, suddenly dropped to the floor dead yesterday morning while entering the liquor store of John Kennedy, at No. 341 East Eleventh-street. Deceased was subject to heart disease.

Mr. Joseph Rheinboldt has addressed a letter to Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, President of the Republican Central Committee, announcing his resignation as a member of the Tenth Assembly District Association. His reason for resigning is the resolution recently adopted by the Central Committee approving the action of the Police Commissioners in regard to the Excise law.

Frank Fallen was held at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a cloak, valued at $14, from the premises Nos. 301 and 303 Grand-street. A lad named Herman Spingler was also held at the same court on a charge of stealing a coat from the store of Solomon Stark, No. 11 Avenue C. Both prisoners, being unable to furnish bail, were committed to the Tombs.

Miss Catharine Leonard, of No. 327 East Sixteenth-street, was standing on the corner of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening, when her purse, containing $20 in bills, was suddenly wrenched from her hand by James Larkin, a youth residing at No. 230 First-avenue. Larkin was captured by Officer O'Neill, of the City Hall Police, and Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, committed him, in default of $1,000 bail, to await trial in the Court of General Sessions.

Thomas Costello, proprietor of a liquor store at No. 27 Bridge-street, was charged by Detective Hagen, of the First Precinct, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, with having in his possession six cases of brandy, valued at $150, which were recently stolen from No. 12 Beaver-street. The detective had no proof that Costello procured the property in a dishonest manner, but Justice Duffy remanded him to the station-house to await examination this morning, when the owner of the brandy will appear in court.

An undertaker's shop at No. 146 Baxter-street was entered by burglars on Saturday night and a quantity of coffin trimmings were stolen. Detectives Wade and Maguire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Thomas Riley, of No. 87 Oliver-street, and Martin McGowan as the burglars. The officers took their prisoners before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, who remanded them to the station-house until to-day. The Police are now searching for a third person, who is alleged to have participated in the burglary with Riley and McGowan.

BROOKLYN.

John G. Kiber, who keeps a liquor saloon at No. 2,037 Atlantic-avenue, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for violating the Excise law.

The office of the American Condensed Milk Company, corner of Bond and Bergen streets, was entered by burglars at an early hour on Saturday morning, and robbed of $55 worth of wearing apparel belonging to the clerk employed in the office.

William McCabe, residing at No. 193 Greenpoint-avenue, was assaulted by a gang of roughs, and severely beaten on the head with a club, at a late hour Saturday night, while standing at the corner of Oakland-street and Greenpoint-avenue. He was taken home by friends.

Dennis C. Hanson, aged 23 years, who boarded with A. B. Richardson at No. 432 Seventh-street, E. D., was arrested on Saturday night by Sergt. Lloyd and Detective Donohue, charged by Mr. Richardson with stealing books, silver-ware, jewelry, and clothing from him, valued at about $300. Pawn-tickets for most of the property were found in the prisoner's possession. He was held for trial.

Julius Schmidt, aged 44 years, of No. 10 Norfolk-street, New-York, went to visit his sister, Mrs. Alexander Oswald, who resides in Newins-street, near Atlantic-avenue, yesterday, and while sitting at the supper table he suddenly fell from his chair, and died almost immediately. Dr. Beebe, who was called to attend him, gave it as his opinion that the man died of heart disease. The deceased was unmarried. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

Emma Judson, a married woman, aged 29 years, went to Brooklyn on Saturday from Greenfield, N. J., where she resides, and, not being accustomed to the mild beverage sold as whisky in the City of Churches in comparison with her native "Jersey lightening," got drunk, and was found acting in a disorderly manner in Greene-avenue. She was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning she was found, hanging by the neck from the grating of the cell door. She was rescued in time to save her life.

The Nereid Boat Club held its annual meeting on Saturday evening, 58 active members being present. The Captain reported the past year a most successful one. The members rowed during the season in club-boats, 15,000 miles. The Treasurer reported the value of the club property as $8,000, against which there is a debt of $2,240. The receipts during the year were $1,580 over expenses. The following officers were elected for 1878: Charles R. Flint, President; W. D. Johnson, Vice-President; J. P. Earle, Captain; J. C. Bergen, Lieutenant; E. T. Nichols, Treasurer; L. H. Leonard, Recording Secretary; W. S. Gould, Corresponding Secretary; W. H. Gladwin, C. M. Bull, and C. A. Robbins, Directors. By vote, the limit of membership was extended to 100, the present active roll numbering 75.

LONG ISLAND.

On Friday night the station-house of the Long Island Railroad Company at Yaphank was broken open and two packages of goods, valued at $500, were stolen.

It has been decided that the Southold Town Agricultural Society shall continue in existence, and officers for the coming year have been elected, as follows: President, Jesse G. Case; Vice-President, Henry A. Reeves; Secretary, C. D. Elmer; Treasurer, Salem D. Goldsmith, and a Board of Directors.

NEW-JERSEY.

Some time ago George Kunzenbacker, of Newark, a widower, with several children, was married to a widow who kept a saloon in Elizabeth. The widow, also, had several children, the eldest of whom is a deaf mute. This one, Kunzenbacker wished to put in the asylum, but his wife refused to accede to his request, and on Tuesday last Kunzenbacker, who "possessed of considerable money, collected all that was due him in the neighborhood, and left the house, leaving his wife to support both sets of children as best she could. On Saturday she learned where Kunzenbacker was stopping, and caused his arrest. He was required to furnish security in $500 to support his wife and children.

The Newark Police made a descent, at midnight on Saturday, on a faro bank, run by "Honey" Speer, on the third floor of Holmes' Building, on Market-street, near Halsey. The game was found in full blast. The proprietor and nine players were arrested. At the station-house they all gave false names, and were held to bail in $100 each, except the proprietor, who was required to furnish security in double that amount.

OBSERVANCE OF THE EXCISE LAW.

A GENERAL CLOSING OF THE SALOONS THROUGHOUT THE CITY—NONE BUT WELL-KNOWN CUSTOMERS ACCOMMODATED ANYWHERE.

The order issued to the Police on Saturday last, instructing them that there must be no relaxation of their efforts in enforcing the Sunday Excise law, foreshadowing as it did a repetition of the wholesale raids of the previous days, had the effect of securing yesterday a more general observation of the law than has been noticed in the City for many years. It was no longer possible to say, as it had been truly but sneeringly asserted during previous enforcements of the law, that liquor could be obtained without difficulty at any saloon; for in many instances, even in the saloons that were lighted within, admittance was absolutely refused excepting where the applicants were well known to the proprietor. There was very much less of that transparent "outward" observation of the law which is manifested in the determined closing of the front door while a side door is left conveniently and invitingly unbolted, than had been seen during previous weeks. In some instances, of course, the entire cessation of business was very evidently due rather to the fact that certain saloons were so located that it was impossible to offer their patrons entrance by side doors than to any disposition on the part of their proprietors to observe the law in sincerity. But on the other hand, very many saloons, particularly in the upper and more respectable parts of the City, had two side entrances and yet were closed and the business entirely suspended. This respect for the law was also shown among some of the saloon-keepers in the lower parts of the town, where one would scarcely have expected to see any very great respect shown for any law whether it be Excise or not.

Along Sixth-avenue the saloons generally were closed, but in some cases the bright gas-jets shining through the fan-lights indicated that customers were drinking in the interior, and that admittance could be procured by regular customers, although the general public were excluded. In some localities the fact that friends and acquaintances would be served within was announced in a rather original way. For instance, in the vicinity of Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue a pea-nut merchant's stand, which stood before a show window on the avenue, although amply illuminated by flaring oil lamps, received an additional illumination from one of the large gas lamps in front of the saloon. To the casual passer-by the fact that this lamp was lighted while its mate was dark had no particular significance, but to patrons of the saloon in question it bore silent evidence that they would be accommodated as usual by giving the familiar knock at the side door. Another saloon lower down, in the vicinity of Bleecker-street, kept by a once prominent political luminary, made known the fact that "friends" were welcome by the rather innocent strategy of having one of the shades of its front doors lowered about an inch at the top so as to allow the gas-lights within to cast small but suggestive rays upon the knowing passer-by. On Seventh-avenue, Broadway, Fourth, and Third avenues entrance could in many instances be obtained to the saloons by side doors, but in nearly every case individuals thus admitted were only those who were known to the bar-tenders or proprietors personally. The first-class hotels evinced their customary observance of the law by either closing the bars entirely, or by covering the decanters and glasses with recess white cloths. Guests, however, found no difficulty in having their orders filled in their apartments, or in the dining-rooms or adjoining cafés. At Parker's there were notices posted in prominent positions bearing the following announcements: "This bar is closed for business." "Guests at dinner only served with wines," &c. Both orders were rigidly enforced, none being able to obtain liquor of any kind unless it was ordered with dinner.

The Bowery, that populous thoroughfare, which has been famous in the past for the utter disregard which its liquor-dealing residents have manifested for the Excise law, was alive with pedestrians last evening, and presented a scene more of week-day activity than of Sabbath quiet. Dry-goods, stationery, clothing, toy, and miscellaneous stores and shops, decked for the holidays and dazzlingly illuminated, had their doors invitingly open for customers, but the liquor stores were frequently closed and dark, and even when lighted within were, as a general thing, closed to the general public. The German gardens were, as usual, open, and had their usual large attendance of jolly Teutonic visitors, but "nothing but temperance drinks" were sold.

Henry Greenwood was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of having violated the Excise law. An officer testified that he saw Henry behind the bar of the distillery No. 67 Bayard-street, and saw also glasses in which was liquor that had apparently been dealt out to a party of men who were in the room. Greenwood said, vehemently, that the glasses had been on the bar all night, and spoke slightingly of his visitors, who, he said, were "a lot of old fogies who had for years used the bar-room as a Sunday morning club-room." Justice Duffy remarked that the unwashed glasses and the "old fogies" had got the prisoner into trouble, and held him for trial. Fifteen other men were also arranged in the Tombs Police Court, charged with violating the Excise law on Saturday night or early yesterday morning. The evidence against six of them was inconclusive, and they were discharged. The others were released on $100 bail each. Their names and addresses were as follows: Ernest Best, of No. 239 Pearl-street; Charles Bousch, of No. 94 Oliver-street; Thomas Keilm, of No. 54 Oliver-street; Peter Elbers, of No. 72 New Chambers-street; John Garbumo, of No. 44 Mulberry-street; John F. Meyer, of No. 280 Pearl-street; John Macarthy, of No. 70 Catharine-street; John Ryan, of No. 24 Cherry-street.

A GREAT STOCK SALE.

TWENTY-TWO KENTUCKY WEANLING TROTTERS BOUGHT BY A NEW-YORK STATE FIRM.

The sale of Mr. A. J. Alexander's entire stock of weanlings (trotting stock) on his "Woodburn" farm in Kentucky, last week, to Messrs. Baker & Harrigan, of Comstock's, Washington County, N. Y., has been a subject of great interest to horsemen throughout the country, being, it is said, the largest sale of trotting stock that has ever been made in this country, and the only sale in which the entire produce of the trotting-bred mares has been made in a body, to one firm. The "Woodburn" farm was the former home of Lexington, imported Scythian, Ringold, and Planet; and imported Australian, Asteroid, Pat Malloy, General Athol, King Alfonso, and Lisbon, are now there. It is also the home of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne; of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid; Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu; Blackwood and May Queen. For 25 years Mr. A. J. Alexander has bred thoroughbred and trotting horses at Woodburn. Of the former he has bred Harry Bassett, Kingfisher, Springbok, Joe Daniels, Baden Baden, Monarchist, Helmboid, Vauxhall, Old Preakness, Bayonet, Bay Flower, Bayawater, Maiden, Brother to Bassett, Katie Pease, Hubbard, Norfolk, Lancaster, Barney Williams, Skyloek, and scores of others. From his trotting sires and dams have come Goldsmith Maid, Lady Thorne, Lulu, May Queen, Blackwood, Voltaire, Nutwood, Dick Moore, Magenta, Cygnet, Woomosa, Dudley, Old Darkness, Bald Chief, Belmont, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Abdallah, Pilot, Mambrino Pilot, Lilly Simpson, Champagne, Indianapolis, Manetta, Malice, Pilot, Temple, Woodford Mambrino, Membrino Gift, Scotland, Rosalind, Thorndale, Major Edsall, St. Elmo, North Star Mambrino, Brignoli, Ericsson, John Morgan, Tattler, and many others. The weanlings bought by Baker and Harrigan were 22 in number—10 colts and 12 fillies—and they are now on their way to their new home, having left Spring Station, Ky., last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Joseph Blakemore, who brought on several of Robert Bonner's horses, is in charge of them. Following is a list of the purchases:

COLTS.

Attorney, chestnut colt, by Harold, dam Maud.
Beldemer, chestnut colt, by Harold, dam Belle.
Blue Danube, bay colt, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Crocerlene.
Hepteson, by Harold, dam Hermosa.
Hospodar, bay colt, by Belmont, dam Hortense.
Nutbourne, gray colt, by Belmont, dam Miss Russell.
Pancoast, bay colt, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Blears.
Topbet, dun colt, by Belmont, dam Topsy.
Vacher, bay colt, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Vassar.
Voltigeur, chestnut colt, by Belmont, dam Young Portia.

FILLIES.

Alacrity, chestnut filly, by Harold, dam Juliette.
Delta, bay filly, by Harold, dam Dahlia.
Halloween, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Eventide.
Integrity, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Indiana.
Jalna, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Judith.
Marchesa, bay filly, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Malmison.
Matron, chestnut filly, by Harold, dam Mara.
Meminia, bay filly, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Mary Bell.
Perchance, bay filly, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Primrose.
Vanessa, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Vara.
Verdure, bay filly, by Harold, dam Virginia.
Water Sprite, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Water Witch.

ENGLAND'S FOOD-PRODUCING POWER.

It is well known that England's food-producing power is very small compared with other countries, and were it not for her large imports the state of things might be serious. Mr. Mechi, speaking at an agricultural meeting, said that there were 46,000,000 acres in that country, and 32,000,000 inhabitants, and only 40 per cent. of those 32 000,000 were fed with British food, and the 60 per cent. would be without their bread, and a good deal of their meat, butter, and cheese, but for foreign imports. This was not a creditable state of things, for there was no doubt that if a larger amount of capital and intelligence were invested in the land enough would be grown to feed the people without any foreign imports.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL the Holman Agua and Liver Pad as a holiday gift. Head office No. 68 Maiden-lane. —*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:38 | Moon rises..9:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.	10:23	Gov. Island. 11:12	Hell Gate.. 12:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Petersburg, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool Dec. 12 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.
Steam-ship Bengal, (Br.,) Hutton, Marseilles Oct. 3, Messina Nov. 12, Palermo 16th, Valencian 18th, Malaga 28th, and Gibraltar 30th, with fruit to Lauro Story & Co.
Steam-ship Hatteras, Stevens, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship General Whitney, Freeman, New-Orleans Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.
Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship Fanita, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
Ship Alert, (Norw.,) Johansen, Bergen 38 ds. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Sarah Burnyeat, (of London,) Travick, North Shields 73 ds., with soda, ash, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Jenny, (Ger.,) Grage, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger.
Bark Annie Reed, Crowell, Singapore Sept. 7, with mdse. to order—vessel to Gates & Porterfield.
Bark Mary C. Hale, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Marseilles 63 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Anchored off the Highlands.
Brig Emma L. Shaw, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macomber, Newig Nov. 10, in ballast to Simpson & Shaw. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.
Brig Arctic, Parsons, of and 18 ds. from Harbor Grace, N. F., with herring to R. P. Currie.

The New-York Times.

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THE TAMMANY ABSCONDER.

NO CLUE TO COMMISSIONER MURPHY.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN KELLY'S FRIEND—A DELIBERATE SCHEME TO ROB THE PEOPLE DEVELOPED—HOW MURPHY MANIPULATED THE LICENSE MONEYS—HIS BROTHER COMMISSIONERS IN A DILEMMA—LOOSE METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE EXCISE OFFICE.

The efforts of the Police yesterday to find Owen Murphy, the absconding Treasurer of the Excise Board, were fruitless, and the result of investigation into the circumstances preceding and immediately attending his disappearance leads to the unavoidable conclusion that his thieving work had not been an impulsive, desperate grab, but was the fulfillment of a deliberate, well-prepared, and comprehensive scheme to rob the people who had trusted him with their money. The excitement about the disappearance of this latest Tammany scoundrel was yesterday intense all over the City. The subject was the topic of conversation everywhere. In the hotels, where the troubles of the Police Commissioners had absorbed all attention for three or four days, the name of Murphy was on every tongue, although it did not seem to be rolled in the mouth as a particularly delicious morsel. Among the Tammany politicians there were many apologists for the fugitive, his personal friends refusing to believe that he had played the part of a despicable thief. It was impossible for them to understand how so good a friend of John Kelly could have betrayed the trust which that saintly chieftain had reposed in him, or that he could have so completely disregarded the consequences to his friends, the Mayor and the ex-Mayor of the City. No man could have preached more loudly about "moral responsibility" than this same Owen Murphy, and his preaching, both in and out of the office of the Excise Commissioners, seems to have stood him in good stead as an element in the consummation of his evil work.

At the office of the Excise Commissioners yesterday the crowds thronged the entrances early in the morning. People came for several purposes. Some came to obtain licenses which had been passed by the board and which the applicants had been informed by postal cards were ready for delivery. Others, politicians of high and low degree, came to learn the latest intelligence of their absent friend, and to expatiate on his virtues and graces. Another class came, bearing checks on the German Exchange Bank, most of them dated Dec. 22, made out by Owen Murphy, Treasurer, which they were anxious to know how soon they could collect. The personal friends of John Kelly's protégé were soon discouraged, and they went away convinced by the facts presented to them that "Owny" had "skipped," and that their dream about his virtues and graces would have to be broken. The few applicants for licenses whose papers were ready received them, and went their way rejoicing. The holders of checks, however, were doomed to disappointment. They were informed after they had passed the guard of policemen at the doors that payment of all checks had been stopped at the German Exchange Bank, and that the estoppel would remain in force for some time. Excise Commissioners Patterson and Morton were both in the office the greater part of the day. Early in the morning they met the Commissioners of Accounts who came to investigate just a week too late, and the party locked themselves in the basement and consulted as to what should be done. The Commissioners hesitated to issue any licenses, not being sure that they could legally do so while the board consisted of only two members, so they addressed a communication to Mayor Ely, asking an opinion on this subject from the Corporation Counsel. When they came to the books they were unable to do anything to assist the examiners. It seems that there has been an entire lack of harmony or system in the management of the affairs of the office. It is declared that the books were kept in an exceedingly loose and unintelligible manner, and it will require much time and care to straighten them out. The Commissioners, it is said, have worked without co-operation. Neither Commissioners Morton nor Patterson know anything about the affairs of Commissioner Murphy. As Treasurer, he was an entirely independent member of the board. He kept his own books, and neither of his associates knew anything about his disposal of the funds. The submission of a great number of checks explained one of Murphy's methods. For a long time past he has been issuing receipts for which no applications were made out, and the money so received he deposited when he saw fit. A fortnight ago he became alarmed about these applications, when the rush of applicants for licenses began, and he instructed the clerk to record them and to fill up the applications where the date and number had been omitted. When he received the money for these applications it was evidently under the impression that no trouble would arise, and that, under the loose system of the board, no attention would ever be paid to the matter. In many cases, it is said, receipts were given where no money was paid, and the holders of these receipts, of which no entry was made, have boldly demanded the licenses which they were expected to need. When the rush of the frightened dealers began Murphy found that many of them would be unable to qualify as hotel-keepers, so he gave them checks on the German Exchange Bank, dated late in December, telling them that they could either pay him $30 then for a beer license, or cash the checks when they are payable, and pay the necessary amount. In this way, when eager applicants were anxious to have a license they paid the $30 without waiting for the maturity of the check, and Murphy was thus in possession of $105 for each of such applicants. It is thought probable that the books may be correct so far as they relate to the business recorded in them, but that there is a large amount of business outside of them which no one knows so much about as Murphy, and which will only be known by the interested public in the course of time and events.

So far only $30,000 can be traced to Murphy from the banks. On Thursday or Friday last he personally drew from the Bowery National Bank $20,000. The Cashier, Mr. Richard Hamilton, was not at all surprised to see him present his check for the amount, having known Murphy for years as an honest business man. The certified check from the German Exchange Bank was given because that institution could not give Murphy $50,000 in cash. This check was taken at noon, or perhaps a little before, to the Pacific Bank, on Broadway. Murphy presented it to Mr. Robert Buck, the Cashier. Mr. Buck did not know him, but when Murphy said he wished to open an account with him he was ready to receive him if he could get an introduction. So Murphy said, "I know Mr. Jeremiah, who is in the Pacific Insurance Company, in the front office." Mr. Jeremiah said he did know Murphy, but he would not vouch for his responsibility. Murphy's account was opened in the name of Owen Murphy, Treasurer. He then said that he would like to have $10,000. Mr. Buck considered this demand somewhat strange, after Murphy had assured him that he only desired to deposit the $50,000 in order to scatter the amount held by the board. He said he had had as much as $150,000 in bank at one time, and considered that too large a sum to carry in one institution. Mr. Buck sent to the German Exchange Bank, where he became satisfied that the check was good, and then he paid the $10,000. He declares that he will retain the check until he is ordered by the courts to turn it over to the City or the Excise Board. If there were any other funds collected, the amounts are not positively known. Commissioner Patterson, although pressed several times yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES to give an estimate of the amount appropriated by Murphy, declined, saying only that he thought it would be not less than $40,000. Commissioner Morton sedulously avoided the reporters, and declared, when cornered, that he knew nothing about the amount stolen, and would have to wait until the Commissioners of Accounts had finished their examination before he could give any information. Both Commissioners objected to talking about the matter of responsibility.

The surprise of everybody at finding that the Commissioners were working without bonds was complete, and was only equaled by the indignation that was expressed that men who controlled so much money had not been obliged to give guarantees for its honest disposition. Murphy's last deposit with the City Chamberlain was made Aug. 13, 1877, when he deposited a check for $100,000 on the German Exchange Bank on account of license fees for 1877-8. The total amount deposited with the Chamberlain by Murphy was $427,262 25.

A variety of opinions are expressed as to the motive of Murphy for his theft, but the prevailing opinion is that his means had been somewhat reduced by unfortunate real estate speculations and by more unfortunate ventures in gambling. His most intimate acquaintances admit that he was "a sporting man" in every sense of the term; that he not only knew every point in a horse, or thought he did, but that he knew a thing or two about cards, and was somewhat too fond of fast society. The amount of his gains or losses in horse-racing is unknown as yet. He talked with a good deal of frankness about his bets on horse-flesh, was prone to advertise his gains, but never spoke about losses. His manner, until recently, has been that of an off-hand good fellow, and his etiquette was that of the rough order, accepted as the style among members of the "third house." Recently this changed, and since the rush of applicants for licenses began, and more particularly since the suggestion was made that the affairs of the board should be investigated, he has been petulant, was irritated easily, and acted in a way entirely unlike himself. He would come to the office early in the morning, and stay for an hour or two. He appeared unable to fix his attention upon his work, and moved about in a restless manner, taking up and putting down packages of licenses in an absent-minded way that surprised the clerks in the office. One of the strangest circumstances in connection with his disappearance is the behavior of Mrs. Murphy, who repeats, when asked for information about her husband, the story of his going out on Sunday morning to the barber's, with the intention of going to the Church of the Nativity, but she evinces no sort of alarm about his safety, and only yesterday expressed the hope that he would be back on Christmas day to help distribute presents from a Christmas tree that was erected in the parlor of the house, No. 79 Second-avenue. The report that he had sailed in one of the German steamers on Saturday gained circulation yesterday in connection with the only clue obtained by the Police to his movements. Superintendent Walling was informed that about 2 o'clock on Saturday Murphy hailed a hack in University-place, driven by a man named Finnegan, and has driven to two saloons on Seventh-avenue. After that he was taken to the Christopher-Street Ferry-house, and upon alighting offered the driver 50 cents in payment for his services. The driver declined to accept this fee, when Murphy gave him $1, and then passed into the ferry-house. If he had designed leaving by steamer for Europe he could have taken the Oder or the Nederland, which left respectively at 3 and 4 o'clock, or the Hindoo, which sailed Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock. On being questioned later Finnegan said that he did not know Murphy personally, but a hack-driver, who saw the man enter Finnegan's coupé, subsequently told him that the man he drove was the Excise Commissioner. This second hack-driver was questioned, and confirmed the statement of Finnegan, and said he was positive that the man who engaged Finnegan was Murphy. He had lived in the Seventeenth Ward, and was acquainted with the fugitive Commissioner. The hackman said that Murphy appeared to be greatly excited at the time, and to be anxious to avoid observation.

The Police ascertained from a trustworthy source last evening that Mr. Murphy was of his house on Second-avenue as late as 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evening. A merchant with whom he had been doing business for a number of years, and to whom he was indebted for some household articles, sent one of his clerks to the residence of the Excise Commissioner, on Saturday evening, to collect some money. The clerk, to whom Mr. Murphy was well known, called at the house and was ushered into the parlor, where he saw Mr. Murphy, who was then engaged with two gentlemen. On making known his errand, Mr. Murphy said he was very busy just then, but he would send a check for the amount of the bill to the store on Monday. The clerk informed his employer that when he saw Mr. Murphy he appeared cool and collected, and nothing about his manner attracted his attention. This information was placed in possession of the Police last night, but they do not think that is at all inconsistent with the theory that the fugitive Commissioner has taken his departure for Europe, as it has also been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Hindoo, one of the steamers on which it was supposed he had sailed, did not leave her wharf at Hoboken until after 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. He had ample time, therefore, to return to the City after making his arrangements for sailing in the Hindoo, and to return to Hoboken and go on board that vessel either late on Saturday night or very early Sunday morning. In confirmation of Finnegan's story, a German, named Muller, who keeps a lager-beer saloon in University-place, near Thirteenth-street, said yesterday that at about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he saw Murphy walking hurriedly along University-place toward Union-square. Late in the afternoon yesterday, the Superintendent of Police was informed that two men, one of whom answered the description of Murphy, sailed in the Hindoo, for Hamburg and Bremen. If Murphy was one of the ship's passengers he will be arrested on his arrival in Bremen, as measures will be taken to have him apprehended upon his arrival. The Police are not depending upon this trace of the fugitive, but are still exerting themselves to find him in or about this City. An absurd rumor was yesterday started that he had returned, and many of his friends went to his house confidently expecting that he would be found engaged with his counsel in the preparation of suits to recover damages from all the newspapers for grossly libeling him and damaging his good name. The change which was observed in his manner in the office of the Commissioners seems to have been noticed by his acquaintances. Aldermen Guntzer and Keenan met him on Saturday morning on Broadway, and he behaved in so unusual a way as to occasion much surprise to both of them, and on leaving him one remarked to the other that Mur phy appeared to be "out of his head."

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. John Hardy, the Mayor's secretary, delivered to Commissioner Patterson a copy of the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whitney, which had been requested by the Mayor early in the day. Mr. Whitney said he had considered the matter and gave it as his opinion without considering the circumstances under which the disappearance had taken place, that it constituted in law an abandonment of the office of Commissioner of Excise, and that the law recognized that a vacancy may occur by the abandonment of the office. He instanced the abandonment by Thomas C. Fields of his office as a case in point, and held that a vacancy exists, and that if necessity exists for speedy action the facts justify the inference, and furnish sufficient basis for official action. The acts of a person appointed in place of Murphy would doubtless be valid, even if Murphy should return, so that no important public interests would seem to be imperiled by the Mayor's action. As to whether the two remaining members of the board can act, he holds that chapter 175 of the Laws of 1870 covers the matter in providing that "any one or more of the Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to act as a Board of Excise for the city in which he shall be appointed until the others shall be duly appointed."

The Excise Commissioners last night expressed themselves unable at a late hour to tell exactly what the deficiency in their accounts would be, but they thought that it would not be less than $56,000.

A judgment for $2,175 70 was entered in the Superior Court Clerk's office yesterday against Owen Murphy, jointly with John J. Clarke. Murphy and Clarke, on Jan. 9, 1875, became sureties on an undertaking on appeal to the Superior Court, General Term, given by the defendants in the suit of Thomas C. Clark against John Flanagan and Jacob A. Gross. The judgment against the latter was affirmed, and suit was then brought by Thomas C. Clark against Murphy and Clarke on their bond.

Inquiries were made of several persons who would be likely to be well-informed on the subject of Murphy's gambling habits. He was known to all persons versed in turf matters to do a great deal of betting, but the character given him was the reverse of complimentary. He was said to be a turfman who prefered always to put his money on races the result of which was known beforehand—especially trotting matches, because they could always be made secure. In plain words, the man had the reputation among many of being a "skin." It is asserted, however, on excellent authority, that he did less poolbuying last Summer than for some years before. He is reported to have lost $5,000 on two occasions lately on turf speculations; but this is not certain. In other forms of gambling he seems to have been an adept. In draw-poker he is said to have played heavily, and may have involved himself in that way. He told a friend who spoke to him of speculations in Wall-street that he did not know one stock from another. One person, pretty well acquainted with his habits, said he felt sure he had paid out a heavy sum of money in his district at the last election to beat Morrissey.

Before Murphy disappeared it appears that he contracted a number of debts, some of them for considerable amounts. George Rotherman, a wine-dealer in First-avenue, is a creditor of the missing man to the amount of $1,300, and Jacob Hartzell, Clerk of the Fourth District Civil Court, has a claim against him for $1,700. Murphy, it is said, is also heavily indebted to his butcher and other tradesmen.

Mr. John R. Voorhis, who was Treasurer of the Excise Board from 1873 until the latter part of 1874, and member of the Board of Police Commissioners from the latter date until May, 1876, said last evening that, judging from the reports in the newspapers, the present Excise Commissioners had conducted their business in a loose and inefficient manner. When he was Treasurer of the Excise Board the method of keeping accounts was very simple. The receipts were printed in books, and when they were filled out they were cut from the volume. Stubs that were left were then made records, so that the exact amount of money received from persons applying for licenses was easily ascertained by consulting them. This money was sent to the City Chamberlain at the end of each week. If this practice had been continued, said Mr. Voorhis, the Excise Board would now have no difficulty to ascertain how much money Commissioner Murphy has absconded with.

President Morton, of the Excise Board, said to a TIMES reporter at 1 o'clock this morning, that he thought he had received information which would lead to the discovery of the place where Mr. Murphy had taken refuge. He had also been successful in finding out the truth in regard to his colleague's embarrassment, and consequent defalcation. This information had been placed in the possession of the Police, who were working with great vigor in the matter.

It was apparent, said Mr. Morton, that the family of Mr. Murphy were fully aware of his embarrassments, and had probably induced them to a certain extent. The $40,000 which had been drawn from the German Exchange Bank on the 27th of August by Mr. Murphy, and deposited by him in the Bowery National Bank, was drawn against the next day, and $20,000 was obtained by Mr. Murphy from this source. This money was used to satisfy two mortgages held by the German Exchange Bank in the name of Mrs. Bridget Murphy, his sister-in-law. The other $20,000 was drawn out last Friday. Other mortgages on the property No. 63 Third-avenue, to the amount of $35,000, made out in the name of a member of his family, were put on record yesterday. The amount of the defalcation, Mr. Morton said, was, as far as ascertained, $6,000 or $7,000, which Murphy had received for license fees, and not deposited by him; $10,000 which he had obtained from the Pacific National Bank on the certified check on the German Exchange Bank, and the $40,000 from the Bowery National Bank.

Mr. Morton also said that he knows who aided Mr. Murphy in these transactions, and who profited by them, but was not at liberty to say more at present.

The rumor that Mr. Murphy was still in the City, which gained currency yesterday, was treated by the Police as being utterly ridiculous. Superintendent Walling said last night that Mr. Murphy was so well known to the Police force in this City that he could not walk the streets without being recognized and arrested. His house was closely watched by detectives to whom the fugitive was personally known, and any attempt to leave the City now would lead to his capture.

In case Mr. Murphy should not be found tomorrow, it is said to be the intention of Mayor Ely to offer a reward for his apprehension.

THE COMMISSIONERS RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Murphy did not file any bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties in the Finance Department. It appears that the law of 1874 in regard to the Excise Bureau only requires that the money received for "licenses" shall be paid within 30 days after their receipt to the City Chamberlain, but the amounts received by the Commissioners were mainly given to applicants pending the issuing of licenses. As public officers representing the City Government, it is claimed that the Commissioners had no authority for taking money from the liquor-dealers merely for receipts pending the issuing of licenses, and therefore they do not represent the City in receiving money under such circumstances, and the City is not responsible for their acts. The Commissioners themselves, it is claimed, are responsible for anything that has been done with the money received when licenses were not issued.

VIEWS OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The report of the flight of Commissioner Murphy created wide-spread astonishment and excitement among the liquor-dealers yesterday. As the views expressed by the leading dealers are interesting in connection with the defalcation, a TIMES reporter yesterday had interviews with several gentlemen, whose opinions are given below:

Major George W. Sauer was found discussing the situation with some friends. He expressed his views freely, and seemed scarcely able to reconcile himself to the view that the Commissioner had really run away, but was of the opinion that, had he really fled, the flight was planned long ago. He had heard it said, however, that the City probably would not consider itself responsible for the money received for licenses not issued. If that were to be the case, he had no hesitation in expressing his conviction that the dealers would manifest more determined and wide-spread resistance than the City Government had ever before experienced. The whole matter of licenses, he declared, had been most unjustly and arbitrarily dealt with ever since the Court of Appeals decision had been rendered, and in connection with it he gave the TIMES reporter a very interesting bit of information that would seem to indicate bad faith on the part of both the Excise and Police Boards. After the liquor-dealers had given up hopes of securing any relief from the Legislature last year, the Agitation Committee, acting through himself and several other members, had, he said, waited upon the Mayor and requested that they might be granted a conference with the Excise and Police Boards at his office, to discuss the situation with a view of arriving at some settlement. The request was granted, and on the following day the committee met the Mayor, Commissioner Murphy, of the Excise Board, and Commissioner Nichols, of the Police Board. The former explained to the committee during the interchange of opinions that all the Excise Board asked was that the liquor people should come forward, pay their money for a license, and get a receipt. If they did so he would promise that there would be no repetition of the complications of the raid of 1876, when dealers were locked up in cells with receipts in their hands. He felt sure the receipts would be respected by the Police, and referred to Commissioner Nichols for the confirmation of that opinion. The latter promptly stated that where dealers had a receipt in their possession it would be considered as an evidence of good faith, and would protect them from any persecution. "How this promise has been kept," said Major Sauer, with an expression of disgust, "is shown by the proceedings of the past few weeks. Not only is no respect shown for the receipts, but they propose to make those people who have paid their money in good faith for a license forfeit that amount and pay it over again or else lose the chance of getting a license at all. I say such a course, if persisted in, will and ought to arouse the community, and the dealers will fight against it as they have never fought in their lives."

Frederick Hollender, President of the Citizens' Protective Society, expressed it as his opinion that the City was responsible for such of the money paid by liquor-dealers as was found to be missing. Some time ago he had sent two checks of $100 each to the board, with two applications for hotel licenses for his establishments. Finding that he was not likely to obtain the licenses, he resolved to change the applications so as to be for beer only, and had visited Commissioner Murphy to see about the matter. The latter told him that the two licenses for selling beer would be granted, but asked him to wait a little while for the balance of his $200, as the board was very much "rushed" with business then, and it would be rather inconvenient to pay the $140. "It's all safe, you know," he added, "the City will make it good, and you'll get it in a few days." The money has not been returned yet," said Mr. Hollender, in conclusion, "but of course I expect the City to pay it. If it doesn't, however, and if it repudiates all claims that are presented by dealers who have paid money, but received no licenses, it will create a very great excitement, and may lead to a riot even. We're willing always to abide by the law and pay money when due, but we don't want to have the City steal our money from us, and of course won't submit to it."

MURPHY'S REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Several transfers of property in which Owen Murphy figures were recorded in the Register's office yesterday. Among them is a warranty deed made by Mark Horgan to Bridget Murphy. The property conveyed by the deed consists of a lot, with a house thereon. It is described as being in the Eleventh Ward, and beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third-avenue, 25 feet 7 inches northerly from the north-eastern corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, extending thence northerly 25 feet, thence easterly to a carriage-way or alley, thence along the alley 25 feet parallel with the line of Third-avenue, and thence back to the place of beginning. The property is also described as being subject to four-eighths of the expense of keeping the alley-way in repair, and also subject to two mortgages, one for $20,000 and the other for $10,000. On the latter mortgage only $5,000 remains unpaid. The deed is dated Dec. 20, 1877. The consideration is put down at $35,000. A search made by a TIMES reporter showed that the same property was, on Oct. 18, 1876, conveyed to Horgan by Owen Murphy and Ellen F. Murphy, his wife, the deed being recorded in Liber 1,395, page 341. In that deed the consideration expressed is $40,000. Besides the mortgages and the obligation to keep the alley in repair, the property is subject to a lease of the store and basement of the house for seven years from May 1, 1876.

A bill of sale from Owen Murphy to Bridget Murphy (described as "wife of Peter Murphy") was recorded yesterday morning at about the same time as the conveyance above mentioned. By this bill Owen Murphy, for consideration of $500, conveys to Bridget "all my household furniture, useful and ornamental, carpets, beds, bedding, kitchen utensils, books, pictures, &c., now in the house No. 79 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York." The bill is dated Sept. 26, 1877.

Besides these, three assignments of bonds and mortgages from the German Exchange Bank to Bridget Murphy were also recorded. One of these is for the stated consideration of $5,000, and assigns a bond and mortgage for that amount, made by Owen Murphy and wife on Oct. 20, 1876, and assigned by them to Patrick Durkin, who in turn assigned the bond and mortgage to the bank. The second is for the same consideration, and assigns a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made Oct. 18, 1876, by Mark Horgan to Owen Murphy, and by the latter assigned to Anthony Eickhoff on Dec. 4, 1876. Eickhoff assigned the bond and mortgage to the bank on Feb. 1, 1877. By a third assignment, recorded at the same time, the bank assigns a $4,000 bond and mortgage to Bridget Murphy. The mortgage bears date Feb. 1, 1877, and was made by Anthony Eickhoff and wife to the bank. The same attorneys, Messrs. Lambrecht and Burtis, appear in all these transactions.

The parties concerned in the foregoing complicated transactions are all intimately connected. Anthony Eickhoff, the former Coroner, resides in the same house with Owen Murphy—No. 79 Second-avenue—and both ran the political machinery in the Tenth Assembly District. Murphy, who, in his vast real estate speculations, found his cr dit not as healthy as he would wish, had some of his purchases made in the name of Eickhoff, and when loans were needed Eickhoff intervened as a friend to give collateral security for Murphy's loans. The German Exchange Bank, in which the three loans above referred to were negotiated, was the bank in which Murphy kept his account and deposited the Excise money. The property mentioned in the three assignments from the German Exchange Bank covered lots on Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues—one lot on which Eickhoff held a mortgage for the benefit of Murphy, and another which he held as Trustee. The third lot was in Murphy's name—the house on Third-avenue. The bank lately asked for payment of the mortgages, and Murphy, though at the time pressed for money, managed to pay off principal and interest, and the assignments were delivered to the German Exchange Bank, Messrs. Lambrecht & Burtis, in blank. Mr. Lambrecht stated to a TIMES reporter last evening the foregoing facts relating to the transfer, and that it was at the request of Murphy that the trausfers were prepared. The Bridget Murphy to whom the transfers appear to have been made, and whose name was subscribed to the deeds after the execution of the proper officer of the bank, is the wife of Peter Murphy, of No. 69 Third-avenue, heretofore a Croton Inspector, and a brother of the absconding Treasurer. The family of Peter, consisting of a wife and one child, occupy a few rooms in the rear of the house No. 69 Third-avenue, the lower part of which is used as a restaurant, and is the rendezvous of the Murphy crowd. It is one of the houses mentioned in the above transactions, well known to be the property of Owen Murphy, and is now owned by his sister-in-law. Mark Horgan, a connection by a remote roundabout Irish way of the departed, keeps a liquor store at No. 19 Second-avenue. He has had large transactions in real estate with his friend, but such of the property now held by him formerly owned by his relative, he states, was purchased bona fide. The property above mentioned was conveyed away some six months ago, the deed being signed in blank. He held the property in trust, and signed the deed at the request of Owen Murphy. The mortgages on the property on Third-avenue are held by the Montreal Life Insurance Company. The lawyer and notary, Mullen, having an office at No. 10 First-avenue, who prepared the deeds of transfers to and from Mark Horgan, belongs to the same crowd as the rest of the faction, and is a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Michael Hicks, of the firm of Hicks & Smith, plumbers, at No. 42 South Fifth-avenue, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he held a check for $500, which he had received from Mr. Murphy on Friday last, and which the German Exchange Bank had refused to honor. Mr. Hicks said he had been a schoolmate of Murphy in the County Monaghan, Ireland, and for seven or eight years past has been in the habit of loaning him money to assist him in his building operations, and at times Murphy was his debtor to the amount of $10,000. He had frequently loaned him sums of money varying from $500 to $1,000, to enable him to pay Joseph Ross, a builder who was erecting a row of tenement houses for him at Forty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, the usual installments, so that Mr. Ross could pay his employes. Murphy had a running account with Mr. Hicks, but the latter seldom received any cash in the repayment of loans made, but was compelled to take property and mortgages on pieces of property in lieu thereof. In payment of a claim due to Sieghardt, Christman & Hickman, builders, of No. 713 Fifth-street, Murphy transferred to them four lots on Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, and the builders gave Murphy a mortgage on these lots for $3,000, being the difference in their value and the money due them from Murphy. This mortgage Murphy transferred to Mr. Hicks as a partial settlement of their account. He also transferred to Mr. Hicks about a year ago the two houses and lots at Nos. 456 and 458 west Forty-ninth-street in payment for money loaned. Mr. Hicks also stated that Murphy was interested with Mr. George A. Jeremiah, in the erection of some tenement-houses at Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue. The lots on which these houses were erected were purchased for $4,000 above their present value, and considerable money was lost in this speculation. Murphy now owes Mr. Hicks $500, which includes a bill for gas fixtures amounting to $81 90. During last week Mr. Hicks pressed Murphy for a settlement of the claim, and on Friday last he received a check from Murphy for $500 on the German Exchange Bank, dated 22d inst., signed "Owen Murphy, Treasurer." This check was held until yesterday, when Mr. Hicks, seeing an account of Mr. Murphy's disappearance in the papers, presented it at the bank for certification. He met there Commissioners Morton and Patterson, and by their advice the payment of the check was refused.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1877.

The President and Mrs. Hayes returned to Washington this evening from New-York.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $579,641 22, and from Customs $393,129 98.

Secretary Sherman left Washington for New-York on the 9:30 o'clock express train this morning.

The condition of Senator Patterson seems to be somewhat improved this morning, as the pain in his head with which he was suffering yesterday has left him. He is, however, much weaker.

The public departments all closed at noon to-day, and there will be little business beyond that of the merest routine character performed until after New Year's Day. Many officials have left the city to pass Christmas at their homes.

The Postmaster-General lately issued an order to discontinue the Post Office at Georgetown, D. C., from and after the 31st inst., and to establish in its place a branch of the Washington office. The order provides for the continuance of all the postal facilities now afforded to Georgetown under the separate organization, and in addition extends to that city the free delivery service. Its population is not sufficient to entitle it to the benefit of the free delivery system through an independent office of its own, notwithstanding the employment of letter-carriers for the enlarged sphere of delivery. The consolidation will effect a saving of about $1,000 per annum.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A SNOW-STORM IN BULGARIA—TRANSPORT TRAINS BURIED IN SNOW—MEN AND HORSES FROZEN TO DEATH—REPULSE OF SERVIANS BY THE TURKS — THE RUSSIANS GRADUALLY NEARING ERZEROUM.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs as follows: "There is no news from the front. It is impossible to find out anything concerning the condition of the Turkish prisoners now en route from Plevna or the Russian troops caught on the march by the snow-storm. The cold weather and driving snow produced a terrible effect upon a transport train which halted near Cotrocent, a suburb of Bucharest, to await the cessation of the storm. I visited the spot where they stopped on Sunday, and found the wagons and horses entirely buried in snow. Working parties were engaged extricating the train. Forty horses and 29 men had been found dead. The men had sought shelter in the wagons, and were frozen within half a mile of Cotrocent. From this incident some idea may be formed of the effects of the storm in Bulgaria. This transport train had camped on a level plain, and was buried by the driving snow which piled up around the horses and wagons."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: "The Roumanians will not accompany the Russians across the Balkans. They will garrison Plevna, Nikopolis, and Rahova, and co-operate with the Servians against Widdin."

A Bucharest dispatch says: "It is expected that the Russian head-quarters will shortly be transferred from Bogot to Selvi, which is about 25 miles south-east of the former place. Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed from Bogot to Prince Milan of Servia, congratulating him upon the successful opening of the campaign by the Servians."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the Servians have attempted to carry Yatre by assault and been repulsed with immense loss. They were pursued by the garrison to Yavor, about five miles distant.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) states that the insurgents in Crete have convoked a National Assembly to establish a Provisional Government.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 24.—Half of the Egyptian contingent destined to reinforce the Turkish Army left here this morning, it is rumored, for Crete. The troops were mostly blacks.

ERZEROUM, Dec. 24.—Snow has ceased falling here. The weather is now fine and will facilitate operations of the Russians. Reconnoitering detachments of Russian cavalry frequently appear in villages in the plain of Erzeroum. The Turkish telegraph communication is threatened. It is believed that a siege of this place will soon begin, as the Russian forces are overwhelming, and the Russian infantry is advancing into the plain of Erzeroum.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the commanders of the Russian advanced corps have received orders to remain on the defensive until reinforced by troops from the neighborhood of Plevna. It is said 25,000 men with 70 cannon have lately passed Galatz. Part of these crossed the Danube by the Ibrail bridge while the rest went in the direction of Kalarash. It is thought these reinforcements will join Gen. Zimmermann and operate against the eastern side of the quadrilateral, primarily against Silistria, while a division of the Grenadiers and a division of the reserve, formerly before Plevna, will go go to Biela and join the Twelfth Army Corps for the siege of Rustchuk. The Grand Duke Nicholas will join the army operating against Sophia. The Czarewitch is expected to command that destined to advance through the Balkans further east, probably through the Trojan Pass.

COLLATERAL ISSUES OF THE WAR.

POSITION OF ENGLAND—THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS — RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent telegraphs to that paper that no special preparation is going on at the Woolwich Arsenal except the manufacture of field guns. Only 4,000 hands are employed, whereas the war force is from 10,000 to 12,000. It should, however, be added that equipment is already in store for two army corps.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce to-day agreed to memorialize the Government to continue its neutrality in the present war. Only two members of the Chamber were opposed to the adoption of the resolution.

A portion of the British fleet in Besika Bay are expected to proceed to the Gulf of Volo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—Prince Gortschakoff has assumed the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Gen. Ignatieff has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION—SURRENDERS REPORTED—HEALTH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF ENGLAND—ALSACE-LORRAINE ASKING FOR AUTONOMY—RESTORING DISMISSED OFFICIALS IN FRANCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—An official telegram from Sancti Spiritus says: "Sixty-eight insurgents surrendered yesterday in the Central Department. Among them were the wife and family of Maximo Gomez. The surrender of the family of Maximo Gomez had been previously offered, and Gen. Martinez-Campos permitted them to surrender either on the Island of Cuba or outside, according to their wishes. To-day 46 surrenders were reported in the Central Department.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "The condition of the health of Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, is again causing anxiety."

STRAUSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Alsace-Lorraine Provincial Committee has passed a resolution expressing the wish that Alsace-Lorraine should receive its own constitution as a Federal State and have a representative in the Federal Council of the German Empire.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, has ordered the Prefects to reinstate all Municipal Councils dismissed since the 16th of May.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The *Times* says the cotton masters of North and North-east Lancashire have requested their operatives to assist them in agitating for the repeal of the Indian import duty on cotton goods. It is presumed from the masters making this overture that they have abandoned the proposition for a reduction of wages.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent announces that ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has visited Don Carlos. This fact causes much comment, notwithstanding statements published that the visit had no political significance.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 24.—At Quskethakes, 15 miles from Yarmouth, yesterday, David Hatfield's two children and another child fell through the ice. Hatfield's family ran to the scene, and in the excitement all got into the water. Mrs. Hatfield, her two daughters, aged 10 and 6 years respectively, and her son, aged 10 years, were all drowned.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—James McDonnell, who ran away from the Schuylkill coal regions during the progress of the investigation there into the doings of the Molly Maguires, was to-day lodged in the jail at Mauch Chunk to answer the charge of having murdered Superintendent Smith, of the mines at Andenried, Penn., in November, 1863. He was arrested Dec. 18, in Rock Island County, Ill., and reached Mauch Chunk to-day. The murder of Smith was a cold-blooded one. He was sick at the time, and, answering a summons from the parlor, he encountered a dozen masked men, one of whom put a pistol to his head and fired. After he fell, other shots were fired at him. His clerk, Ulrick, narrowly escaped with his life.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

NEW-YORK CREDITORS OF A BANKRUPT CINCINNATI DRY GOODS FIRM—SUSPENSION OF THE TAUNTON (MASS.) SAVINGS BANK—FAILURE OF A CHESTER (PENN.) BANKER—FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.—The firm of Telle, Holton & Co., dry-goods jobbers, of this city, whose failure was announced last week, filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Their liabilities aggregate $382,855, most of the creditors being in New-York. The estimated value of the assets as set forth in the schedule is $189,875, though the face value of the accounts and bills receivable is much larger. The open accounts, which aggregate $184,000, are estimated to be worth only $80,000. Among the assets is Mr. Telle's residence, No. 334 West Twenty-third-street, New-York. The more important of the New-York creditors are as follows: George A. Clarke & Co., $8,320; Denny, Poor & Co., $22,053; Lawrence & Co., $2,404; Kayne, Springdale & Co., $31,765; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $55,016; William Yelland & Co., $4,424; Howard, Sauger & Co., $7,557; Durham, Buckley & Co., $32,951; Campbell & Elliott, $14,993; Uhl & Bull, $7,574; William Lottimer & Co., $2,614; Falkner, Page & Co., 5,650; Parker & Dickey, $2,870; H. B. Claflin & Co., $4,633; Continental National Bank, $10,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Savings Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts have enjoined the Taunton Savings Bank from doing further business. According to an official statement the bank has assets to the amount of $1,404,513 81, with liabilities amounting to $1,353,763 62. The weak condition of the bank is due to a depreciation of loans on mortgages, but it is believed the depositors will ultimately lose nothing.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 24.—Mr. George Baker, the banker who suspended payment on Thursday last, states this morning that his liabilities amount to $159,000, and the assets to $192,000, the assets being nearly all in real estate. Mr. Baker thinks that, with judicious management, he will be able to settle all claims.

DALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Dale Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., has for some time past been in an embarrassed condition, and at last has been comp

INSIDE THE TURKISH LINES.

THE ANCIENT OTTOMAN CAPITAL.

ARRIVAL OF OUR CORRESPONDENT AT ADRIANOPLE—THE USE OF CARBOLIC ACID—A SLAVE PROCESSION—BAD NEWS FROM THE FRONT—DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD TOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ADRIANOPLE, Monday, Dec. 3, 1877.

Except in very rare instances railway traveling does not offer much in the way of incident, and the journey from the capital to Adrianople follows the general rule. The line has been constructed through a country diversified with a few petty mole-hills, and marked here and there with a few squalid villages, and the rich land, now that the harvest has been gathered in, looks like a vast cheerless desert, suggesting by its constant succession of stagnant water unpleasant ideas of fever and ague. The distance is only 313 kilometers, that is, a little less than 200 miles, but the usual time employed is 12 hours. We had the advantage of being so far out of the ordinary run of things that we were 15, so that when we got out of the wagons, the hour for the closing of the city gates—an ingenious fiction to extort backsheesh from belated travelers, as I afterward discovered—had been announced, and for a little while the disagreeable prospect loomed up of a night in the station along with a heterogeneous and uncleanly assemblage of soldiers on their way to the front, recruits brought in to be instructed at the depot, refugees from the interior, and Bulgarian prisoners, the last element being decidedly the nastiest of all. The backsheesh business, however, came in to my rescue, and an official in uniform, being no less a personage than a Lieutenant of the guard, offered to show me the way to a *choq guzel khan*, (a very nice hotel,) where I could have everything my fondest wish could ask for. Of course, I knew that he lied most egregiously, and that he knew that I knew it, for he smiled when I said "*hepsi bordan*," and thought much more highly of me afterward for calling him names. Still there was nothing to be done except to follow his guidance, so that myself and suite put ourselves en route—the suite consisting of an interpreter, three hamals carrying my tent, bedstead, and baggage, and a groom leading my two Arabs. These are real Bagdad horses, bought from a Pásha who is under a cloud, and of one of them, a flea-bitten gray surnamed "the Biter" from his proclivities, I expect to have a good deal to say in the course of my wanderings. The weather was thick and gusty, but an occasional glimpse of moonlight came every now and then to relieve the darkness; of other illumination there was none, Adrianople being very imperfectly provided with very bad gas at any time, and now, from some accident to the reservoir, having none at all. The streets were paved a good many years ago, but the Municipal Council has been of late very economical in the way of repairs, so that there are holes in places deep enough to bury a man, and altogether the progress was slow and painful. The horses in our rear kicked and screamed, but got over the ground as none but Eastern horses can, as my raids of dogs rushed out barking and snapping at their heels, but in these performances alone were any signs of animal existence to be seen. I noticed next day that grass is the principal characteristic of most of the streets, until we reached a species of square where the Lieutenant stumbled over the prostrate bodies of several citizens who were enjoying their *al fresco* slumbers, and then came upon a group of vehicles stationed before a large stone building, which, I was informed, was to be my resting-place.

"*Choq guzel*," as it had been represented, its resources were singularly limited, and a few hard-boiled eggs, some white cheese tasting of nothing but salt, a dish of raw cucumbers, and another of onions, formed the very Oriental supper of the unfortunate waifs and strays who had been without food since mid-day. Still the establishment is dignified with the name of "Hotel de l'Etoile," and has pretensions, as I discovered when I came to pay my bill, although it is nothing but an ancient Khan, whose galleries have been divided off into rooms, with a mirror and a divan in each, but entirely destitute of any other furniture. If you want to wash yourself, you can go to the fountain in the centre of the court-yard, but if you don't happen to have a basin and a towel of your own, the landlord will certainly not cater to your Sybarite longings in that line. I, fortunately, was so provided, and so I was with an iron bedstead, and let me advise all intending Eastern tourists to be equally provident, and to have a bottle of carbolic acid with them also, for if they don't they will get no sleep, unless their skins be as impenetrable as the hide of a rhinoceros. I used to think that Serbian insects were troublesome, but in comparison with those of Adrianople, they are gentle and quite innocuous. At the first glimpse of dawn everybody was aroused by an unearthly noise in the quadrangle, where a lot of native servants were preparing for the departure of a caravan belonging to one of the neighboring local functionaries, who was changing his *oaza* to some other town in the vilayet. There was a dozen at least of attendants, of all colors, who seemed to get systematically into each other's way, making withal a great display of officiousness, and generally did about as much as a single American would do in the same time. Among the chattels to be disposed of was a collection of veiled beauties, in charge of a hideous black eunuch, who had his hands full and whose squeaky falsetto was drowned by the loud voices of the ladies, who called him a "pig" and the "son of a burned mother," and were on the whole very objurgatory as they were stowed away into the *arabas*, whose gilded lattices baffled the inquisitive gaze of any ill-disposed Franks who might venture to peep at the inmates as they were jolted along in their springless vehicles. Four colored ladies in an open cart closed the procession, and I noticed that these were infinitely more particular to keep their *yashmaks* drawn tightly across their faces than were their white sisters, but an irreverent Giaour there present assured me that this was not so much from the modesty inherent to their race as from a desire to preserve their complexions.

After the departure of the cortége, I called upon the Vali to show him my papers, and obtain the permission to prosecute my journey, for be it known the *teskhereh* of the provincial authorities is quite as necessary to the traveler as the imperial firman, and very often much more practically useful, as his signature is always known, whereas that of the Minister of the Interior or of the Grand Vizier may not be, and certainly does not inspire nearly so much respect. Achmet Vefyk Pasha received me with much courtesy. He is an elderly gentleman, somewhere in the sixties, with a high reputation for honor and honesty, well read, conversant with several foreign languages, and a favorable representative of the the party known as "Young Turkey." Somebody has given him the sobriquet of the "Turkish Andrew Marvel," and this will define the man and his character. He spoke freely of the present position of affairs, and, though by no means despondingly, with an evident appreciation of the critical nature of the situation. He is not a pet of the Cabinet now in power, and in the late elections was especially designated to the citizens of the village of Roumeli-Hissar, for which he was a candidate, as an obnoxious character. As a natural consequence he was defeated, but he seemed nowise cast down by this, knowing full well, as he does, that he is the especial protégé of the British embassy, and that, sooner or later, he will triumph over all his enemies and sail into office as Grand Vizier. I believe that, personally, I have every reason to be grateful to him, as he was kind enough to inform me that unfavorable news had been received from the west, and that Mehemet Ali had pushed a battle on the road from Orthakieh, so in my last letter I stated my fears would be the case; that he had been badly beaten and forced back to Sophia, between which point and the railway terminus at Tatar Bazardjik, at Ichtiman, the Cossacks had made their appearance. I would do well, then, he added, to suspend my departure for a day or two, until something should be known positive and official. Now, as I am not anxious to fall into the hands of the Philistines quite so soon, after my unceremonious expulsion from their territory, I was really much obliged for the warning, and so stopped over to see the town and its fortifications, for which every facility was given me. As a matter of course, of the latter I am debarred from speaking except so far as to remark that they will be an uncommonly hard nut to crack if ever the Russians do work their way down into the Maritza Valley. On my way out from the Seraï I met a Turkish officer accompanied by several zaptiehs, who did not seem to treat him with all the deference which we are accustomed to expect from the rank and file to those who wear an epaulet; but we must not forget that because an individual is an officer in Turkey he is not therefore necessarily a gentleman. I recognized my man at once—I had omitted, by the way, to speak of this, the only episode of my railway journey—as a very disagreeable person who had traveled up third class from Constantinople, and being extremely vinous, had rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by his brutal behavior to two unlucky rayahs, who, although provided with *teskhereh*, he persisted in treating as spies. He had procured the assistance of some Circassians who were loitering about the station at Tcherkis-Keui to tie up the poor wretches, and after that had wiled away the weary hours until the screams of his victims and the remonstrations of some of his fellow-passengers had provoked the interference of a Turkish Major, after which he was quiet until the train let us out at Adrianople, when the performance recommenced. But the railway officials and the Major had evidently made their report, and now the offender was brought up for judgment. Justice is very summary in Turkey, where seldom—in such matters as this at least—there are any vexatious delays, and Achmet Vefyk is not the man to tolerate brutality, even when the culprit is a Moslem. He has been accused of undue severity toward the Bulgarians, but when the matter is well looked into, not one of the hundred or so who have been hanged has not richly merited his fate. The present case was soon settled, and the culprit led out for punishment, which was administered, in what may be termed the back yard of the palace, where, in spite of his gold lace and shoulder-straps, he was as soundly thrashed by the Governor's *chenguris* as was ever a garroter in London. Another piece of information which I desire to give to my readers is that up to the rank of Captain inclusively, all officers of the Ottoman Army may be flogged, either by or without the sentence of a court-martial, and this, too, without losing their social or military position.

From the konak I proceeded to visit the town, of which a description may be interesting, as it is rarely included in the Eastern tours of foreigners. Adrianople is rich in historic associations. Built by the Emperor Hadrian in the first half of the second century on the ruins of Uscudama, antiquarians have sought to prove, from its position between the three rivers—the Arda, the Tondja, and the Maritza, the Hebron of classic times—that it is the site of the still more ancient city of Orestias, founded, says the legend, upon the spot where Orestes purified himself after the murder of his mother. Whether this be the exact place of expiation or not, it certainly possesses many vestiges of constructions of Pelasgian origin. Blocks of granite, from 3 to 6 feet long by 3 feet in thickness, with beveled edges and uncut, slightly rounded centres, are superposed in layers without a trace of cement. One piece of wall near the great entrance to the bazaar is 40 feet in length and 16 high, and all along the citadel, which still preserves its Byzantine name of Kastro, may be followed the trace of the primitive enceinte, where blocks like those which I have described form the base, while above are placed other smaller layers of Roman workmanship. These are the remains of the wall constructed by the Antonines, on the ruins of those which, without going back to the almost prehistoric days of the Atrides, defended the great capital of the Adrysian Kings of Thrace long anterior to the reign of Philip of Macedon. Except in the Kastro, and amongst a few antiquities. It was taken by Sultan Mourad. In the year 1360, and the stones of its ancient edifices were used for the building of mosques and dwelling-houses, in whose walls may yet be seen occasional formless fragments. But in the mosque of Selim III., whose immense dome is four feet higher than that of Aya Sophia at Constantinople, there is a grand gateway supported by columns of undoubted Roman art, in verd-antique and cipolin and Sienna granite which must have been transported hither from some heathen temple. There are four tall fluted minarets to this building, each with three galleries, each gallery being reached by a separate stairway; the peculiarity of the construction being that these last twist up in a spiral from the basement without meeting each other. The one leading to the highest gallery has 377 steps, and from its top there is a magnificent view of the valley of the Maritza and of the city, which is destined one day to regain all its ancient prosperity and commercial activity. The interior of the mosque is imposing, although bare, as it is only ornamented with lamps, ostrich eggs, and rich carpets, while above each of its 99 windows is inscribed the *de rigueur* Koran verses in gilded letters on a bright blue ground. There are exactly 150 mosques in the city, but none of them are remarkable for their architectural beauty or from association, and even the Muradyst, built by the conqueror of the province, which is older than any Turkish edifice in Constantinople, is purely Byzantine, and offers mere of those peculiarities of Arab art than any to be seen at Cairo or Broussa. The bazaars are very fine, much larger than those of Constantinople, the principal gallery being 300 paces in length, and far more Oriental, although, even here, the wares of Damascus and Aleppo and Bagdad are gradually giving way to the cheaper importations of Birmingham and Manchester.

The most interesting of all the edifices of Adrianople is the *Eski Seraï*, the ancient palace of the Sultans, when this was the capital of the Ottoman Empire. It stands at the distance of a quarter of an hour's ride from the town on the banks of the Tondja, which is crossed by two monumental bridges. A few lazy Zaptiehs were loitering before the gates when I rode up, and they offered no opposition to a free examination of this once almost sacred building. The entrance is through an immense court-yard, nothing, indeed, but a vast meadow surrounded by sheds supported on wooden pillars, where, in days long passed, the Asiatic hordes pastured their chargers. It is called pompously the "Court of the Guard," and could have accommodated at least 10,000 horsemen. On the further side stands the "Gate of Happiness"—the *Bab Seadet*—the original of that Sublime Porte of which so frequent mention is made in Ottoman documents, even in our time. This is the entrance proper to the palace, and is of remarkable simplicity, being without sculpture or ornament of any kind. Thence the heavy doors of iron open into a vaulted passage, beyond which the grandees of the Empire, the chiefs of tributary tribes, and foreign ambassadors were forbidden to proceed, the Sultan himself giving audience in a little isolated pavilion at one end, where through two gilded gratings he listened to the demands and received the petitions of his subjects. The one chamber of this building—so small that it could not have accommodated more than three persons at a time—used to contain a large divan with one window, on the right from which the Commander of the Faithful communicated with the Grand Vizier, and another on the left reserved for petitioners. The walls are covered with paintings on wood of birds and flowers and garlands of doubtful taste, but whose brilliancy even the lapse of four centuries has not diminished. Beyond this is the second inclosure, less vast than the Guards' Court, but still of considerable extent, with a gigantic tower in the centre, commanding the distant town; an exterior stair-case of white marble leads to the summit, where is a huge bulbous-shaped wooden cupola similar to what was seen at the old Seraï of Stamboul at the Golden Horn, before its ancient buildings were destroyed by fire. All the left wing of the palace, including the harem, is now in ruins, but a part of the right wing still remains, and here is the hall of reception, with three contiguous bedrooms, ornamented from floor to ceiling with alternate rows of bricks, enameled blue and green, of exquisite workmanship. Most of these represent only flowers and fruits, but on some of them can be seen the exact plan of the Kaaba of Mecca. The dependencies of the palace, such as the kitchen, the servants' rooms, and the stables no longer offer a single point of interest, for, with the carelessness proverbial to the Turks, they have been allowed to decay and fall to ruin. In the construction of all the early Turkish mosques Byzantine architects were employed, whereas Persian taste and skill presided at the erection of the palaces. When one has passed some hours in rambling through these now deserted halls, whose profusion of natural beauties, united to all the ingenious ornamentation of early Oriental art, carries you back to the days of the barbaric conquerors of the Byzantine Empire, the traveler is disagreeably impressed by the innovations, in spurious European taste, which have been introduced into Adrianople by the Turkish authorities. I have already hinted at the condition of the main thoroughfares, and, in truth, I did not anticipate anything else, but I certainly did not look for a public garden called "Tivoli" on the banks of the classic Hebrus, nor was I prepared to find cafés concerts established in khans dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A fearful troupe is representing now, and my readers may give a guess at the horrible cacophony of "Giroflé Girofla." and "Orphée aux Enfers," as sung and acted in the vernacular of the country. I might possibly have found it funny if the singing hall had been situated elsewhere than under my bedroom, but as it was, with the most sincere possible desire to be amused, I was unable to do aught but anathematise the composer and his translator.

The population is fairly estimated at 100,000, of whom a little more than one-third is Musulman, the rest being a composite of Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, the former being in the majority. The shop-keepers and merchants are clever and enterprising, and take in and do for the stranger with all the *savoir in mode* peculiar to the Levantine. But there is also an upper ten—people who would live in brown-stone fronts if they were Americans, where the men read French novels and newspapers, and the ladies play the piano and wear reproductions of Parisian fashions, particularly in the article of Louis Quinze heels, the which being not precisely the thing for these streets, are usually inclined obliquely to the foot and produce a kind of waddle in their gait. This class is not much more behind the age than the similar one found in French provincial towns, but is a vast deal more airish and unapproachable, except you be known to have money, when it takes you to its bosom at first sight, no questions as to your origin. The consequences of all this being that the aforesaid upper ten is rather queerly composed, and has among its members a good many exotics, who have left their country for their country's good, and purpose not to return there. One peculiarity of manners very noticeable here is the abhorrence of forks, except to hold the meat in place, and with this a wonderful cleverness with their knives, which they plunge down their throats with a rapidity and surety of aim only to be found elsewhere among professors of legerdemain. From all I have seen and heard, progress, although more real here than in any other province of the Empire, is not yet up to our standard, and neither the elective nor the judiciary bodies enjoy sufficient independence, but are always more or less the creatures of the Vali, whose will is in all things supreme, and, it may be said, without appeal. Perhaps when the new Constitution gets into full swing things may improve, but at present a doubt of the efficacy of promised reforms is certainly admissible.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ROADS.

REPORTS TO THE STATE ENGINEER—THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET AND BLEECKER-STREET ROADS—THE ATLANTIC-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The following reports of New-York and Brooklyn horse-car railroads have been examined and filed in the State Engineer's office:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET RAILROAD.

This report includes also the transactions of the Bleecker-Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, as the two are so closely connected it is impossible to separate their reports.

STOCKS AND DEBTS.

Capital stock, by charter, subscribed and paid in	$500,000 00
Funded debt, by last report	250,000 00
Funded debt, by present report	335,685 00
Floating debt (last report)	30,312 75
Floating debt (present report)	94,000 00

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Road-bed and superstructure	$577,274 35
Land, buildings, &c	165,141 25
Horses, mules, and harness	72,768 35
Cars	87,454 07
Total	$902,638 02

EXPENSES DURING YEAR.

Repairs of road-bed	$5,077 65
Taxes on real estate	4,688 36
Expenses of operating	278,737 42
Interest	1,525 00
Dividends	48,000 00
Order of Bleecker-Street Company	60,000 00
Coupons past due	16,688 85
Detective service	813 80
Total payments	$439,931 65

RECEIPTS.

Passengers	$434,175 50
Temporary loan	65,000 00
Rents	3,854 26
Sale of old cars and iron	3,722 60
Sale of horses	1,643 50
Sale of manure	1,248 50
Interest	536 20
Damage to cars	484 86
Advertising	396 80
Sale of wood	10 25
Total	$511,073 97

Number of passenger cars, 90; horses and mules, 600; passengers during year, 8,683,490. Three persons were injured on this road during the year.

ATLANTIC-AV. RAILROAD, BROOKLYN.

STOCK AND DEBTS.

Capital stock, by charter	$700,000 00
Capital stock, subscribed and paid	650,200 00
Funded debt, by last report	484,000 00
Funded debt, (present report)	472,000 00
Floating debt, by last report	30,883 21
Floating debt, (present report)	———

Average rate of interest, 7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Road-bed and superstructure	$640,587 38
Land, buildings, and fixtures	147,819 95
Cars, horses, and harness, &c	175,488 00
Total	$1,263,890 33

EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING THE ROAD.

Repairs of road-bed, &c	$9,144 94
Taxes on real estate	2,569 74
Total	$11,714 68

EXPENSES OF OPERATING.

Superintendence	$5,000 00
Officers, clerks, &c	8,249 81
Conductors and drivers	63,343 95
Foremen and starters	7,102 50
Registering punches	2,488 72
Repairs of cars and tool shops	9,146 95
Repairs of harness, wagons, &c	2,479 25
Horse-shoeing	7,540 05
Stable expenses	28,364 66
Feed	43,840 79
Fuel, lights, and water	1,072 17
Oil and waste	137 85
License	840 00
Damages to persons and property	655 24
Law expenses	1,927 13
Rents, use of other roads	3,173 26
Insurance	1,714 33
Advertising and printing	505 29
Removing snow	3,095 17
Contingencies	594 73
Total expense of operating road and repairs	$184,157 15

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Interest	$40,980 83
Real estate, buildings, &c	19,070 05
Brooklyn and Jamaica bonds	12,000 00
Notes owing Sept. 30, 1876	30,545 37
Total maintenance and operating expenses	196,901 83
Total	$285,498 03

RECEIPTS.

Passengers	$265,254 24
Other sources	40,499 46
Total	$305,753 70

Number of passengers during year, 5,408,761. Nine persons were injured on this road during the year.

A TRIUMPH OF GERMAN GENIUS.

A Berlin correspondent writes: "Two Princesses of the royal family are to be married this Winter—one the daughter of the Crown Prince, and one the daughter of Prince Frederic Carl. It is also proposed to celebrate both marriages at the same time by a double ceremony. Now, the etiquette of the Court here, and the customs of the house of Hohenzollern, prescribe for the marriage of a Prince or Princess many stringent and some grotesque rules. One which is stringent, though not grotesque, provides that the 'Brautnacht,' the first night of the wedded pair, shall be passed in a certain chamber, the 'Brautkammer,' of the old castle. But a double wedding in the royal family was without a precedent, and therefore creates some embarrassment. Two bridal pairs, and but one bridal chamber. How to reconcile these two distinct long puzzled the lackeys, the chamberlains, and, perhaps, his Majesty himself. At last the problem has been solved. A morning paper relates it with a display of innocent and undisguised pride in German genius. It has, in fact, been decided to accept the happy suggestion of some *semisec curio*, and have a second bridal chamber prepared for the second bridal pair. In this event one sees the triumphs of which Geist is capable."

AN ACTOR'S MISHAP.

The Boston *Herald* of Friday says: "Mr. Louis James, while enacting the part of *Max*, in "The Exiles," one evening last week, dropped the butt of his rifle too hard, in the hut scene, and the hammer catching in his clothing, the result was a premature discharge of the piece, the muzzle of which was so close to his head that his neck and ears were quite badly burned and his hat and wig were blown. It was a narrow escape from a serious and perhaps fatal accident."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLAN.

A telegram from Sumter, S. C., 21st inst., to the Charleston *News* says: "The election for a member of the House of Representatives was held yesterday, but at this time the result cannot be ascertained. Four of the precinct ballot-boxes are missing. They are said to have been captured by unknown persons. There is considerable excitement here over the matter."

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—Gen. Sheridan has been notified of the Secretary of War's approval of the final survey of the military road from Bismarck to the Black Hills.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED.

PREPARATIONS IN THE CHURCHES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—SIMPLE CHURCH DECORATIONS—DINNERS AND GIFTS PROVIDED FOR HOMELESS LITTLE ONES—THE CROWDS IN THE STREETS, THE SHOPS, AND THE MARKETS.

The air was bracing, but scarcely cold yesterday, for the mercury in the thermometer was up nearly to 40° in the middle of the day, and the day before Christmas was a delightful one for people engaged in the only work which is satisfactory on that day—shopping for Christmas presents. Early in the forenoon women and girls and children crowded the great marts on upper Broadway and the avenues to buy things to put in stockings, and the stores became more crowded as the day wore on. Last night Broadway and Sixth-avenue were absolutely impassable in some places, and Third-avenue and the Bowery were nearly everywhere jammed. The shops were brilliantly lighted, and although the display of evergreens was not great, except in the windows of florists, the streets lacked nothing in the matter of cheerfulness. To-day should be a Christmas of unprecedented glory if the weather is as fine as it was yesterday. The Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches will all be decorated, and the services in many of them to-day will be noteworthy. In the matter of decoration the churches have not spent nearly so much money this year as last. The adornments in Trinity Church to-day, for instance, will be very simple. The elaborate decoration of the windows with evergreen roping, crosses, and stars, will be dispensed with, and a single tree will occupy the space between every two windows. The columns supporting chandeliers on each side of the chancel will be surrounded with groups of growing plants, so arranged that each chandelier will form the apex of a pyramid of flowers and green leaves, such plants as azalea, royal palms, ficus elastica, araucaria excelsa, among foliage plants, and euphorbia pointsettia, begonias, carnations, camellias, primroses, and cañas, among flowers, predominating. The programme of the services at Trinity has already been published in this journal. The decorations in Grace Church will also be simple in character. Evergreens, such as lycopodium, arbor vitæ, and holly will be used in the festooning, and a palm tree 5 feet high will be placed in the font, which is otherwise decorated with moss. On the middle one of the three panels back of the chancel the monogram I. H. S. will be displayed, formed of red and white immortelles. St. Thomas' Church will be decorated with ground pine and other evergreens and large trees will be placed by the alter rail. The club-houses will be decorated with evergreens, and the Century Club has had its home very beautifully adorned with laurel and pine and growing plants. The florists said yesterday that people had been buying Christmas trees and other seasonable decorations quite as liberally as in former years, but the churches, they said, were not, as a general thing, preparing for any elaborate displays. One Roman Catholic church, which has hitherto appropriated $700 each Christmas for evergreens and flowers, has kept its expenses for that purpose this year within $100, and many other churches have reduced their appropriations to as great an extent. In some of the churches there were celebrations yesterday. In the morning, at Trinity, turkeys and chickens were given to the poor people of the parish, and in the afternoon the Christmas-tree festival of the Sunday-school children was held. The children of Rev. Dr. Ormiston's church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, had a similar festival last evening. The markets were all crowded yesterday and last night, and the marketmen were made cheery by the brisk holiday trade. The markets were well stocked, especially with poultry, and prices were low. The business in the Post Office will be stopped at 10 o'clock this morning. One foreign mail will be taken out to-day by the steamer Wyoming, leaving for Liverpool by way of Queenstown, the regular mail closing at 7 o'clock, and the supplementary at 8 in the morning. The courts, the Stock Exchange, and the leading business houses will, of course, be closed. Mr. Aylliff, in the tower of Trinity, will ring the chimes at 10:30 o'clock, playing the following selections:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
Carol, "Christmas bells are pealing."
Carol, "Ring merry bells."
Carol, "The Christmas Tree."
Carol, "Ring the merry Christmas bells."
Carol, "Once in Royal David's City."
Carol, "Christ was born on Christmas Day."

The children of the Zion Church Sunday-school, Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, will have their Christmas tree festival to-night. The Christmas music at St. James' Church, in East Seventy-second-street, of which Rev. Cornelius B. Smith is Rector, will be under the direction of Mr. Edward G. Jardine, organist and choir master. The following programme has been arranged: Carol by children, "Ring the bells," George W. Morgan; organ, "For unto us a Child is born," Handel; canticle for Christmas Day, Hymn 43; Gloria Patri, in C, Carl Wels; festival Te Deum in B flat, Loyd; Benedictus, Mendelssohn; hymn, "Hark! the herald angels sing," G. W. Warren; hymn, "Shout the glad tidings," Avison; anthem, "The Grace of God that bringeth salvation," Barnby; organ, "O, Thou that tellest good tidings," Handel; Trisagion, Gilbert; communion hymn, Hymnal; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; organ, "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel.

Mr. John White, organist and director, will have charge of the musical services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-street. Following is the programme: Organ voluntary sonata, L. Mendelssohn; Messe Solenelle, Alexander Guilmant, (first time in America;) Offertory, sung by Mme. Unger; Veni Creator, composed by Rigini; Postludium Fugue, B minor, Bach.

At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, of which Rev. Samuel Earp is Rector, morning service will be held at 10:30 o'clock, preceded by the singing of carols by the Sunday-school children. The musical services will be under the direction of Mr. William H. Dayas, organist, and will be as follows: Anthem, "There were Shepherds," Dudley Buck; "Te Deum," festival in E flat, Dudley Buck; "Jubilate," in C, J. Mosenthal; hymn, "Shout the glad tidings," George W. Warren; "Kyrie," in A, Sir G. G. Elvey; hymn, "Hark the herald angels sing," Mendelssohn; "Ascription," Warren; "Sanctus," Dr. Pearce; communion hymn No. 207; hymnal, "Gloria in Excelsis," old chant.

At the Anthon Memorial Church, in West Forty-eighth-street, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector, the following programme will be interpreted by a large choir, under the direction of Mr. W. F. Williams, organist: Introit, chorus, "Unto us a Child is born," Handel; Gloria Tibi. Humphreys; the Creed, Gounod; Hymn 25, Adeste Fideles; Offertory—a, Recitative, "There were shepherds;" b, Chorus, "Glory to God," W. C. Williams; Trisagion, Gounod; Benedictus, Gounod; Agnus Dei, Gounod.

At St. John's Church, Yonkers, Miss Maria Brainerd will have charge of the musical services, which will be rendered by a quartet and choir of 20 voices. The programme is as follows: Opening: "Messiah is King," (Hymn 23,) G. W. Warren; Venite, Gloria Patri, Jubilate, Communion Hymn: (Hymn 206,) Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector, the following musical selections will be rendered at the morning service: Præludium, in C, Mozart: Processional, "See the Conquering Hero," Handel; Christmas Anthem, in D, "O Zion, that tellest," D. Buck: Gloria Patri, No. 1, in B flat, Mosenthal; Gloria Patri, No. 2, in D, Haydn; Gloria Patri, No. 3, in G, Lloyd; Te Deum, in A flat, Carl Walter; Jubilate, in G, Gounod; Psalm, "Shout the glad tidings," S. Goss; Gloria Tibi, in C, Morgan; Hymn, "Hark, the herald angels sing," J. Howard; Offertory, "King all glorious," Barnby: Recessional, Postludium, in F, Beethoven. Communion—Trisagion, in D, Gregorian Chant; communion hymn, "Come hither, ye faithful," Portuguese hymn; Gloria in Excelsis, in C, Barnby; Postludium, in C, Chopin.

The double quartet of St. Bartholomew's Church, Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Rector, assisted by a full chorus, will render the following musical programme this morning: Processional, "Sing unto God," (Judas Maccabeus,) Handel; Christmas anthem, in D, "O Zion that tellest," D. Buck; Gloria Patri, in C, Mozart; Gloria Patri, in E flat, A. Mora; Gloria Patri in A, Old Hundred; Te Deum, in C, Caroni; Jubilate in E flat, W. Berge; Psalm, anthem in E, Rozzini; Kyrie, in D, W. Warren; Gloria Tibi, in A flat, Jackson; hymn, anthem in D, "O, come, all ye faithful," Donzetti; Offertory, anthem in E flat, "Hark the herald angels sing," Verdi; Recessional, Postludium, Beethoven.

CHRISTMAS EVE SERVICES IN ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

The Christmas eve services at the Church of St. Ignatius, Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, were begun at 10 o'clock, with evening vespers. The altar was ablaze with lights, and the decorations of the church were very elaborate. Three arches of evergreens, in pointed Gothic style, separated the chancel from the nave, the larger or central one being surmounted with a cross and crown. It bore also the inscription, in gilt letters, "Christ is born in Bethlehem," and around the walls were suspended banners bearing texts appropriate to the offices and ministrations of the season. At the evening vespers Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, led the prayers, and the lessons were read by the Pastor, Dr. Ewer, who also preached the sermon. The congregation was not large, but it was greatly augmented at the high celebration or midnight mass. The services were of the elaborate and ornamental form, which Ritualism sanctions and encourages, and at both the evening vespers and high celebration, the functions of the choir were in much request. Even following were the musical accompaniments: Processional, Hymn 43; Psalter, Psalms 89, 110, 132; Cantate Domino, chant, Walter; Benedic, Anima Mea, chant, Joyce; Hymn; Offertory, "Arise, shine," Dr. Ewer; Magnificat, Attwood, in F; Recessional, "While shepherds;" High celebration—Introit, Psalm, "O, Lord, our Governor;" Kyrie, Walter's Mass in C; Sequence, Adeste Fidèles, Novello; Gloria Tibi, Walter, in C; Credo, Walter, in C; Offertory, "In the beginning," G. B. Allen; Sanctus, Walter, in C; Benedictus, Walter, in C; Hymn of Adoration, O Salutaris; Agnus Dei, Walter, in C; Gloria in Excelsis, Walter, in C; Nunc Dimittis, Walter, in C; Recessional. At the high celebration there was no sermon. The services were conducted by the Pastor.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES IN ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening in the chapel of the Roosevelt Hospital to attend a Christmas service and concert given under the auspices of the officers of that institution. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Alexander Thompson, of Brooklyn, the Chaplain of the hospital, and the musical portion of the services, which was furnished by the following ladies and gentlemen, was under the direction of Mr. William R. Thompson, the organist: Mrs. Louise Oliver, soprano, and Mr. Deyo, basso of the choir of Rev. Dr. Chapin's church; Mr. William Leggat, tenor of the choir of Dr. Adam's church, and Mrs. Rachau. The walls and ceiling of the chapel were tastefully festooned with evergreens, and the room was otherwise handsomely decorated with flowers. Above the reading desk were the legends "Emmanuel," and "Messiah is King," worked in Christmas greens. The service was opened with the singing of a hymn in which all present joined, after which the "Adeste Fidelis" was admirably rendered by the quartet of artists above mentioned. Rev. Dr. Thompson then read the forty-fifth Psalm and the first 15 verses of the second chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke, which relates the story of the birth of the Saviour at Bethelem. Another hymn was sung and a prayer offered up, after which Dr. Thompson preached a brief but appropriate sermon on the text from which he had just read. This concluded the devotional portion of the exercises, and Mrs. Oliver sang a beautiful solo, "Wake to Joy, God to Thee." Mr. Thompson playing the organ accompaniment. The full quartet then rendered "While shepherds watched their flocks," by L. Lloyd. After the singing of "Hark the herald angels," by G. W. Warren, the service was brought to a close with the "Te Deum Laudumus," in the rendition of which the full quartet took part. All the wards and offices in the hospital were decorated with evergreens. In each ward was a large Christmas tree, having on its branches a gift for each patient and nurse in the ward. At the conclusion of the exercises the auditors left the chapel and scattered themselves throughout the house, visiting all the wards.

AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The 400 children at the Five Points House of Industry will have an entertainment in the chapel, from 2 o'clock until 4 P. M., during which the presents from a large Christmas tree will be distributed. Dinner will be served to the little ones at 5 o'clock. The newsboys of St. Vincent's Home, No. 55 Warren-street, will receive presents of clothing at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and at 3 P. M. a dinner of turkey and its concomitants will be spread for 300 children. In the evening the presents from a large Christmas tree will be shared by the boys. The agents of the Children's Aid Society have succeeded in obtaining the necessary supplies for dining the attendants of their various industrial schools, and dinners will be served as follows: Rivington-Street Lodging-house, No. 61 M., Sixteenth-Ward Lodging-house, No. 311 West Eighteenth-street, and the Phelps Lodging-house, No. 314 East Thirty-fifth-street, at 7:30 P. M. At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, the matron, Mrs. Hurley, has looked after the interests of her 40 young charges, who will sit down to a "turkey" dinner at 1 P. M. A Santa Claus has been provided, who will distribute presents of dresses and other clothing in the evening. The Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, has provided oyster dinners for 1,000 children, and presents of clothing and toys. An entertainment will be held for their amusement at the chapel in the afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock, at which Mr. Theodore Perkins will provide music, and extemporaneous speeches will be made. Mr. William M. Fleiss has contributed the money for dinners for the little waifs at the Newsboys' Home, No. 2 Duane-street, which will be served at 6:30 P. M. The Commissioners of Emmigration have provided turkey dinners for the inmates of the various institutions under their care. The Juvenile Guardian Society, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, has prepared 100 baskets of food for its inmates, who will be allowed to take dinner with their parents and friends. From 2 until 5 P. M. an entertainment, consisting of music and recitations, will be given in the chapel by the children. The 550 little girls at the Wilson Industrial School, No. 125 Avenue A, will assemble in the school-room at 11 A. M., when a musical entertainment will be given to amuse them. A fine Christmas tree has been provided, and little bags of toys and fruit will be distributed to them. The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen have 125 children in their care at Sailors' Snug Harbor, who will have a special dinner, under the supervision of the lady managers, this afternoon. The 200 inmates of the Half Orphan Asylum, No. 67 West Tenth-street, will dine at 1:30 o'clock at the expenses of Mrs. R. L. Stuart. The little ones hung up their stockings in the good old-fashioned way last night, to find them filled with toys and candy this morning. Dinner will be served to 200 children at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, at 1 P. M., and exercises, comprising music and addresses, will be held in the chapel this evening. At the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, and at St. Barnabas' Home, No. 304 Mulberry-street, the children will receive special luxuries for dinner, and other observances of the festival will take place later in the week.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ST. LOUIS BOND FORGERS.

BAIL FIXED IN EACH CASE AT $5,000—THE EFFORTS OF MRS. HAYES TO PROCURE HER HUSBAND'S RELEASE—W

LIFE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

SCENES AMONG WESTERN MINERS.

FREQUENT TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS—POLITICIANS AND OFFICE-HOLDERS—A LIVELY STATE OF AFFAIRS—STAMPEDE TO NEW DIGGINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEADWOOD, BLACK HILLS, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877.

We are never without excitements. Between the forays of road-agents, the raids of the cunning Indian, stampedes to new bonanzas, and never-ending street brawls, we are kept on a kind of mental and bodily strain that permits of little repose, and allows very little difference between day or night, or week-day and Sabbath. During the past few days alarming reports have come in of trouble with the red-skins along the different highways that connect us with the Missouri River and outfitting stations on the Union Pacific Railroad. There is general apprehension that an effort is being made to cut off our supplies and starve us out. The way these camps are situated, a very few Indians can do a great deal of harm. They have only to concentrate along the few regularly traveled roads and a very effective and, to us, unpleasant blockade is the result. There is but a handful of troops available, now on the way to our relief, but unless bitter cold weather and storms drive the savages back to their camp-fires, we seem likely to suffer. The stages come in irregularly, deranging mail and express communication, and freighting teams are obliged to lay by. Those who want to go back to the "States" on business or pleasure find themselves obliged to wait. The fact is, we are a community unto ourselves, knowing but little of the outside world, and quite likely to know a great deal less of it.

There is, however, no reign of terror here. Our people, the most of them, have seen too much of border life to be easily frightened. The miners attend to their work regularly; the shop-keepers talk business; loafers leisurely hang about the corners discussing the latest rumors; the low theatres and keno halls are full of their nightly hilarity; and it is safe to say that so long as there is plenty of bread and bacon to be had, life in the Black Hills will remain pretty much the same as for a year or two past—a kind of riotous hurly burly. There is never any huddling into dark corners at these Indian scares. On the contrary, people pursue their business and pleasures with the same attention, but perhaps with keener zest than in quiet times. While taking good care to "keep their powder dry," they never lose a chance of driving a good bargain, or having a good time. The daily papers come out regularly with dispatches from every part of the world, and local items from all the neighborhood camps. The amusement column informs us that the "Star Social Club will give their second soiree at Welch's this evening." An ex-Judge of Utah detailed to a large audience at the Congregational Church last night, the Mormon creed and its workings. We are invited to go early and secure good seats at Jack Langrishe's Theatre, where the "Streets of New-York" is nightly played. Among the local notices we find that the property-holders of Deadwood, South Deadwood, and Whoop-Up are requested to meet at the Gem Theatre to unite in the proposed application for a patent to the land occupied by Deadwood and vicinity.

They had an election for county officers a while ago, and the old appointees of Gov. Pennington refuse to vacate to the newly elect. Their way of getting around such things in this new country may be inferred by the following paragraph in the *Evening Times*:

"Yesterday afternoon, as our reporter stated, the new officials repaired to the county offices and demanded possession, which was refused. After a few moments' conference among themselves, the anxious ones decided to take forcible possession, which, owing to their numbers, they were abundantly able to do. Three or four thereupon grasped the clerks and incumbents, and, with very little parade, conducted them to the street, refusing, as in the case of the County Treasurer, to allow the gentleman to secure his personal effects. The outrage was at once telegraphed to Gov. Pennington and Secretary Hand."

They have a way of disposing of the Indian question out here. They offer a reward for every Sioux scalp taken, and some enterprising sportsmen and adventurers make a fair living at it. One of the local papers chronicles approvingly the following item:

"'Old Spiegel' rode into Meyer's ranch, six miles from Crook City, yesterday, one end of his picket rope fastened to the pommel of his saddle, the other encircling the neck of a dusky Sioux, whom he had shot near Belle Fourche, and whom he had dragged into camp as a token of his prowess. If we had a few more Spiegels we would soon have less Sioux."

There is no time when the local politicians are quiet. They are bound to keep things stirring. They manage to secure a "special election" now and then on this, that, and the other scheme. The latest thing on the boards is likely to set all the camps by the ears. It is a project to consolidate all the 10 or 12 magic cities in Deadwood Gulch as an incorporated town, to be dubbed Deadwood. Each of the present camps—Deadwood, South Deadwood, Central, Elizabethtown, Cleveland, Fountain City, Whoop-Up, &c.—under the proposed plan, will represent a ward, and have a Trustee in the City Council. Central City, which is ambitious to become the metropolis of the gulch, "kicks" at any proposition that looks like swallowing her up. So the fight will be between these two rivals, Deadwood and Central City, and lively electioneering will be done in the smaller camps on one side and the other between now and the time set apart for voting on the consolidation scheme. The probabilities are that it will fail. What will come up next as a political dodge it is hard to say.

The stamp mills at Central City give it the bustle and noise of a new Pittsburg. There are, within a thousand yards, from 15 to 20 mills, carrying nearly 1,000 stamps, pounding away on the hard quartz day and night. Between the thumping of the ponderous stamps, each weighing 300 pounds, and the screaming of the steam-whistles, there is no let up, day, night, or Sunday. At 5 in the morning the whistle at the Pierson Mill, which is the time-keeper of that part of the gulch, sounds three sharp blasts, signaling the "off-shift" of millmen to wake up and be ready at 6 to take their day run of 12 hours. The other mills down the gulch follow some time apart in arousing their workmen. The mills at Deadwood screech out their wakening blasts about an hour later, this being the difference in time between the two places, by some odd arrangement, probably growing out of rivalry between them, which will not permit them, out of sheer spite, to go by the same "time o'day." At noon, supper time, and midnight this screaming of whistles starts up and re-echoes again for an hour up and down the gulch.

These stamp mills contain from 20 to 100 stamps each; the average is about 25 stamps, costing from $8,000 to $10,000, which the surrounding buildings, machinery, &c., will increase $2,000 or $3,000. The permanent works for crushing ores thus far erected at Central City, Deadwood, and the adjoining camps exceed $250,000. This is almost entirely the work of the past six months. The drills, picks, and mining supplies used in getting out and milling quartz also represent a great deal of money. The cost of operating a mine is considerable. Miners get from $3 to $4 per day. As a sample of how the quartz turns out, it may be said that one of the "clean ups," after a short run on the Rescsho ore at Williams & Edwards' mill, was 131 ounces. The average, per ton, of ore was about $25. Regarding the outlook generally for the quartz mines in this vicinity, it may be safely said that the ore from one-half of all the lodes located will pay $15 per ton and upward.

We are never without prospective stampedes to new diggings. There is now a great deal of talk about a new silver region lying in the Sioux Reservation, on the White River, 50 miles from the Missouri River, and about the same distance above the northern boundary line of Nebraska. The silver deposits, it is claimed, cover about 50 square miles and assay very rich. The editor of one of the Deadwood papers, in speaking of this new field, is very sanguine that it will prove to be a kind of "bonanza." He claims to have pointed out that "rich section" some five years ago, and predicts that before the close of 1878 the "new silver region" will prove itself to be second only, if it does not equal, the Comstock and Gould and their silver spur, in Virginia City. He also predicts that the first railroad to be built into the Black Hills country will follow the Missouri River to the mouth of White River, and that lay in track on the high, level, and fertile plateau along the White River, until these silver and timber belts are reached, and from there diverge north-west to the Hills. While there are many routes to the Hills, there is but one universally accorded to be the best, for either wagon or rail, both as to distance, good road, plenty of wood, water, and grass, and that is the White River route from the Missouri River.

This enthusiastic promoter of stampedes also predicts that these White River silver mines are the coming centre of the Black Hills country, and that in their midst the capital city of the new Territory will be located.

Speaking of "new Territory" calls to mind the fact that we have delegates at Washington loaded with maps, statistics, ore specimens, nuggets, chunks of coal, beets, and other products of this vicinity, which are to be spread before Congress to prop up the scheme for creating the new Territory of Lincoln, of which the camps on Deadwood Gulch are to be the body and soul. Thus far no very encouraging points have been gained. The two or three Western Senators who were counted upon to "lead off" the new scheme have "treed" bigger game, the Union Pacific pro-rate proposition, on which they have become the champions of the opposite sides.

It must be remembered that there are two distinct schemes afoot for Territorial organization out of Dakota. The Black Hills project for creating the Territory of Lincoln proposes to take the present south-western portion of Dakota, together with a slice of Montana and Wyoming. On three sides it has natural boundaries; on the south the line of Nebraska; on the west the Big Horn divide; and on the north the Yellowstone. The eastern division is arbitrary and runs through the barren lands of the Sioux Reservation. In area the district is 70,000 square miles, and in population, which chiefly consists of miners, 35,000, equal to four-fifths of the population of Dakota.

A project for creating the Territory of Huron, out of Northern Dakota, will also come up before the present Congress. It takes the older and better part of Dakota, a fine agricultural section. It will have an area of about 75,000 square miles, and 15,000 people. It has 230 miles of railroad now in operation, and before another year passes this will be increased by the extensions of the Northern Pacific line to Yellowstone, 205 miles. It has nearly 1,000 miles of navigable waters, and over 800 miles of stage lines in successful operation. Forty-two steam-boats have been plying regularly to and from Bismarck, an important point in the proposed new Territory, on the Missouri River, during the past season, and a dozen or more to and from Fargo, on the Red River. After these divisions have been made, and Lincoln and Huron set off into distinct Territories, there will be enough of Dakota still left to make a State as large as all New-England.

AN ARMY OF OFFICERS.

A telegram from Washington to the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Since the passage of the Army bill, the recruiting parties which had been previously withdrawn have been ordered to return to their duty, and recruiting has been resumed, and officers at the War Department think that within three months the Army will be at its maximum, 25,000 men. As soon as the Army Appropriation bill failed at the last Congress, all recruiting ceased, because enlistments could not be made without money, and so the Army was greatly reduced. Its available force at this time is not more than 20,000 men, all told, including recruiting parties, ordnance corps, signal service men, scouts, clerks, and enlisted men of all grades and pay. The advance copy of the new *Army Register* for January, 1877, has just been issued, and by actual count, from the names of officers in its pages, it appears that there are 2,286 officers in the Army, of all grades and stations. Placing the Army at 19,000, it is found that there are only eight men and a fraction to each officer. It is also shown that the combined pay of the officers in the United States Army is considerably more than the combined pay of the enlisted men. Of the officers there are 10 Co onels of cavalry, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 30 Majors, and 120 Captains. In the artillery there are 5 Colonels, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 15 Majors, and 60 Captains. In the infantry there are 25 Colonels, 25 Lieutenant-Colonels, 25 Majors, and 250 Captains. Of the general officers there are 1 General, 1 Lieutenant-General, 3 Major-Generals, and 6 Brigadier-Generals. Of the Adjutant-General's Department there are 1 Brigadier-General, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 10 Majors. Inspector-General's Department, 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 1 Major. In the Bureau of Military Justice, 1 Brigadier-General and 8 Majors. Chief Signal Officer of the Army, 1 Colonel. In the Quartermaster's Department, 1 Brigadier-General, 5 Colonels, 8 Lieutenant-Colonels, 14 Majors, and 37 Captains. In the Subsistence Department, 1 Brigadier, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 8 Majors, and 12 Captains. In the Medical Department, 1 Brigadier-General, 6 Colonels, 6 Lieutenant-Colonels, (there being one vacancy,) 30 Majors, 30 Captains, and 40 First Lieutenants. In the Pay Department, 1 Brigadier-General, 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 50 Majors. Corps of Engineers, 1 Brigadier-General, 6 Colonels, 11 Lieutenant-Colonels, (1 vacancy,) 25 Majors, 33 Captains, (1 vacancy,) 29 First Lieutenants, and 13 Second Lieutenants. In the Ordnance Department, 1 Brigadier-General, 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 10 Majors, 30 Captains, and 16 First Lieutenants. There will be under the present, as under the previous law, 10 regiments of cavalry, 5 regiments of artillery, and 25 regiments of infantry."

A FIRST WARD STABBING AFFRAY.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Blass, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, saw a man named Michael Hackett acting in a very disorderly manner in Thames-street, near Greenwich. He was only partially clothed, his hair was wildly disheveled, and his actions were those of a man infuriated by drink. As the officer was about to arrest him a woman approached and requested Blass to permit Hackett to take him home, as she was his mother. The officer thereupon released him. About an hour later Blass was accosted by two men, one of whom informed him that Hackett had stabbed his companion during an altercation. The wounded man, Virgens Welt, of No. 211 Cedar-street, appeared to be suffering acute pain. The officer assisted Welt to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where it was discovered that he was seriously stabbed in the right side, between the tenth and eleventh ribs. After seeing that Welt was being cared for, Blass went to Hackett's residence, No. 26 Thames-street, and attempted to take Hackett into custody. The fellow resisted, and was assisted by his relatives. Finding himself incapable of coping with them without assistance, Blass called two other officers, who aided him in arresting Hackett. Prior to his arraignment before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, his captors took him to the hospital, where Welt identified him as the man who had stabbed him. He was subsequently committed to await the result of his victim's injuries. Welt was transferred yesterday afternoon to the New-York Hospital. His condition is regarded as precarious.

A BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

At 6 A. M. yesterday the policeman on duty in the neighborhood of Broadway and Pine-street discovered that the liquor store of J. J. Tredwell, No. 106 Broadway, had been broken into by burglars, and he found 900 imported cigars in boxes near the entrance to the store. After the proprietor had opened the place and examined his stock he reported to the Police that the person or persons who entered the store had removed 1,200 imported cigars. Sergt. Oates and Detective Hagan went in the afternoon to a low liquor store at No. 114 Greenwich-street, and soon after their entrance Arthur Hamlin, proprietor of a liquor store in Chambers-street, approached the keeper of the saloon, Joseph Cassidy, and handed that individual a bundle, which Cassidy deposited under the bar. Sergt. Oates, witnessing the incident, seized the bundle, and opening the wrapper disclosed several boxes of cigars of the same brand as those taken from Mr. Tredwell's store. The officers arrested Hamlin and Cassidy and took them before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, where Mr. Tredwell identified the cigars as a portion of the lot taken from his place. During the examination that followed Hamlin showed that he was entirely guiltless of any participation in the burglary or the subsequent efforts to dispose of the proceeds. Cassidy testified that the cigars were left with him on trial by a Jew peddlar, and that he sent them to Hamlin for examination. The latter, regarding them as too expensive for him to purchase, took them back to Cassidy's store, entering it while the officers were present. Hamlin was discharged, and Cassidy was held on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gov. McCormick, the Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, was busy yesterday perfecting the arrangements for the transaction of business in his new office, which has just been fitted up in the Post Office Building. The act of Congress providing for the representation of the United States at the Exposition empowers the President to appoint 20 additional Commissioners, whose salaries and expenses are provided for; two honorary Commissioners from each State, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, and 24 additional honorary Commissioners, among whom there should be at least one resident of each of the territories. President Hayes, during his visit to this City, had under advisement the question of these appointments, and it is expected that some of them will be made at an early day. No business is to be transacted by Gov. McCormick to-day, and he will not be at his office to-morrow. It is expected that printed blanks, to be filled in by applicants for space, will be ready for delivery on Thursday or Friday. Several large companies and business houses have informally notified Gov. McCormick that they are preparing exhibits.

THE NEW COUNTERFEITS.

John O'Brien, William Doyle, and Arthur Brown, three of the prisoners recently arraigned before Commissioner Shields on the charge of being engaged in passing the new counterfeit five-dollar notes purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Hanover, Penn., were examined yesterday. O'Brien was discharged, Doyle was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, and Brown's examination is to be continued. The testimony showed that near the place where Brown was arrested $240 worth of the counterfeits were found on the ground.

KING BALL AND HIS ISLAND.

THE LITTLE MONARCHY IN THE SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND AND ITS AUTOCRATIC RULER—A SAILOR, A GOLD-DIGGER, AND A MAJESTIC SWAY OVER A KINGDOM FILLED WITH FISH AND FISHERMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Friday, Dec. 21, 1877.

The Summer dream of the city man—of a green isle in a far-away sea, and wide-spreading trees with boughs loaded down with apricots and cream merangues, and springs of iced lemonade bursting from every hillside, and gentle zephyrs a-doon, followed by a gently-rocking bed of cider-down among the branches at night, with, perhaps, a mermaid or two for company—is really a reasonable conception compared with the idea of any free moral agent of sound mind deliberately settling down on Block Island for life. The island, as everybody ought to know and very few people do, is 20 miles south of the coast of Rhode Island, and about the same distance east of the eastern point of Long Island. It is part of the State of Rhode Island, constituting a complete township, and is nominally under the rule of the Governor of that briny little State. But it is really an absolute monarchy, and Nicholas Ball is its King.

The island is as univiving a place as even the rugged outposts of New-England can present. Nine or ten miles long by four or five wide, it is almost cut in two in the middle by a great bay, which gives it very much the shape of a pair of saddle-bags over a horse's back. Two or three hundred years ago some adventurous Puritan ventured over in a little boat, and took a look at the island. When he got home again he reported that the place would make a good home for about 16 families. The only way in which this report can be accounted for is that the advance guard got terribly seasick, and nothing could suitably avenge his outraged feelings but the subsequent sickness of 16 entire families. The families, at any rate, fell into the trap, and emigrated to the island. Among them were Nicholas Ball's ancestors. They fished and farmed and flourished, and ate fish tongues, and some of them grew rich—that is, rich for those days—on Block Island. They saved a few hundred dollars, and raised a few potatoes and beans, and fished as long as fish would bite, and were fat and happy. The second generation on the island—the first generation of natives—found nearly every man owning his own little fishing-boat, and nearly every woman her own spinning-wheel and her own yards of home-spun stuffs.

As time went by the land began to have some value. The smell of fish was so strong all over the island that it enriched the soil. And the farmers carted the heads and tails of millions of codfish up from the shore and used them for fertilizers. Some sea-weed they used, too, and at length they got the land to such a state of perfection that it is said to be the best farming land in the United States. It always takes a Block Islander, though, to tell this story with a straight face. There is not a tree of any size on the island.

"You see," said one of the islanders, "we don't need trees. God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. It is always cool here, so we don't need any shade. As to fuel, if we don't want to import coal, we have great beds of peat that would last us for hundreds of years. Then the air is so salt and damp that snow never lies any time, and we have very little sleighing."

There is plenty of fresh water—great ponds full of it, coming from springs in the hillside. The largest pond in the island is salt, being salted by an occasional overflow from the sea. A Yankee has recently astonished the natives by building a big ice-house, and cutting good, fresh ice off this salt-water pond. Everybody insisted that the ice would be salty.

The inhabitants live by farming and fishing, all but two school-masters and two Baptist clergymen, and one supernaturated sailor who sells land now and then. But they tell strangers confidentially that there is only one man on the island now who cares for his toddy, and his death is expected every day. The graveyard, on the eastern end of the island, is gloomy, even for a graveyard. The graves are dug in the sand, and the roughly-cut headstones are blown out of line by the gales. The daily life of the natives is very much in this fashion: Out early in the morning in the boat, till 3 or 4 in the afternoon; coming ashore and cleaning and salting the fish; supper, a quiet pipe behind the stove, and then bed. This is the routine, varied in Summer by a little plowing and potato hoeing. Thus they live and die, and thus they go to the little graveyard on the hill of sand.

There are some curiosities that the natives show to every visitor. The costliest of these is the new breakwater, built by the Government at a cost of about $250,000, the appropriations having gone through Congress by the influence of Acting Ensign Ball at the Federal Court. Then comes the light-house, containing a magnificent glass lantern that cost $11,000 in Paris. Then the old stone wind-mill, and two life-saving stations. This is a pretty complete list. Within a few years several Summer hotels have been built, but they are adventurers, and do not belong to the island.

For many years the only communication with the main land was by small open fishing-smacks, although the passage is always a rough one, and sometimes dangerous. But several years ago two schooner packets were built, and they now make regular trips to Newport and Providence. The Summer hotels brought a crowd of Summer visitors, and one of the lines of Sound steamers touched at the wharf, much to the astonishment of the natives. The visitors who go to the island in the Summer amuse themselves principally by getting lost and paying a native a quarter to find them, for the hills are so plenty and so steep that while your heels are still sliding down one, your toes strike against another. The population of Block Island is now about 1,200, and every inhabitant who is old enough can read and write, and figure a shilling into thirteen cents.

This is the kingdom that King Ball rules.

When the gold excitement of 1849 was setting fire to the brains of the adventurous young men of New-England, Nicholas Ball was 20 years old, and was Captain of a schooner. When he learned that a brig was fitting out at one of the Eastern ports for a trip around the Horn to the Golden Gate, he lost no time in reaching her, and, as he was known as a fearless and experienced sailor, he was made her chief mate. When the brig was ready to start she anchored off Block Island, and through Mr. Ball's influence many of the young men of the island joined the party, and started for California in search of gold. The trip down the Eastern coast was a stormy one, the brig being forced repeatedly to put out to sea to keep from being driven ashore, and it was only after a hard passage of more than three months that California was reached. The ship was hardly anchored in smooth water before every soul aboard of her took to the boats, and before the cabin fires were out they were digging for gold.

Mr. Ball associated himself with three other young men, and they went to work. He noticed that everybody was restless and kept moving from one claim to another, spending all the profits of the last in moving to the next. So he determined that wherever he settled, there he was going to stay. A place was selected as near the little settlement of San Francisco as practicable, and the digging was begun. For some weeks it was kept up without cessation, but without much profit. Then his partners became discouraged and sold out for a song, but Mr. Ball held on, and dug away patiently for two years. Meantime his new neighbors tired of their claims, and he bought them out cheap, thus owning the whole claim. At the end of two years he was ready to return to his island home, with between $6,000 and $7,000 in gold-dust concealed in his pockets and baggage. He reached home safely, landed on Block Island, and invested his money in all the land he could buy in the vicinity of the rough harbor of poles and rocks.

For several years the embryo King lived the life of his neighbors, farmed his land in the Summer, fished for cod in Spring and Fall, and smoked his pipe and read Ben Franklin's old Newport *Mercury* in the Winter. But after two or three years of this quiet life the old spirit of adventure mastered him again, and he accepted a good position on a steam vessel that was bound for California. When the steamer landed her passengers at San Francisco, every one of the crew who could escape the Captain's clutches deserted, and went ashore to work in the mines. But young Ball stuck to the ship, and helped take her back to Aspinwall, where she was compelled to go to ship a fresh crew. On the voyage down the coast a tremendous storm was encountered, and, with the short crew, there was every probability that the vessel would be lost. But she pulled through a long night's tempest and reached port in safety, though with every seam leaking and all the coal and live stock she carried thrown overboard, to lighten her. Here Mr. Ball left the ship, and came back to the East by the shortest route, which was then across the Isthmus in wagons and boats, and up the Atlantic coast.

When he returned to the island the second time he settled down permanently, and soon became an influential man. He had not been back very long before he was elected a member of the Rhode Island Assembly, and the next year he was re-elected. The third year he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected every year, till he had served 13 consecutive terms in the Rhode Island Senate. Meanwhile, he started a large store, one of the first on the island, and went into nearly every branch of business that could be carried on successfully in so isolated a place. His growing wealth and influence soon gained for him the title of "King Ball" among his neighbors, and by this noble name he is now known all over the State of Rhode Island. The land he had bought on first returning from California increased in value every year, and when the big breakwater was built it vaulted suddenly up into the thousands, with several ciphers added.

"It's the best tract of land on the island," the natives say, "is King Ball's. And money wouldn't touch it. It's worth more and more every year."

If the Block Islanders were not quite certain that King Ball was a great man before, they were satisfied of it when, in the Summer of 1876, President Grant visited Block Island, dined with the King at his new hotel, and was driven about the island in his carriages in the afternoon. That was too much for the serenity of the islanders. Then King was a greater King than ever before, and a much "biger man than old Grant." Everything on Block Island now dates from the President's visit. The babies are born, as the mothers say, "a year before the President came;" and the finest crop of corn ever harvested on the island was "the year after the President was here." President Grant's terrible sea-sickness in crossing over to the island detracted much from his greatness, in the minds of the islanders. To their notion, a man who gets sea-sick is little better than a child.

Year after year has added to the honors of the King. He has been keeper of one of the life-saving stations, and all kinds of Commissioner, and is now Assistant Superintendent of the life-saving stations of the district. His kingdom is the most tranquil in the world. There is not even a constable on the island, and as for a jail, the islanders don't know the meaning of the word.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DISINFECTION OF SEWERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said lately of ventilating sewer-pipes in dwellings by extending upward above the roof the sewer-pipe, open at the upper end, to relieve the pressure on the sewer-traps located within, and to allow the escape of the sewer-gas into the upper air. If this is done, many think that this evil is effectually disposed of. Is this a fact? On the contrary, does not this local evil by such ventilation become a general one? It cannot be denied that this method of getting rid of sewer-gas has disappointed many in its sanitary results. This gas is so light that it is entirely subject to the fickle currents of the atmosphere, which are as often as otherwise deflected, and circulate around the houses, through the streets, yards, alleys, into the door and window openings whenever there is a draft, which the warmer air within the house is sure to create. Again, there are many days and nights in the year when there are no upward currents in the atmosphere, but the air is stationary or depressed. Under these conditions the sewer-gas must settle and bear down in the same manner as smoke does under similar conditions. If smoke-flues will not draw at such times, these sewer-gas ventilators must be subject to the same causes. The practical working of this method of ventilation is that it is worse than useless at those times it is needed the most, and that every one who adopts it becomes a nuisance to his neighbor and ought to himself. Such a nuisance should not be allowed. Physicians, health officers, and intelligent sanitary men should protest against any such ventilation, so selfish and detrimental to the public health, especially in crowded cities. This method is good enough as far as it goes, but it is incomplete; it does not go far enough. The true practical remedy is to counteract the evil where it originates and properly belongs, that is to disinfect the sewer-gas in the sewer-pipes, either by the use of disinfecting materials properly applied, or by the combustion of the gases by fire or steam. The latter method is expensive, especially in warm weather, and practical only on a large scale, whereby former is easily and cheaply accomplished by the various mechanical devices for disinfection in practical and successful use at the present time. This great sanitary law—no more sensible ever was passed—should be made and rigidly enforced that each householder would disinfect his own sewer-pipes. If this was done, the grand result would eventually be produced that the entire sewage of the City would be disinfected at individual expense in the most effective manner. Then this method of ventilation of sewers above the roofs of houses would not be so objectionable. Then, instead of death-dealing gases issuing from every street, inlet, water-closet, urinal, bath-tub, wash-bowl, defective sewer-pipes, and especially from the sewer ventilators above the roof, causing the mantle of disease to spread itself over the City, because of the higher elevation of the outlet, there would be a healthier and purer atmosphere, which means greater prosperity, labor of man and beast, greater wealth, and greater intellectual and moral forces at work in the grand progress of civilization.

F.

SYSTEMATIC TAX COLLECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer would like to suggest for consideration while the "Tax Department management" is before the public, the plan to have large cities divided into three or more sections by ward lines, and have the taxes of one payable, say, April and May; second, June and July; third, August and September, &c. Then the labor of making out bills being divided, at less than present total expense for clerks, (permanent and temporary,) a smaller number of experienced clerks could more easily, with less danger of errors, make out bills as required.

It would be easier for the community. The taxes of large cities like New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, &c., are so enormous that it is a great disturbing element in business. The amount gathered together, $3,000,000, $5,000,000, $8,000,0000, and $20,000,0000 in 30 to 60 days, as is now done, to most of the parties paying the money is worth 6 to 8 per cent. interest; then it is loaned in large sums by the City to banks at, say, 3 per cent. interest, the bulk in large sums in Wall-street, mostly for speculative purposes, at 4 to 5 per cent.

By having the taxes receivable by sections, the money would all come in about as fast as, or only a little faster than, needed by the City. A very small amount would keep handbills posted showing each district boundaries and dates of payment, as now done in election districts. The crowd, daily in waiting, risk of loss from pickpockets, would be largely diminished.

In Brooklyn for most of the first 30 days people wait one to four hours in line for their turn. Wherever the law now exacts 1 per cent. a month default for taxes not paid promptly, it would be found better to reduce to 7 per cent. Most of these delayed taxes are on unimproved property.

The cities can get all the money they need at 7 per cent. or less. For months after taxes are due they have large sums idle or on deposit at 3 per cent., and I ask if it is not pretty far from justice to exact 12 per cent. from those not able to pay promptly. Few or none will let taxes lie over who are able to pay, and it does not appear wise or right to exact a rate for back taxes that would vitiate a mortgage or a loan of money.

MERCHANT.

IMPOSING ON THE CHARITABLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed was yesterday handed to a benevolent lady, by a woman, respectably dressed, who solicited help. The letter, purporting to have been written by me, is a forgery. A day or two ago the same person presented a similar letter to the Treasurer of the Widows' Society, forged with the name of one of the members of that association. Fortunately, in both cases, the imposture was detected. May I beg you to notice the fact in your paper, to prevent her further imposing upon the benevolent?

MRS. WILLIAM P. LEE,
No. 320 Fifth-avenue.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1877.

Mrs. Goetchius:

DEAR FRIEND: Some of the subscribers and friends of the Home have been deeply interested in this poor woman's case to try to collect sufficient money to pay the expenses of sending her with her sister, who is far gone with consumption, and her own three children, the oldest of whom is quite blind, home to her father in England. The steamer sails to-day at 4 P. M., and we have gathered the needed funds to within $10. Some of our managers suggested that I might write you this note; perhaps you may feel inclined to aid her with a donation. The case is a sad one and fully deserving of sympathy or you may rest assured we would not take such a deep interest. Yours in haste, with regards.

MRS. LEE, President.

THE SHELTERING ARMS, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, Tuesday.

ERRORS IN TAX BILLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to thank you for the article in your issue of the 19th inst. entitled "Errors in Tax Bills." I sent to the Tax Office a memorandum of the number of my house and street last October, and paid the bill without examining as to ward numbers, &c., supposing the clerk who made out the bill would know the proper piece of property, having before him my memorandum. Last evening, after reading your article, I compared the bill with the one paid last year, and found to my surprise the ward and block numbers were entirely different, and on taking the bill to the Tax Office this morning I found I had paid the tax on the house, same number as mine in the street north of me, and I should not have discovered the error except for your article, and you have done a great service by publishing it. Why would it not be a good plan for tax-payers to send the last-paid bill, when applying at the Tax Office, and compare it with the new one?

TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE WORK DONE BY TAINTOR

A FULL STATEMENT OF HIS LABORS.

HE APPEARS BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE AND TESTIFIES—A STATEMENT WHICH THE COMMITTEE DID NOT RECEIVE—GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE DUTIES WHICH HE PERFORMED, AND WHAT THE CITY GAINED THEREBY—EX-CONTROLLER GREEN AS A WITNESS.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the Ring frauds held another session yesterday. Mr. Henry F. Talntor, ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, and ex-Controller Green were present during a portion of the proceedings. Mr. Creamer, after announcing that he wished to make a statement, said that Mr. Tweed, when before the committee, was reported to have stated that Richard B. Connolly had told him that he had made an arrangement with the speaker for his vote on the Charter of 1870. If Connolly had told Tweed anything of the kind it was false; when the charter was up for consideration in the Senate, he [Creamer] offered 11 different amendments to it, the adoption of any one of which would have entirely changed its character; at that time the Senate was composed of 18 Democrats and 14 Republicans, and the legislation needed for any city was generally left in the hands of the representatives of that section; as that time he was opposed to Mr. Tweed, and was the Chairman of the meeting held by the Young Democracy in Irving Hall. In answer to questions asked by Mr. Cole and Alderman Cowing, Mr. Creamer said that he believed, from subsequent developments, that a great part of the tax levy was fraudulent, and also that he believed that both political parties were responsible for its passage.

Mr. Taintor was then examined. He testified that he was employed by Mr. Green on Dec. 1, 1871; he was paid at first at the rate of $25 per day; afterward he was paid according to the nature of his services, and to the magnitude of the interests involved; the reason for making the second arrangement was because he realized the great responsibility resting upon him, and he thought the compensation allowed him was inadequate compared with the great interests involved. The witness here stated that he had left a sick bed in order to be able to come down and present a statement to the committee. He was really too sick to go on with the examination, and must therefore object to answering any questions to which incomplete answers would have to be returned. The document which he had prepared contained a full account of all his connection with the investigation of the Tweed Ring. He thought he should be allowed the privilege of having counsel to advise him as to his rights.

Mr. Cole said that he had asked the witness to prepare a statement, in order that he might be examined upon it. He therefore would ask him several questions. In reply to these Mr. Taintor said that at one time, when he was in want of money, Mr. Charles O'Conor offered to lend him $5,000 on his note, but he declined; subsequently, however, he accepted a loan of $2,500, for which he gave his note; he used this money to pay his clerks; in the Watson case he accumulated sufficient evidence to secure a verdict; his witnesses were not even cross-examined. Mr. Taintor's attention was then called to the fact that he had received $80,000 for his services. This, he said, was incorrect. He might have received that amount for his services and expenses. He had to pay about $12,000 for clerk hire, &c. If they were desirous of finding out the value of his services to the City all they need do was to examine Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Andrew H. Green, John H. Strahan, and Francis C. Barlow.

Ex-Controller Andrew H. Green was then called, and testified that he took office on Nov. 16, 1871; he found Mr. Taintor employed in the Controller's office, and he retained him on account of his great experience in the Ring matters; Mr. Taintor wrote one or two letters to him, in which he stated that he would decline to assist him unless some other arrangement could be made as regarded his compensation; deeming his services to be of value to the community, he made the best terms he could with him; he knew generally as to the services rendered by Mr. Taintor; he understood he was engaged in examining the accounts of persons having claims against the City, and in facilitating the operations of the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, and of all those engaged in the prosecution of members of the Ring; he thought that the bill presented by Mr. Tanitor for services rendered in the Monaghan and other cases did not include payment for all the work done by Mr. Taintor in these suits.

Mr. Cole here stated that the total amount received by Mr. Taintor, as appeared from the vouchers, was $78,978 65.

Mr. Taintor here presented the statement to which he had referred, but the committee declined to put it in evidence.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

SYNOPSIS OF TAINTOR'S STATEMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the paper prepared by Mr. Taintor, and referred to above:

To the Honorable the Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the so-called Ring frauds:

GENTLEMEN: It is impossible to embrace within the limits of a communication of this character a complete reply to the so much though comprehensive interrogatory submitted to me by your committee on the 12th ultimo, calling for a statement of what had been done, as consideration, for each payment made to me by the City or State during the past six years, for investigating the frauds, which payments purported to be embraced in a list shown to me then for the first time. The following is a general definition of the duties which I have been called upon to perform, to wit: To gather evidence of the late frauds against the City and County; to arrange, present, apply, or suggest the application of the same toward the accomplishment of the greatest benefit to the City, and the proper punishment of the wrong-doers. I was called to this service Dec. 1, 1871, to assist Mr. Tilden, then laboring assiduously, to complete evidence against certain of the more prominent persons engaged in the frauds. His legislative duties at Albany soon called him from active participation in these labors, and from my acquired familiarity with the methods pertaining to the $6,000,000 "special audit" payments, which had up to that time been the principal subject of investigation, the duty of continuing the analysis of this set of payments, (which were all made in about three months,) and of enlarging the sphere of investigation, extending backward into 1867 and forward to the middle of 1871, devolved upon me. Controller Green was the official head and supporter of the proceedings. His general instructions were to investigate thoroughly and accomplish all possible results. The overwhelming duties of his office at this critical period afforded him little opportunity for the consideration of these matters. Hence a wide latitude was necessarily allowed me in the work.

It must be kept in mind that the only existing authority to call for evidence lay with the criminal branch of the Government, and that so indefinite and remote in its character that, at times, it has seemed almost useless. Still, the Grand Juries and District Attorney's office were for two or three years called into almost constant requisition, and authority given to make specific inquiries, according as they could be satisfied of the necessity and legitimacy of the proceedings. It has frequently been the case that efforts have been made with three different Grand Juries, covering periods of many months, before the facts desired to be elucidated, and the establishment of the machinery, not constructed for this particular class of work, was unwieldy and cumbersome. Had special legislative action been early taken to meet the peculiar necessities of the situation, by conferring upon a bureau, commission, or other suitable depository, specific and enlarged powers to investigate and call for persons and papers, and the compilation of the facts so secured, much more could have been done. The gathering of evidence outside the Finance Department would have been greatly facilitated, and measures looking to recovery, attachments, arrests, and other vigorous offensive or defensive processes, could readily have been adopted and executed.

The foundation of these proceedings naturally lay in the Controller's office. An examination of the records of that department, in order to complete lists of payments during the period mentioned to each of the persons whose names had become familiar from their almost daily recital, in connection with the general story of corruption, was the first step. Close scrutiny of each of the warrants so issued, in order that the manner of payment, place of deposit, and such other facts connected therewith as the examination of the amount under conside

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. W. Davidge. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Adrienne—Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Couldock, Mr. Burroughs. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our American Cousin—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Ida Savory. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Mother's Secret—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Katharine Rogers. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Barrin the Wood—Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Cat Show—Curiosities—Midgets—Giants, &c. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Black Eyed Susan—My Neighbor's Wife. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Christmas Eve in the South—Comicalities. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Greco-Roman Wrestling, &c. Afternoon and evening.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Matinée—Prestidigitation—Signor De Cavanenghi.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, easterly winds, except northerly in New-York, cooler, partly cloudy, or foggy weather, and falling barometer.

If the traditional Christmas weather be absent, the traditional Christmas charity is always in season. It is well to have mirth and gladness at home, but it is not well to forget that out of doors there is much gloom and wretchedness athwart which we can at least throw some ray of charity and brotherly kindness. To contribute to the happiness of the children of the poor on a day which is consecrated to the rejoicing of the little ones, is a duty of the Christmas festival which we trust that none of our readers will neglect.

At the seat of war there is Christmas weather with a vengeance. Horses and men frozen to death, transport trains buried in snow, and the entire campaign paralyzed by the grasp of Winter, is the sum of the news that comes "from the front." Thus, though the Russian preparations are being made to cross the Balkans, there is a fair prospect that something like a compulsory armistice will give a chance for the negotiation of terms of peace. The lesson administered by the garrison of Yatre to the vaporing Servians will serve to remind the world how idle it is to reckon on Turkish exhaustion till the last Ottoman fortress has fallen, while the apparent apathy which has come over the plans for the defense of Roumelia since the defeat at Plevna, would suggest the readiness of the Porte to listen to almost any terms on which the war should close.

A significant order from M. De MARCERE, the French Minister of the Interior, directs the restoration of all members of Councils-General removed since May 16, 1877. It was on May 16 that the Ministry of JULES SIMON came to a sudden end, and the reign of the reactionists began. Under the direction of the pliant FOURTOU the work of weeding out the friends of the Republic went bravely on. The present Minister of the Interior, when he occupied that position in 1876, distinguished himself by doing for officials with monarchical tendencies just what his successor subsequently did for the Republicans. Once more the whirligig of time has brought about its revenges, and it is MARCERE'S turn now.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and one or two of the other Southern States are threatened with a new danger. They have succeeded in driving out "the carpet-bagger;" they are no longer troubled with "political niggers"; but many of their white citizens, like the negroes, have been taken with what has been called "the Texas fever," and are emigrating by car loads to that State. Some people see in the movement the ruin of trade and industry in the upper Cotton States, and a number of the Georgia newspapers are greatly alarmed about it. This anxiety is hardly justified by the facts. The white men who go to Texas from either South Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama do so because they cannot make a living at home without working. When they find that very much the same conditions govern life in Texas they will be only too glad to return.

It is believed by those best qualified to judge of the law that the responsibility for refunding the money carried off by Excise Commissioner MURPHY will fall on his associates, Messrs. PATTERSON and MORTON. The law makes no provision for their receipt of deposits in advance of licenses, the appointment of a Treasurer for the Board is a matter for their individual discretion, and the intrusting him with money received in trust by the board must be at their own risk. The liquor-dealers doubtless consider it as the irony of fate that the men who have caused them such infinite trouble should have exposed themselves to an amount of legal embarrassment beside which their own prosecutions are a trifle. The general public will be found unable to spare very much sympathy for officials who have exhibited such deplorable weakness in the execution of the law, and such culpable recklessness in furnishing opportunities for breaking it.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

It is announced that Christmas is not Christian, and that we are merely celebrating, without knowing it, a festival as old as the religious sentiment in man, on whose pagan gladness the Christian priest and moralist have vainly tried to cast a shade of gloom. Suppose we accept it as a new discovery that the Yule log is but a survival of the fire of Baal; that the evergreens are merely a portion of the radiant adornment with which the worshiper of Phœbus Apollo welcomed the first flash from the spokes of the chariot of Helios returning from Hyperborean snows; that the misletoe is a remnant of the Druidical mystery of cutting down the symbol of midwinter—the fatal tree that killed Baldur the Beautiful—and that the children's toys are a suggestion of propitiatory sacrifice to the Sun-god in whose quiver were life and health, as well as destruction and pestilence. The festival is no less noble because it links the latest revelation of GOD to man with the blind groping of humanity after the Infinite. The spirit in which the pagan celebrated the festival of the Winter solstice was but a dim, far-off suggestion of the exultation with which the Christian could welcome the world's returning day, the rising of the Son of Righteousness upon the midwinter darkness of mankind. If the old and the new meet in Christmas, so do the old and the new in Christianity; if the feast of the Ruler of the Sun brought to the pagan the glad promise of light and warmth and fruitful seasons, the festival of the Nativity brings to the Christian the assurance of peace on earth and good-will toward men.

This truth was certainly not hidden from the pagan world, however imperfectly it may have been apprehended and acted on. "To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice." And yet each succeeding celebration of the advent of the Redeemer finds the Christian world in need of the admonition: "Go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice." POPE'S method of disposing of theological quarrels may not be a very elevated one, but men are exceedingly apt to agree with the poet that his mode of faith "can't be wrong whose life is in the right." Unfortunately, the disposition is equally prevalent to assume the converse of the proposition, and to lay upon Christianity itself the responsibility for the errors of its unworthy professors. The reminder is always seasonable that the most effective kind of evidence to Christianity is a pure life, and the most unanswerable testimony to the divine character of its Founder is the perennial power of his precepts and example to make men like unto Him. We need less a revelation of the "CHRIST that is to be" than a patient, self-denying imitation of the CHRIST that was. It is too true that the great Teacher who cast the traffickers out of the temple and belabored with all the force of divine indignation the religious formalists of His time, would find much of the same kind of work to do here and now. But as the Greek, who worshiped Apollo and Diana, had reached a far purer and more elevated conception of the sun-myth than the Phœnician who participated in the odious rites of Baal and Ashera, so the Christian to-day, with all his worldliness, lukewarmness, and restless, unsatisfied doubt, has a far nobler ideal of his relation to GOD and his duties to man than the Jew of the time of TIBERIUS. It were folly to deny that the old religions of our race had their progressive aspects, but it were greater folly still to maintain that they had enough of the elements of truth and conviction to keep them from decay and rottenness. The ineradicable vitality of Christianity is at once the proof and the pledge of its unfulfilled mission of raising mankind into communion with GOD, and of turning men's hearts to a closer sympathy with their fellow-men. And on this Christmas morning, as on all that have preceded it, there is abundant promise to all who take pains to look for it that the progress of Christianity, like the path of the true Christian, is "as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

REPUDIATION AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

It would be idle to deny that there is a very considerable taint of the spirit of repudiation in the public sentiment of the United States. We do not refer to that which prevails in particular States, and which may be said to be exceptional and to owe its intensity and its boldness to local causes. We refer to the more general feeling which is manifested with reference to the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver, and which, as to one or the other of these subjects, finds expression in nearly every part of the Union, and at the present moment appears to control a majority of the voters in the whole country with the exception of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and possibly the Pacific States, Maryland, and Delaware. It is impossible to regard the support which the repeal of the Resumption act and the debasement of the coinage receive as anything, in essence, other than a fruit of the sentiment in favor of repudiation. Both these measures are violations of the public faith, and though those who sustain them do not say in so many words that they do not care about the public faith, they employ arguments which show that they do not care. It is not usual for men engaged in a tricky transaction to admit its real nature. They either knowingly misrepresent their motives or they conceal the truth from themselves. In the former case they are bolder rascals, but in the latter case their want of sensitiveness to the obligations of honesty is hardly less dangerous to the welfare of the community.

Touching the repeal of the resumption act, there is little room for self-deceit. The nature of the act as it stands on the statute-book is perfectly clear and precisely defined. It is a naked, unqualified pledge to pay in coin on a day fixed the promissory notes of the Government. To postpone that payment until a later day would be an act of bankruptcy, but to repeal the pledge without conditions or provision for future redemption is repudiation pure and simple. By most of those who advocate it, it is so regarded, and all the odium of the action is defiantly accepted. Touching the remonetization of silver there is more room for mental confusion, though the nature of the object sought is the same. The repudiation is not complete, but with reference to the difference between gold and silver it is absolute. The purpose of the measure is to pay a debt in a cheaper coin than was promised. It is urged that the coin now proposed is one of those promised, which is true. But it is also true that the silver coin has since been abandoned by the nation, and is now resorted to solely because it has depreciated. In other words, the Government is asked, by its own act, to take advantage of a change in the value of silver in order to deprive its creditors of a portion of their due. Nothing could be more dishonorable; nothing would be more severely repressed if it were undertaken in business affairs by private persons.

We desire to call attention to the peculiarly disgraceful and dangerous character of measures of this kind in a representative Government. Were they proposed by an absolute monarch, or even by a Government which rested on a narrow basis of privilege, and in which the greater part of the people had no share, the consequences would undoubtedly be bad, but they would not be so bad. The character of the nation as a whole would not be directly affected. It could be said, and with truth, that the mass of the people could not readily help themselves, and that they were rather impotent sufferers than active gainers by the dishonesty of their Government. But in a free Government, resting on universal suffrage, and especially in a country where the great body of the people are more than usually instructed and are almost universally accustomed to affairs, the disgrace of repudiation touches every part of the people. It comes straight home to every business man, and it not only affects the general credit of the Government as a political corporation, borrowing money in the markets of the world, but it taints the credit of all borrowers. Moreover, as, in every commercial State, the whole community is interested in the ease or difficulty with which foreign capital is loaned, the whole community must suffer by an act of Governmental dishonesty. The Government is necessarily the agent through which foreign lenders must enforce their claims, and when it sets the example of repudiation, foreigners will be justified in thinking that its courts will be a poor resort for the protection of rights no more obligatory than those which the Government has itself rejected.

Again, the spirit of repudiation breeds demagogues. The greater number of men now in public life who support either the repeal of the Resumption act or the remonetization of silver do so, not because of any real error on their part as to the nature of these acts, but because they are courting popularity. No one supposes, for instance, that Mr. TILDEN and his immediate supporters at St. Louis last year really thought that if the Resumption act were repealed it would remove an obstacle to resumption. On the contrary, their advocacy of that absurd proposition was doubly-distilled demagogism. They meant to make favor with the downright repudiationists on the one hand, and to save appearances with the honest friends of sound currency on the other. But a people which surrenders itself to leaders who depend for power on tricks of this kind is already deeply demoralized. It has already suffered the worst encroachments of the disease which leads to political decay. An honest people, which clings to its convictions faithfully, and is guided by candid sense, cannot, having once possessed its liberty, lose it. But a people swayed by selfish and dishonest passions is ready to become the prey of political swindlers, who begin by advocating the cheating of the nation's debtors, but who will seize the first chance to cheat the nation itself. It is this fact which makes the spread of the repudiation sentiment one of the gravest perils with which this nation has ever been threatened.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

The approach of the holidays, which exercises an inspiriting influence upon Metropolitan trade, seldom fills the coffers of the theatres. If the weather is unfavorable toward Christmas and New-Year's, people make up their minds that there is no better time to stay within doors and prepare for children's festivals and the visiting period; while if the sun and stars shine overhead and the sidewalks are dry, they only leave their dwellings to saunter past shop-windows and crowd the popular stores. From appearances, at all events, we are inclined to think that just now matters are rather more satisfactory for the managers than they generally are at this particular period. Even in the holiday term, an evening can be pleasantly and not unprofitably passed in a play-house, and for many persons who rarely enter a place of amusement, two or three seats for an interesting or laughable entertainment would be almost as welcome a gift as the same amount of money expended upon the purchase of what Mr. Wemmick called "portable property" could possibly procure.

At the present writing, while the depression of business and the lack of uncommonly strong and novel attractions account for comparative dullness in theatrical affairs, there is really much to be seen in the New-York play-houses and concert-rooms. Excellent music may be listened to, some capital *ensemble* representations are to be enjoyed, and some fine "star performances" may be applauded. The admirer of "solid" music, if that somewhat prosaic, but far from inappropriate, epithet can be used in connection with the most refined of the arts, will find abundant opportunity for both intellectual and sensuous enjoyment in Mr. THOMAS' Symphony Concerts, Dr. DAMROSCH'S Symphony Matinées, or the concerts of the New-York Philharmonic Society, while the New-York Oratorio Society will this week supply two renderings of "The Messiah" with as complete a force of soloists as the lover of oratorio can demand. The partisans of "star representations" will waver between the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, the Park Theatre, and Booth's. At the Fifth-Avenue he may witness a rehearsal of the woes of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, as portrayed by Mme. HELENE MODJESKA. The play-goer who values art for the sake of art, as well as for the emotions which its practice diffuses, can nowhere look for a greater treat than this lady's efforts will afford. At the Park, Mr. SOTHERN, one of the lightest and most elegant of comedians, acts nightly in pieces perfectly fitted to refresh the spectator with innocent entertainment after a hard day's work. Booth's Theatre appeals for patronage on the double plea of presenting to its audiences Shakespeare and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT. This, indeed, is the only house in the City, where Shakespeare is now playing, and, apart from Miss DAVENPORT'S talent and personal charm, and the claim to a recognition of many years of toil which the manager of the enterprise—Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY—has upon local theatre-goers, it is fair to suppose that in an English-speaking capital of such magnitude as New-York, there is appreciation enough of the writings of the bard to make the speculation a profitable one.

Most prominent among the places of amusement where thoroughly symmetrical performances may be seen is, of course, Wallack's Theatre. Mr. MACKAYE'S new and original play, excellently-well acted and beautifully set, invites attention here, and no admirer of the stage, and, above all, no stranger within our gates, can let the run of a drama at WALLACK'S terminate without having sat the piece through at least once. More muscular and, to put it plainly, more lurid works are brought out at the Union-Square Theatre, with "casts" of rare strength and scenic appointments of exceptional beauty. Until Wednesday evening, inclusive, SARDOU'S "Mother's Secret" holds the boards at this house, and this impressive French drama will be replaced on Thursday by FEUILLET'S "Man of Success," in which Mr. COGHLAN'S portrayal of the principal character ought to be an effort worth remembering. The list of amusements, thus far, is not unpromising, and several establishments still call for notice. The Eagle Theatre offers a representation which will enchant alike old heads and young hearts. "Babes in the Wood," now acting there, combines burlesque and pantomime, and music and scenic glitter, and it should summon forth the aged who desire to revive ever-grateful memories of youth, and the juveniles whose parents would have them recollect the Christmas of the current year by an unusually brilliant vision of fun and fairy-land. Niblo's Garden derives support from a large portion of the community who require substantial dramatic entertainments at moderate prices. Those persons who would laugh long and loud will have continuous provocation to do so for two hours, any evening they may happen to look in upon the San Francisco Minstrels. The lover of legerdemain will go into raptures over Mr. and Miss HELLER, in their Fifth-Avenue Hall. The *blasé* attendant at "legitimate" entertainments will obtain relief in a change of *menu* by frequenting the Théâtre Comique, where a first-rate "variety programme" is interpreted every evening. Then the great London Circus is still at Gilmore's Garden, and the fishes, the sea-plants, and the stone man at the Aquarium, while the New American Museum has added a cat show to its curiosities, and, apparently, with the happiest results. From this exhibit it is evident that theatrical managers have as yet no disposition to give up the ship. We trust they will have no occasion to think, even, of doing so. Encouragement ought to be bestowed upon the theatres quite as generously at this season as at any other time of the year, and the reader least versed in the history of the drama, by glancing at the foregoing review of the situation, must understand that in so far as attractions are required to bring people to the play-house, there is no valid excuse, just now, for persistently keeping away.

PHASES OF THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.

When it was discovered that OWEN MURPHY had run away with a lot of money, what is called a "general alarm" was sent out to the City Police. The detectives who had been smelling the breath of frequenters of illicit oyster shops and subterranean dives were dispatched on a new errand. Instead of dogging the footsteps of miserable men who looked as if they needed a little bitters for their "stomach's sake and their often infirmities," these sleuth-hounds of justice were set upon the fresh trail of an Excise Commissioner. They were divided, as to personal vigilance, between the breakers of the Excise law and the executor of the law, who had made off with the money of the Board. What did these stealthy and subtle agents do? In Paris or London they would have spread themselves so swiftly and secretly that in an hour's time no man could leave the city or come into it without being first obliged to pass a scrutiny as microscopic as any industrious ant ever endured under the magnifying lenses of Sir JOHN LUBBOCK. They would have watched every avenue, every vehicle, every passenger, and every scrap of baggage anywhere moved out of doors. We manage these things better in this free and enlightened Republic. It was found out that OWEN MURPHY had run away. The fact was discovered by his colleagues in the Board of Excise. He had said that he was going to a barber's; he did not go to the barber. He had professed going to early mass; he did not go to early mass, or to late mass, for that matter. Having been repeatedly sought for at his own hired house, his various points of departure from thence were fruitlessly followed, and the baffled pursuers as often returned upon their own tracks and reported failure.

Then came in the cunning strategy of the famous New-York detectives. These astute fellows went straight to OWEN MURPHY'S house and belabored his street door. They pulled his bell-knob nearly out of its socket, and Second-avenue resounded with the blows which fell upon the oaken panels of the Murphy mansion. We decline to tell how many TIMES reporters had visited that house seeking interviews with the fugacious MURPHY, before the vigilant detectives arrived and awakened the echoes with their demands that the ex-Excise Commissioner come forth and produce $50,000, or as much as he found convenient. If MURPHY was anywhere within two miles of his late residence, on Sunday night, he must have heard the terrific din which the "detectives" were making, at 10 o'clock, at his front door. There was "a light dimly burning" in the third-story hall bed-room. By this secret gas-jet the ex-Excise Commissioner was supposed to be counting his ill-gotten $50,000, more or less, while the vigilant and intelligent detectives were pounding on his street-door, and the baffled TIMES reporters had gone away without seeing him, hours before. It was a great triumph of detective skill; and while this tremendous hue-and-cry was being made on Second-avenue, Mr. MURPHY, with his tongue in his cheek, was swiftly eluding the vigilance of detectives, and, what is more difficult, the observation of the reporters.

When it was reported that TWEED was, or had been, in Cuba, Sheriff CONNER calmly said that this was impossible. He had spent nearly three thousand dollars of his own hard-earned gains in seeking for TWEED in Canada. He had spent it when the snow was on the ground and sleighing was the only means of transportation. How was it possible, he asked triumphantly, for TWEED to be in tropical Cuba when he, the Sheriff, had spent three thousand dollars while sleighing in Canada? This was the true detective idea. It was illogical that a man should be in one certain place when he has been hunted for unsuccessfully in another certain place. Similarly, the Buckets of Mulberry-street, hearing that OWEN MURPHY was not to be found at his house, flew in a body to that deserted mansion and demanded of the bell-knob, and of the household cat that MURPHY be instantly produced. If he was not there, where was he? Where, indeed, should a fugitive from justice be looked for but in his most familiar haunts? No well-meaning and accommodating criminal ever flees from the places where he is most likely to be looked for; and if MURPHY was not sitting by the dimly-burning gas-light in his own third-story hall bed-room, he manifested a disregard for the good name of the detective service which only adds to the moral turpitude now chargeable to his account. It is barely possible, however, that Mr. MURPHY was patiently sitting on the steps of the Pacific Bank, wondering why the detectives did not come to "take him in."

Another curious phase of this curious business is that MURPHY was so eminently respectable. No man in the Seventeenth Ward, we are impressively told, was more respected than he; nor was there one in all that virtuous neighborhood "who could have borrowed $10,000 more readily than he." He was so impeccable in the opinion of those who knew him that it was thought "he would have cut off his right hand before he would dishonestly take a cent." And yet this good man, even though he was a pink of a Tammany politician, actually stole $50,000 and ran away, just as though he had not been eminently respectable and able to borrow $10,000 whenever he wanted it. By and by it will be disreputable to be respectable. Only respectable men run away with other people's money, nowadays. The rogues really stand no chance at all. Amateur thieves, who can borrow thousands of dollars without giving so much as a scrap of paper as security are ruining the business.

Of course, MURPHY will come back. We are persuaded that he has a good brother somewhere, out of whose estate a portion of his stealings will be made good. It has been rashly assumed that he was foolish to run away. But it should be remembered that his crime would have been destitute of éclat if he had not absconded. It was necessary that he should first be a fugitive; otherwise, he could not "give himself up" by and by. And when he does surrender himself, as he is sure to, Justice will drop some natural tears, and let him off for ten cents on the dollar. Then Tammany will receive him with open arms, and his friends will sourly demand that the meddling newspapers shall quit talking about him. At this moment, MURPHY may be hiding in the untrodden wilds of the Seventeenth Ward which lately resounded to the blows of the detectives at his door, or in the slums of Brooklyn, or in the solitudes of that remote and inaccessible region—Hoboken. Wherever he is, let him know that the bowels of Tammany yearn over him, and that he may come back and be forgiven.

CHRISTMAS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

It is rarely that the public obtains a glimpse of the private life of monarchs. They are never seen by their subjects except in full dress, and equipped with what New-England people are accustomed to call "company manners." Thus only the outer shell, so to speak, of the German Emperor or the British Queen is known to their people. We all know, of course, that the Emperor is mortal, and hence must at times be put in a night-shirt, and that even Queen VICTORIA must do up her back hair on going to bed, just as though she were an ordinary British matron, but even the most enterprising special correspondent is unable to describe these imperial and royal acts from his own personal knowledge. We of this generation are, however, exceptionally fortunate in regard to the good and gracious Queen of England. In the *Life of the Prince Consort*, which is virtually written by her, we are taken into the interior of the royal palace and admitted to the privacy of the royal family. It is safe to say that the present generation is acquainted with the royal family of England more intimately than any previous generation has been acquainted with any other royal household. The Queen's description of a Christmas at Windsor Castle is of especial interest just at present, and as it has not yet been published, a summary of it, obtained from advance sheets, may interest the readers of THE TIMES.

The particular Christmas referred to was that of the year 1849. Especial efforts were made to render that occasion one of unusual domestic felicity. The Prince Consort had said, "Mother, we must have a first-class shindy for the children this time," and the amiable Queen had answered, "ALBERT, we will just make things whoop." Accordingly, an immense amount of presents was provided, and the royal parents determined to personally superintend the filling of the stockings—a duty which ordinarily devolved upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

"On Christmas eve"—so we are told—"the Queen remarked, 'ALBERT, I believe I will hang up my own stocking, and you shall fill it.' The Prince, with that excellent good sense which never failed him, replied: 'My dear, it will not do. There must be a limit to the size of stockings. Hang up a pillow-case, if you want to, or even a bolster, but remember that I can't afford to sit up all night filling unlimited space with expensive presents.'" Her Majesty thereupon changed her mind, and full of anxiety to make her husband happy, volunteered to fill the stockings herself, so that the Prince could go to bed early.

During the evening the children were, of course, unusually wide awake. Half a dozen times was the Queen compelled to go to the foot of the front stairs and order them to go instantly to sleep. Threats were even necessary before they could be quieted, and the Prince Consort was finally obliged to remark, "If you children let me hear one more word out of you this night, I shall come up stairs with a club." Whereupon the children ceased their uproar, and by 10 o'clock were soundly asleep.

"It was the wish of the Prince," continues the narrative, "to sleep in the nursery with the children, so that he could see them open their stockings in the morning." As the Queen desired to hang a portrait of herself over the Prince's bed, as a pleasant surprise for him, she was compelled to wait until he was sound asleep. At 1 o'clock A. M. her Majesty stealthily entered the nursery, with some well-filled stockings hanging on her arm. Just as she crossed the threshold two of the stockings slipped from her grasp and fell with considerable noise, but without awakening the children or interrupting Prince ALBERT'S gentle snore. It so happened that the Duke of Wellington had, when filling the stove for the night, inadvertently left a coal-scuttle in the middle of the floor, and the Queen, not dreaming of such an obstacle, fell over it with a loud crash. The Prince of Wales moved uneasily in his bed, but continued to sleep soundly, as did all the other children and their gracious father. Fortunately, the Queen fell on the stockings, which were largely stuffed with molasses candy of a yielding nature, and so sustained no injury. Finally the stockings were hung in their proper place and the Queen proceeded to place her portrait on the wall over the Prince Consort's head. To do this it was necessary for her to stand on the bed. Now, to walk over a well-filled bed in a dimly-lighted room is a difficult operation, and it thus happened that the Queen stepped somewhat heavily upon the Prince. It was the last straw that broke his princely slumbers, and also flattened his ribs. In those circumstances, instead of betraying impatience, he merely groaned heavily and exclaimed: "Go on; mash in the rest of them! Get the Princess of Cambridge to help you. Let joy be unconfined!" and further language to that effect. So moved was her Majesty by his suffering and fortitude that she burst into tears and nearly fell upon him, thereby eliciting a yell of terror. This woke up the children, who, fancying that morning had arrived, clutched their stockings and began the joyful uproar which in every happy home ushers in the blessed Christmas morn.

"There was not a closed eye in the castle from that moment until breakfast time"—continues the writer of the narrative. When the royal pair met at the breakfast table they were as tired as if they had attended a ball. The Prince withdrew to his own apartment as soon as the meal was ended, and played on the flute for several hours—an exercise which always calmed his mind and fitted other persons to bear the prospect of his early death; while the Queen signed three death-warrants with a firmness which she had never before displayed. Before night every one of the children was writhing in the agonies of colic, and the court physician had expressed the opinion that the Prince Consort's ribs were in a most precarious condition. "It was then decided," adds the royal biographer—"that the custom of hanging up stockings should be abolished in the precincts of the castle, a resolution which has been strictly kept."

We thus see from this pleasing glimpse of England's royal household that Queens and Princes are much like other people. It is impossible to avoid honoring her Majesty's kindly ways, and the Prince's fortitude under suffering. No loyal Briton can read this touching narrative without tears, and without asking himself the solemn question, how much the Queen weighed in 1849.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. ROBERT H. PARROTT.

Early in the civil war a new system of rifled ordnance was introduced into the military and naval service, and before the rebellion was over Parrott guns and projectiles were more conspicuous, perhaps, both at the front and in the peaceful towns and cities of the North, than any other known material of modern warfare. This new kind of ordnance was first used at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. From that time until the closing operations of the war before Mobile these guns were conspicuously and successfully used by both our Army and Navy. In Gen. Gilmore's operations against Fort Sumter and Charleston, S. C., in 1863-4, one of these guns—a 30-pounder—was fired from Cummings' Point 4,606 times before bursting, and generally at 40 degrees of elevation, with charges of three and three-quarters pounds of powder. Of these rounds 4,253 reached the City of Charleston, a distance of not less than four miles. This was considered the most noted instance of endurance of cannon on record. Yesterday Capt. Robert P. Parrott, the inventor of this celebrated gun, died suddenly of heart disease at Cold Spring, N. Y., in the seventy-second year of his age. Though a graduate of the Military Academy, the deceased had not been connected with the Army for over 40 years. He was born in New-Hampshire, from which State he was appointed to West Point in July, 1820. He graduated No. 3 in a class of 31 in 1824, and was promoted in the Army to be Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, receiving his full commission in the Third Artillery immediately afterward. For some time he was on duty at the Military Academy as one of the Assistant Professors. In 1829-31 he was on garrison duty at Fort Constitution, New-Hampshire, during which time he was commissioned as First Lieutenant. He was on staff duty in the operations against the Creek Nation in the early part of 1836, and later in the year was an assistant in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington. In January, 1836, he was promoted to be Captain of Ordnance, and in October of that year resigned from the service. His record as a civilian is that of a large-hearted and public-spirited citizen. He was the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam County, in this State, serving from 1844 to 1847, inclusive. He had been superintendent of the West Point Iron and Cannon Foundry, at Cold Spring, since his resignation from the Army. It was in that town that he courted and married the daughter of Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, and it was there he resided until the day of his death. Capt. Parrott leaves $100,000 as a memorial fund for the Episcopal Church in Cold Spring.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Bernard O'Neill, a prominent crockery-ware merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia, fell dead yesterday in the street.

Prof. George A. Gilbert, a prominent artist in water-colors, aged 62 years, and Charles Goodwin, aged about 80 years, formerly one of the proprietors of the Hartford *Courant*, died yesterday in Hartford, Conn. They were both prominent citizens of Hartford.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

A WORD IN THE EARS OF CHURCHMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Bishop, clergy, and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City to some startling facts and figures. All the congregations of this Church are to be called upon next Sunday to contribute to the support of St. Luke's Hospital, and we are urged both by the Bishop and the Superintendent to give liberally. And a statement is laid before us to draw from us what is wanted. From this statement we learn that the expenses of the current year have exceeded the receipts by $6,723 20; 1,136 patients have been treated at an average cost per patient of $48 06½. Of these patients 297 have been Roman Catholics, and 324 other Protestants. Churchmen, look at these figures. This institution is supported entirely by you, and you have had the pleasure of paying for the care of Roman Catholics $14,225 30.5, and for other Protestants $23,215 39.5, making a total of $37,440 70, which you during the year have contributed to the support of the sick poor of Roman Catholics and other Protestants. The question is, are we called upon to do this. For only two reasons could this be the case: 1st, That these religious brothers are too poor to care for their own sick; and, 2d, That we are so rich that we can afford to take this burdens from them and bear it ourselves. What are the facts? The Roman Catholics during the past two years have sent from this City hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Pope, supporting him in luxury and idleness. Their Cardinal Archbishop has already one cathedral and is building another, the most expensive church edifice on this continent. Surely, this body might, if it would, care for its own sick poor. They, however, are glad enough to shirk this responsibility and use their means in forwarding their spiritual power in this land. And how is it with other Protestants; Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c., have put up elegant churches on the avenues, and are paying their hundreds of thousands annually to support eloquent preachers and stylish sextons. Surely, they, too, have the power to care for their own. And how about ourselves. Are we so rich that we can afford to do all this for bodies which either hate or despise the truth as we teach it. We are undoubtedly in proportion to our numbers a wealthy body. But we are also taxed to the utmost by our own work, not a single department of which is now sufficiently supported. Our clergy are poorly paid; some of our missionary Bishops are at this moment in want of clothes. Our own venerable Bishop has no cathedral, not even a church where by his own right he can perform a religious office. And yet in the face of all this we are called upon by one institution to give $37,440 70 a year to support Roman Catholics and other Protestants. And this is only one of the many ways by which money is drained from churchmen to water the fields of aliens. St. Mary's Hospital and St. Barnabas' House are subject to the same censure. The present writer is one of many churchmen who protest against this most vehemently and indignantly. We say to the reverend Superintendent: Go away; go to the Presbyterians; go to the Baptists; go to the Methodists; go to the Prince Cardinal Archbishop of the Roman Catholics. It is these people you are caring for, not ours. Your institution is already in our debt more than $1,000,000. Our mission in this land is to preach primitive Catholic Christianity, not to support Romanism and (bless the mark) other Protestantism.

A PRIEST.

GENERAL NOTES.

Three Presidents lie buried in Tennessee—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson.

It is at Gainesville, Ga., that Gen. Longstreet is to experiment in keeping a hotel.

Hon. Charles H. Bell has been selected to preside over the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

They are complaining in Boston because the rent of the boxes in the Post Office is to be increased to $3 per quarter.

Some colored men in Augusta, Ga., are moving to start a cotton factory there, with a capital stock of $100,000.

They are agitating in Ithaca the subject of asking for its incorporation as a city. Its total population is now about 12,000 or 14,000.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* gives timely warning that the chief fight of the Indiana Democrats next year will be to secure the Legislature.

Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and wife, of Illinois, celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage by a family reunion at their home in Springfield on Thursday last.

Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, says that the stealing of the tax-books by the mob in St. Clair County was a brainless, senseless crime, and that the actors ought to be severely punished.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, expresses the opinion that the Silver bill will pass the Senate this session, and that, if vetoed, it will probably be tacked to the Appropriation bill. So reports the Chicago *Tribune*.

The late Stephen Taylor, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $1,000 to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, $1,000 to the Wisconsin Historical Society, and $10,000 to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Judges Jones and Cady, of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, have lately expressed themselves in favor of the re-establishment of the whipping-post for the punishment of worthless vagabonds for whom the jails have no terrors.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation declaring that the new Constitution is now of force and effect, that Atlanta is the capital of the State of Georgia, and that the Homestead article is a part of the organic law.

The County Court in Lafayette County, Mo., has formally adopted an order requesting the citizens to devote Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week to the destruction of rats, which are there so numerous that they have become an unendurable pest.

Senator Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, has accepted, conditionally, an invitation to deliver an address before the Tennessee Press Association, at Knoxville, in June next. He writes: "I really desire to address a press association, because there is no power in this country capable of doing so much good, and really doing so much evil, as the press of this day."

Mr. F. C. Bangs, the actor, is now at his home in Philadelphia, and his physicians think that with three or four weeks' rest he will be able to resume his engagements. The *Times* of Monday says that when he fell upon the stage at Cleveland, suffering, as was then supposed, from neuralgia, he sustained an injury of the muscles of his leg, which rest will probably fully restore.

Chaplain W. P. Harrison, of the National House of Representatives, lectured in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday evening last, contending that the growth of a national sentiment is essential to the preservation of American liberty. He said he believed this sentiment is rapidly increasing, and that the day is not far distant when the men of no section of the Union will need to apologize for friendly sentiments toward their fellow-citizens of another section.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday has this: "A Republican Senator from a Western State said the other day: 'I have been three times to see the President since I came here in October; twice Gordon was there before me, and all three times Ben Hill came in before I left. They were evidently on better footing there than I, and I found it impossible to secure any conversation with the President on political matters in my State, so I came away unsatisfied.' It is little things like this which make Republicans feel that the conciliation business is being somewhat overdone."

THE POLITICS OF FRANCE.

NOTES OF THE RECENT CRISIS.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS—THE LATE ELECTIONS—WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF THE REPUBLICAN ONSLAUGHTS—THE CAPTURE OF PLEVNA—GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1877.

It is difficult to do any sort of work in Paris at this moment, public attention being directed solely to the political crisis. Business operations are generally suspended. The retail dealers are doing little, and when they talk of affairs they indulge in complaints and lamentations. Those who work with the mind are so occupied by the news from the Elysée or Versailles that they are scarcely fit for their ordinary occupations, and more than one has lost his reason forever by indulging in reflections upon the situation. We rise in the morning anxious and excited, and rush out expecting to find the walls of Paris covered with white placards announcing a coup d'état of some kind. How is it possible to write under such conditions? At night the people gather upon the boulevards and anxiously discuss the current rumors, but without arriving at anything definite. One cannot meet a friend without being questioned respecting the intentions of the Marshal. And no one can say what those intentions are, or form an opinion respecting the future. It is useless to speculate, but things have come to such a pass that any one can see the dilemma in which the President is placed. Either he must dissolve the Chamber again, with the aid of the Constitutionnels in the Senate, or he must resign. But the question now is whether or not the Republicans would allow him to go in peace. A morning journal says that charges have been already preferred against him, and the act of accusation drawn up for presentation to the Chamber. He is to be accused of high treason, according to one report, while another says that the charge will be that preferred against King Charles—that of resistance to the will of Parliament. Unless the Marshal triumphs, it is very probable now that he will be violently deposed, and perhaps put upon trial. On the other hand, what is the situation of the Chamber? M. Buffet, who has a thorough knowledge of constitutional questions, is said to have made the following remark: "When an Executive finds himself in the presence of a Chamber which refuses to vote the Budget, he finds himself in a state of legitimate defense. The Government can then do whatever it wishes." But Buffet knows that there is a great responsibility attached to the action of the Marshal. It will take at least two months to have new elections and bring a new Chamber back to Versailles, and meantime the Government has to collect the taxes and expend money by decree. The legality of such a course might be contested, and the signers of the decree made responsible. Any tax-payer could refuse to pay his contributions, and it would take a long time to settle the matter by a judgment of the tribunals. Meanwhile, the Government would be forced to commit similar illegalities every day. This is the only thing that keeps the Marshal from dissolving the Chamber at once, or from demanding the dissolution from the Senate, but I do not see how he can delay a decision one way or the other beyond the present week.

Yesterday at Versailles there was an important debate upon the reports of the committees upon the validations. The Republican majority admits very few of its adversaries. Every Conservative thus far has gained his seat by the most outrageous electoral frauds, according to these reports, and every Republican has come before the Chamber immaculate. Of course, political passion is at the bottom of these reports. Even the gentleman who protected Gambetta when the latter went to Saint Sebastian was not protected by Gambetta, and when his case came up he was invalidated by the Chamber. The official candidates who had large majorities fare no better, and in every case they have been declared incompetent on account of electoral frauds, or their cases have been adjourned for a final decision upon all who made use of white paper for their electoral addresses. This excessive use of power is open to question, and many think it bad policy. In any case the Republicans would have a fair working majority, and there is no necessity for making political martyrs of their adversaries. Upon this point, however, there is no reasoning with the Republicans, and they reply that they are bound in self-defense to use the power in their hands, since their adversaries would never think of sparing them should the power chance to change hands. A majority of the Conservatives repudiate the white paper charges, and argue as M. De Villars did yesterday. He said that he had never asked for official protection; he had accepted it, or rather it had been imposed upon him, but it had done him a great deal more harm than good. His opponent was Arthur Picard, who got on very well as long as his brother Ernest was alive, and who would have won the election beyond all doubt if his brother had lived, but who was defeated by his brother's death. It was Ernest Picard who came before the electors of Castellane, and when he was gone they thought little of his brother Arthur, a small man in every way except in corporal proportions. He is a "broth of a boy," amiable to his friends and up to everything, but no one can ever think him serious. It makes one who knows him smile to think of Arthur Picard in the rôle of a statesman. His candidature became ridiculous when Ernest Picard died, and the people of Castellane turned to their friend and neighbor, De Villars. The latter was elected by a comparatively large majority, and his election has been annulled because he used the white paper of the Government and enjoyed official patronage. The impression prevails that the Republicans are wrong in making this wholesale onslaught upon their adversaries, but results may possibly justify even these violent means. The object is, in the main, to make a demonstration of power, in order to impose upon the Conservatives and force them to surrender. But it is a struggle for life. It still goes on; everything suffers, and the current of public affairs is nearly suspended. So much uncertainty prevails that one cannot get a direct answer to any sort of question. The present Ministry feels insecure; it is not at all certain about the morrow, and it hesitates to give an opinion upon any international question. The Ministers of to-morrow may blame the decisions of the Ministers of to-day, and, in reality, the decisions of to-day are of little real value. For everything, therefore, we have to wait patiently for the end of the crisis.

The news of the capture of Plevna created some excitement here, and the Bourse profited by it to a certain extent, but Ottoman funds could not go down much lower than they were. They were not even quoted upon the Little Bourse yesterday evening. The French are strongly in favor of the Russians, partly because there is a platonic friendship between them as in our own case, and partly because they have suffered so much by the financial failures of the Turks. A majority of the people are well content to hear that Plevna has fallen, or rather to know that the Turks have been defeated. The Bourse was also affected by the news of the death of the Pope, but similar rumors arrive every other day. It is true that Pius IX. is very sick, and that he has his days numbered, but our last reports about his health are decidedly favorable.

The quarrel about the opera "Polyeucte" has been settled, and Halanzier has the partition in his hands. The various rôles have been distributed, and in a few weeks the rehearsals are to begin. Meanwhile, the quarrel between some of the parties continues. Lemoine, the publisher, withdrew his demand for 5,000 francs, believing that his published letters were sufficient to establish his rights. Besides, he could not have maintained his pretensions without a lawsuit with Jules Barbier, the author of the libretto. The small sum demanded by Lemoine was simply asked for the purpose of establishing clearly his property rights; but Mme. Weldon still persists in her claim, and says that Gounod has entered into an agreement with Barbier and Lemoine for the sole purpose of defeating her. She still pretends to have bought the opera, and to be the sole owner of it, though she sent the manuscript back to Gounod to save him the labor of rewriting it from memory. One of the morning papers announced a full history of this case some days ago, but as the promised publication has not yet appeared, I imagine that it has been stopped by an arrangement between the parties to the dispute.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

The mangled remains of James Gilhooly, aged 49 years, who resided in Railroad-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, were found last evening lying on the Harlem Railroad track at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, and were removed to the Thirty-third Police Station. Mr. Gilhooly was doubtless run over and killed by a Harlem Railroad train going south.

"THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH."

DEATH OF ELIHU BURRITT NEAR AT HAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Dec. 23, 1877.

For several weeks back the health of Elihu Burritt, of New-Britain, "The Learned Blacksmith," has been in a precarious condition, and his death before the close of the year would hardly be a surprise to his intimate friends and relatives. He has been subject of late to renewed attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs, and being far advanced in life, it is not thought that he can long survive their effect. Mr. Burritt was born at New-Britain, Dec. 8, 1810, and was the youngest son in a family of 10 children, five of whom were girls. He sprang from substantial Scotch stock, and his father and grandfather were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In 1828 his father died, leaving him without legacy, except that of a fearless character and indomitable perseverance. Shortly after this event he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith at New-Britain, and there began at the anvil a career the importance of which it will require years to determine with anything like accuracy or justice. While his hands were busy with the sledge and hammer, his mind was not inactive, and developed faster even than skill in his trade, although at the end of three years he enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that he was one of the best workmen to be found in the State. Being a natural mathematician, he allowed his gifts full play, and while at work at the bellows wrought constantly on mathematical problems. He extemporized his problems, and kept their solution in mind until he reached home, when the results were announced to his brother, Elijah Burritt, then the proprietor of a small boarding-school at New-Britain. Through the advice of this brother he turned his attention more systematically to study, taking up the French, Latin, and Greek languages. After a short course in his brother's school he removed to New-Haven, in order that he might follow the natural bent of his mind under the influence and inspiration of Yale College. Here an incident occurred, which revealed to him more than anything else had done his own power and capabilities. Being ashamed, at 22 years of age, to ask for aid, he resolved on working his own way in his studies without consultation with teacher or professor. He sat down to Homer's *Iliad* without note or comment, and with only a lexion with Latin definitions. He had never read a line in the book, but determined that if he could read two lines by hard study during the whole day, he would never ask help of any one in mastering the Greek language. He won a complete victory, and by the middle of the afternoon had read and committed 15 lines to memory. He next turned his attention to teaching, but was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. His next resort was business, in which he met with fair success, but the financial crisis of 1837 utterly wrecked his prospects, leaving him without a dollar in the world. After this he settled at Worcester, when he again took up his occupation at the anvil, and at the same time obtained access to the large antiquarian library in that city, in which were many rare old books. He resumed his linguistic studies, familiarized himself with the Icelandic tongue, and translated all the Sagas in that language relating to the discovery of America. In 1840 he was brought into public notice by the appearance in a Boston journal of a letter addressed to William S. Lincoln, of Worcester, asking if he could put him in the way of securing some German work for translation. Gov. Everett read the letter before a meeting of working men, in illustration of what every laborer could do by sufficient application. Mr. Burritt now became known as "the Learned Blacksmith," and in 1841 was invited to assume the rôle of a public lecturer. He accordingly wrote a lecture attempting to prove that there is no such thing as genius, but that all attainments are the result of persistent study and effort. This lecture was delivered in numerous cities in New-England and the Middle States, and also at Richmond, Va. He also became interested in the subject of universal peace, and prepared an elaborate lecture advocating it. He started a weekly paper at Worcester in 1842, called the *Christian Citizen*, and devoted to anti-slavery, peace, temperance, and self-culture. In 1846 he sailed for England, to co-operate with the English peace advocates, and remained abroad three years. During that time he developed the basis of an international association called the League of Universal Brotherhood, the object of which was the abolition of war and the promotion of fraternal feelings and relations between different countries. He was also prominently instrumental in organizing the first Peace Congress in Europe, in 1848, and took active interest and part in the two subsequent Peace Congresses, in 1849 and 1850, the latter being held at Frankfort, and noted for its efforts to secure a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question by arbitration. Returning to the United States, Mr. Burritt, in 1852, assumed the editorship of the *Citizen of the World*, a Philadelphia paper, and devoted it to the advocacy of compensated emancipation of Southern slaves. His scheme, which had the sympathy of many prominent men in the country, was rapidly gaining ground, when it received a fatal blow by the John Brown movement at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Burritt took the failure of this project more to heart than any unfavorable event of his life. He had advocated it with all the energy and clearness of thought of which he was capable, and to his mind there was no other way for getting rid of slavery. His efforts had cost him the sacrifice of every comfort for months, and for days at a time, while in the hardest of his work, he had lived on 16 cents a day. He now retired to a small farm which he owned at New-Britain, and devoted his attention almost exclusively to agriculture. He was 50 years of age at this time, and had not accumulated a dollar from his long and faithful service in behalf of his fellows. In 1863 he crossed again to England, for the purpose of visiting old friends there and renewing in part the associations which were among the dearest memories of his life. During the two years that followed he wrote extensively, publishing three new books and several volumes of general writings. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Birmingham, which place he held until the inauguration of President Grant, when, with nearly all the United States Consuls in Great Britain, he was removed. In 1870 he returned finally to America, settling down in his native town to spend the remainder of his days in peace and study. He has published of late years two or three volumes, the most important of which is *Peaceful Talks on all Sorts of Topics*. He has also been interested in the moral and religious development of his towns-people, and has established several missionary and philanthropic enterprises among them. His death, which cannot be far distant, will be regarded as a great public loss.

ANOTHER HEAVY HOUSE ROBBERY.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY STOLEN.

Late last night Mr. J. L. St. John, residing at No. 50 West Fifty-fifth-street, called at the Central Office and reported that last evening he went out with his family, leaving his residence in charge of two female domestics. When he returned later in the evening he discovered that during his absence his residence had been entered by expert house-thieves—who had evidently gained an entrance either by opening the front hall-door with false keys, or through the second-story window—and had been robbed of jewelry, silverware, and wearing apparel valued at between $3,000 and $4,000. The domestics in the house claim to have spent the evening in the basement of the residence, and knew nothing of the robbery until it was discovered by Mr. St. John on his return home. Detective Moran, of the Central Office, accompanied Mr. St. John to his home last night for the purpose of making an investigation.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—A terrible accident occurred at 3:30 o'clock this morning on Alabama-street. Detective William C. Pride, while half asleep, imagined he heard a burglar at his window. He took a pistol from under his pillow, and in attempting to cock it the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through the body of his five-months old child, and also through the body of his wife, causing the death of both in a few hours. An inquest is now being held. Pride is almost crazed.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Dec. 24.—Companies E, I, and K, Eleventh Infantry, in command of Major Charles G. Bartlett, arrived at Crook City last evening from Cheyenne Agency, via the Fort Pierre route. Major Bartlett reports that, although often hearing of Indians along the road, he saw none. His command crossed an Indian trail at the Cheyenne River crossing which led north-west, and he expresses the opinion that the Indians who committed the depredations in this vicinity have gone to the Little Missouri River or Tongue River.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.

A Christmas pantomime, preceded by an extravaganza in which rhymed dialogue enriched with hits at the times alternates with songs and dances, was made known to a pretty numerous audience assembled at the Eagle Theatre yesterday evening. The novelty is called "The Babes in the Wood; or, Who Killed Cock Robin?" but it might have been christened, with equal appropriateness, "Fifth-Avenue; or the Cataract of the Ganges;" for all that its title has to do with its personages or incidents. The extravaganza is fashioned after the model of the English brilettas, and its coherency and wit are of about the same calibre, which is equivalent to saying that more substantial and brilliant work, from a dramatic and literary stand-point, has occasionally been done. The pantomime, too, is constructed upon the old plan, and includes, principally, the time-honored business. But in both departments the tasks of the actors, scenic artists, and machinists are executed with more than ordinary skill and success, and hence the influence of the performance last night was inspiriting and amusing. The burletta introduces Mlle. Emé Roseau, a young lady who sings with an art seldom associated with representations of this nature; Miss Rosa Leyton, Miss Marion Elmore, Miss Rose Temple, Mr. Willie Edouin, Mr. William Gill, and Mr. J. H. Jones. Mr. Edouin's acting proper is a great deal funnier than his mimetic efforts, and he and Miss Elmore caused hearty laughter in a scene in which they romped about as a mischievous boy and girl at school. Most merriment, however, was diffused by the pantomime. Mr. Edouin, it may as well be recorded at once, is not likely to efface the recollection of Mr. Fox. He is full of vivacity, suppleness, and resource, but his countenance never lends itself to the marvelously communicative expression of *naïveté* and to the admirably graduated transitions from one emotion to another, which distinguished the achievements of the dead clown. The variety of the scrapes into which *Clown* and *Pantaloon*—the latter being embodied by Mr. Gill—became involved supplied both these persons with frequent opportunities to delight the spectator through the drollery of circumstances. At one stage of events, Mr. Edouin was notably good, when he came forth as a female circus-rider, and, mounted upon a preposterous wooden steed, caricatured the poses, and nods and becks and wreathed smiles, and daring feats of the heroines of the arena. Roars of laughter greeted these antics, and almost as much hilarity was elicited by the screams of a live porker, who was substituted for a baby and solemnly fed *coram populo*. The fun in "Babes in the Wood" is of the same description throughout, and it is only vulgar at one point, when *Clown*, standing in need of a restorative, transfers a mouthful of tobacco to fainting *Pantaloon*. The remainder of the pranks, and the long list of tricks in which doors change places, carpet-bags take legs and ramble away, men lose their heads, and houses are turned into locomotives, are unobjectionable, and must appeal to all lovers of Christmas pantomime, not to mention the little folks. A transformation picture in three tableaux, the first of which discloses a view of life in the Arctic regions, while the last unfolds endless vistas of tropical and fairy vegetation, with a foreground of glittering waters and floating nymphs, forms the climax of the piece, and one well fitted to charm the popular, and, in many respects, the artistic eye. "Babes in the Wood" is, of course, announced for nightly repetition for an indefinite period.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

A performance of "Romeo and Juliet," by a party of amateurs, was given at the Théâtre Français, yesterday evening. Most interest was caused by the début of Mr. Edwin Lawrence, a son of Prof. Philip Lawrence, who represented *Romeo*, and by that of Miss Rose Kean, who personated *Juliet*. Both actors are well-taught young persons, who declaimed their lines with great intensity, not to say fierceness, and afforded evidence of intelligence, elocutionary power, and some ease of manner on the stage. These attainments might render Mr. Lawrence and Miss Kean useful members of a stock company intended chiefly for the production of melodramas. It is almost unnecessary to add that Shakespeare's ideal was kept completely out of sight during the performance: when amateurs, and juvenile amateurs into the bargain, set out upon a task of this sort nothing else can reasonably be expected.

EXTRA SYMPHONY REHEARSAL.

The second of Mr. Thomas' extra symphony rehearsals may be attended, at Steinway Hall, to-morrow afternoon. The programme for that interesting occasion is as follows:

Selected Movements	Handel
Concerto for three Pianos, D minor	Bach
Messrs. R. Hoffman, W. Mason, and F. Dulcken.	
"Masonic Funeral" Music	Mozart
Overture, "Coriolan," Op. 62	Beethoven
Symphony, C minor, Op. 68	Johannes Brahms

ANOTHER CHILD-THIEF.

ROBBING A NUMBER OF LADIES AT MACY & CO.'S STORE.

Since the commencement of the holiday season a number of complaints have been received at the Police Central Office of thefts committed at Macy & Co.'s store. Many ladies while shopping there have been robbed of their pocket-books, and the amounts stolen has reached in the neighborhood of $1,000. At the request of the proprietors of the store Detectives Dilks and Handy, of the Central Office, were detailed last week to watch the place, and have made a number of arrests of well-known thieves whom they found lounging about the establishment, but, owing to the lack of evidence, they were discharged. Among those so arrested was the notorious Mollie Holbrook, who flourished some years ago in Chicago as a panel-thief. It is claimed that she was protected by the Police there until she had decoyed into her house a prominent Chicago politician and robbed him of $10,000. She then fled to this city, but was arrested here and sent back in charge of a Chicago officer. He took his prisoner via Canada, and when they reached British soil the woman claimed the protection of the Police authorities, and the Chicago officer was deprived of his prisoner. She was rearrested soon after, and returned to Chicago.

While Detectives Dilks and Handy were watching at the store yesterday they noticed a sharp little girl, humbly attired, mixing in the crowds in front of Macy's, and saw her attempt to pick the pockets of several ladies. They arrested the girl and took her to Police Headquarters. She gave her name as Mamie Howard, and said she lived at No. 128 Clinton-place, and was 9 years of age. She admitted that she had been playing the vocation of a pickpocket. She at first said that her mother had taught and prompted her to steal, and that she had stolen several pocket-books and pocket-handkerchiefs. She subsequently denied that she had stolen anything but pocket-handkerchiefs. Last night she said that her father was sick, and that she had stolen to help to support the family. Her mother, who appears to be a respectable woman, called at the Central Office, but was not permitted to see the girl. The child-thief will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

COBDIAL CO-OPERATION OF THE MEXICAN OFFICERS IN GUARDING THE FRONTIER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following was received at the War Department this afternoon:

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

The following telegram from Gen. Ord is forwarded for the information of the General of the Army. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Ward, who was sent to the Rio Grande to find the trail of horses stolen and driven into Mexico on the 15th inst. has just come in. The Mexican troops got to the river on the morning of the 20th. Ward showed the Mexican Lieutenant the trail, and at his invitation crossed his men and joined the Mexican troops. They followed the trail together all day, going about 25 miles. As it had rained heavily the trail was hard to follow, and another heavy rain setting in, they found it impossible to follow it further. The trail was left about three miles from the nearest town and only six or eight miles below where it crossed the river. Ward says there was perfect good feeling among the Mexican soldiers and our own, and that the Lieutenant offered to go with him anywhere he thought the horses could be found.

ORD, Brigadier-General.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British bark Bridgetown, Capt. Crisp, from Baltimore, by way of Queenstown, has gone ashore at Donegal and is leaking badly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Signal Service observers at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports at 2:45 P. M. as follows: "Baker's wrecking steamer picked up about five miles north-east of this station, at 11:50 A. M., a schooner with jurymast, a mast standing, and people on board. She is now on her way to Norfolk."

THE MAN OF GALTEE CASTLE.

A STORY OF SOUTH TIPPERARY.

IRISH TENANTS AND THEIR LAND AGENT—HARSH METHODS AMONG A POOR PEOPLE—RAISING AN IMPOSSIBLE RENT—GREAT COMMOTION—SHOOTING AND KILLING IN THE MOUNTAINS—A TRIAL AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1877.

One of the most important trials of the time, as revealing one aspect of the social and political condition of Ireland, has just been concluded here. It was a prosecution for criminal libel, conducted by the Crown at the instance of a land agent named Bridge against a farmer's son named Casey. For convenience and brevity I shall reduce the facts as detailed in evidence to narrative form, leaving aside all passion and prejudice, and introducing only so much external circumstance as may serve to render the narration clear.

About 80 years ago the noble family of Kingston were possessed of a vast waste of mountain land in the south of Tipperary. The Earls of Kingston were famous in Ireland for their wealth, their extravagance, their beauty, and their generosity. They never pressed a poor man, never did an unkind act, and were foremost in the ranks of the high families who rollicked through life and died in a green old age. It need not be said that their vast estates were ill managed and their tenantry were thriftless. The famine of 1846 brought the Kingstons face to face with ruin. Their estates were brought to the hammer, their tenantry perished or fled, and only a happy memory of the careless past remained. The Tipperary estate was bought by a land company, which was started there with the express purpose of purchasing land as it fell into the market—purchasing it cheaply, nursing it a while, and selling it in a year or two at a handsome profit. The Mitchelstown estate of about 25,000 acres was bought at eight years' purchase. A Mr. Buckley, a Manchester millionaire, was Chairman of the company, and Mr. Bridge was its agent. Mr. Buckley purchased the estate from the company and appointed Mr. Bridge his agent. This rather questionable arrangement need not be dwelt upon further than as suggesting that there was a commercial or other affinity between the two men stronger than is common. Mr. Buckley paid $500,000 for a portion of the estate, chiefly composed of mountain land. He held a great portion of it in his own hands and farmed it on his own account. The tenants remembered the Kingston days when they paid low rents and were always in arrear; and generations of Paddies and Jemmies had been born and lived and died in huts and cabins "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." These families had, for the most part, created such soil as they cultivated. They were perched amid crags and boulders, 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. There were no roads, save those formed by the constant track of feet and the ruts of cart-wheels. The men and women and children rose with the sun, and putting baskets on their backs, trundled down to the fields far below, where they begged or bought or borrowed manure, and dragged it up to their eerie home. They burned down the heather, dug out the stones, put on lime, and then pushed in the manure, until a soil of six inches was formed, and this, after years and years of struggle, after years of self-denial, of bad food, of rags, of ignorance, of every form and phase of poverty. The Kingstons, in their savage grandeur, gave these mountain districts to these wretched people for nothing. Some of them paid a shilling an acre as a nominal rent, some of them paid $5 a year, and many of them had lived on these crags for a generation and never paid anybody anything. Here and there a man with a large family of boys had succeeded in becoming rich—that is to say, he had been able to keep a score of cows or goats, an ass or two, and a pig. Such a man would give his daughter a marriage portion of perhaps $150, on her marriage day, and play Dives among his fellows. But the whole of them were represented by the typical tenant, who had a large, ignorant, helpless family, who had no money and no notion of getting it; who ate meal and potatoes all the year round, and drank the milk which did not go to make the few firkins of butter which were sold to the rich farmers below in the valley, and who took it to market and made a profit. If you can imagine a gathering of such persons, numbers of them ignorant of steam, ignorant of the Post Office, blissfully ignorant of newspapers and politics, some of them not knowing more than a word or two of English, and all of them depending for news of the outer world on the gathering after mass on a Sunday morning—if you can imagine this simplicity, this debasement, and this poverty, you will have a fair notion of the colony over which Mr. Nathaniel Buckley came to rule in 1873.

Mr. Buckley brought to the management of his estate English ideas. He wanted a good percentage on his money. He appointed Mr. Patten Bridge his agent—a man who had "settled" various estates for timorous landlords. Mr. Bridge looked at the land, saw that it was "made" land, saw that it was being slowly but carefully developed in a rough and ignorant manner by a rough, wholly uneducated, and solitary people. He took up his residence at Galtee Castle and from it he issued his mandates to the people. He communicated with a man named Walker, whom the tenants did not know, and directed him to "value" the land, holding by holding. When a landlord desires a valuation he usually permits the tenantry to name a man who shall accompany his valuator, and a mean is struck between the two estimates. Mr. Bridge did nothing of the kind. Mr. Walker walked the farms in Summer, when they were at their best, he looked at the tillage, he examined the cow-house and its wealth, and, putting aside altogether the fact that such soil as there was belonged of right to the creators of it, putting aside the season of the year and the fact that in Winter the whole face of the district was either buried in snow or gorged with torrents, he raised the rent from 25 to 500 per cent. He received as fee 2½ per cent. on the increase. Now, I am not going to set down the foolish doctrine that because these people had made the soil, they were to have it forever for nothing; but I do say that the origin of it ought to be remembered in all rent-making, and due allowance made them. This Mr. Walker did not. He simply looked at the land, saw what it could produce, added the estimate to the existing rent, and proposed the total as the new rent. Mr. Buckley had purchased on a yearly rental of $20,000. Mr. Walker raised this at once to $25,000. Now, $5,000 is little or nothing to a millionaire; a mere flea-bite, as Lord Beaconsfield is fond of saying. But to a wretched congregation of half-fed, half-barbarous peasants $5,000 may constitute the difference between a tolerable indigence and starvation itself. It turned out this way in Mitchelstown. By the Land act, a landlord must give a man a year's notice of an increase of rent. Mr. Bridge gave half a year's. His method of doing this was harsh in the last degree. He never walked the land to see whether his valuator had been just or unjust, careless or exact; whether his estimate was reasonable or founded on fallacy. He merely took it, issued a ukase ordering the tenants to "submit," to use his own word, within a certain four days, and telling them that silence would be construed into non-acceptance; a notice to quit would follow; then ejectment by the Sheriff; and then—chaos. Mr. Bridge was known as a man of singular determination of character. Although he had passed the meridian of life, he proved himself capable of great physical energy and great mental activity. He rode over the country, knowing that he was cursed as he passed along. His patience, which seemed inexhaustible, survived every development of unpopularity, and though he carried his life in his hand, he would not leave the district. He took his sister into Galtee Castle, and there he lived like the Man in the Iron Mask.

On a certain day in February, 1874, he served several hundred notices to quit, and the immediate result of this was that 400 tenants came in and "submitted" to the new rent. It was proved on the trial that some of them submitted in the full knowledge and belief that they never could pay, but the instinctive resolve of an Irish tenant is to undertake anything so that he may not be "turned out." These Celts of Mitchelstown are the most notable specimens of the race which the island affords—intimate with misery, happy in their complainings, content with discontent, and perfectly hopeless as improving subjects. When the 400 tenants came in Mr. Bridge became magnificent in his complete success, and he took instant measures to bring in the rest. Among the recalcitrants was a man named Ryan, who had married a woman having a holding rented at $150 a year. The new rent was $220. This man firmly resisted the agent in every way, and stirred up a furious revolt in the district. Bridge offered him $500 to go away and give up his farm. Ryan replied that he would not give up his farm, that he would not sell it, that he would not pay the new rent, and that he would keep his farm. No argument can justify this position. If this sort of proceeding could be held blameless, Mr. Bridge could not be censured. There now arose a distinct issue between these two men, the English agent and the Irish kern. They fought, each after his fashion. Bridge took to process of law, and Ryan to process of blunderbuss. One evening Bridge saw Ryan and told him that the next day would bring a process for his rent, then due, and that he would put him out immediately. He returned to Galtee Castle, and while walking up the avenue with his sister he saw Ryan at the other side of a hedge. He cried out and said, "Ryan, I know you." Ryan replied by shooting him in the spine. He fired a second time, broke the branch of a tree, and ran off. From that hour to this no sign of Ryan has been discovered. The inference is that the people of the district favored his design and favored his escape. Mr. Bridge got well, and received $1,000 from the local rates for the injury done him. He then claimed from the Government a personal guard of constabulary and an additional Police force in the district. These prayers were granted, and the entire cost levied off the wretched people already burdened to despair. It was now a terrible struggle between this one man and the whole body of the tenantry. He would not yield an inch. They would not accept his terms. He drove through them armed to the teeth, with policemen all round him with loaded muskets. Galtee Castle was fortified, iron shutters were put over the windows, every gate was blinded with sturdy defenses.

Still he sent out his notices to quit. Still he headed the Sheriff's guard and tore down the huts of opposing tenantry, and threw the people on the highway. Still the post brought him threatening letters, couched in the most horrible language; and the knowledge that the assassin was abroad, that the man who had fired into him in open day was undiscovered, was constantly present to his mind. He abated his purpose, however, not one jot, and Mr. Buckley, his master, encouraged him—from Manchester. Some of the new rent was paid. The tenants saw that every man of them would be evicted; and thus it came to pass that some sold their clothes to make up the difference between the old rent and the new. Men and women who had had some decent food now began to live on Indian-meal and Swedish turnips and potatoes; those who had paid $5 a year and hungered, now paid $7 50 and were at starvation-point. The weary work was doubled, the land was more and more tended to get the increased yield; and there can be no doubt that their efforts, such as they were, found defeat in ignorance quite as much as in nature. The natives were neither useful to themselves nor to anybody else. They were aborigines, and as such were very much lower than the angels. However, the struggle went on between them and the agent, he evicting them by the score as sessions succeeded sessions, and they murmuring and threatening and vowing vengeance as they stolidly saluted him as master.

At last he had them all in submission—all save 47. On the 30th of March, 1876, he had driven into Mitchelstown to receive the rents. He had ensconced himself in the office, his bailiff, his policemen, his serfs, all standing near. The street is filled with tenants and police, and the stranger would fancy that some big commotion stirred the community. Toward evening the work is done, and Mr. Bridge comes to the door, gets on a side-car with his bailiff, and two policemen sit on the other side. The driver, a man named Hyland, a man who had been "warned" not to drive him, takes his seat and off they go. In time they arrive at a very desolate part of the road, and some tall thin bushes line the ditch at either side. Suddenly from both sides a volley of bullets assails the party. Hyland falls from his place a dead man. Bridge falls from the car laden with more than 30 shot. The policemen fire into the bushes, and one of them, bravely springing through, seizes a ruffian, who holds in his hand a blunderbuss still smoking. He sees men scampering across the fields, but as his companion is wounded and cannot move, he is compelled to stick to his solitary prisoner and let the rest get off. He handcuffs this man—one Crowe—and returns to the car. The bailiff is not badly hurt; Mr. Bridge is bleeding and senseless; Hyland is dead, and his companion is wounded. He puts the living on the car, leaves Hyland's body on the road, and proceeds slowly to Galtee Castle. Once more the intrepid Bridge is on what appears to be his death-bed; but he bears a charmed life, and, after a long period of agonizing suspense—for undoubtedly the whole surrounding population was praying for his death—he recovers, and forthwith resumes his proceedings against the 47. To use his own phrase, he was "determined to stand another shot" rather than be turned aside from his purpose. The opinion of the district and the horrible condition of morality into which it had fallen may be gathered from the fact that the Coroner's jury which inquired into the cause of Hyland's death, found that he had been killed by a gun-shot wound, and refused point-blank to find Crowe, who had been discovered with the smoking blunderbuss in his hand, guilty of willful murder. Once more Mr. Bridge claimed damages for personal injury, and the Grand Jury gave him $5,000, while they gave to Hyland's widow just half that sum—a gentleman's wound being twice as expensive as a cartman's life. Crowe was tried for murder, Mr. Bridge came from his bed to identify him, and on the evidence of the policeman he was found guilty, sentenced to death, and hanged by the neck. So far nothing had been done which brought the facts to light for the general public. There was, of course, great commotion in the county, but there is always some commotion in Tipperary. Mr. Bridge was regarded with feelings of general hostility, but his indomitable courage won for him a wide if a niggardly applause. The only facts known were that an agent had been twice fired at and only wounded, and that a poor man's life had been taken in mistake. But just at this conjuncture a letter going into all the facts of the quarrel, and all the historical circumstances of the tenantry appeared in a Cork newspaper. This letter was signed John Sarsfield Casey. It was copied far and wide, and made the subject of universal comment. This was followed by two others in the *Freeman's Journal*, in Dublin. These were very strong passages in these letters, and Mr. Bridge read them as not only condoning the attempted assassinations but as suggesting that the sooner he was got rid of the better for mankind in general. Thereupon he wrote to the two newspapers and demanded the manuscripts of the letters. The proprietors refused on a point of honor, but Casey admitted the publication. Mr. Bridge might then have proceeded for damages in the ordinary way, and laid his complaint at the civil side of the court. But he was not a man to salve his wounds with a golden elixir. He preferred a criminal prosecution, and having obtained a conditional order, showed cause for making it absolute and brought the matter to trial. Of course, a verdict against Casey meant fine or imprisonment, or both, and a great moral triumph for Mr. Bridge. Casey's father is a small shopkeeper in Tipperary, and the family had no means of paying the costs involved in a defense. Mr. Buckley was a millionaire and Mr. Bridge was his agent; and there were funds for 20 years' law, if he liked to have it. The *Freeman* then started what it called "a fair trial fund," and realized over $5,000. The case lasted nine days. Mr. Butt was retained for the defense, and, having very severely cross-examined Bridge, made a fine speech, in which he caught the sympathies of the jury for the oppressed tenants. Mr. Bridge gave his evidence with the utmost coolness, denied nothing, and justified everything on high commercial principles. The jury found that the letters did not bear the meaning attached to them by Mr. Bridge—namely, that shooting him was a justifiable act—but on the technical question whether they were libels or not, they disagreed. Lord Chief-Justice May—a man of narrow and violent views—had told them that the letters were grossly, foully, and abominably libelous; but seven of the jurymen took a different view, and the other five would not be convinced. The story which I have endeavored to relate has stirred the island from end to end. About a dozen of the tenants were put into the witness-box, and their aspect, their ignorance, and their sorrows touched the hearts of all who saw them. The policy of squeezing a wretched 10 shillings a year out of a poor woman with 10 children, a pig, a goat, and some poultry—all living and breathing in one hut, with pools of water on the floor, huge holes in the roof, and filth everywhere—cost Mr. Bridge his case. I dare not weary you with the tales of misery sworn to by these hopeless wretches. I have signified the undisputed facts as they were given in evidence, and I leave you to draw your own moral from this strange picture of Ireland in the nineteenth century.

THE SONORA INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 24.—A Tucson dispatch says about 130 Indians camped near Janos, Sonora, recently. The Sonora troops attacked them, losing 27 killed and a number wounded. The Indian casualties are not stated. The Indians were apparently victorious, as they subsequently stripped the country in the vicinity of Janos of stock. The Indians have been robbing trains in the San Simon Valley. Troops are in pursuit.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—1 A. M.—The pressure has very generally diminished during Monday, but has risen somewhat west of the Mississippi. The area of lowest barometer is in Missouri. South-east winds, cloudy, rainy or foggy weather have prevailed in the South and Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys. Clear weather, with northerly winds, have continued in New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley. The rivers rose on Monday at Omaha, Augusta, and Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

For the lake region and the Middle States, easterly winds, except northerly in New-York, cooler, partly cloudy, or foggy weather, and falling barometer.

For New-England, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy, colder weather, and falling or stationary barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, south-east to east winds, falling barometer, cloudy and clearing weather, stationary or lower temperature.

For the East Gulf States, south-east to south-west winds, rising barometer, stationary temperature, and clearing weather.

For the West Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, falling temperature, northerly winds, and clear weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, northerly winds, lower temperature, rising barometer, and clear weather.

The rivers continue stationary or falling.

The temperature will continue above freezing in the canal regions of Maryland and Virginia.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| 1876. | 1877. | | 1876. | 1877

100	West. Union	79⅜	300	Erie Rail	8¼
300	do	79⅝	600	Lake Shore	59⅝
200	do	79¾	200	do	59⅝
100	do	79⅞	200	do	59⅝
300	do	80	300	do	59⅝
400	do	79⅞	200	do	59⅝
100	do	79¾	200	Mich. Cent	57
50	N. Y. C. & H	103	100	Ill. Cen	73½
200	Pacific Mail	20¾	100	Union Pac	4 9/16
100	do	21¾	300	St. Paul	35⅜
100	do	21¾	300	St. Paul pf	71⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81	100,000	U. S. 5-20, '67 c
100,000	do c	100,000	do do c
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R	6,000	U. S. 6's, '81, R
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R	30,000	do c
70,000	do c	4,000	do do c
280,000	do do c	20,000	U. S. 4s, 1907
20,000	do do c	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R	24,000	do

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1,000	Ga. 7s, new	108¾	
1,000	La. 7s, Con	87	
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	38	
10,000	do 7	33½	
6,000	do	38	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s	33½	
5,000	District of Col. 3-65s	76	
2,000	Ch. & Alton 1st	114½	
8,000	Chic., R. I. & P.	96	
9,000	do	96	
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	120	
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul, 7 3 10	103	
8,000	Mil. & St. Paul, Con. S. F.	94⅜	
2,000	C. & N.W. Con.	108	
8,000	C. & Mil. 1st	109½	
11,000	R. I. & N. Y. & P. 1st, 1908	103⅜	
11,000	R. & S. J. 8s, cvt.	86¾	
1,000	D., M. & Tol.	100	
5,000	Har. 1st, 7s	119	
1,000	C. P. 1st & S. J. B.	86	
12,000	do	86	
3,000	N. Y. C. 1st, 1903	109	
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	122	
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	104	
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	84¾	
1,000	do	84¾	
1,000	L. N. 1st	104¼	
2,000	O. & Miss. 2d, 5s	80	
1,000	Erie 2d	105¼	
8,000	P. R. of Mo. land c.	99½	
2,000	do	99½	
29	Hanover Bank	100	
8	Bank of Republic	86	
20	Adams Ex.	85½	
30	Wells Fargo Ex.	87	
100	U. S. Ex.	86	
100	Western Un.	76⅜	
800	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅞	
300	do	76⅞	
300	do	76⅞	
500	do	77	
200	do	77	
100	do	77⅛	
200	do	77⅛	
100	do	77⅛	
400	D. & H. Canal	76¾	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	Michigan Cen.	57⅛	
100	do	57⅛	
100	do	57⅝	
100	do	57⅝	
100	do	57⅝	
100	Lake Shore	59⅜	
100	do	59⅜	
700	do	59⅜	
100	do	59⅜	
300	do	59⅜	
100	do	59⅜	
2200	do	60	
500	do	59⅞	
300	do	60	
500	do	60	
300	Mich. Cen	57⅛	
100	do	57⅛	
100	do	57⅛	
100	do

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lloyd's Agency, N. Y., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

The steamers are uniform in size and measurement in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—$80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S, P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nearing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Dec. 26|PARISIA...WED., Jan. 9
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2|CHINA.....WED., Jan. 16

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 5:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.|Devonia...Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.|Anchoria...Jan. 19, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M. | Angelia.....Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $35 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40: Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's Piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29|NECKAR...Sat., Jan. 12
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5|HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Dec. 27|POMMERANIA.....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878|HERDER.....Jan. 17

Rates of Passage, via Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCEUL.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom. Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Saturday, Jan. 5, 12 M.
—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
England, Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M. | The Queen, Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesdays and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 92 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TROWBRIDGE.....Thurs., Jan. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VANDYCK.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CORONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 92 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Merchants' accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis....Thursday, Jan. 3
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Sandberg, Thursday, Jan. 10.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Carsdaily, except Sunday, 3:40 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Accommodation for Trenton, 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Rahway, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6:10 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:20 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:30, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 1, 2, and 5 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M., 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, at 4 P. M. via Amboy, and 4:10 P. M. via Monmouth Junction, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only at 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive—From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-street, and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
I. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 783 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st, Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement. Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superindent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.

$3 to Boston. EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS.....$5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.
4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN C. EVERINGHIM against EDWARD W. VANDERBILT, Administrator of Oliver Vanderbilt, deceased, and also individually; Sarah L. Vanderbilt, James O. Vanderbilt, Elizabeth Vanderbilt, Richard Morris, Executor of Catherine Ann Vanderbilt, and Margaret E. Armstrong.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment or decree, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 5th day of April, 1876, notice is hereby given to the next of kin and creditors of Oliver Vanderbilt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and to all persons interested in or having any general or specific lien or incumbrance by judgment, decree, simple contract debt, or otherwise, against the estate of said Oliver Vanderbilt, to present and litigate their claims before me, the subscriber, at my office in the City of New-York, on the 25d day of January, 1878, at 2 P. M., at my office, No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1877.
FRANKLIN A. PADDOCK, Referee.
D. & T. McADAM, Pl'ff's Attys, 329 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of State Stock held by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank," approved June 28, 1869, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated: and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in the notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 72, 103 to 108, inclusive; 130 to 155, inclusive; 163 to 183, inclusive; 253, 297, to 333, inclusive; 441 to 445, 447, 451, 490, 491, 524, 552, 563 to 586, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 703, 710, 715 to 725, inclusive; 724, 727, 749 to 765, inclusive; 838, 839, 843, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,332, 1,361, 1,362, 1,366 to 1,368, inclusive; 1,370, 1,373, 1,376, 1,377 to 1,407, inclusive, 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive; 1,496 to 1,498, inclusive; 1,498, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,892, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,968 to 1,976, inclusive; 2,044, 2,047, 2,051, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,095, 2,139, 2,158, 2,190, 2,209, 2,382 to 2,387, inclusive; 2,440, 2,513, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive; 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,558, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers viz: 86, 209, 212, 222, 285, 292, 414, 462, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 919, 926, 1,103, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive; 1,146, 1,166, 1,167, 1,202, 1,264, 1,270, 1,454, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,529, 2,420, 2,490. Bonds for $200, each of the following numbers, viz: 185, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,461, 1,519 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,535 to 1,572 inclusive; 1,579 to 1,582, inclusive; 1,824, 1,835, 2,230, 2,237, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $840 24; 87, $537 94; 109, $917 60; 164, $729 40; 194, $1,075 28; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $722 40; 282, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 413, $885 52; 422, $766 81; 445, $727 04; 446, $934 48; 488, $986 44; 528, $729 40; 566, $1,169 04; 668, $996 44; 688, $870 40; 697, $885 52; 713, $963 80; 723, $647; 726, $575 28; 798, $665 88; 747, $883 52; 851, $958 80; 868, $885 52; 926, $883 52; 926, $537 64; 940, $691 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $938 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,503, $729 40; 1,517, $1,342 88; 1,823, $899 07; 1,897, $537 64; 1,914, $958 80; 1,957, $817 34; 1,981, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28, 2,211, $680; 2,226, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $790 80; 2,461, $789 54; 2,550, $900; 2,596, $1,505 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.
S. M. CULLOM, Governor.
By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, falls due first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 31st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY 5s,

PAYABLE IN 1925.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1900.

JERSEY CITY 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1892.

CINCINNATI CITY 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1881.

GREENE CO., N. Y., 7s,

PAYABLE IN 1891.

For Sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO
GOLD SEVENS.
(Issued for widening Dupont-st.,)
DUE 1896.

San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent of assessed valuation.

Section XX of the act under which these bonds are issued states:

"All bonds and warrants shall be payable and all taxes shall be collected in United States Gold Coin."

A limited amount of these desirable bonds for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

COUPONS OF
SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,
Due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed in
U. S. GOLD COIN,
less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 12 Pine-st.
LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot, to be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

256	909	1,965	2,645	3,409	3,970	4,828
307	977	2,183	2,696	3,437	3,991	5,048
393	1,113	2,261	2,816	3,503	4,066	5,064
468	1,141	2,278	2,862	3,613	4,116	5,072
509	1,468	2,289	2,911	3,649	4,365	5,804
583	1,610	2,420	3,058	3,753	4,527	5,702
584	1,688	2,422	3,092	3,909	4,702	5,741
722	1,818	2,578	3,324	3,953	4,797	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1878.
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

FUNDING ASSOCIATION U. S. A., LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
LOUIS VON HOFFMAN, of Von Hoffman & Co.
WILLIAM MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
CHARLES LANIER, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
FRANCIS O. FRENCH, of First National Bank.
HUGH McCULLOCH, (President.)

HOLDERS OF
DEFAULTED BONDS

Are requested to communicate in person or by letter, with the Association, at Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts. P. O. Box No. 2,364.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company, the Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.
J. TILLINGHAST, President.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 58 WALL-ST,
CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

AT THE WALL-STREET STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y.,
Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator, and posted on
THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.

Margin 1 per cent. Orders by mail may be sent direct to this exchange and executed as per instructions.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 81 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Company, forming the Western Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, are invited to send their names and address, with the amount and class of bonds in which they are interested, to LOUIS FITZGERALD, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, that full information as to the condition of their road and of the several classes of securities may be sent them.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

STILL SEARCHING THE DEBRIS.

WORK IN THE BARCLAY-STREET RUINS YESTERDAY—NO MORE BODIES FOUND—THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION STILL A MYSTERY—A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

A force of 25 men employed by Greenfield & Sons, worked all day yesterday among the ruins caused by the burning of their confectionery manufactory on Barclay-street and College-place on Thursday evening last, but owing to the immense mass of débris to be removed they made but little progress. When work was suspended at 5 o'clock a space about 10 or 12 feet wide had been cleared, which brought the workmen within two feet of the engine-room floor, on the Barclay-street side, but no traces of the dead were found. The cash-drawer of Greenfield & Sons, containing a quantity of burned and blackened coin, was discovered during the day, and placed in charge of Capt. Wilson, of the Insurance Patrol. A suit of clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, waistcoat, boots, cap, and shirt, was found in a closet in the engine-room. In the pockets were a watch, $29 06 in money, and a certificate of membership in Germania Lodge No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It was at first supposed that these articles belonged to Philip Hertzberger, the engineer, but a careful examination of the lodge certificate revealed the name of George F. Adams, foreman of the cream-room, on the fourth floor, as the person to whom it had been issued. The sleeve buttons found in the wristbands of the shirt also bore the initials "G. F. A." These articles were given in charge of Mr. Greenfield. The large safe of Greenfield & Sons, which was situated at the rear of the College-place building, just back of Little's store, on Greenwich-street, was raised from the ruins and opened. Its contents were found in a perfect state of preservation. It was a large Herring safe. It was found lying upon its back, but the doors were not locked. When the fire broke out young Schumaker, the book-keeper, collected the books and papers as quickly as possible, put them in the safe, shut the door and thought he turned the key, but it seems that in his haste and confusion he failed to do so. But for him the books, papers, and money on hand, about $300, would have been all destroyed. The only damage to any of the contents was caused by water, and that is not sufficient to disfigure them. A similar safe, also of the Herring patent, was taken from the ruins of A. Rich's wool house next door and opened, and its contents found to be safe. Greenfield & Son's small Herring safe is at the warehouse of the maker, and will be opened to-morrow.

The temporary office of Messrs. Greenfield & Sons, at No. 36 Park-place, was besieged all day by an anxious crowd of persons, mostly friends of the Greenfields and their late employes. The latter were being paid off as rapidly as they presented themselves, each one receiving the full amount of their week's pay up to Saturday night last. It is said that old Mr. Greenfield, who was seriously burned was suffering severely from his injuries, but that his physician did not consider him in any immediate danger. Mrs. Grissich called during the day, and said that she had positively identified the body taken out of the ruins on Saturday morning as that of her husband. She was anxious to be allowed to take and bury the body, but admitted she had no right to do it with. Unless she claims the body before to-morrow, it will be buried by the Greenfields. Owing to the dangerous condition of the front wall of the College-place building, work has not yet been begun in that part of the ruins. Mr. Babcock, the owner of the building, was yesterday notified by the Department of Buildings of the dangerous condition of the wall, and ordered to take it down.

The cause of the fire remains as much a mystery as ever. Everybody connected with the firm asserts positively that there were no explosive materials used about the establishment. There was no nitro-glycerine in the place. There was, however, a small quantity of glucose, or syrup of wheat, used extensively by all confectioners, and which is perfectly harmless. Starch is also said by them to be harmless. They had enough of that material on hand to blow up 50 such buildings if it had been explosive. It was not probable, however, they say, that old Mr. Greenfield, who is himself an expert chemist, would have kept such a magazine about him, especially in a place where he and his sons spent a large part of every working day in the year. There was also about half a barrel of kerosene oil in the buildings, but that was kept in an iron tank, in a brick vault, in the College-place building, and is there now. About 10 or 12 feet of the horizontal flue was laid bare yesterday, and is all sound so far as the workmen have gone. Everybody who was in the building at the time of the explosion says that the fire seemed to come from above, and not one of them has any recollection of an uprising of any portion of the building, or anything in it. According to the list kept by the time-clerk of the establishment, the total number of persons employed by Greenfield & Sons—men, boys, and girls—was 70. Of these, eight, whose names have already been published, are known to be missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames.

About 25 men were also employed yesterday digging the wood out of the ruins of Mr. Rich's warehouse, next door to Greenfield's place. It is all wet, damaged, and dirty, and much of it will prove a total loss. It is being put into sacks and taken away to be cleaned, and the owner said yesterday that it would be impossible for him to estimate the amount of his loss until the work was completed and the wood sold. A singular incident of the fire was brought to light yesterday. When the fire broke out a traveling agent for a wholesale pickle establishment was in the lager-beer saloon kept by Paul G. Ross, corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. He had just concluded the sale of a bill of goods to Mr. Ross, and had a case of samples was on the counter. He ran out of the saloon to the sidewalk, and, seeing that the fire was so close by, he asked Mr. Ross for his overcoat, saying he was going to see if he could be of any assistance, and rushed out again, leaving his case of samples behind him. Yesterday, for the first time, Mr. Ross noticed the case, and that reminded him that the man had not called for it. He mentioned the circumstance, and finally word was sent to the Twenty-seventh Precinct and Capt. Saunders sent an officer around to Ross' place, with orders to break open the case, for the purpose of seeing whose goods the man was carrying, and thus identifying him. The case was opened, and in it was found a lot of samples and the business card of Lee & Co., manufacturers of pickles, &c. In one corner of the card was written "E. W. Fleet," and in the other, "City Agent." A TIMES reporter took one of these cards around to No. 171 Washington-street, and was there told that the house had such an agent, and that he was in the place Saturday afternoon. He is a resident of Brooklyn, and a relative of the wealthy South Brooklyn family of that name. He said nothing to his employers about the case, although he mentioned the fact that he was at the fire. The case was removed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct station, where it was subsequently claimed by Lee & Co, who said it was their property.

LARGE ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

Mr. Dudley S. Gregory, of No. 47 West Fifteenth-street, reported at the Central Office yesterday that on Sunday a domestic whom his wife employed a few days ago had taken advantage of the absence of the family at church to decamp with property valued at between $2,500 and $3,000. The articles stolen are thus described: "An open-face gold watch; a gold chain and locket, containing a gentleman's portrait; three gold hunting-case watches of American manufacture; one new blood-stone ring; one new turquoise ring; one new topaz ring, a pair of onyx sleeve-buttons; a pair of blue enameled sleeve-buttons; a gold locket, (musical design,) presented to Mr. Gregory by the Harmonic Society; a pair of blue enameled ear-rings marked "Mizpah;" a pair of onyx ear-rings, with small brilliants; one pair of large paste buckles, (antique;) a black enameled scarf-ring set with a large pearl; a pair of gold ball ear-rings; a pair of silver ear-rings; a silver necklace; a silver chatelaine; a pair of gold band bracelets; two pairs gold ear-rings with pendants; a fine gold chain; a small gold locket set with pearls, and a small dark blue enamel locket; an old-fashioned small gold cross; a narrow, pliable gold bracelet; a coral necklace and cross; two pairs of coral earrings; a Lapsis Lazuli necklace; a small diamond stud; a pair of sleeve-buttons, amethyst set in white enamel; a brocen and ear-rings, one coraline set; gold brooch and ear-rings set with coral, three gold studs; a gold pencil-case, a small, square metallic casket, containing small coins from California, quarters, halves, and some gold quarts; several black and colored silk dresses; a black velvet polonaise; a camel's hair shawl; a broche shawl; 20 yards of black silk, and a quantity of fine laces." The woman who carried off this property is known as Mary Marks. She is a notorious English thief and has perpetrated several similar robberies recently. Her portrait adorns the Rogue's Gallery, and she is thus described: "Age 23; slight build, awkward gait, hazel eyes, dark brown hair crimped on forehead; when walking holds her head erect and her hands hanging by her sides closely." The Central Office detectives are searching for her.

A LOVE-SICK SUICIDE.

Martin Douker, a German, aged 20, employed as a clerk in the grocery store of August Sparknecht, No. 54 Greenwich-avenue, committed suicide some time during Sunday night by hanging himself with a rope from the steps leading to the cellar beneath the store. His employer says that Douker went out at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening for a walk, and he did not again see him alive. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a little girl living with her parents in the apartments above the store, on going into the cellar, noticed Douker suspended by the neck from the stairs. Sparknecht ran into the cellar and cut the body down. The remains were cold, life having been extinct for several hours. Lying on the steps were found his overcoat and hat, and in his hip pocket was found a revolver. George Douker, a brother of the deceased, said that his brother was at his house on Sunday evening, and remained there until 10:30 o'clock. He appeared to be in his usual spirits, and gave his friends no reason to believe that he contemplated suicide. It is believed that disappointment in a love affair induced him to destroy himself, as a woman living at No. 54 Greenwich-avenue aided him hauteringly a few days ago "why he didn't go to see his girl," and Douker answered bitterly that "his girl had left him and married another fellow." Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

ARGUMENTS AND AUTHORITIES SUBMITTED TO THE MAYOR BY COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED OFFICIALS—MR. ELIHU ROOT ON THE SITUATION.

Mayor Ely, having closed the hearing of verbal testimony in the case of the accused Police Commissioners on Saturday night last, announced that he would receive documentary evidence yesterday. Counsel for the Commissioners were given until the afternoon to submit their written arguments, but they had not been sent in by 3 o'clock, at which hour the Mayor left his office for home. On leaving, he instructed the chief Clerk, Mr. Hardy, to receive such documents as might be sent in, but on no account to give them out for publication until to-morrow morning. Mr. Elihu Root, one of the counsel to the Commissioners, in the course of conversation yesterday, said that argument and authorities would be sent in to the Mayor by evening. He was not prepared to state what other steps would be taken by the accused Commissioners; but thought that if further defense was necessary, they would certainly make it—alluding to the probability of a hearing before the Governor. It was not easy for a public officer accused of incompetency to defend himself except by showing what his duties were, and the difficulties he had to encounter in performing them. No officer's duties were ever so simple and easy as people not acquainted with the workings of the office he held always supposed they were, and certainly the perfect public officer, like the perfect man, had never yet been found. Officers accused as the Police Commissioners were could only show in their defense that they did their duty to the best of their ability. Mr. Root thought the Mayor had made a mistake. He had undertaken to satisfy the clamors of the liquor-dealers, whose complaint was properly against the Excise Board, by sacrificing the Police Commissioners, and the street-cleaning business was used as the cover for it. Possibly it would be found that the Mayor had mistaken public sentiment. The rumor that the charges against Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols would be dismissed by the Mayor, and that the only one to go would be Mr. Erhardt, Mr. Root had heard. He simply remarked in relation to it that a week ago Mr. Erhardt had told the Mayor that it would do him [Erhardt] no injury if the name of his successor was sent in at once.

The Police Commissioners were at Police Headquarters until a late hour last night, preparing a mass of documentary evidence in the matter of the charges preferred against them by the Mayor, which was sent to Mr. Ely's office at 9 o'clock.

PURROY DICTATES TO THE MAYOR.

HOW THE TAMMANY ALDERMEN PREVENTED A NOMINATION FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER IN PLACE OF MR. ERHARDT.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was intimated to Alderman Purroy that Mayor Ely was ready to nominate ex-Judge Howland to succeed Mr. Joel B. Erhardt as Commissioner of Police, and that he would send his name to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation. Mr. Purroy immediately called his Tammany colleagues together and they held a caucus, which lasted about 15 minutes. He told them that the object of the Mayor was to use them to get out of the difficulty he had created for himself in preferring charges against the Police Commissioners, and that it would be advisable for them to reject whatever nomination he might make until the accusations against Messrs. Erhardt, Nichols, and Wheeler were disposed of. The subsequent action of the Tammany City Fathers showed that they had agreed to follow their President's counsel, although they did not make any reflection upon Mr. Howland, who is popular with the board. Armed with the authority conferred by the caucus, Mr. Purroy called upon the Mayor and informed him of the decision of his associates. Owing to this announcement the Mayor deferred action in the matter.

The conclusions arrived at by the caucus reached the politicians who frequent the City Hall, and were freely discussed. It was said that the Common Council, or at least the Democratic portion of it, believed that Gov. Robinson would co-operate with the Mayor in removing the Police Commissioners, and perhaps other heads of departments, and it possible fill their places with persons opposed to Tammany, and that it would therefore be advisable for the Tammany City Fathers to prevent such a result. Later in the day Mr. Vanderpoel, the Mayor's private secretary, stated to several gentlemen that the Mayor would probably dismiss the charges against the Police Commissioners, and he added that he had no doubt of it. Subsequently the Mayor told a TIMES reporter that he would not render any decision on the charges for several days, as he intended to examine all the statements for the defense. He also said that he would not make any nomination for Police Commissioner that day.

The Aldermen's Chamber was densely crowded, owing to the rumors that had been circulated. Soon after the board met Mr. Purroy offered the following:

Resolved, That while this board is in favor of the prompt removal from office of all officials proved guilty of official misconduct, they are also in favor of fair dealing, and therefore, they will not confirm the nomination of any person as Police Commissioner until such time as the charges against the three Police Commissioners are finally disposed of.

Mr. Purroy said that it would be improper to make any reflection upon the character of Mr. Erhardt by confirming a candidate to succeed him while charges were pending against him. When they were disposed of it would be time enough to take action upon any nomination the Mayor might send in. He thought the Mayor should get out of the difficulty he had created for himself as best he could, without asking the Aldermen to share the responsibility.

Alderman Cowing said that the fact that charges were pending against officials furnished no reason why the board should decline to take action upon a nomination from the Mayor.

The resolution was then carried by 20 to 1, Mr. Cowing voting in the negative.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Assignee of Isaac Cohen, dealer in dry goods at No. 383½ Grand-street, who failed last week, reports the liabilities to be $31,687, and the actual assets $6,491.

Application was made yesterday to Register Little by H. C. Rogers and Thomas Rogers, fish-dealers of Fulton Market, who failed in April last owing $65,000, for their discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Brazill R. Martin to Jacob Martin, and George E. Newcomb and John H. Newcomb, firm of Newcomb Brothers, bellows makers, of No. 586 Water-street, to John Hanna.

The liabilities of the firm of Greenebaum Brothers, bankers, of No. 18 Wall-street, in this City, amount, as far as the Assignee has been able to learn, to $280,000. Regarding the assets the Assignee says he cannot yet tell their value, as they are in such a shape that he could not even give a fair estimate of them. He is making investigation, and hopes to complete his report before the end of the year.

The sale of the property of J. B. Ford & Co., Mr. Beecher's former publishers, took place yesterday at auction, at No. 27 Park-place, by order of Mr. William L. Ritter, the Assignee. The property, which consisted of copyrights, plates, books, sheets, furniture, and fixtures, realized $6,564. The following are the principal prices obtained: Plates and copyright of William Cullen Bryant's *New Library of Poetry and Song*, $1,850; the firm's right in the copyright and plates, &c., of Edward Eggleston's *Christ in Art*, $1,050; the firm's right, title, and interest in the copyright and contract with Henry Ward Beecher for *The Life of the Christ*, with plates, copies, &c., $1,000; copyrights, plates, &c., of Harriet Beecher Stowe's works, $1,290; the firm's contract giving the right to complete and pay for the electro-plates controlling the copyright of *Heroic Women of the Bible and the Church*, by Rev. B. O'Reilly, $410; plates and copyright of *A New Housekeeper's Manual*, by Catherine E. Beecher, $50.

AN OLD SUIT ENDED.

In the suit of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick against the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which has been pending in the courts about 16 years, findings of law and fact that award judgment in favor of plaintiff for $15,127, including $7,934 interest, were signed yesterday by Judge Donohue. The case had been tried before, and the judgment having been reversed a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeals. On March 11, 1862, Mr. McCormick applied for transportation of himself and his family from Philadelphia to Chicago, and requested checks for his baggage. While he was procuring his tickets the baggage-master put the luggage in the cars. Discovering afterward that the company charged for excess of baggage he informed Mr. McCormick that extra compensation must be paid. Mr. McCormick refused to pay it, and the baggage-master declined to either return the luggage or give checks representing it. It was consequently carried off, notwithstanding Mr. McCormick's refusal to go on the train. The baggage was subsequently destroyed by fire in Chicago.

VIOLATING THE LOTTERY LAW.

A number of Brooklyn store-keepers have given customers, who purchased goods of a certain value during the past week, tickets for chances in prizes of various kinds. District Attorney Britton has called the attention of the Police to the matter, and informed them that those who have given tickets in the way described have clearly violated the Lottery law.

DR. TALMAGE'S IMPROMPTU RUN.

As Rev. Dr. Talmage was coming down stairs in his residence, No. 1 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, he saw a rough-looking man step out of his front door with a new overcoat which he had just taken from a rack in the hall. Mr. Talmage ran down the steps and chased the thief to Park-avenue where he captured him. The fellow, however, broke away again, but was caught by an officer of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoner said his name was John Kelly and that he resided in New-York. Kelly called at No. 1 South Oxford-street, and while the servant, at his request, went in search of Dr. Talmage the thief took the overcoat.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Custom-house will be open from 9 to 10 A. M. to-day, for the clearance and entry of vessels.

The funeral of the late John De Lamater took place yesterday afternoon from the West Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian Church.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be open to-day and New-Year's day, for young men who desire a quiet place for reading.

A petition was sent to the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, asking that the eve of New-Year's Day be observed as a holiday.

The New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, will not run Christmas night, but the afternoon steamer will make her usual departure.

The Produce Exchange was deserted yesterday. There was hardly anybody on the Provision floor, and on the Grain floor there were not over 100 persons altogether.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Detectives Mulvey and Powers, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were remanded to patrol duty for failing to prevent the sale of liquor at the Astor House on Sunday last.

Rev. J. Leonard Corning, who recently delivered a series of lectures on the "History of Art," in Association Hall, will close the series of lectures of the Society of Decorative Art to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the Academy of Design. His subject will be "Art Thoughts for Christmas."

President Hayes and party left this City yesterday morning at 9:30 for Washington. Burchard Hayes, the President's second son, remains behind, and during the day visited the Post Office, accompanied by Capt. Joseph A. Joel, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was escorted through the building by Superintendent Anthony Yeomans.

Thomas Riley, a well-known pickpocket, was yesterday arrested by Patrolman Rogers, of the Mounted Squad, on a bench warrant. Riley was arrested several months ago for picking pockets, and gave bail to appear for trial. When the case was called he did not appear, and his bail was forfeited. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Morris offered a resolution requesting the Police Commissioners to report to the Common Council the names of all persons who sell spirituous liquors, the names of those having licenses, or who have paid money for such licenses, and the names of persons who have received back money from the Excise Board. The resolution was laid over.

John O. Alstrom, the Swedish sailor, who is the principal complainant against the alleged defaulting Swedish banker, Boo Christian Roos, complains to THE TIMES of the delay in bringing the case to trial, which to him seems inexplicable. He says the trial has been postponed five times, and as he is a poor man, he thinks it unjust that he should be compelled to wait in order to recover his money.

This afternoon and evening there will be a series of wrestling and boxing matches at the Central Park Garden, in which the two celebrated bears, "Leni" and "Marion," will wrestle with Emile Regnier and Thiébaud Bauer, respectively. A special purse of $100 is offered to William Miller to win a single fall from "Marion." Included in the programme are Graeco-Roman wrestling, boxing, and fencing matches.

William Leary, the young man who is suspected of having been the cause of the death of Mr. James McNicholl, a clerk in the Union Dime Savings Bank, whose body was found in the East River a few days ago, was placed under arrest yesterday to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The facts connecting Leary with the supposed violent death of Mr. McNicholl have already been published in THE TIMES, but the prisoner stoutly denies his guilt.

The Department of Public Parks announces that the Museum of Natural History, Eighth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, will be opened to the public free on Christmas and New-Year's Days, and also on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week from 9 A. M. to sunset. On Mondays and Tuesdays it will be open to members of the museum and to other persons by ticket, which can be obtained on application at the office of the department, No. 36 Union-square.

A private dispatch received from Nashville yesterday by a prominent firm on the street says in regard to the prospects of the Tennessee bonded debt: "The Senate bill will probably become a law, funding the debt at 50 cents on the dollar, with interest at 4 per cent. for the first five years, at 5 per cent. for the next five years, and at 6 per cent. for the remaining five years. Although the coupons are not made receivable for taxes, the revenue bill will probably make them receivable."

To get over the difficulty caused by the fact that Robert W. Sayer, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, did not, for reasons which enforced the absence of President Packer, properly represent the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which has heretofore been a stumbling-block in the way of the combination, it has been decided that Mr. Sayer will not attend the next meeting, and that Mr. Elisha P. Wilbur, of E. P. Wilbur & Co., bankers, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Franklin Coal Company, will be present instead, as the representative of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and some of the individual miners along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The appropriations for the various charitable institutions in this City were considered yesterday by the Board of Apportionment. Among those present were Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, of the Juvenile Asylum; Vicar-General Quinn, of the House of the Good Shepherd; L. M. Bates, of the Infant Asylum; Henry L. Hoguet, of the Catholic Protectory; Myer Stern, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society; John E. Develin, of the Foundling Asylum; Judge Fancher, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Luke F. Cozans, of St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, and others. Nearly all these gentlemen explained the work done by their respective institutions, and the necessity of making proper appropriations for them.

BROOKLYN.

Arrears of taxes were collected during the past week to the amount of $258,576 81.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday $20,000 was appropriated for the purpose of digging out Smith's Pond, at Rockville Centre.

Burglars broke into the residence of Mrs. Bierck, No. 104 Prospect-place, during the absence of the family last evening, and stole property valued at $240.

Kiran Mahin, a bricklayer, of No. 15 Harplescourt, died suddenly yesterday while at work on a new building at the corner of Third-place and Clinton-street.

Mary E. Campbell, of Fort Hamilton, was arrested by Detective Corwin on Fulton-street last evening for shoplifting. She was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

Justice Calvin E. Pratt took the oath of office yesterday as Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District. This is Mr. Pratt's second term, and it will expire Dec. 31, 1892.

The new Postmaster, Col. McLeer, will be required to give bonds amounting to $125,000, two sureties justifying in twice the amount. Postmaster Talbot was required to give bonds amounting to $375,000 when he took charge of the office.

The Aldermen yesterday authorized the Board of City Works to advertise for plans and specifications for a stone or iron fence to surround the plot at Green-Wood where the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire are buried. The cost of the inclosure is not to exceed $2,000.

The Supplies Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday concluded to report in favor of paying the various institutions intrusted with the care of the pauper children supported by the county 25 cents a day for each child. The new rate, if adopted, will be paid from the first of January. The present rate is 28 cents a day.

A runaway team, attached to a truck, came into collision with car No. 13 of the Sackett-Street Line, on the corner of Bond and Sackett streets, yesterday. The pole of the truck broke through the car and struck Mr. E. W. Green, of No. 177 Prospect-street, one of the passengers, in the side, inflicting injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

John Brice, aged 37, a German, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 43 Varet-street, yesterday. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. Intemperance was the cause. Before cutting his throat he gave poison to his six-months old daughter. The dose, however, was very small, and it is believed the child will recover.

The Assessors, in their yearly report, set forth that the value of the real and personal property in the city upon which is levied the annual tax for the coming year is $229,593,078, being an increase of $2,495,393 over that for 1876. The number of new buildings erected for the year ending June 30, 1877, was 1,270, the value of which has been assessed at $3,349,300, aside from which the valuations of real estate are substantially the same as those of last year. It is conceded that here, as elsewhere, the value of real estate has depreciated to a very considerable extent.

Under the day's work system in vogue under the old Board of City Works it cost 55 cents per lineal foot to lay a 6-inch pipe in Herkimer-street. A statement was submitted yesterday showing that the laying of a similar pipe in West-street, by the contract system, cost only 19 cents per lineal foot. The new Commissioners have effected a saving of 60 per cent. in the expenses of their department. Speaking of the matter yesterday, Mayor Schroeder said the new Commissioners could effect a saving to the city of 50 per cent. in the cost of running the Municipal Government.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to ascertain in what manner the contracts of the new Municipal Building have been carried out, reported yesterday that the structure is well and cheaply built. The change made by Alderman Martin, "from" Mr. Lange, in the specifications of the board, that the bricks had been delivered in the building, and that the Building Committee, which is Republican, had failed to report such fraud, was proved to be a mean fabrication. The charge was made in order, if possible, to affect the Aldermanic election last November.

STATEN ISLAND.

Henry J. Monroe, one of the gang implicated in the outrage and robbing of Mrs. Julia Marron, near Dutch Farms, on Thursday last, was arrested yesterday, and will have a hearing to-day before Justice Karsner, at Stapleton. Monroe is the third man arrested on the charge, two others being still at large. Louis Lorge, arrested last week on the same charge, was yesterday surrendered by his bondsmen and committed to the County Jail. Adam Sulzman, also arrested on the same charge, is a respectable grocer doing business in Stapleton. He asserts that he was in no way connected with the outrage.

NEW-JERSEY.

Christian Anderson, aged 49, of New-Brunswick, died yesterday morning from injuries received by jumping from a Pennsylvania train while in motion.

Eckhardt, the West Hoboken wife-murderer, who was convicted two weeks ago of murder in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for 15 years.

A little son of G. T. Corebolt, of Newark, jumped from a horse car on Sunday while it was in motion and fell under the wheels. His leg was crushed so badly that it had to be amputated.

Hugh Brall was waylaid in Hudson-street, Newark, by a gang of ruffians at a late hour on Sunday night, stabbed in the head, knocked down, and robbed. His assailants escaped, and Mr. Brall cannot give any description of them. At midnight James Maloney was knocked down and robbed on New-street. John J. Galwin and Thomas McNair were arrested for the latter offense, and held to bail in $1,000 each.

CRITICISING THE RUSSIAN PLANS.

A REVIEW OF OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA—HOW A WAR CORRESPONDENT OBSERVED EVENTS AT THE FRONT—GEN. GOURKHO'S DASH THROUGH THE BALKANS.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, in his lecture at the United Service Institution, London, on Friday evening, Nov. 30, gave us the first critical review of the Russian operations in Bulgaria—by one having a personal knowledge of the country, and who has seen the Army on the march, in the bivouac, and in battle—that has been presented to the public. Lieut.-Gen. Wardlaw, C. B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, presided, and the great gathering of professional men, including some of England's best-known Generals and Admirals, gave Mr. Forbes the warmest reception. As soldiers and sailors, they did honor to one who had shown as much pluck, endurance, and military knowledge as any veteran among them.

Mr. Forbes modestly prefaced his lecture with a few words of a general character, calling attention to the fact that he had served the Queen as a private soldier, and that it was to the experience gained as a dragoon in the ranks that he owed much of that success which he had been able to attain in the later capacity of war correspondent in the tented field. He then gave a résumé of what he had seen of the Russian Army, confining himself exclusively to matters military, and drawing conclusions which cannot but be read with interest in this country. He began by describing the military preparations during the Autumn and Winter of 1866-7; declared that mobilization was nominally complete some time before the declaration of war, and showed that the strength of the Army was much greater on paper than it was in actual numbers. Next, he outlined what he believed to be the chief features of the plan of the campaign, holding that what is known in this country as the general idea was prepared in St. Petersburg before Grand Duke Nicholas came down to Army headquarters, and that this chief responsibility for that plan rested with Count Heiden, the head of the great general staff of Russia. The governing idea of the scheme was, in the opinion of the lecturer, correct strategy, but, unfortunately for the Russian arms, it had for its fundamental basis the assumption that the army corps at least should approximate to their full strength. Unfortunately, well devised as this hypothesis, it stood vitiated and wrecked in virtue of the huge numerical default. A Napoleon or a Moltke under the altered conditions would have cast it aside and prepared another, even at the eleventh hour, but the Russian leaders lacked freedom of initiative, and as well, perhaps, facility of resource, and they held to the scheme. As to the delay in crossing the Danube, he believed that one of the serious causes was the fact that, whereas, the four corps comprising the first line of the army of operation were ready to march, it was not so with the three corps comprising the second line; and yet it was impossible for him to maintain that that river could not have been crossed weeks before it actually was passed. Of Zimmermann, who led the army which crossed the Danube near Ibrailia, the lecturer spoke as a capable General. "But he has never had 40,000 men at his disposal, never had reasonable discretionary powers, and was switched off, as it were, on a side track, and left to watch the decimation of his troops, not by bullets, but by malaria." Lately, however, Gen. Zimmermann has been reinforced, and has been bestirring himself, but even Mr. Forbes would hardly deny that his creeping along toward Silistria will be dank to an impassable river, and the other exposed to a sudden attack, is singularly unwise. On the actual operations of crossing the Danube by the main invading force the lecturer had but little praise to bestow.

The successful passage of the Balkans by Gens. Gourkho and Mirski, this war correspondent pronounced "an event in European history of an actual, and still more of a contingent, importance scarcely second to any occurrence of the century," an expression which was hailed with cheers of approval by his distinguished hearers. "It was," he continued, "a masterpiece of bold strategy, wherein the difficulties of the enterprise and the value of the object justified an audacity which superficially appears temerity. That a Gourkho, with scarcely a brigade of horsemen and a mere handful of infantry, succeeded in getting so near Adrianople, as he did, is the strongest testimony at once to his soldierhood and to the comparative ease with which the Russians might actually have reached that place if only a moderate support had been accorded to the daring leader of the Imperial Guard. But the Russian General's staff were incapable of rising to a sense of the wisdom of playing a bold game for a big stake, though the expedition itself was perhaps more fertile in practical lessons to the student of the military art than any other section of the war in Europe. Mr. Forbes thought, however, that Nicholas, weak as were the Russians, at the crossing, might have reached Adrianople by the middle of August with 60,000 men had he fortified the bridge head at Sistova, placed the Roumanians in garrison there and at Nikopolis, fortified and garrisoned Tirnova, and left a mobile army of 60,000 men under a General of the right stamp on the line of his communication half-way between Sistova and Tirnova.

Of the army of the Czarewitch, Mr. Forbes had much to say, but his criticisms were by no means to the credit of that imperial General. This investing column has not with it the rudiments of a siege train. He questioned if there were five score of shovels in that army. He thought the Czarewitch and his Generals had been for the most part engaged in feeling their own rear, if he might use the expression. Incidentally, he spoke of Russian soldiers in camp in a most pleasant manner. Six men occupy each tent, and they are fairly rationed. Three pounds of wholesome black bread is received by each soldier daily, while the meat ration of a few ounces goes to the great kettle in which soup is made twice a day for 50 men. He adds that the company cooks are good foragers for soup, and that he had never seen Russian troops utterly rationless, except during forced marches or long-sustained fighting. It seems rather singular the fact, as announced, that all and sundry in a Russian camp pass unchallenged, a watchword never being given out or demanded, except in the immediate vicinity of the Emperor's head-quarters. His opinions of the siege of Plevna are already well known in America, but his reference to this part of the campaign are noteworthy. He thought that "the Russian conviction that—come what might, sacrifice no matter what—Osman who was, he said, the temporary savior of Turkey, must be driven out of Plevna, "worked for them the Summer-Autumn campaign." This conviction he himself looked on as an error, but after the first two disastrous battles the Russians, with the resources at their disposal, had no alternative but to desist from active prosecution of the war until the strength of Osman had been broken. In conclusion, Mr. Forbes said he would with all caution refrain from prophecy, but he thought that "should Plevna fall by Christmas or the New Year, and the Winter be hard and close, of which there is now every prospect, there can interpose no very serious obstacle to hinder a large Russian army from crossing the Balkans by the Schipka Pass."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, of Iowa, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is at the Gilsey House.

Lieut.-Col. Field, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Henry Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Chester, and Edwin Booth, are at the Everett House.

THE $6 HAT of KNOX is the popular favorite with gentlemen of taste, and the demand for it at his store, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, is something remarkable. Select your holiday hat without delay.—*Advertisement.*

THE SUPERIORITY of BYRSON'S CARCINE POROUS PLASTER to all other porous plasters is very marked. All druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Francis Andrews, John C. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brandt and three children, P. Child, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Child and infant, G. D. Conseal, Miss Ada Cumming, F. C. Dennis, Lieut.-Commander W. M. Folger, United States Navy, Alex. Fullerton, David Gray, A. Rusch, F. L. Jenetzky, Mrs. Mary Jacks, Edward Knox, John Langley, George Lees, W. J. Lemler, W. D. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil C. Morgan, L. D. Morse, A. A. Nickerson, H. Nutz, Rev. James W. Power, Samuel Richardson, Mrs. E. Roberts and infant, O. Stevens, Mrs. H. Sullivan and infant, Col. W. P. Tisdel, Prof. F. W. Walsh, F. W. Walsh, Capt. A. B. Webber, H. M. Tiemain.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:38 | Moon rises.10:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook, 11:26	Gov. Island, 12:15
Hell Gate.....1:37	

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 24.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped as New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 4-10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, DEC. 24.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Winnett, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Alexandria, with mdse. to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Nickerson, Galveston Dec. 14; and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) McDonald, Genoa Nov. 15, Lechorn 17th, Naples 20th, Palermo 24th, Valencia 30th, Gibraltar Dec. 3, with mdse. and 2 passengers, to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Daggett, Savannah Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Yazoo, Whitbank, Savannah Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Bark Ferreri, (Ital.,) Esposito, Tarragona via Ibosa 43 da., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark James K. Brett, Gibson, Dunkirk 57 da., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Harry Virden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Matanzas 18 da., with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Acadian, (of Arichat, C. B.,) Terrio, Newry 43 da., in ballast to order.

BELOW.—Bark Noan, (Norw.,) Gjeruldsed, Dublin.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N. W.; hazy; at City Island, N.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Richmond, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Lewes; Franita, for Philadelphia; ship Hebe, for Cork for orders; barks Scourwein, for London; Diana and Alice, for Cork, for orders; Reindeer, for St. Pierre.

Also sailed, ship Wellington, for Bremen; bark Monarchy, for Cork, for orders; brig Josie E. Haskelne, for Havana; schr. Acara, for Kensington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark James K. Brett reports Dec. 14, lat. 43 59, lon. 5 15, encountered a hurricane from S. W. lasting five hours; in lat. 43 29

The New-York Times.

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CURRENT ENGLISH NOTES.

THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

HOW THE RURAL ENGLISHMAN RECEIVED IT —ETHELBERT, KING OF KENT—FAMOUS OLD CANTERBURY — A LONDON LIBEL SUIT—SHARP CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A POLITICIAN AND A PAINTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HERNE BAY, England, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1877.

A hazy morning, a calm sea, with fishing-boats in the distance, their white sails catching the glimmer of the sun as it struggles here and there to penetrate the mist. The wind, which usually in the Winter comes pelting from the north over the German Ocean, is blowing gently from the south. Flowing quietly to the Thames, the tide carries on its brown bosom many a rich-freighted vessel from distant lands. It is a dreamy, lazy day, so soft and mild that the children have come out to play upon the shingle. A couple of row-boats are gliding through the sea as steadily as if they were on the mead-fringed waters of the Upper Thames. The coast-guardsmen lounge on the beach, and a few old women shamble to and fro in the unexpected warmth. The weather ought to be bitterly cold; it is mild as early Summer. Some of the trees in the lanes hereabouts have mistaken the season. They are putting forth Spring buds and almost Summer shoots. The hardy monthly rose is blowing in cottage gardens, and yet the hedge-rows glow with the red holly berries that herald Christmas and Winter frosts. I walked here yesterday from the ancient City of Canterbury, 10 miles away, over a rural highway, by old English mills and water-courses, over fallow lands and through stubble-fields, where Kentish teams of stalwart horses dragged the harrows or pulled the well-guided plow. I stopped at a wayside inn to drink old ale and listen to the latest news, which yesterday was a mixture of a Canterbury Poultry Exhibition, the London Cattle Show week, and the possible relief of Plevna.

Herne Bay is a place to know. If you want to be lost to the world go to Herne Bay. It is outside the world in Summer, but in Winter it is as lonely as the decayed port in Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*. Some capitalists and speculators thought they would make a fashionable resort of Herne Bay. It is about a score of miles from Ramsgate. Once it had a jetty where vessels from London could land goods and passengers. The sea has swept it away. There is a rickety pier, which a Lord Mayor of London inaugurated a few years ago. It is locked up and deserted. There is a fine swimming bath. A local oyster-fisher keeps his fish in it. There is a fine terrace of houses. They are nearly all "to be sold or let." There was a fine hotel close by. It has been turned into a convalescent hospital. Half a dozen fishermen eke out a miserable subsistence fighting the winds and waves of the North Sea for cod, sprats, mackerel, gray mullet, and any other stray fish that come along. The timber residences one sees in the United States and in Canada are almost unknown here. But the inn at which I am staying is a wooden house that would not look out of place on the outskirts of Elmira. It is a straggling old house, built upon the shingle, with the sea now and then rolling up to its very doors. Half the establishment is closed now. I am the only visitor likely to be staying here until next Summer. You can imagine how the fate of Plevna has stirred England when I tell you that to-day the London papers have even woke up Herne Bay. Half a dozen of the inhabitants came into the bar of "The Ship" after breakfast to drink and discuss the fall of Plevna. The wholesale book-seller of the place, who acts as barber, printer, telegraph clerk, and postman, has actually had the pluck to telegraph to London for an extra supply of newspapers containing particulars of the capitulation. Herne Bay is agitated to the very centre of its unused baths. "Poor old Osman Pasha," says the landlord, with a copy of a London newspaper in his hand; "I'm sorry for the old man;" and then he reckons up the months, weeks, and days through which the Turkish General stood out against fire and famine. A coast-guardsman, who served with "Charley Napier" in the Black Sea, wants to know "why the blazes we don't go and blow 'em out of the water." He turns a quid in his cheek, shakes his head, drinks, and listens to the local chemist, a shrewd, amiable-looking gentleman, who describes some of the incidents of the siege, and hopes the Russian victory will lead to peace, which, however, only wrings from him the bitter reflection, "Peace be blowed! Why don't we go and blow 'em out of the water." It is no good telling the old salt that there is no water at Plevna; he turns round and looks out upon the sea with his one eye, and mutters something about "Rooshans and Prooshans," while the only swell in Herne Bay comes blowing in, and orders a bottle of wine to drink Osman's health for his courage, and "Sorry we are, all of us, boys, that his pluck was not rewarded as it should have been." "Ah, yes," "ah, you're right," are the commentaries which greet the great man's sage remark. "It's hot enough for a Summer day; what do you say to champagne, boys?" They say champagne will do. It does do for the lot of them, for they have been puddling and muddling themselves over "poor old Osman" all the day; and the "old salt" pouring rum and water heavily upon champagne, is more and more convinced that the only way is to "blow them thundering Rooshans clean out of the water."

The fall of Plevna is the theme of all the London papers to-day. If Russia was earnestly waiting for some signal success before proclaiming her willingness to listen to negotiations for peace, she may fairly rest on her laurels now. The fall of Kars, the unconditional capitulation of Plevna, are victories of which the Russian Generals and soldiers may well feel proud. If Kars really fell through treachery, no such reflection upon Russian honor can ever be suggested in connection with the taking of Plevna. Stubborn as was Osman Pasha's defense, it was not more obstinate than the attack. Gallantly as his troops fought, they had foeman worthy of their steel. The defense and capture of Plevna will live in the history of the great sieges of the world. One hundred thousand Russian troops are free now to join the other invading armies, while the greatest and best of the Turkish commanders is wounded and a prisoner. The Porte could not have received a more staggering blow; and the best friends of Turkey can hardly desire to see on her part further resistance without an earnest effort at mediation. The terms of peace will now seriously occupy the consideration of English statesmen. Lord Beaconsfield had a long interview with the Queen a few days ago. The revelations made in the third volume of the *History of Prince Albert* will be found of immense support to the Government should the necessity arise for a firm resistance of demands that may be considered incompatible with English honor and British interest. The Queen, so far as her personal feelings go, will be guided by the policy which her late consort helped to form; though she is too sensible a monarch not to be influenced also by changes in public sentiment or new conditions of public polity. The leading journals argue that if the Turks retain any of their ability as diplomatists they will seize this disastrous moment as the last remaining chance for coming to terms with their adversary. "They have fully vindicated their honor, and Osman Pasha, in particular, has proved that the Ottoman power was founded by a race possessing real military capacity. The Russians have bought their victory dearly, and may not be inclined to provoke another further resistance of the same character as that which has been developed at Plevna. Now is the moment when mediation is possible, and when the Turks may expect to make some terms with the enemy. Whether they do so directly or through another power is of no consequence. Europe at large will support any reasonable offer they make." This is the Russophile view. The Turks are beaten; let Russia do what she pleases; it is no business of ours. The Turkophile view, however, is very different. It is enthusiastically, too much so, perhaps, represented by a paper which to-day affects to know what terms the Czar will ask. "What absorbs the political personages of the Czar's field-court is the hope of getting hold of Batoum with as much of Armenia as may be. But Batoum is their principal object, and to obtain it in any final settlement they would probably throw over Bulgaria with the Bosphorus passage, and surrender Kars itself, and Erzeroum, too, if they were in possession of that city." Then the same paper gives a column of solemn reasons why Russia must not be permitted to have Batoum—commercial reasons, military reasons, railway reasons, Indian reasons, all kinds of reasons. This sudden and desperate clinging to Batoum will set millions of Britishers restudying their geographies. They will more or less agree with this paper, whose war articles are full of curious and special knowledge; but if Russia gives up her old dream of the Dardanelles and evacuates Kars, I don't think Great Britain will be found making very much fuss in connection with the negotiations for peace.

While I write the booming of England's great guns at Shoeburyness comes sounding over the sea. They are trying some new cannon today. The windows of the little wooden tavern fairly rattle under the continual shocks that make sudden vibrations in the air. The coast-guard man turns his quid and tells me "they're allus at it; and by thunder, we must blow somebody or something out of the water, or else what are the good of it all?" The Ritualistic troubles in London, the rioting in Mr. Tooth's church at Hatcham, and Mr. Machonachie's defiance of authority in town, are only in keeping with a general revival of forms and ceremonies and clerical arrogance throughout the land. For example, at this little out-of-the world city by the sea, back in the ancient corner of it, there is a fine old church. The evening services have been stopped because the Ritualistic minister can't afford to burn as many candles upon the altar as his soul and his principles desire, and he won't be content with a service that is not well illuminated with wax and tallow. Can anything be more foolish, not to say viciously bigoted, than this? Do you wonder that with examples of this kind multiplied all over the Empire, the Established Church should be considered a failure? As a point within easy distance of my wayside retreat there are a couple of ruined towers familiarly known as "The Twin Sisters." It is a notable spot in Summer for children and lovers; to the historian it offers a world of curious suggestions and antiquarian reflection. Ethelbert, King of Kent, in the year 597 came here to a monastery and built himself a palace, where he lived in Christian state, having embraced the faith, and presented his palace at Canterbury to St. Augustine. The palace on the site of "The Twin Sisters" remained a royal residence until King Egbert, "as an atonement for the murder of his two nephews," gave it to a priest, who added to it, and in part rebuilt it for some monks of the Benedictine Order, dedicating it to St. Mary. The present towers, which make up a useful beacon for the mariner, are said to have been built by an Earl of Faversham, in token of her affection for the memory of her sister, who, together with herself, were shipwrecked off this port. The Abbess was saved; her sister died immediately after being rescued from the waves. Years ago the towers were held in so much veneration by the sailors of these seas that vessels passing the point used to lower their topsails in recognition of the sacred stones. They tell me that until within the past 10 years skulls and other human bones used to be lying about the grounds here; and that the little "Wilhelmines" of Herne found many a "something smooth and round" to ask the local "Peterkins" about; but Southey's poem had for its subject a more modern drama in the battle of Blenheim, compared with the strange events of a thousand odd years ago. Mr. Tooth, Mr. Machonachie, and their friends may thank their fates they did not live in less tolerant periods of English history than those in which their aggressive lot is cast. Yesterday at Canterbury they showed me some ancient records of the ancient city. One of them ran thus: "1535. Pay 14 shillings 8 pence for bringing a heretic from London. For a load of wood to burn him, 2 shillings; for gunpowder, 1 penny; for a stake and staple, 3 pence."

A famous old city, Canterbury, with narrow streets, quaint gabled houses, mullioned windows, odd nooks and corners, a river running in and out of the town, under streets and over them, grand old gateways, old walls, and remnants of the past that carry you straight back to the days of the Heptarchy. I slept at an old inn called "The Fleur de Lys," one of those characteristic taverns which you read of in old romances and which scenic artists sometimes strive to depict on the stage. The coffee-room or general room of the hotel was wainscoted: the sideboard was Spanish mahogany, black with years; the tables were of the same wood, and you could see yourself in them, so highly were they polished; the pictures on the walls were sporting scenes of a century ago; the sideboard was decked with a ponderous ham and a round of beef. A couple of hop merchants were drinking ale and eating cheese. A poultry fancier and a farmer were stretching out their gaitered legs, after what had evidently been a hearty meal. The old-fashioned servitor in seedy black, with a napkin on his arm, a Dickens-like figure, bustled to and fro. You could have touched the ceiling with your hand, and knocked your head off at the doorway. At night you bruised your shins and injured your elbows at sudden and unexpected turnings in the passages. The stairs would take a sudden dip into what looked like dungeons; then they would rise again and skirt lobbies of labeled doors; and in the morning you looked out upon the gabled roofs and moss-grown walls. Taking your walk after breakfast, you are pulled up by some old memory. You see a lazy shopman at a door. You ask him a question. "Yes, Sir," he says, "you are standing on the site of the Chequers' Inn mentioned by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*." This house is really part of the old inn. My master will be glad to show you the vaulted cellars, which have not been altered since the days of the pilgrims." It was through the very street (Mercury-lane) down which we have loitered that the pilgrims from every corner of the earth wended their way to the shrine of Thomas à Becket:

"And especially from every shrine's end
Of Engle-land to Canterbury they wend,
The holy, blissful martyr for to seek
That them hath holpen when they were sick."

Thus sang the ancient poet. Close at hand are the magnificent ruins of that beautiful monastery which King Elbelbert gave to St. Augustine. It was enriched by Kings and nobles. King Elhelstane granted to the Abbot a license for making money, and the monks had a mint which made no idle use of the privilege. So magnificent was this palace that at the Reformation King Henry VIII. appropriated it for a royal residence. In 1573 Queen Elizabeth kept her court here. King Charles I. kept his honeymoon here when he married Princess Henrietta, of France. At the Restoration Charles II. lodged here on his way from Dover to London. It is now a ruin, weed-grown, moss-grown, a picturesque heap of broken arches and prostrate columns. The cathedral towers up above the relics; a poet might see in it the ruined palace's dream of a glory once its own. The Deans and Chapters of England should be respected by all the world for their loving care of England's cathedrals; for such edifices as these should be looked upon as held in trust for Christendom. Canterbury is one of the most beautiful and in many respects the most interesting cathedral in the United Kingdom. The real building may be said to have been done by Archbishop Lanfranc, who found it an insignificant church in 1070, and before many years had passed left it famous. He brought architects and masons from Normandy, and it went through varied fortunes until the murder of Thomas à Becket, from which time, notwithstanding an occasional fire, it grew in splendor and magnificence. Erasmus, who visited it in 1510, said, "Gold was the meanest thing to be seen there; all shone and glittered with the rarest and most precious jewels of extraordinary bigness; some were larger than the egg of a goose." What a haul Henry VIII. had when putting a stop to the architectural works and the sacred oblations, he seized the treasures and estates of the monastery and cathedral. Yesterday morning the glorious towers soared up into the morning air; the rooks balanced themselves on the high-pitched roofs; the lovely architectural picture stood upon half a mile of emerald turf. By the ruined arches of the monastery, through the echoing cloisters, and into the church itself I rambled undisturbed. Morning service was going on; the choirs were chanting the Psalms; one voice like an angel's led the rest. The solemn music filled the place with harmonious echoes that went about hither and thither until they were lost in the fretted roof, or far away in some sacred chapel once the haunt of hooded monk or mitred priest. British flags that had waved amid shock of battle, captured standards taken from the foe, hang here and there by illustrious tombs, in rags and tatters, the banner of the victor, the standard of the conquered, alike riddled by shot and shell, but still more torn and defaced by the silent warrior Time. "What do ye in the house of God in warlike equipment?" Thomas à Becket is said to have exclaimed when his murderers burst into the cloisters and confronted him. If armed men appear out of place within cathedral walls, there nevertheless seems to be a strange appropriateness in hanging the banners here when the battle is lost and won, and the fighting men are but memories.

My private letters from London this morning are full of literary, journalistic, and art echoes. One of my friends tells me all about the Labouchere libel case and the *Hornet*. Capt. Shaw put a number of interrogatories which a Judge ordered Labouchere to answer. Labouchere took the point before a Court of Appeal and they told him he need not answer. The questions were only such as might be put in court on cross-examination. Capt. Shaw is the proprietor of the *Hornet*, and he is advised by Sergeant Ballantine. The paper said hard things of Labouchere and he sues the proprietor for libel. The proprietor, in his interrogations, asks Labouchere if he is not the author of certain articles in another paper, which are libels on other people. One of these was an editorial against the Lord Chief-Justice, who acted as a Judge of Appeal, and decided that Labouchere need not answer, except in the witness-box. Ballantine, I am told, is going "to put Labouchere through his paces." He means to ask him questions about his Stock Exchange operations, his experiences as a prompter, and his work as a journalist. More particularly, he is to be turned inside out concerning a prospectus which he wrote and an agreement he made in connection with a projected cab company. I should not be surprised if Labouchere astonishes Sergeant Ballantine very much: for he is a clever, bold man. He is not likely to be frightened in the witness-box. The tyranny and license of cross-examination in England have broken down many an honest man in the box. But Labouchere has the courage of his opinions, and when he is on the stand with Ballantine as his interrogator you may look for a very saucy and brilliant encounter. The publication of a correspondence between Edward Freeman and Mr. Armitage, R. A., will excite the whole art world against Freeman. Armitage wrote to Freeman asking his opinion on one or two points connected with English history. The chief question was this: "I am engaged on a large picture representing a Saxon lord, on his death-bed, giving freedom to his serfs—did the slaves of that period wear collars, or any other badge of servitude?" I have searched in vain for any account of the collars. The only authority I know of for the custom is Sir Walter Scott, who gives Gurth a collar in *Ivanhoe*." Mr. Armitage wrote in a polite and deferential manner. The answer came on a post card: "Collars for slaves were certainly used in England early in the last century. Mr. Armitage does not say to what date his picture belongs. Surely Mr. Armitage knows that every thing in *Ivanhoe* is mythical." Notwithstanding this blunt and uncourteous note, Mr. Armitage wrote again, telling him the date of the incident he intended to paint would be shortly before or shortly after the Norman conquest. "Of course, I know that *Ivanhoe* is a fiction, but Scott was not often in the habit of drawing on his imagination for the manners and customs he describes." The writer apologized to Freeman for troubling him, and at the same time conveyed a compliment to Freeman's knowledge on historical matters, and in a postscript said, "I may add that it was by the advice of Tom Taylor, and other literary friends, that I applied to you." I give you Edward Freeman's reply verbatim:

"Mr. Freeman is constantly overwhelmed with letters from persons whom he never heard of, asking about things of interest to no one but those who write. Among them was Mr. Armitage's letter about a picture. To such I answer such letters is a considerable waste of time; but Mr. Freeman does his best to answer most of them, and he did his best to answer Mr. Armitage's not very intelligible questions. If Mr. Armitage is dissatisfied with his answer, Mr. Freeman can only say that, at such a time as this, he really cannot be expected to trouble himself about pictures, or other matters of no importance, either to himself or to the cause of South-East freedom. If Mr. Armitage wish (*sic*) to study old English history, there are plenty of books open to him, Mr. Freeman's among others, without expecting history to be written over again simply for him. Mr. Freeman really knows nothing about Tom Taylor and other literary friends." A recommendation from Mr. Gladstone or Prof. Stubbs might have some meaning.

"OCTOBER 12, 1876."

This roused the ire of the Royal Academician. He took snub No. 1 gently, thinking, perhaps, that the philosophers and historians acted upon some epistolatory fashion of their own. But snub No. 2, which pooh-poohs art, artists, pictures, Tom Taylor, and everybody else, except those engaged in writing down Turkey and morally falling upon the neck of the Czar, was too much for the amiable artist. Armitage's first letters began "Dear Sir," and ended with apologies and "Yours, truly." "Sir!" commenced the last one:

I beg leave to say that I shall value very highly your last communication as a literary curiosity. It is difficult to know which to admire most, the elegance of the language or the modesty of the sentiment. I have no doubt that my colleagues of the Royal Academy, among whom I may number our honorary member, Mr. Gladstone, will be pleased with your readiness to impart information, and with the handsome way in which you speak of art and its professors; our only regret will be that we are not servians, to benefit by the advocacy of one who shows so much tact and so little temper. Trusting that with the future destiny of Europe trembling in your grasp, you may still find a moment to read this, I remain your obedient servant, E. ARMITAGE.

When I return to London to-morrow, I shall find this correspondence the leading topic of conversation at the clubs.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN IN EGYPT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Dec. 24, 1877.

The death at Cairo, Egypt, on the 20th inst., of Dr. Austin L. Sands, of this City, has deeply grieved almost our entire community. He was one of our most prominent and respected residents. He was very wealthy and was related to many of the leading families of New-York City. During the Summer of 1876, while on his way home from the club, he was robbed and violently assaulted by J. D. Mitchell, a young man not more than 21 years of age, who had waylaid him. Dr. Sands was unconscious on the roadside until nearly daybreak, when, having recovered his senses, he managed to crawl to his cottage home. For weeks and months his life was despaired of, and he was obliged to retire from the practice of his profession. His death is supposed to be the direct result of the brutal assault committed at that time upon his person. The sum of $3,000 was offered as a reward for the capture of the person or persons who had committed the deed; $2,500 by the members of the Newport Club on Bellevue-avenue, and the balance by the Mayor of the city. It was not long before Mitchell was arrested, and he was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor in the State Prison. When first arrested he confessed in the presence of witnesses that he was the guilty person, but on his trial he denied ever having done anything of the kind, and swore that the party who had made such statements informed him that if he confessed they would receive the reward. His story had no influence with the jury, and he was promptly convicted, and is now in prison. Previous to his arrest he bore a fair reputation, and was a church member. It was the intention of the deceased, who was accompanied by his family, to remain in Cairo for two years. It is presumed that the remains will be brought here for burial.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TROUBLES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

CAPTURE OF AK-PALANKA BY THE SERVIANS AFTER EIGHT HOURS' FIGHTING—SEVERE WEATHER ON THE DANUBE—OPERATIONS AGAINST ERZEROUM—FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BELGRADE, Dec. 25.—The Servians on Monday, after eight hours' severe fighting, captured Ak-Palanka, together with three Krupp guns and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Turks lost many killed and some prisoners. Prince Milan was present yesterday when the bombardment of Nisch was commenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—An official telegram states that a sudden drifting of ice on the Danube has torn away the bridge at Ibrail. A Russian steamer is frozen in, and is unable to approach the bridge. The Grand Duke Alexis announces that communication cannot be restored for the present.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Reuter's Erzeroum dispatch says the Russian lines have been pushed forward and that Erzeroum is almost invested. The Russian infantry is massed in the northern part of the plain. The bombardment of the town and the consequent interruption of telegraphic service are imminent.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The *Temps*, alluding to the report that active intercourse has been going on between Paris and London, with a view of establishing an understanding on the Eastern question, says it is perfectly certain that the French Government does not intend departing from its attitude of reserve to play an active part in Eastern affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Woolwich to the *Daily News* says it is fully expected that the Royal Arsenal will shortly receive an extensive order. Returns were forwarded last week to the War Office showing the number of guns and the amount of ammunition and stores that each department can produce at a short notice.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that Gen. Skobeleff, with a division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and half a brigade of artillery, has occupied the town of Trojan, near the Trojan Pass.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, in a letter dated Plevna, Dec. 17, states that when the Turks made their sortie they left thousands sick and wounded in Plevna starving and unattended. These unfortunates remained in this state three days, and hundreds of them died. Over 1,000 have been already buried and about 100 corpses come from the hospitals daily. Undoubtedly many who were not quite dead have been buried. The bodies of those killed in the battles lie unburied around Plevna. The Turkish prisoners are encamped among them and are almost starving. Plevna is one vast charnel-house, surpassing in horror anything imaginable.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Athens states that demonstrations in favor of war took place on Monday among soldiers and civilians at Larnia, on the frontier. A battery of Krupp guns has started for Chalcis. war becomes more probable every day. It is commonly believed that the Cabinet hesitates to adopt any decided policy before the meeting of the British Parliament.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 25.—M. Nicolas Golesco, the famous Roumanian statesman is dead.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PROSECUTIONS FOR ELECTORAL OFFENSES—DISMISSAL OF A DISOBEDIENT OFFICER BY THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—M. Dufaure, President of the Council, has ordered proceedings to be commenced in regard to electoral offenses, so that offenders cannot plead delay in instituting the prosecutions.

Much comment has been caused by a decree, signed by President MacMahon, cashiering the Captain of a regiment of the line, stationed at Limoges, who, on the 13th inst., when orders were received to prepare to march to Paris, declared he would not abet a coup d'état.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it is probable that on the re assembling of the Chamber of Deputies a motion will be made for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether orders had really been given for a coup d'état. Radical journals state that the troops at Limoges were supplied with ammunition and two days' rations, and held in readiness to start for Paris.

CHIEF YOUNG AND RECIPROCITY.

THE ACCUSATIONS IN A CANADIAN NEWSPAPER OF IMPROPER CONDUCT BY THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS IN WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY—A DENIAL BY MR. YOUNG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The *Free Press* of Ottawa, Canada, makes an attack upon Commissioner Brown, who negotiated the last unsuccessful reciprocity treaty, basing its article upon the following statement and quotation:

"From a recent report issued by a committee of Treasury officials at Washington, who have for some time past been engaged in investigating the affairs of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics there, it appears that the Canadian Commissioner came down handsomely to that official. Their report, sustained by the evidence taken, says:

"'That Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau, has been improperly interested with Brown, Canadian Commissioner, in preparing tables to aid said Brown in negotiating a reciprocity treaty, and that some of the clerks in the bureau also aided him in the work; that Young, though at first opposed to a reciprocity treaty, suddenly changed after this transaction.'"

The *Free Press* must have been imposed upon in some manner, else it would not have quoted the above as an extract from the report of the Treasury Commission. There is not one word to be found in the report concerning the Reciprocity negotiations, nor of Mr. Young's connection with that business. The name of Mr. Brown is not employed, nor is the transaction charged referred to. Therefore the attack on Mr. Brown is unfounded, so far as the basis of its charge is concerned. The quotation which it makes is probably some newspaper statement that has been mistaken as a cutting from the report. The story that Mr. Young was paid by Commissioner Brown is not a new one, however, and the Treasury Commission has some testimony on that subject, including an examination of Mr. Young himself. It is proper to give Mr. Young the benefit of an explanation:

"Dr. Young's attention was called to the article in the *Free Press*, and he says there is no foundation whatever for the charges and insinuations it contains. He says at the time efforts were being made to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, Mr. Brown, accompanied by Sir Edward Thornton, and at the instance of Secretary Fish, called at the Bureau of Statistics for statistical information touching the trade between the two countries. This information was wanted within a week, in order that it might be used in argument for the furtherance of the treaty. Mr. Brown was informed that the clerical force of the bureau could not be taken from current work to prepare the tables he wanted in so short a time. An arrangement was then made by which the desired information was to be prepared by several clerks after office hours, Mr. Brown agreeing to make such compensation as would be fair and reasonable for the labor performed. The work was done under this arrangement, and the statistics thus furnished were subsequently used in different forms in the regular monthly statement then issued by the Bureau of Statistics; so that, in point of fact, Dr. Young claims the work for which Mr. Brown paid and which was performed out of regular office hours, was used by the Government in the regular monthly report of commerce and navigation issued by the bureau.

"Dr. Young says as to his views upon reciprocity, these had nothing to do with the matter whatever, but in point of fact the article in the *Free Press* misstates his views on reciprocity. He says Mr. Brown took the figures which were furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, and working them into a different form to produce certain results, presented them to Secretary Fish as an argument in favor of reciprocity. Mr. Fish, not having entire confidence in the tabulated statements of Mr. Brown, had Dr. Young go over his tables and prepare other data, which was done, Dr. Young correcting the erroneous arrangement of figures prepared by Mr. Brown from the statistics furnished originally from the Bureau of Statistics. In addition to this, at the suggestion of Secretary Fish, Dr. Young sent out blanks to leading manufacturers and merchants in New-York, New-England, and along the northern frontier, asking them for opinions as to the probable effects of reciprocity with Canada upon the particular business in which they were respectively engaged. All this evidence was collected and presented to Secretary Fish, the facts in connection with the trade between the two countries, and the opinions of leading merchants and manufacturers with reference to the probable effects of reciprocity, being furnished just just as they were discovered, without any attempt at coloring whatever."

Mr. Young's statement does not accord with the evidence taken by the Treasury Commission, which, so far as can be ascertained, presents the following facts: Mr. Brown wanted certain statements from the bureau, and Mr. Young had them prepared for him. The work was done by clerks working partly in the regular hours and partly over time. How much of the time was taken from the Government does not appear. Young received from Mr. Brown a sum of money to pay to the clerks who had done the work. The charge in circulation here was that Young had kept part of this money for himself, and this was accompanied by the further statement that before this transaction Young was opposed to reciprocity, but afterward became its advocate. It is proved that some of the money was paid to the clerks. It is not claimed that the Government was remunerated for work done in regular hours. It is not in evidence that Mr. Young kept any of Brown's money, but it is true that, having an opportunity to make explicit denial, he chose to say nothing. Of the amount of money received from Brown he is entirely oblivious. He can remember nothing definite. This is the whole of the case as disclosed by the evidence. The specific charge is one that in the nature of things must remain unproved. The only two witnesses, Young and Brown, will not answer if the charge be true, or indeed will deny it if it be true. If it can be shown that Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton were aware of the transaction, and that no complaint was made, that ends all cavil about the propriety of Mr. Young furnishing the information, and leaves the charge to refer solely to the receipt and use of the money paid for it.

SINGULAR ROBBERY IN CINCINNATI.

AN OHIO BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—A YOUNG LADY'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES—HOW A PHYSICIAN WAS ROBBED OF CERTAIN LETTERS BEARING UPON THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 25.—A bi[ll] committed in this city at an early ho[ur] morning gives a new and importan[t] to the famous Tytus-Dickey case. Helen Dickey, a woman of gre[at] sonal beauty, who a few yea[rs] was admitted to the first circles of so[ci]Cincinnati, recently brought suit against B. Tytus, son of a wealthy paper ma[n]turer, for breach of promise, fixing the [da]ages at $20,000. She also brought another suit for criminal bastardy. In the preliminary examination, which resulted in the binding of Tytus over for trial, it was shown that Miss Dickey was attended at the time her child was born, about four years ago, by Dr. McCarthy, of this city, who had in his possession numerous letters from Tytus and Miss Dickey, proving conclusively, he alleges, that the former is guilty of crime imputed to him. Agents of Mr. Tytus have recently endeavored to get possession of these papers, but without success. This morning they were stolen from a desk in Dr. McCarthy's residence by a burglar, who broke through a front window. He was discovered as he was leaving the house, but escaped by presenting a pistol at the physician's head and threatening to shoot if an alarm was given. A gold watch which was lying within reach was not taken. The loss of these documents will have an important bearing upon the case, as the line of Tytus' defense foreshadows an attempt to fasten the responsibility for Miss Dickey's ruin upon a young man of prominence in Cincinnati, the son of a wealthy merchant. Mr. Tytus recently married an heiress.

A FIERCE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN FOUR MEN—TWO OF THEM LEFT INSENSIBLE IN THE GUTTER AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Last night at 11 o'clock a fracas occurred on the corner of Bleecker and Sullivan streets, between four men, Herman H. Materne, aged 30, of No. 214 Thompson-street, and Francis Dougherty, aged 19, of No. 221 Sullivan-street, on the one side, and Charles Crutchet and Thomas Greenan, on the other. During the affray knives were drawn on both sides, and Materne and Dougherty were left on the sidewalk insensible from wounds and loss of blood. They were found there by the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct and removed to the station-house. There Materne was found to be stabbed dangerously on the head, chest, and side, and Dougherty dangerously wounded in the abdomen and thigh. The wounds were dressed by the Police Surgeon, and the men were removed to the New-York Hospital, where they lie in a dangerous condition. Detective Dolan was put on the case, and at a late hour succeeded in finding Crutchet and Greenan in No. 9 Varick-place. Crutchet had a large murderous-looking carving-knife up one sleeve and a keen shoe-maker's knife in one of his pockets. Greenan had a large jack-knife in his pocket, which was covered with blood. Greenan had a cut on his head. The men were arrested, and locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after midnight on Monday it was discovered that the Town House in Holbrook, Mass., was on fire. The building was soon destroyed, together with Winthrop Church, adjacent. The Town House was the gift of the late Elisha N. Holbrook, and contained the town library and offices. Charles H. Reed's drug store, A. O. Crawford's dry goods store, and E. M. Flye's jewelry store. The Town House was valued at $35,000 and insured for $30,000. The amount of loss on Winthrop Church is unknown: it is insured for $20,000. The aggregate loss of the private occupants of the Town House is $25,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

William Bechley's Pottsville (Penn.) planing mill and its contents, consisting of lumber and woodwork, was burned yesterday morning; loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000. As the fire was discovered in several places about the mill, there is no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

West & Co., shoe-dealers on Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, near Fox's Theatre, were burned out yesterday, sustaining a loss of nearly $18,000. They are fully insured.

White & Sanson's cutlery works, at Frankford, Philadelphia, were damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $15,000. The firm have an insurance of only $2,000.

The buildings of the Union Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Vt., were burned last night. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,050.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTRY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—Christmas was quietly observed here. A drizzling rain prevailed all day. To-night, Joseph Jefferson, who is filling an engagement at Ford's Opera-house, gave all persons connected with the house a Christmas lunch on the stage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas has passed without note of consequence. The city has been more quiet than on such occasions heretofore. A few disorderly characters have been arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 25.—Christmas was very generally observed here. The services in the churches were all well attended, and in the public and charitable institutions bountiful dinners were provided and interesting exercises held. The attendance at the Permanent Exhibition was very large.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 25.—The Norwalk Iron Works Company paid all its employes in gold on Christmas Eve.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The Board of Trade was closed to-day.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 25.—Christmas was observed in the Dominion by the usual religious services. The extraordinary weather was taken advantage of at various points to celebrate the day by the most unseasonable sports and amusements. At Belleville and Port Hope regattas took place. The ferry steamer, which is still running on the Bay of Quinte, took a large excursion from Trenton, while at Ottawa and Montreal excursions were the order of the day. Such an open Winter has not been known in this section since 1837.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Prof. Evans, the Murphy reformer, the Utica Reform Club, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union fed 1,780 of the poor of this city at a Christmas dinner in the City Hall today. The blue ribbon pledge has been taken by 7,912 persons in this city under the direction of Prof. Evans.

WHERE IS OWEN MURPHY?

ANOTHER TALK WITH COMMISSIONER MORTON—THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY —MAYOR ELY AND THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The search for Owen Murphy was kept up yesterday in a quiet way, both in and out of this City, without success enough to make the Police very confident that they would soon capture him. The interest in his disappearance had not diminished, and in the Seventeenth Ward the flight of so prominent a politician has proved one of the greatest sensations ever vouchsafed by ill-fortune to that section of the City. In connection with other reports about Murphy's affairs, it was said that on Monday night a Sheriff's officer visited Murphy's house, at No. 79 Second-avenue, for the purpose of attaching his household goods in satisfaction of a judgment in the courts. This officer was informed, it is said, on his arrival that all the property at that number had been transferred to Bridget Murphy, and the attachment could not be levied. To persons who are acquainted with the family the indifference of Mrs. Murphy to her husband's absence is considered a very curious, if not suspicious, circumstance, and has provoked a good many remarks couched in a tone that left no room to doubt that it was believed Murphy is hidden in the City, instead of having taken passage for Europe. At Police Head-quarters Superintendent Walling reported no news from the fugitive, and was inclined to abandon the belief that Murphy had sailed in the Hindoo on Sunday morning. It is now thought that if he has left this City at all he has gone to Canada, where he has a relative in business, with whom he spent part of last Summer, and by whom he would be protected as long as it was necessary to avoid the Police. The Hindoo, which was a chartered vessel, usually carries freight only, and the presence of one passenger on board with such well-marked features as Murphy possesses, would certainly attract attention. Then, if he took passage for Europe in the Hindoo, the steamer to follow this week would certainly overtake it, and Murphy might be arrested by an officer who would leave here to-day and reach Liverpool or Hamburg before him.

The Commissioners of Accounts were busy yesterday with the investigation of the accounts of the Excise Board, but in the afternoon reported that, so far as they had examined them, they appeared to be correct, no deficiency being shown. Commissioner Morton expressed the opinion that nothing wrong would be discovered in the books. He said that all the trouble had been caused outside of them, and that, so far as the accounts were concerned, there need be no alarm. He had become convinced, since Saturday, that Murphy's departure had not been deliberately planned. It seemed to him that when the $20,000 were taken in August, Murphy needed the money to meet maturing obligations in connection with his Third-avenue property, and that he took it believing that he could easily replace it before it should be necessary to turn it over to the City Chamberlain. When the excitement concerning the licenses broke out afresh, and he was desirous of having money in bank to meet the demands of persons to whom licenses were refused, he was unable to raise the $20,000, and with his property incumbered so badly that he could get no one to advance him anything upon it, he came to the conclusion to seize all he could and leave. Mr. Morton believes that he contemplated going with $70,000 in cash. But in the hurry his usual shrewdness deserted him, and he only took the $20,000 from the Bowery National Bank and the $10,000 from the Pacific Bank. Commissioner Morton expressed

lower room, with which the children were served at 6 o'clock.

The children of the Wilson Industrial School, No. 125 Avenue A, assembled at the institution, at 11 A. M., from the tenement-houses in the neighborhood. All who came were admitted, numbering about 500. They were divided into two classes, about 200 of the larger ones being assembled in the chapel, while the other 300 were sent up stairs to the dining-room. In the latter apartment stood a handsome Christmas-tree, its branches bending down with packages of toys and candies which were distributed to the clamoring multitude. The children in the chapel sang carols and were entertained by Rev. George Ford and Rev. Mr. Tracy, who delivered short addresses.

Over 2,500 persons assembled in the Chapel of the Five Points House of Industry at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to listen to the exercises provided for the amusement of the children. The chapel was elaborately trimmed with evergreens, and a gorgeous Christmas-tree stood on the right of the platform, while at the opposite side was a representation of a large old-fashioned fire-place. There were the back-log, the andirons, and the glowing embers; the shovel and tongs were in their place in a stand at the right hand, and upon the mantel-piece were two candlesticks, a pair of sea shells, and other ornaments. Upon the canvas wall above, hung two ancient photographs, and from the mantel-shelf stockings were suspended. The children were seated in chairs upon the platform. The exercises were commenced with the singing of Christmas carols by 200 children. Then 12 little girls took part in a musical recitation entitled, "Welcome to Santa Claus," which was appropriately followed by the appearance of Santa Claus himself, who slid down the chimney, and, bounding on to the platform from the fire-place, narrated his adventures. The character was assumed in costume by little Johnny Welsh. Little Fanny Malloy recited a poem entitled, "Five Little Mouths to Feed," and Joseph Lefferts spoke a piece called, "The Shipwreck." The 26 letters of the alphabet were represented by an equal number of little girls, who spoke verses of a poem. At the close of the entertainment the children were marched to the top floor of the building, where long tables were spread with dainties for their consumption.

The boys of the Five Points Mission were treated to a special dinner on Thanksgiving Day, hence the meals supplied to them yesterday were of the usual character. At 10:30 A. M. 700 boys assembled in the chapel, where religious services were conducted by Rev. C. S. Brown, and remarks were made by Mrs. Skidmore and Mrs. Wright. The boys were then sent up stairs, and presents of toys, fruit, cakes, and candies were given to them. The teachers were each presented with tokens by Mrs. Wright, a patron of the institution.

The inmates of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, No. 76 Warren-street, had a gala day. Religious services were held at 4, 6, 6:30, and 7:30 A. M., and at 8:30 o'clock a quantity of clothing was distributed to the more destitute children. Dinners, consisting of turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, and plum pudding were served to 370 children at 3 o'clock. They were then sent up stairs to play until evening. At 8:30 o'clock a choral service was held in the chapel. The room was trimmed with evergreens, and on one side of the altar was a "Crib of Bethlehem." A railed inclosure resting on a bed of evergreens formed the groundwork. On one side was a shed, beneath which was a waxen figure representing the infant Jesus, while near it were seated figures of St. Joseph and the Virgin Mary. Outside the inclosure were several figures in an attitude of adoration, representing the shepherds and wise men of the East, and above all was a blazing star. Rev. John C. Drumgoole superintended the entertainment, and the expenses of the dinner were defrayed by Rev. Charles Fayton, of the American College, Rome.

Mr. William M. Tiers supplied 450 boys with dinner at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, 9 Duane-street, last evening, and was present to witness their satisfaction while eating it. After the dinner the boys sang their best songs, making the roof ring with the song of "Marching Through Georgia." Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor superintended the entertainment, and addresses were delivered by many of the visitors. Messrs. Royel and Faulkner played the piano alternately, and when the amusements were finished the boys gave three ringing cheers for their generous patrons.

The inmates of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, dined on turkey and plum pudding at 1 P. M., and in the afternoon received gifts of dresses and underclothing. In the evening many of the former inmates of the institution were present, and music and singing, with various feminine games, conduced to their pleasure.

The 100 children under the care of the Juvenile Guardian Society, No. 31 St. Mark's-place, were presented with baskets of food, which they enjoyed with their friends at home. A musical and literary entertainment was given for their benefit from 2 until 4 P. M., and presents were distributed from a large Christmas-tree.

Mrs. R. L. Stuart supplied dinners to 200 children at the Half Orphan Asylum, No. 617 West Tenth-street, which were served at 1:30 P. M. The little waifs were neatly attired, and were as decorous as it is possible for children to be on Christmas Day. Toys of all descriptions, which had been taken from the stockings long before daylight, were scattered over the house.

Two hundred children at the Home of the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, were made happy yesterday by the distribution of presents from a Christmas-tree. Dinner was served at 1 P. M., and musical exercises were held in the chapel during the afternoon.

The inmates of the various institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were provided with a turkey dinner yesterday, and all received as much libertv as it was possible under the circumstances to allow them.

Religious services were conducted in the morning at the Tombs by Rev. Mr. Betts, who was assisted by a choir of 15 young ladies and gentleman. During the devotions Robert H. Case and Dr. Lambert, the convicted insurances Presidents, sat in the corridor of the condemned row perusing morning papers. In the afternoon the prisoners were served with a bountiful dinner of turkey, chicken, pork, and vegetables.

The homeless boys who are fed and sheltered at the Rivington-Street Lodging-House were liberally provided for. At 2:30 o'clock 150 newsboys and bootblacks sat down to a tempting dinner of turkey, plum-pudding, pies, and oranges. After dinner appropriate addresses were delivered by gentlemen interested in the house, and the boys themselves sang, danced, made speeches, and otherwise contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. At the close of the exercises every boy was presented with a red flannel shirt, and shoes and stockings were presented to every boy who had regularly attended night school since last October. Major Philip Schuyler defrayed the cost of the dinner, and the shoes and stockings were donated by A. Brown, of England, William L. and A. L. Smith, Lucius Tuckerman, and other friends. The reception-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and rare plants and flowers.

THE FESTIVAL AT TRINITY.

RINGING THE CHIMES—A LARGE CONGREGATION—BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DECORATIONS—EXQUISITE MUSIC—SERMON BY REV. DR. DIX.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the chimes of old Trinity began ringing forth the following melections:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
Carol, "Christmas bells are pealing."
Carol, "Ring, merry bells."
Carol, "The Christmas Tree."
Carol, "Ring the merry Christmas bells."
Carol, "Once, in royal David's city."
Carol, "Christ was born on Christmas Day."

Soon, throngs of worshipers began to pour into the church from every direction, and numerous carriages drove up, helping with their occupants to swell the multitude. Long before 10:30 the vast edifice was crowded, and a throng outside, held in restraint by policemen stationed at the many entrances, awaited the process of close packing for a chance to enter. The interior was beautifully decorated. On the altar were two large bouquets of brightened cut flowers, and against either side of the reredos the dark green of two spreading agave plants contrasted with the pure white of the carved marble. The entire front of the chancel was banked with potted plants in bloom, and at each end was a huge pile of palms, geraniums, scarlet passion-flowers, lilies, and other brilliant exotics. The walls, organ loft, and pulpit were festooned with green garlands, set off at intervals with Christmas trees. The choristers were robed in black cassocks, with white surplices, and occupied seats within the chancel rail. The soprano soloists were John Bishop and H. Bernard Coombe; the tenors, Arthur Pierce and M. B. Farr, and the basso, C. A. McPherson. The chorus was composed of 50 voices. As the communion service Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was the celebrant, with Rev. Mr. Hitchins as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Richmond as subdeacon. The order of the musical portion of the services was as follows:

Prelude on the organ: Theme and variations; Processional: hymn 19; Venite; Psalter; Creed; Anthem, "The angel Gabriel was sent," (Smart;) Kyrie, (Beethoven;) Hymn; Nicene Creed; Offertory, "O, sing to God," (Gounod;) Sanctus, (Beethoven;) Gloria in Excelsis, (Beethoven;) Becessional: hymn 17; closing voluntary on the organ: Overture, Opus 95. (Mendelssohn.)

The organist and choir-master was A. H. Messiter, and the assistant organist was Henry Carter. Between the Offertory and the Sanctus, Dr. Dix ascended the pulpit and delivered the following sermon:

It was said by an apostle that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. What are centuries to us are like hours to Almighty God. The centuries, with all their events, may pass away, and yet to Him it should be as though a morning merely and an evening had come and gone. This is what gives such grandeur to the feasts and holy seasons of the Church. The calmness and steadiness which are in her Lord are reflected in His mystical Bible. Under her system there is no change in the order of the years as she counts them all as one; the measures all one way; to her their records are all alike. The years of this world and of the kingdoms of this world are ever varying; there be years of plenty and years of famine; years of war and years of peace; years marked among their fellows and notable for joy or for pain. But the Christian year is like that God whom it commemorates, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We have no new feasts; all is old, natural, reasonable. We keep no naval days; we suffer not the old to be forgotten. The harmonies of Church life are the same, tuneful, sympathetic, wondrous in their melody, from age to age. What is done in her is done for eternity; what is hoped for is beyond this world; what is spoken relates to higher things than those of this earth; what is heard in her comes from afar, uttered by spiritual voices; what we feel in her, sustaining, soothing, blessing us, are the powers of the world to come. O! how much greater is this life than ours! What do we not owe to God who has called us to such fellowship in Christ. How is our own existence ennobled by being established, strengthened, settled in that ampler life! God's Church lasts on and on, while men arise and stand in their lot and vanish away. It is built up slowly, while we swiftly run our race and disappear. There are old cathedrals abroad that were hundreds of years in the building, and some are not finished yet. They are an image of the calm and steady upbuilding of the great house of God. Three six, nine generations of men have been buried successively below; and yet the walls raising higher and higher, year by year, grew up into the sky, so still, so solemn, telling of the everlasting power and love, and of the undying and unchanging life above the generations' mounds and humble graves of mortals. Blessed be God who hath given to us our portion in His Church! Blessed are we who know and feel in her that there are things which have not changed and shall not change, till all be at an end. The worship which we offer to-day is a perpetual worship, showing forth the Lord's death till He come. The ritual of the holy Church, in all her branches essentially the same, will remain so until the Day of Judgment. There will never be a new Te Deum or a new Creed. There will never be a new Sanctus or a new Gloria in Excelsis. The Kalendar is just as good for thousand years to come as it has been during the a thousand years that are gone. These feast days are not days of the earth. The call of ages is in them; age unto age testifying of the mercies of the Lord and the redeeming love toward men. The songs and anthems are not for any one year, but for all years. The great oblation is the same, going on like the intercession on high, so long as there remains a soul that can be saved, a sinner that may yet hear the voice of the Son of God and live. The seven candlesticks will always be alight somewhere in the earth. If the Lord take away one here he will set it up elsewhere, so that the clear shining shall shine on ever until the end of the world. It is in the order of this absolute sameness the unity of the divine plan of our salvation, that the feast of the Nativity comes back again each year. Things around us alter; here is no change. Our own thoughts alter; we cannot feel as we once did; but here is no change. The lightness of heart, the childish merriment, the irresponsible gayety and freedom of other days, may have been replaced by chastened and sober thoughts, but here is no change. Christmas feast is the true measure of our unstable and variable ways. It comes like a great monitor from the Lord, that we may see ourselves by the light which it casts about our path and consider how we stand with God. The little children sing their carols as of old; the psalms roll forth; the Creed sung; the same prayers, the same words are all the same. It is like a reflection of the perpetual calm of Heaven, an invitation to that rest which remaineth to the people of God, an echo from the distant land where the storm of time beats no longer and where the waves forever are still. It is hard to see how we could do without the help which comes to us this way. There is very little about us here to tell of peace and rest. It is an age of excitement, and this is a land of perpetual agitation and uneasiness. It is well that the Church should at intervals bid us hush and hold our tongues; that she should tell us to stop talking of our grievances, our dangers, our anxieties, our infinite foolish and petty concerns, and hear the clear, sweet voices from the better world. This sacred festal time is sweet; good are the salutations, good the friendly greetings, sweet and most profitable the old family gatherings round the church and our houses and about the fireside and around the table duly spread for the Christmas feast. Hush! hush! you restless hearts! Peace, peace, you over-busy minds! Let the world pause a little till we can see the light and hear the voices as they heard them that night when there came upon them an angel of the Lord, and suddenly there was with him a multitude of the heavenly host, and men listened and heard the sound of singing up in the sky, and the words that they sang so strange and mystical were, "Fear not; I bring you good tidings of great joy to all people, for unto you is born a Saviour. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men."

And so shall it be well for us to let go, for this day at least, the thoughts of buying and selling, of marrying and giving in marriage, of toiling and studying, of planning, contriving, mourning, fretting, contending one with another, and whatsoever habitually forms the staple of our ever-busy lives—to let all this go, or as much of it as possible, and look at the fair pictures which are again unrolled before our eyes in the Holy Gospels. Let us in the manner at Bethlehem, and no palace that ever bathed its proud walls in the sunshine of the world held such treasure within. Let us enter, and kneeling with the poor shepherds, and asking God for simple hearts like theirs, let us adore; and again, like the three Kings from the far East, who went in haste to salute the King of Kings, let us enter into His presence and bring to Him such oblation as each one has it in his power to give. To the one great family of mankind there are two heads—the first, Adam, and the second, Christ. By the first came sin into the world, and unto us, through sin, came death. By the second came back righteousness, and, through righteousness, life. Here is He, low-lying in poverty and neglect, who is the desired of all nations and the glory of His people, Israel; but of the pure ground of unstained and unspotted maidenhood, of the substance of the Virgin-mother, is come forth the second offspring of Adam, and there in the dim cattle-shed, and in these brief Winter days, and in a world all dense with the shadows of moral and intellectual darkness, is shining already the bright and morning star. It was in a garden that the first Adam dwelt; that was his home, and there a long time he abode, serene and happy. And lo! this man—this wayside place—seems almost like another garden, Emmanuel is blooming in it the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley. From this better rooms where the children of this world are welcome, and in which they have provision for their wants and eager demands, the young Child and His mother are motioned away; there is no place for them there; they must go, without, to such poor corner as they can find. Outside, and in all ages, the poor, who in nature years must suffer outside also, without the gate. But be the place where it may, it is forevermore holy, and wheresoever the little Child shall be born, in that place shall all men learn how to live. Those meek, unnonored guests, the pale Flower of Nazareth, so lovely in her innocence; the aged and thoughtful Joseph, the little child whom they tend with awe, nursing in their hearts the while, are thrust away and bidden to put up with such shelter as cattle find. But the place, whatever it was, is now becoming a shrine, unto which in after years the nations of the redeemed shall gather; its pavements shall be worn by the knees of worshipers, and moistened with their tears of joy. We love the place where the Saviour was born. We have a feeling of right in it as though it were our own home. We have seen it, perhaps, with the bodily eye; but certainly all of us in imagination and by faith. It is to us a holy temple, and the ground is holy ground. The birthday of Christ is a mere birthday to us all. His incarnation is that with which all have to do. It is like a new origin for us, and through it we are adopted into the family of the home above. In him we are born to a better hope. His rude cradle is, as it were, an ark of salvation to a perishing world. If there be in you any good; if any virtue or praise; if you ever have in your soul deep longing for a better life; if you love God; if you find it pleasanter to do right than to do wrong; if you ever pray with real comfort in your prayers, do generous actions, deny yourself for the love of God, bear the burdens of friends; if, looking back along the years, you see that you have kept the faith and have not fallen away; if, looking forward, you have a good hope for the future; if you have truly and earnestly repented of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbors; if you intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in his holy ways—if any of these signs of a true Christian life can be traced in you, draw near and look with awe and gratitude upon that lowly place, where the Child is beheld as to-day, and know that all the good that is in you, or that you hope to be in you, came from there, and all your hope, and all the hope of all that have hope, springs from that obscure rocky cave, as streams of living waters from deep fountains in far-off hills. We trace our life directly back to that spot. If God the Son had not been born for us not one of us could ever have been regenerated and made alive unto the Lord. If the Holy Child had not been created there no one of us could ever have become the child of God. On us and on all would have rested forever the doom that lay on the first Adam, unless that sentence had been lifted from the life and soul of man by the second who came to undo what the first had done. And as we read in this amazing scene our own spiritual history, and perceive whence comes all in us that is worth having and saving, so we are taught in it how we should think of life and how we should conduct ourselves before the Lord. We learn, from the humble state of the King of Kings all that man must know concerning the thoughts of God toward us and our duty toward Him. Ye see, brethren, that the Lord cares not for the outward appearance, but for the garments, but what it covers. Here on earth, in the garb of our flesh, a little child of a few hours old, a span long, is God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God. Ye see that man is naught. The Redeemer comes to us from Heaven. It is not man who, by stirring up any divine principle in himself, can redeem himself. All human pride is cast out, all human confidence brought low, all human sufficiency rebuked and put to silence by that which Bethlehem discloses to the view. "The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day." We read of no proud or haughty spirit beside or near the birthplace of Christ. It is not place for such; there is no place for such near Him now; there never shall be place for such near Him for all eternity. "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye cannot enter the Kingdom of heaven." Let the intellect humble itself first, accepting the mystery of God's holy incarnation as a child accepts what the parent says, what is too high for it, what it cannot understand. Let the thoughts humble themselves, that they may become as God's thoughts rather than as the thoughts of men. Let the will humble itself as to the stronger will. Let the heart humble itself, offering the best of all tributes, that of adoring love. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." So rang the first Christmas carol that frosty night high among the stars above the plain of Bethlehem. So comes the echo to our ears. Peace toward men—not yet, not suddenly, not all at once; but, surely, at the last. The world is waiting for the final blessing of God. The dead are waiting for it in their quiet place of rest. The Church waits from year to year. God will give it in His time. A thousand years to Him are as one day, one day as a thousand years. Blessed are they that watch and pray, and look for the coming of the salvation of our God.

After the Gloria, the holy communion was celebrated. A procession that occupied 20 minutes in passing filed up the central aisle to the altar, and then passed out of the church by the side door on the left, and back through another door into the church again. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the services were ended.

THE BIRTHDAY OF A KING.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. H. C. POTTER AT THE CHRISTMAS SERVICES IN GRACE CHURCH.

The Christmas service in Grace Church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock was attended by a large assemblage. The decorations were simple and appropriate. The three panels on the new chancel wall were adorned with arbor vitæ and lycopodium, and in the centre of the green background, on the middle panel, a monogram was formed of the letters I. H. S., the second letter being of red immortelles and the two others of white ones. Above the panel to which this monogram was affixed glittered a star of gas jets. The pillars and sides of the galleries were draped and festooned with evergreens, and there were large trees near the chancel and in the choir loft, while a dwarf palm tree and ivy vines occupied the baptismal font. The musical service, arranged by Mr. S. P. Warren, the organist, was impressive and free from all the meretriciousness tolerated in many churches. Mr. Warren sat at the organ, and the usual quartet comprised the only singers. The service was opened with the processional hymn,

"Come hither ye faithful,
Triumphantly sing,"

from "Adeste Fidales," and it included a "Venite" and "Gloria Patri" hymn, and the hymns "Calm on the listening ear of night," "It came upon the midnight clear," and "Bread of the world in mercy broken." Handel's offertory anthem, "And there were shepherds abiding in the field," was sung. The Rector of the church, Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, preached no sermon at all, if a sermon is necessarily an argument based upon a Scriptural text. Dr. Potter occupied the pulpit for a few minutes only. His theme was the day and the cause of the festival. On the 5th of September, 1639, he said, in the faubourg St. Germain, of Paris, then a little village surrounding the palace of King Louis XIII., was crowded the blue blood of France. Around that royal home of the Kings of France had gathered all that was noble, all that was great in the land in honor of the birth of a child to the King. In an ante-chamber within the palace the Bishops of the Church were waiting to christen the child on its birth. Soon a nurse entered the room, bearing the child upon a pillow, and, kneeling, she said, "Sire, it is my pleasure to bring you this son and heir." The proud King carried the babe to an open window, and, addressing the waiting multitudes, exclaimed, "My son, gentlemen, my son!" The bells rang, the people shouted, and for a week France was wild with joy. The 19th of March, 1812, 173 years later, there was born in another great birthday in France. The little Corsican, the man of destiny, was on the throne. He had put away one wife and taken another, and the birth of a child was expected. Twenty-one guns were to be fired if a daughter was born, 100 if the child was a boy. On the 20th of March, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the booming of cannon was heard. All Paris waited and listened. When the twenty-second gun was heard a mighty shout arose, and there was great rejoicing in every part of France. The dynasty of Bonaparte had a son and heir. It is impossible, men and brethern, as we come together this morning to celebrate the anniversary of another birth that the contrast between that one and these should be overlooked. There was no royalty in Bethlehem; the palace was a stable, the cradle was a manger, but what a contrast in the homage paid to Him then, and as that time by a whole world for 18 centuries. The child born in St. Germain was Louis XIV., the Grand King, who ruled for many years, who first said: "I am the State," but he lived to see that the sun of his dynasty was setting. The other son died ere he had reached man's estate, obscurity and neglect. Five years after the guns had fired in honor of his birth the father was a prisoner of war. Looking back to that manger in Bethlehem we see stepping from it a royalty which has governed the world. What a conquest, what a history is His. It is told in one of the apocryphal books that when Jesus was born in Bethlehem the earth was spread on three successive days with undenly ceased. A great light, an ineffable joy, had come upon the world, and that light, that joy, 18 crowded, busy centuries has not diminished.

SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

THE DECORATIONS IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—SERMON BY REV. DR. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK.

At St. Ann's on the Heights, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, a large congregation assembled to participate in the religious observances of Christmas Day. The interior of the handsome edifice was plainly but neatly decorated with evergreens, and in the eastern end, over the altar, burned a large star, composed of tiny gas jets. After the morning service Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, Rector of the parish, delivered a brief Christmas address, taking for his text a portion of Numbers xxiv.: 17—"There shall come a star out of Jacob." This day, the preacher said, is one which the Christian world looks upon as a gladsome holiday. The Christmas bells around the world chime a welcome to the day, ringing it in and ringing it through, and ringing it out, as though telling the world how the world should meet the day. The child is taken through the day as one of innocent joy and Christian pleasure, while those of maturer years bow at Christian altars, and acknowledge their gratitude for the hope it brings. It was on this day Christ was born—the child of a woman and the brother of man—born as all are born, except that He was humbled, that He might be at last the King of Glory and the Prince of Peace. To the heathen, the Mohammedan, and the Jew this day is nothing, because the heathen views Him only as a man, the Mohammedan looks upon Him as less than Mohammed, and the Jew believes the Messiah is yet to come. The Universalist, too, will believe that all will be saved, no matter what their life may be, will not think much of this day. If there is to be universal salvation, what use was there of a Christ; what good His sufferings and death for the redemption of man? And there are also, no doubt, thousands in the Evangelical Protestant Church who will not, save as a means of worldly pleasure and personal enjoyment. Doubtless 10 persons, as soon as they had eaten their breakfast this morning, started out in search of some low pleasure to every one who has gone to church, in testimony of his appreciation of the true meaning of the occasion. To him who looks upon Christ as the Saviour and power, He is ever the chiefest delights—the one altogether lovely. Among the earliest prophecies of Christ and His coming was this one of Balaam, from which the text is taken; and the poetry which runs all through the entire context is something wonderful. "A star shall come out of Jacob." And so it was that the heathen and pagan world had long associated Christ's coming with a star. They had had a prophecy that the Messiah should come, but the anticipated event was always associated with the idea of some grand meteoric display. Hence it was that these wise men from the East—those remarkable men, learned in astrology and astronomy, knew that the wonderful dog star which appeared before them in the heavens, beckoning them onward, was no common stellar development, but that it presaged some important and unusual event. They had learned long before to associate with the coming of Christ some peculiar event in nature—some derangement of the world and of society, which should typify the triumphant reign of the new King. We have also the same idea set forth in Peter, flashing back from Revelations, and radiating the distinct declarations of Christ Himself; from the prophecy of Balaam to the birth and death of Christ, we have Him portrayed to us as "a bright, particular star." As a weary watcher by the sick bed, in the darkness of the night, behold, through the gray dawn of morning, the bright morning star, with joy and gladness unspeakable, so is the idea of the bright morning star of Christ to rising and dark the world of man. That star, which came out of Jacob more than 1800 years ago, has become the centre of the great religious world, around which revolves all the hopes and joys of mankind, represented by the table spread before us. Across this altar we strike hands in Christian love, around it we kneel, that we may offer our hearts to Christ, and we go away from it that we may certify that we have once more celebrated the birth of our blessed Redeemer. The sermon was followed by holy communion and the baptism of infants.

Special services were also held in other Protestant Episcopal churches, as well as in those of the Catholic and Methodist denominations.

THE DAY ON STATEN ISLAND.

The day on Staten Island was celebrated in the old-fashioned way, unusual preparations having been made for its observance both in public and private circles. The churches were dressed appropriately, and services were held in all of them. The morning services in St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Eccleston. At St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, a full choral mass was celebrated. Early mass was celebrated in all the Catholic churches. Fairs and festivals were held in several of the Methodist Episcopal churches, and the Sunday-school scholars were presented with gifts. Dr. Henry King, of the Seaman's Retreat, Stapleton, furnished a turkey dinner for 50 disabled sailors. Mrs. McCormack, Matron of the County Poor-house, furnished an extra dinner for her charge, a wagon-load of turkeys having been donated for the occasion. The 500 old sailors at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New-Brighton, were well provided for. The Home for Destitute Children near the Four Corners was also attended to.

A FAITHLESS OPERATOR.

The Troy *Times* of Monday says: "John Shaughnessy was in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Central Vermont Railroad Company as ticket agent and telegraph operator at the station at Addison Junction. Three months ago he was discharged, and his place filled by William McNutt, from the company's office in New-York. Through the latter it was discovered that Shaughnessy had been taking out messages as they were passing between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's offices at Albany and Montreal, in regard to propositions for freight, &c., and communicating the same to the Central Vermont Company, in whose employ he was still retained. Positive evidence appeared against him Thursday, and, upon being confronted with the facts, made a full confession, and, seizing his hat and overcoat, fled self-unmoved."

A BITTER FAMILY FEUD.

HOW THEY QUARREL IN KENTUCKY.

A BLOODY CONTEST CARRIED ON FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS—A LARGE NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING FROM IT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LANCASTER, Ky., Dec. 21.—Should the complete history of Garrard County, Ky., be ever written, a large portion of it must be allotted to a recital of deeds of violence, sometimes the acts of outlaws and desperadoes, sometimes riots, and at others the conflicts of factions and family feuds, protracted through a series of years. In many respects the most remarkable of these family vendettas is known as the Hill and Evans feud, so-called from the men who were the heads of the respective parties engaged. It was maintained through a long series of years; many lives were lost in the numerous battles, and much misery entailed upon innocent parties. The origin of this feud was trivial, and occurred as far back as 1829. There were living on the waters of Sugar Creek, a tributary of the Kentucky River, two families, one named Hill and the other Evans. John Hill was the head of one and Dr. Hezekiah Evans of the other. John Hill owned a blacksmith's shop, in which the two workmen were his slaves. He was a man of some property, and his connections by marriage were highly respectable. He had been made Administrator of an estate left to some orphans, and in that capacity hired a negro woman to Dr. Evans as a house-servant. After a service of a few months, she returned to Capt. Hill, and complained that Dr. Evans abused her and beat her, and begged to be hired to some one else. Capt. Hill determined to return the servant to her master, and expostulate with him upon his conduct. On the way he stopped at the blacksmith's shop. While he was in the smithy the woman espied Dr. Evans coming down the creek on horseback, and called out, saying: "Massa Hill, Dr. Evans is coming down the creek now. Don't let him beat me." The Doctor came up very angry, and was raising his stick to strike, when Capt. Hill, who was also carrying a heavy hickory stick, shouted to him not to strike that woman; if he did, he would whip him. Evans, not heeding the threat, tried the strength of his cudgel on the woman's head, at which Hill used his stick upon the Doctor's cranium, and knocked him from his horse. This blow gave rise to a lawsuit, in which Evans sued for damages on account of his broken head, and obtained a verdict of 1 cent and costs. The Doctor was bitterly resentful at this termination of the affair, and, while he took frequent occasion to express his bitterness in words, the two men never afterward had any hostile encounter.

Not long after this incident a cause of quarrel arose between Dr. Evans and another family of Hills, distantly connected with the other, and living in the immediate neighborhood. The head of this family was named Jesse. He had four sons—Isaiah, Frederick, Russell, and Jesse, Jr. Dr. Evans had, at a time when friendly relations existed between the parties, been appointed Executor of the grandfather of these boys. They claimed that in the settlement of the estate he had defrauded them, and out of this grew the hostility which entailed much bloodshed.

The bad feeling thus engendered slumbered for 15 or 20 years, ready, however, at any moment to break out in open rupture. The year 1849 a political ba..tecue was given at the house of Frederick Hill. Dr. Evans attended it, and remained until night. A good deal of whisky was imbibed. Before he left the ground he was assaulted by Jesse Hill, and others of that party, with rocks, and so badly bruised and beaten that he was an invalid for months, and when convalescent was forced to move about for some time on crutches. He had several sons, who were now old enough to appreciate the troubles into which their father had plunged, and as they were endowed with the same combative disposition, they entered into the quarrel.

The two parties were well armed with rifles and small-arms. They had frequent collisions, and exchanged shots upon the highway, but no life was lost until the following year, 1850. At the March term of the Garrard Circuit Court the late Judge Robertson, Chief-Justice of Kentucky, was announced to deliver a political speech in the Court-house. Among those in attendance were Dr. Evans and his sons Samuel and Thomas, and several of the Hill party, including Jesse Hill. In the afternoon a quarrel arose in the Court-house yard between Jesse Hill and Sam Evans. It appears that the Doctor expected an attack, and had posted his sons as pickets. When he was informed of the quarrel he ran out of the Court-house, and, leveling his revolver at Jesse Hill, shot him dead, putting three bullets into his body. An effort was made to arrest him, but he escaped to his own house, where he defied the authorities to take him by force. Fearing the gathering of the Hill clan as an auxiliary to the Sheriff's posse, Dr. Evans concluded that safety lay in flight; so he departed in the night and made his way to Indiana, where he thought to remain until the little breeze should blow over.

This tragedy exasperated the Hills more than ever, organized and armed themselves with formidable weapons. Old John Hill, who had been the first difficulty with Hezekiah Evans, in 1829, having died, his son, Dr. Oliver P. Hill, became the head of that branch of the family. He became actively interested in the quarrel, and thereafter became a conspicuous figure in it. During the absence of Dr. Evans in Indiana an almost continual warfare was kept up between the opposing forces on the creek, their respective dwelling-houses being converted into forts which were alternately besieged. The farms of Dr. Evans and Russell Hill adjoined, and as a consequence of the constant effort at the destruction of each other, the men did little work upon the farm. If one of them attempted anything of that sort he was obliged to keep his rifle within reach, and have scouts on guard to give notice of the approach of the enemy.

In May, 1850, a few months after the killing of Jesse Hill, a party of the Evans faction, headed by Sam and Tom Evans, and a party of the Hills met in the Town of Lancaster, on the public square, and a bloody fight ensued. The result of this battle was the cutting of Tom Evans so terribly that his life was despaired of, and the wounding of Frederick, Russell, and William Hill and Henry Sagracy with pistol balls. They were all shot in the shoulder, the balls ranging downward, as though some one had been firing upon them from a window above. After this affray Sam Evans surrendered for examination trial for the murder of Jesse Hill, and was discharged. The Grand Jury afterward refused to indict him. Tom Evans recovered and became once more an effective soldier. As none of the others died from their wounds, the effective fighting strength of both sides remained as before. Meeting frequently on the road, they passed as often as they met, but with no very serious results.

The next serious encounter between the hostiles was at a point known as Scott's Fork on Sugar Creek. The road ran along beside the stream, the bed or bottom being about 50 yards wide. On a rising piece of ground, on the farm of Dr. Evans, about 60 yards from the road, was a tobacco-house. In the year 1852, one of the Hill party, named John Brown, desired to move his family and furniture from Isaiah Hill's place, but as it was attended with danger the Hills furnished him with an escort, the whole being under the command of Dr. Hill. There were with him Russell, and Isaiah Hill, James, a son of Frederick, and Jesse, a son of the man who had been killed by old Dr. Evans. The two last were mere boys, and were employed to drive the teams. Dr. Hill rode in the rear of the train with Mrs. Brown. The members of the party were well armed with rifles and pistols. At the same time there were in the tobacco-house William Chrisman and John Sellers engaged in prising tobacco. They had seen Brown's friends going up the creek, and prepared to meet them on their return. Two men named James Alverron and Samuel Sellers went to the tobacco-house, and the building was barricaded and put in readiness for a siege.

When the Hill party returned, just as they were opposite the tobacco-house, two shots were fired upon them from the log-house, and Russell Hill fell dead. Dr. Hill at once ordered a charge, exclaiming that if they did not do so they would be all killed. The boys left the wagons, armed themselves, and the charge was made upon the house with impetuosity. John Sellers killed Isaiah Hill as he was climbing the fence. James Hill, one of the boys, was also wounded. John Sellers opened the door of the house and ran out, and secreted himself behind a large tobacco hogshead, the better to operate. He fired several times at young Jesse, but without effect. The boy returned the fire. One ball from his pistol struck the top of one of the staves of the hogshead, and the splinters striking Sellers in the eyes, so blinded him that he turned to run, when the boy shot him between the shoulders, killing him instantly. Chrisman was still in the tobacco-house, into which Frederick Hill charged. A ball from Chrisman's pistol took off a lock of hair from the top of his head, but the man went on. Chrisman seized a bowie knife to strike. It fell from his hand, and Frederick Hill seizing it, killed his antagonist with it. Meantime, Sam Sellers and James Alverson had retreated to a neighbor's house. They were fired at as they ran. John Brown shot Alverson in the arm, shattering it to pieces and making him a cripple for life. He also shot Sellers across the abdomen, the ball passing through the abdominal cavity, but not touching the cavity. He recovered. Their lives were spared at the earnest entreaties of Dr. Hill, who did not think that they had had any part in the fight, or had gone there to take part in it.

The result of this engagement was four men killed and three wounded. The affair created much noise throughout the State that the people held a public meeting in Lancaster, to devise some plan for putting an end to the unfortunate warfare. It resulted in nothing beneficial. The fighting went on as before.

Numerous skirmishes were had, but no killing until, in the May following the Scott's Fork tragedy, Sam and Tom Evans encountered James Hill and Nelson Southerland, near the same place, and fired upon them. Southerland was instantly killed, and James was badly wounded, but he succeeded in making his escape under a sharp fire. For this the Evans boys were indicted, and at the time afterward, when they thought it prudent, they surrendered, and were placed in jail. When the day was set for the trial, in the town of Lancaster, Dr. Evans was expected with his retinue, to attend, and, of course, to pass the residence of Dr. Hill. The latter gathered about him his party, consisting of Frederick, Jesse, and James Hill, John Brown, Evan Southerland, Peter Denton, George Lambert, Joseph Murphy, Henry Sagracy, and William Hill.

Dr. Evans came along with his party, with which were mingled citizens who had nothing to do with the fight. The Hills were in ambush. When Dr. Evans passed he was riding between two of these innocent parties. Evan Southerland passed Dr. Hill's gate when a rifle-ball pierced the lapel of his coat, at which he beat a hasty retreat. Jesse May, who was a most obnoxious person to the other side, received a ball from either Murphy or Dr. Hill, both of whom fired at him, and he died at the side of the road. One of the Evans party, named Samuel Gordon, seized his horse and ran in a northeasterly direction along the slope, intending to take the Hills in the rear. A ball from Dr. Hill's rifle skimmed along Mr. Gordon's back, cutting through his coat and vest and snapping his suspenders. He found it convenient to go the way he came.

Dr. Hill and Joe Murphy surrendered to the Sheriff in the evening, had an examining trial, obtained bail, and departed. The Doctor found a safe retreat at the house of one Mr. Vaughan, in Jefferson County. The Doctor afterward returned and was tried and acquitted.

The next affray was again at Dr. Hill's gate. Sam Evans came along on horseback, with a blanket over his head, leaving his nose only exposed. He met the Doctor as he was about to enter his yard, and fired at him. He suspected some treachery, and being ready immediately returned the fire. Neither hit his man.

On the occasion of the funeral of Henry Clay in 1852, Dr. Hill went to Lexington and stopped at the old Megowan House. Sam Evans followed him there, and stopped at the same hotel. In the evening the Doctor was standing on the pavement, in conversation with a friend, when Sam Evans approached to within three feet of him and opened fire. The Doctor returned the fire, scaring some horses and ladies in carriages, but without doing any damage to his adversary, who had beaten a retreat.

Peter Denton, one of the Hill faction, was afterward killed in Lexington by one of his old enemies from Sugar Creek.

The contending factions were now becoming exhausted. Their feud had cost much blood and money, besides many valuable lives, and they were disposed to come to terms. Some sort of agreement was entered into, and Joe

SPAIN'S WOOLEN FABRICS.

A GREAT INTEREST DECLINING.

DIMINUTION IN THE NUMBER OF SHEEP RAISED IN THE COUNTRY—THE FELLING OF FORESTS THE CAUSE—SUPERIORITY OF SPANISH CARPETS AND OTHER FABRICS OVER ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURES—A RUINOUS GOVERNMENT TARIFF.

From our Own Correspondent.

BARCELONA, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1877.

The reputation of the Spanish woolen fabrics is of long standing—so long, indeed, that the Spanish word merino has become a thing of household and universal acceptation. But it cannot be doubted that, in spite of the care which has been bestowed upon the flocks of sheep from which the wool was derived exclusively in ancient times, there has been a gradual diminution in the number of the animals and in the amount and, perhaps, quality of the fleeces. At present one may roughly state that fully one-half of the wool consumed by the Spanish manufacturers comes from foreign lands, principally from Buenos Ayres and from Australia. I have no hesitation in saying that the cause of this decline must, like many other things, be sought for in the wholesale felling of forests, by which the rivers and springs have disappeared, and the rains, instead of falling with gentle regularity upon the great plains that used to be pasturages, now come irregularly and with the force of torrents. It is but just to the Catalans to say that, in the course of many pedestrian rambles through the mountains in the neighborhood of Barcelona, I have seen immense plantations of pine trees. But this is done, and can only be done, by the great landed proprietors, whom modern ideas are sweeping away. While the Moncadas and the Peñafias and the Aldecoas have the ability and the wish to work for the benefit of the country at large and for future generations, the small proprietor and the peasant can act and think only in the present. How is it possible to induce the lord of 100 acres only either to spare the trees that exist, or to plant others when they have been felled? For when I asked the farmers why they did not plant trees, they answered that a pine tree required many years before it could bring any profit, when vines, olives, and fig trees brought profit in a few years. And though they did not compel the clouds to part with their moisture, they did not require rain. Therefore, if Spain is to revive again and to change her immense desert plains like La Mancha, for example, into rich pastures, it must be by Government orders to the authorities of the townships. Should the young King, whom all seem to unite in praising and in loving, be convinced of the necessity of a wholesale replanting of trees throughout Spain, it would be the beginning of a new epoch of glory which might be more than a rival to the past.

The famous Spanish wool is undoubtedly fine and stout, but is certainly inferior to Ohio or Australian. I remember the specimens which were shown me at Auburn perfectly well, and I have seen nothing here of native origin which can compare with them. Nor do the Spanish manufacturers make any of those admirable carriage cloths which are turned out with such perfection from the looms of New-York State. But they make a great variety of articles, and, indeed, from the peculiar circumstances of their trade, are compelled to cover a greater extent of ground, so to speak, than is desirable, either for their profits or for special excellence. Naturally, the manufacturer who is a specialist in two or three articles has greater chances of excelling than the one who is compelled to run almost the entire gamut of the woolen business. It speaks volumes, then, for the capacity of the Catalan manufacturers that, handicapped with such disadvantages, they have attained in certain articles a superiority. I make bold to say that in the specialties of carpets and coverlets the house of Sert Hermanos y Sola is more than equal to any manufacturer in England or France. I have visited with attention carpet factories in both countries, and, though not an expert, have sufficient powers of judgment and observation to make the assertion, which I confess is a bold one. Although the Barcelona house makes several kinds of carpets, including Brussels ordinary and with velvet finish, *the* carpet of Sert Brothers is what would be called in America an Axminster. But in reality it is much nearer to the style of carpet manufactured in Nismes in the south of France, and called "Haute Laine," though, I believe, commercially it is sold as an Aubusson. The genuine Aubusson, however, is an imitation of Gobelin tapestry. It speaks volumes for Sert that he has been enabled to imitate this superb fashion in Spain—for the Spanish love foreign goods, and the duty upon foreign carpets is only 1¼ per cent., while the duty upon foreign wools is actually 5½ per cent. In fact, it is so, for though in the *Aranceles de Oduanos* lying before me the duty is set down as only 2 per cent., there is now a transitory duty of 3½ per cent., necessitated by the embarrassment of the Government finances. And, moreover, the foreign merchant is allowed a considerable rebate if there is two-fifths of jute in his carpet.

Yet, in spite of the extraordinary obtuseness of the Government, which as the most unreflecting cannot but observe, raises its revenue regardless of consequences and without the slightest benefit to itself, the Sert Brothers has succeeded in making up this extensive specialty of carpet with such perfection as to extort the admiration of all who see it. The ground of this carpet is invariably light, and upon this are traced wreaths of gayly-colored flowers, with occasional geometric masses. The superiority of Sert consists in this, that he has not been content simply with the light ground, but has introduced gradations of grays and delicate purples and russets, so that there is not an under balance of light, as often happens in the Axminster and "Haute Laine." By this means, also, he obtains a greater harmony between the neutral ground and the brilliant hues of the design. But this result is only arrived at after considerable pains and anxiety. For the number of colors in the carpet is immensely increased, and ranges actually beyond 400, and in some cases beyond 500. When the designer has made his pattern, which is arranged in little squares of color, comes the numberer, who increases largely the size of the patterns, and places upon each square its number. All the many-colored wools are hung up in immense skeins, in a vast series of racks, each color being numbered. The workmen who prepare the frames for the looms have then the task of filling the frames with the wools corresponding to the numeration of the pattern. So toilsome and difficult are these preliminaries that for each great carpet manufactured several months are required before the actual weaving is commenced. But the result well repays the trouble, for in consequence of this graduation and diversifying of the tones of the ground there is not that sense of bareness, of much ground and little pattern, which is very often strikingly impressed upon the eye by the carpets of Axminster, and the so-called Aubusson. It is for this very reason that the Turkey carpets, the Persian and Egyptian find so much favor nowadays, for they give a sense of richness and fullness. Yet the number of colors, and consequently the expense and trouble of manufacture) is very much less.

Of coverlets Sert is by no means the sole manufacturer, for in Sabadell, the house of Vaurell y Cia. fabricate also enormous quantities. These coverlets may be divided into cotton and woolen, the former being analogous to the bedspreads manufactured in our own country, but the latter is a specialty of Spain, and, indeed, of the Catalan lands. When Domingo Sert, the senior brother, took me over two of his factories, he paused in ecstasy before the loom where a cotton bed-spread was being woven. "There," said he, in triumphant tones, "is what no other country possesses. It is, as you see, a modification of a Jacquard loom, and by a combination of mechanical and hand processes I am able to obtain unusual and special effects." I looked obediently at the loom. I saw the numberless threads going upward like a half-section of some fairy tent, to the top of the loom, where was an endless sheet of pattern cards that shifted uneasily with every clang of the shuttle. The workman stopped every now and again, and shifted things with his hands, but I confess it was all a mystery, and I looked imploringly at my guide, and pretended absorbing interest in some tartan cloth that was being woven in another part of the immense room. In spite of the modification of the Jacquard, and the unusual effects obtained, I avow that the cotton bedspreads which I have seen in the States seemed to me fully equal to its fabrication. But the woolen coverlets are really unmatchable for beauty and luxury. I think that every family of good standing in Barcelona has at least one of the latter, and some have one for every bed which may be considered worthy of the decoration. The bed of the husband and father, the bed of the mamma, the bed of the marriageable eldest daughter, and the bed destined for guests are all adorned with this coverlet. It is exactly like a large double blanket, only that it is much broader, and it has a broad border of designs in different colors, woven in a peculiar way. The edging is of blue or red silk, and in the centre there is either a decorative pattern or in embroidery the initials of the owner. The body is excessively thick, and of snowy white color, and the surface is wrought into various naps which are arranged in broad bands. In some parts the surface is *pelgné*, in others milled, and the general effect is most pleasing. The price varies from $10 to $25, and although the article is a costly one, yet the sums asked are really low when one considers the actual value. Two of these coverlets were exhibited at the Centennial, and were exceedingly admired. What struck the manufacturer with astonishment, when the articles returned to Spain, was the the great height of the American ladies as shown by the black finger-marks upon them—some more than six feet from the ground.

The great house of Sert also manufactures enormous quantities of shawls, all of the Paisley kind, and the same fabrication is found also at Sabadell. These shawls, and those manufactured for railway traveling are exceedingly cheap, and of the best quality, being entirely of wool without any admixture whatsoever. It is curious to notice how universally men wear these shawls, and how, in the morning and evening, the laborers and the peasants going to their work or returning from it cast their shawls about their chests and throats. A Scotchman would think himself back again in "Auld Scotia," only that they are of very gay colors, and lack the sombreness and Presbyterian grayness of the plaid. There was once in Barcelona a great business also in printed woolens, both dress goods and imitation cashmeres, but the "arancel" of 1869 killed it entirely, and now the only article in print woolens manufactured in the Province of Barcelona is a sort of scarf or foulard, which the townspeople put round their necks as a reinforcement to their overcoats, precisely as our country people in Winter time wear the comforters knitted by their mothers and wives. But we have a Winter that is semi-arctic; a Winter which makes our architects talk about double windows and double doors; a Winter in which, when the mercury drops many degrees below zero, nobody is astonished. Here in Spain, as far as I can learn, the mercury seldom descends below 48°, and my own eyes have shown me that half the houses have no fire-places, and yet the people wrap themselves up even more than we do when they take their walks abroad. This, too, upon the borders of the blue Mediterranean, in the land of the olive and the fig! I am astonished!

The fabric next in importance, however, to the carpets is that of curtains and coverings for furniture. America has done very little in this particular, and what has been done has not been very artistic. It is certain that the English, and more especially the manufacturers of Manchester, have obtained a well-deserved preeminence in this important department of house-furnishing. The English have ransacked the Old World and the New for patterns and for materials. They employ silks, both raw and twisted, linen, woolen, lustrous grasses, and cotton in stuffs whose effects are undeniably rich and in good taste. At present their patterns are taken chiefly from three sources. Peruvian, Persian, and Cashmerian, and they manufacture with such intelligence and skill that they cover the whole range of the market, from articles of fabulous cost and luxury down to the solid goods that cost moderately and are made to last. In the rivalry for this commerce between France and England it may fairly be said that England is winning. Therefore, the efforts of Sert y Sola to create this industry in Barcelona are courageous in the highest degree. The damasks which Spain once produced are now out of fashion, after holding the world in bondage for an extraordinary length of time. Sert has had the good sense not to attempt to revive a taste for this kind of fabric, but is manufacturing a very beautiful article of mingled woolen and twisted silk, in which the pattern generally is shown in a dark shade upon a light ground of the same color. There is in the Governor's Palace a reception-room hung with curtains and arranged with furniture of a blue color in this style, and the effect is most pleasing. It is original, and the method in which the silk is handled is decidedly most artistic. It is also to be remembered that this is only the commencement. Should the Government see the absurdity of a tariff which actually discriminates in favor of the foreign manufacturer, and be aroused to the superior policy of protecting the important industries which have been developed recently in Catalonia, it is fair to believe that the house of Sert Hermanos y Sola, devoting itself more decidedly to the production of furniture goods and carpets, would be able thoroughly to bring out their artistic powers. For they have a refined sense of color, and a delicacy of ideas in design which, added to undoubted capacity in manufacturing, would make them formidable rivals of the best manufacturers of the world. Already their carpets are superior to either Axminster or Aubusson, but this is a specialty of fabrication in which hand looms alone are used. Give them these facilities and advantages, which our Government has so wisely given to our manufacturers, and they would develop in the fabrics wrought by mechanical power that artistic element which is often so woefully lacking.

There are four houses in Barcelona which fabricate the mourning goods known here in Spain as merinos, and there are probably some nine other houses that manufacture shawls, tartans, veils, and small articles. The house of Claudio Areño, one of the greatest and most important in Barcelona, manufactures dress goods of mixed materials, wool, cotton, and thread. I believe he employs in his different factories some 1,500 hands, and the Serts have an average of about 1,000. This will give some faint idea of the importance of the woolen business in the city. In the province one may boldly say that half the villages and towns in the great plain between the Tibidabo range and the Montserrat and Mont Seyn Mountains are occupied with this industry. In Sabadell, out of a population of 22,000 souls, the great majority are engaged in this business. It is a city of factories, and out of 100 manufacturers only two are cotton-spinners, the rest being all engaged in wool. In Tarrasa, where there are 13,000 inhabitants, it is all wool. In these two towns and in the neighboring burghs they manufacture broadcloths, tricots, diagonals, beavers, and, in fact, every kind of woolen cloth. The house of Sallares, of Sabadell, is famous for its fancy cassimeres for pantaloons, and, I confess, that I have never seen better anywhere. The house of Amat, of Tarrasa, is equally famous for its broadcloths, equal to the English generally, though not to the West of England broadcloths, which I believe to be unrivaled. And throughout the whole manufacturing district the average of the articles, the beavers and the tricots, &c., is very high. The stuffs are all of pure wool, without any admixture of shoddy, and admirably dyed. The color stands excellently, save in the case of very heavy beavers made in some of the villages for the consumption of the peasants at a low price. The farming people wear long jackets of this material, and I have seen not a few where the original black had faded, after years of service, into a dingy and dusty purple. But this is an exceptional case, and does not bear at all upon the fabrics of Tarrasa and Sabadell. It is heartrending to see all this great population upon the very brink of ruin, but it is certain if the Government does not change the tariff that every woolen factory throughout the province will be closed, and every loom will be silenced. And for whose benefit? For the manufacturers of England, France, and Germany? I confess that I cannot comprehend the financial policy of Spain, which is altogether too deep for me. As I remarked, the Government must be resolved to root out all the manufactures of Catalonia, but this is simple ignorance and incapacity, or utter carelessness. But the alternative is not pleasant to contemplate for one who is truly a friend of Spain and an admirer of her institutions.

GAR.

P. S.—The English coal used in the factories costs about from $10 50 to $11 a ton. I go to visit the coal mines of San Juan de Abadesas, within the confines of this very province.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The *German University Annual* states that there are 21 universities in the Empire, with 20,229 students, of whom 2,500 do not attend any lectures. Of the 17,729 others, more than a third follow the lectures on philosophy, which comprise the sciences as well as those on philosophy strictly so called. The faculty which has the smallest number of students is that of theology, the lectures on which are attended by only 2,222. The Berlin University is the most frequented, having 4,597 students, of whom nearly half, however, do not attend any lectures. Leipsic, on the other hand, has more than 3,000 students in regular attendance. The Strasburg University is eleventh on the list, with 700 students, and Rostock is last, with only 114. The number of Professors paid by the German Empire is 1,300, and that of the *privat-docenten*, 1,050. The German universities receive about $2,560,000 a year from the Imperial Budget, but this sum was largely exceeded in 1875, when Strasburg was alone allotted nearly $1,000,000. The other German universities situated beyond the confines of the Empire are Basle, (Switzerland,) Dorpat, (Russia,) Vienna, Innsbruck, Prague, and Czernowitz, (Austria,) so that altogether there are 28 of them in Europe.

IN THE HEART OF CHINA.

A TRAVELER'S OBSERVATIONS.

NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSE-KIANG—CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY—DESOLATION AND ITS CAUSE—NANKING AND ITS PORCELAIN TOWER—AMERICAN ENTERPRISE—STEAMERS ON THE YANG-TSE—HANKOW AND ITS TRADE—BRICK TEA AND ITS PREPARATION.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANKOW, China, Sunday, Oct. 7, 1877.

The regular navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang by steam is an affair of the last 15 years, and was originally an American enterprise. The river is well adapted to steam navigation, as it is one of the largest streams in the world. The Amazon holds the first place, the Mississippi the second, and the Yang-tse the third; there are many persons who think the Yang-tse should be placed before the Mississippi rather than after it, as they contend that its volume is greater. I am almost inclined to side with them, and at all events shall decline to say that they are not correct. I am familiar with the Mississippi from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and during my voyage up the Yang-tse I have been trying to determine this question of relative size. Certainly the fluvial pride of China looks as large as our own, and appears to carry as great a volume of water. In the lower part of its course it spreads out to a great width and for ms a broad estuary for more than 100 miles. Here, at Hankow, 600 and odd miles from the sea, it equals the Mississippi at Natches or Vicksburg, and its current is said by the steamboat Captains to be only a little less than four miles an hour. Yesterday I took a Chinese sampan to cross from Hankow to Wo-chang, the city on the southern bank and opposite to Hankow on the northern. I had two boatmen, and they rowed fast and well. They made straight across the stream, allowing the boat to drift with the river, and on reaching the opposite shore they pulled up stream where the current was slight. We lost a full mile by the downward drift in crossing where the river was about a mile and a quarter in width. As you look down upon the Yang-tse from the pagoda at Wo-chang, or from the summit of the hill that dominates Hankow, you are profoundly impressed with its magnitude, and are not surprised that the Chinese generally called it Ta-Kiang, *i. e.*, "Great River."

The flat, reed-grown banks of the first hundred miles of the Yang-tse forcibly remind you of the swamps of the Lower Mississippi; the reediness continues through much of the second and even the third hundred miles, and disappoints the traveler who had looked for a succession of villages and a dense population the entire distance along the river. One hundred and fifty miles from its mouth the estuary of the Yang-tse contracts to a river, and the famed Silver Island rises in view. It stands in mid-stream, a steep hill of rock, perhaps 300 feet high, crowned with a pagoda and covered from base to summit with trees and bushes and rich grass on which Summer-houses and more substantial dwellings are here and there stippled. A little distance beyond we have a Vicksburg or a Memphis spread over a range of undulating hills and backed by a loftier range that gives a serrated horizon against the misty blue sky. But its name is not Vicksburg or Memphis; it is Chinkiang, and we know from the crenulated wall that surrounds it, the pagodas that rise above it, and the junks and sampans at its waterfront that the city is Chinese and not American. We land, and stroll through its narrow and dirty streets, our ears resounding with harsh and discordant sounds, and our noses assailed by a compound of villainous smells. I think there were at least 54 distinct and different smells, and all of them bad, in our two-hours' walk. The gentleman accompanying me says he only made out 47 or 48, but he was suffering from a cold and had a kerchief to his nose when we were passing some of the Lubinical extracts. You continually meet porters carrying buckets of raw and fresh guano, and please bear in mind that the street is only four or five feet wide.

The southern branch of the Grand Canal enters the river at Chinkiang. The northern branch is some distance below. The river is plentifully dotted with boats and junks, but this condition is not peculiar to the vicinity of Chinkiang, and the way up we find them, and sometimes there will be 20 or 30 boats sailing so closely together as almost to endanger each others cordage and sides. You have seen New-York Bay on a pleasant afternoon in Summer, when every boat that could hoist a sail was out for an airing? Well, imagine this whole river for hundreds of miles as thickly covered with sails as our bay is on the occasion I have indicated, and you can get an idea of the native commerce of the Yang-tse. Nobody knows how many boats are engaged, as no census is ever taken; the Mandarins collect tolls at the various stations, but do not trouble themselves to keep a record of the numbers. I ask a Chinese merchant how many boats there are in the navigation of the Yang-tse and its tributaries, and he answers, "P'raps hundred thousand, p'raps million, nobody don't know." Another says "Great many big million;" and he may not be far out of the way, though his statement is not particularly exact.

Foreigners have an advantage over the natives in the navigation of the river and in all business connected with the interior of the country. Every district has the right to tax goods passing through it; at each district there is a barrier commanded by a petty official, with a military guard, and here each native boat must stop and pay the transit tax. For long distances these taxes aggregate enormously, and are sometimes more than quadruple the original cost of the goods. These taxes are popularly known as "squeezes," and the barriers are denominated "squeeze stations." By treaty foreigners are exempt from these squeezes, and only pay the Customs tax on imports and the local tax on the port of destination. Every native boat must stop and be squeezed, but the foreign craft passes on with impunity. Transit passes are granted by which goods belonging to a foreigner are exempt from the squeeze though carried in native boats, but these can only be obtained by foreigners. Since this law went into operation many Chinese merchants have gone into partnership with foreigners and are doing a good business. The Chinaman furnishes the capital and does all the buying, selling, and forwarding, while the foreigner obtains the transit passes and gives the name to the firm. A gentleman whom I know here (suppose we call him Smith) has just associated himself with four wealthy Chinese merchants. The firm is Smith & Co., but Smith puts in no money, and is about as familiar with Chinese business as he is with the social manners and customs of the inhabitants of the moon. But he can get the transit passes for Smith & Co., which none of the company could do.

A native merchant with a junk-load of goods will always give free passage to any European who will pretend to own the cargo and do a little bullying at the squeeze stations. The transit squeeze is thus escaped, and the merchant makes a good thing of it. Last Spring an English gun-boat was at Ichang, 400 miles above here, and a sailor was on his way up to join her. He was carried free by a junk whose owner pretended at the squeeze stations to be interpreter and servant of the "foreign merchant," who probably never made a transaction in his life for anything more important than a bottle of rum or a pound of tobacco.

From Chin Kiang the river is quite picturesque in places, and occasionally reminds you of the St. Lawrence or the Columbia. There is a charming picture at the entrance of Poyang Lake, and a succession of grand and beautiful scenes is presented in the mountains on the last 200 miles of our route. The weather is delightful, and I am never weary of sitting on the upper deck, in front of the wheel-house, and studying this ever-varying and ever-new panorama. But I am disappointed at the sparseness of the population in this land of "teeming millions," and was quite unprepared to see so many miles of land lying waste and uncultivated. The ravages of the Taeping rebellion are not yet healed, and we see traces of the work of the insurgents on every hand. We pass many sites of villages, and here and there are cities whose heaps of ruins tell the same sad story. We look upon Nankin, famous in our school-books for its Porcelain Tower, one of the wonders of the world. Only a portion of the city now stands, and as for the tower, every brick has been carried away and the foundations excavated in search of more. Woohoo, Kin-Kiang, and a dozen other cities whose names would be unmeaning and wearisome, come and go, and each has its burned and barren district to illustrate the devastating work of the rebellion.

Occasionally we pass groups of men at work. Some are cutting reeds for fuel, others collect cotton, millet, hemp, grape, and other products of the earth, and others, with blue hands, were extracting indigo from the plant which produces it. The plant is bruised and soaked in large tubs till the coloring matter is extracted. The indigo settles to the bottom of the tub, and the water is poured off; then the cake is dried, and we have the indigo of commerce. We see a lot of little stages, perhaps 30 feet high, and just large enough at top for one man, who works there, patiently and alone. He is hauling bamboo cable. It goes down by its own weight as fast as he hauls it, and is coiled on the ground beneath. Frequently there are fishermen seated along the bank engaged in raising and lowering nets at the end of long bamboos, which are balanced like well-sweeps. It is capital employment for a lazy man, and not at all exciting.

Until last March the steam navigation of the Yang-tse has been virtually in American hands. There have been occasional attempts at English opposition, but they never amounted to much; the strongest British opposition ever made here is at the present time against the China Merchants Company. I came up and shall return on the steamer Kiang Ching, formerly the Hirado. She was built in New-York, and bears a strong resemblance to one of the Stonington or New-London boats, is 300 feet long, has a walking-beam engine, and large capacity for freight and steerage passengers. For European passengers, she has a dozen rooms of unusually large size, and a comfortable and finely-supplied table, and I can say, with my hand on my heart, that, taking rooms, cabin, table, deck, boat, and servants all together, I have never had equal comfort on board a steam-boat. My room is nine feet square, with a four-poster bed, and there is a small room at one side with a bath-room and other attachments. Capt. Paul is an ancient mariner from the State of Maine, and for a quarter of a century sailed between New-York and China in the service of A. A. Low & Co. The officers, pilots, and engineers are Americans, but the rest of the equipage is Chinese or Malay. The boat's pay-roll includes about 70 persons, 13 of whom are American or European. This description will answer, in a general way, for all the large boats on the river, and is my excuse for making it thus long. Just now the fares are low, owing to opposition. At first they asked the modest figure of 300 taels, or $400, for the simple passage between Shanghai and Hankow. Year by year it fell, until two years ago, when it reached 30 taels, or $40. For a couple of months it has been only 18 taels, or $24, and this is what I paid coming up and must pay for the return. Freights were originally very high, and are still at a paying figure. The business has been very profitable, and the Captain tells me has known a single round trip to pay the entire cost of a boat. He adds: "Some of the boats have made money enough in silver to overload and sink them, if all put on at once."

Last year the line was sold to the China Merchants' Company, which is entirely native—stockholders, Directors, agents, and all. I bought my ticket of a Chinaman, who wrote English as rapidly as I could, and more legibly. Each boat has two Chinese clerks, who attend to all the freight and steerage passage business. One only of the boats has an entire Chinese equipage—Captain, engineers, pilots, and all; on the rest the officers remain as of old, and there is no intimation that they are to be displaced. There was a rumor that Chinese Captains and officers would be put on to learn the business, but nothing of the kind has been attempted.

Hankow stands on an obtuse angle of low land, where the River Han comes in from the north and joins the Yang-tse. On the acute angle between the two rivers is Hanyang, and on the southern band of the Yang-tse, as I have before mentioned, is the provincial city, Wo-Chang. A hill between Hankow and Hanyang rises about 600 feet, and affords one of the finest views imaginable. I climbed there day before yesterday at sunset and remained as long as light and the exigencies of returning would permit. At my feet lay the great river, rolling toward the sea, after its junction with the Han, which I could trace afar like a ribbon of silver winding through the green plain. Away to the west was a range of mountains lighted by the setting sun, and overhung by golden and purple clouds, while to the south was an undulating country whose foreground was filled with the walled city of Wo-Chang. The crenulated walls inclose an enormous space, much of which is so desolate that foreigners are accustomed to shoot pheasants and hares within the limits. Time was, they say, when all this space was covered with buildings, all of them crowded with occupants. Wo-Chang, Hankow, and Hanyang suffered terribly by the rebellion, and more than three-fourths of their buildings were leveled. Looking from the hill one can readily see the traces of the destruction, although nearly 20 years have elapsed since the insurrection was suppressed.

Hankow is a great trade centre; frequently the narrow streets of the Han is so crowded with junks that the river is entirely concealed, and you may walk for hours by stepping from one deck to another. At present there are, I am told, comparatively few boats in port, yet there is a perfect forest of masts extending a considerable distance. The upper Yang-tse and the Han bring down great quantities of tea, furs, silk, wax, and other products both for local consumption and export. There are heavy exports of tea from Hankow direct to England, and every year steamers come here for their cargoes and proceed to London in the shortest possible time. This year there was an interesting race between the steamers Loudoun Castle and Gleneagles, the former winning by some 40 hours in a race of 39 days from port to port. There is a very large trade in brick tea, which is prepared here for the Russian market, and is shipped hence by way of Tientsin and Pekin. Nearly half the foreign merchants here are Russians, and they have several factories for the preparation of the bricks. This morning I visited one of the establishments and witnessed the process. The dry tea is weighed out into portions for single bricks, and each portion is wrapped in a cloth and placed over a steam boiler. When it is thoroughly steamed it is poured into a mold and placed beneath a machine which presses it into the required shape. Some of the machines are worked by hand and others by steam; both kinds are rapid and efficient, and it did not appear that the steam had much advantage. Five men working a hand-machine and receiving 20 cents each per day, were able to press six bricks a minute. The steam press worked only a little faster, and the cost of fuel must be nearly equal to that of muscle.

The import trade for local consumption; and transit to the interior is much like that of Shanghai. In the list before me I find cotton goods, in which gray shirtings take the lead, (1,287,452 yards in 1876,) and are followed by T cloths, white shirtings, drill, and chintzes. Then come woolen goods, such as camlets, lustres, lastings, long ells, and Spanish stripes, and then come iron, lead, tin, and quicksilver. Opium comes as a matter of course, and then sundries which include sugar, cuttle-fish, pepper, raw cotton, medicines, and sea-weed. By this last hangs a tale. Salt is a Government monopoly in China, and the taxes (especially as there is a squeeze at every station) are terrific. A fecul of salt (133 pounds) costs at Hankow four or five times as much as at the seaports; to escape the salt tax the natives buy sea-weed and cook it with their food, and so give the latter the requisite savor. One steamer brought up large quantities of this sea-weed, and I have seen many barges filled with it.

There has been a demand for opening ports further in the interior, and finally it was arranged that Ichang, 400 miles further up the Yang-tse, should be made free for foreign traffic. April 1, 1877, was fixed for the opening, and owing to the energy of Gen. Isaac F. Shepard, United States Consul at Hankow, our country's flag was hoisted there, and was the only foreign one that fluttered in the breezes of Ichang. The General and his staff went there on the United States steam-ship Monocacy and on their arrival the shipping and flag-staffs on land were liberally decorated and grand salutes were fired. Visits and ceremonies, the arrangement of preliminaries, selection of a consular building, and the delays incident to all business with the Chinese, consumed some time, but, finally, all was arranged, and in presence of the tantai and mandarins, in full dress, the Consul and staff, the officers of the Monocacy, likewise in their best clothes, and the whole population in any clothes, our flag was hoisted in front of the temporary consulate, saluted with seven guns from the Monocacy and any number from the Government boats. It was the first foreign flag to float officially in the interior of China, a thousand miles and more from the sea. The greatest friendship was professed by the tantai, who was of Mr. Burlingame's suite in America and Europe, and as proof of this good will he sent a gun-boat, under command of a mandarin, to escort the Consul back to Hankow.

The hopes of Ichang as a port of trade have not been realized thus far. No foreign merchant has established himself there, and the two or three steamers that have made the voyage have gone and returned without cargoes or passengers. The merchants of Hankow, both native and foreign, are naturally opposed to the opening of any port further up, and the boatmen on the river are opposed to it, as they do not want to see their business taken away by the steam-boats. Doubtless there will be commerce there by and by, but in the meanwhile we must wait.

T. W. K.

A CANADIAN CANDIDATE.

The Quebec correspondence of the Montreal *Witness* contains this extract from a speech recently delivered by one of the candidates for parliamentary honors in Nicolet: "GENTLEMEN: I'm a man like you; it's a habitant's tongue you want in the House! there are too many educated men there. I will vote for Canadian tobacco (*le tabac Canayen*) and molasses, (*la mélasse.*) I'm a habitant. I raise all kinds of animals; I've even raised hogs like you, gentlemen. Marrah!"

PROF. TYNDALL ON GERMS.

DISCOVERIES OF THE MICROSCOPE.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION IN MEAT—HOW THE BLUE SKY IS CREATED—POPULATION IN STAGNANT WATER—BACTERIA WHICH LIVE BY PUTREFACTION.

Prof. Tyndall delivered the opening lecture of the winter session at the London Institution on Dec. 10. He said that within 10 minutes' walk of a little cottage which he has recently built in the Alps there is a small lake fed by the melted snows of the upper mountains. During the early weeks of Summer no trace of life is to be discerned in this water, but invariably toward the end of July or beginning of August swarms of tailed organisms are seen enjoying the sun's warmth along the shallow margins of the lake, and rushing with audible patter into the deeper water at the approach of danger. The origin of this periodic crowd of living things is by no means obvious. For years Dr. Tyndall has never noticed in the lake either an adult frog or the smallest fragment of frogs' spawn, so that were he not otherwise informed, he should have found the conclusion of Mathiole a natural one—namely, that tadpoles are generated in lake mud by the vivifying action of the sun. The checks which experience alone can furnish being absent, the spontaneous generation of animals quite as high as the frog in the scale of being was assumed for ages as a fact. For nearly 20 centuries after Aristotle men found no difficulty in believing in cases of spontaneous generation which would now be regarded as monstrous by the most fanatical supporters of the doctrine. Redi, in 1668, by careful experiments, destroyed the belief in the spontaneous generation of maggots in putrid meat. The combat was continued by Vallisneri, Schwammerdam, and Réaumur, who succeeded in banishing the notion of spontaneous generation from the scientific minds of their day. As regards the complex organisms they dealt with, the notion was banished forever. But the discovery of the microscope, revealing a world of life formed of individuals so minute as to close, as it were, to the ultimate particles of matter—as to suggest an easy passage from atoms to organisms, revived the dying doctrine. Dr. Tyndall now traced its support by Buffon and Needham, (1748,) and the experiments with a contrary tendency of Spallanzani, (1779,) Schulze, (1836,) Schwann, Helmholtz, Schroeder, and Von Dusch. In 1859 Pouchet, a vigorous and ardent writer, strongly influenced opinion in favor of spontaneous generation. In view of the multitudes of motes required to produce the observed results, he ridiculed the assumption that there are atmospheric germs. If there were, indeed, said he, the number that are mathematically required, the air would be entirely obscured by them. The germ clouds would be much thicker than the rain clouds. But had Pouchet known that the blueness of the ethereal sky is actually due to the suspension of innumerable particles in the air upon which the sun shines, he would hardly have ventured on this line of argument. Pasteur, however, published his classical paper in 1862, and his main position has never been shaken. He has applied the knowledge won from his inquiries to the preservation of wine and beer, to the manufacture of vinegar, and to the staying of the plague which threatened destruction to the silk husbandry in France. Prof. Lister has thanked him in a published letter for having furnished the only principle which would have conducted the antiseptic system in surgery to a successful issue. Our knowledge has been greatly extended by Prof. Cohn, of Breslau. "No putrefaction," he says, "can occur in a nitrogenous substance if its *bacteria* be destroyed and new ones prevented from germinating." Bacteria are the minute animals, so called from the rod-like appearance of some of them, which are now thought to be at the root of disease as well as of putrefaction. According to this view, a contagious fever may be defined as a conflict between the person smitten by it and a specific organism which multiplies at his expenses, appropriating his nitrogen, disintegrating his tissues, or poisoning him by the decompositions it causes.

Dr. Tyndall proceeded to refer very briefly to his own studies on the subject since 1869, and more in detail to his experiments made this Summer on the Bel-Alp, in the Rhone Valley, the spot 7,000 feet above the sea, being selected for the sake of the purity of the air and its freedom from organisms. In describing an actual experiment he would assume he was accompanied by some eminent and fair-minded member of his medical profession, who entertained views adverse from his, because it was obvious that to an important portion of the medical press of London he had not as yet succeeded in rendering this question clear. Sixty flasks would be filled in the manner described in the lecture with an infusion of beef, mutton, turnip, and cucumber, and boiled, both air and hermetically sealed. They are transported to the Alps. It is the month of July, and the weather is favorable to putrefaction. At the Bel-Alp 54 flasks are counted out with their liquids as clear as filtered drinking water. In six flasks, however, the infusion is found muddy. On examination it is discovered that every one of these has its bottle end broken off in the transit from London. Air has entered the flasks, and muddiness is the result. Examined with a pocket-lens, or even with a microscope of insufficient power, nothing is seen in the muddy liquid; but regarded with a magnifying power of a thousand diameters what an astonishing appearance does it present! Leeuwenhoek estimated the population in a single drop of stagnant water at 500,000,000; probably the population of a drop of our turbid infusion would be this 10 times multiplied. The field of the microscope is crowded with organisms, some "wobbling" slowly, others shooting rapidly across the microscopic field. They dart hither and thither like a flight of minute projectiles; they pirouette and spin so quickly round that the retention of the retinal impression transforms the little living rod into a twirling reel. And yet the most celebrated naturalists tell us that they are vegetables. Has this multitudinous life been spontaneously generated in the six flasks, or is it the progeny of living germinal matter carried into the flask by the entering air? If the infusions have a self-generative power, how are the sterility and consequent clearness of the 54 uninjured flasks to be accounted for? It has been affirmed in support of the theory of heterogeny that the vacuum above the infusion is favorable to the production of organisms, and their absence from tins of preserved meat, fruit, and vegetables is accounted for by the hypothesis that fermentation has begun in such tins, that gases have been generated, the pressure of which has checked the incipient life and stopped its further development. But in well-preserved tins Dr. Tyndall has invariably found, not an outrush of gas, but an inrush of water, if they were perforated under water. He has noticed this in modern tins, and in tins which have been perfectly good for 63 years. On the other hand, he has caused the organisms to pressure of gases without killing them. The 54 pellucid flasks declare against the heterogenist. The flasks are next exposed to a warm Alpine sun by day, and at night suspended in a warm kitchen. Four of them have been accidentally broken, but at the end of a month the 50 remaining flasks are found as clear as at the commencement. There is no sign of putrefraction or of life in any of them.

These flasks are divided into two groups of 23 and 27 respectively. The question now is whether the admission of air can liberate any generative energy in the infusions. The flasks are carried to a hay-loft and the ends snipped off from the group of 23. The 27 flasks are borne to a ledge 200 feet higher, from which the mountain falls away precipitously to the north-east for about 1,000 feet. A gentle wind blows toward it from the north-east, across the crests and snow-fields of the Bernese Oberland. The spot is, therefore, bathed in air which must have been for a good while out of contact with either animal or vegetable life. Standing carefully to the leeward of the flasks, for no dust or particle from their clothes or bodies must be blown to the flasks, the operators first singe the pliers in a spirit lamp to destroy all attached germs or organisms, and then snip off the sealed end of the flask. In this way the 27 flasks are charged with clean, vivifying mountain air. The 50 flasks are placed with their necks open over a kitchen stove in a temperature varying from 50° to 90° Fahrenheit, and in three days 21 out of the 23 flasks opened on the hay-loft are found to be invaded by organisms. After three weeks' exposure to precisely the same conditions the 27 flasks opened in free air had given way. No germ from the kitchen air had ascended the narrow necks, the flasks being shifted to produce this result. They are still in the Alps as clear (the speaker doubted not) and as free from life as they were when sent off from London. Is not the conclusion, he asked, imperative that it was not the air, but something in the air which produced the effects observed in the flasks placed in the hay-loft? What is this something? A sun-beam glinting through a chink in the roof or wall, and traversing the air of the loft, which was in free communication by an open door with the outer air, would show this air to be laiden with suspended dust particles. Can they have been the origin of the observed life? If so, are we not bound by all antecedent experience to regard these fruitful particles as the germs of the life observed?

Dr. Tyndall proceeded to indicate the test of what he described as one of the principal foundations of heterogeny as promulgated in this country. He would place before his friend and co-inquirer, the candid medical critic before assumed, two liquids which had been kept for six months in a sealed chamber exposed to optically pure air. The one is a mineral solution, containing in proper proportion all the substances which enter into the composition of bacteria, the other is an infusion of turnip. Both liquids are as clear as distilled water, and there is no trace of life in either of them. A mutton-chop, over which a little water has been poured to keep its juices from drying up, has lain for three days upon a plate in a

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1877.

ARRANGEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—A REGULAR FIX—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Agnes Proctor, Miss Mabel Jordan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MAN OF SUCCESS—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, J. H. Stoddart, Miss Agnes Booth, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TWELFTH NIGHT—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Constance Hamblin, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ADRIENNE—Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Couldock, Mr. Burroughs.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Mr. Edwin Lawrence, Miss Rose Kean. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WON AT LAST—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan.

EAGLE THEATRE.—BABES IN THE WOOD—Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CAT SHOW—CURIOSITIES—MIDGETS—GIANTS, &C. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK EYED SUSAN—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE SOUTH—COON CALITIES. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and Evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—SYMPHONY REHEARSAL—Mr. R. Hoffman, Mr. W. Mason, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

It is confidently assumed by the friends of the Police Commissioners that the Mayor will either dismiss or leave without action the charges against these officers. As the Mayor was himself the author of the charges, and as he defended them on the ground that in making them he had the support of the press and the public, it would be a somewhat singular course for Mayor ELY to set them aside on no better defense than that of a general denial, unsupported by any evidence worth listening to. It took Mr. ELY a long time to make up his mind that the Police Commissioners are grossly unfitted for the positions they fill. If he has reached a different conclusion after listening to the arguments of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and GEORGE BLISS, Jr., he must have a peculiarly elastic stock of convictions. By withdrawing his own charges against the Police Commissioners, he may succeed in making a laughing-stock of himself; but he will certainly fail in restoring public confidence in the trio of political jobbers who control the execution of law in this City.

We confess we expected better things of Mr. ELY. We supposed that his move against the Police Commissioners was but the first step toward a general purification of the City Government. We assumed that it would be followed by the appointment of some respectable person as the successor in the Park Board of WILLIAM R. MARTIN; that the Fire Commissioners who have abused their trust for partisan ends would be called to account; that the Commissioners of Accounts, who are directly responsible to the Mayor, might be replaced by men who have some independence and ability; that the Excise Commissioners would be brought to a reckoning for their trifling with law; and that even Controller KELLY might be reminded that the public markets cannot be made with impunity a nest of plunderers. All these things and much more Mr. ELY might have done with great advantage to his public usefulness and private reputation. We fear that the chances are decidedly against his doing them now, and that the closing tableau of the spasmodic reform farce will be even more ridiculous than its successive scenes. The man who breaks away from Tammany Hall to coquette with the "Tilden Democracy," who seeks to serve the public while currying favor with the liquor-dealers, and, yet ends by insulting all in turn, may be an exceedingly versatile politician, but is not at all likely to prove a successful one. Mayor ELY seems likely to miss the one chance which he had of making his administration either protracted or brilliant.

From trustworthy figures just compiled regarding the liquor traffic, it appears that there are nearly twice as many drinking saloons in New-York as in any other State. The exact number is 23,854. Illinois follows with 16,548, Pennsylvania with 16,105, Ohio with 14,248, and California with 8,408. In Massachusetts there are only 6,386 saloons, while in the comparatively insignificant District of Columbia, the seat of National Government, there are no less than 1,105. North Carolina heads the list with 1,205 distilleries, while New-York has only 111 distilleries. In addition to these, however, there are 379 beer breweries in the State. On an average there is in the Union one drinking saloon for every two hundred and eighty inhabitants. Considering the proportion of the population, most of the whisky is consumed by our brethren in the South, while nearly all the beer is drank by the people of the West and North.

Attention has already been called to the fact that "the great Senator from Georgia," Mr. GORDON, by the aid of Gov. COLQUITT's indorsement, borrowed $6,418 from the Atlanta National Bank, the Directors of which have since found it necessary to sue him for the amount. WADE HAMPTON also, "the savior of South Carolina," has had his little financial difficulties, and there are a number of his victims uncharitable enough to intimate that he is more prominent as a disgraced bankrupt than as "a great reformer." Unfortunately or otherwise, these are not the only statesmen of the native and best stripe who have become noted for their somewhat peculiar money transactions. Gov. HUBBARD, of Texas, seems to be justly entitled to a high place in the same company. Some time ago he granted to a firm of contractors known as BURNETT & KILPATRICK the very profitable lease of the State Penitentiary labor, and at almost the same time the firm named indorsed his note for $3,500. The Democratic newspapers of the State are now engaged in an effort to prove that the lease was not granted in consideration for the indorsement of the note. If the Governor happened to be a Republican a somewhat different view of the case would probably be taken.

The absurd proposal to annex Liberia to the United States, which has recently been made by a number of Southern demagogues, many of them colored men, is not likely to meet with much favor in the negro Republic. According to recent advices from the west coast of Africa, it seems that the Liberian Government has no desire to enter into closer relations with this country, but is exceedingly anxious for a more intimate connection with England. To this end, and for the purpose, if possible, of negotiating a loan of $10,000,000 recently authorized, a native Liberian envoy is shortly to be dispatched to the Court of St. James'. These facts are worthy of consideration in connection with the exceedingly wild statements recently made in the South regarding Liberia, and the anxiety of the Government to encourage emigration from the United States.

That the Barclay-street disaster did not occur from the explosion of the boilers seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. It is also certain that there was no explosion of gas in the horizontal flue, and the only hypothesis which remains is that the disaster was caused by an explosion of chemicals in the engine-room. As no other bodies have been found, the number of victims of the fire remains a matter of conjecture, though one of the wounded was yesterday added to the list of dead. It is to be hoped that this ghastly accident will retain general interest long enough to compel a very searching investigation into its causes. If there are concealed under the sidewalks of our business thoroughfares any such potentialities of disaster as revealed themselves in Barclay-street, the public cannot be too soon made aware of their nature and extent.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BUTLER is not the politician whom we should select as "guide, philosopher, and friend." His prophetic faculty has been so often at fault that we meanwhile decline to accept his prediction as to the enactment over the President's veto of the Bland Silver bill. In his advocacy of that measure he is consistent. United to WENDELL PHILLIPS in the worship of an inconvertible currency, and in contemptuous indifference to the effect of repudiation upon the national credit, it is natural for him now to espouse the cause of the silver fanatics, and to share with them the folly of supposing that national dishonesty will be followed by prosperity. As a financial philosopher, Gen. BUTLER is as little entitled to consideration at the hands of the Republican Party as the Kelleys and Stanley Matthewses who have brought upon it derision and disgrace. As a moral guide for the party he is equally objectionable. We should discard as a delusion any system of civil service reform which received his commendation. The essence of the thing is to him incomprehensible. He scorns moral principle as an element in party management, and would exclude from an administration any man who proposes to conduct his department with clean hands, and to select his subordinates with exclusive reference to their capacity and character. When, therefore, Gen. BUTLER mentions civil service reform, we know in advance that his only purpose is to sneer at it as absurd and impracticable. As in finance he represents the worst phases of demagogism, so in regard to the reform of the civil service he is the exponent of all that is ignoble and corrupt in party tactics.

And yet Gen. BUTLER, though not recognizable when the morals of polities are in question, very often hits the nail upon the head in his discussion of the strong and weak points of individual leadership. However unscrupulous in his own plans, he has a quick appreciation of other's weaknesses and an aptitude in expressing tersely the ideas uppermost in the world around him. His comments upon the course and position of the President illustrate this characteristic. Evidently, he spoke with a certain degree of restraint. We are not sure that there is not something suspicious—certainly there is something suggestive—in the studied moderation and unwonted courtesy with which he refers to the head of the Government. In the General's judgment, the time is not yet come for throwing the brickbats with which, he has said, his hat is filled. This self-restraint, whatever its motive, only adds to the strength of the warning which he gives to the President. Mere personal amiability, he remarks truly enough, cannot help the President out of his difficulties. It is possible to be above suspicion as regards personal purity and honor and still to be a signal failure as the Chief Executive. No one doubts that Mr. HAYES means well. The open question is, whether he is acting as he ought to act toward his party and in the manner most likely to promote peace and prosperity. The Massachusetts Representative reflects the opinion which prevails within the Republican Party when he indicates dissatisfaction. And he echoes the opinion which may be heard almost everywhere when he attributes the President's weakness and vacillation to the absence of fixed ideas as to his duty and to an over-amiable desire to stand well with both parties. He is not prepared to quarrel with Republicans, but he adheres to methods which repel them and render absolute confidence impossible. He cultivates Democratic favor while holding aloof from the Democracy, and thus compromises himself without obtaining any corresponding advantage.

This state of things cannot last through the Presidential term. It is only necessary to present the position with the plainness which marks Gen. BUTLER's Boston speech to show how untenable it is. The President cannot look two ways at once. He cannot conciliate Republicans one day and Democrats the next without rendering himself contemptible in the eyes of both. He must make up his mind definitely in favor of one party or the other, or his influence will vanish and his Administration be on all sides regarded as a failure. He may not take the decisive step quite so soon as Gen. BUTLER supposes, but take it he must or events will force him in spite of himself. There have been times when the Government could run smoothly with no strong will at its head. But these are not such times. Never, indeed, save in the darkest days of the rebellion, was the need greater for positive convictions and firmness, and courage in executing them. The questions awaiting settlement are questions that call for bold and enlightened statesmanship, and the disorganizing elements that are at work in both of the parties render essential a line of action very different from that hitherto followed by Mr. HAYES. Temporizing and trafficking, playing fast and loose with matters that involve the nation's integrity and progress, and with public men whose interests and purposes are divergent, if not hostile, cannot possibly be a success in the present condition of affairs. Nine months of uncertainty are a little too much. Gen. BUTLER gives expression to the feeling of a multitude when he politely asks the President to take a position and stick to it.

IS THE SILVER QUESTION A PRACTICAL ONE?

A few weeks since the London *Spectator* published a very sensible article pointing out to what extent the London *Times* was mistaken in thinking the silver question in the United States one of little practical importance In its last issue it publishes another, with that placid indifference to facts which constitutes of late much of the *Spectator's* claim to impartiality, for the purpose of showing that though "the conflict raging in the United States around the currency is a very interesting one," "its practical importance is a good deal overrated." We should be glad to believe that the latest view of the *Spectator* is the most correct, but unfortunately the facts which it relies on to sustain it are opposed to its conclusions.

In the first place, the assumption that the particular form of repudiation embodied in the Silver bill is of less practical importance, because it is not so bald as was that embodied in the inflation movement, is an error, for, while the consequences of the silver movement would not be at first as serious, that fact renders the movement itself stronger. A plot to repudiate 10 per cent. of all public and private debts by remonetization is certainly a worse thing for the country than a plot to repudiate an indefinite percentage by the issue of paper money, if the former is strong enough to be very likely to succeed, while the latter is not likely to succeed at all. In the next place, if we get remonetization, we shall surely see it followed by inflation. Silver would not only drive money out of the country, but it would first reduce paper, which would be payable in silver, to its own level, and then below that level. Paper, no longer regarded as redeemable in gold at any date, would be judged by its relation to silver, and silver being intrinsically the most valuable, paper would go beneath it in the market, as it went beneath gold from 1862 onward. Hence would come further financial disorder, and the public sentiment, demoralized by the repudiation involved in remonetization, would demand more paper, as it steadily demanded the same remedy in like circumstances before. Thus, the country would enter upon a path to which there is no safe or certain goal.

Most illusive of all, however, is the *Spectator's* notion that silver would be so appreciated by the demand for it as legal tender, should it be remonetized, that it would would reach par, or near par, with gold. There may be causes which will come into operation in the near future to advance the price of silver, but if there be, they are absolutely unknown. On the contrary, the long period of depression in silver, which has resisted the influence of an unprecedented demand from the East, makes it by far more probable that silver will remain where it is than that it will go higher. The possession by Germany of an indefinite amount of silver awaiting an opportunity for a market; the possession of an enormous amount by the Bank of France, which the action of the Latin Union has made it impossible to circulate; the uncertainty as to the Eastern demand and the American production—all these are facts which forbid a prudent observer to look forward to an advance. To suppose that remonetization in the United States can neutralize these forces, is to set up a vague and indeterminate tendency, which may amount to very little, against tendencies which are certain, well ascertained, and powerful. Such reasoning is rather discouraging than reassuring, for it displays the feebleness of the hope which is the only one that can be held out.

What, after all, makes the silver movement a really dangerous one is the fact that it is, as far as we can judge, sustained by a public sentiment which may be mistaken and shallow, but which prevails with a majority of the voters of the Union at the present moment. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact that the attitude of the Government is just now far in advance of the opinion of the people. So long as the President remains firm and Congress does not override his veto, the Government will sustain the public faith, and maintain the honest position that the public debt is payable, principal and interest, in gold, and must remain so. But if that position could be submitted to popular vote, it would, according to present indications, be rejected. The barrier which surrounds the public faith, therefore, and which protects it, for the time being, against the assaults which are being made upon it, is an arbitrary and adventitious one. Unless public opinion, as it now appears to exist, should change, it is only a question of time when this barrier will be overthrown. Is this fact which makes the silver question an intensely and urgently practial one, and which binds every honest man who has in a greater or less degree the ear of the public, to expose the error and maintain the truth regarding it. We do not say that, after full discussion, the honesty and intelligence of the public judgment would not assert themselves. On the contrary, we believe that they would do so, and that the national honor could be saved from this latest attack as it was from that made in the guise of the "payment" of the bonds in paper and in the guise of inflation. But it would be madness to take anything for granted. In the presence of so serious and so threatening a peril it is the duty of all who value the good name of their country to set their faces as flint against this latest and most insidious attempt to dishonor it.

AFTER-DINNER DIPLOMACY.

It was to be expected that an after-dinner speech by the Secretary of State would be waited for with a certain keen expectation. And when it was announced that Mr. EVARTS, who sits where SEWARD, MARCY, and WEBSTER have sat, would give a talk after the New-England Society's dinner, all men were on the alert to hear what he had to say. It was an occasion worthy of the man; it may be added that the man was worthy of the occasion. DERBY, GLADSTONE, or DISRAELI, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, usually give out a few utterances which are accepted as the oracular sayings of the impersonal Government of Great Britain. When the Premier has taken his fill of green turtle, turbot, venison, port, and Madeira, he is supposed to be in fit condition to outline the policy of her Britannic Majesty's Government relative to any great question of the day. Disestablishment, the Geneva arbitration, or the Eastern question may be disposed of in the golden moments which intervene between the coffee and the "second regular toast." It is a fine opportunity. The statesman is in undress. He cannot strip himself of his statesmanship. He may have drank more Vichy water than is good for him, or he may bitterly regret his second cut of venison; no matter; States and Kingdoms wait to hear what he has to say. British Premiers before now have fired a shot heard round the world in an after-dinner speech.

This was Mr. EVARTS' opportunity. The relentless march of time had brought the dining New-Englanders through the various courses of their annual banquet. Through the bastard French-American of the bill of fare, where *tortue verte* and *cotelletes de chevreuil* struggled with clam pot-pie (a base invention) and pork and beans, (ignorantly conceded by Gallic politeness to Yankee brutality.) the Pilgrims had worked their way to fruits and coffee. The time had come when an American Premier must make his great speech in the chief city of the Republic. One might have heard the rustle of a napkin when Mr. EVARTS got on his legs to address the American people represented by two hundred and fifty well-fed New-Englanders. There was the President of the United States leaning his massive and auburn-clad head forward as the silver-tongued orator began. Much that is eminent in divinity, scholarship, law, logic, art, literature, and science was there to drink in the momentous words of the Secretary of State. The speech has been published in THE TIMES. It is bracketed and punctuated with "laughter and applause" from beginning to end. The enthusiastic sons of New-England snapped up the oratorical points of the speaker before he dropped them from his lips. When he said that the 22d of December was a great day that it could bear so much celebration, there was laughter and applause in plenty; and when he glorified Plymouth Rock, the full-fed New-Englanders pounded with their knife-handles and lavishly broke their champagne-glasses. It was a great speech.

When the New-Englanders read that speech in THE TIMES by the garish light of day on Sunday morning, they must have wondered why they applauded it. It was a bright string of glittering generalities. It was an appeal to meet "the duties of the time," whatever they may be—an argument in favor of the highest and purest forms of government as if any arguments were necessary. And it was a shower of the most sparkling nothingness which ever dropped from the lips of a statesman. It was not worth while that any criticism should have been made upon such an oration. Strictly speaking, it was not an oration, but an after-dinner speech before a few hundred personal friends. But there was such an affectation of wisdom, such a Delphic mistiness of utterance about the speech, that the newspapers of the country have fallen upon it with great appetite. It has been found to mean war with Mexico, or peace with Mexico, according to the prejudices of the reader. It comforts the silver schemers as warmly as it does their opponents, and upon civil service reform it is eloquently non-committal; so non-committal, in fact, that the old proverb of "the least said the soonest mended" is paraphrased in this part of the discourse.

Let us believe that this is the height of diplomacy. It is a fine thing to make a long speech which shall be as glittering in its generalities as the Declaration of Independence, and as destitute of ideas as an oyster. Mr. EVARTS might have confined himself to the sort of speech which he used to make when he was not incumbered with the cares of State. He might have cracked his classic joke, and made his elaborate pun, without criticism or remark. But he chose to soar into the diplomatic empyrean, where men utter words that mean nothing, and unfold their dark sayings in a tangle of various parts of speech. The result is that the country is bewildered. The comments of the newspapers betray a state of national obfuscation. We are told that we shall uphold our national honor, that we cannot quarrel with our neighbors, and that we can take no steps backward in civil service reform. It was not necessary to say this to the Pilgrim banqueters. But, since it was said, what does it signify?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROSECUTIONS

There is no honest citizen of this country who now objects, or who has objected, to a rigid prosecution of every public officer in South Carolina who has been charged with crime. It certainly cannot be claimed that the representatives of the Republican Party have been backward or lukewarm in supporting this position. The first newspaper in the country to expose and denounce the frauds committed by "the robber Governor" MOSES and the ring sustained by him was THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and since then Republican journals in all parts of the Union have joined in demanding an honest government for the Palmetto State. If their State Treasurer CORDOZA, ex-Congressman L. CASS CARPENTER, Congressman SMALLS, and the rest have been duly found guilty of the charges brought against them, there is no doubt that every true Republican will be well pleased with the sentence which places them in prison for their crimes. While it is important that criminals should be punished, however, it is none the less important that even the lowest and most desperate offender against the law should be allowed a full and impartial hearing. Such a hearing was not granted to the South Carolina officials who have recently been tried, and it is not likely that any greater consideration will be shown to those whose trials have yet to be held.

From first to last the prosecutions have been conducted on the purely political principle of "Do all you can to hurt your enemies and to help your friends." In short, the Democrats now in power in South Carolina seem to have determined by every possible means to break down the last remnant of the Republican Party there, and forever to keep the colored men who made up the bulk of that party from going to the polls and from exercising the rights of American citizenship. It is now only too obvious that it was to this end that HAMPTON and his followers commenced the prosecutions, or it would, perhaps, be better to call them the persecutions, of ex-officials in that State. In the beginning, the character of the investigation made by the so-called Legislative Committee, consisting of four Democrats and one renegade Republican, very plainly indicated that none but "Carpet-bag Republicans" were to suffer by the examination. The witnesses were all obliged to testify in secret, and made to swear that they would never reveal the nature of the questions asked them by the examiners. This course was persevered in until the courts took the matter up, and proceeded quietly to weed out any Republicans who stood in the way of the Democratic Party. And this was done with an utter disregard for law and precedent. In the case of Congressman ROBERT SMALLS, for instance, who was convicted of having sold his vote in the State Legislature, the only real witness was "JOE" WOODRUFF, late Clerk of the State Senate, and a person who, out of his own mouth, was convicted of many crimes against the State. On the unsupported testimony of this man a reputable member of Congress was found guilty of every offense charged against him.

The case of Mr. CARDOZA, the late State Treasurer, was quite as instructive as that related above. Two attempts were made to convict him, but as they each failed, a third and final effort was determined upon. It succeeded, and again upon the testimony of "JOE" WOODRUFF, the self-convicted rascal, CARDOZA, was sent to prison. Yet the only charge which was proved against him was that while State Treasurer, and acting for the Commonwealth exactly as a Paying Teller of a bank, he paid money on a certificate which was afterward found to be fraudulent. Mr. CARDOZA's action in paying a fraudulent certificate, upon which charge he was convicted and sentenced, was certainly quite as innocent as the bank Teller's would have been under similar circumstances.

His conviction, however, and the sentence of L. CASS CARPENTER, who was sent to jail on a trumped-up charge of forgery which was pronounced frivolous by many of the best Democratic lawyers in South Carolina, does not seem to have satisfied the desire for reform which has recently prevailed to so alarming an extent in that State. Not content with cheating him out of his seat in the United States Senate, there is now no little talk among "Hampton investigators" of having Mr. CORBIN indicted because he was awarded by the courts a fee of some $18,000 for conducting the memorable phosphate cases. In the meantime, however, we hear of no proceedings against MOSES, the robber Governor; "JOE" WOODRUFF, the Clerk of the Senate, who confesses to have stolen a fortune, or against his good friends and partners the proprietors of the Charleston *News and Courier*. When some effort is made to convict them and the numerous other Democratic sympathizers who are known to have been connected with the South Carolina frauds, it is possible that the country will have more respect for the investigations and prosecutions regarding which Gov. HAMPTON boasts so loudly.

DELUSIVE ANTICIPATIONS.

Worry, as has often been said, kills ten men where work kills one. And worry generally is less about what has been than about what might be, but very seldom is. That which has actually past rarely troubles us; that which is present soon becomes past; but that which lies in the future may be as grievous as formidable as we choose to make it. It is the indeterminate, the unhappened which is likely to give us most uneasiness, and fill us with the largest amount of apprehension. The majority of us accept facts, however mournful, with commendable resignation, though we are prone to be nervous and fussy at the thought of what may be. The real ills of life are in most cases far less than the ills which we anticipate. These torment and wear on us year after year, and leave with us the bitter memory that we have suffered deeply for what has never occurred.

Very few of us that are not conscious of this tendency to be beforehand with misfortune, to measure the blood of a wound that has not been made. We are perfectly aware of the folly of the thing, and are ever counseling others against its indulgence. Nevertheless, with wise words on our lips, we nourish the weakness in our hearts, and compromise with reason by concealing what we are not strong enough to control. We look back upon the year that is all but gone, and see the innocence of evils which we fancied and prefigured until they distressed us as much as, yea, more than, if they had been actual. We determine to be rational the next year, and we believe that we shall be. We do not fear the same things; we put new ones in their place; and because they are new, we imagine that we have conquered the fear. So we go on, struggling to shield ourselves from darts that have not been hurled, and picturing agonies from poisons that have not been brewed. It is hard for us to understand how our associates can be so reckless of their content as to waste it on shadows, though we have shadows also, called by a different name, and allow them to shut out the sunlight that rightfully belongs to us.

These darksome and delusive anticipations are common to the great bulk of men. They do not seem so, for men are ashamed to acknowledge what they feel to be a weakness. They rarely sympathize with it in their fellows, unless their forebodings are of the same kind and on the same subjects, which is very infrequent. Men are disposed to apprehend that which is highly improbable, as well as that which is probable. The rich, albeit their fortune is well secured, often dread lest they may come to want, and torture themselves over the possibility. The ambitious, having reached the object of their ambition and intrenched themselves there, are incessantly haunted with a fear of their downfall. The strong in integrity and virtue grow morbid in contemplating the opposite, and suffer intensely from fancied consequences against which they are protected.

The folly of anticipations, whether for ourselves or others, might be learned by their contradiction in experience. What is anticipated happens so seldom that it might seem as if Destiny delights to defy forecast. Invalids very frequently die of a totally different disease from the one they have constantly fought against. A man who inherits weak lungs spends thousands of dollars for medical advice and travel and is finished at last by a malarial fever. He who has suffered for years from calculus goes to his grave from a virulent carbuncle. The life-long victim of asthma is struck down by disease of the heart. The man who has endured all the horrors of protracted dyspepsia yields suddenly to angina pectoris. The person prepared to end with intestinal trouble ends with pneumonia. Cholera carries off the man to whom nervous prostration has been from early manhood a familiar foe. He who has repeatedly declared insanity impossible to him becomes a raving and incurable maniac. The brawny, robust fellow, confident of three score and ten, is buried before he is thirty. The infant which nobody expects to live three months lasts to ninety years. The pale, thin youth, who looks as if a Spring might blow him away grows so obese that apoplexy releases him at eighty.

Soldiers always expect to fall in front of battle, though the greater part of them sicken life away in the hospital. Men without any notion of business in the beginning abruptly develop into millionaires. Wild boys, about whom sober neighbors shake their heads, and talk lugubriously of disgrace and the gallows, blossom into evangelical clergymen, and pain the most pious of their congregation by the sternness of their creed. Young men pointed out as patterns of propriety, and made themes of moral lectures to young men of more worldly mold, turn out consummate scoundrels, and keep out of prison only because they are too shrewd to get enmeshed in legal justice. Quiet citizens, never known to have departed from routine, and believed incapable of unconventional emotion, startle the community by killing their wives and children, setting fire to their houses and perishing in the flames.

All such surprises are doubtless as great to the actors as to the spectators. It seems impossible for any body to anticipate what shall be. Most of us may have our secret and pet bugbear; but the danger that confronts us, the rock we split on is usually as unlike the bugbear as a lizzard is unlike a leopard. Fortune seems bent on baffling our expectation. No mind can see what may or may not happen. Prophets belong to the realm of poetry. But it would appear that we have reason to believe that almost anything may be except the foreshadowed. Perhaps we should have a new proverb: "The anticipated is always and entirely improbable."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mayor of Boston has signed 2,794 liquor licenses this year.

The revenue of Alabama during the year has amounted to $979,592. The State's debt amounts to $9,705,678.

The New-England Society in Charleston, S. C., had its fifty-eighth anniversary dinner at a hotel in that city, on Saturday last.

The Chicago man who undertook to eat 40 quails in 40 days broke down on the sixteenth day, and clamored for a more varied diet.

A colony of about 200 families, mostly Germans, is being organized in Syracuse, Buffalo, Auburn, Utica, and Erie to settle in Southern Kansas.

Congressman Whitthorne is one of a dozen Democrats in Middle Tennessee, who are credited with an ambition to obtain the party nomination for Governor of the State.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has discovered a woman who asserts that the late Brigham Young, of Mormon renown, was an Englishman by birth, but denied his country in the hope that he might be made President of the United states.

Sebastian Romano, of Sonora County, Cal., who lost an arm in July, 1876, while aiding in firing a salute for the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company, has sued the company for the modest sum of $50,000 as damages.

John Fletcher, of Tennessee, fired at his nephew with a double-barreled shot-gun, a few days ago, and shot out nearly all his teeth, destroyed both of his eyes, and shot his nose off. The physicians think that the youth will live, thus disfigured, and totally blind.

A boy, according to the Boston *Transcript*, looked up at the moon a couple of nights ago, and said: "I think we are going to have colder weather. I see they have cut a hole for the stove-pipe." We do not think there is any doubting the fact that it was a Boston boy.

The St. John *Telegraph* says that the rebuilding of the business portion of that city has been carried on so rapidly, that before a year from the time of the fire has elapsed it will be practically rebuilt. The new buildings are much handsomer and more substantial than were the old.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the negotiations for the consolidation of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia into one Province are progressing favorably, and it expresses a wish that Prince Edward Island could be taken in at the same time. The united Province would then have an area of about 49,333 square miles, with a population of from 700,000 to 800,000.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* believes that the coal combination will be fully organized and working smoothly by the beginning of the new year. It says that the large companies are all thoroughly disgusted with the work of the past season, and individual operators are glad to have a prospect of relief from the low prices which were fast squeezing the life out of them.

They are continuing their outrages in Sumter County, S. C. A telegram to the Charleston *News* dated 22d inst. says: "The office of the Commissioners of Election for this county was broken open last night by unknown persons, and three more of the precinct ballot-boxes were stolen therefrom. The rest of the ballot-boxes were opened and everything was thrown into confusion. The feeling here is intense, and popular sentiment is very much against the proceedings." The *News* thus comments in its editorial columns: "A resident of Sumter who was in Charleston on Saturday said that the Republican candidate was elected by 100 majority. What is the whole truth? Who is declared elected, and who are suspected of making off with the ballot boxes?"

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Thomas' second public rehearsal occurs this afternoon at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Sothern appears in "David Garrick" and "A Regular Fix," at the Park Theatre, this evening.

"The Man of Success" will to-night have its first performance in English, in this City, at the Union-Square Theatre.

Miss Davenport acts this evening in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at Booth's Theatre. She has not yet filled the rôle of *Viola* in presence of a New-York audience.

The afternoon performance of "The Messiah," with Miss Thursby, Miss Drasdil, Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz, and the choral forces of the New-York Oratorio Society, may be enjoyed at Steinway Hall, to-morrow.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

AN ASTONISHING STORY TOLD OF BLUE JEANS WILLIAMS AND EX-GOV. TILDEN—HOW VOORHEES WAS "CONVERTED," AND HOW HE WAS APPOINTED SENATOR.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 22.

There is some natural astonishment manifested at the sudden change experienced by Hon. D. W. Voorhees upon the financial question. The explanation of this constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in our recent political history, which the unequaled facilities of this journal for obtaining facts enables it to furnish its readers.

It was reported in Indiana, a long time before the death of Senator Morton, that Mr. Voorhees was to receive the appointment as his successor.

When it was announced that Mr. Morton was in articulo mortis Gov. Williams, of Indiana, was visiting various sections of the country upon a grand public mission. The State-house at Indianapolis is an uncommonly shabby building. Gov. Williams' pride was touched at this, and he swore a mighty oath that Indiana deserved as good a State-house as anybody. He therefore raised a committee of his friends, appointed himself Chairman, drew $6,000 out of the State contingent fund for traveling expenses, and started out to study modern architecture as developed in State-houses, intending, it is supposed, to buy one if he saw anything that pleased him.

While at Hartford, Conn., inspecting an unusually fine one, and having a pretty good time, he received a telegram from Gov. Tilden, asking him to come to New-York at once. Rather puzzled at this, but supposing Mr. Tilden desired to become personally acquainted with "one of the most remarkable public men of our time," Gov. Williams promptly reported at No. 20 Gramercy Park. After some unimportant conversation, the ex-Governor said that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was a great and good man, and that when Morton died he ought to be made Senator. To this Gov. Williams, with some embarrassment, replied that he had about promised the place to Hon. D. W. Voorhees. Mr. Tilden said that undoubtedly Mr. Voorhees was a great man too, but not as big as Hendricks. Mr. Voorhees, he proceeded to observe, held some unfortunate views in regard to the financial question, and his appointment to the Senate would only strengthen the pestilent heresies who wanted unlimited greenbacks.

What else was said our informant did not learn, but Gov. Williams was mightily torn up in his mind by the interview, and went to Washington to consult with the leaders there. It is known that Mr. Tilden's suggestion was heartily approved by several eminent statesmen who wanted Hendrick's settled with, so that he might not be in the way in 1880.

About this time news came to Voorhees' friends of what was going on. They advised him in voluminous telegrams to the effect that "old Williams was about to go back on him." They say the atmosphere on the Wabash, in Voorhees' vicinity, was sulphurous for several days. Finally, Williams concluded that honesty was the best policy, and gave Voorhees the place, as he had agreed to, but not until Mr. Hendricks personally requested that it be done. It is authentically stated that before he made this request, Mr. Hendricks admonished the junior to-be Senator that he must let up on the inflation business. This kindly admonition has borne fruit in the shape of a resolution which Mr. Voorhees introduced in the Senate, Thursday, Dec. 13, declaring that "it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained, and, in order to do so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens."

Mr. Voorhees' conversion is perhaps a trifle sudden. But so was that of Saul of Tarsus, who "suddenly saw a great light." In justice to the tall sycamore, it must be said that he is a prudent man, and not even Stanley Matthews can excel him in the celerity with which he gets on the right side of the fence—when he finds which is the right side.

In giving this little chapter of the inside history of things, the *Times* is actuated solely by a laudable desire to furnish valuable information, and conserve the truth of history. We are glad Mr. Voorhees saw the error of his way, although he was a long time in doing it. Perhaps "that decree light that beats upon" men in high places helped him to see the right. Would that it might reach more of them.

PROSTRATED IN HIS PULPIT.

The Middletown *Press* of the 24th says: "Rev. Jonathan Crane, Pastor of the Congregational Church, of this village, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy while preaching in his pulpit, yesterday morning. He had read his text, which was the last two verses of the fifteenth chapter of Luke, on the 'Prodigal Son,' and had been speaking about five minutes, when he stopped as if he had closed a topic and was about to recommence with a new thought. He hesitated a little, turning his head slowly from side to side, and moving slightly to the right, when he said 'he found it necessary to rest awhile,' and settled back upon the sofa, steadying himself by his hands. Having settled himself, he leaned against the arm of the sofa and his head dropped helplessly to one side. By that time some of the gentlemen members of the congregation came to his assistance and supported him. He was laid at length upon the sofa and restoratives applied. At first he had full consciousness and was able to speak. Being asked if he would like a drink he nodded assent and took a few swallows of water. A physician was called, who ordered the patient carried to his home. The congregation dispersed in some confusion without learning definitely what the matter was. The stricken Pastor remained nearly an hour at the church before preparations were completed to remove him. He was carried helpless on a cushioned litter to his home on South-street. Up to 3 o'clock he retained consciousness, answering questions by signs and half whispers, but after that time sunk into a condition of insensibility and stupor, sleeping most of the night and during to-day. In the opinion of the physicians, a small blood-vessel was ruptured in the head, causing gradual suffusion of the brain. Rev. Mr. Crane, at this writing, lies in a critical condition. There is a faint hope of his recovery. The deepest sympathy is felt, on account of the terrible affliction, in the community for the esteemed Pastor and his family. He is watched by his devoted wife and his son Frank, who last week returned from Union College to spend his holiday vacation."

A WILL CASE DECIDED.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of the 24th inst. says: "In the contested will case of Daniel F. Negley against John F. Negley et al., which was begun in Common Pleas Court No. 1 last Monday, the jury retired on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and were out until 10 o'clock Sunday night, when they returned a sealed verdict. Upon the opening of court this morning the verdict was found to be for the defendants. This establish

THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

GALLERIES IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK.

ANOTHER PEEP AT THE BRYAN COLLECTION—SCHONGAUER, DURER, HOLBEIN, AND RUBENS.

It is with a gallery of paintings by real masters as with an assembly of persons of mark. You gaze only to be surprised at the apparent want of brilliancy in the crowd, and require some time to recover from your disappointment. But if you will wait and engage one or another in quiet conversation on the topics best suited to his character and pursuits, a great transformation takes place. You see, after all, that the world has not been imposed upon by these people, nor has the world been imposing upon you when it informed you that here were things to be learned and characters to be enjoyed. Some galleries of paintings are just such assemblages of remarkable characters, often by no means prepossessing in appearance, sometimes actually repulsive, but pretty sure in the end to repay a respectful interview. When the party is chiefly composed of old gentlemen whose clothes and linen are much the worse for wear, one naturally reflects on the misfortune that nobody comes forward to relieve their more material necessities. But then, it is never anybody's business.

While the Bryan collection in the galleries of the Historical Society has few pictures that could be called great, yet it is remarkably well furnished with smaller specimens of those works of masters which possess the charm of growing in favor more and more as they are examined. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has some excellently preserved specimens of the old Flemish and Dutch schools, and if the Bryan collection does not contain as handsome and solid representatives, what it owns may be said to have even more interest, as far as instruction is concerned. Of the Cranachs there are two examples, one apparently a picture by the father, the other by the son. At any rate, the father is reported to have died in the year 1553, while a Latin inscription on one of these paintings gives the year 1556 in the course of a record which seems to possess more interest to a family than the general public. It is the portrait of a very ugly woman, deathly pale, and, as far as can be read without a close examination of the inscription, relates to rather delicate family matters. If painted by a Cranach at all, it must be the work of the son Lucas. The other is more in keeping with the style of the father, and forms, indeed, a very valuable piece of the collection. A nude woman, with slender body and large head and hands, represents Cranach's idea of Venus. She is pointing to her son Cupid, also large in head and hands, who has been pilfering a hive of honey, and brings her the combs in his hands. He is also pointing to himself, and, like his mother, calls attention to the bees, which have alighted here and there on his smooth skin, but without doing him harm. When one has got used to the grotesqueness of the woman's figure, the unusual sweetness and character of this picture has a chance to make itself felt. There are few paintings of the oldest masters here that, in its own peculiar charm, surpass it.

This gallery also contains a picture credited to Martin Schöngauer, for the honor of whose birthplace three cities of South Germany and Northern France quarrel. Lorraine has the best of it, because he unquestionably lived in Colmar, and left there many of his works. His paintings are hard to find. One of his engravings on copper was copied by Michael Angelo. The picture here is an Adoration, bought by Mr. Bryan from the collection of Gen. d'Espinoy, who considered one figure in it—a priest with a book who stands on the right—to be a portrait of Martin Luther. Of Dürer also the Metropolitan has nothing to show, while Mr. Bryan succeeded in picking up at least one picture which has every appearance of a genuine piece by the great Germano-Hungarian engraver. It is a "St. George and the Dragon" beautifully preserved and delightfully quaint. The hero is in an ideal landscape before a rising ground, finishing off with a great castle. He is clad in cumbersome gold or brazen armor, a great helmet with five ostrich plumes, and has drawn an immensely long sword. He is on horseback, but his lance is broken, and we see one end sticking through the neck of the dragon. The latter is a rather small beast than otherwise, and comes very close to the description of such an animal in an old collection of Arabian tales called *The Adventures of Hatim Tai*. In that description the dragon was not large, but his destructive force entirely resistless. He turns out to be Death in disguise. In the Dürer here we see a lady with a long dress and a little distance. St. George is very human a knight of that period when armor was so heavy that a fallen combatant had to be put on his legs again by his servants.

Contemporary with the foregoing was Hans Holbein, of whom two specimens are here to be seen. This favorite of Henry VIII., of Erasmus, and of Sir Thomas More came by his knowledge of painting legitimately enough, since he was of the third generation in a family of painters. The chief of the three pictures ascribed to him here consists of well-preserved portraits of a noble family—the Count Valkenier's—which remind one forcibly of the Holbein Madonna revered at Dresden with a reverence almost equal to that bestowed on the San Sisto Raphael. We see here the same plain faces and the same quaint and stiff positions at prayers which characterize the Burgomaster's family, rendered famous for all time in that stiff but beautiful painting. Three of the party are in armor. This excellent example of Holbein's manner was picked up in New-York from the collection of a Dutch gentleman. Another is a portrait of a Professor, a fine solid piece of character, with a singularly modern expression in it. A third picture is a copy from a portrait ascribed to Holbein, and valuable chiefly as a supposed likeness of one of the discoverers of North America—Sebastian Cabot. The original was owned by Richard Biddle, and the copy made for the Historical Society by C. G. Thompson.

England only began with Holbein what she continued with Rubens and Van Dyck. If Henry VIII. was pleased with the former, Charles I. was even more gracious to the latter. Rubens was not only an extraordinarily prolific painter of beautiful pictures, but was courtier and ambassador also. He kept a large atelier full of pupils hard at work finishing the orders that poured in from Italy, Spain, France, and England. His life was as brilliant as his style, and he seems to have been as enterprising in matrimony as in art. Mr. Bryan made a point of getting all the paintings of this brilliant genius on which he could lay his hands. Nine pictures give more or less accurate account of his scope and style. Of these nine one is a copy made by Cornelius Poelemburg, an inferior artist, who lived at the same time, painted in Florence, and was also called to England to the Court of Charles I. It represents an ascension of the Virgin, in which flowers fall into the sarcophagus from which she has risen, and are caught in a grave-cloth by the bystanders. Another is a copy of a group by Rubens, showing Christ, St. John, and two angels. A third is a painting after an etching by the master, which gives the effect of candle-light. Five paintings are, in the estimation of Mr. Bryan and the experts whom he consulted, genuine. A "St. Catherine" is from a church near Brussels, and while it has the type of face often seen in Ruben's pictures, is remarkable for the stiffness of the hands of the saint. A very extraordinary painting is the next, and one quite sure to offend all but the hardened examiner of religious pictures. It is a "Christ Bearing the Cross," which is, by the way, a heavy rustic affair instead of a piece of fashioned timber. The paint is badly preserved, but the drawing is bold and startling. What will startle most, however, is the blood which spurts in a steady arch from the wound in his side and falls into a vase standing before him. There is great movement in this figure and face: it is almost French in its activity, and certainly presents a most striking contrast to the old Flemish and South German pictures from churches. It is painted on cedar, and is from the Cathedral of Antwerp. Besides this, we have a portrait of a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was in the collection of Louis Philippe.

The largest canvas given here to Rubens—a painter for whose bold character size had a charm—is a picture of "Hercules Strangling the Nemean Lion." If it is not by his own hand, it may easily have come from his work shops, as a completed painting after a sketch brought back from Italy, for in some respects it coincides with the energy and grace that he liked to combine in one composition. The body of Hercules is said to be a copy of the *torso* dug from the Tiber in the days of Michael Angelo, which had so profound an effect on the art of that great Tuscan. The man is far better than the brute, for the latter seems only half aroused to the combat. Yet the picture as it stands has much magnificence. It is so bold and broad in drawing that one is loath to attribute the underlying sketch to any hand less fierce and powerful than that of Rubens. Two more pictures, in whole or in part, are attributed to Peter Paul Rubens. One is a strange little landscape with figures discovered in a château in Normandy; the other consists of certain figures in a large painting of game and fish by Frans Sneyders, a friend of Rubens, who often had a hand in the pictures of the latter, and for whom the latter is known to have painted. He was a very wonderful painter of animals. The figures of people in this picture of his are certainly masterly, and may very likely belong to the brush of Rubens. Two other pictures by Sneyders attest his fame as an animal painter, especially of dogs. In a very poor landscape, attributed to Wildens, a number of dogs are moving about or lying asleep. Some of them are barking up a tree, where is a very ridiculous cat, also attributed to another hand than that of Sneyders. A picture of still life contains still another dog, he having poked his head from under a table on which lies a dead stag.

THE SPRING-LIKE WEATHER.

A MILD CHRISTMAS DAY—THOUSANDS OF PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL PARK—THE TEMPERATURE FOR EIGHT YEARS.

As there are people who dismally foresee a calamity in every joy, it may be stated for the benefit of such that there has been a warmer Christmas Day than yesterday was, and that in the present decade. If, therefore, people feel inclined to repeat the depressing old saw about a green Christmas, &c., they may reflect that on Christmas Day, 1871, the thermometer marked 48° in the shade—one degree higher than it marked yesterday—but it does not appear that in consequence thereof the bills of mortality were unusually heavy. It is not necessary to inquire whether the old saying grew out of conditions which improvements in the medical art and in sanitary science have removed, or at least materially modified; or whether it is a saying true only of the climate of the country in which it had its origin, where a green Christmas means a continuance of mild certainly, but wet, foggy, depressing, and generally unwholesome weather. It is sufficient to say that on the application of the test of our vital statistics, this famous old saying is found to have no basis in truth, at any rate for this climate and region, though its gloomy picturesqueness will probably keep it in public memory as long as the English language lasts. If it was remembered yesterday by the general public, there assuredly appeared no sign of it. Everybody seemed to be out enjoying the delightfully Spring-like weather. A beautiful, starlit night gave way to a cheerful dawn; the bright sun rose and diffused his invigorating beams over the waking world, and everybody remarked over the Christmas breakfast table that it was a lovely morning. So it was. When, at 10 o'clock, all the church bells rang out a merry chime, calling the congregations to unite in praise and prayerful testimony to the awful mystery of the Incarnation, then everybody came out from their houses to go to church, and found the sun high up in the heavens, shining brightly in a clear sky, and flooding the City with light and warmth.

A mild breeze blew from the south; just cool enough to make an overcoat comfortable. When the people came out of church the sun was brighter and warmer than ever; and in the afternoon, after full enjoyment of the delights of the happy Christmas dinner, the streets began to present a lively aspect. Crowds were out, going in all directions. Some went to the theatres; more were on their way to the houses of friends and relatives. Thousands and thousands went to the Central Park. Here one could enjoy the delightful weather to the fullest extent, and the opportunity was made the most of. More than 5,000 visitors were counted at the Eighth-avenue gate alone; double or treble that number may be set down for the main gate at Fifth-avenue. It is estimated, and the estimate is thought to be moderate, that fully 50,000 persons were in the Park during the afternoon, nearly all of whom visited the new Museum, opened by the President on Saturday. It was officially remarked, however, that "the driving was very poor"—that is to say, the number of turn-outs was small, and not particularly fine. It is not likely that many of the wealthy, whose equipages lend such brilliancy to the Park drives on other afternoons, would be out on Christmas day any more than on Sunday. People who have little other opportunity than Sunday to drive out, and perhaps indulge their taste on that day at some extra expense, constitute the majority of those who fill the Park drives; and it is apparent that people of this class have had to economize. The Sunday drive has suffered retrenchment with the other extras. The horse cars take the place of the private turn-out, and the Elevated Railroad people reported a large increase of travel yesterday.

While the delightfully warm weather of yesterday brought large receipts to all whose income is derived from transportation, the exceptionally mild weather which has prevailed of late has had an extremely bad effect on many important branches of trade. Dry goods houses, clothiers, and coal dealers have been the heaviest sufferers. They have seen their Winter's supplies lie on their hands almost undiminished. There was little demand for them while the warm weather lasted; and none have more devoutly wished for the traditional cold of Winter than they. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that the poor are the gainers. Less clothing to get and less fuel to buy mean so much less taken from their scanty means, while vast numbers of laborers have been kept employed upon work which would be stopped at once by the setting in of the frost. So yesterday, when passing through the very poor districts of the City, it was pleasing to see many of the windows in the tall tenement-houses thrown open, while in the streets the poor children were playing in happy groups. To many of them the mild weather had been the means of putting a Christmas dinner on the table in their cheerless homes. As said before, the Christmas of 1871 was warmer by 1° than yesterday; and a comparison of the maximum and minimum temperature of yesterday with that of the same day for eight years back does not show so extraordinary a variation as might possibly be supposed. The following is the record:

	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Year.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.
1870	26°	19°	1874	37°	22°
1871	48°	31°	1875	44°	34°
1872	32°	8°	1876	27°	13°
1873	41°	32°	1877	47°	32°

Mean maximum temperature for the eight years..36 9-10°
Mean minimum temperature for same period....23 9-10°

The maximum temperature yesterday was 10 1-10° above the mean maximum for the preceding seven years on the same day, and the minimum 8 1-10° above the mean minimum.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen in the Atlantic States, but risen in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, the North-west, and South-west, where cooler northerly winds prevail. North-east winds, with fog or light rain, continue over the lower lakes and southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Partly cloudy or clear weather has continued over New-England and New-Jersey. The rivers rose on Tuesday at St. Paul, Keokuk, St. Louis, and Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, north-east winds, backing to westerly, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and cooler, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, and cooler, cloudy, and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary barometer and temperature, northerly winds and partly clear weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The temperature will remain above freezing in the canal regions of Maryland and Virginia.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	16°	32°	3:30 P. M.	32°	42°
6 A. M.	16°	32°	6 P. M.	24°	40°
9 A. M.	21°	35°	9 P. M.	24°	35°
12 M.	23°	40°	12 P. M.	24°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....36½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....21½°

AN ULSTER-COUNTY MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Some "spiritual" performances at the residence of James Dunn, near Kerhonkson, have lately been the subject of unbounded wonder among the people of that place. The Middletown *Press* of Saturday, however, thus disposed of it: "Wishing to know the entire truth, a reporter of the *Press* visited the scene and investigated the whole affair. He saw several apparently mysterious movements. A gun went spinning across the floor; stones went whizzing about the room; the clothes on a bed were violently agitated. All this time the wondering believers of Spiritualism stood around in admiring silence, gratified at this demonstration of the truth of an unseen power acting on things so material as stones. Not so our reporter. As the bed-clothes were agitated for the second time, he suddenly seized them, and, with a whirl, lifted mattress and all, showing underneath the materialized daughter of Mr. Dunn instead of a spirit. Another stone then went flying across the room, and this time our inquiring unbeliever grasped the other daughter, who was demurely sitting behind him. An examination of her pocket showed that it was filled with stones. A derisive laugh was the only comment he made on these ridiculous exposures, and he left in disgust."

The *Argus*, of Middletown, also publishes evidences that the manifestations were the work of two daughters of Mr. Dunn.

SOUTHERN PROSECUTIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE OFFICERS.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE AGAINST EX-STATE TREASURER CARDOZA — CHARACTER OF THE WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION—SELF-CONFESSED CONSPIRATORS TO ROB THE STATE—CHANGE OF GROUND BY THE PROSECUTION DURING THE TRIAL—COLORED JURYMEN THREATENED IN THE JURY-BOX.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24, 1877.

Some days ago a statement of the proceedings in the case of Congressman Smalls, recently tried by a court in South Carolina, was printed in THE TIMES. A statement from the same source, concerning the trial of F. L. Cardoza, is given below and deserves careful reading. It is not necessary to state that Cardoza is not guilty of the crime charged in order to arrive at the conclusion that he was certainly not convicted according to law and evidence. The trial would appear to have been conducted in a most irregular and infamously indecent manner.

The statement as written out begins with a history of events attending the count of the vote of the last election, and the assumption of the Government by Hampton by reason of the withdrawal of Federal troops from the State. These facts are fresh in the minds of all readers. The statement goes on to explain that the investigating committee of the Legislature was appointed to justify Hampton's wholesale removal of officers, including the expulsion of many Republican members of the Legislature, by alleging frauds of sufficient magnitude to warrant the revolutionary proceedings. The committee, made up of one renegade Republican and four Democrats, proceeded to procure indictments from the Grand Jury of Richland County against nearly all leading Republicans in the State. Three of the indictments have been tried, the case of Cardoza being the first. From this point the statement is in the words of the gentleman who furnishes it:

"To begin with, I should state that F. L. Cardoza was a member of the Board of State Canvassers, or as it is popularly called the 'Returning Board,' and was, therefore, a special object of dislike. He was also re-elected State Treasurer by the Republicans, after having served the State for four years in that capacity, and four years prior to that as Secretary of State. He has thus for the past eight years held prominent positions in the Republican Party, and was known as one of its best and ablest leaders. He was deprived of the office of Treasurer, to which he was elected, and to justify their act of robbery he was charged with theft by this committee, and tried by the court then being held and convicted. In the lecture delivered by the Judge in pronouncing sentence his bitterness of feeling was openly expressed, and his strong personal and political hate manifested in a manner indecent beyond measure. The Judge who presided at Mr. Cardoza's trial professed Republicanism at the time of his election, but at the last election returned to his Democratic faith and supported Hampton, and, like all renegades and traitors, was more bitter toward his former Republican colleagues than his own party.

"I shall now state the facts as developed in the testimony in the Cardoza trial, and let the public judge how unjust was a conviction upon such facts. As Treasurer, Mr. Cardoza was required to pay out the money appropriated for legislative expenses upon the orders or drafts of the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, attested by the Clerks. Those officers issued an order upon the Treasurer for the payment of money, and he paid it. This order was afterward discovered to be a fraudulent one. One of the presiding officers and the two Clerks acknowledged its fraudulent character, and said they obtained and applied to their own use a part of the money procured by the order. It was the right and duty of these officers to issue these orders for services rendered or materials furnished. One would naturally suppose that the presiding officers and the Clerks, whose guilt was manifest, and who had acknowledged their guilt, would be surely punished, but he would be mistaken in such a supposition. That is not the way they proceed in South Carolina. Those three men were comparatively insignificant political leaders, and their confession of their guilt, which could not be concealed, was considered sufficient punishment for them, if they also would become witnesses to destroy the influence and reputation of those prominent Republican leaders who might oppose and injure the Democratic party in the State and nation. It was, therefore, determined not to prosecute these men, but to use them as witnesses to prosecute and destroy the influence and reputation of F. L. Cardoza, the Treasurer of the State, and Robert Smalls, the member of Congress. These witnesses swore that Mr. Cardoza knew of the fraudulent character of this order, and received one-fifth of the proceeds, amounting to $800. This Mr. Cardoza solemnly denied under oath. The prosecution was then put to the proof. One of the witnesses swore that Mr. Cardoza proposed to him to perpetrate the fraud by issuing an order for $4,000, which was the exact balance of the $75,000 appropriated for legislative expenses that remained unexpended at the time, Dec. 10, 1873. Mr. Cardoza immediately and promptly refuted this witness by proving from the public records of the Treasurer's office that but $385 out of the $75,000 were expended during the entire month of December, 1873, leaving a balance of $74,615 on the 31st of that month. The next witness, J. Woodruff, came forward and stated that he gave Mr. Cardoza notes of the State, ordered to be issued to him by the Legislature in payment of printing accounts, for this order of $4,000. He swore positively from a memorandum book, that he said he kept at the time, that he gave him these notes on the 9th of December, 1873. Mr. Cardoza instantly refuted this witness by showing that he issued these notes to an entirely different person, not commencing until Dec. 11, 1873, as the public records showed. The third witness, who was then Clerk of the House, swore that he knew nothing at all of the alleged conspiracy.

"In addition to the refutation of the two witnesses produced, Mr. Cardoza showed the utter improbability of the story told by producing a fraudulent order for $5,000, but one to him by them, and which he had immediately canceled unused. He stated on the stand that the order was given to him without his request and that he had it immediately canceled by the officer who handed it to him, making him sign his name to the cancelation made across its face in red ink. This very officer was one of the witnesses against him, and acknowledged the whole transaction. This fact of Mr. Cardoza's refusal to profit by a fraudulent certificate of $5,000 given to him at the very same time—December, 1873—without his request, was introduced to show the utter improbability of his becoming a party to a fraud of precisely the same character, whereby he would only gain $800.

"This circumstance, together with the complete refutation of the two witnesses by public documentary evidence, was so conclusive of the innocence of Mr. Cardoza and the utter failure of the conspiracy to destroy his reputation, that the prosecution determined to change the nature of the charge, notwithstanding the long-established legal principle that a man cannot be indicted for one charge and proof produced to sustain another and entirely different charge. Mr. Cardoza and his counsel were perfectly willing to allow the prosecution to produce all the irrelevant testimony they desired, and to make all the additional charges they wished, so confident were they that they could be met and refuted. In accordance, therefore, with this plan the Attorney-General, who was conducting the prosecution, introduced Mr. Woodruff, the Clerk of the Senate, one of the witnesses to prove the first charge—to prove that he, Woodruff, had bribed the Treasurer to pay him his accounts as President of the printing company who did the printing for the State. Woodruff had nothing whatever to prove this charge but his own unsupported word, a particle of other testimony. Now, let it be remembered that this man was a self-confessed thief, who publicly admitted that he had robbed the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Cardoza solemnly denied this charge under oath, and there was nothing to sustain it but the allegation of this self-admitted criminal, whose testimony uncorroborated would not be received against any one else but himself in any court in any civilized country. But Mr. Cardoza fortunately remembered that he had refused to issue $100,000 of notes that the Legislature had authorized to be issued to the printing company, of which this man was President, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the issue of such notes by a State, and that this same man had attempted to bribe him to make the issue by offering him $25,000, which he indignantly declined, and still refused to make the issue. To the astonishment of the entire court, this witness admitted that he had offered the bribe, and that it was scornfully declined.

"The prosecution then saw at once that they could not prove Mr. Cardoza a corrupt officer by such a witness, when in one breath he admitted that he had bribed an officer by paying him to obtain the payment of claims, and in the same breath testified that the same officer refused $25,000 as a bribe to issue to him notes authorized by the Legislature. The prosecution, therefore, shifted their ground again, and introduced an entirely different charge, and an entirely new witness to prove it. Hardy Solomon, the President of a bank that failed in Columbia, with large liabilities and no available assets, was introduced to prove an entirely different charge from the one alleged in the indictment. This witness stated that Mr. Cardoza advised him to withdraw $20,000 from certain claims, amounting to $125,000, belonging to this bank, the payment of which the Legislature had authorized, and had made an appropriation for, Mr. Cardoza stating, as he alleged, that this $20,000 that he had advised him to withdraw could be paid out of another account in the Treasury, and $20,000 of fraudulent papers could be substituted in their stead, and that this was done by him, [the President,] and the money obtained. Mr. Cardoza produced the public records of the Legislature to prove that at the very same time that this witness swore that he advised the perpetration of such a fraud he had a public controversy with him, declining to pay a fraudulent paper of $25,000, which was a matter of record in the office, and by the means of which record he was enabled to discover and prove its fraudulent character. Mr. Cardoza communicated this fact to the Legislature. Solomon replied in a communication to the same body, and the journals were produced to prove it, denying in the most emphatic and indignant terms that there was any fraudulent paper among his claims, thus giving the lie direct to the statement that he was making.

"The prosecution now saw that, no matter how they varied the charge, or, more properly, the charges, or how many witnesses they produced, they were met by the defendant and his counsel and instantly refuted. They therefore concluded to close their testimony and let the case go to the jury, relying upon their influence to obtain a conviction. They saw plainly that they had utterly failed to prove the case they had started with, or any of the subsequent ones they had substituted in its stead, and expressed a doubt of their ability to convict. The spectators, also, composed of both races and parties, who had crowded the court-house during the trial and had heard all the testimony, declared unanimously that the case was a failure on the part of the State, and that it would very probably result in a mistrial, as the white men would not vote to acquit, as they ought.

"It should also be stated that Mr. Cardoza, in reply to the charge that he paid a fraudulent certificate or order of the presiding officers, answered that he did not know it was fraudulent, and that he was not responsible for its character; that the presiding officers alone were and ought to be held responsible for the order; that he was authorized and required by the law to make payments upon the orders of the presiding officers, and that therefore it was incumbent upon him to see that the signatures to the order were the genuine signatures of those who were authorized to issue the drafts, and that he did not and could not know that the parties in whose name the order was drawn were really in existence or that the services were rendered or the materials furnished. He had paid the order to a responsible firm. In the particular case charged in the indictment, it was shown by the testimony of the officers who issued the order that the person in whose name the order was issued was not a real person, but a fictitious one, and that, therefore, no services were rendered. Mr. Cardoza replied to this that the person who brought the draft to the Treasury for payment, and indorsed and collected the money for the same, was a real and responsible person, and that that person, and not he, should be held accountable for the fraud, together with the presiding officers who issued the order, knowing necessarily that it was fraudulent.

"The case was then given to the jury, composed of seven colored men and five white, six of them being Democrats and six Republicans. After 20 hours' deliberation they brought in a verdict of guilty, to the surprise of every one, not excepting the prosecution. No one was surprised at the conduct of the white men, but when the colored men were asked how they could bring in such a verdict in the light of the evidence, they replied that they were threatened with death if they did not agree to a verdict. Mr. Cardoza's counsel gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial on exceptions to the rulings of the Judge during the progress of the trial. He had ruled most unfairly, violating every precedent and well-established custom in favor of the prosecution. So much at present for Mr. Cardoza's case."

OBITUARY.

COL. WILLIAM P. REMMEY.

Col. William W. Remmey, formerly commander of the Twenty-second Regiment of this City, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his residence in Lexington-avenue, on Jersey City Heights. He was 37 years of age. Col. Remmey was born in this City. His father, who is still living at the age of almost 90 years, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Col. Remmey began his military career, when he was about 20 years of age, by joining an independent organization of this city, known as the Federal Chasseurs. In this body he participated in a competitive drill against the famous Ellsworth Zouaves of Chicago. In the year 1860 he left the Chasseurs and joined Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment as a private. A year later he was elected a Sergeant in the Company, and when the Twenty-second went to the front as three-months volunteers in response to the first call of President Lincoln he started from this City in that capacity. Upon reaching Baltimore, however, a vacancy occurred in the Second Lieutenancy of the company, and he was elected to fill it. He was soon afterward promoted to be First Lieutenant. At the close of its term of service the Twenty-second returned to New-York, and Lieut. Remmey came back with it. He had shown so much ability while at the front that shortly after his return he was promoted to be a Captain. In the early part of 1863 he became Major, and when the regiment was called to Pennsylvania to repel the rebel invasion of that State in July, 1863, he went out with it as Lieutenant-Colonel. In this position he commanded the regiment while it was stationed at Chambersburg, Penn., after the rebels had burned the greater part of that town. In 1865 he was chosen Colonel of the Twenty-second, and he retained the post until 1870. In that year he moved to Jersey City, and then he resigned the Colonelcy. He joined the Veteran Corps of the regiment, and at the time of his death was its Colonel. For four years Colonel Remmey has been suffering from tubercular consumption. His great determination has kept him up, however, and on Saturday he was at his place of business on Broadway, where he remained until nightfall. Upon returning home he announced that he was very sick. He never afterward left the house. Col. Remmey's funeral will take place from his residence to-morrow afternoon.

OTHER DEATHS.

Mrs. Eleanor Hall Neal, widow of the late John Neal, died in Portland, Me., on Monday, aged 69 years.

Rev. Jonathan Crane, the Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Middletown, N. Y., who was stricken with apoplexy while preaching in his pulpit on Sunday morning last, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Crane was born in Schenectady, and graduated from Union College and the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was forty years in the ministry—nineteen years at Attleborough, Mass.; three years the Pastor of the Twentieth-Street Congregational Church, New-York; from 1848 to 1868 at Middletown; a year at St. Joseph's, Mo.; five years at Kalamazoo, Mich., and was recalled to Middletown two years ago. He was an eminently good man and was beloved by his people. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE WORK OF THIEVES.

A MAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED—ARREST OF A THIEF WITH OVER $400 WORTH OF GOODS.

Herman Meisner, of No. 500 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, while on his way home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was drugged and robbed in a rather singular manner. While passing through Delancey-street, toward the Grand-Street Ferry, and when in front of No. 95 he was approached by two men, evidently Germans, one of whom said to him, in a familiar way: "Hello! where are you going?" "I am going home," he answered. "Well," said the first speaker, "it's Christmas morning; won't you join us in a drink before you go?" exhibiting at the same time a large-sized bottle. The three then went into the hallway of No. 95, where Meisner took a drink from the bottle handed him by the strangers. No sooner had he drunk than he became stupefied and unconscious. When he recovered, he found himself in a cellar, almost entirely stripped, the two men at his feet pulling off his trousers. They had divested him already of every article of clothing on his person except his stockings, boots, and trousers, and, no doubt, would have taken these also had he not awakened. "For goodness sake, gentlemen, leave me my pantaloons to go home in," he cried. After some deliberation the thieves threw him back his trousers; allowed him to retain his boots; after some pleading on his part returned him a shirt, and then, in threatening tones, ordered him to "light out." Meisner left as rapidly as he could, and went to the Tenth Precinct Station, where he told his story, and was there furnished with some clothing. Officer Dokel was put on the case, and Meisner returned to No. 95 Delancey-street, but a search failed to discover the robbers. Meisner then made his way home. Last night he again went to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and he and Dokel returned to the scene of the robbery. In front of the place, standing on the sidewalk, was a man whom Meisner said he recognized as one of the thieves. He was arrested and taken to the station-house, where it was found that underneath his own overcoat he was wearing Mr. Meisner's overcoat. The prisoner gave his name as Edward Kolb, his age as 44, and said he lived in the tenement at No. 95 Delancey-street. He was locked up. Officer Dokel expects to arrest Kolb's accomplice. Mr. Meisner does not recollect exactly how much money he had on his person at the time of the robbery, but thinks that besides some small change he had one $10 bill, which the thieves took with his vest.

Last night Officer Haughey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, noticed a man going along Seventh-avenue with an ulster overcoat that was evidently much too large for him, and that apparently belonged to someone else. Haughey concluded to follow the man, and he soon observed that the stranger was carrying a great deal of property in a suspicious manner under the ulster. He arrested him and took him to the station-house. There it was found that the prisoner had concealed on his person about $400 worth of property, consisting of two ladies' fine cloaks, two large silver sauce-ladles, marked "A. E. H.," a seal marked "T. H.," two brooches, and considerable other jewelry. He could not account for his possession of the property nor how he came by the big ulster. He was locked up. He gave his name as Augustus G. Clark, of No. 129 East Twenty-seventh-street.

PEACHES PLUCKED ON CHRISTMAS.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of the 24th inst. says: "Discussing the balmy weather of this Winter, a gentleman well known in Harrisburg as one of our oldest and most successful business men, now located on Third-street, stated to us this morning that he plucked peaches off a tree on his premises on Christmas Day, 1852, and seeded them as part of the dessert for the dinner on the occasion. Gen. Cameron, if he reads this paragraph, will recall the incident, as he ate a portion of the fruit, and also examined the tree on the day referred to which contained it. This, as an incident of past propitious Winter weather, has not often been surpassed in the fruit line in this latitude."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

ANOTHER GRAVE RIFLED IN OHIO.

A YOUNG MAN'S BODY FOUND IN A MEDICAL COLLEGE IN CLEVELAND.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Dec. 24.

The *Leader* of yesterday morning contained the bare announcement of the robbing of the grave of Charles T. Newman, one of the most estimable young men of the city, who was buried on the 24th of November in the East Cleveland Cemetery, and the subsequent finding of his mutilated remains in a medical college. An effort was made to keep the details from the public, and in consequence thereof the facts have only just been obtained in shape for publication. The recent disclosures that have been made public regarding the stealing of dead bodies aroused a suspicion in the minds of several friends that perhaps the grave of Mr. Newman had been disturbed. Nothing about the appearance of the mound bore any indication of its having been disturbed, but the grave-digger had scarcely got down the length of a foot before his spade struck against a piece of board, which, upon being taken out, proved to be a portion of the rough box covering the coffin. It became apparent at once that something was wrong, and digging further down, the coffin itself was unearthed. This was found to be empty. The top of the rough box had been broken, probably by a crow-bar, and the glass plate in the coffin shattered. A square hole sawed in the head of the casket showed clearly that the thieves had operated in their usual way by dragging the body through this opening. The work had evidently been done by experienced hands and men well posted in the business.

The matter was reported to the Police authorities, and early Monday morning the case was given to Capt. Holzworth, of the detective force, to investigate. As the robberry had, in all probability, been committed a few days after the burial, which occurred on the 24th of November, the officers of the law went to work with but little clue. Mr. Hudson had started out with the intention of keeping the thing a secret from the relatives of the deceased so long as possible, not desiring to pain them with the intelligence, but as the detectives could accomplish but little without a description of the grave-clothes, the news was gently broken to a sister of the deceased. She bore up with wonderful fortitude under the blow, and promised to keep the matter from the ears of her father. She gave the officers the information they desired. Mr. Hudson then swore out a search-warrant and the work began. Where the officers went or how many colleges were visited is not definitely known, but on Tuesday night Mr. Hudson was informed that a thorough search had been made at the house of the Janitor of the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, on Brownell-street, and several articles answering to the description of those worn by Mr. Newman were found in his possession. Among these were the coat, pantaloons, vest, and slippers, a shirt-stud marked with the initial "N," and a pair of sleeve-buttons. These were all identified as belonging to the deceased, and the Janitor, whose name is Edward Smith, was questioned as to where the articles had been found. He acknowledged to having taken them from a body brought to the college on the night of Nov. 27. Who had brought it there he said he could not tell, any further than it was a man wearing a heavy overcoat, who came to the college shortly before midnight and rode him up to a back window of the building. Doing this, the body was pushed through, and the man got into a buggy and drove off at a rapid rate. The corpse was stowed away, and on the third day after its arrival it was taken into the dissecting-room to be lectured upon before the class. Upon hearing this the officer placed Smith under arrest, and charged him with grand larceny. The detectives next proceeded to the college on Brownell-street, where, without trouble, a body answering the description was found. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hudson was called to look at it, and he immediately recognized the corpse as being that of his dead friend.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Newman, father of the deceased, who had been kept in ignorance of the matter, read an account in one of the daily papers of a body-snatching affair, which aroused the suspicion in his mind that the remains of his son might have been disturbed. Bound to satisfy himself, he remarked to one of his daughters that he was going to the cemetery to have the grave examined. They saw that it was useless to keep from him longer what he must inevitably hear of, and so informed him of what had been done. The father's grief was very great, as Charlie was his only son, and much beloved. On Friday the remains were carefully deposited in a private vault in Woodland Cemetery.

The many friends and acquaintances of the deceased will hear with sorrow the details of this sad affair. He had been known as an enterprising young man, having for a period of years been engaged in the wood and coal business. He died of bronchial consumption brought on by a severe cold, and although sick for nearly a year, he was not compelled to take to his bed until five days before the date of his death. His father, who is a man of means, is very indignant over the outrage, and it is understood that he proposes to sift the matter to the bottom and discover who the guilty parties are.

AN UNGRATEFUL NEPHEW.

The Newburg *Journal* of Monday evening says: "Mr. George Tice, of the firm of Tice & Bennett, carpenters, this city, has been robbed of $300 by his nephew, Charles Decker, who was visiting him a few days since. Decker is about 19 years of age, and his parents live at Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County. The young man formerly worked in the print works at that place, but about three months ago he went to Brooklyn and secured employment in a store there. On the 12th inst. Decker came to visit Mr. Tice, and left on No. 50 South Millerton train, saying that he was out of a job, and would stay until after the holidays. Mr. Tice had seen the young man but once before in his life that he recollects, but Decker had a gentlemanly appearance, and was quiet and reserved in his manners, and he was cordially welcomed. He made himself quite agreeable, and his unsuspecting uncle was rather favorably impressed with him, trying to find him employment in this city. On Friday morning last Decker did not come down to breakfast until after Mr. Tice had gone down to business. After he did appear he informed his wife that he thought he would go home that morning, and left. Mrs. Tice thinking that he would see her husband and bid him good-by at the shop. The robbery was accidentally discovered in the afternoon. Three hundred dollars in money, two lockets, a gold breastpin, a pair of kid gloves, some handkerchiefs, &c., were missing. The money was wrapped in a piece of paper and was kept locked up in a bureau drawer

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FINAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE FINAL PHILOSOPHY; OR, SYSTEM OF PERFECTIBLE KNOWLEDGE ISSUING FROM THE HARMONY OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By CHARLES WOODRUFF SHIELDS, D. D., Professor in Princeton College. Member of the American Philosophical Society. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1877. 8vo. pp. 609.

This solid and handsome volume at once invites attention by its rich promise, and tasks criticism by its severe thought and ponderous learning. Its table of contents is a metaphysical study, and its index of authors is a library catalogue. How to deal fairly with the author, in a cursory review of so much material, is perplexing, yet in this as in other perplexities the simplest path is the best way out. The book has an obvious purpose, which is of popular interest, and it has also a philosophical aim which experts only can fairly judge. It is well, then, to have an eye to both quarters, and after presenting its plain practical uses we can try with the better grace to point out its philosophical merits, and perhaps its shortcomings, in this respect.

All thoughtful and observant readers must note with pleasure the fact that this work is the mature fruit of studies that have been going on for at least sixteen continuous years, and that the author, as long ago as the year 1861, published a short essay called *Philosophia Ultima*, which led in the year 1865 to the establishment of a professorship upon the foundation therein specified. As coming from a Professor in Princeton, probably the most orthodox college in America, a college having once for its President the redoubtable Jonathan Edwards, and now presided over by a Scotch Presbyterian, equally strenuous for sound faith and conservative learning, this book, so full of liberal spirit and comprehensive thinking, is one of the cheering signs of the times, and as such it deserves a hearty welcome and attentive consideration. The introductory chapter opens the subject clearly and strongly, and it cannot but win every candid reader's respect. It treats of the academic study of Christian science, and it maintains that those two great bodies of learning, the scientific and the religious, which once were so close to each other, and which of late have been so conflicting, ought to be brought together, and that the time has come for their reconciliation. The author does not propose to treat the subject as the champion of either of these bodies, but as the friend of both, in a fair and comprehensive investigation, that shall do justice to each, and lead them both to the common ground of generous and well-grounded philosophy. He is confident that science and religion are logically related in their very nature, as, for example, in astronomy, where science states the facts of nature, and religion adores the manifestation of God. So, also, the two are related historically and practically as well as logically, for science and religion have grown up together, and civilization depends upon the union of the two, in order that men may be at once intelligent and devout. Their relations are extensive, complicated, and vital, and they ought to be properly harmonized, alike for the welfare of science and religion and of the high philosophy which is bound to accept them both. To study out this harmony belongs to thorough education, alike in its logical training, moral discipline, and intellectual pleasure, with its cheering faith in the triumph of truth over error to crown the whole campaign.

Thus ably introduced, the body of the work is divided into two parts; the first of which, in 431 pages, is historical, and treats of the philosophical parties as to the relations between science and religion, their early conflicts and alliances, and the causes of their present disturbances—the modern antagonism between science and religion, modern indifference, modern eclecticism, and modern skepticism. The author concludes his elaborate and instructive survey of all modern philosophical opinions with declaring that the two great interests of religion and science are not only reconcilable, but they are actually being reconciled. "Let neither the scientist nor religionist," he says, "despair of their ultimate harmony, but rather let both strive together to effect it, and therein hail at once the thorough fusion of Christianity and civilization and the practical union of earth and heaven."

Then comes the tug of the whole effort—Part II., which in about 150 pages treats of the positive portion of the subject, "The Philosophical Theory of the Harmony of Science and Religion," the umpirage of philosophy between the two, the positive philosophy or nescience, the absolute philosophy or omniscience, the final philosophy or science concurring with revelation, and the closing chapter, "Philosophia Ultima;" project of the perfected sciences and arts. This last essay is at once a lesson and a prophecy; and the author, after pointing out the path of progress by purging the sciences of prejudices and errors, by framing a theory of the sciences with equal justice to the facts of nature and the truths of faith, and thus reaching the science of sciences. Then the ultimate philosophy proceeds to divide its domain into distinct provinces, to fix the logic of the empirical sciences that study natural laws, both the physical and psychological, also the logic of the metaphysical sciences that study out causes both in nature and in man, and thirdly, the logic of the science of sciences in its study of the true relations between reason and revelation in themselves; in their historical development and in their growing harmony and inevitable perfection. The grand result will be the ultimate issue of the sciences in the fair and full knowledge of facts and causes; the ultimate system of arts in a more systematic control of nature, and mastery of all forces cosmical, moral, and spiritual, and lastly, the ultimate system of society by which all human societies shall be brought into harmony with nature and with God, and the regenerate race will "be installed as the living head of the whole terrestrial organism, and the reins of the orb be exultingly gathered in its hands as it careers in the Olympic race of the worlds." The time, he thinks, has come for this great consummation, and the place is made ready. Our age is to begin the conquest, and our land is to see its consummation. The materials are at hand for this universal knowledge. The means of shaping them into the perfect organ are ready, and we have glimpses of the actual schemes and issue of the perfect science. The academy is to guide the study and to secure the result. The true university is the brain of society, and brings all popular instincts, all historical powers, all vital truths and saving graces to the point, and renders them into wisdom and strength for the catholicity of learning and the communion of scholars. The author closes his glowing peroration with predicting the rise and triumph of a philosophy, which shall be at once catholic and eclectic, the fruit of reason and faith, the essence of history and the soul of thought, the unity of humanity and godliness, at once healing and regenerating; "a philosophy, in a word, which shall be the means of subjecting the earth to man and man to God by grouping the sciences with their fruits and trophies at the foot of Ominiscence, and there converging and displaying all laws and causes in God, the cause of causes and of laws, of whom are all things, and in whom all things consist; to whom alone be glory."

We have thus given what seems to be a fair summary of the contents and drift of this book, and it remains now for us to try to estimate its philosophical value. We are saved from the task of criticising its pretensions to be the final philosophy, for it makes no such pretensions, but it undertakes to survey the approaches to such a philosophy, and to mark out the general plan upon which it ought to be constructed. The book is a prospectus of the great work to be done, with a full and elaborate retrospect of what has been done to prepare the way, whether by showing the wrecks that have been made or the trophies that have been won. Perhaps too large a portion of the volume has been given to such retrospection, to the neglect of more important material, and a considerable part of the long chapter of division first, which occupies over 200 pages in treating upon modern indifferentism between science and religion, has chiefly an antiquarian interest in comparison with the present issues between the two parties. Many of these details belong more to polemics than to irenics, and this book, by its very title, belongs to irenics, or to the harmony of science and religion. Regarded as history, all these details of the old controversies are faulty in multiplying particulars to the comparative neglect of the great conflicts and their champions in the arena of debate. Much of the book is very scrappy with long lists of names appended to some vague generality, while no telling prominence is given to leading thinkers, and no clear and full account is given of their distinctive principles. Some important names are wholly omitted, and others which are several times mentioned are brought in to swell a list of kindred thinkers without clear recognition of their dominant thought. Thus we do not find any reference to Niedner, the most keen and clear-headed of modern theologians, who has treated with a masterly hand some of the principal topics of this volume. Nor is Franz von Baader once named, the theosophic philosopher, who heads the rationalizing movement in modern Romanism, and who is noticed at length in Karl Werner's prize history of Catholicism, not to speak of the 15 volumes of Baader's works in our Astor Library.

Of authors named there is too often a very superficial account. Thus the famous latitude men of Cambridge are just touched upon, and their leader, Whitecote, is not mentioned. The distinctive principle of Richard Rothe, the greatest of moralists, is not brought out, and his powerful work on *Theological Ethics*, which begins with a remarkable essay upon God and Nature, is not alluded to, except by a vague sentence or two. Ebrard is named, but in a way out of the line of his chief service, and there is no reference to his master-work on *Apologetics*, which treats with rare power of many of the nicest questions discussed in this volume. Maurice, who had such insight for the harmony of the various religions with each other, and with Nature and man, is not named; and Möhler, who did something of the same service for Romanism, is equally neglected.

The want of proper emphasis upon the leading thinkers in the issues between science and religion perhaps comes from the absence of clear apprehension of the philosophical systems by the author himself. He tries, indeed to give all schools and persons a fair chance, and he is not narrow or ungenerous in any way. But he does not look sharply at the main point, and generally when he fires he fires with shot rather than with a rifle-ball, and he hits a great many things at once. For example, take Jacob Boehme, who is named several times without any adequate statement of his distinctive tendency and doctrine, as leader of the modern school of empirical theosophists, who profess to know directly the verities of religion, and who in some respects was forerunner of Hegel and Schelling. Where in this volume do we find any clear presentation of the ideas of the two great representative thinkers of modern times—Spinoza with his fatalistic pantheism, and Kant with his ethical theism? But what is, perhaps, worst of all, we find in this volume no just estimate of the thought and spirit of Schelling, who is confounded with the school of Hegel and the denial of the personality of God, whereas Schelling gave the closing and best years of his life to works of quite a different tendency, and what is called his second philosophy comes very near to that which the author of this work is trying to evolve. Our impression is that a few pages from Schelling's latest thoughts would vastly help out the difficult problem that the author sets to himself, and throw much light upon the harmony between science and religion—the light of nature and of revelation.

The last criticism that we have to make upon this important book relates to the predominance which it gives to the intellect in the work of reconciliation, and the little space that is allowed to the affections and the will. It may and will be said, indeed, that where pure truth is in question we need the calm, clear light of reason, without any color from the affections or any bias from the will. But if the pure truth relates to human nature and its relations with nature, man and God, then the whole range of life must be considered, and the intellect must take cognizance of all facts and forces; surely not least of all, the motive forces of man and society. In this direction science and religion pull together, and both now are busy with the study of forces and impatient of the exclusive sway of ideas. In fact, Schopenhauer, whose name this book persistently spells without the e, has defined ideas themselves as organic forces or germs of power, rather than merely intellectual notions, and in this respect he is at one with the tendency of the new study of things. It is surely will or power that is the most significant attribute of nature and man, and what we know best is known to us by the mark which it makes upon us. Nature is most emphatic and intelligible as force, and man is personal mainly because he wills and can. Thus, science and religion appear to master thinkers like Spinoza, Kant, and Rothe as in the main ethical. In the two worlds which Kant speaks of—the starry world above and the moral world within—there is the reign of law. There is law, a *must*, in the starry courses; a law, an *ought*, in the world within; and he who would harmonize science with religion must reconcile the *must* of of nature and the *ought* of man with the *will* of God—the ever good and true and lovely. Then true life appears—the life which is the grand reconciliation, and which harmonizes elements which otherwise insist upon fighting out the old grudges in the most stubborn differences. Then, too, art comes, the living art which is the true harmony—why may we not say the final art?—which may precede and prelude the final philosophy, as all the best things are hinted by prophets or revealed in living experience before they are put into definitives and proclaimed in schools and systems. Christianity itself was a fact and a force before it was a set of dogmas or a code of policies; and Society found its differences integrated in the old Roman Christendom long before it defined its theology or had any philosophy to boast of. The author of this book is, of course, as well aware of this as we are; yet he does give prominence to the idea in his book, and he leaves us too much to think out over final philosophy without help from the final art that may be both its forerunner and its consort. What we wish to say is that in this tough old world, and in this stubborn human nature of ours, there is need of more than our philosophy can dream of, and the heroism that does noble things and proclaims saving principles, whether in wood or stone or metal, in speech or tone, in battles or reforms, is quite as likely to bring ideas, interests, and people together as any abstract thinking.

In conclusion, we thank Prof. Shields for his vigorous volume. As a first and preliminary work, it fills its place, perhaps, better than a more prunstrative and distractuating book. It is full of valuable information, that can nowhere be found in so compact a form, and there are passages such as the argument against the Agnostics, and in favor of the reality and the revelation of the Absolute, that cannot but be luminous, refreshing, and edifying to all thoughtful readers. He has spent his time well in the labors of his professorship, and he has opened mines of intellectual wealth which will not soon be exhausted. His book is strong and hearty, truly American, and our people will be wiser and better by having it in all their libraries.

A VIENNA WOMAN IN AMERICA.

BRIEFE AUS PHILADELPHIA (1876). AN EINE FREUNDIN. VON CATHARINA MACHERA. Wien: CARL GEROLD'S SOHN. 1877. 12mo, pp. 143.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition has told upon Europe in more ways than one, and this sprightly and sensible little book of letters by the wife of one of the Austrian Commissioners comes to us from the columns of the official journal of Austria to stir our people after instructing the circle of Austrian readers. Written to a female friend in Germany, these letters, now collected, are dedicated to the writer's "beloved husband" in a simplicity quite German, and the lady will be respected, not ridiculed, for saying: "We went through in common all that which makes our stay on the other side of the ocean a charming and precious remembrance."

There are 12 of these letters, and they treat of American Women, New-York and Philadelphia, the Fourth of July, 1876, Our Plants and Animals, Delaware and Mauch Chunk, the American Sunday, Sunday-schools, the Quakers, Boston, Canada, Niagara, and Cleveland, Retrospect. The author comes to her task full of life, and with great interest in her new field of observation. She thinks that the Exposition will do much to interpret America to Europe, and to show the Old World what the New World has been doing. Ancient times had nothing to show of this kind, and if people ask "What is to become of this nation?" she replies that a nation which has drank the milk of free thought from the beginning, and been nursed in the love of liberty, has too much sound blood in its veins not to cast out whatever is rotten. Woe to mankind if this people elected by the God of Freedom, falls away from the faith of its fathers."

Very naturally she begins her description of America with what interested her most, although not, strictly speaking, a part of the Exhibition to which she came with her husband. She begins with our American women, for whom her concern is not on account of any desire on her part for their political elevation or their public career, but because she believes that the more absorbing our public life becomes to men, the more of household duty and influence devolves upon women. She had been told that our women were very handsome, but little else had been said in their favor; and she was not disappointed in their beauty. She had never seen so many lovely, soft, and yet fire-flashing eyes, so much grace in form and movement. This last characteristic struck her even in elderly women. Our women dress richly and with much taste, but in her opinion they are too fond of wearing showy trinkets. She was pleased with the great simplicity and naturalness of their hair dressing, which was particularly charming in young girls, and she thinks that the Vienna ladies might take a lesson from us on this subject. The chief fault of American women is love of show, inclination toward luxury, and, perhaps, a certain superficiality which comes in its train. She grants that she has never seen more elegance, more splendor in the dress of women than in Philadelphia and New-York, and she believes the same theory to hold good in the other great cities of America. The probable cause is the great wealth at command, and especially the fortunes more rapidly acquired than elsewhere, and she had been told that Philadelphia was the richest city in America. She is sure that to many women there the toilet is the sun around which their existence turns, for whom no other stars have radiance but diamonds and pearls, and to whom there is no ambition higher than to be admired. She hints that there are business firms who advertise their goods not only in the golden letters of their signs, but in the golden gauds of their wives, and that too often the ranks of defaulters are recruited from this class.

As to the charge of idleness, she does not think that it can be justly made against the women of the middle class. She has been assured by a German lady who has lived twenty years here, that she knows women of extraordinary activity and efficiency. She is sure that women have much to do with the industrial prosperity of a nation, and if French women have helped to make France rich, here in America they should not make the nation poor. She is surprised to see that some women do a great deal more work than they appear to do, and that they have a certain pride in concealing their usefulness, especially in regard to house-work. She contrasts the American lady who, after busy housework in plain attire, parades the streets in finery and tries to make it appear that she leaves all drudgery to her servant, with the German housewife, who, when she has swept and cooked through the day, handled spoons and clattered keys, mended the linen of the children and darned the stockings of the men, knows no greater reward than in social chat over a cup of coffee with a neighbor on the right and left—to talk over the whole round of her every-day cares.

Madame Magerka does not presume to judge of the fidelity of the American mothers, but she has much to say of the American wives, to whom she reads some very plain and probably very wholesome lessons in thrift and simplicity. According to her impressions, the American does not find in his house the cosy home, the tender care which the German wife secures to her husband. Husband and wife live, as a rule, more next to each other than with each other. The wife has full liberty to follow her own inclinations, to arrange the household according to her own tastes, in fact, her will has sway even to the counting-room door. Women are to be blamed for this, but not they alone; and the men have their full share of the fault. The American works too hard, and is obliged to do it to keep up with his competitors in the race for money, so that he is tempted to sacrifice leisure and quiet household life to business. This spirit acts upon the American women, and gives them distaste for the better kind of domestic life, in which their husbands take no satisfaction. She thinks that our women are capable of better things, and when she heard a German say that he would never marry an American woman, on account of the prevailing want of true home-feeling, she told him that an American woman, if she loved her husband, and were put under proper influences, would make as good a wife as need be.

As to the alleged independence of American women, and their boasted superiority in this respect over their German cousins, the author does not seem to be enthusiastic. She retorts the charge which she once heard from a haughty American girl, "O, in Germany the wife is the slave of the husband," by suggesting that even this is better than the opposite charge, "O, in America the husband is slave of the wife." She is not in favor of having any slavery, but if there is to be any subordination, she is sure that the weaker sex should be subject to the stronger. She may be mistaken, but the last received the impression that the American husband stands in the front line of obedient servants, who readily complies with all the wishes and caprices of his lawful mistress, who does not dare to disturb the air which she breathes by the smoke of his cigar before he goes to his business in the morning, although time is allowed him to buy the marketing for the household, and who, if on Sunday he attends his wife, in all her splendid attire, to church, goes as humbly by her side as if he were wholly aware how little worthy he is of the better half of his being. "It strikes us strangers as very comical to see him in fine clothes with a shiny cylinder on his head, coming from market with his small or larger basketful. What would our German married men say to such an importation among us, where even the gymnast is ashamed to be seen in the streets with a basket?" Upon this point we must put in our word for the American women against the Germans, and protest against the German way of making so much hard work and so many heavy burdens for women. The gymnast who will not carry a basket will make his wife, if he has a wife, carry two baskets, and perhaps he will use his strength in lifting a monstrous trunk or other heavy burden to her head, while he eyes her as she goes under the load and he walks the street a lord of creation. Our women have their faults, but it is not their fault that they do not make themselves beasts of burden. We men will not allow them to do this if they wish it, and we prefer to carry the load ourselves instead of putting it upon their heads or shoulders. Not only the men of the educated class, but our common people, have this feeling, and there would be a mob among the roughs of this City if a woman were seen carrying the hod up a ladder, as we have seen a woman do it in Austria.

The author sees this tenderness of our working men to women, and notes its influence upon their good looks, while she acknowledges that it is quite otherwise in Europe, where so much of the hardest labor is put upon women. She thinks, however, that this remarkable courtesy here to women does not spring from our institutions, but is inherited from our ancestors, who came from Europe with their gentle wives and daughters to share in the sacrifices of this new and rude world, and who left to the present generation a heritage of household gratitude and chivalrous courtesy. It is more likely that the sentiment of social equality here regards women as such with respect, and does not, as in Europe, honor only the privileged few; while it is probably true that, in the absence of fixed rank, we find our aristocracy in our women, and are not unwilling to pet and honor them, sometimes a little too obsequiously and to their hurt.

The author allows that there is a bright side to our American female society, and that our girls learn to be self-relying, and generally know how to take care of themselves with discretion. Yet she misses the bloom of youth and laments the rapid flight of the girlish charm which ought to last for all the years before marriage. She finds in America only children and women. The girl is impatient to be the woman, and with long dresses she begins to be the "lady" and to be ambitious to do without her mother's supervision. She heard a young Frenchman say that he more than a year visited in a house, and often conversed with the daughter till midnight, without ever having seen the mother. Of course; there are exceptions to such usages, she allows, while we believe that the case alleged as the rule is an exception to what is called good breeding in America. The author is not blind to the higher aspects of American society, and she cordially mentions the various forms of female benevolence and devotion, such as the Flower Mission to the sick, sea-side and rural homes in Summer for poor and sick children, midnight missions to the fallen women, women's Christian associations, and other noble charities. She is earnest that this nobler side of American life should be known in Europe as the best commentary upon the working of our national idea, "Equal rights to all."

There are many instructive facts and interesting impressions in the remainder of this volume which we must pass over, since we have dwelt so long upon the first letter, which is devoted to American society. We can give but a few notes of the other letters. The author has not much to say of New-York, where she spent only two days, and she does not pretend to know enough of it to speak fully. She says, however, quite frankly, "I must confess to you that this City, whose grandeur fills the whole world, and which the American names with pride as the crown of creation, 'out of its own strength,' left me cold. All is so new, so practical, so elegant; never does the past tower up significantly into the present. I have for New-York only the cold remembrance which is paid to the beauty on whose countenance there is no soul. The soul of a city, as the ideal expression of its population, is Art. New-York is cosmopolitan in the widest sense of the word; labor, industry, business, and before all, the sea, which lies obedient at her feet, have made this City rich, great, and powerful; have given it a development which can hardly be compared with the growth of any other city." When England took it in 1664, it had only 1,000 inhabitants—a century ago only 20,000. Now it has a million. But New-York lacks art, and even the more ambitious buildings here find little favor in her eyes, and she thinks that even laymen, without presuming to be artists, must be struck with the obvious incongruities between the aspiration and the result. Broadway will do very well if measured by its length and its amount of brick and mortar, iron and stone, but if measured by a higher standard, she knows a street more worthy of honor, with an old palace and houses which prove the taste for art more than the pride of purse, and the touch of masters more than the ambition of novices. On the whole, she makes this City of ours over to the sway of Mercury, the god who keeps here the high school for all that is called the utilizing of time, force, matter, and space. Philadelphia she takes more kindly to, and seems to enter into its hospitalities and charities heartily, with most thought of its schools and churches. She likes Boston quite well, calls its situation fine, admires its neighboring country and its sea views. "I may not call Boston a beautiful city," she says, "since the streets are much too crooked and cross each other irregularly, but it bears the character of solidity." She is interested in its schools, especially its art schools; but she does not much like its architecture, in which granite and marble are so lavishly used as dead stone, without the living and enlivening touch of beauty. She is quite severe upon the new Art Museum there, and she thinks it neither beautiful in structure nor convenient in arrangement. The combination of materials and colors strikes her as glaring and disagreeable, and the selection of marble, brick, terra cotta, and wood is to her injudicious and marked by an odd mixture of extravagance and economy. She lingers most fondly upon the memorials of Boston patriotism in the old struggle for liberty, and, while she gives but a line or two to Longfellow, she has much to say of Faneuil Hall, King's Chapel, and Boston Common, and in two pages she makes the Old Elm tell its story of the days of Washington, and yield its last breath as it falls in the general jubilee of the nation that had gone from those days of want and struggle to plenty and to power.

There is more to say of this book to interest our readers, but we must take leave of this bright Vienna lady, with the hope that she will come again, and stay long enough in New-York to like us better.

A YORK AND A LANCASTER ROSE. By ANNIE KEARY. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1877.

If a binding in good taste and handsome paper and type go a good way, as some people affirm, toward increasing the amusing powers of a book, this little novel for children by Annie Keary must find favor in the eyes of youthful readers. *A York and a Lancaster Rose* relates the everyday experiences of a parcel of young children of both sexes. They live in London. There are children lost and children found. The adventures of the unfortunate are turned to account in the way of warning, and the more commonplace episodes of daily life in a well-appointed house are also used to enforce a moral as well as to adorn the tale. There is a Blind Ben, who sings hymns and weaves baskets, and a Professor Ingram, who teaches the children many valuable facts during certain evening lectures which he gives. The poor are brought in after a highly decorous and worthy manner, and the necessity for being charitable is thoroughly inculcated. In fact, this little book belongs to a class about which there can be no doubt; no earthly harm could come to any household by having it on the nursery table. It is sufficiently religious, without being uncomfortably pious, and, while it does not afford very exciting reading to an adult, will doubtless keep the attention of children absorbed by the hour together. One undeniable virtue it has—the English used in its pages is neither slipshod or vulgar—and that is a point on which careful parents lay great weight.

THREE JAPANESE WAR-SHIPS.

TWO CORVETTES AND A FRIGATE—THE LOT BUILT IN ENGLAND ANT ARMED WITH KRUPP GUNS—A POWERFUL SQUADRON.

Three vessels of war for the Imperial Government of Japan have just been completed in England under the superintendency of Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., M. P., formerly chief constructor of the British Navy. The ships desired by the Japanese Government were of moderate size, but of thorough sea-going qualities, two of the three being of the class known as armed composite corvettes, and the third of the iron-clad type. In English corvettes the boilers have proved too much restricted in size, and particularly in the "steam space," and the result has been an undue amount of what is known as "priming," and consequent interference with the working of the engines. The dimensions of the engine cylinders were also thought capable of improvement, and were altered accordingly in the case of the Japanese vessels. In order to improve the defensive powers of the two corvettes, a belt of 4½-inch armor-plate has been worked between the two wooden skins of the ship in the wake of the engines and boilers, and behind this armor-plate, and extending from it both fore and aft to the stern, a broader plate of thin iron plating was also worked and riveted to the iron frames of the ship, thus adding greatly, both structurally and defensively, to the strength. In providing for these improvements, Mr. Reed has made the Japanese vessel somewhat larger—one foot broader and 10 feet longer—than the English corvettes, and has given them a displacement of about 2,200 tons, as against the 1,860 tons of the English vessels. The draught of water is the same as theirs, viz. 17½ feet. The Japanese corvettes are armed with six 15-centimetre guns, manufactured by Krupp, of Essen, together with three 12-centimetre guns of similar manufacture as chasers, of which two are bow chasers firing in a line with the keel, and training thence till they bear abeam, and one at the stern capable of training from right astern to 33 degrees forward of the beam. One of these corvettes, the Kon-go, has been built by Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited) at Hull, and the other the Hi-yei, by the Milford Haven Shipbuilding and Engineering Company at Pennar, Pembroke Dock. The steam trials of the Kon-go were held at the measured mile off the town of Withernsea, on the east coast, a few miles to the north of the entrance to the Humber. The contract provided for the production of a speed of 13·10 knots per hour as a mean speed of six consecutive runs, stipulating that if the speed fell short of that amount by 3-10 of a knot a penalty should be paid by the builders, and that if the speed surpassed 13½ knots a premium for each tenth of a knot in excess should be paid to the builders. The time of the respective runs, as taken on behalf of the Japanese Government for the six last consecutive runs, alternately against and with the tide, were as follows: 4m. 58s.; 4m. 4m., 53s.; 3m. 57s.; 4m. 50s.; 3m., 55s. The corresponding speed in knots per hour were 12·102, 15.0, 12·287, 15.190, 12.414, 15.319. The mean of these, obtained by the ordinary rule, is 13.725 knots. The Kon-go, therefore, attained a mean measured-mile speed exceeding the promised speed by somewhat more than half a knot, and exceeding by more than 2-10 of a knot the limit up to which it was stipulated that the speed might range. As the ship had at the time much more than her sea-going supply of coal on board, and was thus brought, with other weights, to within an inch or two of her load draught, the Kon-go undoubtedly takes the place of the fastest composite corvette yet built. The contract provided for the engines being of an aggregate indicated horse-power of 3,500. As the later runs of the trial the recorded indicated power was 2,460, so that, when allowance is made, as is now usual, for the friction of the indicator, it will be seen that the contract power was developed. The sister ship, Hi-rei, will be tried under steam about the end of the present month, and, as she is in all respect a precise counterpart of the Kon-go, there is little room to doubt of equal success in her case. The third ship of which we have spoken is built entirely of iron, and is, properly speaking, not a corvette, but a frigate, although she is of very moderate dimensions and proportions, her length being 220 feet, her breadth 48 feet, her mean draught of water 18 feet, her displacement in tons 3,718, and her indicated horse-power 3,500. A speed of 13 knots has been promised for this ship. She is armed with Krupp guns, four on the main deck being each of 15¼ tons weight, and two on the upper deck being of 5·2 tons each. The horizontal range of all these guns is very great. The corvettes are single screw vessels, but the iron-clad (which is named the Foo-so) is a twin screw ship. By the desire of the Japanese Government, Mr. Reed has undertaken to deliver these three ships in the harbor of Yokohama, in Japan, and consequently the whole arrangements for their manning, victualing, and transport devolve upon him. It was intimated, when during the trial that he went to be able to dispatch them in company, and to provide for the squadron of three ships reaching Yokohama together, all of them being thoroughly seagoing ships, and as capable of making the passage in a fixed time as any vessels afloat.

PUPILS OF THE POLYTECHNIQUE.

HOW THEY PLACED WREATHS ON THE TOMB OF THIERS—A DEMONSTRATION OF MILITARY STUDENTS.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "The pupils of the Polytechnique School went on the 29th ult. to deposit a wreath of immortelles on the tomb of M. Thiers. The excitement which this event has occasioned in Paris, but especially in Government circles, argues its importance; for, indeed, the 470 military students who figured in uniform at the political demonstration in the cemetery of Père La Chaise will shortly be officers on the staff and in the corps of Engineers, Artillery, and Marines. Even at present they hold rank as non-commissioned officers in the Army, and their demonstration of Liberal sentiments at such a juncture as this, when it is a Marshal of France who is misruling the country, must have given a sharp warning to the politicians who thought that the Marshal's baton could be made to play a part in settling the crisis. The spirited act of the Polytechnicians is all the graver, as their school is not given to turbulent demonstrations like those of law and medicine in the Latin Quarter. Their traditions are liberal, but, above all, patriotic and loyal, and surrection-wise. Up to the present the students have only taken part in one revolution—that of 1830—when they did not a little to win victory for the popular side, by offering themselves to the insurgents as officers, and helping them to construct barricades on scientific principles. In 1848 they would not help in dethroning Louis Philippe; in 1870, such of them as remained in the school (the majority had been commissioned and sent off to the Army) kept aloof from the events that caused the fall of the Second Empire; and in 1871 the school not only declined to recognize the Commune, but issued a sturdy protest against it, and threatened to show fight if any Communist official presented himself within their gates.

For this moderation of political temper, which is the result of a high-class education, the Polytechnicians have always been popular in Paris, and not even the crustiest of reactionary Generals would think of describing them as a factious and noisy set of boys. One has only to glance at them while they take their outings on Wednesdays and Sundays, attired in the graceful cocked hat, straight sword, and double-breasted tunic with velvet facings, which they wear so neatly—one has only to glance at them to see how inappropriate such a term would be. They are quiet, dignified, and polite—patterns of the best sort of French gentleman, and certainly it required no slight thing to move them to a demonstration against a Marshal of France. First, the scheme must have been hesitatingly mooted in the dormitories in that last half hour between supper and bed when the students sit at the foot of their cots chatting over the day's events, and reading scraps from newspapers a day or two old. No daily journals are admitted into the school, so it is only on Wednesday and Sunday nights that the news discussed is not stale—which offers an additional guarantee against hasty resolutions prompted by the spur of events. From the dormitories the manifesting idea must have passed into the recreation yards, and we may be sure that here some of the more cautious second-year students counseled temporization, hoping that the Marshal would not continue to convulse the country, but do his duty like a soldier and patriot after all. Then the masters of the school, who are all officers, must have been taken into counsel. At the Polytechnique the masters and students stand on a footing of friendship, and the latter would not be likely to take any step involving the credit of the school without consulting the former. What the masters advised we do not profess to know; but anyhow, when the prolongation of the crisis and the dismal rumors of civil war that were beginning to grow, at length induced the students to manifest that opinion, they did it in the most orderly way possible. There was no sensational parade in the streets, nothing that could savor of a *pronunciamento*. By twos and threes the young men made their way to the great necropolis where the foremost of French statesmen was recently buried, and being all assembled there at an appointed hour, they were soon joined by four of their number, who arrived in a cab, bearing two huge wreaths of yellow and black amaranths inscribed with the words, 'A Adolphe Thiers, les Etudants de l'Ecole Polytechnique Reconnaissants.' Of course, a considerable crowd had collected at the sight of so many hundreds of students in the well-known uniform, but no noise was made. A French gentleman who was passing showed the lads the way to the little vault, shaped like a Greek temple, over which the names 'Thiers-Dosne' are carved, and walking there in loose order with their heads bared, they laid the wreaths at the foot of the bronze gate, and then separated without fuss or speechifying. It was a touching demonstration, accomplished with perfect propriety, and for that reason the effect of it at the Elysée must have been like the discharge of a double-shotted gun. One can imagine the faces of the Marshal, of Gen. De Rochebouet, and, above all, of Mgr. Dupanloup, when tidings were brought to them of this 'warning,' which proved that the Army is not at all the convenient political instrument which it was in 1851."

INADEQUATE SALARIES FOR JUDGES.

Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, who is reported to be one of the purest and ablest lawyers in North Carolina, has declined to allow his name to be used for a Democratic nomination for the Supreme Court Bench of the State. He writes: "The subject has of late been urged upon me so frequently, and from so many different quarters, that silence is no longer proper, if even possible. No man can hold in higher estimation than I do the dignity of such a position. To fill it worthily would be the highest reach of my ambition. And even to be esteemed worthy of it by any considerable portion of the Bar and people of North Carolina is an honor which touches me profoundly. But in this thing, as in so many others, I am obedient to necessity. I cannot live upon the salary; and barely to live is not all my need. One of my first duties in life now is to endeavor to make some provision for the little children that have come to me in my age. At the Bar such an expectation may not be unreasonable when better times shall come. But upon the Bench I should be compelled to abandon such a hope forever."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TELEPHONES.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY has completed arrangements with the AMERICAN SPEAKING TELEPHONE COMPANY for supplying the public of this and the neighboring cities, and of all parts of the United States, with Telephones of the most improved description, and with Private Telegraph Lines on which to use them. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received.

For all information apply to

GEORGE B. SCOTT,
Sup't Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.,
Western Union Building.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1907; interest payable March and September. The mortgage is for $10,000,000, covering $35,000,000 of property.
A limited amount for sale at 105 and interest by
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st., City Bank Building.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 408 head; total for the week thus far, 4,386 head; for the same time last week, 7,344 head; consigned through, 152 cars; decrease in receipts, 174 cars. Demand and offerings light; slim attendance of all classes of buyers. Butchers and medium grades of shippers, $3 50@$4 50; fair to good Steers, $4 60@$5; best and choice do., $5 40@$5 95; Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$3 50; Feeders and Stockers, $3 25@$4 12½. All of the best grades disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head; total for the week thus far, 4,450 head; for the same time last week, 7,900 head; consigned through, 3 cars. Markets dull and declining; demand chiefly speculative. Fair to good Western Sheep, 3¾c.@4¼c.; Canada Lambs, 5c.@5¼c.; 12 cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for the week thus far, 9,700 head; for the same time last week, 15,000 head; consigned through, 20 cars. No sales to-day. Eight cars of heavy grades remain in the yard unsold. No Yorkers on sale to-day.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this week, in its review of the British Corn trade, says: "The aspect of the Winter-sown Wheat plant gives rise to no complaint, but its rapid development may render it more sensitive to the action of frost later on. In the present scarcity of roots and Winter fodder, the weather and the greenness of the pastures are favorable for stock farmers. The approach of the holy days has exercised the usual quieting effect upon the Grain trade. Business has been confined to the supply of the immediate requirements of millers; and, as a rule, prices have been fairly sustained. Large arrivals from American Atlantic ports in a few instances led to a slight reduction, but it has been scarcely quotable, and as the Baltic ports are now closed there is no alteration in Russian Wheat. Stocks of Wheat, however, large, and the imports from India show no diminution, while the export movement continues fairly active, and a healthy tone animates the market. In Maize last week's prices for grinding have been fully supported. Barley and Oats have given way slightly.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Brady, J.
Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 57, 59, 61, 63, 71, 76, 79, 81, 86, 93, 94, 95, 110. Call from No. 113.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Will meet next Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.
Nos. 24, 49, 73.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.
Nos. 2315, 3863, 2667, 2610, 2611, 1907, 1908, 2584, 2681, 2684, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2695, 2698, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710 to 2721 (inclusive,) 2724.

Adjourned for the Term.—Supreme Court, Special Term; Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1, 2, and 3; Superior Court, General Term; Superior Court, Trial Term, Parts 1, 2, and 3; Common Pleas, Equity Term; Common Pleas, General Term; Common Pleas, Trial Term, Parts 1, 2, and 3; Marine Court, Trial Term, Parts 2, and 3, and Parts 1 and 2 of the Court of General Sessions.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, (Christmas,) there was no business transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the four two-story brick shops, with lease of land, Nos. 612 and 614 Greenwich-st., west side, between A. Clarkson and Leroy sts. Leased May 1, 1871; term, 10 years; ground rent, $1,175 per annum.

By Louis Mesier, Surrogate Court sale, Nevin W. Butler, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 125, No. 329 West 14th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Sup

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Dec. 26 | PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 9
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2 | CHINA....WED., Jan. 16

Cabin passage $80, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. To $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia...Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M. | Anchoria...Jan. 19, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M. | Anglia...Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.

Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second cabin, $30; steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5 | HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Dec. 27 | POMMERANIA.....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878 | HERDER.....Jan. 17

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delmas.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanzelle.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 4 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....Jan. 5
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
England, Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M. | The Queen, Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Daggett, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Hazard, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. Emerson, THURSDAY, Jan. 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. G. FAY, Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA...WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Dec. 28
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CUBA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Timmermann...Thurs., Jan. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice.....Wednesday, Jan. 9
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Fla., 23, and 28. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Jan. 3.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sandberg, Tu...Jan. 10.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt-Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5:15, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Accommodation for Trenton, 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Newark at 8:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 5, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M.

For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.

For Rahway, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6:10 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 6:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:20 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:30, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 1, 2, and 5 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 A. M., 2, 4:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M., 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, at 4 P. M. via Amboy, and 4:10 P. M. via Monmouth Junction, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only at 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive—From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-street, and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st. Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 M. For Shore Line Division, 8:07 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO GOLD SEVENS,

(Issued for widening Dupont-st.,)

DUE 1895.

San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent. of assessed valuation.

Section XX of the act under which these bonds are issued states:

"All bonds and warrants shall be payable and all taxes shall be collected in United States Gold Coin."

A limited amount of these desirable bonds for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

COUPONS OF
SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,

Due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed in
U. S. GOLD COIN,
less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 13 Nassau-st.
LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination. Receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.

J. TILLINGHAST, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th inst., to the 10th proximo.

F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1861, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated: and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: New Internal Improvement Stock Interest Bonds, dated July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in form for February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Bonds for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive; 73, 103 to 108, inclusive; 150 to 155, inclusive; 163, 193, 213, 232, 327 to 333, inclusive; 441, 442, 447, 451, 480, 481, 524, 552, 563 to 626, inclusive; 640 to 659, inclusive; 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 732, inclusive; 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive; 838, 839, 848, 849, 886, 947 to 952, inclusive; 983, 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive; 1,054, 1,055, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive; 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,363, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive, 1,429 to 1,431, 1,435, 1,436 to 1,491, inclusive; 1,493, 1,506 to 1,516, inclusive; 1,852, 1,881, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive; 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive, 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,070, 2,091, 2,107, 2,109, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,420, 2,490. Bonds for $891 75, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive; 1,530, 1,531, 1,533, 1,535, 1,537, 1,538, 1,579 to 1,823, inclusive; 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,287, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 68, $340 24; 87, $537 60; 105, $917 40; 184, $729 40; 194, $1,075 20; 254, $921 16; 274, $720; 278, $729 40; 282, $958 80; 373, $851 76; 415, $883 52; 422, $766 81; 443, $767 04; 484, $867 64; 483, $958 80; 532, $729 40; 586, $1,139 04; 659, $936 40; 686, $876 40; 697, $883 52; 712, $953 80; 723, $647; 726, $575 28; 728, $665 88; 747, $688 20; 851, $958 80; 868, $883 52; 920, $883 52; 926, $537 04; 940, $891 19; 953, $917 60; 1,109, $883 52; 1,210, $575 28; 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,493, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,893, $891 07; $1,897, $537 04; 1,914 $958 80; 1,937, $917 84; 1,981, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 60; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 65.

$210, $573 28, 1,233, $729 40; 1,271, $958 80; 1,304, $729 40; 1,409, $953 72; 1,446, $794; 1,492, $571 72; 1,493, $729 40; 1,517, $1,292 88; 1,893, $891 07; $1,897, $537 04; 1,914 $958 80; 1,937, $917 84; 1,981, $950; 2,045, $729 40; 2,141, $575 28; 2,161, $575 28; 2,211, $660; 2,225, $883 52; 2,358, $917 60; 2,430, $570 60; 2,491, $789 54; 2,550, $600; 2,596, $1,505 65.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1877.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive.

EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1916.

NO FLOATING DEBT.

Length of road, Corning to Buffalo, 142 miles.

Whole amount of issue,

$2,880,000.

First and Only Mortgage,

Less than $17,000 per mile on road, together with extensive docks, lands, and terminal facilities in Buffalo, and the valuable right of way through that city.

These bonds were issued to pay off (without increasing) the old mortgage debt of the company, ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN PAID FOR 20 YEARS.

THE ROAD IS NOW PAYING, AND HAS FOR MANY YEARS PAID, 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON ITS STOCK.

A limited amount for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein ROBERT McCULLOCH is petitioner and THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are defendants, bearing date the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, the undersigned, Receiver of the said The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company hereby gives notice to all creditors of said company to present to him, the said Receiver, at his office, in Paterson, N. J., or at the Bank of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Market and Hotel streets, Paterson, and prove before him, under oath or affirmation, or otherwise, as the said Receiver shall direct, all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the TWELFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being three months from the date of said order, or in default thereof, by the terms of said order, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.—Dated November 12th, 1877.

EDT. BELL, Receiver.

n21-law12wW* | pt's fees, $12 60.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12, 1877.

NOTICE—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company believing that many of the holders of this class of their bonds desire to avail themselves of the privilege conferred upon it by the various States through which its railway passes, to convert their present Coupon Bond into a Registered Bond, without coupons, having the same security of the mortgage and lien upon the company's property as the present Coupon Bond, hereby give notice that if a sufficient number of the holders of said bonds representing in amount not less than One Million of Dollars, signify their desire to make such conversion, this Company will have prepared the Registered Bonds and registry books necessary to carry the proposed change into effect.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege, should notify the Treasurer of the Company on or before the first day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,
FUNDING SIXES,

DUE 1891.

Issued to pay off WATER EIGHTS.

Assessed value of Columbus, 1876, $27,147,741.

Total debt of Columbus, 1876, only $1,164,000.

A limited amount for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

A. & L. NEILSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

No. 70 Broadway and No. 15 New-st., New-York.
ALFRED NEILSON, Member New York Stock Exchange.
LOUIS NEILSON.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders carefully in Wall-st. stocks and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 26 New-st., New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Northern Bonds and stock wanted.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 26 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Four (4) per Cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 21, 1878.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EDWARD N. PIGOT, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HARSEN BROADES, SAMUEL B. VAN DUSEN, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INTEREST DIVIDEND for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1877, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1878.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Thursday, Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank will be open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, President.
SETHMUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered interest at the rate of five per Cent. per annum to be paid on all sums remaining on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1877, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1878.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 16th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BARCLAY-STREET DISASTER.

THEORIES REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—THE ENGINE AND BOILER FOUND TO BE INTACT—TEN CANS OF LUBRICATING-OIL DISCOVERED UNDER THE WATER IN THE BOILER—DEATH OF ONE OF THE INJURED MEN.

Very little progress was made yesterday in the work of searching for the bodies which are supposed to be buried beneath the ruins of Greenfield & Sons' confectionery manufactory. The examination of the débris is now being prosecuted by a contractor, who engaged the services of only six men yesterday. This limited force resumed work at 7 A. M., confining their operations to the engine-room, on the Barclay-street side. No attempt was made to penetrate the enormous pile of rubbish further in. The work was continued until 5 P. M., by which hour the men had cleared to within about four feet of the engine-room floor, revealing the upper works of the engine itself and the side of the boiler nearest to it. No traces of human remains were found, but it is thought if the body of the ill-fated engineer, Philip Hertzberger, is in the engine-room or near it that it will be unearthed to-day.

President King, of the Fire Department, was at the ruins from 9 A M. to 2 P. M., endeavoring to clear up the mystery surrounding the origin of the fire. In compliance with instructions issued by him, Foreman Munroe, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, attired himself in a diver's rig, and descended into the boiler-room under the sidewalk, which is partially submerged in water. He was accompanied by two of his men, similarly attired. In approaching the opening to the sewer, they found it necessary to wade breast-high through the inky-black water. They succeeded in finding the sewer, and, by withdrawing the pieces of charred timber and other rubbish which choked it up, reduced the depth of the water about three feet. They then searched the place thoroughly for the body of the missing engineer without success, after which they devoted themselves to an examination of the interior of the boilers and furnaces. In doing so they experienced no difficulty, the water-mark having fallen below the openings. The boilers were found to be intact in every part. While examining the small boiler nearest the street Foreman Munroe and his men made a somewhat significant discovery. Under the water in the furnace they found 10 cans filled with lubricating-oil, and containing from two to five gallons each. From the fact that they were lying on the bottom of the furnace, completely submerged, it did not appear probable that they had floated in there. The strange circumstance was reported to Commissioner King, who asked young Mr. Greenfield for an explanation. That gentleman professed to be perfectly ignorant as to the manner in which the cans got into the furnace. A barrel of lubricating-oil had been purchased some time prior to the fire, and placed at the disposal of the engineer, to be used by him in lubricating the engine and other machinery. The only plausible theory presented as a solution of the mystery was that Hertzberger poured this oil into the cans, and stored them away in the furnace of the boiler, which was not being used at the time. The Fire Department officials, apparently, were not disposed to regard this hypothesis in a favorable light, and it is probable that the Fire Marshal will thoroughly investigate the matter to-day. While it is now certain that the boilers are uninjured, it is also apparent that the explosion did not occur in the horizontal flue. In the 25 feet of it which was exposed to view yesterday not a brick was out of place. Foreman Munroe, who has been engaged at the ruins every day since the fire, is convinced that an explosion of chemicals in the engine-room was the cause, and he so expressed himself to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of his examination of the compartment. He also believes that the body of the engineer will not be found there. The members of Engine Company No. 29, who were the first to arrive at the fire, are satisfied that the flames originated in the cellar, from the fact that when they arrived upon the scene the fire was confined to the cellar and the first and second floors of the Barclay-street building. The men employed in removing the wool from the adjoining warehouse of Mr. Rich resumed work yesterday, several truck-loads being carted away.

M. Heilmann, one of the victims of the fire, died yesterday at his residence, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue B. The body was examined by Coroner Woltman, who pronounced death the result of injuries received at the Barclay-street fire.

THE ROBBERY AT MR. ST. JOHN'S.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR WHICH PUZZLES THE DETECTIVES—NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES OR TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY GAINED ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE.

The robbery at the residence of Mr. J. L. St. John, No. 50 West Fifty-fifth-street, published in THE TIMES yesterday, proves to have been a somewhat mysterious affair. Mr. St. John and his family went out soon after dinner on Monday evening to visit some friends, leaving the house in charge of the female domestics. These servants have been in the employ of the family for a long time, and Mr. St. John expresses his entire confidence in their integrity. The family returned home soon after 11 o'clock, and on going up stairs found everything in the bedrooms on the second and third floors in confusion. Bureau drawers and wardrobes had been broken open and ransacked, and trunks had been forced open and their contents strewed about the rooms. The apartments had been thoroughly overhauled and everything of value carried off. Several silk dresses and velvet suits and valuable shawls were missed from the wardrobes in the bedrooms, and it was at first supposed that the thieves had carried them off, but they were subsequently found in the front parlor. It was evident that the thieves had removed the wearing apparel and taken it down stairs for the purpose of carrying it away, but had changed their minds. The property carried off by the thieves consists entirely of jewelry and silverware, including diamond rings and breastpins, several gold watches, a large quantity of solid silver tableware, and a large cake basket and pitcher, and is valued by Mr. St. John at nearly $4,000. The detectives who have charge of the case made a thorough examination of the house yesterday, and failed to find any clue to the manner in which the thieves had entered. It was supposed that they had gained an entrance by the second-story window, but an examination of the casement proved that this theory was not correct. The front hall door is secured by a patent Yale night-latch, and unless the burglars had a duplicate key they could not have unlocked the door. It is believed that the front basement door had been accidentally left open, and the thieves slipped in by this entrance unperceived by the servants in charge of the house. The most singular part of the affair is that, although the thieves spent probably an hour in the house, their presence was not discovered by the domestics. The latter say that they passed the evening during the absence of the family in the rear basement, and nothing occurred to draw their attention to the upper portion of the house. They heard no noise of persons moving in the house, and were ignorant of the visit of the burglars until Mr. St. John returned home.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.

A case of domestic infelicity—one in which the unfilial conduct of an undutiful son was the sole cause—was disclosed yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Mrs. Sheehan, of No. 177 East Seventy-eighth-street, a well-to-do widow, being the owner of considerable property, appeared as complainant against her son Philip. The lady appeared much disturbed in mind, and, judging from the expression of her countenance, it would seem to indicate that she had seen a great deal of trouble and adversity in her time. Her face and forehead were deeply wrinkled, and her cheeks were as thin and sunken as her voice was weak and plaintive. Mrs. Sheehan averred that her son had not done a day's work in 12 years. She also stated to Justice Wandell that Philip was an habitual drunkard, accustomed to staying out at nights and returning at all hours in the morning. Often, when he came home after a night's carousal, if everything did not suit his fancy, or if his meals were not ready, he would vary the monotony of the scene by smashing the furniture in the house, demolishing tables, chairs, and, in fact, everything he could lay his hands on. This young man's conduct finally became so unbearable that the other members of the family entirely shunned him. Justice Wandell, after giving his mother's statement a patient hearing, asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself. Philip feebly excused his ill conduct by saying that his mother neglected him and did not treat him as she should. "For your ill behavior and misconduct, Sheehan," said his Honor, "I shall feel compelled to fine you $10, and put you under $300 bail to keep the peace, and in default of the fine and the bail you will have to spend three months on the Island." As the prisoner heard his sentence and was withdrawing from the stand, he begged piteously to be given another chance to lead a different life, but the Justice was inexorable, and would not listen to him.

PRISONERS AT THE ESSEX MARKET COURT.

The business transacted at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday was chiefly confined to the disposition of the cases of people who had celebrated Christmas Eve in so uproarious a fashion as to commit a breach of the peace, but in consideration of the day most of the prisoners were discharged, excepting where their uproariousness had ended in drunken brawls or assaults. Besides these cases, there were also several cases of larceny, possessing more than ordinary significance, because committed upon a day when open-heartedness and honesty, rather than cunning and thievery, generally prevail. The first case disposed of was that of a theft by two boys named John Mulligan and John Flynn of a quantity of knives and forks from a stall in front of the premises No. 5 Catherine-street. The prisoners were detected while running from the spot by an officer, who pursued and arrested them. They denied their guilt, and were committed for trial in default of bail. On Monday afternoon Sarah Arnold, while passing the store of Doyle & Adolphi, in Grand-street, deliberately pulled out a shirt from a pile exhibited before the door, and, putting it under her shawl, was in the act of departing when she was stopped by a salesman, on whose complaint she was arrested. She denied the theft in court, saying that she had found the property on the sidewalk. She was held to answer in default of bail. While under the influence of liquor on Christmas Eve, a young man named Frederic Hall, while passing the premises No. 86 Canal-street, noticed a pig exposed for sale, and becoming imbued with an idea that it would be a good thing to have for Christmas, took it and walked off. He was stopped by an officer before he had gone very far, however, and at the court yesterday was committed for trial. A lad named Robert Lay entered the store of Ridley & Co., in Grand-street, on Monday afternoon, and while looking about the establishment concealed a silk handkerchief beneath his jacket. He was detected by a salesman and taken into custody. At court he said that he found the handkerchief on the floor, and was held, in default of bail, to appear for trial.

THE CLUBS AND THE EXCISE LAW.

ARE THE GREAT SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AMENABLE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LIQUOR LAW?—WHAT CLUB MEMBERS SAY.

Liquors are sold every day and night in the club-houses of this City, yet not one of the clubs holds a license from the Board of Excise Commissioners. The Union, Lotos, New-York, and Union Legue Clubs, each hold United States licenses for the retail sale of liquors and cigars. The club officers set no value upon them, however, and say they would refuse to take them out if it were not cheaper to pay $30 per year to the National Government than to waste time in a legal contest with it. It was rumored yesterday that the Police authorities, considering that the clubs, by continuing to sell liquors to their members, were acting in violation of the Excise law, were endeavoring to devise means whereby officers could gain entrance to the club-houses to arrest the stewards or whoever dispensed drinks and received money or checks in payment. Confirmation of the rumor could not be procured, as the Police refused to say anything, taking the ground that if it were intended to make any movement against the clubs it would be bad policy to apprise those organizations in advance. It has been said that ever since the Excise law of 1857 has been enforced the clubs have, particularly on Sundays, been resorted to by the members, who would introduce four or five thirsty friends at a time, and procure drinks for them. A reporter of THE TIMES visited the various club-houses yesterday to ascertain the manner in which they are conducted with reference to the sale of liquor and the accommodation of visitors. At the Union Club-house it was stated by an employe that the club has no license from the City, but has United States licenses for the sale of liquors and cigars. The rules of the club forbid the introduction of persons by numbers for the simple purpose of taking a drink. A member can take a friend into the club-house at any time during the day or evening if he merely wishes to show him the appointments of the house, but he cannot entertain him there in any other way. A resident of this City may be introduced as a guest once a year, and his name must then be inscribed upon the Visitors' Register. A gentleman living 50 miles away from New-York may be introduced into the club and at the request of the member who introduces him the House Committee will allow him the privileges of a member for two weeks. It is a member's right to give a private dinner in the club-house every evening in the year, provided he gives a day's notice of his intention to the House Committee and invites at least five friends. He is allotted a private dining-room, and his guests cannot visit any other parts of the club-house. The rules of the Union League Club are similar to those of the Union, except that no resident of New-York City who is not a member of the club can visit any other parts of the club-house than the reception-room and the private dining-rooms except on reception nights. The Union League has no license from the Excise Board to sell liquors, but has United States licenses. Members cannot take friends into private dining-rooms simply to provide them with drinks. The New-York Club is conducted like the organizations mentioned above. It is said that the club never had a license from the City, and its officers never considered that it was necessary to have one. Their action did not conflict with the Excise law. About four years ago the United States internal revenue authorities sent notices to every prominent club in the City telling them it was incumbent upon them to take out Federal licenses. The officers of the Union League Club were at first inclined to contest the question in court, but afterward decided it was not worth the trouble. They paid for the licenses and the officers of the New-York, Union, and Lotos Clubs followed their example. The Palette Club has no license whatever, and its officers consider that they do not need an authorization to sell liquors to its members. It is, they say, a regular, incorporated organization, and, inasmuch as its members form a body similar to that of a family, they have the right to keep liquors in the house, which is as much private as any mansion in the City. The members pay for liquors not by subscribing money before the liquor is bought for the bar, which represents the domestic side-board, but afterward in proportion to the use they make of the liquor. The officers of the club believe that the Excise law is not violated by the sale of drinks in the club-house. They go further and say that even if it were thus violated the authorities have no remedy. A policeman must see liquor sold and paid for before he can arrest a person for infringing the Excise law, and certainly no policeman can enter the club-house. The members of the Palette Club are nominally compelled to procure the permission of the House Committee before they can introduce friends into the house. In reality, however, this rule is in abeyance. Members take their friends into the club-house at will and provide them with refreshments. The caterer of the club has a restaurant down town. He is licensed to sell liquors there, and the officers of the club say that if that authorization does not cover his actions up town they will not procure another, but will simply rely upon the rights of the club as a corporation, and their safety from the intrusion of the Police.

A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Michael Larkin's saloon at No. 342 West-street was broken into at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and three boxes of cigars, worth $15, stolen therefrom. Entrance to the place was effected by breaking off the iron bars which held the shutters of the rear windows. An alarm was raised, and Officer Peter O'Neil, of the Eighth Precinct, started in pursuit of the burglar. On Houston-street he met Richard Glaister, alias "English Dick," aged 28, of No. 310 West-street, with the three boxes of cigars in his possession. Glaister, being well known to O'Neil as a notorious harbor pirate who had just come out of the Penitentiary, was stopped, and he was requested to exhibit the cigars and explain what he was doing with them at that hour on the street. Glaister showed fight and produced an iron jimmy for defense. O'Neil clinched with him, and a desperate struggle ensued. Glaister struck the policeman a blow on the head with the jimmy, which laid his scalp open to the skull and knocked him to the ground. O'Neil managed to keep his hold on his assailant, who continued to pound him with the jimmy. Finally, O'Neil got to his feet, and commenced to club Glaister. Both men were now covered with wounds and blood; the officer was defending his life and the pirate was struggling for liberty. They fought and pounded each other until they both became exhausted, when they fell to the pavement, and continued the fight there to the extent of what little strength each had left. O'Neil never relaxing his grip on the burglar until assistance came. Then they were both removed to the Eighth Precinct Station, and their wounds were dressed by the Police Surgeon. Glaister was taken before Justice Bixby yesterday morning, and O'Neil and Larkins appeared against him, the latter identifying the cigars as his property. Both of Glaister's eyes were closed, his head was covered with bruises, and his face was raw and discolored with wounds. O'Neil was in as bad a condition. In fact, both men looked as if they had just emerged from a disastrous pugilistic "mill." Glaister was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

THE COLORED BABY SHOW PRIZES.

The management of the late colored baby show have awarded the following prizes:

Best One-year Old—Festina J. Guens, No. 132 Utica-avenue, Brooklyn.

Best Two-year Old—Robert Delaney, No. 21 Minetta-street.

Best Three-year Old—Georgie Hyatt, No. 322 East Sixtieth-street.

Handsomest Mother—Mrs. Mary Limeson, No. 11 Minetta-street.

Whitest Mother—Cecilia Dudley, No. 12 Minetta-street.

Blackest Mother—Mrs. Govin, No. 120 East Eleventh-street.

Handsomest Baby—Daisy Selita Hopkins, No. 213 Sullivan-street.

To Mrs. Lucy Smith, No. 93 West Third-street, and Mrs. Gillis, No. 250 West Eighteenth-street, prizes have been awarded for the greatest novelty, and to Mrs. Braxton, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Green, No. 20 Minetta-street, No. 455 Seventh-avenue, and No. 6 York-street respectively, prizes have been awarded for twins.

The manager, Mr. Hamilton, will be at his office, Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, all day to-day (Wednesday) to pay those who have drawn prizes.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT GLEN DRAKE.

The American Rifle Association had some rifle shooting at their range, Glen Drake, at Pelhamville, yesterday. The attendance was small. There were two subscription and one all-comers match and all at short range—200 yards. For the first subscription match there were 10 entries at 50 cents each, the conditions being five shots with any rifle, at off-hand position, one-half of the entrance money to go to the three highest scores. The winners were Col. John T. Underhill and Major J. W. Coburn, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment National Guards, State of New-York, and John Wilson, each scoring 19 out of a possible 25. For the second subscription match there were 10 entries, the conditions being the same as those for the first match, except that military rifles only were used. The winners were those who won in the first match, Col. Underhill and Major Coburn each scoring 20 and Mr. Wilson 18 out of a possible 25. In the all-comers match the prize was a handsome rifle. The conditions were the same as those in the subscription matches, except that the entrance fee was $1, there was no prize money, and seven shots had to be fired. The entries numbered 14. Major Coburn won on a score of 27 out of a possible 35. Col. Underhill following with a score of 26 and Capt. John H. Porter with a score of 21.

A GLADIATORIAL CONTEST.

TERRIFIC ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR—CHRISTMAS SPORTS IN THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The bare announcement that some of the shining lights of Greco-Roman wrestledom would wrestle with bears in the Central Park Garden yesterday afternoon was sufficient to entice 150 or 200 sporting gentlemen from their Christmas dinners. At 2 o'clock, when this gymnastic intellectual entertainment was to begin, the hall was so nearly bare that the two bears on the stage began to think seriously of giving up the contest; but half an hour later a reasonable number of seats were filled, and a young gentleman with exceedingly large muscles, and hair parted so nearly in the middle that it would have been nearly impossible for him to fall to either side, stepped upon the stage, carrying a very large pair of Indian clubs. He seemed to be something of an adept at swinging clubs, and attempted many extremely difficult feats. He was a very pertinacious man, for every time he failed to accomplish one of his tricks, which was nearly every time, he tried it again and again, till he succeeded. The Indian club swinger was followed, as a candidate for the applause of the multitude, by two very slim young men of 18 or thereabout, who were announced as Graeco-Roman wrestlers. They were dressed in suits of what were evidently intended to be tights, but their slender legs were so infinitely thinner than the legs of the tightest cotton tights to be found in the Bowery, that it was almost impossible not to imagine that they were in bathing suits, and to expect every minute to see them plunge into the surf. This part of the performance began by the first slim young man throwing the second slim young man on his face, and then spending a quarter of an hour or more in trying to get him to his feet again, till the audience began to cry, "Get up, get up." Both slim young men being well out of breath, and one slim young man having been duly thrown according to the rules of the game, they made way for two others, older and larger, and much better wrestlers, but still unknown to fame. These last were followed by the inevitable man with the silver-plated cannon balls, who catches them on the back of his neck, balances them on his chin, and tries his best to make them hit him on the top of the head and end his miserable existence then and there. But, greatly to the disappointment of the audience, they never will do it.

Then came the grand performance. Emil Regnier, the puissan wrestler of the Western Hemisphere, the greatest Graeco-Roman of them all, with one or two exceptions, was to engage in terrific wrestling combat with the renowned wrestling bear Leni, who was positively about to leave the Metropolis, for Leni is on the eve of becoming a starring tour through the Provinces. Leni, it is said, is the only bear, with one exception, that has ever been taught the astonishing feat of throwing his antagonist in true Roman style, three points to touch simultaneously, two shoulders and a hip, or two hips and a shoulder. Leni came down with these accomplishments, Leni made his appearance. That is, he waddled on the stage, slightly aided by a long chain in his keeper's hands, and pawed a little at the big muzzle that covered his nose and mouth. The minute his feet touched the stage, he raised on his hind feet, walked about the stage, and threw his fore paws around his boxer, facing his audience. As soon as the bear came on, and showed himself, the place began somehow to lose the bloody gladiatorial phase it had borne. It was probably because the bear looked so tame and kind, and so very, very much as if nothing but a good square meal was needed to put him to sleep. Mr. Regnier entered. The bear turned. They approached. They clinched! For full two minutes they were locked in each other's deadly embrace. Then the Frenchman fell. Not on three points simultaneously, but on one point, with a thud, and very simultaneously indeed. The bear stood over him, clawed him, squeezed him, and then, with one more look at his shoulders as if he was eating the Frenchman's ears, His life seemed to hang by a thread. But just as the bear was about to make a Christmas tragedy, a flea or something attracted his attention in another direction, and Mr. Regnier sprang to his feet. For nearly half an hour they hugged each other, the bear occasionally trying to paw the Frenchman's face, while he, with arms stooping low, Regnier gave the bear a fair tumble, and was awarded the first fall. This decision, however, was not satisfactory to the bear, and he made a spring for his antagonist, grasping him about the shoulders, and giving him a hearty Christmas greeting. After a very active struggle, during which the bear was trying to beat the wrestler at his own game, and was decidedly at a disadvantage. He could not possibly know that he must put his antagonist down on three points at once, and it is doubtful whether he cared to throw him at all. His only movement was to grasp him with his fore paws, and lean his weight on him. On the contrary, Regnier tried constantly to throw the bear, and the only real obstacle was the bear's weight—about 335 pounds. The bear was ready instanter to begin the next round, but the Frenchman was out of breath, and, during the time allowed for rest, the two young gentlemen with undeveloped calves settled their little difficulty. For a few minutes the air was full of revolving broomsticks, and then somebody was pronounced the winner, but the name was undistinguishable. The second round between the bear and Regnier was so exact a counterpart of the first that even the bear found it a trifle monotonous toward the end. Regnier bore off the laurels, and the bear was borne off the stage to gnaw his Christmas bones.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Nearly all the transatlantic lines will dispatch steamers from this port for Europe during the present week. Four are advertised to sail for Liverpool, two for Glasgow, two for Bristol, and one each for London, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp. As few people care to begin an ocean voyage during the Christmas holidays, the number of outgoing passengers will be small, even for the Winter season. Owing to the fact that great quantities of freight are awaiting transportation to other side, nearly if not quite as many steamers are sailing now as left during the Summer months. The Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday. The Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, follows for the same port, and the Canada, of the French Line, sails for Havre to-day. To-morrow the Baltic, of the White Star Line, the Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line, will begin their respective voyages for Liverpool, Hamburg, and Glasgow. Seven more steamers are to follow on Saturday. Capt. Koenig and Surgeon Duchene, both of the French frigate-of-war Croiseur le Seguond, and Mr. George H. Jones and family, of Boston, are among the Canada's cabin passengers, a full list of whom are given below:

In steam-ship Canada, for Havre.—George H. Jones, Miss Alice F. Jones, Miss Mary P. Jones, Miss Catharine de Ridder, V. Jourdan, C. Chapin, J. Koenig, B. F. Duchene, Mr. Bibe, J. Vellarde, H. Moog, and Mrs. Dr. Jacob, three sons and a daughter, A. Picant, Miss J. Picant, Mr. Nissim, S. Bonnerot, Mrs. Bonnerot and three children.

ANTIQUE CHINAWARE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. will dispose of, by auction, to-morrow afternoon, a choice collection of rare and antique chinaware and cloisonné enamels, consigned to Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham. The goods were selected by an expert, and comprise porcelain vases of the three Emperors of the Ming dynasty; fabrique of Emperor Van Lih, (A. D. 1563;) fabrique of Emperor Chat Chin, (A. D. 1599;) fabrique of Emperor Ging Foh, (A. D. 1623;) fabrique of Emperor Kong See, (A. D. 1665;) diversely-colored vases, crackled ware, and numerous other specimens of Chinese art. The consignor, in a letter to the consignees, says: "The china consists of the finest to be had, and it may be mentioned that it is very hard to get. The age of the china varies from 230 to 370 years. It is the finest and rarest collection ever sent to your country." Among the porcelains are fine shades of bleu de Nankin, lapis and turquoise blue, imperial yellow, céladon, jade green, and other rare tints much sought after by collectors. The sale will take place at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, beginning at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow.

A HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.

Jacob T. Vanderhoof, of No. 204 East Fifteenth-street, at 10:30 o'clock Monday night was passing through Thirteenth-street, when he was attacked from behind, and struck a violent blow on the back of the head by James McCarten, a truck-driver, aged 31, of No. 105 East Thirteenth-street. McCarten attempted to knock Vanderhoof down and rob him. The latter had $200 on his person, and defended himself with such vigor that his assailant finally gave up the attack and fled. Vanderhoof pursued him, and, with the assistance of Officer Dougherty, of the Fifteenth Precinct, succeeded in capturing him. McCarten was arraigned yesterday before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

BURGLARY ON THE EAST SIDE.

Early on Monday evening the residence of Mr. A. D. Oppenheim, No. 40 East Sixty-fifth-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $20 in money, and jewelry and wearing apparel valued at several hundred dollars. The burglars made their way through an unoccupied house adjoining and gained the roof of Mr. Oppenheim's residence. They forced open the scuttle and descending to the second floor took possession of the money and property and decamped, leaving the premises in the same way in which they had entered them. The family were at dinner in the basement of the residence at the time the burglars were in the house, but did not discover their visit until after they had taken their departure.

THE POLICE SEIZE AN ILLICIT STILL.

On Monday evening Officer Cashman, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered that an illicit still was in existence on the second floor of an unoccupied stable, No. 471 Washington-street, and on entering the place found that it had been abandoned by the owner and those employed there. The still, copper boilers, mash tubs, and other apparatus for the manufacture of whisky, were seized by the Police and will be turned over to the revenue officers to-day. The name of the owner of the property or the person who had charge of the still could not be ascertained.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. I. May will deliver a series of three lectures in German, at Steinway Hall, beginning on Friday evening, Jan. 4.

John Heming, aged 80 years, died suddenly yesterday at the residence of Michael McMahon, at the corner of King's Bridge road and Adams-avenue.

Eleven persons were held for trial in $100 bail each, yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court by Justice Bixby, for selling liquors without license.

Daniel McCarthy, aged 50, a laborer, living at No. 47 Mulberry-street, dropped dead in his room yesterday afternoon. The Coroner assumed charge of the case.

Patrick O'Neil, aged 40, died at an early hour yesterday morning in a cell of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, while a prisoner for drunk and disorderly conduct.

The third lecture in the course on music, now being delivered by Rev. Dr. Cornwall, will be delivered on Monday, Jan. 7. Subject: "The Moral Influence of Music."

Ann Hines, a vagrant, aged 47, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 152 West Tenth-street, last evening, and received severe internal injuries. She was sent to the New-York Hospital.

A concert and reception will be given by Company I, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., at the Regimental Armory, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, to-morrow evening.

The competition for and awarding of a free scholarship, founded by a wealthy lady of this City, at the Grand Conservatory of Music, No. 21 East Fourteenth-street, will take place on Friday next at 1:30 P. M.

The managers of the Home for the Blind, No. 219 West Fourteenth-street, make an appeal for contributions of gentlemen's cast-off garments and shoes, which are greatly needed by the poor inmates of the Home.

John Finn, aged 7, of No. 48 Forsyth-street, was run over in front of his home last evening by a coach driven by an unknown man, and severely injured on the head. He was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Patrick Trainor, aged 27, of No. 21 Forsyth-street, while passing No. 15 Bowery at an early hour yesterday morning, was assaulted by three young men and badly beaten on the head and face. His assailants escaped.

The feast of the Holy Innocents will be celebrated at the Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, on Friday next. The little ones will hold a reception from 3 to 5 P. M.

William Wiley, of No. 58 Leroy-street, and William Johnson, of East New-York, quarreled yesterday in front of No. 33 Sullivan-street, and during the fight which ensued Johnson struck Wiley with a cart-rung, breaking his left arm.

Charles Nevada, a Peruvian, who lives at No. 96 Roosevelt-street, was held for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a bear-skin robe valued at $60 from Moseman & Co., No. 114 Chambers-street.

The second grand hop of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, to-morrow evening. One of the features of the entertainment will be the presentation of the Hitchcock testimonial.

Charles Scott, aged 22, of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, near Walton-avenue, while riding yesterday afternoon was thrown from his horse at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street and Morris-avenue and fatally injured. He was taken home by friends.

The Dominican Sisters request contributions of money, dry goods, fuel, groceries, &c., to aid them in their work of giving homes and employment to respectable women and girls, at the Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, No. 109 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Mary E. Howard, aged 9, of No. 128 Clinton-place, the child-pickpocket, who was arrested Christmas eve while plying her trade in Macy's store, was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

A fine collection of antique art works and bric-a-brac is now on exhibition day and evening at Mr. William P. Moore's rooms, No. 174 Fifth-avenue. The collection embraces Oriental pottery and porcelain, old European pottery, bronzes, antique furniture, Japanese curios, &c.

On Monday afternoon Officer Mulvey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested Charles Gale on suspicion of having a stolen horse in his possession, which he was trying to dispose of at a sacrifice. A general alarm giving a description of the animal was sent out, and through this means, William Wentz, of Washington Market, the owner of the horse, was found. Yesterday Justice Wandell committed Gale for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

Mrs. Maria Weber, aged 36, wife of John E. Weber, a shoemaker, of No. 66 James-street, and mother of four children, died at her home Sunday night last, from uretro-peritonitis, the result of malpractice. Coroner Croker assumed charge of the case. By his order Officer Carr arrested Mrs. Johanna Gebhardt, of No. 150 East-street, for complicity in Mrs. Weber's death. After spending Monday night in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, Mrs. Gebhardt was discharged by the Coroner yesterday on her own parole, to appear at the inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Philip Baker, aged 17, of No. 114 Suffolk-street, who was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Richard Peterson, a boy, of No. 128 First-avenue, in the shooting-gallery of No. 82 Bowery, on Sunday night last. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, but the jury recommended that men be employed instead of boys in the shooting-galleries of the City. Peterson, who was employed as gun-cleaner and loader, and who was in the act of cleaning the rifle which went off and killed Baker, was discharged from custody.

BROOKLYN.

A fire occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Phillips' paper mill factory, corner of Carroll and Nevins streets, which occasioned damage amounting to $400, which is fully covered by insurance.

The funeral of the late William Chadwick, Quartermaster of the United States steamer Huron, which was lost off the coast of North Carolina on the 24th of November last, took place yesterday from the residence of the deceased's brother-in-law, Mr. Frederick W. Emerson, No. 351 Franklin-avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Halsey, of the Franklin-Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the remains were buried in Green-Wood.

Joseph Baldenschneider, who shot himself through the heart in the court-yard in front of his father-in-law's house, corner of Smith and Sackett streets, at 11 P. M. on Christmas eve, was a barkeeper employed at No. 12 East Houston-street, New-York. He was a man of dissipated habits, and had been separated from his wife, who lives with her father, for some time. A letter, bidding good-bye in affectionate terms to his little daughter Julia, was found in the pockets of the deceased.

Thomas Rourke, aged 14, residing at the foot of Dikeman-street, was shot and instantly killed yesterday morning, at the foot of Elizabeth-street, by David Sweeny, aged 15 years. The boys were shooting with a pistol at a mark. Sweeny pointed a shot-gun at the deceased, and said, playfully: "Look out, Rourke, I'm going to shoot." Almost the same instant the contents of the gun entered Rourke's neck, killing him instantly. Sweeny and some other boys who were present were arrested by the Police of the Eleventh Precinct. The inquest will be held on Friday. Sweeny did not know the gun was loaded.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Jones, a convict in the Essex County Penitentiary, committed suicide yesterday morning. He was found by the Warden, suspended by a strap to a ring in his cell. A year ago he attempted suicide by starvation, having refused food for eight days. The deceased was 40 years of age.

The Hoboken Police made a descent on the rooms of the Clinton Social Club, corner of Fourth and Clinton streets, at 1:20 yesterday morning, and arrested Lewis Bradbury, Frederick Donohue, William Regan, Patrick Quinn, John Harper, and Benjamin Wilcox, whose ages range from 16 to 20 years, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house for the accommodation of thieves and dissolute women. They were held to answer.

Swanson Tamens, aged 64, and Joseph and Mitchell, his sons, aged respectively 26 and 25, were arrested in Jersey City, at a late hour on Monday night, charged with an atrocious assault on Officer Donovan. The accused are Canadian Indians. They live in North-street, and follow the trade of basket-making. They are a drunken set, and very quarrelsome. On Monday night they fought among themselves, and the officer went into the house to quell the disturbance, when the three set upon him with clubs, and beat him severely. He was rescued by two other officers, who had been sent for to the Second Precinct. The men were committed for trial. Officer Donovan was badly hurt, though not fatally.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mike Evers, a cigar-maker, and James Brown, a hatter, engaged in a street brawl at the corner of Washington and Marshall streets, Newark. They were arrested by Officer Henry Wallhauser, but Brown broke away, and, being pursued, discharged his revolver five times at the officer and escaped. The shots broke two panes of glass in a neighboring dwelling, but no other damage was done. At 8 o'clock Brown was arrested in bed at his home in Washington-street by Detective Fischer and Officer Landell, and when taken to the First Precinct Station was arraigned before Judge Jessup, charged with committing an atrocious assault with intent to kill. In default of bail he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Evers was also held as a witness.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH CRIME.

THE POLICE AND CONSTABULARY FORCE OF ENGLAND AND WALES—OVER 40,000 CRIMINALS TO BE LOOKED AFTER BY LESS THAN 30,000 OFFICERS.

The Parliamentary volume which contains the judicial statistics of England and Wales for 1876 shows that the Police and Constabulary force toward the close of the year presented a total of 22,719, being one for every 812 of the estimated population. In the last 11 years the force has been increased nearly 28 per cent. It now includes 469 detective officers. The City of London Police amount to one for every 94 of the city population as enumerated on the night of the census of 1871. In the last 10 years the Metropolitan Police has been increased by more than one-third. The cost of the Police and Constabulary force for England and Wales last year was $14,245,365, being an increase of $532,735, as compared with 1875. In addition to the above cost, a total of $563,205 was paid out of the superannuation funds of the different forces during the year. These funds are formed by deductions from pay, stoppages, and fines. The entire Police and Constabulary force is naturally divided into four groups, as appertaining respectively to the boroughs, the counties, the metropolis, and the City of London. The largest outlay is for the Metropolitan Police, the charge for 1876 in respect to this portion being $5,357,435, toward which the public revenue contributed $2,123,530. The next in amount of cost is the County Constabulary, the charge being $4,816,680, toward which the public revenue contributed $1,915,575. The Borough Police cost $3,646,855, towards which there is an imperial contribution of $1,615,775. Finally we come to the City of London Police, which stands upon its own resources, and costs the rate-payers of the City $424,395. The criminal classes at large, and against whom the entire Police force may be considered to be arrayed, consists, so far as known, of 40,968 individuals, of whom 5,564 are under 16 years of age. The total number shows a decrease of 483, or a little over 1 per cent., as compared with the year preceding. In the Metropolis (including the city) there is one criminal or suspected person at large for every 1,482 persons in the general population. But in the pleasure towns the proportion is 1 in 439, in the towns of the agricultural districts 1 in 417, and in the Counties of Dorset, Somerset, Southampton, and Wilts 1 in 350. Thus in proportion to the population, the criminal classes would appear to be four times as numerous in the counties just specified as in London. The difference between this statistical fact and what may be termed the general experience of metropolitan life may be partly accounted for by the circumstance that the rogues stand thicker per acre in London than they do in the country. If the official statistics would show us the average number of yards intervening between a respectable member of society and a known or suspected criminal we should doubtless find the limits of safety much narrower in London than in the country. Taking the three general divisions of the kingdom, namely, counties, boroughs, and the metropolis, we find that for every 100,000 of the population the counties contain 200 individuals of the criminal class, the boroughs 197, and London 67. In respect to known thieves and depredators, the proportions stand somewhat differently, the ratio being 77 for the counties, 95 for the boroughs, and 38 for the metropolis. To the number of the criminal classes at large, namely, 40,968, we may add 12,013 in local prisons, 10,095 in convict prisons, and 4,541 in reformatories. Thus we get a total of 74,706. This is higher by 743 than the number in the previous year, but is less by 1,513 than the total for 1874. Comparing 1876 with 1874, there is a marked falling off in the number of the criminal classes at large, but an increase of the number in prison, though in a lesser degree.

MYSTERIES OF THE BRITISH MILK TRADE.

Edwin Stone, a carman, was charged recently at the Bow-Street Police Court, London, with willfully putting

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WASHINGTON.

REIMPOSITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

THE PROJECT AND THOSE WHO FAVOR IT—ANOTHER HALLUCINATION OF THE INFLATIONISTS—PROSPECTS OF RE-ENACTING THE LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Attention is attracted to the project of re-enacting the income tax law by the present Congress. At the time of adjournment there had been no indication in Washington of any organization in favor of the tax, or of any general sentiment in favor of it. It is one of the subjects which must come before the Ways and Means Committee in its general consideration of internal taxes and revenues, but there was not even any indication that the committee would favor the restoration. There is no further information of a positive character at the present time, and still it is freely stated that a combination has been made embracing substantially the same section of country as the silver-inflation vote covers, which combination is to force the reimposition of the income tax. It is quite impossible to predict any proposition whatever, no matter how absurd or unreasonable, that would not secure a majority of votes in the present House, but if any judgment could be risked upon the prospects of the defeat of any measure, it might be that no income tax would possibly receive a majority vote. There is a strong feeling, no doubt, that the income tax in principle is a most just and equitable one, but the inquisitorial character of the measures necessary for its enforcement renders it extremely unpopular, and it would be, except for one consideration, as difficult to re-enact it now as it would have been at any time since its repeal. This consideration is, that the people of the West and South very largely believe that there is no wealth in the country except that which is piled up in the Eastern cities and States, and they desire to lighten their own burden by some more direct method than at present exists for taxing accumulated wealth. The average Western Congressman has a suspicion, in spite of all evidences to the contrary, that Illinois, for instance, actually pays the whisky tax which is received by the Treasury Department from the distillers of that State. They seem to be by no means convinced that the tax is borne by the people who consume the whisky they manufacture, and they think, perhaps, in some mysterious way, their burdens would be lightened if the whisky tax could be reduced and the loss made up to the Treasury by a tax on incomes. The agitation of the subject illustrates the fact that Congress is so completely divided and befogged on the subject of tariff and revenue that the labors of Mr. Wood and all sensible revenue reformers are likely to be wasted in this Congress.

THE PENSION AGENT AT NEW-YORK.

COL. FRANK E. HOWE'S RESIGNATION UNDERSTOOD TO BE ACCEPTABLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE REASONS WHOLLY PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There is reason to believe that Col. F. E. Howe has been asked to resign his commission as Pension Agent at New-York. The request does not seem to have assumed a formal character, but was rather made in the usual indirect way, in order to give him an opportunity of voluntarily resigning his office. This step is rarely, if ever, done, unless it is intended to be followed by removal in case the resignation is not made in response to the informal request. It is therefore probable, from the little positive information that can be obtained on this point, that Mr. Howe is to resign or be immediately removed. There are no charges of fraudulent action of any kind against him, and there is no intimation that his accounts are not entirely correct. Some of his checks in payment of pensions were protested, and the attention of the department here was called to the fact, when an investigation was immediately made by Commissioner Bentley in person. It was found that Mr. Howe had neglected to indorse and deposit the Government draft which had been sent him for the payment of pensions, and that this was the cause of his checks having been protested. The causes of his removal are said to be wholly of a personal character, and not because of official misconduct.

COL. CORBIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE ACCUSATION OF WITHHOLDING STATE MONEY AND PAYING IT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Col. D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, elected to the United States Senate last Spring by the Chamberlain Legislature, has written a letter in reply to the charges that he has withheld $28,000 royalty due to the State from phosphates, and paid the same over to the Chamberlain Legislature as *quid pro quo* for their votes to elevate him to the Senate. Mr. Corbin relates the facts concerning his employment by the State in certain suits, and shows that the money retained was for fees, and that it was retained by order of the court. It is a matter of record, and never was subject to any concealment whatever. As to paying the money over to the Legislature, he states the charges are absurdly and infamously false. Some time after his election, during the period when the State Treasurer was enjoined by Judge Carpenter from paying out the funds of the State, Corbin loaned the Treasurer, Cardoza, $20,000, which was used, as he supposes, to keep the wheels of the State Government in motion. This fact, like the other, was an open transaction, as concerning which there was no concealment.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $398,499 43, and from Customs, $277,711 75.

The President to-day received a letter from Philadelphia containing $10 conscience money. The signature to the letter was "R. E. Pent."

With a view to obtaining an additional safeguard against the fraudulent practice of "washing" canceled postage stamps, the Postmaster-General has directed specimen stamps of the one, two, and three cent denominations to be prepared with inclosed borders of white around the rest of the designs. The adoption of these new styles will probably be officially ordered at an early day.

The following circular has been posted in the Treasury Department, under the head "No Vacancies:" "Persons honorably discharged from the Military or Naval service, by reason of disability or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred to appointment for civil office, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office."

The holiday of the Government employes in the different executive departments has not ended with Christmas Day, as the intention is to make the entire week one of relief from labor, so far as it can consistently be done. In the Treasury very little is going on. The Secretary will not return to Washington until the end of the week. No Cabinet meeting will be held at the Executive Mansion until Friday, unless some extraordinary emergency shall require it, and so far as official affairs are concerned, there promises to be for a few days a period of great quiet. The President is, however, at work in his office to-day, and has been called upon by several persons. Among those who have been with him on official business were the Secretary of State, the Postmaster-General, Representatives Mills, of Texas, and Gibson, of Louisiana, and John L. Thomas, Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE MILITARY ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE CRISIS—IGNORANCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THEIR CHARACTER AND MOTIVE—INDICATIONS OF A CONTEMPLATED COUP D'ETAT AT THAT TIME.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The *Moniteur* announces that in consequence of the inquiry ordered by Gen. Borel, Minister of War, Gen. Bressolles has been placed on the retired list for insubordination in having remonstrated with his superior against the orders issued during M. Rochebouet's tenure of the War Ministry that the troops should prepare for important movements in the event of certain contingencies. The *Moniteur* declares that the public has a right to a full explanation of the nature of these orders, but if any military manifestations were intended the idea did not originate at the Elysée, as President MacMahon was ignorant of such plans. It is also stated in some Republican circles that President MacMahon was ignorant of these plans, which were intended to be carried into execution in the event of his resignation.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* announces that 86 appointments of new prefectoral secretaries will be gazetted to-morrow.

Republican papers continue to assert that a coup d'état was preparing during the recent Ministerial crisis. The *Bien Public* says the Bonapartist General, Douai, a few days before the termination of the crisis, conferred with several Generals on such an eventuality. The *France* declares that the troops at Versailles and elsewhere near Paris were provided with a large supply of cartridges, and that many officers drew up their resignations on receiving orders to be in readiness to march.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

PROGRESS OF THE SERVIAN ADVANCE—SUFFERINGS OF THE TURKISH PRISONERS FROM PLEVNA—DYING OF COLD—THE POWERS AND THE TURKISH NOTE.

BELGRADE, Dec. 26.—The Servians, under Gens. Leschjanin and Benitzki, have occupied Leskovatz and Kurshumlje, and captured a quantity of cattle and provisions.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A Russian official dispatch dated Bogot states that Turkish prisoners from Plevna are dying of cold, and that it is impossible to afford them any aid.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says intelligence from Constantinople leaves little doubt that the rejection of the Turkish note by the powers has caused the war party to recover full sway. Above all, the reaction produced in the feelings of the Sultan by the humiliating rejection of the note is deemed regretable.

A special to the *Standard* from Alexinatz reports that 30,000 Servians, with 120 guns, are investing Nisch.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A NEW CABINET IN ITALY—DEPARTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT GRANT FOR MALTA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Roman papers state that a Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

M. DEPRETIS, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. CRISPI, Minister of the Interior.
M. MEZZACAPO, Minister of War.
M. BRIN, Minister of Marine.
M. MANCINI, Minister of Justice.
M. MAGLIANO, Minister of Finance.
M. PEREZ, Minister of Public Works.

PALERMO, Sicily, Dec. 26.—Gen. Grant left here to-day for Malta.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Daily News'* special from Rome says the King has signed decrees nominating the new Ministers under Signor Depretis, as previously reported.

The *Times'* Rome correspondent states that the establishment of the Scottish hierarchy will not be announced in the Consistory either of Dec. 28. or Jan. 3.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS AT BROWNSVILLE —ARRESTS AT SAN ELIZARIO—REPORTED RESISTANCE TO THE TROOPS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 26.—The steamer Harlan arrived at Brazos yesterday morning with three companies of United States troops from New-Orleans. They left the steamer at Brazos and reached this city by rail last evening. These troops are the first of the additional force recently ordered to the Rio Grande. The Lower Rio Grande has been remarkably quiet for several months past; in fact, since the raid on the Rio Grande City Jail, four months ago, there have been no depredations of any kind worthy of mention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War Department to-day received dispatches in relation to events that have just transpired in San Elizario and in El Paso County; but the only information made public by the department is that all is now quiet there, and that Col. Lewis, who commands in San Elizario, has been ordered to assist the Sheriff in making arrests, to prevent violence against persons arrested, and to protect the citizens from being pillaged or in any way interfered with by the mob. It is unofficially stated, however, that the United States troops were called upon to assist in making arrests of parties connected with the killing of Judge Howard and others; that in doing so resistance was offered, and two of the mob were killed, and that, subsequently, two of the persons arrested were taken out and lynched by rangers.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A MOTHER AND HER CHILD BURNED AT RONDOUT—DEATH OF AN INSANE WOMAN—TERRIBLE FIRE IN COLORADO.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 26.—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which in turn fired a kerosene-oil tank, in the store of W. H. Roberts, the building was burned last night. The upper part of the building was occupied by six families, most of whom escaped with only the clothing they wore. James Brophy, one of the tenants, was rescued by firemen with ladders, but his wife and little girl were suffocated before aid could be given, and perished in the flames. Their bodies were found this morning, a blackened and charred mass, without semblance to human form.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 26.—Harriet Foss, an insane woman, was burned to death by the burning of Eben Stenchfield's residence to-day.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Dec. 26.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in an unoccupied building between Central City and Blackhawk. It was extinguished before much damage had been done, and while the firemen were returning, another fire was discovered in the residence of Thomas Terrill. The first persons arriving at the scene heard the screams of the inmates, but the fire had such headway that nothing could be done to save them. Four persons perished in the flames—Mrs. Terrill, Johnnie Terrill, Mr. John Terrill, and Robert Jeffreys. There is a strong suspicion of incendiarism, as the smell of coal-oil was noticeable about both buildings, and both fires seemed to have started from the outside, besides which, a man was seen running away from the first building.

NEW-JERSEY LIBEL CASES.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—In the Sussex County Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day the cases of Frank F. Patterson, of the Newark *Courier* and Joseph A. Beecher of the *Essex County Press*, indicted for libel of Secretary of State Kelsey, were set down for trial on the 4th of February. A motion by J. Frank Fort, counsel for the accused, for a struck jury was denied.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26.—The motion for a new trial of the Northampton Bank robbers, on the ground of defection of counsel's alleged new evidence, was argued at Northampton to-day. Decision was reserved.

MR. HAYES AND THE PARTY.

ABANDONMENT OF ITS PRINCIPLES.

LETTER OF W. E. CHANDLER TO THE REPUBLICANS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE—THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATIONS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS AND HIS ACTS SINCE—THE BARGAIN BY WHICH THE MOB GOVERNMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA WERE RECOGNIZED—DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Hon. William E. Chandler, the New-Hampshire member of the Republican National Committee, has addressed an open letter to the Republicans of New-Hampshire, in which he makes a number of explicit and interesting statements concerning alleged bargains made during the Electoral count, and their alleged fulfillment by the adoption and pursuance of the President's "Southern policy." After referring to the declarations of the Cincinnati Convention and of Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance in regard to the protection of Southern citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, Mr. Chandler asserts that the Republican Party, by the advice and procurement of Gov. Hayes, made "the necessity of keeping Federal power in Republican hands and using it for the protection of black and white Southern Republicans," the main issue of the Presidential campaign. He says "the bloody shirt," as it is termed, was freely waved, and Gov. Hayes himself urged prominent public men to put forward, as our best argument, the dangers of rebel rule and a solid South. In this connection he quotes several expressions from Gov. Hayes' letter of Nov. 8, 1876, when the latter thought himself defeated and said: "I do not care for myself. * * * but I do care for the poor colored men of the South. * * * Northern men cannot live there, and will leave. * * * The Southern people will practically treat the constitutional amendments as nullities, and then the colored man's fate will be worse than when he was in slavery. * * * That is the only reason I regret the news is is as it is." Mr. Chandler then proceeds to state that Gov. Hayes not only pledged himself to protect to the full extent of the Federal power life, suffrage and political rights in the South, but was counted in as President only by reason of special pledges given by Senator Sherman and other Ohio emissaries who particularly and emphatically promised that he would recognize and maintain the lawful State governments of South Carolina and Louisiana, and stand by Govs. Chamberlain and Packard. Mr. Chandler amplifies these statements at considerable length, and proceeds to make charges as follows:

"Wisdom and honor, therefore, it seems to me, clearly required that President Hayes should maintain his own rightfulness of title, and stand by the men and principles of his party. Had he done so, in my belief the Democratic cry of fraud would have been the merest folly. The Republican Party would have remained dominant in every Northern State and in several Southern States, and would have swept the country in the recent Fall elections. Instead of all this, what do we see? Almost the first act of the new Administration was to fulfill a bargain that had been made during the Presidential count, by which, if Mr. Hayes should be President, the lawful Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina were to be abandoned, and the mob Governments in those States were to be recognized and established. Certain Democrats in the House of Representatives seeing that, by the recurring decisions of the Electoral Commission and the regular proceedings of the two Houses under the Electoral bill, which they had warmly supported, Hayes would surely be President, conceived the plan of saving something from the wreck. They had therefore threatened by dilatory motions and riotous proceedings to break up the count, and then opened negotiations with such timid and too eagerly expectant Republicans as they could find ready. They had succeeded beyond their sanguine expectations. Senator Sherman had visited Ohio, and consulted Gov. Hayes. Mr. Henry Watterson, a Democratic member and nephew of Mr. Stanley Matthews, had acted as go-between; and on the one side Messrs. Matthews, Charles Foster, John Sherman, and James A. Garfield, and on the other L. Q. C. Lamar, John B. Gordon, E. J. Ellis, Randall Gibson, E. A. Burke, and John Young Brown had agreed, first, that the count should not be broken up in the House but that Hayes should be declared and inaugurated President; and second, that upon Hayes' accession the troops should be withdrawn from protecting Govs. Chamberlain and Packard, and that the new Administration should recognize the Government of Wade Hampton in South Carolina, and of F. H. Nicholls in Louisiana. By certain general and indefinite letters since given to the public, by a secret writing now in the hands of E. A. Burke, and in other ways, the agreement was authenticated, and President Grant was immediately requested by Gov. Hayes' counsel on no account to recognize Packard or Chamberlain, but to leave the ultimate decision as to their fate to the incoming President.

"After inauguration the bargain was speedily fulfilled. As soon as the electoral votes of their States were safe, Govs. Packard and Chamberlain had been notified by Messrs. Matthews and Evarts to get out. Gov. Chamberlain was now summoned to Washington and informed that he must surrender. He protested against his taking-off. The President hesitated, but Wade Hampton demanded the performance of the bargain. Mr. Matthews was sent for, came from Ohio, and within 24 hours the United States flag was ordered down in Charleston, and Gov. Chamberlain stamped out. As to Louisiana, the fulfillment proceeded more slowly but none the less surely. Packard had made, March 21, a constitutional call for Federal aid which it was difficult to withhold from one as surely Governor as Hayes was President, and yet, there was the bargain. As a subterfuge, an unconstitutional commission, consisting of Messrs. John M. Harlan, Joseph R. Hawley, C. B. Lawrence, Wayne MacVeagh, and John C. Brown, was sent to New-Orleans instructed to gradually destroy the Packard Legislature by seducing or forcing its members into the Nicholls' Legislature; but they proving too stubbornly Republican the commission telegraphed to the President that nothing would destroy Packard but the actual order withdrawing the troops. At the word the President gave the order; Packard was crushed, and the commission returned triumphant to Washington, to be recognized—one of them, Gen. Harlan, by an appointment as Supreme Court Judge; another, Mr. Lawrence, by the release of Jake Rehm, the great whisky conspirator and defrauder of the revenue at Chicago. Gen. Hawley was offered the appointment of Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, but declined because the salary was to be only $5,000, and three offers were tendered to Mr. MacVeagh, but declined on the ground that his signal services demanded more ample recognition. The English mission was assigned him, but circumstances have made its delivery inexpedient or impossible. One other hope remained to Gov. Packard; he had a lawful court of justice and might appeal to that. But there were two vacancies, and it required all three of the Judges, Ludeling, Leonard, and John E. King to make a quorum. Judge King was immediately appointed Collector of New-Orleans; Packard's court was struck down and the Nicholls mob Government reigned supreme. The bargain was in every way fulfilled, and Mr. Burke had no occasion, as had been threatened, to make public the secret agreement. Hayes had been made President by the fidelity and courage of Packard and Chamberlain and their devoted followers, and his Administration had trampled them down.

"In further pursuance of the bargain made with the Southern Democrats, the new Administration has adopted a so-called Southern policy, [first] entirely contrary to the announced principles of the Republican Party; [second] which has been carried out by the abandonment of all Federal intention and effort to protect life, property or suffrage at the South, or to enforce the constitutional amendments; and (third) which has resulted in the enforced dissolution of the Republican Party at the South, and its demoralization, division, and defeat at the North."

The letter is thenceforward mainly devoted to a recapitulation of President Hayes' acts and utterances in the line of the so-called Southern policy. Mr. Chandler says among other things:

"As the policy of the Democratic Party was to be carried out at the South, a Southern Confederate General, Mr. D. M. Key, who had opposed Hayes' election, and in the Senate denounced his title as fraudulent, was appointed Postmaster-General, and commenced the distribution of the Southern Post Offices to rebel Democrats. The negro murderers of Hamburg and Ellenton had been indicted in the Federal courts of South Carolina. The great and good Hampton appealed for their release, and it was accorded by the President in a letter of May 12, granting general amnesty to negro-murderers as political offenders. To make immunity more certain, the policy of appointing as District Attorneys and Marshals, men agreeable to the white people of the South, that is, Democrats, was determined upon."

The appointments of Northrop as District Attorney for South Carolina, and Waldron as Marshal for Tennessee are referred to, and extended comment is made on that of Fitzsimmons as Marshal for Georgia in place of Smythe, a competent and honest Republican, which was confirmed by the Democratic Senators' votes and the vote of Stanley Matthews alone. Senator Gordon's letter to W. A. Huff on this subject is also reviewed at length.

Mr. Chandler, in the concluding portion of his address, uses the following language:

"In view of these lamentable facts it is the duty of true Republicans to take prompt and courageous action. Silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are political death. Can the Republican party of heroic achievements be bound to an Administration which is not a free agent, but is bound by a bargain to Gens. Gordon, L. Q. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton, and other Southern Democrats now in high office only through the blood of murdered Republicans? Does not every voter in the land know that Hayes and Packard were elected simultaneously and held by the same title, and that when Hayes abandoned and trampled down Packard he put an irremovable stain upon his title? The Republican Party has lived long and survived many assaults and many treasons only because it had been a party founded upon high principles, animated by lofty sentiment, courageously acting up to noble convictions. If it now disgraces its record, and indorses, or fails to repudiate, the Hayes surrender, its votes will leave it by thousands; its days be numbered; it will die a deserved and unhonored death."

COLLISION ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

A FREIGHT TRAIN AND A PASSENGER TRAIN IN CONTACT—AN ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED—CARELESSNESS OF THE DISPATCHER.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 26.—Express train No. 4 and freight train No. 7 came into collision one mile east of this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and neither engineer saw the approach of the other's train until they were within 100 yards of each other. When Weeks, the engineer of the express train, discovered the freight train approaching, he at once reversed his engine and applied the air-brake, and then he and his fireman jumped off. The latter received no injury, and Weeks escaped with a dislocated ankle. Michael Callahan, the fireman of the freight train, was instantly killed, and Michael Maguire, the engineer, had both legs cut off, and died two hours later. The conductor Curtis, of the freight train, was on the engine, but he jumped before the collision and saved his life. At the time of the accident neither train was moving at a rate of more than 10 miles per hour. The engine of the freight train was driven entirely through the first freight car and badly wrecked. The express engine was less damaged, and the passenger train behind the first baggage car was very little injured. The express messenger was thrown from end to end of the car, but was uninjured. The responsibility for the accident rests upon the dispatcher, Mr. Langdon, who, it is said, realized his mistake in not holding the express for the freight train to pass when too late to stop her.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DOINGS.

FATAL FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM—SHOT BY A WOMAN IN DEADWOOD—THE GEORGIAN FORGER IN ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Early yesterday morning two friends, under the influence of liquor, were scuffling in a saloon and finally came to blows, when one, named John Desmond, was struck on the head with a pitcher by the other, named William Powers. Desmond's skull was fractured and he died to-day. Powers is in jail.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Dec. 26.—A man named Edward Trimpy went into the "Pearl" saloon this morning, and there became engaged in a dispute about some missing money with Kitty Spencer, better known among the sporting fraternity as "Tricks." The quarrel finally resulted in the shooting of Trimpy by "Tricks," the ball striking Trimpy on the right cheek, near the nose, and passing through the back of his head. The wound is considered fatal.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Dec. 26.—Hoper, alias Miller, the Georgian forger, in custody here, is further remanded for one week.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 26.—During a drunken row last evening on a farm house in Methuen, Mass., occupied by George Slade, an Englishman, and his wife, Michael Doran, aged 23, was killed, it is alleged, by Mrs. Slade by shooting him in the breast with a shot-gun. As all the parties were drunk contradictory statements are made by them. Slade and wife have been arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning Charles Ryberg, a wiper in the shop of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, at East St. Louis, attempted to murder his wife while she lay in bed asleep. He struck her four heavy blows on the head with a potato-masher, rendering her insensible. Believing he had killed her, he shot himself just back of the right temple with a small Derringer, but this not producing the desired result, he cut two deep gashes across his left wrist, severing the tendons and arteries. Soon afterward Mrs. Ryberg recovered consciousness, and finding her husband insensible on the floor, aroused the neighbors. A doctor was sent for, who dressed the wounds of both parties. It is supposed that both will survive, but Ryberg is in a critical condition, resulting from great loss of blood. Mrs. Ryberg attributes her husband's action to temporary insanity, caused by sickness last Summer. She says he has suffered two or three similar attacks, but committed no violence during either of them.

FAILURES IN THE COUNTRY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Justice Ingalls has issued an order on the application of the Attorney-General dissolving the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution and the Clairmont Savings Bank, both of New-York. Judge Landon has appointed E. M. Tompkins Receiver of the Rochelle Savings Bank. Robert Hoe, Stephen D. Tucker, and George G. Hallock have been appointed joint Receivers of the Oriental Bank by Judge Osborn.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26.—A special dispatch says: "N. W. Ader, dry goods dealer; S. J. Taylor, grocer; E. Finley, carriage builder, all of Bainbridge, Putnam County, Indiana, failed yesterday. The liabilities aggregate $30,000, and the assets $8,700."

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—The meat market and grocery store of Leland & O'Brien and of John Island & Co. were closed to-day by the Sheriff. Large quantities of goods from their stores were found stowed away in different parts of the city. H. L. Delesdernier, a member of the firm, has been arrested for fraud. Their liabilities amount to $20,000. John Island has disappeared.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—John F. Davis, boot and shoe dealer, went into bankruptcy to-day. His debts are $3,113 23. An involuntary petition was filed against Sarah Greenebaum, wife of Michael Greenebaum, by the German National Bank on a claim for $20,191 25. The North-western Horse Nail Company have a claim against her of $1,058 40, and Kimberly, Cairns & Co. one for $3,706 32. She is charged with suspension of payment of commercial paper. Her debts are about $42,000, and her assets only $21,000, besides which $6,000 are on open accounts.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 26.—Gov. Smith has retained the Presidency, but resigned the management, of the Central Vermont Railroad. George E. Benzley has been appointed General Manager, and Lansing Mills Manager of Through Traffic. J. B. Hobart has been retained as General Superintendent.

WALL-STREET IN A FEVER.

FAILURE OF A BANKING-HOUSE.

NETTER & CO. MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT—THEIR FORMER PROSPERITY AND RECENT LOSSES —REHYPOTHECATING SECURITIES TO PROCURE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL—THE FIRM'S LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT $150,000 — EFFORTS OF THE TWO PARTNERS TO OBTAIN AID.

There were rumors on Monday that a prominent banking-house down town was in trouble, but Wall-street was hardly prepared for the announcement yesterday morning that Netter & Co., of No. 52 Exchange-place had made an assignment to Julius Wehl, their managing clerk, for the benefit of their creditors. At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange the following letter, in Mr. Gabriel Netter's handwriting, was read from the rostrum:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877.

To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: We regret that we are unable to meet our contracts. Yours truly, NETTER & CO.

Neither member of the firm was at the office, and the Assignee refused to give any information whatever. The wildest reports became current in consequence. It was alleged that the Netters had absconded, and it was openly charged that they had sold securities hypothecated with them as collateral for loans, which is a State Prison offense. The amount of their alleged defalcation was stated at several millions. Later in the day ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the firm, made his appearance, and from him and from various other authoritative sources the following facts were gathered:

The Netters are Cincinnatians. Their father was a very wealthy man, and a member of the clothing and dry goods firm of Kuhn, Netter & Co., of that city. Mr. Kuhn, who was old Mr. Netter's brother-in-law, is now a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Nassau-street bankers. Albert and Gabriel Netter received their financial education in this concern. In 1872 these latter gentlemen went into business in Exchange-place under the firm name of Sternberger, Netter & Seasongood. In January, 1874, this concern dissolved. Seasongood returned to Cincinnati and went into partnership with Netter, the father, under the style of Seasongood, Netter & Co. About two and a half years ago Mr. Netter, Sr., died, leaving, it is said, a quarter of a million to his sons, but the firm is still in existence under the old title. The Sternbergers struck out for themselves, at No. 56 Exchange-place, under the style of M. & S. Sternberger. The business of the old firm was continued by Albert and Gabriel Netter, at No. 52 Exchange-place, as Netter & Co. Their nominal capital was $200,000, but apart from that they were supposed to be very wealthy men. They did a large business, had an extensive credit, and were personally very popular. They placed the $10,000,000 Cincinnati city 7 per cent. gold loan and made money at it, but subsequently lost considerable through their endeavors to secure the control of the 6 per cent. loan of the same city. They outbid everybody else and did not realize according to their anticipations. Up to 1875 they did very well. In the year 1874 they made large profits, but since then their losses have been heavy and continuous. The failure of a number of firms, whose creditors they were, in various portions of the country, reduced their assets appreciably. They lived extravagantly, maintained sumptuous establishments, had fine horses and equipages, and were otherwise lavish in their personal expenditure, to an extent during recent years far beyond their income. Indeed, it is their failure to retrench in accordance with their reduced circumstances that is given by those who know them best as the primary cause of their ruin. Latterly, also, they have speculated largely, probably in the hope of making up their deficiencies. An idea can be formed of the extent of their ventures, when it is stated that 4,500 shares of Western Union, Lake Shore, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western stock, $250,000 in gold, and $20,000 Governments were bought in or sold out for their account under the rule yesterday, mostly the former.

They were in the habit of lending money on time on securities of various sorts, to outside parties. Recently, becoming in need of fresh capital, they rehypothecated these securities on call, with various banks, being able, from their supposed standing, to obtain money on them on a great deal less margin than they accorded in the first place. The difference between the amounts they gave and those that they received furnished them with a temporary capital, upon which it is asserted they continued their business for some time. At length matters rapidly grew desperate. Their securities were offered on the street at suspiciously low prices, and rumor began to make free with their name. On Friday last Fitzhugh & Stewart, James Keene's brokers, of No. 7 New-street, fearing that something was wrong, made a demand for collateral they had pledged with Netter & Co., and received it back by paying the amount the latter had repledged it for. This involved a loss to Keene, it is said on good authority, of between $30,000 and $50,000. Mr. Fitzhugh acknowledged a loss yesterday, but refused to state the amount. On Saturday afternoon Gabriel Netter went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and asked them to cash a draft on his father-in-law, Jacob Elsas, a wealthy resident of Cincinnati, for $14,000. They did not like to do it, but on receiving from him certain notes as security they advanced the money. The draft was sent to Cincinnati, and was returned yesterday protested. On Sunday night Albert Netter started for Cincinnati with a view of endeavoring to obtain assistance from his father-in-law, Isaac Wolf, a retired merchant of that city, who had previously expressed his willingness to give half the needful aid, provided Gabriel's father-in-law would furnish the remainder. This the latter refused to do. On Monday, anticipating that he could hold out no longer, Gabriel Netter, with whom Albert had left a power of attorney to act for him, made out a set of orders to be given to those whose securities he had rehypothecated, requiring their delivery on payment of the sums he himself had obtained on them, with interest. Yesterday morning he visited ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and, having laid the entire case before him, was advised to make an assignment, and then to proceed at once to Cincinnati and personally importune Mr. Elsas for funds to make up the deficiency. Gabriel did both, leaving behind him the letter to the Exchange printed above.

Each owner of rehypothecated securities, as he arrived at the office of the firm yesterday, was furnished with one of the orders previously mentioned, and all availed themselves of the chance to get possession of their valuables by paying the increased amount. One owner of $30,000 of Governments that had not been hypothecated did not call, but the bonds are in the office awaiting his order. All the orders were honored except one for $50,000 of Government 1867s, on which the American Exchange Bank had lent Netter & Co. $52,500. The bank officials demanded the signature of the Assignee, who claimed that the matter was outside of his province, and the holder will be obliged to resort to legal proceedings to recover. With these exceptions every security rehypothecated by Netter & Co. was in the hands of its owner before evening. The losses by the failure consist of the differences between the amounts lent on these securities and the amounts obtained on them by Netter & Co. The aggregate is estimated by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer at $150,000 at the outside, divided among less than a dozen firms or persons. James Keene, as before stated, is set down as the heaviest loser, the deficiency in his case being estimated at between $30,000 and $50,000. Davis & Freeman, of No. 53 Exchange-place, who are credited with being William H. Vanderbilt's brokers, borrowed $250,000 from Netter & Co., on $250,000 of New-York Central first mortgage bonds, worth 119. On $100,000 of these, Netter & Co. obtained from the First National Bank $110,000. Worden & Leverich, corner of Wall and William streets, borrowed a large sum from Netter & Co., on Governments, which the latter firm rehypothecated at an advance. Maxwell & Graves did the same thing, but the members of both these firms refuse to state the amounts of their losses. Other firms who were mentioned as being in a similar predicament denied the truth of the story so far as they were concerned, and those mentioned are all that could be verified. One of the employes of Netter & Co. said that the losses are widely distributed, and among firms that in every case can stand it. It is claimed that the assets of the firm will fully cover the amounts due depositors and other creditors, and that $150,000 will cover everything. Among the banking-houses that advanced money to Netter & Co., on the securities at the reduced margin, are the First National Bank, the Third National Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, and Morton, Bliss & Co. Of course, none of these concerns lose anything. Vermilye & Co. say that they shut down on Netter & Co., and have had no dealings with them since the 20th inst. Fisk & Hatch claim to have done no business with Netter & Co. recently.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer denied emphatically that any of the securities had been sold. When this was made known the excitement was allayed somewhat, but there continued to be considerable criticism on the peculiar tactics employed by the firm of rehypothecating securities belonging to other persons. Some claimed that this was morally wrong, and in contravention with the unwritten law of the street, which holds that a man's securities shall be preserved intact, subject to his demand, when the period of the loan expires. Others contended that the practice was a perfectly legitimate one, and that it was done every day on the street. It was even alleged that it is no uncommon occurrence for houses in good standing to sell hypothecated securities and return other similar ones instead. This was the view taken of the matter by Netter & Co.'s counsel. He said that all the loans made by his clients were time loans, ranging from 60 days to six months. There were no call loans among them. He asserted their right under the law and by custom to repledge these securities on call to relieve them from a temporary embarrassment, provided always that they had a reasonable certainty of redeeming them, which he claimed Netter & Co. considered they had. It is understood that the matter will be thoroughly investigated by the Stock Exchange. There was to have been a meeting of the Governing Committee yesterday afternoon, but there was not a quorum present, and an adjournment was taken without the transaction of any business.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

CONNECTION OF THE BROTHERS WITH JEWISH FAMILIES IN THE WEST—HOW THEIR FATHER OBTAINED HIS WEALTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The news of the failure of Netter Brothers, of New-York, which reached here this afternoon, has excited much interest in business circles of this city, where they were formerly well known. Gabriel and Albert Netter were sons of Jacob Netter, a prominent Israelite, who made large sums of money in the cloth business during the war. They are also connected by marriage with wealthy Jewish families of Cincinnati. After the war Jacob Netter, in connection with the Seasongoods, established the banking-house of Seasongood, Netter & Co. He remained connected with the firm until the time of his death, which occurred a year or two since. From that time all connection of the Netters with the Cincinnati house ceased. The statement that Seasongood, Netter & Co. is a branch of the firm of Netter Brothers is, therefore, a mistake. The Cincinnati house did not even keep an account with Netter Brothers, except to a small extent, the balance at this time being about $500. A change in the firm name has been in contemplation for some time, and was to take place on the 1st of January. Jacob Seasongood, the head of the firm, is estimated to be worth $2,000,000, and his sons are among our most successful business men, so that no doubts are entertained of the solvency of the Cincinnati house. Mr. Seasongood, however, is apprehensive that the connection which is understood to exist with the New-York bankers will injure the credit of his firm. He says the Netter Brothers, since the death of their father, have been wild and reckless speculators, and the news of their fall and disgrace is not altogether unexpected by friends who have been watching their career.

Mr. Albert Netter has been in Cincinnati since last Monday, the guest of his father-in-law, Isaac Wolf. Diligent efforts were made by reporters to find him, but without success. His friends declare that he and Mr. Wolf have both left the city, but the supposition is that they are unwilling to talk about the affairs of the bank, and keep themselves quiet in order to escape the importunities of the reporters and other parties interested in the failure. It is said by Netter's friends that when he came here last Monday he knew nothing of the embarrassments of his firm, and that he suspected nothing until he received telegraphic notice that his brother Gabriel had made the assignment. It is reported that the Cincinnati firm of J. & D. Wolf, of which Albert Netter's father-in-law is senior member, are creditors of the broken bank to the extent of $70,000. Gabriel Netter, up to the time of his removal to New-York in 1873, took an active part in politics in this city, and was a member of the Council at the time he left. He married a daughter of Jacob Elsas, one of the wealthiest Israelites of Cincinnati, and a man

when I went to Nijni Novgorod, to make arrangements that would enable them to purchase at first hands the material which they need. They paid my expenses there and back—what they thought would be enough to cover them. * * * The gentleman who asked me to do this, I think, gave me $75. There were some other parties who contributed to the expenses of my family; that had nothing whatever to do with the Government.'

"We find, however, that nearly every means of considering this matter are confused by the issue of a private edition, as in the case of the Immigration Report. We have not seen any copy of this edition, but, according to a description of some received at the bureau in a box from Philadelphia, the letter transmitting the report to the Secretary was pasted to some other leaf, and thus gotten rid of, (or was otherwise omitted,) and a number of pages of advertisements inserted in its place.

"We further found that there had been prepared, by Dr. Young's permission, if not by his directions, printed slips—one containing extracts from newspapers commending the report, and another bearing the following printed blank receipt:

"——— 18 —

"We hereby agree to pay $10 for two copies of Dr. Young's work *Labor in Europe and America*, (in fine cloth, bevelled,) and [illegible] of our card of three lines therein, payable on delivery of the books.

"[Address] ———

"[Name] ———

"We find, also, that copies of the first of these printed slips had been inclosed in ordinary mail parcels, and many more copies in letters; that nearly all the copies of this special report have been kept in Dr. Young's office-room, and not in the ordinary document room of the bureau; that copies of the blanks mentioned were kept by him only, and that some time last Winter he ordered that a bundle of the blank receipts above mentioned should be burned, and the imperfect character of the receipt as here printed is accounted for by the fact that it was recovered from the fire at the time of this burning, when partially destroyed. Money has been paid to Dr. Young in the presence of other persons, and copies of the report have been given to the persons paying the money. Money has been sent by Dr. Young to the Government Printing Office in payment for copies of the Labor Report, (in sheets;) and he has acknowledged to the commission that he has known that copies have been bought in this way, and that his son (the same person mentioned by him in his testimony respecting the private edition of the Immigration Report) ordered copies of the Labor Report from the Government Printing Office and sold them.

"The impression of certain persons in the office is that the private copies in Dr. Young's room are his property. Preferring as we do to accept Dr. Young's statement of their ownership as true, we have to state that we have received positive testimony to the fact that up to July 1, 1877, (when official postage became unnecessary on official mail matter,) copies of this private edition were sent through the mails, the postage being prepaid by official stamps.

"We regret that, from a review of the circumstances thus cited, we are compelled to believe (1) that Dr. Young has used his time, and the time of his office, in the preparation of reports not called for by law, thereby in some degree hindering the other and regular work of the office; (2) that he caused two of these reports to be stereotyped, with the purpose of ordering copies of them to be printed for private purposes; (3) that he suggested and encouraged the issue of private editions of them with the design of benefiting his son; and (4) that he distributed copies of them by mail, using official postage stamps for that purpose.

"It is perhaps due to Dr. Young that we should state that in the preparation of these volumes he has displayed unusual energy and industry, and has overcome many obstacles which would have deterred one less resolute from undertaking the work; and while freely making this statement, we feel constrained to add that if the same qualities had been manifested in relation to the regular and current work of the bureau, there would probably have been less occasion for criticism of his administration of its affairs than we have felt called upon to make."

MERCHANT VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The commission were not experts in statistical matters, and did not examine Mr. Young's statistical work, and do not criticise it except in one instance, where comparison is possible with the records of the Register of the Treasury. The number of merchant vessels of the United States in existence June 30, 1875, as given by Mr. Young, in a list which he states has been "revised and arranged with great care, thus repdering it a complete and trustworthy list of mercantile vessels of the United States," is compared with the report of the Register, and the following conclusion, rather damaging to Mr. Young's accuracy, is drawn:

"If either of the statements made in the Report on Commerce and Navigation be true, and the commission has reason to believe that made by the Register of the Treasury to be nearly so, it becomes apparent that the 'List of Merchant Vessels of the United States' has not been 'revised with great care,' neither is it 'a complete and trustworthy list.' Taking the statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, made in his report on the commerce and navigation of the country for the year ended June 30, 1876, as being correct, it is seen that the 'List of Merchant Vessels' contains the names of over 12,000 vessels which have either passed out of existence, or, under the law, cannot be classed as vessels of the United States. Considering the statement made by the Register of the Treasury as correct, we find the 'List of Merchant Vessels,' containing the names of over 14,000 vessels which are either out of existence or, under the law, not vessels of the United States. In addition to the facts brought out by this comparison, an examination of the records of the Register's office discloses beyond a doubt that this 'list' is scarcely reliable in any particular. Two and more numbers have, in scores of instances, been issued to the same vessel, and said vessel under all its numbers published in the 'list,' not as one and the same, but represented as many different vessels as it had received official numbers. It appears that when the act of July 28, 1866, (Stat. 14,330,) providing for the publication of an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States, and for the numbering of the same, went into effect, the lists of vessels and reports required by the Collectors of Customs belonging to or owned in their respective districts were taken, without inquiry on the part of the Bureau of Statistics as to whether the vessels thus reported were in existence or not, given official numbers, and entered in the 'List of Merchant Vessels of the United States,' where, with few exceptions in comparison with the large number of names the work contains, they have remained up to this time. Gross errors in transcribing and entering the names of vessels have been committed, and an instance was found where an official number had been granted to a vessel which, according to the official records, was never documented. Many vessels whose names have been changed by authority of Congress have been entered in the 'list' as new vessels, and given new official numbers and signal letters. In cases of this kind the same vessel appears at least twice in the list under its different names and numbers."

The commission notices an inequality and injustice in the salaries fixed in the bureau, which deserves attention, because it is an example of hundreds of cases in the Government service. Scarcely a bureau could be examined without the discovery of some such injustice, which has, or had, its foundation upon some exhibition of favoritism. Not long ago there was a clerk in charge of a division in a department, who having a salary of $1,000, had under him, as subordinates, clerks at $1,800 and $1,600. The case cited is as follows:

"The Commission does not discuss the matter of salaries in this report. We, however, call attention to the fact that the Chief of the division of internal commerce receives the same salary as the Chief of the bureau, viz., $2,400 per annum, while the Chief Clerk, his superior officer, receives but $2,000, and the other Chiefs of division only $1,800. The commission does not believe it tends to good administration to place a subordinate, in the matter of salary, on a par with the head of the office, and above the Chief Clerk of the office, and would, therefore, recommend that the salary of the Chief of the division of internal commerce be reduced to $2,000 until a permanent reorganization of the office takes place, when all the salaries can be properly graded."

WHAT WILL THE SECRETARY DO ABOUT IT?

Secretary Sherman can act in reorganizing the Bureau of Statistics, at least to the extent of appointing a new Chief, without considering whether the Senate will confirm his action. The head of this bureau can be appointed by him at pleasure. There is one thing, however, he cannot do. He cannot obtain the services of any useful man for the salary of $2,400 per year. The Bureau of Statistics is useless, unless its work be critical, complete, and accurate. Peculiar and extremely rare qualities are needed for its Chief. He should have made statistical science a special study, and in that direction be a thorough specialist. He should also have had a liberal education, and the broadest and best general culture, particularly in all coll teral branches of science. He should be able to read French and German books, at least, so as not to be dependent upon translators. He should also be a good executive officer. Probably there may not be a half dozen men in the United States who possess these qualities. One or two there certainly are, eminently fitted for the position. At $2,400 per year, and the prospect of a removal when a new Administration comes into power, these men must be passed by. If Mr. Young is removed, it is more than likely that some clerk who has more "influence" than his fellows, and less modesty, will succeed to the place. There are some very good men in the bureau, but none of that kind have been "mentioned," while there is a suggestion of an appointment, as possible, which, if made, would be equivalent to an abolition of the bureau. There is a report that reorganization will take place in January. It would evidently be unfair to remove Mr. Young on charges of dishonesty without other grounds than are given in the report. The very worst things that it says against him are printed above. The transactions are no worse than a commission could prove against Mr. Young's official superiors. It may be said of the whole evidence and report that they represent the present Chief as an amiable, good-natured old gentleman, without any special fitness for the position he holds, who lets the bureau run itself in the old grooves of routine. The work may be accurate or bad without his positive knowledge of either fact, and the only tables that can be trusted confidently are those with whose preparation the bureau has least to do.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

After hovering uncertain for a time over its old nest in New-England, that rather ponderous bird, *The North American Review*, has followed the tendency of men and things toward the great Metropolis, and settled down in New-York on the shoulders of a great publishing firm. It was inevitable that the quarterly which had stagnated in Boston should find its old quarters too small after it had once molted into a bi-monthly and taken on its present light and agile nature. The editor, Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, has a very different idea of editing from that which formerly obtained in the office of the old quarterly. His object is to get contributors whose names are a guarantee of respectable literary attainments, and the success of such a policy is testified to by the best of all proofs—the increased circulation of the magazine. For the first issue of the coming year the list of contributors shows that he still adheres to the same plan, and admits no one who has not already made his mark or had his say in some department of literature, politics, or art. Nor is the step into the fold of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. any other than a shrewd one, for their large establishment will easily accommodate his bi-monthly edition, while their liberal advertising system will give a wonderful lift to the rising periodical.

Senator Hoar has the lead, on a subject which has occupied a deal of space in print since the death of the great Senator from Massachusetts. The paper has been somewhat hastily written, but at least it tells what Senator Hoar thought of him. In place of the usual rhapsodies on Sumner, he says:

"There are few statesmen whose public action will stand the test of its practical results better than his. He was no darkener of counsel by words without knowledge, no visionary enthusiast, uttering lofty rhapsodies amid the stern realities of life—as Cuddie Headrigg said of his mother, 'bleezing awa' about the marriage garment, when the job is how we are to win by hanging.' His oration on 'War' tended largely to produce the public sentiment which led to the Geneva arbitration. It was practical statesmanship that rejected the Crittenden compromise. It was practical statesmanship that met the public feeling, excited to anger when England demanded the restoration of Mason and Slidell, with the good argument that did so much to save us from having two wars on our hands at once. It was practical statesmanship which extracted from the peril that menaced us as a precedent, which compelled England to place herself for the future on the ground for which America had always contended."

Another well-worn subject is taken up once more by John Fiske, who contributes "A Crumb for the 'Modern Symposium.'" Dion Boucicault comes next, evidently eager to prove his learning to the sneering journalist who answered his question: "What is a comedy?" by the tart answer: "A French play and a pair of scissors."

The province of philology is occupied by W. W. Story, who broaches the question, whether modern Italian is to be considered a direct descendant of vulgar Latin, or the result of a German mixture with Latin. He holds to the side of Cesare Cantii, a distinguished Italian philologist, and opposes Max Müller, who attributes great effect upon the language to the invasion of the barbarous tribes of Germany. The objections of Cantii to the theory of Müller are as follows:

"1. That the Germans were few in number as compared with the Italians, for otherwise their native land would have been depopulated, and, instead of acquiring with difficulty a foreign language, they would have introduced their own language. 2. That, admitting the introduction of a few new words, and the impoverishment of grammatical forms, the medieval Italian resembles the ancient Latin in its vocabulary and in its construction, while it greatly differs from the German. 3. That the resemblance increases as we go backward, while the contrary would be the fact had the invaders introduced their own dialect. 4. In Italian the accent of the Latin is retained. The German rule, giving the accent to the first or compound and derivative words, does not exist, and this would have been the case if the German had essentially modified the Latin."

Another paper will take up Mr. Story's view of the pronunciation of classic Latin.

Bayard Taylor has a review of three books on archæological discoveries on the Ægean by Schliemann, Di Cesnola, and Wood. He feels his way cautiously in a field where ethnologists and archæologists have not yet had time to make up their opinions. We expected stronger praise of Di Cesnola's discoveries in comparison with those of Schliemann, but only find some statements favorable to such a view. So we infer from his own account of a comparison instituted between the two series of relics:

"Since the publication of Dr. Schliemann's work, I have re-examined the greater portion of the objects in the Cesnola collection, in the Metropolitan Museum, and I have been surprised to find so many of them identical with those found by Schliemann at Mycenæ. The diadems of gold leaf, the wreaths of laurel leaves, the golden buttons, (some of them seeming exactly like the same ornamental patterns in *repoussé* work,) the bronze hatchets and sword-blades, are not to be distinguished from the same objects among the Mycenæan spoils; while there is scarcely a type of pottery or a form of the rude terra cotta idols contained in the latter which is not matched by something from Idalium, Golgos, or Curium. When we add thereto the similar objects from what Schliemann styles the pre-Trojan city at Hissarlik, and the Rhodian vases from Ialysus, we find ourselves face to face with one and the same school of ceramic and decorative art."

Gen. McClellan has a long paper, with two maps, on the capture of Kars and the fall of Plevna. As a military critic no one could have had a better education, and his verdict on the General who is just now a little demigod in England should not be despised. Concerning Osman Pasha he says:

"We do not yet know with sufficient accuracy the means at Osman's disposal, or all the circumstances which surrounded him, to justify a final judgment upon the merits of his defense from a professional point of view. He certainly deserves the credit of obstinate gallantry, but it now appears more like the conduct of a wild beast at bay than that of a skilful General. He selected his position well and fortified it with skill, but it does not appear that he took advantage of his successes, which were due more to the blunders of his antagonists than to his own merits. This much is certain. From the moment when Todleben took charge of the siege-operations, when Imeretinski became Chief of the Staff, when Skobeleff received an important command, and Gourcho was placed in charge of the operations on the Sophia road—from the moment, in fact, when knowledge and skill directed the operations of the Russians—Osman became helpless as a child in their hands, and his fate was sealed. Plevna had no such value in itself as to justify the loss of an army in holding it a few weeks longer. If Osman had been a great, or even a good, General, he would have abandoned his position the moment he found the Sophia road seriously endangered, for his army would have been of infinitely more use elsewhere. With Plevna and the army which held it, the line of the Balkans has fallen."

The era of conciliation and general harmony is attested by the presence in the *North American* of reminiscences of the civil war written by Gen. Richard Taylor, of the Confederate Army, the son of the President. His account is pleasant and entertaining, although historians will hardly come to him for guide to the underlying principles that moved parties and commanders. J. Randolph Tucker puts in a few more blows for conciliation by means of removal from former rebels of all disabilities. Finally, there is a singular innovation in an article signed by Lecky, which consists of a portion of a forthcoming volume to be published by D. Appleton & Co. It is from the advance sheets of a *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, and consists of a thoughtful monograph on the English aristocracy. The popular character of this body is explained as follows:

"The causes of the liberal tendencies that have so broadly distinguished the English nobility from those of most other countries are to be found not only in the traditions of its early history, but also in the constitution of the order. In most Continental countries an aristocracy has a tendency to become an isolated and, at length, an enervated caste, removed from the sympathies and occupations, and opposed to the interests, of the community at large, despising, and therefore discrediting, all active occupations except those of a soldier, and thus connecting in the minds of men the idea of social rank with that of an idle and frivolous life. But in England the interests of the nobles, as a class, have been carefully and indissolubly interwoven with those of the people. They have never claimed for themselves any immunity from taxation. Their sons, except the eldest, have descended, after one or two generations, into the ranks of the commoners. Their eldest sons, before obtaining their titles, have usually made it a great object of their ambition to sit in the House of Commons, and have there acquired the tastes of popular politics. In the public-school system the peers and the lower gentry are united in the closest ties. The intermarriage of peers and commoners has always been legal and common. A constant stream of lawyers of brilliant talents, but often of humble birth, has poured into the upper house, which is recruited mainly by the sons of those who have risen. Every character of the body has been still further qualified by the introduction of the Bishops."

THE BOSTON BOY-MURDERER.

THE STORY THE LAD HICKEY TELLS AFTER HIS ARREST—IT WAS AN ACCIDENT, HE SAYS.

From the Boston Globe, Dec. 25.

Young Hickey, who shot the Cronin boy at No. 65 Lenox-street, a week since, was arrested by Officer Patterson, of Station X, at 5:30 last evening. The officer was patroling Tremont-street, in the vicinity of Lenox-street, when his attention was attracted to a boy who was standing at the corner of Lenox and Tremont streets. His resemblance to the missing boy was very marked, so much so that the officer watched him closely, and when he turned to walk away his limp betrayed him and he was arrested. He acknowledged his identity, and said he had been at the Orphan Home for Catholic Children, corner of Harrison-avenue and Concord-street, since the shooting, until yesterday, when he went to confession, and told his story to the priest, who advised him to give himself into custody. After confession he thought he would go and see his brother, but upon arriving in Lenox-street his courage failed him, and he walked by the house to Tremont-street, where he stood a few moments, and had resolved to give himself up at Station V, and started for the station-house, when he was arrested. In reference to his shooting the Cronin boy, he said it was an accident; that he didn't intend to hit the boy, but thought the pistol was empty of cartridges. On the day of the shooting he had been out upon the Back Bay practicing at a target. He had one charge left in the pistol when some dispute arose regarding the last shot and he put his pistol in his pocket half-cocked. Upon arriving home he met the Cronin children in the hall, and, raising the pistol in a playful manner, he said to the boy, "I'm going to shoot; look out." To his great surprise the pistol went off, with the result already known. Hickey says he did not kick the boy, nor hit him in any manner, but that immediately upon Johnnie's being hit his sister, Mary Cronin, took him in her arms, and carried him away. He stayed in the hall, and when, very shortly after, an officer who lived near by came in and ordered some one to run for a doctor, he ran home, concluded not to go back to the house. He says he wandered down Shawmut-avenue, where he met a man who was peddling feather dusters. Hickey says he sold this man—whom he knows and can recognize—the pistol for 50 cents, which the man promised to pay him at another time. From that time he wandered about the streets until he entered the asylum, where he remained until yesterday. He very emphatically denies intending to shoot the Cronin boy, asserting that he "didn't know the pistol was loaded." The pistol with which the shooting was done he says he had had for a long time; that his father threw it out of the window awhile since, but that a boy named Burke found it and returned it to him. He admits having been in the House of Reformation for truancy.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER MONSTER.

A NEW STORY OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS—IT ATTACKS A PRODUCE-BOAT AND FRIGHTENS THE SAILORS.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

A few weeks ago we published the particulars of a sea monster, as related by a tow-boat Captain. The Captain of the tow-boat described the monster as resembling an immense snake, with a bull-dog head and a pelican bill about 10 feet long. It lashed the water into foam with its tail, and spouted oblique streams of water 40 feet high. The monster attacked the barges which the tow-boat had in tow. After it disappeared the Captain examined the barge, and found a splinter from its bill imbedded in the timber, which he said resembled ivory.

At the time of publishing the above we felt a little inclined to doubt the monster story, but now, after having ourselves interviewed two gentlemen who have seen it, we really think there is a big sea monster in the Mississippi River.

The gentlemen whom we interviewed say that on the night of the 9th inst., while floating down the Mississippi River on Capt. Ed. Baker's produce boat, when near Island No. 95, they heard a noise as a very loud splash it the water, and as they had heard of the great monster, they were very much frightened. They saw a dark object not more than 80 yards from the boat, and for the first time saw the huge monster. It was swimming at a pretty fast rate to overtake the boat, and it made as much noise as the steamer R. E. Lee. It came close, and as it neared the boat it suddenly turned to the right, striking the stern oar and knocking it overboard. John Caughlin and Dud Kelley alone remained on the roof, the balance of the crew taking refuge in the cabin. The monster came near enough to enable these two gentlemen to get a full view of him. They judged him to be about 65 feet in length. His body was shaped like a snake, his tail forked like a fish, and he had a bill like that of a pelican. His bill was fully six feet in length. He had a long flowing black mane like a horse. When he swam his head was eight feet above the water. It was a grand sight to see him move down the river. Messrs. Caughlin and Kelley tell us that it was impossible to induce the crew to come out that night. The pilot, Mr. McCune George, was finally led out by his wife, she assuring him that the great monster had departed.

Capt. Baker's boat is now moored at our landing, at the foot of Main street. All of his crew, except one man, have abandoned her, and Capt. Baker says it is impossible to get a crew, as the men think the monster is still following them.

SUICIDE OF A MAYOR'S WIFE.

A telegram from St. Louis, 24th inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Last night, about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Anna Bowman, wife of J. B. Bowman, Mayor of East St. Louis, and one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Clair County, Ill., committed suicide. It appears from the statement of Mayor Bowman that in the early part of the evening his wife had been out visiting, and returned home about 9 o'clock. While going up the steps the lady dropped a heavy object, and her husband asked her what it was. She replied it was a pistol, hastily picking it up again and proceeding into the house. Bowman thought she was joking about the pistol, and felt in no manner alarmed. Mrs. Bowman went to her room, and shortly thereafter her husband states that he heard a heavy sound, as if a window-sash had fallen, though he did not hear the report of a pistol. Hurrying to the room, he saw his wife falling back upon the bed, gasping for breath, and the pistol in her right hand. The ball entered an inch above the heart, ranged downward, piercing the centre of the heart, and producing immediate death. A physician was summoned, but of course the poor woman was beyond aid. What could be the motive for such a desperate act is involved in mystery, as Mrs. Bowman was apparently happy, and had all the luxuries she could wish. It is a fact, however, that she was formerly the wife of Alfred Becker, from whom she was divorced shortly before her marriage to Mayor Bowman, and there may have been a skeleton connected with her past history that drove her to melancholy. To-day there were rumors of previous quarrels between her and her husband, Mayor Bowman, but there does not seem to be any foundation for these, and the Mayor says their relations were as happy as they could be between man and wife. She was about 29 years of age and very beautiful. Only an hour before her suicide she was in the midst of a gay social company, and her manners were unusually vivacious. The deed was done with an Allen revolver, and must have been executed deliberately, as she had unfastened the bosom of her dress so there would be no obstruction to the bullet."

BROOKLYN POLICE IRREGULARITIES.

The Board of Police and Excise Commissioners yesterday expelled from the Police force Joseph Legget, who recently disappeared with money paid to him by liquor-dealers applying for licenses. Legget was a member of the Central Squad, but was detailed for clerical duty in the Excise Bureau. Police Justice Walsh appeared before the Commissioners as a witness in behalf of Patrolman John F. Burns, against whom charges were preferred by Sergt. Rogers, of the Central Squad. At the conclusion of his testimony, he charged that officers of the Central Squad have been detailed to attend weddings, and have received pay for their attendance. In short, he said that the Central Squad has been used for money-making purposes. The board will investigate Justice Walsh's charges on Jan. 3.

IMPRISONED FOR LOVE-MAKING.

John J. Corbett, a soldier of the regular Army, is now imprisoned in Eort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on a charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." It is said, however, that the real cause of his imprisonment is the fact that he fell in love with a young girl named Alice Decameau, whose father, a wealthy gentleman, owns property and lives near Fort Wadsworth. Corbett wrote several gushing letters to Miss Decameau, and she, like a dutiful daughter, gave them to her father, who complained against him to Gen. Hancock. Corbett says the young lady encouraged him, and his counsel yesterday gave notice before Judge Benedict, in the United States Court, in Brooklyn, that he will to-day apply for a writ of habeas corpus in his case.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

Robert Jackson and Mark Flanigan, convicts in Sing Sing Prison, made a desperate attempt to escape yesterday. They were engaged, with others, in carting a lot of empty barrels from outside the prison walls to within the inclosure, under the supervision of overseers. While rounding a curve in the road, Jackson and Flanigan suddenly turned the horse they were driving and drove at break-neck speed toward Tarrytown. They left the cart about a mile from the prison and fled in different directions, but were pursued and captured. Jackson, by this attempt to escape, loses 17 months' deduction for good behavior, while Flanigan loses a year.

THE VANDERBILT WILL SUIT

CORNELIUS J.'S BAD HABITS.

HIS EXAMINATION RESUMED—HOW HE BORROWED MONEY AND NEVER RETURNED IT—HIS LOSSES AT GAMBLING—LETTERS FROM THE WITNESS TO HIS BROTHER PUT IN EVIDENCE.

When the hearing of the Vanderbilt will case was resumed yesterday morning, there was but a small attendance in the court-room, a result probably brought about in some measure by the due observance of Christmas. William H. Vanderbilt was in attendance, with his counsel, Mr. Clinton, and the other side was represented by Mr. Scott Lord. It was nearly 11:30 o'clock when business was begun, the stand being taken by Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, whose cross-examination by Mr. Clinton was resumed. The questions of counsel were directed toward showing that the witness was an impartial and ubiquitous borrower, whose operations extended into nearly every State of the Union, and into nearly every city and town in every State, and who was never disturbed by any troublesome scruples concerning repayment. Besides the oral testimony, several letters were put in evidence written by Cornelius J., to William H. Vanderbilt, and then the re-direct examination by Mr. Scott Lord was begun. By this time the attendance in the court-room had greatly increased, and considerable interest was shown in the progress of the trial:

Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was first cross-examined as to his residence in Connecticut. He did not, he said, as a general thing reside there all the year round; he spent some of the time in New-York, in Havana, and in New-Orleans; he took his wife to New-Orleans in the Winter, some time prior to 1870; he did not recollect whether it was before he became an inmate of a lunatic asylum either in Connecticut or Massachusetts, but he believed it was before that time; he took her also to Havana, but could not fix the date. "Is it," asked counsel, "your best recollection that when you took your wife South it was between 1861 and 1865," and witness answered that he had no "best recollection" on the subject. In reply to further questions, he said that it was between 1856 and 1870; he had attendants with him, he said, on several occasions; he was attended on one occasion—in the year that Farragut bombarded Fort Gaines—by a young man named Bulkley; Bulkley attended him without remuneration; he was attended on another occasion during the war by a young man named George Cooke; Cooke went with him to New-Orleans; he [Cooke] had business of his own; he paid the expenses of both, and witness gave his note for the amount; Cooke got his note and indorsed it, and borrowed the money; the amount was about $2,000 or $3,000; Cooke never lent him, witness said, as much as $11,000 from time to time; witness, in fact, never owed Cooke anything; the balance, he believed, was in his favor; he never owed any other man named Cooke $1,000 that he was aware of.

Q.—Did you, in your petition of bankruptcy, put him down as a creditor for $5,000, and swear that you owed him that amount? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you not give him your promissory note or notes for upward of $10,000? A.—I am pretty positive that I did not.

Q.—Did you ever promise to pay him over $10,000 for what you owed him, or what he claimed you owed him? A.—I am not certain about it.

Q.—Do you not recollect that that is so? A.—I recollect that that is so.

Mr. Clinton.—That answers it.

Witness was next cross-examined as to whether he had not borrowed money from his guests after entertaining them; he denied that he had, except in the case of one man, whom he wished to get rid of; he borrowed from him a couple of hundred dollars; he never paid him back; [laughter;] he did not borrow from any other strangers, but he might have borrowed money from friends in Hartford. Witness mentioned several persons from whom he said he did not think he had tried to borrow money, but his answers were not absolute denials of these allegations, except in the case of Senator Dixon, from whom he said he never borrowed a dollar in his life; he did not think that he had tried to borrow from Gen. Hawley or Senator Eaton; he did not think that within three years past he had borrowed as much as $100 from Dr. Linsley; his indebtedness for small sums to Dr. Linsley might aggregate that amount; he believed he owed him that amount now; he borrowed about $200 from Mr. Otis W. Booth, son-in-law of Dr. Linsley, shortly after being introduced to him; he did not recollect giving Joseph Kilpatrick a check on a bank in Philadelphia in which he had no funds; he did not recollect the transaction, but his attention was drawn to it by seeing a check or promissory note with his name to it; he had given checks on a bank where his checks were paid; he admitted that he had also given checks on a bank where he had no account; he did not think that he had ever given such a check on the Union Trust Company; he had no account there; he never had a regular bank account in his life; he had had an arrangement, he said, with the latter to pay his check when it was presented; he could not say how many times he had such an arrangement; the arrangement was made subsequent to drawing the check, he depositing money for his payment; he did not think that he had given any checks on banks since he went through bankruptcy.

He was next cross-examined as to his having borrowed money from a partner of Mr. J. G. Reid, a relative of his by marriage, to whom he had been introduced a few days previously. To the best of his recollection, he said, he borrowed the money with Mr. Reid's knowledge; his recollection was clear that he had not paid it; there were thousands of cases, he said, in which he did not try to borrow money when he thought he might have procured it; he had no recollection of having borrowed money from a Mr. Russell, of Brooklyn; he only borrowed very small sums at the time he had gone bankrupt; he borrowed only a few thousand dollars from Mr. Gresley after his discharge from bankruptcy; he had not borrowed from him $20,000 or $15,000; his wife had borrowed money from Mr. Gresley for the payment of her bills; he let her have $900; he gave her note to Mr. Gresley to his knowledge; he could not give the terms of the note; it was written either by his wife or by witness, and she signed it; he did not himself sign any obligation to pay it; for the past 10 years witness had not, he said, lived at the rate of $10,000 a year; there had been years besides this last one in which he had not lost $5,000 in gambling; he had not lost, he believed, $10,000 in his whole life; during the past four years his expenses had been inside of $5,000 a year; he did not know that he had lived on his income any one year between 1865 and the time of his wife's death; prior to his father's death, aside from what he made in business, he had not had an income amounting to as much as $3,500 a year.

Q.—Aside from the two occasions you were in business, and leaving out the money which you borrowed, what was your highest stated income prior to your father's death? A.—I never received over $3,000 a year from my father. He had received presents, he added. From friends. Witness was next asked whether there was any city in the United States in which he had not borrowed money and not paid it, and he answered that there were several. He could call to mind many in which he had borrowed money and not paid it. Counsel mentioned a batch of towns in Connecticut in which witness admitted he had borrowed money and not repaid it. He had also borrowed in Boston and Pittsfield, Mass., and in Providence, R. I., where he borrowed money from a physician, Dr. Miller, to gamble with. The money for which Dr. Miller was put down in the schedule was not what was loaned for gambling. He believed it was for fees as a physician. He borrowed money in Bristol, R. I., of Mr. Goit.

A recess was here taken, and at its termination the cross-examination was resumed, counsel directing his questions toward occurrences which took place at Albany. Witness indorsed a note, he said, for a man named Wilkinson, of Albany, for several thousand dollars; he did not know to whom the note was to be paid, nor did he know any allegation of forgery against Wilkinson in connection with the matter; he did not know that the note was to go to W. B. Conant, of Albany; when at Washington he did not, he said, sign the name "C. Vanderbilt," which was understood to be his father's name, to a draft for $6,000, or to any draft.

Counsel next took witness back to several of his gambling experiences, upon which he had neglected to examine him when he was on the stand last Friday. He had gambled at No. 12 Ann-street within the past two years, but had not, he said, gambled at any place within a year and a half. The borrowing habits of the witness were next investigated, and he said, in reply to the question of counsel, that he borrowed money which he had not repaid at Utica, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other places. He thought it very probable that he owed Mr. Terry from $20,000 to $30,000. That, he said, was included in the $100,000 which he estimated his debts at the present time. He had borrowed $20,000 from Mr. Terry previous to his wife's death.

Q.—Did you give him any security? A.—My honor. He added that Mr. Terry had his own and his wife's notes; he did not owe Mr. Terry as much as $40,000.

Several letters which had been previously identified were here read and put in evidence. One of these, dated July 24, 1867, from Northampton, and addressed to William H. Vanderbilt, proclaimed the determination of witness to amend his life; and another from Litchfield, from witness to his brother, was written in the same strain, and asked his brother's assistance in taking a watch out of pawn. Witness identified another letter dated "Hartford, Nov. 23," (year not mentioned,) written by him to William H. Vanderbilt, accusing him of "supreme selfishness" and a "jealous disposition," and also charging him with authorising his own son to use his [witness'] name, to forge his signature, and to open and read his communications. The letter began, "My dear Sir," and was signed "C. Vanderbilt, Jr." Witness presumed that that letter was written after his bankruptcy in 1868. A letter written from Litchfield, and dated "Jan. 7, 1868," was next put in evidence, in which witness stated that he would in the future stand on his own merit and insist on a decent recognition by his family. This, like all the other letters, was addressed to William H. Vanderbilt. An undated letter thanked his brother for the liberal way in which he had attended to his request. Witness supposed that it was written from his residence, West Hartford, before he went to Litchfield. Another, dated Hartford, Jan. 26, reminded William H. Vanderbilt that he had promised to pay $150 if he obtained his discharge from bankruptcy. He charged him not to pay his lawyer his fee, and protested strongly against intermeddling with his affairs, of which he said he was himself well able to take care. Witness, in reply to Mr. Clinton, said that W. H. Vanderbilt did not promise to pay the lawyer that $150 for him, but that he had promised to pay it to him. [Witness] A letter dated "Nov. 26, 1868," reminded William H. Vanderbilt of several articles in pawn, which witness asked him to redeem, and he also spoke of the efforts which he was making for his own redemption.

Mr. Clinton here proposed to put in evidence the letters of Mr. Vanderbilt, but Mr. Scott Lord did not think he ought to consent, and the point was not pressed.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Scott Lord: The first he remembered being in Bloomingdale was in 1849; he remained there several months on that occasion; he went to Northampton once as a voluntary patient; when he went to Litchfield he stopped at the hotel; looking over his correspondence, his mind was refreshed as to the fact that there was an institution at Litchfield, but he did not, however, go there, but went to the hotel; he had consulted the doctor of the institution; in regard to his indebtedness to Mr. Terry, the amount of the principal was less than $20,000, and he had never calculated the interest; his indebtedness to Mr. Simmons was $1,100, and ante-dated the discharge in bankruptcy; he had borrowed money recently from Mr. Simmons, but had paid back every dollar of it; at the time he borrowed of Mr. Daly, (the alleged gambler,) he made the loans, he said, as he would from any gentleman; he did not make these loans for the purpose of gambling, and the money was not spent in gambling; there was a time in his life when he was addicted to gambling, but there was also a time when he gave it up as a habit; he gave it up as a habit at the time of his wife's death.

Q.—What brought you into the habit of gambling? A.—It was a second nature with me—I saw so much of it at an early age in the case of my father.

Mr. Clinton objected, and the Surrogate ordered the answer stricken out.

Witness continued, in answer to Mr. Lord, that he never had a passion for gambling; that he never liked it, and that it was more a necessity than a passion; for more than a year and a half he had not been in a gambling-house to gamble. He was next examined as to whether he had served, in any manner, attempted to personate Cornelius Vanderbilt, the son of William H. Vanderbilt, and he denied emphatically that he had. When he went to California, in 1849, he went, he said, by the name of C. Vanderbilt, Jr., on the vessel. His father gave his name as C. Vanderbilt, Jr., in his presence to the registering officer of the vessel. [This testimony as to the registration was objected to, but admitted.] Mr. Lord then offered in evidence articles of agreement to which William H. Vanderbilt, the deceased Commodore, and the witness were parties, and which were signed by each of them, the witness signing his name "Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr."

The Surrogate was unwilling to incumber the record with the paper itself, but received the proof that the witness had been in the habit of signing his name "Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.," to the knowledge of the father and brother.

Mr. Clinton objected to the fact going upon the record, but if it were to go, preferred that it should be proved by the instrument itself.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A WELL-MANAGED ROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD—A FALLING OFF IN THE GROSS INCOME.

According to the annual report of the Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, prepared for presentation to the stockholders at their meeting, to be held on the 9th proximo, the receipts and disbursements connected with maintaining and operating the road during the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, were as follows:

INCOME.

From transportation of passengers	$2,399,262 93
From transportation of freight	1,326,707 34
From transportation of mails and express	212,435 45
From interest	15,654 65
Total	$3,954,060 37

EXPENSES.

Repair of roads	$174,356 36
Steel rails	44,356 11
Repairs of bridges, buildings, and fences	106,403 93
Repairs of engines, cars, tools, and mch'y	265,728 73
Coal, wood, oil, waste, &c	266,699 55
Wages and incidentals	1,042,791 69
Damages and gratuities	27,231 94
General salaries, office and law exp'n's, &c.	67,359 33
Insurance and telegraph expenses	8,657 76
Total	$2,005,341 30
Balance	$1,948,719 07
Deducting taxes and coupon interest on H. R. R. and P. C. R. R	347,036 04
Net income	$1,601,683 03

TREASURER'S BALANCE-SHEET OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Debit.

Balance of cash assets Oct. 1, 1876	$1,524,854 89
Materials on hand	381,165 47
Materials on hand—S. L. Division	43,374 17
Amount charged insurance and credited to contingent account	3 600 00
Transportation earnings	3,954,060 37
Total	$5,907,054 90

Credit.

Transportation expenses	$2,005,341 30
Interest on H. R. and P. C. R. R. bonds	130,000 00
Taxes	217,036 04
Dividends (two of 5 per cent.)	1,350,000 00
Increase Shore Line debit balance	50,130 56
Materials on hand Oct. 1 1877	445,618 42
Materials on hand—S. L. division	37,847 57
Balance of cash assets	1,468,650 81
Total	$5,907,054 90

CASH ASSETS IN DETAIL.

Due from agents	$110,710 75
Due from connecting roads	50,237 45
Due from H. P. and P. R. R. Tunnel account	16,503 45
Advances to H

LAW REPORTS.

TWO THOUSAND A YEAR SOUGHT.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN REBUKING THE COMMITTEE OF A LUNATIC AND HIS COUNSEL—THE CHARGES FOR TAKING CARE OF MR. BRINCKERHOFF'S ESTATE.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday handed down an opinion in the matter of the application of Aaron Hardman, as committee of the estate of Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, the well-known cracker baker, who was adjudged a lunatic some time since. Hardman was appointed as committee of Brinckerhoff's person and estate on March 18, 1877. Brinckerhoff was at the time an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he has since remained. His estate consists of $25,000 in Government bonds, of a certificate of deposit for $1,000, of a $25,000 mortgage on some Grand-street property, and of six houses at Broome and Mulberry streets, valued at from $60,000 to $70,000. The net income from the property for the year ending May 1, 1877, was $7,481 10. Hardman applied to have his annual compensation as committee fixed at $2,000, and to have his attorney, Sanford L. Macomber, paid $300 for services. Concerning Hardman's services, Judge Van Hoesen says that each one every month he "has spent from half an hour to an hour at the asylum at Bloomingdale, and he has also caused a newspaper or newspapers to be sent to Mr. Brinckerhoff, and has ordered some clothing for him." This, and the collection of interest on the bonds and mortgage and of rents, comprise the whole of Mr. Hardman's services. Judge Van Hoesen remarks: "Mr. Hardman is the committee of the estate as well as of the person. Where there is a separate committee of the person, an allowance may, under proper circumstances, be made to him; but a committee of both person and estate is only entitled to the fees of an Executor or a guardian. * * * But even if an allowance could lawfully be made, I see no reason or excuse for paying annually to Mr. Hardman a sum exceeding 26 per cent. of the net income of the entire estate. He would be receiving far more than the owner of the property. For his care of the estate Mr. Hardman could claim no more than the ordinary commissions of an Executor. For his care of the person how much ought he, in fairness, to be paid for a monthly visit to Bloomingdale, and for subscribing to a newspaper and ordering some ready-made clothing to be forwarded to the asylum? Would 20 per cent. of Mr. Brinckerhoff's net income of $7,500 be no more than a fair and reasonable compensation for such trifling services? It appears to me that the very statement of the question is a conclusive answer to it. * * * A committee has no right to expect to make money out of the estate of the unfortunate person committed to his charge. In the case of the Perse merchant, the committee of the person was compelled to leave business, family and business, and undertake a long and perilous voyage to India in the necessary discharge of his duties. An allowance in proportion to his sacrifice and labor was, therefore, deemed proper by the Chief-Justice of this court, but that learned Judge never intended to establish a precedent for transferring the fortune of the lunatic to the pocket of his committee. With respect to Mr. Macomber's bill, I can only say that I cannot see that he is entitled to anything. On a statement as vague as his, without items and without evidence as to the necessity of the work he says he has done, I do not feel warranted in directing that he be paid $300, or any other sum. Some of the services charged for were certainly unnecessary; for instance, his investigation into the solvency of the Safe Deposit Company, with which Mr. Brinckerhoff had $1,000. If Mr. Hardman had doubts as to the responsibility of the company, nothing was easier than to withdraw the deposit. I shall particularize further. The motion for an annual allowance to Mr. Hardman and for payment to Mr. Macomber of $300 for services to the estate must be denied."

THE CASE OF DR. LAMBERT.

HIS COUNSEL ARGUING FOR A NEW TRIAL AND IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT—A DECISION TO BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.

About an hour and a half was expended in the argument before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, on the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, the ex-President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, who was recently convicted of perjury. Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, who appeared in Lambert's behalf, contended that the court had erred in rejecting testimony to show that the notary—before whom Lambert swore to the correctness of the company's statements—was a resident of New-Jersey at the time of his appointment as notary by the Governor of this State. The latter has no power under the statute to appoint a person as notary who is not a resident. The indictment charged that Mellick "had competent and lawful power and authority to administer the oath." In this way, the counsel claimed, the prosecution had made the question of the notary's legal power to act an issuable fact, and the evidence to show that the notary had not such lawful power, because his appointment was originally illegal, was therefore improperly excluded. Mr. Smith also urged that the court had been in error in allowing evidence to be admitted on the allegation in the indictment to the effect that the gross premiums due and unreported on policies collectable before Dec. 31, 1876, was $66,576 84. He claimed that, as there is no authority in the statute authorizing the Superintendent of Insurance to require the return of any such item, the requisition for the item was unauthorized, and therefore no perjury can legally be predicated on it. Mr. Smith also insisted that the evidence showing that the blanks had been filled up after the oath had been administered was conclusive, and that, therefore, no conviction for perjury can be properly had. The jury, he claimed, had no right to disregard the testimony on that point, as it was positive and uncontradicted. The counsel then referred to the evidence in regard to the taking of the oath before the notary. The certificate of the latter, he said, was only prima facie evidence as to the oath having been taken, and was overcome by the positive testimony of those who stated that he had never taken the oath. Dr. Moreau Morris contradicted Dr. Lambert on this point, but as the former had been contradicted, and his statement on a material point—as to the word "memorandum" having been written upon his checks at the time when he gave them—destroyed, he should not stand credited under the rule regarding persons who have testified falsely in reference to any one matter. Another point made was that Dr. Lambert's affidavit was on information and belief, such information having been derived from the company's books, and was true as far as appeared by those books. District Attorney Phelps responded briefly to these points. Judge Brady took the papers, announcing that he would render his decision on the motion at noon on Saturday.

MR. BELL'S SUIT AGAINST THE "SUN."

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision on the demurrer interposed by the defendants in the libel suit for $100,000 damages brought by Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, against the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association. The alleged libel consists in an article published in the *Sun* stating that the Commissioner of Patents had been discharged for permitting tracing to be done by various persons under an assumed name, and that Mr. Bell's wife was one of those persons, she having, as alleged, done such work under her own name with the innuendo which Mr. Bell claims attaches to that statement, is that she was paid "for services illegally under an assumed name." The defendants demurred on two grounds, namely, that the complaint does not state sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action, and that there is a defect of parties owing to the non-joinder of Mr. Bell's wife as a coplaintiff. Judge Speir, in his opinion, says that the language complained of is not actionable in itself, and that in such a case the plaintiff, to maintain his action, must allege and prove that he has sustained some pecuniary damage by reason of the publication. The "innuendo," he says, cannot introduce new matter, nor in any degree enlarge the sense of the words to which it restates—as is done, he maintains, in the present case. The accusation in the article, the Judge says, does not affect Mr. Bell injuriously, as it is no offense for a person to make a contract to do work under an assumed name. Judge Speir says also that Mrs. Bell should have been made a coplaintiff with her husband in case the words were actionable in themselves, i. e., without the averment of special damage, because unless she is libeled there is nothing in the publication complained of which entitles Mr. Bell to recover. He says: "The plaintiff is here claiming damages for a publication concerning a married woman, and which publication concerns him because he is that married woman's husband. If he therefore brings the action without joining his wife as a party, he must admit that the publication is not actionable per se. If the publication is actionable per se, he must admit there is a defect of parties owing to the non-joinder of his wife." In either case, Judge Speir holds, the defendants are entitled to judgment on the demurrer.

FINAL REPORT ON THE PARADE GROUND.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday adjourned, until Jan. 2, the hearing on the motion made by Corporation Counsel Whitney for the confirmation of the supplemental report of William H. Wickham, William C. Traphagen, and Bernard Smyth, the Commissioners appointed to estimate and appraise the loss and damages, if any, sustained by the owners of property within the limits of the proposed military parade ground, by reason of the act laying out the same, or the repeal of that act. The original report was presented to the court on Nov. 30, the Commissioners stating that no damages should be awarded to the property-owners. The confirmation of that report was objected to on the ground that an affidavit—to the effect that no maps had been filed, as required by law, laying out streets and avenues within the limits of the parade ground—had taken them by surprise. The report was thereupon sent back to the Commissioners to take additional proofs on the points in the affidavit referred to. Further hearings were accordingly had, and the supplemental report followed. In this report the Commissioners find: That the streets within the lines bounding the limits of the parade ground were never legally laid out and established by the Park Commissioners under chapter 546 of the Laws of 1853, that the streets were not closed by the act laying out the parade ground, nor by the proceedings had under it; that the act repealing the Parade Ground act had the effect of restoring the owners of property within the parade ground limits to the position they were in before the parade ground map was filed, and that no damages should be awarded.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Wheeler will call the equity calendar of the United States Circuit Court, beginning at No. 30, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, the 10th prox., to which time the equity branch stands adjourned.

Mary Benson, a married woman, residing at No. 103 Crosby-street, during a quarrel on Tuesday night was stabbed and slightly wounded on the right shoulder by Peter Lorens, the son of her landlord, who was committed at the Tombs, yesterday, to await the result of her injuries.

Ferdinand Hartog, who was arrested (with Joel M. Hayes and William Muir) by Detectives O'Connor and Field of the District Attorney's office, on the charge of issuing forged St. Louis, and Quincy (Ill.,) bonds, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and released on $3,000 bail. The bond was executed by Judge Donohue.

William J. Best, the Receiver of the National Trust Company, applied to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained an order directing the Superintendent of the State Banking Department to pay over to Mr. Best the $100,000 in five-twenty bonds deposited with the Superintendent, to be applied under the orders of the court toward the extinguishing of the debts of the Trust Company.

Thomas Vail was held for trial yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, in default of $500 bail, on the charge of striking John O'Sullivan, of No. 1,469 Second-avenue, with a trowel. The complainant, who is a foreman in the employ of the New-York Elevated Railroad, discharged Vail, who is a bricklayer, on Saturday night. Vail retaliated by assaulting O'Sullivan yesterday while kneeling near an excavation giving directions to his men.

Thomas Greenan, aged 30, of No. 97 Madison-street, and Charles Crutchet, aged 19, of No. 9 Varick-street, the two men who assaulted and stabbed Herman H. Materne, aged 30, of No. 214 Thompson-street, and Francis Dougherty, aged 19, of No. 222 Sullivan-street, on the corner of Sullivan and Bleecker streets, on Christmas night, were held for trial yesterday by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail each.

Augustus Paul, aged 27, of No. 4 White-street, a truck-driver, was intrusted with $46 80 by Mr. Alexander Jackson, of No. 722 Greenwich-street, on Monday, to buy a tub of butter for a customer, and he appropriated the money to his own use. He was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, and taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Augustus G. Clark, aged 26, of Twenty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, who was arrested Christmas night on Seventh-avenue, with $400 worth of stolen property in his possession, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Bixby. Antonio M. Hoguet, of No. 116 East Twenty-eighth-street, identified all the property found in Clark's possession as that stolen from his house on Sunday morning. Clark confessed his guilt and was committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

John McDermott, aged 27, of No. 204 West Twenty-seventh-street, a painter, on Christmas night climbed up the fire escape in the rear of No. 284 Seventh-avenue, and got into Mrs. Ellen Glassey Havan's apartments on the second floor. He ransacked the room, and stole from it $25 in money and the diamond ring from her finger. He was caught coming out by Officer Madden, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and locked up. Yesterday he was committed for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Anna Newell brought suit in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce from her husband, Lorenzo D. Newell, on the ground of his cruelty. He denied the charge and charged his wife with marital unfaithfulness, for which he seeks an absolute divorce from her. A commission to take testimony in Boston was appointed some time since, but the depositions so obtained were ordered to be suppressed because Mrs. Newell had not had an opportunity of being present in person or by counsel to cross-examine the witnesses. A second series of depositions were, for a similar reason, ordered to be suppressed by Judge Lawrence yesterday.

A SEAT IN THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The case of Ritterband, Receiver, &c., against Baggett and others, decided by Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, involved the question as to whether or not a seat in the Cotton Exchange is property. Baggett owned such a seat. On April 16, 1874, Macaulay & Co. recovered a judgment for $2,408 60 against Baggett. The execution issued on the judgment being returned unsatisfied, supplementary proceedings were had and resulted in Ritterband being appointed Receiver of Baggett's property. About eight or ten months afterward Baggett was adjudged a bankrupt, and George H. Fletcher was appointed as Assignee in bankruptcy. Application was then made to compel Baggett to make an assignment of his seat in the Cotton Exchange to one Mr. Covas, a member of the Exchange, who offered to purchase it from the Receiver. Baggett contended, however, that the seat is not property, but a mere personal license. Judge Speir, in deciding the matter, refers at length to the charter and by-laws of the Exchange. From them it appears that the membership is made elective, with certain provisions for a right to sell and assign the seat, subject to an election of the purchasing member by the Board of Managers. The initiation fee is fixed at $5,000. Every within a certificate of membership issued. On the surrender of this certificate to the Treasurer, a transfer may be made by him to a member or member-elect only—notice of the intention to transfer to be duly posted in the Exchange room for 10 days, and no unsettled claims to members of the Exchange having been presented against the party transferring. The Treasurer is to be paid $100 for each transfer. The legal representatives of a deceased member may transfer such membership. The Exchange is authorized to hold real and personal property to the amount of $300,000. As the number of members is limited and the dues are large, the right to a seat has a money value. Judge Speir says: "I am of opinion that the seat was an incorporeal right which Baggett had at the time he became bankrupt, and was in the fullest sense property, and valuable property. Had there been no supplementary proceedings, it would have passed to the Assignee, subject to the rules of the Exchange, and if there had been left in the hands of the members of the board any balance, after paying the debts due to the members and all penalties and charges, that balance might have been recovered by the Assignee." He therefore directs an assignment of the seat to be made "to Mr. Covas or some other competent and fit member of the Cotton Exchange, with apt and proper directions."

USURY AS A DEFENSE.

Hieronymus Breunich brought suit in the Superior Court against Sara Weselman for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $1,800, made by the defendant to one William Rau, and by the latter assigned to the plaintiff. It seems that the defendant was very much in need of $1,800, and told Rau of that fact. He said he would see a man who would let her have the money. A day or two afterward one Brestfelder came to her and told her he could get the amount she wanted from Mr. Breunich. As security for the loan she agreed to give a mortgage for $1,800 on her property in Thirty-first-street. Brestfelder prepared the papers and paid her $1,435 in his office. Then she learned, to her surprise, at receiving so little money, Brestfelder told her that the money did not belong to him, but that $300 was a bonus and $65 was for expenses. Upon Breunich's coming to her for interest on the mortgage she complained to him of his having taken advantage of her necessities, but he said he had gotten very little of the money. At another time he said he ought to have charged her more bonus. At the trial Breunich tried to show that he had paid the whole amount by check to Rau. Judge Speir, however, ordered the dismissal of the complaint.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of McIntire.—Granted.
Irwin vs. McGuire.—Motion denied.
Dickerson vs. Mayor, &c.—Order granted.
Decree of Divorce Granted.—Valentine vs. Valentine; Roessner vs. Roessner.
Lachenmeyer vs. Lachenmeyer.—Motion granted on payment of costs and such counsel fee as may be ordered.
In the matter of the Guardian Savings Institution.—I see no reason why the Receiver should not have the papers applied for, except those demanded by the Trustees. Those that have been used as exhibits, which are on file but necessary to enable him to make up his statements, can be receipted for to the clerk, and he then becomes responsible for them. Ordered accordingly.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dudley vs. Donnelly.—Memorandum for counsel on settlement of order.
De Lavalette vs. Wendt.—A certificate was given by me in regard to the allowance of costs in this action. It is not among the papers submitted on the motion. I desire to have it before me, and request that it be furnished as soon as it conveniently can be.
Newell vs. Newell.—The motion to suppress the depositions is granted for the reason within stated. Let an order be entered to that effect in conformity with the view stated in this memorandum.
Greer vs. Allen.—I adhere to the opinion expressed in my previous memorandum that the affidavit on which the order was based was sufficient on its face to authorize the issuing of the order. The affidavit states the nature of the defense, to wit, that it is a general denial. The motion being based on the affidavit, I cannot look into the answer to ascertain how the whole defense is properly set forth. As there have been conflicting views in regard to the proper construction given to the section under which the order was granted, I am willing to enable the defendant to present this question to the General Term.
Bainbridge vs. Berne.—I do not see how I can undertake to adjudicate the rights of the plaintiff as respects Hilt. The latter was joined on the assumption that the bonds had been stolen from the plaintiff, and the jury found that the defendant had acquired them in good faith from Hilt as security for a loan. The question whether Hilt acquired them in good faith and he did not could not have been passed upon at the trial, as he was not a party to the action. The judgment proposed by the defendant is correct.
Wiles vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.
Hill vs. Hoguet et al.—Let the Supreme Court order in the above case be entered nunc pro tunc as of the day when the motion for leave to amend it was granted, with costs. As to Buchanan, the motion will be granted. The terms will be the payment of all the costs of the action, $10 costs of motion that issue remain as of first date, and that answer be served within 10 days.
Waterbury vs. The Mayor, &c.—The terms will be that the stipulation be given which the defendants offer in their affidavits, that all costs of the action and costs of motion be paid by defendants, and that the original date of issue remain. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Deves vs. Boyd et al.—Case and amendments settled. Amendments Nos. 1, 10, and 11 are allowed; rest disallowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Bell vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Company.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer. Opinion.
Hollenbeck, &c., vs. Moore et al.—Demurrer overruled, with costs. Opinion.
Ritterband, &c., vs. Baggett et al.—Ordered that the prayer in the complaint be granted; that the seat in the Cotton Exchange is property subject to be disposed of by the court only in conformity with the by-laws of the Cotton Exchange. Opinion.
Brunich vs. Weselmann.—Judgment for defendant on the foreclosure of plaintiff's mortgage, with costs. Opinion.
Miller, &c., vs. Levy et al.—Motion for Receiver granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hathway vs. Russell et al.—Injunction against defendant, Russell, modified.
Johnston vs. Hart.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of action.
Fredericks vs. Klein et al.—Undertaking and justification approved.
Foller vs. Lippe.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.
Howe vs. Lorillard.—Order to furnish copy of agreement.
Jordon vs. The National Shoe and Leather Bank.—Order adding John Levenge as a party defendant.
Cohn et al. vs. Goldman et al.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the matter of Hardman, &c.—Application denied. See opinion.
Peck vs. Dettrage.—Application granted.
Approved.—Ford vs. Belknap; in the matter of Mosely et al.
Mathieson vs. Hardler, &c., (No. 1;) *Same vs. Same*, (No. 2.)—Reference ordered.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Lawson vs. McCadden.—Motion for new trial denied.
Warren vs. Devlin.—The order must be personally served.
Lotti vs. Krachner.—The court has jurisdiction of this proceeding. The judgment creditor's case presents at this stage a prima facie case, at least.
Bailey vs. Rosenberg.—Motion granted conditionally.
Pendleton vs. Carroll.—Motion to file security denied.
The Brewers' and Grocers' Bank vs. Campbell.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.
McTrigue vs. Coyle.—Attachment vacated.
Gill vs. Imfeld.—Motion denied: $10 costs to defendant.
Burt vs. Griswold.—Order granted, with $10 costs.
Nevins vs. Ray.—Motion for Receiver granted.
Sonntag vs. Goodkind.—The examination can proceed; the court has jurisdiction.
Fuchs vs. Isaacs.—Motion denied. See memorandum.
Kellogg vs. Merrill.—Guardian liable for costs of the two motions, but not of action.
Motions Granted.—Lawden vs. Kelly; Wilson vs. Hanan; Hyman vs. Mahler; Allen vs. Rosenberg; Claffin vs. Volbach; Tarequin vs. Damens; Jurgens vs. Turner.
Roberts vs. Russell.—Commission granted.
Ballantine vs. Holtzs.—Bond approved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. 21, 45, 46, 56, 57, 60, 71, 76, 78, 80, 106, 119, 130, 136, 137, 139, 146, 148, 150, 153, 157, 161, 164, 165, 179, 182, 184, 185. Call begins at No. 194.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No. 49—Schreyer vs. Dettinger et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 2315, 2580, 2583, 2355, 2615, 2546, 2666, 2670, 2672, 2675, 2676, 2385, 2296, 5114, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2736, 2738 to 2754, (inclusive,) 2756, 2757, 2760.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

GEN. EWING ON THE CURRENCY.

WHAT HE SAYS IN OHIO ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THE SILVER BILL AND MR. MATTHEWS' SILVER RESOLUTION—HE IS VERY SURE THAT HE DID NOT BLUNDER IN MANAGING THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed Gen. Thomas Ewing, member of Congress from the Twelfth District of Ohio, upon his return to Columbus on the 23d inst., and found him "not afraid to talk." He resented the imputation that he "blundered" in the management of the Resumption Repeal bill, and said incidentally: "Our majority was a little shaky. We could not depend upon it at all times, and I deemed it best for the safety of the measure to make concessions." We quote from the *Enquirer's* report as follows:

"I notice in some of the papers that your committee is criticised as having made a concession to the national banks by accepting the Fort amendment. Morrison, of Illinois, and others, I believe, so charge."

"That arises from a total misconception. The Currency Committee's bill to repeal the Resumption Act and the Fort amendment were precisely the same in legal effect. The committee's bill did not impair free banking, and was not designed so to do. We proposed in our bill to repeal the whole Resumption bill first, leaving the fight for the substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes to be brought on by a separate bill, which the committee will report some time in January. The Fort amendment accomplished exactly the purpose of our bill, and we accepted it, because there were seven Republicans who would vote for the Fort amendment who would not vote for the bill. They were shaky on the resumption question any how, and said, though our bill did not impair free banking, the people thought it did, and they therefore demanded the Fort amendment. We would have played into the hands of the forced resumptionists if we had suffered a defeat of the proposition to repeal the resumption scheme, rather than win a victory by a mere change of phraseology."

"But, General, why didn't the committee frame its bill so as to both repeal the Resumption act and substitute greenbacks for bank-notes?"

"That would have been certain defeat for both propositions. You see a large part of the 30 Republicans and a few of the Democrats who voted to repeal the resumption scheme are in favor of national bank currency. On the other hand, strange as it may seem, there are some Democrats who favor forced resumption that are dead against bank currency. The two propositions, therefore, had to be kept separate to give either the slightest chance of success."

"Will your committee's proposed bill to substitute greenbacks for bank-notes pass the House?"

"This is not certain. Every day, however, increases our strength, for the people are waking up their Representatives by letters andpetitions, and personal appeals, and I think it probable that the bill will pass this session. This much will be accomplished at least: We will force the issue, and let the people see whether their Representatives are for greenbacks or banking currency in time for the nominations and elections for Congress next year."

"Did the Republicans who voted for the Repeal bill stand firmly by you?"

"Yes, all of them. Mills Gardner, of this State, did splendid work for the bill, and deserves the thanks of his constituents. There were at least seven Republicans who voted for the bill who wanted it beaten. These men came near making the bill ridiculous by voting for the Wood amendment, which was only defeated by one vote. This amendment proposed to pay all laborers in gold on the 1st day of January, 1879, and the bill itself proposes to prevent resumption that day."

"The bill, then, as it passed the House, defeats Sherman's resumption scheme?"

"Yes; it wipes it out entirely and does not leave a vestige."

"What show does the bill stand in the Senate, General?"

"It is now in the hands of the Committee on Finance, of which Morrill, of Vermont, is Chairman. There are nine Senators on this committee. Morrill, Dawes, of Massachusetts; Kernan, of New-York, and Bayard, of Delaware, are set down as opposed to the bill; Ferry, of Michigan; Jones, of Nevada; Voorhees, of Indiana, and Wallace, of Pennsylvania, are said to favor it as it comes from the House, and Allison, of Iowa, holds the balance of power. It will only get out of the committee with amendments, and the character of these depends much upon Allison's views. Two amendments are proposed that will probably be reported with the bill to the Senate. One proposes to limit the amount of greenbacks to be issued to the present volume of $314,000,000, and fixes the date for resumption some time beyond January, 1879. The other provides that the banks shall provide a redemption fund from the income of their Government bonds, and that the greenbacks, after redemption, may be reissued."

"Can the bill pass the Senate, General?"

"I think it can. I have here a list of Senators that has been carefully prepared by the friends of the measure." The General took from his pocketbook a piece of paper and called the roll.

"The following Democrats are opposed to the bill: Barnum and Eaton, of Connecticut; Randolph and McPherson, of New-Jersey; Kernan, of New-York; Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware; one from Maryland; Hill, of Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi; total 10. The remainder of the Democratic Senators will vote for the bill. The following Republicans are known to be for the bill: Cameron of Pennsylvania; Strong, Ferry, Oglesby, Davis, Ingalls, Plumb, Kelly, Spencer, Patterson, Conover, Dupee, and Booth. It is thought that Matthews, Kirkwood, Windom, McMillan, and Wright will vote for the bill. Without the doubtful ones, the bill will have 38 votes for it in the Senate as it comes from the House."

"What is the condition of the Silver bill passed by the House?"

"It is in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, and will be reported to the Senate after the recess with two amendments. One proposes to let the Government buy silver bullion at the market price and gives the Government the benefit of the seigniorage, and the other proposes to limit the amount of silver coined by the Government to not more than $4,000,000 and not more than $5,000,000 per month. The last amendment will be defeated in the Senate."

"Doesn't Matthews' conversion resolution come up before the Silver bill?"

"Yes."

"Will it pass both houses?"

"It will."

"What will be the effect of this action of Congress on President Hayes?"

"It will pull his teeth and leave no reason for him to veto the Silver bill." In his Message Hayes' argument against the remonetization of silver was that it would be wronging the bondholders who had bought bonds on a gold basis. The adoption of Matthews' concurrent resolution in the two houses is a notice to the world by the representatives of the American people that all bonds bought in future are purchased on a silver basis. This forces Sherman's funding operations down to a silver foundation. This removes Hayes' principal objection to the restoration of the silver dollar."

"Will Hayes veto the Silver bill?"

"I think not, and if he does, it will be passed by both houses over his veto."

"Will he veto the Repeal bill if it passes the Senate?"

"I hardly think he will."

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

The Boston *Globe* of the 25th inst. says:

"There was a special session of the Supreme Court for Norfolk County at Dedham yesterday, Judge Ames presiding, for the purpose of arraigning Michael Murphy, of Hingham, charged with murdering the old man, William Appleton, an inmate of the National Sailors' Home at Quincy, Sept. 26. The facts are still fresh in the minds of the public. Attorney-General Train asked the court that the indictment be read. Hon. J. D. Long, counsel for Murphy, said the latter was ready to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. This was assented to by the Government, and after the reading of the indictment Murphy pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, whereupon Judge Ames sentenced him to State Prison for life, one day in solitary confinement. Murphy stood up well until after the sentence, when he broke down and cried like a child."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Petroleum nominal; Refined, 13c.@13¼c.; Crude in bbls, 10½c.@10⅝c. Coffee inactive; prices favor buyers; ordinary to good Rio, 17c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@18¾c.; fair and good Maracaibo, 18c.@18¾c.; common to good Java, 22c.@23¾c., gold. Sugar in fair request; Cuba-col., 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.; Granulated, 9⅝c.; A, 9¼c. Flour steady; receipts and offerings light; holders firm; Minnesota Extra, medium, $5 75; good, $6; choice, $6 12½; fancy, $6 25; patent, low grade, $7 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, medium, $6 37½; choice and fancy, $6 50@$6 62½; Ohio do., choice, $6 50; fancy, $7 50; St. Louis do., fancy, $7 50; other high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Wheat steady at 84. Corn-meal inactive at $3, free on board. Wheat dull; prices favor buyers; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42; do., Amber, $1 43; Western do., choice, $1 43; Southern do., $1 42@$1 46; low grade Delaware Red, $1 30; Western White, $1 48@$1 55, the latter for very choice; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 34, without sales. Rye steady; Western, 88c.@91c.; Pennsylvania, 92c.@93c. 400 bushels of the latter sold on private terms. Corn steady at 54. Corn-meal inactive at $3, free on board. Wheat dull; prices favor buyers; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42; do., Amber, $1 43; Western do., choice, $1 43; Southern do., $1 42@$1 46; low grade Delaware Red, $1 30; Western White, $1 48@$1 55, the latter for very choice; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 34, without sales. Rye steady; Western, 88c.@91c.; Pennsylvania, 92c.@93c. 400 bushels of the latter sold on private terms. Corn active and a shade higher; No. 2 High Mixed, 45c., cash; 44¾c. bid, December; 43c. bid, January; 42¼c. bid, February; 44c., May; Rejected, 34½c. Oats quiet, but steady, No. 2, 25c. bid, cash and December; 25⅞c., January; 25¾c.@25¼c., February. Rye in fair demand; No. 2, 56c. Barley quiet, but steady; at 57½c., January; 58¼c., February. Dressed Hogs nominal. Pork in fair demand and higher; Mess, $11 70@$11 75, cash; $11 75@$11 80, December; $11 75, January; $11 90@$11 92½, February. Lard in fair demand; $7 72½, cash, December, and January; $7 80@$7 82½ February. Bulk-meats—Boxed Shoulders, 4¾c.; Short Clear, 6¼c. Short Ribs, 6c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 27,000 bbls.; Wheat, 157,000 bushels; Corn, 65,0 0 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 66,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Markets closed: Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 10¾ January; $1 11⅜ February. Corn firm at 43c.@43½c., January; 42¾c., February; 43⅞c.@44c., May. Oats dull at 25c., January; 25¼c., February. Pork quiet, easier, at $11 70@$11 72½, January; $11 87½@$11 90, February. Lard quiet at $7 72½@$7 75, January; $7 77½@$7 80, February.

TOLEDO, Dec. 26.—Flour firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31½; Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 31; December, $1 30¾; January, $1 31¾; February, $1 34. No. 1 Red Winter, $1 32; No. 2 do., spot, $1 23¼; December, $1 28½; January, $1 29¼; February, $1 31¼; No. 3 Red, $1 12; Rejected Wabash, $1 01; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 23; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 27; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½. Corn steady; High Mixed, new, 49c.; No. 2 spot, 50¾c.; new, spot and December, 48¾c.; January, 45c.; Rejected, 49c.; new, 42¾c.; new Damaged, 37½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28¾c. Prime Clover-seed, $4 70. Receipts—230 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. Shipments—56,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats. Grain in store 473,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats. Markets closed—Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 31; January, $1 31¾; No. 2 Red Winter, January, $1 23¾. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 51c.; No. 2, new, January, 45c. Clover-seed—No. 2, $4 40@$4 70.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4 25; double Extra, $4 75; treble do., $5@$5; high grades, $6@$6 75. Corn active and firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 53½c. Oats quiet and weak at 38c. Corn-meal steady at $3 60. Bran dull and nominal. Hay dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet but firm; Refined Tierce, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Keg, 9¾c.@9¾c. Hams dull; Sugar-cured Canvassed, 11½c.@12½c., as to size and brand; Canvassed, 11c.@11½c. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Whisky quiet and weak. Louisiana Rectified, $1 02; Western, $1 02@$1 10. Coffee in fair demand and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17c.@19¾c. Sugar steady, with a good demand; common to good, 3¾c.@5⅝c.; fair to fully fair, 5¾c.@6⅝c.; prime, 7c.; Yellow Clarified, 7¾c.@8¼c. Molasses dull and lower; common, 20c.@22c.; fair, 26c.@27c.; prime to choice, 28c.@39c. Rice quiet but firm at 4¾c.@6½c. Bran dull and nominal. Exchange—New-York sight, 5-16 discount; Sterling, $4 94½ for the bank. Gold, 102¾@103.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet; some inquiry for medium grades, but business is light; Super Fail, $4 @$4 20; Extra do., $4 45@$4 65; Double Extra do., $5@$5 20; Family, $5 50@$5 70. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 19¼@$1 20¼, cash; $1 21¼@$1 22¼, March; new, 85c.@85¼c., cash. Oats firm; No. 2, 27¼c.@27½c., cash; choice, 28½c.@29c., cash; 28¼c., February. Rye firmer at 56½c., cash; 57½c., January. Barley dull; unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 01. Pork firmer at $11 80@$11 90, cash; $12 12½, February. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats dull; sales of car lots loose at 4¾c., $5 90, and $6@$6 10 for shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon—nothing doing. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Flour steady; Family, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn in good demand at 39c.@40c. Oats steady at 29c. @31c. Rye unsettled and lower at 60c@62c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in active demand at $11 75 held at $11 90. Lard dull and nominal; Steam held at $7 80; Kettle, $8 25@$8 50. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Green-meats dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs inactive; common, $3 50@$3 75; light, $3 90@$3 95; packing, $3 80@$4 10; choice held higher; receipts about Saturday, 3,564 head; shipments, 650 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and in fair demand; sales, 750 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; no

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Adelaide—Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Couldock, Mr. Burroughs.

PARK THEATRE.—David Garrick—A Regular Fix—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Agnes Proctor, Miss Mabel Jordan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Man of Success—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Barrin the Wood—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Cat Show—Curiosities—Midgets—Giants, &c. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Black Eyed Susan—My Neighbor's Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Christmas Eve in the South—Comicalities.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

CHICKERING HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss Emma C. Thursby, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. M. Vogt nisch, S. P. Warren.

STEINWAY HALL.—Soirée Musicale—Miss Kate Stuer, Mr. H. Carri, Mr. P. Carri.
At 2 P. M.—Oratorio, (Rehearsal of the Messiah)—New-York Oratorio Society.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, north-east winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather, possibly followed by north-west winds and partly cloudy weather.

Mr. William E. Chandler has made to the Republicans of New-Hampshire what is called "a number of explicit and interesting statements concerning alleged bargains made during the Electoral count, and their alleged fulfillment by the adoption and pursuance of the President's 'Southern policy.'" We question neither the explicitness nor the interest of these statements, since most of them have already been made in the columns of The Times, but we do question their special relevancy to the Republican campaign in New-Hampshire, or the present position of the party throughout the country. If Mr. Chandler and his friends wish to compel President Hayes to look for his support to the Democratic Party, and to have it generally admitted and understood that the Administration is not and cannot be Republican, the object of this manifesto is intelligible, and it may be added that it is intelligible on no other theory. But, unless we greatly misjudge the state of feeling among the party, that is an object which will have but little sympathy in New-Hampshire or elsewhere. The President has been assailed by two different elements within his own party. The one quarreled with him because he disregarded in the selection of his advisers certain influences recognized by his predecessor, and because he showed a disposition to exercise the appointing power without due regard to the personal interests of certain politicians. The other took exception to his course because it revealed neither elevation of political method nor consistency of purpose. Both appealed either to what they conceived to be the declared principles or the recognized precedents of the Republican Party as the standards by which the President's action should be guided, and both have assumed that his recognition of these would entitle him to their renewed support. Mr. Chandler adopts the more heroic method of "branding" the President as an ally of the Democrats, and after declaring that "silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are political death," proceeds to "read" the President out of the party. The country awaits with subdued curiosity to hear what Mr. Chandler proposes to do next.

It appears from a Washington dispatch that Col. Frank E. Howe has been asked to resign his position as Pension Agent, and that the causes for this request are wholly of a personal character, and not due to official misconduct. It is pretty generally admitted in this City that the Pension Office, with the greatly enlarged scope of its business under the consolidation act, was never more efficiently, promptly, and courteously conducted than by Col. Howe. It is to be hoped that the "personal reasons" for his removal will be thoroughly investigated by Senator Conkling when the question arises of appointing Col. Howe's successor. Apart from the aggressive zeal characteristic of a very recent convert with which Mr. Conkling sustains the doctrine of no removal without "cause," there is probably no man whom he has more urgent "personal reasons" to sustain than Col. Howe.

The severe weather in Northern Turkey not only embarrasses the Russians, but it is fraught with dreadful suffering for the captives of the invaders. In addition to the horrors which the great slaughter among the Turks entailed, the people at Plevna and the surrendered army are now said to be starving. The Russians are unable to assist the unfortunate creatures, as they are cut off from succor by the Winter weather. The interruption of the line across the Danube, if not speedily remedied, will be likely to cause scarcity of supplies among the Russians; but the frightful condition of affairs at Plevna is the result, apparently, of immediate difficulties of transportation.

The whereabouts of the delinquent Excise Commissioner has not yet been discovered, and the amount of the deficiency left by him in the Treasury of the board is still in doubt. That his colleagues are legally responsible for the stolen money seems tolerably certain, though it is possible that the City will be liable, in the first instance, for the custody of the funds illegally received by its accredited agents. Should that supposition prove correct, there will be a further responsibility on the part of the financial officer of the City for allowing the Excise deposits to be controlled in so loose a fashion, as well as on the part of the Mayor for delaying to exercise any powers that he may possess over men who have combined such manifest incompetency with an imprudent disregard of law and public opinion.

Those highly respectable persons who united in complimenting ex-Mayor Wickham on the uniform excellence of his appointments will probably remember that Mr. Owen Murphy was one of these unexceptionable appointees, and that he represented the same order of political talent as that other excellent nomination, Controller Kelly. It is hardly necessary to recall other brilliant administrative successes like William R. Martin and Fitz-John Porter to show how much Mr. Wickham contributed to the elevation of our local public service. To those who are curious to study the manners of the persons who are brought into official life by the influence of a man like Kelly, we commend the perusal of the report of the squabble between Mr. E. D. Gale and ex-Alderman Reilly in a bar-room yesterday. Mr. Gale shines less as a pugilist than those other pets of Mr. Kelly, Messrs. Purroy and Croker, though he seems to be a person who is thoroughly at home in a drunken brawl. Mr. Gale, it may be remarked, draws a liberal salary for the alleged performance of the duties of Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

WALL-STREET METHODS.

The revelation consequent upon the failure yesterday reported to the Stock Exchange will not tend to restore confidence in Wall-street methods of transacting business. As first understood, it was simply a case of bad faith, which old-fashioned moralists would have stigmatized as dishonesty. A firm engaged in making loans upon collaterals was described as having sold at higher figures the securities so hypothecated, and to have appropriated to their own use the proceeds. The case would have been bad enough had it stood thus, but, after all, it would have been the repetition of a familiar story affecting only the integrity of the firm and the pockets of their customers. In reality, it is much more. It is a case of systematic rehypothecation of securities belonging to Wall-street houses but held as the basis of loans by a firm who were enabled to obtain still larger loans from banking institutions. Apart, therefore, from any question of regularity or propriety in the proceedings of Netter & Co., the question of prudence as regards the management of the banks is raised in a form that cannot be met very satisfactorily.

The individuals and firms who obtained loans from Netter & Co., and deposited with them securities, are all engaged in the prevailing Wall-street business. We must assume, therefore, that they knew exactly the amount of margin required by banks and others lending money on property of this class, and that they took all they could get. Say that New-York Central bonds are quoted in the market at 120, and that Netter & Co. loan their par value. It is certain that if another firm, or a bank, were willing to advance 105 or 110 upon the same security, the fact would be as well known in the "street" as the price of gold, and that the transaction would not be closed with Netter & Co. The owners of the bonds would carry them elsewhere and obtain the larger amount. Now, the Netter method of doing business was this: Smith took to the Netters half a million of New-York Central bonds and borrowed upon them $500,000. Whether the loans were "call" loans or "time" loans is immaterial as regards the position in which the lenders stood to the borrowers. The former were for the time holders in trust of the property of the laiter, subject to the repayment of the amount loaned, with interest, on demand or at a specified date. The money-lenders have no more right to repledge securities thus held than a pawnbroker has to repledge a watch upon which an hour before he had loaned money. The Netters, however, have been in the habit of carrying to banks the securities intrusted to themselves by their customers and rehypothecating their customers' property for their own accommodation. In the example we have adduced they obtained from others, say, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars more than they lent to the owners of the bonds, and this large difference was to the Netters so much capital available for the business in which they were engaged.

The popular estimate of Wall-street methods will not be improved by the assurance that rehypothecation is a common transaction as between lenders and banks. There was a great outcry yesterday when it was alleged that Netter & Co. had sold on their own account collaterals intrusted to them; there was hardly a shrug when it was discovered that instead of selling bonds not their own, they had handed them to third parties as security for money required for stock operations. Of course, the two processes differ widely so far as the risk imposed upon the owners of the securities is concerned, but, morally speaking, there is little room for choice. Still another consideration arises. If Smith, the owner of the bonds, could obtain only par from Netter, because the latter could not safely lend more, what shall be said of the trust company or the bank which lends to Netter without reference to the margin exacted by those most familiar with Stock Exchange contingencies? The rehypothecation has not been confined, in Netter's case, to bonds which are deemed strong investment securities, but has included speculative stocks of very uncertain value. The hazard is not one which a bank manager should willingly incur, nor should he, for the mere chance of profit, help to sustain stock gamblers in their efforts to force up or down the prices of stock. The laxity of the system in this particular instance is rendered the more culpable by the known risky character of a large part of the business transacted by the accommodated firm, and by the very suggestive rating accorded to its members in the records of one of the principal mercantile agencies.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

While there is some conflict of opinion as to whether trade is, on the whole, improving or going backward in our own country, it is the opinion of the best authorities in Great Britain that the development of the trade of that country is definitely checked. This opinion is based on the Board of Trade returns for November, the railway traffic returns, and the Bankers' Clearing-house returns. The Board of Trade returns relate only to foreign commerce, and they show no change of any importance. The increase in the imports, which has prevailed during the past eleven months, has been changed to a very slight falling off. The increase for the eleven months was £16,756,000, or 4.9 per cent; the decrease for November was £564,000, or 1.7 per cent. A change of exactly the opposite character, but also a very slight one, has taken place in exports. These, during eleven months, had fallen off £2,535,000, or 1.4 per cent., and in November they increased £242,000 or 1.5 per cent. In each case it is too soon to say that there is any real change in the current of foreign trade, which may be set down as stationary.

It is interesting, though not very important to notice that the imports of Great Britain for the eleven months now past of this year are nearly as two to one to the exports, the latter being £182,790,000 and the former £361,045,000. During the corresponding period of 1876 the exports were 54 per cent. of the imports. It would be idle to infer from this statement that England is getting more and more heavily in debt, because the qualifying elements in the problem are many and indefinite. Much of the excess of imports is due to the necessity of importing food, these articles alone standing for £8,318,000, out of £31,350,000 of imports in the month of November. Another still more obvious difficulty in the way of the theory that the course of trade is necessarily plunging England in debt, is the fact that the importations of raw material have not receded in proportion to the falling off in exports, from which it must be plain that the raw material has found a reasonably profitable employment in the home trade. There is plenty of evidence, however, that England is being hard pushed in the foreign markets where her manufactures have hitherto found ready sale, and though this competition cannot for a long time affect seriously the substantial prosperity of the country, it will, undoubtedly engage attention, and arouse her business men to unwonted energy. This is amply shown by the strenuous efforts which they are making to secure a superior exhibit at Paris at the coming Exposition. The Government has heartily seconded these efforts. Its agents were first on the ground; its buildings are the nearest completion; its general arrangements are the most advanced, and there is no doubt, from present appearances, that England will show a greater variety of goods, and of higher character, than any other nation represented, not even excepting France itself.

If we turn to the returns of the home trade of England, we find them, for the first time in a long period, showing a distinct check in the most important items. Thus, the freight returns on the English railways show that the moderate advance which was made in the first half of the year has ceased. On this point the *Economist* remarks:

"The business of conveying merchandise having come to a stand, it may fairly be reasoned that the business also of buying and selling, and that of producing and manufacturing, are similarly checked. After many months of absolute contraction in our export trade, there is probably now, if not a decrease in the entire trade of the country, a check to its continued expansion."

This indication of the state of affairs is offset by an increase in the account of transactions effected through the Bankers' Clearing-houses of London and Manchester. This, however, is explained by two facts—one, that the comparison is made with a time of the past year when speculation was practically suspended by the fear of war, and the other that, in the depressed condition of credit, money is put out for shorter periods, returns more often, and so swells the apparent volume of transactions represented by the Clearing-house returns.

There is much complaint in our own country regarding the hardness of the times—a degree of misfortune which can in part be attributed to gross errors in finance, and to the tardy payment of the enormous indebtedness incurred during the war. It may be some comfort to those who suffer from depressed trade here to know that Great Britain, whose finances are prudently and skillfully managed, whose debt is placed so as to burden trade as little as possible, and whose taxes are comparatively light and are carefully adjusted, is also complaining grievously of depression. But Great Britain, while she is not as we are, settling for a war of her own, is unquestionably suffering reaction from the stimulation which her trade experienced between 1859 and 1871, in consequence of the long series of wars, European and American, which prevailed during that period, in the midst of which she remained at peace and at work. Although her methods are more conservative than our own, her credit was, nevertheless, greatly expanded, and enterprises of extra-hazardous character were pushed in every direction. When peace came, in 1871, though it remained unbroken for only a short period, it brought with it profound disturbances and far-reaching changes. It is the operation of these, more or less hidden as it is, which is helping to produce the temporary stagnation of which England is complaining. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, should she remain at peace, that her commerce will gradually and surely adjust itself to the new conditions by which it is surrounded.

UNRECONCILED SENATORS.

From New-England we have dreadful news concerning the reported reconciliation of Blaine and Conkling. On the authority of the Maine Senator it is denied that there has been any reconciliation at all! Mr. Blaine ought to know. It was he who made the overtures toward reconciliation. When the New-York Senator appealed to the Senate to stand by him in his fight for the Federal patronage of New-York, it was Blaine who responded with generous ardor. It was Blaine who remembered that the time might come when the Portland Custom-house, the Kittery Navy-yard, and the Boon Island Light-house should need the fostering care of other Senators than himself to prevent them from falling into the hands of men who knew not Blaine. It was Blaine who voted with Conkling, and who secretly wondered if the great man observed what he was about. Then, as if to justify his being an independent Senator, with no political convictions worth mentioning, David Davis put his fat arms about each of these demi-gods, and thus connected them with a living link of fatness. Through this oleaginous medium the kindred thoughts of Blaine and Conkling flowed and throbbed. And when, as was reported, Blaine wept on Conkling's manly shirt-collar, and Conkling furtively felt for Blaine's strawberry-mark, the tableau was complete, and a tender-hearted people rejoiced that the long-estranged brethren were finally reunited.

And is this all a delusion and a dream? In one of his last conversations, before leaving for the Arkansas Hot Springs, we are told, Senator Blaine expressly "denied that there had been any reconciliation between himself and Senator Conkling, or that there had been any overtures looking to that end." As we have already seen, the "overtures" were Blaine's. He voted for Conkling in his "great fight" for the offices. Then Conkling offered Blaine the Chairmanship of the Select Committee on Mexican Affairs. This was thought to be overture No. 2. Now Mr. Blaine says that the Chairmanship was offered him through a third person; it was handed out to him in a pair of tongs, as it were, as if he were an unclean person, and not to be approached by such a high and mighty man as the Senator from New-York. So might one offer a bone to a dog. Moreover, the Chairmanship of the committee was given to him, after his rival had taken the wind out of his sails, and because Blaine's Woodstock speech, last Summer, showed that he was the right kind of a man to be trusted with the duty of making trouble in the State Department. It was not an olive-branch at all. Rather, it was making a cat's-paw of Blaine, and putting him where he could do his ancient enemy the most good.

It was reported that some worthy people in Washington, presumably interested in divisions of the spoils, were preparing a feast to celebrate the reconciliation of these noble brothers. Because these Senators are irreconcilable, shall there be no more cakes and ale? It seems a lame and impotent conclusion to the festal preparations that each should go off, pouting and whimpering, from the other. The two Senators have much in common with each other. They both like official pap and perquisites. They should be held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder," and, making common cause against any who threaten to reduce that power, should be united in thought as well as in word and deed. We are not informed as to which of these great men is to blame for the estrangement which, we are pained to think, is to continue. Conkling has made no sign. It is Blaine who complained to the interviewer that there have been no "overtures." His leaping into the Senatorial arena and making a fight for Conkling for the protection of the spoils of office was not regarded as an overture, though it was intended as such. The great man still averts his face and refuses to be conciliated. The quarrel of *Brutus* and *Cassius* must be indefinitely prolonged, and the New-York *Tribune*, with great anguish of soul, must try to toady to each without inflaming the ire of the other.

It did seem incredible that the great Conkling, who had been wounded in his most sensitive part, should forget his personal animosities when only a dozen years or so had passed. He had been called a satyr, Thersites, mud, dunghill, singed cat, and whining puppy, by Blaine. And this was not done in a corner. It was in the House of Representatives, and in the most public manner. The worst of the business was that Conkling had brought down this avalanche of billingsgate upon himself by trying to extinguish Blaine with superb sarcasm. The curled Adonis of the Twenty-first District of New-York was figuratively rotten-egged. The unsavory epithets flew around his perfumed head like decayed cabbages. And when Blaine, clad in a canary-colored duster, and brandishing his arms like a threshing-machine, strode up and down the aisle, firing his missiles into the enemy's camp, Conkling felt that he had met more than his match, and he slunk down into his seat as if he had been struck by what the New-England mariner calls a Spanish mildew. And now this satyr, this singed cat and whining puppy, is expected to forget all about it, to kiss and make up, and pretend that it was not Blaine, but some other man, who called him pet names. Really, this is asking too much.

AMERICAN CANE-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It has frequently been stated by well-known and trustworthy correspondents of the National Department of Agriculture, that the area of land in Louisiana which is adapted to the production of the sugar-cane would, if properly cultivated, be sufficient to furnish a supply of sugar which would be fully equal to the entire consumption of all the people of the United States. Side by side with this generally-recognized fact, however, it must be stated that the United States produces only about thirteen per cent. of the sugar used by its inhabitants. In other words, we import each year on an average sugar and molasses valued at $81,000,000. According to official figures, the average for the past three years was $81,393,091. This year it is estimated that the value of the imported raw sugar, together with the duty and cost of refining, will exceed the enormous sum of $125,000,000. In view of these things, and of the fact already intimated that the sugar belt of the South is capable not only of thoroughly supplying the home market, but also of creating an export trade, it is difficult to understand why the subject has heretofore received so little attention at the hands of American capitalists and others interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

And the first question to be asked in this connection very naturally is, why do we buy sugar from other countries if we are able to raise a sufficient supply ourselves? Those who favor the building of the Mississippi levees by the National Government are ever ready with the answer that it is because the best lands can never be made productive so long as they are subject to annual overflows. While this is, of course, no argument in favor of the levee subsidy scheme, it is, nevertheless, to some extent true. The real cause of the smallness of the American cane crop, however, is to be sought for in other directions. The war was the first cause of the decline of the sugar industry. Then came the emancipation of the slaves and the refusal of freedmen to work on the unhealthy but most productive plantations. Primitive and insufficient machinery, however, coupled with lack of capital, have been the great evils against which the Southern planters have had to contend. It has frequently been demonstrated that where a perfect and exhaustive process of manufacture is employed, the average yield of an acre of cane is about 5,700 pounds of sugar, or one pound of sugar to about eight pounds of cane. According to the official reports, however, the Louisiana planters, because of the imperfect manner in which they extract the juice, require thirty-five to fifty-five pounds of cane to make one pound of sugar. At this rate of production an average cane plantation of one hundred acres would yield 135,000 pounds of sugar, at eight cents a pound, and 90,000 pounds of molasses, at four cents a pound, making a total of $14,400. The expenses of producing such a crop would not fall far short of $12,400, so that the net profit of the planter would only be $2,000. By improved methods of manufacture, however, there is no doubt that at least one pound of sugar and two-thirds of a pound of molasses can be extracted from 10.5 pounds of cane. At this rate, one hundred acres of cane up to the usual average of 60,000 pounds to the acre would yield 571,428 pounds of sugar and 380,952 pounds of molasses, which at eight and four cents a pound would make a total of $60,951 32. Naturally, the expense of cultivating the crop, the cost of management, and labor would be the same in both cases. In the latter, however, the outlay for manufacture would be so increased as to make the total expense of production about $19,000, thus leaving a net profit of nearly $42,000, or about $40,000 more than is now realized from the average plantation of 100 acres. These facts will give some idea of the loss which is occasioned to the sugar interest by inadequate methods of manufacture and imperfect machinery. Still better will this be understood, however, when it is stated that according to trustworthy estimates, one hundred million pounds of sugar are annually burned up in the *bagasse* or refuse of imperfectly treated cane.

The most promising remedy yet suggested for the removal of these evils is the establishment of central factories and small farms. The production of the cane is a comparatively simple matter, but in the sugar-house and factory good results can only be obtained by the employment of skilled labor and the most approved machinery. What is needed in Louisiana and the other sugar-producing States is the erection in the cane districts of large and well appointed central factories to which the raw material could be brought and manufactured. In this way the small planter, with much less risk than he now runs, would be able to dispose of his crop as the Western and Northern farmer disposes of his wheat and corn, and, on the other hand, the manufacturers, unfettered by the cares of cultivation, would be able to devote all their time and capital to the manipulation of the material furnished them by the surrounding land-owners.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

There was one feature of Christmas Day that was well adapted to awaken the surprise and uneasiness of thoughtful men. The small boy infested the streets to an extent unparalleled in the history of this country. Where one small boy blew the tuneful tin horn three years ago, at least three blew horns on Tuesday last. The increase in the gross amount of small boys in this country had been previously noted by one or two close observers, but the experience of Christmas Day made it obvious to every one that never before have small boys been so abundant.

During the last few years the conditions have been extremely favorable to the rapid increase of small boys. The country has been suffering from financial difficulties, and small boys are the invariable result of such difficulties. It was long ago noticed by that careful observer of natural laws, Sir Isaac Newton, that in clerical families the number of small boys varies inversely as the square of the father's salary. A Bishop with a salary of ten thousand pounds usually contents himself with one or two boys, while the rector whose living is worth only a hundred pounds is certain to be the father of from ten to twelve. The same rule applies to dissenting ministers, and holds good in this country as well as in England. Although Sir Isaac does not mention it, he was doubtless well aware that in all families, whether lay or clerical, poverty is the mother of children. The small boy grows rank and abundant in the tenement-house, and whenever the workman strikes and thereby cuts off his wages, an epidemic of twins breaks forth. Thus we see that the financial difficulties of our country have had their natural result in giving an enormous impulse to the small boy crop, and we have here the first reason for the abnormal abundance of small boys which forced itself upon public attention last Tuesday.

In accordance with the judicious provisions of nature, the excess of one generation is corrected by the next. The unusual abundance of small boy due to a period of monetary stringency is speedily diminished by a variety of subsequent phenomena. A hard Winter, with frequent opportunities for skating, always follows a year of dullness in the labor market; and the small boys that spring up during the latter period are swallowed up by scores of skating ponds. During the following Summer, steam boilers that have not been repaired—owing to the hard times—explode and railway trains fall through rotten bridges to an extent which rapidly restores the normal balance of population. The superfluous small boys, moreover, thin their own numbers by judicious juvenile diseases, with more than customary rapidity, and inoculate themselves with the fatal green apple with an unwearied determination, which is directly due to the increased difficulty of obtaining that deadly weapon which results from the increased demand for it. Thus it happens that we have never yet suffered from a prolonged excess of small boys, and that in no instance has the excess hitherto reached dangerous dimensions.

It would be useless to conceal that at present the prospect is far from reassuring. The existence of an unprecedented plethora of small boys is undeniable, and the conditions which produced this excess have not been followed by any efforts on the part of nature to restore the balance. Last year apples ripened so early that the season for stealing green ones was almost wholly neglected, while accidents of all kinds were rare, and for the most part unfruitful. During the present Winter we have had absolutely no skating, and many a philanthropist, who early in the Fall presented skates to the most obnoxious of the small boys in his immediate neighborhood, has been bitterly disappointed. When the green apples failed and the steam boilers refused to burst, sanguine people cheerfully fixed their hopes upon the skating season, but the prospect now is that of the skating ponds which are yawning for unwary small boys, not one will be filled this Winter.

If this should prove to be the case, a state of things far worse than that predicted by Mr. Matthews will eventually come to pass. The small boys will swarm as the Mosaic frogs once swarmed in Egypt in the barbarous days when the edible properties of their hind legs had not yet been recognized. We shall have not merely our quivers, but our streets, houses, and front and back yards full of boys. There will not be a nook or corner into which they will fail to penetrate. The Police will be powerless to cope with them, and they will mock and make merry when exasperated fathers sing, "Come into the woodshed, John." Already the plumbers, with an unfailing instinct of evil, are manufacturing tin horns by thousands, and the market is becoming flooded with drums. Of the horrors of the day when every house shall contain an average of eight small boys, no language is able to convey the faintest idea.

We must rouse our energies and face this imminent danger at once. There is but one thing which can help us, if the skating ponds fail to fulfill their mission. We must rely solely upon Sunday-school festivals. There is nothing which so diminishes an excess of small boys as a series of evening festivals baited with ice-cream, candy, and nuts. The combination of late hours, indigestible food, and tedious addresses is unquestionably the most efficacious remedy for an excess of small boys that has ever been devised. Our regular Sunday-school festivals have done in this direction an unknown amount of good in a quiet way, but we need at least twice as many festivals as we have ever yet had, in order to meet the present crisis. If the small boys of any given community were to be henceforth assembled once a week in a damp lecture-room and entreated to lay their stomachs on the Sunday-school altar as a sacrifice in behalf of the heathen, we should avert the threatening danger long before Spring. It would not even be necessary to go to the extreme length of giving the doomed small boys evening sleigh-rides, with incidental wet or frozen feet. Ice-cream, candy, and late hours are all that we need provide. The kind-hearted physicians and pious undertakers who invented Sunday-school festivals may have had an eye to their professional interests, but they deserve our thanks for having provided us with the sole weapon with which to repel the danger that is now at our very doors.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, has been petitioned from St. Louis to organize the Militia of the State.

It is predicted that Fetter S. Hoblitzell will be elected Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates.

In Indianapolis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and cities of that class, the rent of Post-Office boxes is but $12 per year.

It is rumored that the coal-dealers are about to hold a meeting and resolve that this country is being ruined by thermometers.

Ex-Assemblyman William B. Ruggles, of Steuben County, has been appointed by Mr. Schoonmaker Deputy Attorney-General of the State.

The Atchison *Champion* boasts that the best building in every town in Kansas, large or small, is invariably the public school, and that the invested school fund of the State already exceeds $2,000,000.

The "Independent" ex-Confederate candidate for Mayor of Mobile, Ala., was elected by only 37 plurality, and the two Boards of the City Council remain Democratic by more than two-thirds. This was not much of an "independent" victory.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the Confederate quarter dollars, "stamped with the head of President Jefferson Davis," were made by speculative persons in that city, "who took care to bury them on the arrival of Farragut's fleet in 1862."

The leading candidates for the Senatorship from Maryland are said to be George R. Dennis, the present incumbent, Montgomery Blair, Philip Francis Thomas, ex-Gov. James Black Groome, James U. Dennis, and Judge Robinson, of Queen Anne's County.

Postmaster-General Key has received a letter from one of the new Postmasters which reads: "I Made a Mistake Last quarter. I sint The Whole amount That I Maide During the quarter. I Did Not Keepe annething for My self so I Hope That you air Will Have No objections to Me Pay This Time and Next Time un Til I Take it awl."

The Washington *Post* says that a landlady in that city, indignant at the late hours and the reckless use of gas on the part of some of her boarders, turned the gas off at the meter. The boarders retired in darkness and fell asleep; subsequently the gas was turned on and streamed into the rooms of the unconscious sleepers, and three of them narrowly escaped death.

Congressman E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, has informed an interviewing reporter of the New-Orleans *Times* that, in his belief, Speaker Randall is not only an enemy of the Texas-Pacific Railroad, unless it can be made a mere tender to the Atlantic seaboard routes that feed the commerce of New-York and Philadelphia, but hostile to the best interests of the entire South. "Mr. Randall," he says, "does not be anything else than a protectionist. In politics I regard him as Mr. Tilden's residuary legatee. I know of no interest that he holds in common with the people of the West and South. These considerations caused me to oppose him to the last, and will cause me to oppose him again, should I ever have the honor of participating in the organization of another Congress."

A heroic effort is being made to bring pennies into general use in New-Orleans. One of the street-car companies strives to check it by instructing its drivers not to receive them, and if the fare is put in the box in copper coins to require a second payment in nickel or silver coin. Of course such a course is without authority in law, and cannot be successfully persisted in.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* of the 23d inst. says that a formal petition, purporting to be signed by the holders of $1,000,000 worth of consolidated bonds of that city, has been presented to the Mayor, asking for the levying of a tax to pay the interest on the consolidated debt for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, in accordance with the requirements of the original act of consolidation.

Congressman Horace Davis is reported in San Francisco as saying that the President, although he earnestly hopes that the Chinese residents of this country will be protected from outrages, deeply sympathizes with the Caucasian-working men in the evils they experience on account of the disastrous competition of Chinese cheap labor, and that he is also in sympathy with the people of the Pacific coast in their desire to have Chinese immigration checked.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

A REVIEW OF THE CONTEST—PENDLETON'S CHANCES WANING—A MAN WHO BELIEVES IN JUDGE RANNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—William Leonard, Clerk of the lower house of the State Legislature, was in town to-day. He has paid considerable attention to the Senatorial fight, and freely gave his conclusions. He thinks that Pendleton, Ewing, Morgan, and others who were prominently talked of a month ago have to a certain extent taken the background, and that Pendleton will not be likely to get the election unless he does so on the first ballot. He thinks that if the Democrats of the northern part of the State would unite on Judge Ranney he could be elected without much difficulty. He says that Ranney stands exceedingly high with the old war-horses of the party. He has always stood ready, they say, to turn in and work for the party. He has ever been a cordial hater of the Republicans, and there has never been any variableness or shadow of turning in his political opinions. When Ranney has taken the stump, which is often, he has been bitter and partisan; at the same time he is known, said Mr. Leonard, to be pre-eminently honest. His opinions upon the financial questions are very moderate, and will after all suit a large class of the party. But the great thing, after all, is the old notion that the Governor and Senator should come from different sections of the State. The men of the northern part of the State, however, have opened a shop down at Columbus in the interests of ex-Representative Payne, and all that can be done, it seems, will be done for him. But a large class of the party do not love Payne, from the fact that he has several times professed to be independent. This is a time when the Democracy of this State especially feel their importance, and they are determined to return to Jacksonian principles. The man, therefore, that can nearest fill that bill will stand the best chance. Ranney is a man of the Thurman type. He is making no special efforts for the office, but would accept if elected. Payne is very much of a wire-puller, and probably stands the better chance, though when the time for the "dark horse" comes, Ranney may find a rider, and win the race.

DEATH OF AN ILLINOIS JUDGE.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE CHICAGO APPELLATE COURT DROPS DEAD OF HEART DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—Judge Heaton of Dixon, Ill., Chief-Justice of the recently organized Appellate Court of this city, dropped dead of heart disease this morning at 11 o'clock, in the office of Augustus M. Herrington, Esq., Solicitor of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. Judge Heaton was ascending the stairs, when he hailed Mr. Herrington, who was passing through the hall. He entered the office, and said: "My daughter is to be married to-morrow, and I would like a pass for the minister from Chicago to Dixon and return." Mr. Herrington was about to comply with the request when he turned and saw the Judge falling. He caught him before he had reached the floor. The Judge lived about 10 minutes. Mr. Heaton was a highly esteemed jurist, having been known to the people of the interior of this State for many years. He leaves a wife, two sons, and one daughter in fair circumstances. He was a New-Yorker by birth, but came to this State at an early age and entered upon the practice of his profession, meeting with marked success in all legal undertakings. He has several times filled the position of Circuit Judge, and afforded the amplest evidence of ability and an incorruptible integrity.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The *Daily Register* of this city is authority for the statement that a proposition is under consideration by the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its constitution (May 10, 1883,) by re-erecting prior to that time the temple at New-Windsor in which it was organized and formally dedicating it on that day. The society will be remembered as an organization of the officers of the Army of the Revolution, whose successors therein are confined to their oldest male posterity forever or collateral branches. There were quite a number of original members in this vicinity. William Belknap, Robert Burnett, Jr., Nehemiah Carpenter, Daniel Denniston, George I. Denniston, Samuel Logan, Joseph Morrell, and Daniel Niven, whose descendants have not claimed their right to membership, with the exception of Samuel Logan, who will be represented by James J. Logan, of the firm of Ward & Logan, painters, this city. In view of the character of the society and its centennial celebration it is thought the vacancies in the membership will be filled by those entitled thereto.

A PASTOR CHANGING HIS CREED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A friend here of Rev. Charles O. Hanmer, Pastor of the Methodist Mission Church of Saugerties, who was suspended from preaching the other day by the District Methodist Conference, received a letter to-day in which that gentleman says that he publicly withdrew on Sunday last from the Methodist Church. He avers that he will remain in Saugerties and continue to preach as heretofore to his congregation, which is mainly composed of the seceders from the regular Methodist Church there, and who continue to be faithful attendants upon his ministrations. It is stated that Mr. Hanmer will apply for admission to the Presbyterian Church.

THE ADHESIVE CURRENCY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of Christmas morning says: "The New-York Times, in an article urging the remonetization of postage stamps, used during the war as small change, shows a want of historical accuracy perfectly marvelous in dealing with recent events. It says postage stamps were sneered at by the Southerners. It is well known that the currency which sticketh closer than a brother was adhered to for several years by the South during the war. The people of the South began to give adhesion to postage currency in the latter part of 1862, if we remember rightly. In the Summer of 1864, if memory serves, we saw a gentleman in Richmond engaged in converting a bale of postage stamps into a pair of juleps for himself and a friend. His fingers, yet moist from the glass, became afflicted with a miserly attachment to the stamps. In his frantic efforts, his perspiring person became enveloped in the sheets of stamps. His friend came to his assistance, and became involved in sticky ruin, until the two were, to all external appearances, but a paper roll of laminated stamps and gum. The bar-keeper came to the rescue and promptly gave in his adhesion, and, as well as we now remember, a policeman finally entered, and, in default of a change of stamps, recommended change of air and scene. The Times may regard this as merely a tradition of an early people, embodying in popular style some early troubles between storekeeper and patron about the stamps, but we vouch for it as historical and financial verity. It shows that the North was not alone in wrestling with adhesive currency."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The management of the Union-Square Theatre is entitled to great credit for the care with which an English version of Feuillet's "Montjoye" has been brought out at this house. It is entitled to less praise for the choice of the play. "The Man of Success," to designate the piece by its English title, deals with personages and events wholly foreign to the understanding of an American audience, and it deals with them after a fashion which the average American play-goer must consider as ill-adapted to the gratification of his peculiar taste. As a rule, an English-speaking audience does not care to trouble itself with the study of strange types, and it has small fondness for the logical development of a character or a passion, and a real abhorrence of talk, however illustrative, eloquent, or brilliant the language may be. It likes to be interested, if we are not in error, by simple stories and clearly-drawn personages, to be kept awake by continuous and lively action, and impressed by palpably theatrical methods. "The Man of Success" does not possess any of the attributes needed to attain results of this sort. The leading character is an almost inexplicable and quite unsympathetic individual; the progress of the tale is well-nigh imperceptible until half the piece is acted, and that which constitutes the great charm of the French work—subsidiary, of course, to the originality of some of the personages, and to the logical, but, to a miscellaneous assemblage, undramatic development of the plot—the dialogue, goes for nothing on the English stage. The story of "Montjoye" may be briefly given in outline. *Raoul Montjoye*, a wealthy speculator, believes in naught but success. In his early days he has ruined his partner *Sorel*, who has committed suicide, and has then taken up his abode with a woman named *Henriette*, by whom he has had two children. A desire to win distinction in political life brings him under the fierce light that beats upon a throne. Then his antecedents become known, and the persons who have surrounded *Montjoye* fall away from him with one accord. He refuses to fulfil the promise of marriage made to *Henriette* and she leaves him, the children accompanying her. *Saladin*, a worthy old dreamer, who has long believed in *Montjoye's* philanthropy, now prefers the risk of starvation to a home under his roof, *George*, the son of his former partner, though betrothed to *Montjoye's* daughter, on hearing the narrative of his father's ruin, fights with him and is severely wounded. But the self-confidence and skepticism of the "man of success" is unshaken by everybody and everything until his daughter's life is threatened by the consequences of the duel which *Montjoye* has fought with her lover. From this stage of events, the man discovers the hollowness of his lonely life. A reconciliation is planned, *Montjoye* reforms, and a happy dénouement is secured. The effect of the new play, last night, was, as implied, not particularly satisfactory. The main reasons for its partial failure, have, in our judgment, been set forth above, and to what has been said already in respect of the ill-suitedness of the piece to an American audience must be added the fact that "The Man of Success" was not represented in accordance with the demands of productions of this order. The performance was earnest and precise, but it was cold and mechanical. It was deficient in local coloring, and all the rôles, save two, were filled with a technical cleverness very commendable, but wholly devoid of the lightness of manner and tone with which deeds such as are done and conversations such as are carried on in "Montjoye" ought to be handled. Had the actors understood that works of this stamp stand in the same relation to modern English comedies or dramas as the modern school of painting does to Byzantine art the, fruits of their labors might have been somewhat different. As it was, only two of the performers were equal to their respective tasks. We refer to Mr. Coghlan and Mr. Parselle. Mr. Coghlan even, we are free to confess, was a trifle disappointing. He personated *Montjoye* with much naturalness, much sobriety of style, and, in the final acts, genuine pathos and power, but his representation lacked the cold glitter which makes the part bearable to a worldly looker-on, and, in his portrayal of extreme self-control, determination, and fearlessness, he was, if anything, too prosaic. Mr. Parselle, as *Saladin*, was, as usual, brimful of sentiment and unaffected dignity. The remaining characters were in competent hands, but were not in the grasp of artists able to cope with the enormous difficulties presented by a literal translation of a thoroughly French play. The distribution of parts included, with Messrs. Coghlan and Parselle, the names of Messrs Stoddart, O'Neill, Polk, Montgomery, and F. Smith, and those of Mrs. Agnes Booth and Misses Sarah Jewett, Linda Dietz, and Roberta Norwood. Miss Jewett betrays a tendency to overdo the juvenile transactions which have of late fallen to her share, and it will be well to see to it that she goes no further in emphasizing naïveté and girlish pranks generally. The setting of "The Man of Success" leaves, of course, nothing to be wished for, and the country scene, in the second act, is as beautiful as any previous achievement of Mr. Marston. The drama will be repeated nightly throughout the week.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Twelfth Night" was played last evening at Booth's Theatre with a distribution of characters that did not minister particularly well to the capacities of some of the actors engaged therein, and therefore with a result that would by no means be the proper outcome of a perfect performance of the great dramatist's brilliant comedy. Miss Fanny Davenport filled the rôle of *Viola*, and filled it, too, for the first time before a New-York audience. For other reasons than for the allegiance due to large type and the enhanced value which it is apt to give to either great or little merit, we prefer to allude, in the first place, to Miss Davenport's performance. We do so because *Viola* is one of the sweetest and most poetic of Shakespeare's heroines, and because the interpretation of such a part for the first time by a very favored and esteemed actress before a City audience is likely to be of such interest that allusion to it may not fairly be postponed. The *place aux dames* code of courtesy also counts for a great deal, although on the sheer basis of merit the *Malvolio* of Mr. Fisher would claim first and instant attention. The performance of Miss Davenport happily relieves criticism of half its perplexities. It belongs to no debatable land; it does not rest insecurely on some slippery slope of Parnassus. The intemperance of imagination, which sometimes springs from genius of a sinister bent, colors it not, and it is free of all lofty distempers. Its home is, in fact, upon the earth, and its inspiration is terrestrial. It has culture, experience, good taste, pleasant methods, and a bevy of small graces, to recommend and adorn it, but not much of the electric quality that we are accustomed to call sympathy. The lady's apprehension of the rôle is as correct as need be, and is carried out within her powers with unimpeachable precision. She speaks her lines with a very pleasing intonation, and in some well-known passages produced the recognition which proclaims the satisfaction without hinting at the enthusiasm of the audience. Thus it was with her reading of the passage, "She never told her love," &c., although we must take exception to her pronunciation of the word "bud," which sounded very much as though the letter "o" rather than "u" were used in its orthography. Unquestionably, the best part of the performance was the duel scene with *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. Here Miss Davenport's assumption of feminine timidity and pretty braggart ways was excellent. The work was within her proper scope, and she can certainly grasp securely where she has not to reach too far. Altogether, we take her *Viola* to be a very pleasing impersonation, which most play-goers will be glad to see, but which is not like'y to stir the theatrical world profoundly. Miss Constance Hamblin was the *Countess Olivia*, a part to which she brought unnecessary severity of style, but which was still a studious and faithful performance. We have already hinted at the merit of Mr. Fisher's *Malvolio*. It was most pompously amusing, and delightful in the peacock strut and complacent vanity born of his supposed preferment by his mistress. The approval of the house was most warmly given to Mr. Fisher's efforts. Mr. Davidge was *Sir Toby Belch*, and succeeded in representing as noisy, swaggering an old reprobate, and as loyal a drinker as any time gives proof of. To Mr. Warner fell the rôle of *The Clown*, and a more solemn man in motley never trod the stage. He had something of the introspective aspect of a *Hamlet* dashed with the austere front of a *Cassius*, or might have been a Catiline engaged in conspiracy against the Commonwealth, rather than a fool (of a lively wit nevertheless) dispensing his quips and cranks and quiddities and applicable philosophy. Miss Eugene Paul was a lively *Maria*, who made mischief and seemed to enjoy it, Mr. Drew filled the part of *Sebastian*, *Viola's* brother, and seemed to be in a hurry to be done with it, and Mr. Owen Fawcett furnished a very amusing impersonation of the swaggering *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. The *Duke Orsino* was played by Mr. Barrymore, who seems to have lost his first name, "Maurice," and is now called "Herbert" on the bills, and who acted well and judiciously, according to his custom, while the small part of *Antonio* was taken by Mr. Parkes, and that of *Fabian* by Mr. Frank Bennati. The general production of the play does not call for any special comment, except that some of the front scenes would be the better of the kindly offices of the painter's brush.

THE PARK THEATRE.

Mr. Sothern appeared last evening for the first time during his engagement at the Park Theatre, as *David Garrick*, laying aside the frock coat and eye-glass of *Dundreary* for the wig and rapier of the last century gentleman. The theatre was crowded by an attentive and appreciative company, quick to applaud the salient points not only in Robertson's neat adaptation of Dumas' "Sullivan," but in the farce which was appended to the comedy last evening, the time-worn "Regular Fix," in which Mr. Sothern personated the perplexed *De Brass* with inimitable comicality. No new features in Mr. Sothern's performance of *Garrick* now offer themselves for discussion. As the number of its performances is limited the comedian has apparently not thought it worth his while to remove his moustache, and hence the tragedian of the seventeenth century comes upon the stage with an adornment to his face which neither he nor any of his contemporaries ever wore in his life. Otherwise the impersonation is unchanged, and is still notable for the easy bearing in the first parts of the play, for the capital mimicry of maudlin intoxication later on, and for the one glimpse of tenderness in the closing scene. The support was not noteworthy, except in the case of Mr. Crisp, who played *'Squire Chivy* capitally. The scenery and furniture, both in the comedy and in the farce, which awakened uproarious mirth, were handsome and appropriate. The same representation will be repeated in the Park Theatre during the remainder of this week and all of next.

MUSICAL.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The second of Mr. Thomas' extra symphony rehearsals took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a very numerous audience. The performance was one of unquestionable interest, but it does not call for extended notice. The programme commenced with three movements, a hornpipe a larghetto, and an allegro molto—fluent, muscular, and thoroughly substantial music—from concertos by Handel. Then Messrs. Hoffman, Mason, and Dulcken played with commendable precision, but without particular sentiment and with rather less tone than M. Rubinstein alone would have produced, Bach's D minor concerto for three pianos, an achievement possessed of more charm for students than for the public. Mozart's "Masonic Funeral Music" followed, and the first part of the concert was rounded off with a rendering, full of life and color, of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture. The third interpretation by Mr. Thomas' orchestra of Brahms' new symphony occupied the second half of the performance; repeated hearings of this work do not modify our expressed opinion as to its lack of form, which will always prevent us wide a realization of its numerous beauties as Herr Brahms' admirers would have the composition enjoy.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Messrs. Carri give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening.

The New-York Oratorio Society sing "The Messiah" at Steinway Hall this afternoon.

The concert for the benefit of an industrial school, to enlist the services of Misses Thursby and Drasdil, and those of Messrs. Vogritsch, Lichtenberg, and Werner, occurs at Chickering Hall, this evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the frame tenement No. 186 Johnson-avenue, Williamsburg. The flames extended to the houses Nos. 188 and 190 of the same avenue, and the firemen had three hours' hard work to subdue them. The losses aggregate about $10,000, and are divided among a dozen poor families. The insurance amounts to less than one-half the losses.

A fire at 12:15 this morning in the clothing store of R. Sperling, at No. 20 Lispenard-street, damaged the stock to the extent of $500 and the building $100.

The Lafayette Brewery at Cincinnati, Ohio, was damaged by fire last Tuesday to the extent of $8,000; insured in Western companies.

AN INDIANA TREASURER'S DEFICIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26.—An investigation into the accounts of A. C. Newland, late Treasurer of Lawrence County, Ind., disclosed a deficit of $14,000 or $15,000. Newland died in March last, and Col. F. A. Sears was appointed to succeed him. Col. Sears had reason to believe that something was wrong, and instituted an investigation with the above result. Mr. Newland was a Democrat, elected in 1874 on the platform of economy and reform. Col. Sears is a Republican, appointed by a Republican Board of Commissioners.

AN ODIOUS COMPARISON.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic*, a Republican paper, prints the following in its issue of the 24th inst.: "Mr. James M. Miller, who has been at Washington, D. C., several weeks, has returned here, and will probably remain. He thinks he got inside of things, to some extent, at the National Capital, and is not pleased with his experience, and believes the half has not been told of the goings on in that city of politics, plunder, and pushing for place. It happened, on one occasion when he visited the office of Gen. Smith, Appointment Clerk, that he met there a one-armed soldier, like himself, formerly of an Alabama Confederate regiment. The latter was informed that his application for a position was in a fair way to be favorably considered in a few days, but the official turned to Mr. Miller, an ex-Union soldier, with the remark: 'I'm afraid you are too far North, Mr. Miller.'"

RECONCILIATION AT CHRISTMAS.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* relates this anecdote: "The late Gov. Wright, of Indiana, one of the most warm-hearted, open-handed men we ever knew, accustomed himself to going—on the return of every Christmas week—to those who had wronged him, either by slanderous word or unjust deed during the previous year, and offering them his hand in reconciliation and Christmas friendship. He would say, in explanation, that 'he could not enjoy his Christmas-pie till he had satisfied himself his heart was still in the right place, by such a test as this, and that he had indeed only good-will for all men.' Gov. Wright, like the late Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was one of those rarely gifted men who inevitably provoke an active envy, which assails them at every step."

THE GROCER'S GIFT TO HIS PREACHER.

A Covington, Ky., correspondent tells this: "A country merchant visited the city a few days ago, and, going to Cincinnati, purchased from a dollar store a table-caster, which he took home with him, and after putting a tag on it marked '$14,' made it a present to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The reverend gentleman took the package home, opened it, and examined the contents. The next day he brought the caster (with tag attached) back to the grocery man, and said to him: 'I am too poor in this world's goods to afford to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objection I should like to return it and take $14 worth of groceries for my family in its stead.' The merchant could do nothing but acquiesce, but fancy his feelings."

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—James Boyd, a member of the City Council, and foreman of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.'s foundry, was killed by a crane falling upon him at the foundry this morning.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—The American brig Cora Queen, from Hayti for New-York, with logwood, arrived here to-day in charge of the mate. Collins, master, is dead, and all hands are sick.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Ann McCallum, arrested on Monday for brutal treatment of a little girl named Emily E. Harmon, who died last Sunday, was to-day arraigned in the Municipal Court, and held in the sum of $10,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Receiver of the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York City, has made his report to the Supreme Court, and Judge Landon has issued an order thereon directing the Receiver to pay a dividend of 25 per cent.

TWO NOTABLE BANQUETS.

RAPID TRANSIT CONGRATULATIONS.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD ENTERTAINS THE FRIENDS OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAY AT DELMONICO'S—ADDRESSES BY HON. JOHN SHERMAN, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, CYRUS W. FIELD, AND OTHERS.

There is little room for wonder that the promoters and friends of rapid transit in this City should be inclined at the present time to feel a good deal of joy. Their plans, long talked, fought over, and repeatedly hindered in the courts and in the Legislature, are promising to be soon fulfilled. Hundreds of men are at work preparing the foundations for their structures. Huge machines are lifting the iron-work into position, while a dozen mills are in operation night and day endeavoring to supply the demand for posts, girders, and tracks, while manufacturers are building the rolling stock that is to be used in the transportation of passengers. The President of the New-York Elevated Railroad, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to whom is justly ascribed much of the push and drive exhibited by the corporation over which he presides, last night entertained about 200 prominent persons—legislators, lawyers, merchants, and property-owners—at dinner at Delmonico's, and the affair was, as might have been expected, a love feast of the most cordial description. The dining-room was set with six tables, one running across the head of the room and the other five standing at right angles to it. The walls were decorated with United States flags and the arms of the State and City; and on the chief table was a central ornament in sugar, a representation of a locomotive and car of the New-York Elevated Railroad pattern, and at opposite ends of the table sections, in miniature, of the road, with a locomotive and car running on the one-legged structure. The company marched into the room soon after 6 o'clock to the music of an orchestra in the gallery, Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Hon. John Sherman leading the march. At the chief table were seated Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. David A. Wells, Rev. Dr. William Adams, Mr. W. W. Story, Mr. Peter Cooper, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. William E. Dodge, ex-Mayor Wickham, Mr. D. O. Mills, of the Bank of California, Mr. J. A. Stewart, Hon. S. B. Chittenden, and ex-Judge H. E. Davies. Among the company at the other tables were State Senators W. H. Robertson, T. C. E. Ecclesine, and Alfred Wagstaff; members of Assembly Erastus Brooks, J. F. Berrigan, James Hayes, Alexander Thain, William F. Moller, ex-Assemblyman A. L. Purdy, Mr. William Orton, Rapid Transit Commissioners Jordan L. Mott, Charles J. Canda and Joseph Seligman, Postmaster Thomas L. James, Collector Chester A. Arthur, Dr. Henry M. Field, David Dows, Gen. Horace Porter, Commodore C. K. Garrison, Hon. David Dudley Field, Dudley Field, Jr., Gen. Di Cesnola, Hon. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Eugene Kelly, Mr. J. M. Fiske, Mr. P. N. Tows, Mr. A. S. Barnes, Mr. Edmund Cooper, Mr. William Allen Butler, Mr. C. Lanier, Mr. Isaac Sherman, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Wm. H. Fogg, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Dr. Gilbert, Mr. Benjamin Brewster, and Judge Freedman.

After the varied and excellent *menu* had been disposed of, Mr. Field rose amid a storm of applause and the jingling of glasses, and called the company to order. The applause having subsided, Mr. Field said that they had come together to celebrate the event and the public on the near completion of a great enterprise, which had had a hard battle for life for 11 years; which had many struggles and disasters, but which at last had attained full success. If it were merely a private interest, there would be no occasion to speak of it outside the meetings of their own board. But it was not a private matter; it was one which concerned the interest and the comfort of every man on this island, and the growth of the City itself. "We are," said he, "citizens of New-York. We feel a pride in its wealth and its commerce, in its past history, and in its future greatness. We are, as individuals, identified with its interests. If it becomes rich and prosperous we all share to some extent in its prosperity; it it is cursed with bad government, if it is overtaxed and swindled and cheated, we all suffer for it. Therefore whatever public improvements may be introduced from time to time, while they may bring some pecuniary profit to individuals, yet in the long run, and in the large result, inure to the benefit of the whole community." He then enumerated the benefits which had accrued to the City from the introduction of Croton water, and went on to argue the necessity both for the health and growth of the City, of providing rapid transportation for all classes of the population. Rapid transit would give to the poor man more time, and would save for him two hours in every day now passed in enforced idleness. He had nothing to say against the street railroads. They had had their day and served a useful purpose. They had been as vigorously opposed by the old omnibus lines as they had since opposed the rapid-transit roads. And now they are so much at home in this City that their owners feel almost that they have a title in fee simple to the streets of the City, and shudder when they see ventures to undertake the same work, and to do it in a quicker and better way, is an intruder, and interloper, and a busybody in other men's matters. The people of New-York had been very patient with the street railroads; they had borne with the slow speed, with the over-crowding and the horrible discomfort; believing that the time would come when some better means would be found of transporting the hundreds of thousands of people that go up and down our City every day. That time, he believed, had come. After referring to the difficulties against which the Elevated Railroad had struggled, he said that, notwithstanding it was bandered in the courts and the Legislature, the infant was still "alive and kicking." He said, continuing: "As a proof of its extraordinary vitality I am able to-night to give you one single fact, viz., that the company has cash on hand to pay every liability, and cash and subscriptions from undoubted parties amply sufficient to complete the entire road, with a double track, on the North River side, from the Battery through Greenwich-street and the Ninth-avenue to Eighty-first-street; and on the East River side from the Battery through Pearl-street, the Bowery, and Third-avenue, to Sixty-first-street, with branches to the ferries and to the Grand Central Depot; and to equip both roads with cars and engines sufficient to transport any number of people that may wish to ride over them." He said, in speaking of the proposed underground railroad, to be built with English capital, that he hoped the projectors would count the cost. In London such roads had cost $4,000,000 a mile, while the elevated road was contracted for at between $300,000 and $400,000 a mile. These roads were built they would not promise their stockholders the enormous dividends of the Third-Avenue Road, but they would hope to gather up the crumbs that fell from the rich men's tables. "We mean," said he, "to provide not only quick transit, but cheap transit, the benefit of which shall be not to the few, but to the many. The City of New-York has never begrudged success to any great enterprise which was profitable to its professions, provided it was also clearly for the public good. We do not make a parade of this as if we were moved purely by motives of philanthropy; but it is with us a matter of honest pride that the enterprise which we have undertaken is for the highest interest for the growth and prosperity of our City."

Mr. Field then announced the toast, "Our country; we have different parties, but only one country, in whose greatness we have a common pride and a common interest," and introduced Hon. John Sherman, who was received with applause and cheers. He said he was glad to be with his worthy host, to respond to a sentiment upon which all could agree. He was for the country, and nothing but the whole country. There was not a man before him who would not subordinate his opinions and his feelings to that sentiment when the safety and honor of the country were at stake. The country is worthy of all the love and honor the people can shower upon it. Born of Old England, he can boast of our derivation, and the boast is as worthy of our men as it is of our boys and girls. The country that had produced Jefferson had also produced Hamilton, and it had since produced great poets, one of whom he was glad they could look upon in their company. [Applause.] Its growth had been so rapid as to startle Europe. Of the Elevated Railroad he said: "This road should have been built long ago, and taking pride in your City you will carry it on to completion as an institution that will be one of your greatest prides and a substantial satisfaction."

Ex-Mayor Wickham responded to the toast "The City of New-York; our home, in which we, as citizens, have a personal interest in everything which promotes its prosperity and increases its comfort, and the place of habitation for a million of people." To the third toast—"Rapid Transit: The one great and vital necessity, unless New-York is to be checked in its growth, and its population to be driven out of the City. Its old friends, who urged it from the beginning, have the first right to voice in its success"—Mr. Simeon E. Church and Mr. Lawson D. Fuller responded, the latter speaking in a sarcastic and humorous vein that kept the guests in a constant roar. Mr. William E. Dodge, in responding to the toast, "The Merchants of New-York," referred to the changes that had taken place in the business of the City in 30 or 40 years, and hoped that by the aid of rapid transit from Cliff-street to Murray Hill in 15 or 20 minutes, and that all merchants would have an extra hour of rest a day by the aid of rapid transit. Mr. William Cullen Bryant responded briefly to the toast "The Press," Hon. T. C. E. Ecclesine to the toast "Our Friends in the Legislature," and Gen. Horace Porter made an exceedingly happy speech, full of humorous illustrations, and overflowing with sparkling wit, in reply to the toast, "Our Friendly Rival, the Gilbert Railway Company." The company separated about 11 o'clock.

A COMPLIMENT TO GEN. FOSTER.

A TRIBUTE TO A RETIRING UNITED STATES OFFICIAL—EULOGY BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOODFORD.

One of the most graceful and well-deserved compliments ever paid to a retiring public official was tendered to Gen. Benjamin R. Foster, late Chief Assistant District Attorney under United States District Attorney Woodford, in the form of a dinner last evening at Delmonico's, by a number of his personal friends and officers lately associated with him. Among them were District Attorney Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorneys A. S. Herrick, Haley Fiske, J. Dana Vones, and Samuel D. Clark, United States Marshal Payn, ex-United States District Attorneys Gen. H. R. Tremain, Daniel G. Rollins, Ambrose H. Purdy, and Louis F. Post, ex-Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Thomas D. Harland, United States Commissioners George F. Betts, John A. Osborn, and John A. Shields, Postmaster Thomas L. James, Chief-Justice Shea, of the Marine Court; Judges Morgan and Sinnott, Hon. Anson G. McCook, Special Agent Benjamin K. Sharretts, and others. The *menu*, which was printed on white satin, was the best that Delmonico could provide, and the table decorations were exceedingly attractive and artistic. In toasting Gen. Foster, Gen. Woodford paid him a high tribute, concluding by saying that he honored him as a lawyer and loved him as a friend, and deeply regretted the necessity which caused him to resign his official position to seek the more lucrative practice of the law. Gen. Foster, in responding, said that the success that he hoped awaited him would prove but a poor recompense for the isolation from those he loved, and who had so kindly appreciated him, but the niggardly parsimony of Congress in reducing needed appropriations for the public service obliged him to retire. Speeches were also made by Chief-Justice Shea, ex-Judge Dittenboefer, Commissioner Osborn, Assistant District Attorney Herrick, ex-Assistant District Attorney Post, and others, Judge Dittenhoefer paying a graceful compliment to the urbanity and courtesy of Gen. Foster as his antagonist in the recent trial of the silk-smuggling case. The occasion was an exceedingly enjoyable one, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

FOUR PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

A GENTLEMAN FROM MASSACHUSETTS ROBBED ON A STREET CAR—TWO OF THE THIEVES CAPTURED—OTHER ARRESTS.

Mr. D. W. Bartlett, of Southwick, Mass., arrived in this City from Pittsburg, Penn., at 6:30 o'clock last evening. He took a Belt Line car at the Desbrosses-Street Ferry and rode around to Peck-slip, intending to take the New-Haven boat. Before the car reached Peck-slip four men jumped on the rear platform. One of them entered the car; the other three remained on the platform. Mr. Bartlett had a traveling satchel and several small parcels. When he tried to leave the car he was impeded by the first of the four men, who remained persistently in the doorway and prevented him from drawing out his satchel. The other three crowded up toward the doorway, and as the conductor and another man were also on the platform Mr. Bartlett could not move. One of the men, pretending to be drunk, tried to lift a small bag out of Mr. Bartlett's hands. A moment later he desisted, and the crowd made way for the traveler to leave the car. After leaving his parcels on the New-Haven boat, Mr. Bartlett went to a restaurant, and, after eating his supper, he discovered that he had been robbed of his pocket-book containing $105. He reported his loss at the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and described to detective Carr two of the men who had jostled him in the car. The officer recognized them at once. Taking Mr. Bartlett with him he went up the Bowery, and at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue he found Charles Tynas, alias "Broken-nose Tynie," and James McHenry, alias "Party Pike." Mr. Bartlett identified Tynas as one of the thieves. McHenry was arrested on suspicion. Sixty dollars were found in the lining of Tynas' coat. The detectives expect to arrest the other thieves to-day.

At last night Detectives Ferris and Hickey, of the Central Office, arrested, on suspicion, Charles Leyman, alias Higgins, a notorious pickpocket, and locked him up. Recently Isadore Stone, of No. 2,361 Third-avenue, had a valuable gold watch and chain taken from his person while riding on a Third-avenue car, and about the same time Isadore Blumenthal, of No. 103 East Thirty-fourth-street, lost in the same way a valuable diamond stud while riding on a Fourth-avenue car. Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Blumenthal complained at the Central Office, and at the time identified portrait No. 1,207, in the Rogue's Gallery, as that of Leyman, who was the person who stood near them at the time they lost their property, and they also identified the prisoner after his arrest as the same person. Leyman has long been known to the Police as a daring and successful pickpocket. He has served one term in the Penitentiary.

THE NEWARK CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Republicans of Newark, N. J., held a final caucus last night, at the City Hall, and made the following appointments: John Mills, Chief of Police; J. L. Satphin, City Clerk; David E. Benedict, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Charles M. Jessup, Special Police Justice; Major W. W. Morris, Street Commissioner; Marcus P. Hayne, City Attorney, vice P. W. Cross; Dr. Bolint Stachler, Police Surgeon, vice Joshua Read; Samuel H. Pemberton, Assistant Street Commissioner, vice Frank Sipp; Frank Johnson, Foreman of Engine Company No. 8, Assistant Engineer. There are some minor changes in other departments. Alderman Van Reusselier presided. The reduction in salaries amounts to nearly $6,000, but no change is made in the salaries of Police and firemen. The final caucus will be held next Monday. The Democratic caucus was held in Broad-street, Alderman Lister presiding, Alderman W. W. Hawkins of the Twelfth Ward was nominated for President of Council, and it was decided to oppose any reduction in salaries which the Republicans might introduce.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

On Monday Anne Rose, of No. 47 Delancey-street, and Mary Hicks, of No. 90 Attorney-street, two shoplifters, were arrested in Brooklyn for attempting to steal a $25 lace handkerchief in the store of Loeser & Co., Fulton-street. The women were confined in the Raymond-Street Jail. Yesterday Detective O'Brien, of the Thirteenth Precinct, secured a letter written by Mary Hicks to her mother, at No. 90 Attorney-street, before it had reached its destination. The letter read as follows:

Dear Mother:

Come over and see me. I am in Raymond Street Jail. As I am a prisoner, take all he things in the trunk out and leave the house as soon as you can. If anybody asks for me, say nothing. Don't tell Bradley, for God's sake. Be sure and take the handkerchiefs out of the trunk.

MARY.

With this letter in his possession O'Brien went to the apartments of Mrs. Hicks and searched the place. He found a large quantity of stolen goods in the trunk, consisting of silk handkerchiefs, necklaces, gold lead pencils, lace shawls, sleeve-buttons, shawl pins, fancy tape-boxes, linen handkerchiefs, &c. The detective seized the property and removed it to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house. Most of it was subsequently identified by Messrs. Loeser & Co. as property which had been stolen from their establishment.

FIGHT BETWEEN TRAMPS.

A party of tramps got into a serious quarrel at Strange's old mill, near Spring-street, Paterson, yesterday, over some whisky in the possession of an Englishman of the party named William Rosbridge. He is a powerful man, and held his own till about 100 people gathered, when Sergt. McBride and Officer Beatty rescued him, beaten completely out of shape; and after City Physician Hurd had pronounced his injuries very critical, he was conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, and Coroner Myers was summoned to take his affidavit. John Mulligan and James Murray, supposed to be the leaders in the fight, and John Farley, Peter Welsh, James Brown, and John Costello, have been arrested and held to await the result of Rosbridge's injuries; and Andrew Perry is detained as an important witness.

THE RESULTS OF A RUNAWAY.

While Mr. James O'Neil, of No. 305 Fifth-avenue, was riding a spirited horse in Central Park, yesterday afternoon, the animal became unmanageable and threw Mr. O'Neil, without, however, injuring him. Then the horse dashed wildly through the Park, and finally broke down a fence at the menagerie inclosing the deer. The horse was there captured. But one of the deer got out and ran at large through the grounds, and it required an hour and a half of the most vigorous and exciting chasing to capture it.

PREDATORY INDIANS "STRUCK."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following has been received at the War Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25, 1877.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Kautz has just received the following from Camp Bowie, Arizona, dated the 24th inst.: "Lieuts. Rucker and Tousey, Sixth Cavalry, returned. Struck party that killed mail-rider Dec. 14 east of Steen's Peak range. Killed one. Five days later struck them in Old Mexico. Surprised a ranch of 34 Wickeyups. Destroyed camp; captured 16 horses, 50 saddles, and lots of stuff, which renegades had taken from train. Fifteen dead Indians on ground. More killed. Mail recaptured."

McDOWELL.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—Receiver Wickham, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of Richmond, will sell, on the 2d day of April next, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, with all its rights, franchises, and privileges. The road extends from Richmond to Huntington, a distance of 420 miles.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 26.—The Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway is advertised to be leased by the Quebec Government.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The strike on the Lachine Canal is now ended, the men having resumed work at 10 cents per hour. Fifteen cents per hour is paid for teams.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Mr. George Earl, for a long time Eastern Passenger Agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was buried to-day from his late residence, at Cohoes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—John Pauling, a Post Office route agent on the Reading Railroad, was to-day held to answer at the next term of the United States Court, on the charge of stealing letters from the mails.

A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.

A SENSATION ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A YOUNG WIFE SHOT DOWN BY HER HUSBAND IN HER FATHER'S HOUSE—AN INAUSPICIOUS MARRIAGE WHICH ENDED IN A SEPARATION—HOW THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN GOT ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE.

In a fine brown-stone mansion, located in Monroe-place, one of the most fashionable neighborhoods in Brooklyn, Charles E. Johnson, of No. 233 West Twenty-third-street, New-York, shot and seriously wounded his wife yesterday, while the latter held their infant child in her arms. Johnson is 20 years of age, and he married his wife, who is a few months older, a little over a year ago. The marriage took place in the house of the bride, No. 43 Monroe-place, where yesterday the husband attempted to kill his wife. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is connected with the family. The event attracted much attention among the people of fashion in both cities by reason of the high social standing and wealth of the contracting parties. It was generally regarded as a very happy marriage, the parents on both sides consenting to the union, and heaping many and valuable presents upon the bride.

The young couple went to keeping house, but their happiness hardly outlived the honeymoon. Johnson, although not a man of dissipated habits, had an uncontrollable temper, and his wife was soon made disagreeably aware of the fact. He, according to the account of her friends, constantly ill-treated her. She bore her sufferings in silence for a long time, but a few weeks since complained to her father, Mr. R. S. Benedict. Mr. Benedict spoke to Johnson's father about the matter, but he was unable apparently to control his son. The ill-treatment continuing, Mrs. Johnson, Jr., about a week ago, during the absence of her husband, took her child and its nurse to her father's house. On Tuesday she sent word to her father-in-law, who is the proprietor of the Twenty-third-street line of stages in this City, that she wanted to see him, presumably with the purpose of explaining why she had left her husband.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, while Mr. Benedict's family were at dinner, the door-bell was rung. The servant who answered the ring said that Mr. Johnson wanted to see Mrs. Johnson. Thinking that it was her father-in-law, Mrs. Johnson sent the nurse to bring down her baby, and prepared to go up from the dining-room, which is located in the basement. Before going up, she ascertained that the visitor was her husband. Her mother then expressed a determination to be present at the interview. Mother and daughter entered the front parlor, the latter carrying her infant child in her arms. Johnson looked very pale, and his wife has said since that she feared he was going to do something desperate. He informed his mother-in-law that he wished to see his wife alone. Mrs. Benedict said she thought it would be better for her to remain. Mrs. Johnson then interfered and requested her mother to leave, saying, "Perhaps Charlie has something private to say to me." As soon as Mrs. Benedict left the room, Johnson demanded his child. His wife said she could not give up the child. The standing of the folding-door that divides the front and back parlors, the husband being next to the back room. He turned quickly around, and, putting his hand in his pocket, said, "I'll shoot you." Mrs. Johnson screamed, and clasping her baby closely, ran from the front-room, and, passing through the hall, attempted to go down the basement stairs. She had gone but a step or two down the stairs when her husband emerged from a door leading into the hall from the back parlor near the head of the stairs. Standing over his wife, he fired at her. The ball entered her body in front of the right shoulder, and passing around the breast, came out at the lower part of the breast-bone. Mrs. Johnson fell into the arms of her sister, who had just reached the foot of the stairs. Hastily carrying her into the basement, with the assistance of her mother, the door was shut in time to prevent Johnson from entering. He tried to force the door, and also to effect an entrance through another door further down in the passage. Mr. Benedict, who was also in the basement, called to Miss Maggie Honlow, who was passing in the street, to get a policeman. Officer Boylan, who happened to be in the vicinity, was speedily notified. Running to the house, he got in through the basement window. Going out into the passage, he found Johnson standing at the foot of the stairs, with the pistol in his hand. The officer demanded the pistol, and Johnson refused to give it up, saying the weapon was his. Boylan raised his club, as if to strike, whereupon Johnson gave up the pistol, and went quietly to the First Precinct Station-house, where news of the shooting was already known.

The prisoner, who was perfectly cool, told Sergt. Cain that the ball had missed his wife. When asked why he shot at her, he said he did not wish to speak on that subject. While the Sergeant was taking his "pedigree" a coach drove up to the door, from which Mrs. Johnson and her father alighted. The wounded woman was taken into the Captain's room and attended by Dr. George K. Smith. When Mrs. Johnson's corset was removed the bullet rolled out on the floor. After the wound, which, it is believed, will not prove serious, had been dressed, Mrs. Johnson made a charge against her husband of attempted murder. She was then removed to her home in a carriage, and Johnson was placed in a cell.

A telegram was sent to the prisoner's father, who had an interview with his son about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Johnson, soon after leaving the cell, said he believed his son was crazy. A TIMES reporter called at No. 43 Monroe-place last evening, and was informed by Mr. Benedict that he knew of no cause for the shooting except the bad disposition of Johnson. Mr. Benedict expressed the belief that Johnson would have murdered

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE TIMES, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	18	Leather, sides	17,654
B. W. Flour, pks.	100	Moss, bales	15
Beans, bush.	130	Molasses, hhds.	3,040
Beer-wax, pks.	1	Resin, bbls.	176
Broom-corn, bales	84	Oil, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	16,164	Oil-cake, pks.	1,609
Cot. seed-oil, bbls.	13	Oil, Lard, bbls.	10
Cotton-seed, bags	206	Pea-nuts, bags	561
Cot.-seed-cake, bags	194	Prunes, pks.	47
Copper, bbls.	28	Pork, pks.	1,871
Dried Fruit, pks.	247	Beef, pks.	185
Eggs, pks.	1,206	Cut-meats, pks.	3,805
Flour, bbls.	32,058	Lard, tcs.	10,022
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,800	Lard, kegs	155
Wheat, bushels	152,750	Butter, pks.	3,753
Corn, bushels	98,574	Cheese, pks.	3,491
Oats, bushels	20,730	Dressed Hogs, No.	14
Rye, bushels	4,800	Rice, tcs.	227
Malt, bushels	4,500	Sugar, hhds.	89
Barley, bushels	17,500	Skins, bales	149
Peas, bushels	3,080	Starch, pks.	5,900
Oat-meat, bbls.	160	Stearine, pks.	210
Flax-seed, bags	643	Tallow, pks.	459
Grease, pks.	104	Tea, pks.	4
Grass-seed, bags	1,389	Tobacco, hhds.	101
Hides, No.	2,111	Tobacco, pks.	373
Hides, bales	929	Whisky, bbls.	1,277
Hops, bales	180	Wool, bales	126
Lead, pigs	4,595		

COAL—Trade has been comparatively slow since our last, checked, in part, by the announcement of an auction sale of Scranton coal for Friday next. Prices have varied little....We quote: Liverpool House Canal at $13@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 50@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $3 50@$6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50, and Anthracite within the range of $2 75@$3 75 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been very dull at former rates, with sales reported of only 1,000 bags at New Orleans at 17½c. gold....Stock in Rio and Santos in first hands here, 77,815 bags; at the outports, 121,608 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 41,555 bags, of which 11,507 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been in a dull demand at irregular prices....The recent movements have been unimportant....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 22,893 bags and 42,229 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@16c.; fair, 17c.@18c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c. gold, ₱ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@20½c. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 18¼c.@19¾c. gold....Java invoices, 22c.@24½c.; Singapore, 17c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16¼c.; Augostura, 17c.@19c. gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted 1-16c. ₱ lb. lower for early delivery, on a limited movement....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 973 bales, (of which 435 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 120 bales to shippers, 853 bales to spinners, and —bales to speculators....And, for forward delivery, business has been moderately active, but at lower rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 34,200 bales, of which 13,600 bales were on Saturday evening and 34,300 bales to-day, with 8,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.08c.@11.09c.; January, 11.09c.@11.10c.; February, 11.10c.@11.11c.; March, 11.30c.@11.31c.; April, 11.42c.; May, 11.53c.@11.54c.; June, 11.65c.; July, 11.71c.@11.72c.; August at 11.76c.@11.77c., showing a decline of to-day's call points. The stock of cotton, receipts at this port to-day were 16,104 bales, and at the shipping ports 33,901 bales, against 38,316 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 166,765 bales, against 150,036 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,284,132 bales, against 2,510,941 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (our daily) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 36,891 bales; to the Continent, 10,668 bales; to France, 8,897 bales; to the Channel, 2,565 bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 872,473 bales.....Stock in New-York 106,107 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands, Alabama, N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16 9 11-16 9 13-16	9-13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16 10 1-16 10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16 10 5-16 10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ordy.	10 7-16 10 7-16 10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	10 13-16 10 15-16 11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid'g.	11 1-16 11 1-16 11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¼ 11¼ 11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11⅜ 11⅜ 11½	11½
Strict Good Mid'g.	11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12¾ 12¾ 12⅞	12⅞
Stained.		
Good Ordinary	9¼ Low Middling	10⅜
Strict Good Ord	10¼ Middling	11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour shows but little animation, the export and home trade inquiry being limited. Desirable lots of the several grades, however, have been held with firmness, the principal receivers showing no urgency in their offerings of favorite brands for export, and the bulk of shipments at this port for early delivery have been in comparatively meagre supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3 25@$8 25....Superfine State and Western, $3 50; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3 50@$4 15 for common to choice Winter, and $3 25@$4 15 for Spring. (250 bbls. choice Spring at $4 10, delivered.) Inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 35@$5 60, mainly at $5 50@$5 55; very good to choice, chiefly at $5 60@$6; City trade and Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 25@$6 50 for fair to very choice, chiefly at $6 20@$6 40; do. for South America, $6 60@$7 50 for fair to fancy; do. for English trade, at $6 50@$7 50; do. for Brandywine, do., Family Extras, $6 75@$8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 35@$5 60, (of which 1,000 bbls., for January delivery, reported at $5 50@5 60.) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@$6, and most other grades within our previous range....Included in the reported sales were 3,950 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 1,000 bbls. City Mills Extra,) 1,000 bbls. Minnesota Clear, 1,175 bbls. do. straight Extras, 625 bbls. do. Patent, 2,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,050 bbls. for shipment at $6 25@$6 75, 625 bbls. Patent Extras, $6 10@$6 50, Superfine and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates....Southern Flour quoted steady on a moderate movement. ....Sales reported of 1,350 bbls. (mainly on Monday evening,) chiefly within the range of $5 15@$7 50. Rye Flour dull at unchanged rates, on sales of 300 bbls., chiefly Superfine, mainly at $3 65@$4 for State, with very choice to very fancy, in small lots, at higher figures. Corn-meal inactive, but about steady, at $2 10@$3 for State, in lots at rather easier rates, including Brandywine at $3 25, and Yellow Western at $2 60@$3....Corn-meal, in bags, slow of sale and quoted easier and irregular: coarse City quoted at $1 90@$2; fine do. at $2 10@$2 20; $1 05 ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour quiet within the range of $2 50@$2 75 for good to very choice....Buckwheat quoted at 55c., at which a car-load reported sold; also, a car-load of choice reported at $1 ₱ bush.

GRAIN—Wheat values were again quoted a shade stronger for prompt delivery, with a moderate demand reported, chiefly from the export interest, and for the better qualities of Spring, but a fair inquiry for choice Spring was held above the views of buyers, thus impeding operations. In the option line a light trade was reported, opening with bids advanced about ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, but leaving off a trifle weaker in bidding at close offerings, sellers reducing their asking rates considerably....Sales have been reported of 105,000 bushels, (of which about 91,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 19,000 bushels Extra White at $1 26@$1 56; 32,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 49; 12,000 bushels New-York No. 2 White at $1 47½; 12,000 bushels New-York No. 1 Red at $1 48; 6,000 bushels Canada Spring, first half of January arrival, at $1 32; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30, (with No. 2 quoted at $1 34@$1 35;) 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, January option, at $1 35¼; 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring, here, quoted at $1 36 bid and $1 37 asked; 5,000 bushels rejected Spring at $1 25 ₱ bushel....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 44 bid and $1 48 asked; 47c. do., January, at $1 45½@$1 47; do., February, at $1 47@$1 50; May at $1 50 asked....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 33@$1 34; January at $1 33@$1 33¾; February at $1 34@$1 34¾; May, $1 37@$1 38....Rejected Spring, December option, at $1 35@$1 38; do., January, $1 35¼@$1 36; do., February, at $1 35@$1 37; do., May, nominal....Corn has been characterized daily as a dull and declining article for New-York No. 2, which was offered with reserve, but at generally lower and irregular rates for new crop, which was pressed for sale....Export call light....Sales have been reported for future deliveries, mainly, (of which 75,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 49½c., afloat; do., in store, 8,000 bushels, choice, at 48¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, December option, 8,000 bushels, at 59c.; do., January, 24,000 bushels, at 59½c. @60c., closing at 59¾c. asked; do., February, 16,000 bushels, at 59¾c., closing at 59¼c. bid; New-York No. 2, new crop, for May, 50,000 bushels, in lots; Mixed Western, ungraded, 50c.@58c., chiefly at 50c.; round Yellow at 58c.; Southern Yellow at 57c.; Southern White at 61c.; Jersey Yellow, 16,000 bushels, early January delivery, for export, at 60c.; New-York No. 2 White, 800 bushels, @53c....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 59½c@60c., January at 59¼c.@59¾c.; February at 59¾c.@60c.; May, 61c.@61¾c. ....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 65¼c.@ 65¾c.; do., January, at 65c.@65¾c.; do., February, at 65c. @65¾c.; do., May, at 60c.@61½c....Rye, Barley, and Peas inactive and nominally unchanged....Of Barley-malt, sales 5,000 bushels two-rowed, in store, at 70c. cash, delivered. Market irregular....Oats have been quoted steady, on, however, a limited inquiry for nearly all kinds. Sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, quoted at 42c., New-York No. 2 White, 5,400 bushels, at 39½c.@39¾c., with towing lots quoted at the close at 39¾c. bid; New-York Extra, 700 bushels, at 39½c.; New-York No. 1, 2,100 bushels, at 39¼c.; New-York No. 2, quoted at 38c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 38c.; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 37c.@38c.; White Western, 4,900 bushels, at 38c.@42c.; Chicago quoted at 38¾c.@39c.; 50c. White State, 5,000 bushels, at 39c.@42c.; (2,000 bushels averaging 34 lb., at 42c.;) Mixed State, 2,100 bushels, at 37c.@39c....Hay, Straw, and Feed in moderate request within the previous range; 279 bags choice Clover-seed sold at 8¼c.; prime quoted at 8c.; other Seeds as before.

GUNNY BAGS AND RAGGING—Have been inactive, and quoted nominal as to prices....Domestic Cloth quoted barely steady at 10½c. cash, and 11c. for January.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, with Manila Hemp quoted at 7c.@7¼c.; Sisal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold; Tampico at 5c.@ 5¼c.; Jute at 4¼c.@5¼c. gold; Jute Butts at 2½c.@ 2¾c., currency, cash and time. Other kinds nominally unchanged.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry for desirable lots. Sales, 900 City Slaughter at 9½c., currency. Stock in first hands to-day, 123,700 Hides and 207 bales do., against 48,900 Hides and 26 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in light request, as a rule, with prices quoted steady at 30c. for State. We quote new crop Hops at 26c.@31c. for New-York, 8c.@12c. for Eastern, and 5c.@ 8c. for Wisconsin: crop of 1876, 3c.@5c.; Olds, all growths, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Californian, 12c.@14c.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair request at from 29c.@50c. for new crop, poor to fancy; sales of 400 bbls.....Foreign product very quiet, with values quoted depressed and irregular....Cuba Muscovado quoted at 30c.@32c.; English Island, 32c.@34c.; 24@40c., and Porto Rico within the range of 32c.@48c.; Syrups have been in light demand, with Sugar quoted at 37c.@50c., and fancy lots higher; Molasses, 30c.@38c. ....Sugar-house Molasses very slow of sale and quoted weak at 21c.@23c. for average quality in hhds. and bbls.....Stock of Molasses in first hands here estimated at 582 hhds. Cuba, 1,243 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,416 hhds. Muscovado Grade, and 3,000 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet; quotations for Resin and Tar unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine, 50 bbls. reported sold at 32c.; quoted at the close at 32c.@32½c. for uninspected.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull, with values of Refined and Crude quoted essentially as before....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported to the extent of 12,200 bbls. Crude, 3,000 bbls. New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair request for early delivery at, however, easier and irregular rates. Sales reported of 563 bbls. new at $15 60@$15 75 for uninspected and inspected....Other kinds dull and Prime Mess quoted at $10....Extra Prime, $9....And for forward delivery, here, Western Mess, inactive, with December option quoted at the close, $15 10; January, $15 20@$15 30; February, $15 40@$15 50; March at $13, with sales reported of only 100 bbls. Extra Prime, $11 50@$11 75. Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats in better demand, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6¾c.; fancy Pigs at 6c.....Our meats moderately sought after here at about previous rates....Sales include 30,000 ₱ Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 16 ₱ average, at 6¾c.@6¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our former range....Bacon sold, for local delivery, to the extent of 250 bxs. Short Clear, early delivery, at 6¾c.....And for Western delivery, 1,400 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 6½c., market quoted firm....Western Steam Lard has been quiet for early delivery, but quoted about as before....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported at 7.80 tcs. new at 6¾@6 15, and 150 tcs. slightly off grade at 6¾@ 6 12½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard in comparatively slack demand, with December option quoted here at the close at 6¾@6 15@6 17½; January, 6¾@6 20; February, 6¾@6 30@6 32½; March, 6¾@6 40@6 42½, showing a slight improvement....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 750 tcs., January, at 6¾@6 20; 2,250 tcs., February, at 6¾@6 32½, and 1,000 tcs., March, at 6¾@6 42½....City Steam and Kettle in more request; quoted at the close at 6¾@12½. Sales 315 tcs. at 6¾@12½....And No. 1 quoted at the close at 6¾@7 07½....Refined Lard has been quiet, and for the Continent quoted for early delivery, at the close, at 6¾@6 55@6 65; choice do., for the West Indies, at 6¾ 50, with sales reported of 400 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms....Beef, Beef Hams, Tallow, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted, on a restricted business....Tallow has been in less request; quoted at $7 50 for prime City, with sales reported of 75,000 lb. Also, 100 bbls. Western at $7 25....Stearine inactive, with prime choice Western, in tes., quoted at 6¾@8 50....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, sales were reported of 500 bbls., January, at 58c., 100 bbls., February, at 51c.; 100 bbls., March, at 50c.; and 200 bbls. first half of 1878, at 48½c.

RICE—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way, with fair to strictly choice Carolina at from 6¾@7; Louisiana, at 6¾@6 75, ₱ 100 lb....Rangoon quoted at $3 12½@$3 37½, gold, in bond; Patna $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and in bond at $3 87½@$4, gold, ₱ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 8,000 bags.

SALT—Has been moderately active at steady prices, with Liverpool Fine quoted steady at 70c.@75c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 10@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@27c.; St. Martin's at 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in light demand; quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SKINS—Have been generally very dull within the previous range....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 32½c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 27½c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central American, 27½c.@30c.; Augostura, 25c. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47c.@48c.; Matamoros, 47c.@48c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 44c.@46c.; Curracoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

SOAP—Has been in comparatively slack request, with Castile quoted at 8c.@8¼c., gold; Colgate's Family, 7¾c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discounts.

SPICES—Have been very moderately dealt in, with Mace quoted at 72½c.@90c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@88c. for strictly prime; Cassia, 18½c.@20c.; Cloves, 35c.@ 38c.; Zanzibar Pepper, 12¾c.@12½c.; White Pepper, 21½c.@22c....Pimento, 13½c.@14½c.; Ginger, 6¼c.@ 6¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been in limited request, with Potato quoted at 4¼c.@4½c.; Corn at 3¼c.@3½c., in bbls. and bxs., ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, as a rule, within the range of from $47 50@$107 50 for very inferior to very fancy, about as last quoted....Of Sicily (the latter an extreme,) and Virginia at from $57 50@$90 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted quite firm, with a fair inquiry noted....We quote fair Refining Cuba 7¾c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8c.; Centrifugal No. 12 Clayed at 7¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 7¾c.@8c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@ 7¼c.; Molasses Sugars, 6c.@7c. Melado, 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. Sales reported since our last of 870 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms, and 2,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado also on private terms....Refined Sugars have been in fair request, in part for export, at full rates, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@9¼c., and Soft Yellow, 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Exs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1877	42,959	17,279	195,772	13
Receipts since	12,033	8,657	36,793	130
Sales since	29,648	15,622	130,009	130
Stock Dec. 26, 1877	2,344	10,316	96,556	13
Stock Dec. 27, 1876	13,192	27,259	109,180	2,878

TEAS—Steady on sales of 1,500 half-chests Oolong and 800 half-chests Congou on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 10, and reported steady at $1 09 bid. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—A generally firm market was reported today, with room for Grain, Flour, and Provisions in good request, but otherwise a slow movement....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. (with other shipments rumored, but not confirmed;) 36,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter; 100 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₱ ton, (with room for Cotton quoted at ¾d., without important shipments;) and, by steam, 19,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels at 5¾d. ₱ 60 lb., and 11,000 bushels, to fill up, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; 250 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ₱ bbl.; 100 tons Beef at 75s. ₱ tierce; 4,500 to 5,000 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 1,100 cases Canned Goods at 25s.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 400 pks. Leather on private terms; 400 bbls. Apples, also on private terms, quoted at 5s. ₱ bbl., with room for Cotton quoted at ¾d.@ 9-32d. ₱ lb). And by steam from the West, of through freight, 2,300 pks. Provisions within the previous range. Also, a British ship, 925 tons, placed on the berth between the Continent and North American ports, 1,150 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, (chartered there) on private terms; another, 2,074 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported (as chartered there) at the unusually low rate of 37s. 6d. For London, for orders, 3,000 bbls. Flour, from store, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and 24,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter, (as of cargo for a Norwegian ship, 953 tons, placed at the berth hence;) and 6,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 1,600 cases Canned Goods at 30s.; 180 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 60s. ₱ ton; 100 bbls. Beef at 4s. 3d. ₱ tierce; 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 800 cases Canned Goods at 25s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce; 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 500 cases Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s., and 1,200 small pkgs. Leather at 1 per cent. For Hull, by steam, small lots of Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Canned Goods at 30s., and of Butter at 45s. ₱ ton....For Cork, and orders, a British ship, 1,400 tons, with Naval Stores, will load from Charleston, reported at 4s. 3d.@6s. 3d....For Havre, by steam, 2,500 pks. Lard and Bacon, (part of through freight,) at 9c. ₱ lb., (with through rates on Provisions to other ports of the Continent reported at 85c.@91c. ₱ 100 lb. for early shipment, on a moderate call for accommodation.) Also an American ship, 1,080 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 7c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 20,000 bushels Grain, ₱ bushel, and 14,450 bbls. Provisions, in lots, reported at 42s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 800 to 1,000 pks. Provisions on the basis of 45s. ₱ ton. ....For Bremen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 15-16c. ₱ lb....For Carisand, a Norwegian bark, 428 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (a new contract, made there, vessel having been previously reported for Liverpool,) at 1c. ₱ lb....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 359 tons, hence, with about 18,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 15c. ₱ bushel, (and £10 gratuity)....For Marseilles, an American bark, 466 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, from Baltimore, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, an American bark, 553 tons, (to arrive from Leghorn, whence sailed Oct. 30,) hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d.....For the Mediterranean, an American brig, 363 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Vera Cruz, an American schooner, 182 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....For St. Jago de Cuba, a British schooner, 131 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 25c. ₱ bbl....For Antigua, an American schooner, 158 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $500....For Segua, an American brig, 364 tons, hence, with Cooperage Stock and general cargo, at market rates....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $7....For Buenos Ayres, by sail, sundry lots of general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases at 75c. asked; Coffee, 62½ bags sold at $1 15 ₱ bbl., and Lumber at $16....For Montevideo, by sail, sundry lots of general cargo, including Measurement Goods, at 12c. cubic foot and 1,000 feet Lumber at $17....For Gloucester, a British bark, 403 tons, (now at Oporto,) with Salt, from Cadiz, at 10c. ₱ bushel....For the Phosphate trade, coastwise, tonnage was in limited demand, for New-York loading, quoted at $2 25@$2 40 to Norfolk, and $1 75 for Charleston and Savannah....For the Coal trade, coastwise, tonnage was very moderately sought after; quoted from New-York to Boston at $1 50; Richmond to New-York at $1 60, and Baltimore to Galveston at $2 75 ₱ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1877.

Arrivals of horned Cattle on this forenoon were light; quality generally coarse but fat. Prices did not advance, still trade was easier on an improved tone. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 5¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 9½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 5¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 5 cwt. scarf, to 11 cwt. From 15 cars of Illinois Steers, 1,275 lbs. average, sales on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows sold at $35@$85 ₱ head. Calves included; quality poor. Veals and Calves not quoted, being held on sale. Sheep and Lambs in fair demand on a light run. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at $4 56¾@4 63 ₱ cwt. City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 50 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 326 cavalettas at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 1,000 lbs. at 6¾c.; 1,000 lbs. at 6¾c.; 1,000 lbs. at 7c.; 1,000 lbs. at 7¼c.; 1,000 lbs. at 7½c.; 47 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 103 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 85 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 80 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 66 coarse Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 80 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 2 good Bulls, live weight 1,815 ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Bull, live weight 1,770 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 22 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 23 do. at 11¼c., weight 9½ cwt.; 20 Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 3 fair Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 171 Illinois Sheep, weight 107 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 34 State Lambs, weight 70 lbs. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 144 Canada Lambs, weight 80 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Haas & Eldebo sold 209 Michigan Sheep, weight 84 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 163 Ohio Sheep, weight 84 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 77 coll Lambs, weight 56 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c.; 10 Canada Sheep, weight 110 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 50 State Hogs, average live weight 230 lb. ₱ head, at $4 56 ₱ cwt.; 250 Ohio Hogs, average live weight 164 lb. ₱ head, at $4 68 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for A. J. & J. Kerr 62 common Ohio Steers at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt.; sold for R. Magnus, 45 coarse but fat Ohio Steers at 9¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8¾ cwt.; for J. H. Wilkinson, 77 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt. sold for D. E. Saylor 10 coarse but fat Ohio Steers at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 10¾ cwt.; for Dixon & Bass 48 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Mayer sold 61 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 20 head sold at top rate, weights 5 cwt., strong, to 6¼ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7¼ cwt. E. Vogel sold for M. Mansfield 42 common Missouri Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 19 head sold at top rate, weight 5¼ cwt.; 31 common Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 17 head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 40 common Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 32 head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 28 Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 20 head sold at top rate, weights 7¾ to 8 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 1 Bull, live weight 1,260 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb. T. W. Sherman sold for Walsh & Allerton 28 common Wisconsin Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for S. Samuels 56 common Missouri Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for C. G. Jeremy 4 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 9 common but fat Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Walsh & Allerton 34 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt, scarf; 46 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., with 50c. off ₱ head on 30 head, and $1 off on 16 head weight 8¾ cwt. D. Walzal sold for Walsh & Allerton 68 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt., strong, to 6¾ cwt.; 97 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 19 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 18 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 6 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 ₱ head, weight 8¾ cwt.; 6 O'Donnell sold for Walzal & Allerton 23 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 6 cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 6 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers, 2 head at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., 2 head at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 8¼ to 8¾ to 11 cwt. E. Westheimer sold for Lehman Brothers 33 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 59 Missouri Sheep, weight 16,130 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb. Newman & Holmes sold 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,630 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 141 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,160 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 41 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,390 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 157 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,500 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 113 Illinois Sheep, weight 10,970 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 66 Illinois Sheep, weight 6,480 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 918 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 209 Veals and Calves, 1,192 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,028 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,019 head of horned Cattle, 1,936 Sheep and Lambs, 4,612 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 24, 1877: 29 Beeves, 1,111 Sheep and Lambs, 229 Calves, 3,663 Hogs, 44 Horses and Mules.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 34 head; total for the week thus far, 4,420 head, against 7,718 head last week, a decrease of 194 cars for the week: consigned through, 165 cars: no sales to-day; 12 cars held for shipment to-morrow; 10 cars unsold stock in the yards. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for the week thus far, 5,250 head, against 11,600 head last week; consigned through, 3 cars. Market quiet; buyers and sellers apart, tending lower; slim attendance of classes of buyers; only sale to-day, 4 loads fair to good Western Sheep at $4 24 37½; feeders principal buyers; 10 cars remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,950 head; total for the week thus far, 12,650 head, against 14,450 head last week; consigned through, 26 cars. Good demand; prices at a shade advance, owing to light supply; Yorkers at $4 25@$4 35, good to choice; heavy grades, common to extra, at $4 20@$4 45; packers and shippers principal buyers; sales of 20 cars.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 26.—The receipts yesterday of Beef Cattle were 413 head. Live-stock trains were very light, and what Cattle were landed were hardly required. Few butchers were present, and the sales were chiefly confined to Milch Cows and Calves. Beef, choice, $8 25@$8 50; extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 25@$6 75; second quality, $5 25@$5 75; third quality, $4 75@$5. Sheep and

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers on this route take the Lower Route to Queenstown, calling each way to land passengers and mails for Ireland. Rates of passage to Liverpool, all by one steamer, including wine, ale and bedding:

ADRIATIC.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the owners of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or more to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2|CHINA...WED., Jan. 16
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 9|SCYTHIA...WED., Jan. 23

Cabin passage $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to sail from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia..Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M. | Anchoria..Jan. 19, 6 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Etolia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M. | Ampilia.....Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29|NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5|HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 7 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Dec. 27|POMMERANIA....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878|HOLSATIA.....Jan. 17

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

AUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M. | The Queen, Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORME.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, SURAULT.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 6, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.

H. LIVINGSTON, agt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to Interior points via Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

For SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamer leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TIMMERMAN...Thurs., Jan. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows: from Pier 17 E. R., at P. M.:
MIAGARA, (new) 2,265 tons, Captain.....Thursday, Jan. 3
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., Jan. 10.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BAILEY & LYON, and doing business at No. 267 West 24th-st., New-York City, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of LYON & COMPANY, by whom all bills of the said firm will be collected and paid.

BAILEY & LYON.
(Signed.)

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1878.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, all kinds first-class stationery, blank-books, and printing; expense books, daily journals, cards, check-books, tags, calendars, wallets, portfolios, safety checks, &c. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, assented by circular dated July 1, 1875, to Mr. JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM H. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7392
9	1048	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7398
13	1052	2317	3290	4215	5439	6439	7407
14	1053	2321	3291	4216	5421	6442	7409
15	1055	2322	3282	4217	5426	6446	7412
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5437	6447	7413
18	1057	2340	3286	4228	5433	6449	7414
21	1058	2342	3296	4228	5438	6451	7415
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7416
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7417
26	1062	2354	3303	4233	5443	6457	7418
37	1063	2355	3304	4235	5444	6461	7920
38	1064	2356	3305	4233	5445	6462	7921
43	1066	2357	3310	4237	5446	6466	7922
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1069	2362	3316	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5451	6469	7926
49	1076	2372	3318	4262	5452	6470	7927
50	1109	2373	3320	4264	5457	6472	7929
52	1110	2374	3325	4266	5454	6474	7930
53	1111	2375	3332	4268	5458	6475	7933
57	1112	2376	3333	4267	5460	6476	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
62	1114	2378	3341	4271	5481	6478	7954
63	1118	2394	3343	4272	5482	6479	7955
64	1118	2395	3344	4273	5483	6482	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
69	1120	2401	3346	4278	5488	6484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1132	2409	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1133	2409	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
86	1144	2410	3355	4284	5507	6494	7966
87	1145	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2412	3357	4286	5520	6512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6522	7969
90	1160	2415	3364	4290	5530	6523	7971
91	1165	2416	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	6526	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2423	3370	4318	5534	6535	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2435	3407	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7983
103	1196	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1206	2439	3423	4336	5552	6622	7986
107	1209	2440	3424	4337	5555	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1212	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7994
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
121	1216	2445	3429	4341	5561	6631	7996
122	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1221	2455	3432	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1224	2454	3433	4345	5575	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5576	6639	8003
130	1229	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8006
134	1230	2458	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
135	1232	2459	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
142	1236	2463	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
143	1237	2464	3443	4359	5586	6661	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6665	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5593	6673	8051
148	1246	2480	3451	4365	5611	6677	8052
149	1247	2481	3459	4369	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3460	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3461	4372	5616	6682	8055
159	1255	2484	3492	4375	5617	6683	8056
160	1256	2485	3493	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2486	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2488	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3493	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3494	4382	5625	6695	8062
164	1275	2495	3514	4384	5626	6696	8065
165	1278	2496	3516	4386	5630	6697	8069
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
174	1284	2501	3521	4390	5633	6703	8073
177	1303	2512	3523	4395	5636	6706	8074
178	1313	2523	3531	4396	5637	6707	8081
180	1315	2524	3534	4397	5639	6712	8087
185	1316	2526	3535	4401	5640	6720	8088
187	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4403	5644	6720	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4406	5645	6730	8092

FINANCIAL.

731	1870	3029	4029	4997	6038	7482	8569
732	1871	3030	4030	5026	6039	7484	8284
733	1874	3031	4031	5029	6041	7492	8565
726	1876	3033	4032	5027	6042	7493	8566
737	1878	3034	4033	5028	6043	7494	8567
738	1879	3037	4034	5026	6045	7496	8574
739	1880	3040	4039	5030	6049	7497	8576
740	1881	3039	4037	5031	6049	7499	8577
741	1882	3041	4040	5033	6050	7500	8595
743	1883	3045	4041	5034	6051	7506	8601
744	1884	3056	4043	5035	6052	7517	8602
745	1884	3057	4044	5036	6053	7518	8603
746	1896	3058	4045	5038	6054	7519	8605
752	1902	3059	4046	5054	6055	7521	8606
753	1904	3060	4047	5057	6056	7522	8607
754	1911	3061	4048	5058	6057	7523	8611
755	1912	3062	4049	5071	6058	7524	8612
756	1913	3063	4050	5072	6059	7525	8614
757	1914	3064	4051	5073	6060	7527	8615
758	1915	3065	4053	5074	6061	7529	8616
759	1916	3066	4053	5082	6063	7530	8617
760	1918	3067	4055	5083	6064	7533	8619
761	1926	3068	4054	5084	6065	7534	8620
763	1927	3069	4059	5091	6066	7535	8621
764	1928	3070	4060	5092	6067	7537	8622
765	1931	3072	4062	5093	6068	7538	8623
767	1934	3073	4064	5102	6069	7539	8624
769	1941	3074	4066	5107	6070	7540	8625
771	1943	3075	4067	5109	6072	7541	8626
772	1948	3094	4068	5111	6073	7542	8627
773	1956	3097	4069	5113	6074	7543	8628
774	1957	3100	4070	5118	6075	7544	8630
775	1958	3108	4071	5119	6077	7545	8631
779	1960	3109	4072	5120	6078	7546	8632
791	1963	3110	4073	5121	6080	7547	8633
801	1966	3113	4074	5123	6093	7548	8634
804	1968	3114	4076	5124	6094	7549	8635
806	1969	3115	4077	5125	6095	7550	8636
809	1970	3116	4078	5126	6110	7551	8637
810	1969	3119	4079	5127	6111	7556	8638
811	1967	3119	4081	5129	6112	7557	8640
813	2031	3120	4082	5130	6113	7558	8647
814	2032	3121	4083	5131	6114	7559	8653
815	2034	3122	4084	5143	6115	7564	8654
816	2036	3123	4085	5148	6116	7565	8666
818	2037	3124	4086	5149	6117	7567	8714
819	2038	3125	4087	5151	6123	7573	8715
820	2039	3126	4088	5152	6127	7577	8717
821	2040	3127	4090	5164	6138	7578	8719
822	2041	3129	4091	5165	6139	7579	8720
823	2042	3130	4092	5177	6140	7583	8721
824	2043	3131	4093	5202	6168	7584	8724
826	2044	3132	4097	5203	6167	7585	8725
827	2053	3133	4098	5207	6168	7586	8726
831	2054	3137	4101	5208	6169	7587	8731
833	2102	3139	4102	5209	6170	7590	8738
833	2103	3141	4104	5228	6171	7592	8739
834	2105	3142	4105	5229	6187	7594	8741
835	2106	3145	4106	5230	6188	7594	8744
841	2107	3146	4107	5231	6189	7596	8748
843	2109	3149	4108	5232	6190	7597	8749
844	2110	3150	4109	5233	6191	7598	8753
851	2131	3151	4111	5241	6192	7600	8754
853	2132	3152	4112	5242	6193	7614	8755
854	2133	3153	4115	5244	6195	7615	8768
855	2134	3154	4117	5245	6196	7617	8769
856	2135	3156	4119	5247	6197	7618	8761
863	2136	3157	4120	5253	6198	7619	8767
864	2140	3158	4121	5254	6199	7627	8768
870	2147	3159	4122	5255	6200	7631	8769
877	2148	3160	4123	5257	6201	7632	8770
872	2149	3162	4124	5258	6233	7633	8771
873	2150	3163	4125	5259	6234	7635	8772
876	2151	3167	4126	5260	6237	7641	8773
878	2158	3168	4127	5261	6244	7644	8774
879	2159	3169	4128	5262	6245	7651	8775
881	2161	3171	4130	5263	6252	7652	8776
886	2162	3172	4131	5264	6256	7653	8780
887	2164	3173	4132	5265	6259	7661	8781
888	2167	3174	4133	5266	6261	7662	8822
889	2169	3175	4134	5268	6262	7663	8823
891	2170	3176	4135	5285	6264	7665	8824
892	2171	3177	4136	5286	6265	7667	8826
902	2172	3178	4137	5287	6268	7671	8828
911	2178	3179	4138	5288	6275	7674	8829
914	2179	3180	4139	5289	6277	7675	8830
915	2180	3181	4140	5292	6279	7676	8831
945	2189	3182	4141	5293	6280	7678	8832
946	2190	3184	4142	5294	6281	7687	8833
949	2192	3185	4143	5295	6282	7691	8834
952	2194	3186	4144	5296	6283	7692	8835
954	2196	3187	4145	5298	6284	7698	8836
955	2196	3188	4146	5302	6285	7702	8837
956	2197	3189	4147	5321	6286	7705	8844
957	2198	3190	4148	5322	6287	7708	8845
959	2199	3192	4150	5324	6288	7826	8848
968	2201	3193	4151	5325	6289	7827	8849
969	2203	3194	4152	5326	6293	7828	8850
973	2204	3195	4153	5327	6296	7829	8861
975	2211	3196	4154	5330	6297	7830	8862
974	2213	3197	4155	5332	6298	7831	8863
979	2214	3198	4156	5333	6300	7832	8864
983	2216	3199	4158	5334	6301	7833	8865

In all cases where the bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Consolidation Sinking Fund Trustees, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 14, 1877.

By virtue of, and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved February 22, 1849, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of January, 1878, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds, of the State of Illinois, herein designated and that the interest will cease, from the time of payment specified in this notice, upon each and all of said bonds, to wit: Now bonds and coupons issued under the act of the 16th July 1st, 1847, issued in pursuance of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the State debt," in force February 28, 1847, and payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877, viz: Quotient for $1,000, each, of the following numbers, viz: 61 to 67, inclusive: 73, 103 to 108, inclusive: 150 to 155, inclusive: 163, 193, 213, 252, 327 to 333, inclusive: 431, 442, 447, 451, 480, 491, 529, 532, 708 to 714, inclusive: 840 to 850, inclusive: 665, 666, 667, 680, 681, 682, 709, 710, 715 to 722, inclusive: 724, 727, 742 to 745, inclusive: 838, 839, 848, 849, 856, 947 to 952, inclusive: 1,010, 1,041 to 1,043, inclusive: 1,050, 1,051, 1,058, 1,067, 1,068, 1,208, 1,211 to 1,213, inclusive: 1,232, 1,261, 1,268, 1,269, 1,303, 1,353, 1,363, 1,370, 1,373, 1,375 to 1,407, inclusive: 1,429 to 1,444, inclusive: 1,486 to 1,491, inclusive: 1,493, 1,508 to 1,516, inclusive: 1,852, 1,881, 1,882, 1,911, 1,912, 1,923 to 1,956, inclusive: 1,966 to 1,970, inclusive: 1,980, 1,987, 2,044, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,076, 2,092, 2,149, 2,159, 2,160, 2,249, 2,306, 2,307, inclusive: 2,440, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,520 to 2,523, inclusive: 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,553, 2,556 to 2,595, inclusive. Bonds for $500, each of the following numbers, viz: 96, 209, 212, 222, 255, 292, 414, 463, 482, 668, 692, 696, 711, 725, 746, 850, 867, 919, 925, 1,106, 1,130 to 1,134, inclusive: 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,209, 1,284, 1,270, 1,445, 1,896, 1,913, 2,013, 2,017, 2,077, 2,100, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,196, 2,210, 2,224, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,321, 2,323, 2,329, 2,429, 2,490. Bonds for $891 76, each, of the following numbers, viz: 168, 390, 503, 1,336, 1,349, 1,467, 1,518 to 1,527, inclusive: 1,530, 1,543, 1,548, 1,549, 1,572 inclusive: 1,579 to 1,823, inclusive: 1,824, 1,825, 2,220, 2,287, 2,477. Also, bonds of the following numbers and amounts, viz: 60, $340 24: 87, $537 64: 105, $917 50: 120, $720 00: 221, $720: 278, $729 40: 282, $958 80: 373, $851 76: 415, $883 52: 422, $766 81: 443, $767 04: 464, $887 64: 483, $958 80: 520, $720 40: 560, $1,169 04: 669, $996 44: 698, $878 40: 697, $1,572 inclusive: $933 80: 723, $647: 726, $575 28: 728, $965 88: 747, $888 20: 851, $958 80: 868, $833 52: 920, $833 52: 926, $537 64: 940, $891 16: 953, $917 50: 1,009, $833 52: 1,210, $575 28: 1,233, $729 40: 1,271, $958 80: 1,304, $729 40: 1,409, $953 72: 1,446, $794: 1,492, $571 72: 1,494, $729 40: 1,517, $1,292 88: 1,883, $893 07: 1,897, $537 64: 1,914 $958 80: 2,122, $587, $831 34: 1,981, $150: 2,045, $729 40: 2,141, $575 28: 2,161, $575 28: 2,211, $860: 2,225, $383 52: 2,353, $917 60: 2,430, $570 80: 2,491, $789 54: 2,550, $600: 2,596, $1,805 60.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the [L.S.] City of Springfield, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1877. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds due the first Monday of January, 1878, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 7th to the 21st day of January, 1878, inclusive. EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1916.

NO FLOATING DEBT.

Length of road, Corning to Buffalo, 142 miles.
Whole amount of issue,
$2,880,000.

First and Only Mortgage,

Less than $17,000 per mile on road, together with extensive docks, lands, and terminal facilities in Buffalo, and the valuable right of way through that city.

These bonds were issued to pay off (without increasing) the old mortgage debt of the company, ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN PAID FOR 20 YEARS.

THE ROAD IS NOW PAYING, AND HAS FOR MANY YEARS PAID, 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON IT

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

MURPHY IN CANADA.

THE RUNAWAY COMMISSIONER REPORTED TO BE AT THE CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS—HE PROPOSES TO STAY THERE, PENDING NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIS RETURN.

Rumors were rife at Police head-quarters at a late hour last night that the detectives had at last traced the course of Excise Commissioner Murphy's flight and had found out where he was stopping. It was difficult to trace these rumors to any trustworthy source, owing to the reticence of all persons interested. THE TIMES reporter finally learned that they had emanated from the Ninth Ward, in which Commissioner Morton, President of the Excise Board, resides. Going there, the reporter was directed to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and making his way thither, he had an interview with Capt. Kennedy, who was reputed to know all about the rumors. At first the Captain refused to talk upon the subject, but at length admitted that he was in possession of information concerning Murphy's whereabouts, which, in his mind, was trustworthy and settled the question. He said his informants were interested in the matter, and had trustworthy sources of information, and they talked positively on the subject. Murphy, he said, was at present comfortably ensconced at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. The exiled Excise Commissioner, Capt. Kennedy's informant says, proposes to remain there; does not intend to conceal himself; will live and conduct himself in a public manner, allowing free intercourse with those who choose to visit or correspond with him, and remain at Clifton until he can make satisfactory negotiations looking to his return. It is claimed by the Commissioner's friends that Murphy is safe at Clifton; that the extradition treaty at present existing between this country and Great Britain does not contain any stipulation for the return of American citizens for crimes like Murphy's, which does not, it is said, fall within what are called common law felonies. It is said that on Saturday evening Murphy crossed the Hudson River directly to Jersey City, and there took the Erie Railroad train and went straight to Clifton, where he was expected by friends, and where arrangements had been made for his reception. Murphy's friends say that the Commissioner understands his business, and "is not going to throw himself away."

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE AFFAIR.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MURPHY'S ACTS NOT OFFICIALLY DECLARED—THE MAYOR CALLS THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNOR TO MURPHY'S ABSENCE—EXAMINING THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DEPARTMENT—THE ATTITUDE OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS—A SCENE IN FRENCH'S HOTEL.

Public interest in the matter of Owen Murphy's disappearance seems now to have settled down to the possible answers to the questions: how much did he run away with, and who is to be his successor? As to who shall be the successor of the absconding official, there is little that is new to say. Mayor Ely held a consultation upon the legal points in the case with Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday, and an opinion will probably be furnished by the latter gentleman to-day. Mr. Whitney has not yet been officially applied to for an opinion as to who is responsible for the moneys which Murphy has run away with. The fact that ex-Dock Commissioner Agnew had a long interview with the Mayor yesterday afternoon, suggested the idea that he was to be the new Commissioner. This may or may not be, but Mr. Jackson S. Schultz also had an interview with the Mayor during the afternoon, and no one seemed to think that this gentleman's name would be sent to the Board of Aldermen. Alderman Purroy also had an interview with the Mayor. Subsequently Mr. Purroy delivered an opinion upon the law of the case. He said that the law required that the Mayor and Common Council should appoint an Excise Commissioner in the event of a vacancy in the case of Owen Murphy, and he added that section 25 of the charter of 1873 provides "that the Mayor may appoint without the consent of the Aldermen to fill vacancies of all Commissioners mentioned in section 25." The Excise Commissioners are not mentioned in said section 25, and the Excise Commissioners are created under a special act (chapter 175, Laws of 1870) which provides that in all vacancies in the Excise Board of this City "the Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time, as often as vacancies shall occur, appoint persons to fill the unexpired term of any Commissioners who shall die, resign, remove from the City, or be removed from office.

Later in the day the Mayor sent the following communication to the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, Governor:

SIR: Owen Murphy, one of the Excise Commissioners, has disappeared, under circumstances which lead me to believe that he has absconded with a large amount of public money, or of money intrusted to him by applicants for licenses. As the Board of Excise seems to me to be not a board under the charter of the City, in regard to which I have the power of removal, and it is represented to me that the condition of the department may require prompt measures, I beg leave to call your attention to the subject, with a view to such action on your part as you may deem desirable. Respectfully yours,

SMITH ELY, JR.

The Commissioners of Accounts are trying to find an answer to the question of how much money Murphy has carried off. The reports published yesterday, though they came from apparently good authority, that the Commissioners of Accounts had made good progress in the examination of the books of the Excise Board, and had found no deficiency, were entirely erroneous. The Commissioners spent Christmas Day in their own homes, and the examination of the books did not really begin until this morning. The first information received by them was, how many persons had paid moneys to the Excise Board. It was significant that this information was sought of the Police authorities, though all that the request sent to the Police Board asked for was or should be in the possession of the inspectors attached to the Excise Department. The following is the communication sent by the Commissioners of Accounts to the Police Commissioners, who received it at their meeting yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877.

To the Board of Police:

To enable us to proceed with the investigation which his Honor the Mayor, acting pursuant to resolutions of the Common Council, has directed to be made into the books and affairs of the Excise Board, we beg your assistance in obtaining for us, through the facilities at your command, the following particulars:

First—A list of the licensed premises in the City for which a license has been obtained since Jan. 1, 1877, showing the date, the name of the person licensed, the premises by street and number, and the sum, as shown by the license, paid therefor.

Second—A list of those who have claimed to the Police to have made deposits to the Excise Board since Jan. 1, 1877, and who hold receipts for the money deposited, but to whom no license has been granted, this list to specify the name and address of the person who made the deposit, the premises for which the application for license was made, and the amount of deposit. If it has come to your knowledge that any sum other than the amount paid for licenses or deposited as license money has been paid by any person to members of the Excise Board, or to any of the subordinates thereof, particulars relating thereto should also be communicated to us.

You will confer a favor if the information above desired is procured and communicated to us as early as convenient. Respectfully,

LINDSAY I. HOWE,
JOHN H. MOONEY,
Commissioners of Accounts.

On reading the above communication the Police Commissioners adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent cause to be made a thorough inquiry and report upon the number of licenses granted, licenses applied for and not granted, with the names of the parties and the amount paid in each case, and procure and issue blanks for the use of the officers employed.

Superintendent Walling was served with a copy of this resolution, and immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for collecting the information required. The census will probably not be completed for several days.

Mr. Howe said that the investigation of the accounts of the Excise Department would be a long job. It would certainly be a week before any report could be made. The Excise Commissioners were at their office yesterday, but passed upon no licenses. Mr. Morton, having transferred his property, is presumably easier in his mind about the result of the loss of the moneys. Without giving names or particularly specifying the sources of information, it may be stated as a fact that there is a feeling of intense indignation among the Police authorities at the attitude of the large majority of the liquor-dealers. They say that while the better element of the trade are respectable men, who would gladly comply with the law and rejoice at its strict enforcement, the majority of the dealers are men to whom any legal restraint whatever is an offense. They would not, if they could help it, obey any law at all, no matter how moderate and reasonable its terms might be. Of the law as it now stands, there is at least no dispute about that portion which prohibits the selling of liquor on Sundays. Everybody is agreed upon it; yet the class of men referred to are perpetually violating it. They give the Police a deal of trouble by their constant and persistent efforts to sell liquor on Sundays. These men make the duties of the Police doubly arduous by their illegal sales, at the same time that they discredit most loudly against the oppressive character of the law. All law is oppressive to them, and they will obey none beyond what they are compelled to. The Police also complain that many of the Police magistrates are in sympathy with these violators of the law. Two of these magistrates hold special courts late at night, for no other purpose than to admit to bail persons arrested for violating the Excise law. They have even commanded the Police to bring before them at these special courts only the persons arrested for this offense—a thing which is strictly forbidden by the law. Further than this, they have on several occasions severely rebuked officers for arresting dealers whose saloons were open on Sunday and filled with people, because such officers did not actually see liquor sold over the counter, notwithstanding the law distinctly states that such places "shall be kept closed." Of magistrates who do such things as these, it is not surprising to hear that if half a dozen liquor-dealers are brought before them they will allow them to go bail for each other.

Mr. E. D. Gale, a well-known Tammany politician, feels very sore over the charge that he loaned $2,500 to Owen Murphy, and that shortly afterward the latter controlled for Gale the votes necessary to make him a member of the State Central Committee, in opposition to the Reilly interest. Mr. Gale yesterday searched vigorously for the man that "gave that lie away," as he said. His quest led him to French's bar-room, where he was joined by Alderman Hall, Coroner Flanagan, and several minor politicians. Champagne flowed freely, and soon Mr. Gale was hurling vigorous anathemas at some absent foe, and his auditors were drinking in his words without demur, and occasionally with approving winks and nods. After the fourth or fifth bottle the Gale party suddenly became quieter, and defiant looks were exchanged with three thirsty men, of whom Alderman Reilly was the centre, standing at the further end of the bar. Soon Mr. Reilly, his face expressing great determination, walked up to Mr. Gale and said: "Now, what have you got to say to me?"

Ex-Alderman Reilly is a much larger man than Gale, but the latter braced himself up, and, in a defiant voice, said, "Some one told the reporters that Owen Murphy borrowed $2,500 from me, and that, on the strength of it, I went into the State Committee; did you give it away?"

"The story has had some currency in the district," said Mr. Reilly, coolly.

"The story is a lie from beginning to end," Gale fairly shouted.

"Take care what you say," said the ex-Alderman. "You may get tripped up. It was told to me by a man I believe. Perhaps even your brother may have had a hand in it."

"I don't care who it was," Mr. Gale vociferated wildly. "Brother or no brother, the man who said it lied. The man who repeated it was a liar, and circulated the story with the malicious purpose of injuring me."

"Do you mean to declare your brother a liar?" Mr. Reilly inquired contemptuously.

"I expressly included him when I said that the man that invented and the man who circulated it were liars, and did it with intent to injure me."

"Well, I've this to say," said the ex-Alderman. "I've known your brother for some time, and I always knew him to be a man. It's more than I've known you. You've never been a part of a man."

Reilly evidently expected these words to produce blows, for he braced himself for the onset. The bystanders thought the same, for they suddenly closed in so that blows would have been impossible had they been attempted. In the noise of the shuffling feet the reporter lost Gale's response, but the succeeding lull was broken by Alderman Hall. "I'm a small man," he screamed, "but I want it understood that I indorse what Mr. Gale has said. A man who would circulate such a rumor is a liar, and I'll make good my words here or elsewhere."

Coroner Flanagan interposed as peacemaker, but Alderman Hall grew more violent and vociferous. "I'm a man, and I've been injured by implication in that same row. I'll have it out now," he screamed, after looking around, seemingly to assure himself that he would be securely held if he began hostilities.

"I'm a man, too," said Coroner Flanagan. "You're all making fools of yourselves. There are reporters here and you'll have to keep quiet and settle this matter with less noise," he continued, addressing his remarks directly to Alderman Hall, who subsided at once under the implied menace. Meanwhile, ex-Alderman Reilly and Mr. Gale were endeavoring to come to an understanding.

"I did not tell the story to the reporters," said the ex-Alderman.

"That's all I wanted to hear you say; your word is good to me for anything," Mr. Gale said more peaceably. "You said you were told the story. If it would not violate a confidence, will you tell me who was your informant?"

"It was not told me in confidence, that I remember," said Reilly, "but I won't tell you."

"Well," said Mr. Gale, "I don't think that's friendly of you. If you had been injured by a malicious story and I knew who had repeated it, I think I would tell you. But at any rate I can tell you that Owen Murphy never borrowed $2,500, or any other number of dollars, from me. The only money transaction that ever took place between us was a $100 bet, which was duly paid. Let's all take a drink."

The Tammany Solons ranged themselves in front of the bar, and the discussion was lost in the popping of champagne corks.

MURPHY EXPELLED FROM TAMMANY HALL.

The last meeting of the Tammany General Committee for 1877 was held last evening at the Fourteenth-street Head-quarters, Henry L. Clinton presiding. A preamble and resolution as follows, were offered and adopted, several delegates voting in the negative:

Whereas, Owen Murphy, a member of the General Committee, has defaulted in his official capacity of Excise Commissioner of this City, therefore,

Resolved, That he is expelled from membership in this committee.

George A. Langbein, who seconded the motion to adopt the resolution, said that he did so with reluctance, but Murphy's conduct was indefensible. He believed that Murphy deserved expulsion, but he sympathized with him, and regretted that it was so. After a vote of thanks to retiring officers, and a response by Sachem Clinton, the meeting adjourned sine die.

"TOM" HIGGINSON'S FUNERAL.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF A WELL-KNOWN NEW-YORK CHARACTER—BARNUM'S FRIEND, THE GENIAL BARBER.

Funeral services were held at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Court-street, Brooklyn, over the body of Thomas F. Higginson, the Park Hotel barber, who died on Sunday of pneumonia. "Tom" Higginson had been a well-known character down town in this City for many years. His shop in the Park Hotel was patronized by many public men. He had it for 20 years, and its comfortable appointments and his own ready wit made his business there very prosperous. In the early days of the gold fever in California, returned miners, with pockets full of gold, used to get complete new outfits in "Tom's" shop. When Barnum had his Museum at Ann-street and Broadway he went to Tom's shop every day to be shaved. Once, when his time was limited, he got an Irishman to give him his turn, promising to pay the Irishman's bill, on the principle that one good turn deserves another. Higginson managed matters so that the Irishman's bill, including bathing hair dye, &c., amounted to $3 65. Barnum, always ready to use a joke against himself as capital, had the story widely circulated, as well as pictures of the Irishman at once under the implied menace. Meanwhile, ex-Alderman Reilly and Mr. Gale were endeavoring to come to an understanding.

"I did not tell the story to the reporters," said the ex-Alderman.

"That's all I wanted to hear you say; your word is good to me for anything," Mr. Gale said more peaceably. "You said you were told the story. If it would not violate a confidence, will you tell me who was your informant?"

"It was not told me in confidence, that I remember," said Reilly, "but I won't tell you."

"Well," said Mr. Gale, "I don't think that's friendly of you. If you had been injured by a malicious story and I knew who had repeated it, I think I would tell you. But at any rate I can tell you that Owen Murphy never borrowed $2,500, or any other number of dollars, from me. The only money transaction that ever took place between us was a $100 bet, which was duly paid. Let's all take a drink."

The Tammany Solons ranged themselves in front of the bar, and the discussion was lost in the popping of champagne corks.

THOMAS F. HIGGINSON,
Died Dec. 23, 1877,
Aged 45 years.

The floral decorations were numerous, and included a harp of white flowers, tuberoses, and immortelles, a pillow of white roses, and wreaths and anchors of camellias and other flowers. Seventy-five coaches followed the hearse bearing the body to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

Mr. Higginson gave up his Beekman-street business last Spring and removed to Brooklyn, occupying the shop at the junction of Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street, the former owner of which lost his life in the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre. He was ill for only a week. He had lived at No. 42 Dean-street for many years. He was married 15 years ago, and his widow survives him.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The space in the Paris Exposition allotted to the United States adjoins that set apart for Russia, and is 400 by 100 feet in extent. It is divided into five parts, three of which are for general industrial exhibits, one for machinery, and one for food products. Time has not permitted the examination and consideration of applications for space thus far received and filed by Gov. McCormick, the United States Commissioner General, some of which have come direct to his office in this City, while others have been received through the Secretary of State, or been forwarded by the American Union of Paris Exhibitors, formed prior to Congress having taken action in the matter. The Exposition opens on the 1st of May and continues until the 31st of October. The Commissioner's office is to be open for business until about the middle of March from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Mr. Rufus M. Smith superintends the arrangements relative to allotments of space, Mr. W. W. Barker has charge of the correspondence with France in reference to exhibits from the United States, and Mr. F. W. Clancy is Gov. McCormick's private secretary.

STENOGRAPHERS IN THE POLICE COURTS.

It is said that the Police Justices will, at their next monthly meeting, consider the proposition of employing official stenographers in the Police Courts. Under the existing mode of taking preliminary testimony in cases of felony, the statements are written down in long-hand by the regular clerks. In consequence of the delay resulting from this dilatory system lawyers frequently waive examination in behalf of their clients. Such is the argument advanced in favor of appointing a short-hand writer in each of the principal Police courts—the Tombs, Jefferson Market, Essex Market, and Yorkville. The majority of the magistrates are reported to be in favor of the proposition. Some of them hold that ability to write short-hand should be made a qualification of at least one clerk in each court, in order that the necessity of asking for an additional appropriation may be avoided.

END OF A SPORTING DETECTIVE.

HOW PADDY THE PAINTER MADE MONEY ON WALL-STREET, SQUANDERED IT IN SUMMER RESORTS, AND FINALLY DIED A PAUPER IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

A well-known character of this City died in a pauper's bed in Bellevue Hospital on Sunday last. He was a former detective, who was popularly called, on Wall-street and the lower part of the City, "Paddy the Painter." His real name was Patrick Flavin. He was a native of Ireland, but was brought to this City when a child. He procured a slight education in one of the down-town public schools, and was then apprenticed to a painter. In 1857, when he was about 22 years old, he was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Police force. He was assigned to the First Precinct, and while patrolling the business streets he made it his business to become acquainted with merchants, bankers, and brokers, and the skillful thieves who preyed upon them. He soon acquired a valuable amount of this kind of knowledge, and in 1859 he was appointed a detective. He was then assigned to duty on Wall-street, where he made himself very useful. Several times he succeeded in foiling the best-laid plans of such skillful bank-thieves as Dutch Heinrich and Dan Noble, and he caught many of the fellows who used then to waylay bank messengers who were intrusted with gold checks, bags of coin, &c. In 1863 Paddy, finding that his knowledge and detective skill were more valuable to bankers than to the Police Department, resigned his position in the detective squad. He then procured employment as special detective in the service of such banking institutions as the Bank of North America, Union Bank, and the houses of Jay Cooke & Co. and Clarke, Dodge & Co. He was employed at different times by other institutions. He made but few arrests after leaving the Police force, and, it is said, performed his duty toward his employers by simply watching the movements of criminals on the street, and warning them from committing depredations upon his preserves. He took part in the search for young Ketcham when that skillful forger victimized his business associates, and he also assisted in the capture of Jenkins, the Cashier of one of the down-town banks, who embezzled $300,000 and squandered $150,000 upon a pretty waiter-girl in a Broadway saloon. Flavin made a great deal of money through his Wall-street clients. Besides his salaries he often received "points" upon which he was enabled to make thousands of dollars. Becoming inflated with the possession of money, Paddy became a sporting man. Every Summer he went to Saratoga and Long Branch, where he bet heavily on races and against "the tiger." While in the City he lived in handsome apartments in the Stevens House, and he had a wardrobe probably unequaled in the City. It used to be said on Wall-street that Paddy the Painter had a suit of clothing for every hour in the day. By degrees he allowed his money to slip away from him, and in 1872 the need of the banking-houses for his expensive services vanished with the complete banishment of such thieves as Dutch Heinrich, Dan Noble, and Chauncey Johnson from "the street." Soon after he became impoverished by some unsuccessful ventures on race-courses. Some friends procured him the position of detective at the Metropolitan Hotel, but his habits were too expensive for the proprietors of that house, and after having been he was supported by contributions from his former employers. The disease of which he died was consumption. Before his death he wrote to a friend on Wall-street, asking him to bury him, as he did not want his body to be dissected.

A GAS WAR IN BROOKLYN.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE OLD COMPANIES AND THE MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—THE LATTER LAYING THEIR MAINS.

A bitter fight has been in progress during the past two years between the old gas companies of Brooklyn and the Mutual Gas-light Company, of the same city. The new company, whose works at the corner of Degraw and Nevins streets are almost completed, claims that it can furnish to the citizens of Brooklyn better and much cheaper gas than the old companies. The older companies, which are very wealthy, have fought the new organization at every step. They made a desperate effort to prevent it from obtaining a charter, and they pulled every political wire to hinder the confirmation of its bond by the Common Council. In both attempts they were defeated, although one of the strongest of the old companies is absolutely controlled by the "Ring." The officers of the new company say that the old companies, having a monopoly, are charging exorbitant rates, and cite as proof the general revolt of the consumers some time ago, when it was no uncommon thing to see all the stores in a street lighted with oil lamps. They claim farther that the opposition of the old companies amounts to persecution, and is directly against the interests of the consumers. Suit was commenced against the Mutual Company with the purpose, as the latter claims, of endeavoring to injure their credit, the complaint setting forth that the new company had not paid up the proportion of its capital stock required by law. The suit was brought by the Attorney-General on complaint of a man who was, as alleged, backed by the old companies. The new company made every effort to obtain a speedy trial of the cause, and it was placed at the head of the calendar, but the private counsel for the plaintiff succeeded in having it placed near the foot. The Mutual Gas-light Company went steadily ahead with their works, which, as already stated, are near completion. Yesterday a large force of men were put to work laying a 30-inch main in Nevins-street. The latest move on the part of the old companies took the shape of an order procured from the Supreme Court to examine the officers of the Mutual Gas-light Company. The order is returnable this morning. The defendants claim that the plaintiffs were forced to apply for this order because they know absolutely nothing of the affairs of the new company, and to obtain, if possible, some evidence on which to support the allegations contained in the complaint. Much interest has been evinced in the contest by the gas-consuming public, who hope that the competition will have the effect of reducing the present exorbitant rates charged for gas. The Mutual Company expects to be able to furnish gas for consumption by the 1st of May next.

DEATH OF SILAS D. SCUDDER, M. D.

Dr. Silas D. Scudder died at his residence, No. 415 Grand-avenue, Brooklyn, on last Monday afternoon, in the fortieth year of his age. Dr. Scudder was a brother of the well-known Congregational minister, Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder. He was a graduate of the New-York Medical College, and of the Paris (France) Medical University. He was first brought into prominence as a physician by his labors, a number of years ago, as the chief of the medical staff of the Sims Hospital for Women, in New-York City. He was, to a certain extent, the founder of that institution. Upon resigning his charge, Dr. Scudder went to India, and began labors there that procured for him a great reputation as a medical practitioner. His chief work was in the establishment of a women's hospital at Madras. This institution he rendered so beneficial that the Vice-regal Government took it under its protection and assured its permanency. The hospital is now under the charge of the son of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, nephew of the deceased. Dr. Scudder returned to this country about four years ago, and settled in Brooklyn, where he rapidly acquired a practice. He became a member of the King's County Medical Society, and in its proceedings showed those qualities which had won for him a reputation abroad. The cause of Dr. Scudder's death was Bright's disease of the kidneys. His funeral will take place to-day from his late residence. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs will perform the funeral services. Dr. Scudder's body will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment in the family vault.

ANTICIPATING A STREET BLOCKADE.

Mayor Ely sent the following communication yesterday to the Department of Public Works:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877.

Hon. Allen Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works:

Permit me to call your attention to the condition of Chatham-street, owing to the operations of the elevated railroad. In case of a snow-storm, in addition to the present obstructions, the street would be almost impassable. If you can do anything to remedy the evil and obviate the difficulty suggested I trust you will act at once in the matter and oblige SMITH ELY, JR., Mayor

Upon receipt of this letter Commissioner Campbell addressed a communication to Col. Pelton, of the Elevated Railroad Company, requesting him to have the obstructions complained of removed at once. In case he should fail to comply, the Department of Public Works will take action in the matter.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following officers of Masonic lodges for the ensuing year have been elected:

Centennial Lodge, No. 763.—Emanuel Marx, M.; Moses G. Hyman, S. W.; Joseph M. Cohen, J. W.; A. Schlesinger, Treasurer, and Aaron Weinstein, Secretary. The officers will be publicly installed at Kane Lodge-rooms on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, by R. W. John C. Boak.

Pyramid Lodge, No. 490.—John Spence, M.; James McLean, S. W.; Edward Keeble, J. W. Thomas C. Darling, Treasurer; Thomas S. Green, Secretary; William Sweeny, S. D.; George A. Kennedy, J. D.; David Ritchie, Chaplin; James Aitchinson, Marshal; Robert McCormick, Benjamin Wheeler, John McDonald, Trustees.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials seized four silk umbrellas on the Canada yesterday.

A ballot will be taken on the Produce Exchange to-morrow on the question of observing New-Year's Eve as a holiday.

Register Allen has appointed John H. Platt Assignee of Alphonse D. Hodgman, commission merchant, of No. 206 Broadway.

The Columbia College ball, which was to have been held at Delmonico's, on Thursday evening, is postponed. The date will be announced in the Sunday papers.

Ellen Cleary, aged 17 months, during the absence of her parents yesterday, fell into a tub of water at their residence, No. 293 Seventh-street, and was drowned.

A dinner was given last night at Delmonico's to Mr. William Earl Dodge, by some intimate friends, in appreciation of his success as Captain of the Princeton foot-ball team.

Secretary of the Treasury Sherman and Special Agents James and Tingle were closeted with Collector Arthur all day yesterday, on what the reporters were informed was routine business.

Entries for the grand Winter meeting of the New-York Athletic Club, to be held at Gilmore's Garden on the evenings of Jan. 4 and 5, will close Dec. 27. Already about 150 entries have been received.

Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, will shoot a match at Gilmore's Garden on the afternoon and evening of the 3d proximo. He undertakes to break 5,000 glass balls in 500 consecutive minutes.

In the matter of the application of Cronoy & Shute, tailors, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, for their discharge from bankruptcy, before Register Little, opposition has been made by the creditors, and an examination will be made.

John Kavanagh has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Ketchum, with liabilities amounting to $40,000 and assets $17,000. The largest creditors are John G. Cary, $5,018; Gustave Renaud, $4,792; Tradesmen's National Bank, $2,939.

The Controller yesterday received from an individual, through a clergyman in this City, $4,911 95, for payment into the City Treasury. The amount has been deposited under "Conscience Moneys," to the credit of the general fund for the reduction of taxation.

Frederick E. Graham, an assistant telegraph operator at the Fire Department Central Office, was yesterday dismissed from the department by the unanimous vote of the Commissioners. His offense was in "taking a nap" while on duty on the night of Dec. 13, to which he pleaded guilty.

During the week ending last Saturday, 402 deaths were reported, which is a decrease of 53 as compared with the preceding week, and 30 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1876, and the lowest weekly mortality reported since the last week of the year 1868.

A petition has been filed by eight creditors of A. Kaim & Son, clothing, at No. 5 Walker-street, to have the firm adjudicated bankrupts. The petition alleges that certain real estate and other property of the firm was transferred at a time when the firm was insolvent, with the intent to defeat the operations of the Bankrupt act.

The sixth of the lectures under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Bethel A. M. E. Church, in Sullivan-street, will be delivered this evening by Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I., one of the most brilliant colored orators in the country, his subject being "The Life and Character of Charles Sumner."

A typographical error in THE TIMES on Tuesday morning made it appear that Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods dealers, of this City, were creditors of the bankrupt firm of Telle, Holton & Co., of Cincinnati, to the amount of $55,016. The figures should have been $5,016, which is the full amount owed to Woodward, Baldwin & Co. by the bankrupt concern.

Five creditors of Cory & Co., dealers in oil, at No. 222 Front-street, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated bankrupts. The claims of the petitioning creditors are as follows: Palen & Co., $7,296; Mayhew & Co., $6,832; Hastings & Co., $4,067; N. B. Cook, $1,128; S. W. Knowles, $619. The firm owes $41,000, and has assets amounting to $6,000.

A reception will be given by the Ninth Regiment at its armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, to-night, at which a gold watch and chain, valued at $600, will be presented to Col. James R. Hitchcock, the commander of the regiment, by its members, as a token of gratitude for his services in securing the payment by the State of damages to the regiment for loss of uniforms sustained during the war of the rebellion.

The Mayor announced yesterday that he would not take further action upon the charges against the Police Commissioners for several days. His Chief Clerk, Mr. John Hardy, also asserted that the Mayor intended to read all the papers relating to the defense of the accused officials, and that, as they were voluminous, the work would occupy a great deal of his time, but he could not then tell what the result would be.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors—besides that of Netter & Co., elsewhere reported—were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Herman Mathias, to Albert Schnitzler; Oliver A. Westfall, to John M. Rider; Harry Rosenthal, to Heyman Israel; Moritz Verstaendig, of No. 361 Eighth-avenue, to Adolf Newstadt, and Barnet Rogers and Nathan Rogers, composing the firm of Rogers & Son, jewelers, of No. 216 Bowery, to Mark Ziegler.

BROOKLYN.

A statement of the City Treasurer, made yesterday morning, showed that there was then a balance of $2,126,545 05 on hand to the credit of the city.

"Honest Dan" Bradley, the recent Independent Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the First District, who was cheated out of his election by the McLaughlin Ring, intends to contest the right of his competitor, John M. Clancey, to the seat. He will go to Albany on Monday night.

Daniel Reardon saw a valuable horse and wagon standing in front of No. 220 Fulton-street on Christmas night. He jumped into the vehicle and started the horse. The owner of the property and a policeman pursued and captured the thief, and Justice Walsh yesterday committed him for examination.

The Brooklyn *Daily Ledger*, an obscure journal that had been published for about three months, died of exhaustion yesterday morning. The compositors employed on it have retained a lawyer to collect the money due them. The *Ledger* was edited by Mr. Henry M. Smith, who arrived in Brooklyn about three years ago from Chicago, where he was a writer on the *Tribune*. He edited the Brooklyn *Union* for a short period before the *Ledger* was started.

Frederick Daggett left his wife and 10 children at No. 614 Vanderbilt-avenue, last Summer, and went to Europe as a fireman on the steam-ship Spain. He arrived in that city again on Thanksgiving Day and found that Mrs. Daggett and her children were living in Baltic-street. When he called upon his wife she refused to live with him, and would not allow him to take away his children. He informed Justice Riley yesterday that he loved his wife and children, and was once more able to support them, and asked if Mrs. Daggett could get married again and deprive him of his children. The Justice told him his wife could not marry unless she procured a divorce from him, and that he was entitled to the custody of the little ones if he were not proved to be legally incompetent.

STATEN ISLAND.

The hearing of the parties arrested on the charge of outraging and robbing Mrs. Manan, at Dutch Farms, was adjourned yesterday until to-day, before Judge Karsner, at Stapleton. Two of the parties known to have been connected with the robbery are still at large. Mrs. Manan yesterday gave bonds for her appearance against the prisoners. She asserts that neither of the arrested parties are the ones who robbed her.

Ground was broken yesterday, and a large force of laborers put to work on the new boulevard at Clifton. Many land-owners have given the right of way through their property. The town of Southfield has issued bonds to the amount of $5,000 toward the completion of the road. William H. Vanderbilt and other capitalists have signified their intention to assist in the enterprise. The bridges across New Creek will be built by the Staten Island Railway Company. The road will be 100 feet in width and three and a half miles in length, having its terminus at Cedar Grove, at which a large hotel is now building for a Summer resort.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jane Jones, a young woman living at Belleville, left her home on Tuesday evening, while delirious from fever, and had not been found up to last evening.

John McCabe, a hostler, in the employment of S. Kinch & Co., of Paterson, was found dead in the stable yesterday morning. He had been kicked by a horse.

Edward Harkins, of New-Brunswick, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a canal-boat on Dec. 13, the complaint being made by J. T. Reinbeck, one of the canal company's agents. Harkins says the boat was lent to him by another agent.

Edward Van Tilburg and William Jacques, with a party of friends, were drinking in a saloon, in New-Brunswick, on Monday night, and became involved in a quarrel, when Jacques pushed Van Tilburg out of the door. He fell heavily to the walk, striking the back of his head. He was put upon his feet by his friends and did not seem to be much hurt, but on being taken home became unconscious, sinking gradually until yesterday, when he died. Jacques is held to await the result of the investigation.

Central Office Detective Singleton, of Jersey City, last night arrested John S. Hitchcock, a shoemaker, and James Reed on suspicion of burglary. They had in their possession five coats, five pairs of trowsers, eight shirt-studs, several pairs of sleeve-buttons, and seven scarf-pins. They were locked up.

BOLD ROBBERY IN WALL-STREET.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Wall-street was crowded with pedestrians, a stalwart, ragged, ill-looking fellow stepped down the stairway leading to the banking office of Gregory & Ballou, in the basement of No. 6, and hurled a paving-stone through one of the large panes of the show window. Quickly thrusting his hand through the hole, he grabbed a fist full of gold notes and Canadian money and dashed off. Mr. P. Meade, the foreign exchange clerk, who was standing by the window, made a clutch at the robber's arm, but missed it and cut his own hand severely with the broken glass. Notwithstanding his pain, Mr. Meade at once sprang over the counter and gave chase. The robber, impeded in his flight by the throng of passers-by, was overtaken at the corner of Broadway. He resisted desperately, and would have thrown off his captor, who is a comparatively slight man, but Officer Finnerty, of the Fifth Precinct, sprang to the latter's assistance, and, Detective Kerns and the special officer of the Stock Exchange coming up a moment later, the ruffian was overpowered by their united efforts and taken into the office of Gregory & Ballou, where he was searched and $200 of the gold notes found on his person. He gave his name as James Sweeney, aged 41, of Sacramento, Cal. and said he was a distributor of circulars. Mr. Meade could not tell whether he had lost anything without an examination of his books. Sweeney was locked up. The incident attracted a crowd that blocked Wall-street for over half an hour. The prisoner on being taken to Police Central Office gave his name as Lawrence S. Seymour, and his age as 40 years. He said he had no business or home. He was locked up, and will be taken to court to-day.

A THIEF TRAPPED IN A BARREL.

William Enright, of No. 345 Spring-street, was found yesterday morning by Mr. Alexander McCarthy in his butcher shop, No. 78 West-street, crouched down in a scrap barrel, and covered over with some bones and pieces of waste meat. When McCarthy pulled him out and demanded an explanation, Enright said that four men had induced him to enter the place through the fanlight and throw them out $50 worth of meat and chickens, which he did, expecting to enjoy a division with them. They "boosted" him up through the fanlight, and when he got in he could not get out, and so took refuge in the scrap barrel. He was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Three steamers, bound for Europe, will leave this port during the day. They are the Baltic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line, for Glasgow. The Baltic is the first vessel of its line to carry the Thursday mails for Great Britain. As was expected, few passengers are sailing for Europe this week. Capt. Eynon, of the Atlas Steam-ship Company, is to sail in the Baltic; Mr. H. Kreismann, United States Consul at Berlin, is on board the Frisia, and his family, will leave in the Frisia. Lists of cabin passengers of these two vessels are given below, together with a list of those who sailed for Liverpool yesterday in the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line:

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. S. E. Hartley, W. C. Longmire, Mrs. F. Myford, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Dobson, Miss Byron, George Adam, Paul Talvi, Miss Mary Jennings, Mrs. J. C. Alevras, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Higgin and child, William Rennie, Samuel Kohn, W. H. Spencer, Morris Woolger, James Ireland.

In steam-ship Frisia, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidder, H. Kreismann, United States Consul at Berlin; Mrs. Kreismann, F. Henriquez, Thomas W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Jones, Henry Reimers, J. Edenheimer, Miss S. Frank, Emil Dambauser, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cuhl and child.

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.—Miss Mary E. Arms, W. C. Ashwell, Perkins Bass, Mr. Bishop, N. Caspary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Clarke, Miss Clarke, C. G. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Dabell, Master Dabell, F. T. Duffy, M. and Mrs. Hall, James Lenton, Mr. Macdonell, M. F. Maloy, W. J. Massey, H. C. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, W. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. Boverton Redwood, Miss Pinkey Reddey, A. Rome, Henry W. Sharpless, John Sloane, Col. F. G. Stewart, John Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Townsend, H. C. White, Miss Yznaga.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge W. T. Otto, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Benson J. Lossing, of

The New-York Times.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

GEN. JAMES W. HUSTED FOR SPEAKER

ITS SELECTION ALMOST CERTAIN—EX-GOV. ALVORD'S CANVASS—IS SENATOR CONKLING TAKING PART IN THE FIGHT?—AN EXTRAORDINARY RUMOR REGARDING THE LABOR REFORMERS—THE CLERKSHIPS OF THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE—IMPORTANT CITY LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The question as to who shall be the next Speaker of the Assembly has as much interest this year as it had last; but there is less doubt about the answer. Immediately it became known in the State that the next House would be Republican, it was assumed almost as a matter of course that Gen. James W. Husted would be the Speaker. No opposition was expected, until the gray-bearded veteran of Syracuse, ex-Gov. Alvord, sent his letters through the State announcing that he was a candidate. The Governor came down to Albany last year as a candidate, but he was not voted for in the caucus. This time he intends to make a fight, and the contest really lies between him and Husted, though other names have been mentioned. The Governor says he has already all the votes he wants; but it is his habit to be sanguine. The story that Senator Conkling is taking a hand in the fight, and has requested, or rather instructed, all his friends to oppose Mr. Husted to the utmost, gave to Mr. Alvord's canvass a far more serious aspect than it would otherwise have had. The story, however, is more than doubtful. No United States Senator is to be elected this session; and it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Conkling will not waste his strength by engaging in fights a year before there is any necessity for fighting. It is not improbable that some friends of Mr. Alvord started the story with the idea of helping their candidate. Even if it were true, and some of Mr. Conkling's friends did oppose Mr. Husted—and it is certain that a number of his friends are supporters of Mr. Husted—it by no means follows that the latter would seriously suffer. His friends not only claim, but give documentary proof, that no less than 36 Republican members have already expressed their preferences for Mr. Husted. It is a most significant fact that with one or two exceptions, every Republican member who is re-elected has declared himself with more or less emphasis as a supporter of Mr. Husted. The men who have served with him are his strongest friends. It would be easy to add to the list of 36 many names of new members who, though they have put nothing into writing, have freely declared themselves as supporters of the Westchester candidate; and it may also be noted that that gentleman gets his warmest support from the central and western parts of the State. Unless something happens which no foresight can now discern, Mr. Husted will be the next Speaker, and Gov. Alvord will take his place as Chairman of the Ways and Means, be leader of the House, and "boss" it in his customary style. The Governor is already threatening dire vengeance upon everybody if he is not elected, which is also his usual habit.

There is an extraordinary rumor in circulation here, that some six or seven members, claiming to represent only the Labor Reform Party, are to break off next Tuesday, and by sending as an independent party prevent an organization of the House. Nobody seems to be able to name any seven members of the next Assembly who could justly claim that they were elected by labor reform votes.

There will be no contest for the Clerkship of the Assembly. No one is foolish enough to oppose Mr. Edward M. Johnson. Orr, of Erie, is to contest with Goss, of Monroe, the latter's office of Sergeant-at-Arms. In the Senate there is certain to be a warm contest over the Clerkship. Mr. Glidden, who so long and so faithfully performed the duties of that office, is to be opposed by Mr. John W. Vrooman—a new man. If the rules of civil service reform held good in this case, Mr. Glidden's title would not be questioned. There is no complaint against him connected with his duties as clerk; the quarrel is about some outside matters, having nothing to do with the Senate. It is a pity the quarrel was brought to the Legislature. Should Mr. Vrooman succeed in beating Mr. Glidden, of course the latter is punished; but so, too, is the Senate in having a new and inexperienced man placed in a position where experience and familiarity with its duties are absolutely needed for the smooth conduct of business.

Legislation upon City and Brooklyn matters is certain to occupy a good deal of the attention of the next Legislature. It is understood that many of the bills which were killed by the Governor last Winter at Mr. Kelly's request will be introduced at an early date; while Mr. Kelly himself, having learned that such victories do not pay always, is coming up with some reform and retrenchment bills of his own, modeled upon those he had slaughtered. As to the Governor, he is in no better temper than he was just after the Democratic Convention; and if the two houses should present to him a bill for the immediate cutting off of Mr. John Kelly's head, it is highly probable he would sign it forthwith.

A NEW "OMNIBUS" BILL.

One of the City measures which will be introduced first is a new "omnibus" bill; not exactly the famous bill of last year, but one which comprises within itself the provisions of nearly all the reform bills passed last year. In its enormous bulk is swallowed last session's Financial bill, Omnibus bill, Police bill, Street-cleaning bill, and Salary bill. It is 89 sections long. The following is an outline of its provisions: The title is the same as the old Financial bill, namely, "An Act to secure better public administration in the local Government of the City of New-York." Section 1 provides that no ordinance of the Common Council shall take effect unless approved by the Mayor or passed over his veto by a vote of three-fourths of the board. Section 2 provides that ordinances involving expenditures of money shall not be valid unless passed by a vote of four-fifths of the board. Section 3 requires that ordinances relating to expenditures for which assessments may be imposed shall not be passed unless the owners on at least one-half of the front feet on the line of the proposed improvement shall petition for it, and when no assessments can be imposed the heads of the departments having charge of the execution of the matter must certify that the improvement is necessary. Section 4 limits expenditures for public improvements to $1,000,000 yearly until the City debt, on account of works payable from assessments, is reduced by the collection of assessments to $8,000,000; work that has been in part proceeded with by day's labor, pursuant to ordinance, shall be completed by contract. Section 5 provides that the Controller shall issue consolidated stock to pay assessments upon property belonging to the City. Section 6 provides that not more than $1,000,000 shall be raised on bonds for work authorized by special laws, and for which no assessment can be imposed. Section 7 provides that no work shall be performed except by contract; but that it shall not be necessary to make a contract for work the whole expense of which shall not exceed $500; provides also for the form of proposals, and prohibits persons in the employment of the City Government from holding any interest in such proposals; the form of contract must be approved by the Corporation Counsel, and the contract shall not be awarded unless the sureties are approved by the Controller. Section 8 requires that bids shall be publicly opened by the heads of departments in presence of the Controller. Section 9 provides that the lowest bid shall be accepted, unless the head of the department shall recommend in writing to the Mayor that it be rejected; if the Mayor concur, the head of the department shall reject, but if the Mayor refuse, then the head of the department shall accept the lowest bid. Section 10 provides that security shall be taken for the execution of contracts, and section 11 requires that the head of the department, when he accepts the lowest bid, shall certify to the Controller the expense of it, and that the Controller shall indorse the amount of the appropriation upon the certificate of the head of the department. Section 12 provides that no special appropriation shall be made for any work exceeding the amount authorized by law to be spent. Section 13 provides that the acceptance of a contract excludes the raising of any question or claim against the City in reference to the work, and that extra work shall not be authorized by any contract. Section 14 provides that the Mayor and Aldermen shall not be liable on a contract beyond the amount of the special appropriation to cover the work. Section 15 makes it a misdemeanor for any officer to certify to the performance of work not required or intended to be executed, and provides that for the giving of a false certificate an officer shall forfeit his place and never be employed by the City in any capacity. Section 16 requires that inspectors shall have practical experience and knowledge of the sort of work they are to inspect. Section 17 requires the daily attendance of inspectors, unless prevented by sickness. Section 18 provides that contractors shall pay 7 per cent. per annum for advances of money on work; all assessments for work shall be made by the Board of Assessors on the certificate of the head of the department charged with its execution. Section 19 provides that the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments shall require contractors to perform all the obligations of contracts before making the confirmation of the assessment for the work: no petition to set aside any assessment can be commenced one month after the passage of the act; no assessment against property shall exceed one-half its assessed value; there shall be but one Assessor, with all the powers of the Board of Assessors, and two clerks at an expense of not over $2,500 a year. Section 20 requires the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments to perform without compensation the duties of the board. Section 21 provides that when the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments decide to make a particular assessment, the board shall prepare a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court. Section 22 relates further to the powers of the same board.

Sections 23 and 24 continue the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, provide for the appointment by the General Term of the Supreme Court of "three discreet," disinterested, and competent persons, being citizens of the United States, and tax-payers and freeholders in the City of New-York, and not being in the employ of the City of New-York, or of any of the departments thereof, nor in any service the compensation of which is paid from the City Treasury, as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment." They are to receive $3,000 each yearly, may pay necessary assistants not more than $5,000 yearly, and the Commissioners of Public Works may procure an office for the use of the board in any of the public buildings. Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 continue and relate to the sinking fund; provide that any excess of funds, after providing for the payment of bonds payable therefrom, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and stocks of the City payable from taxation, except revenue bonds, whenever the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall deem it advisable to do so; that the funds and revenues of the City pledged to the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt shall be accumulated and applied only to the purposes of the sinking fund until all the debt is fully paid. Section 31 provides that after Dec. 31, 1878, no employe of the City shall be paid his salary from proceeds of bonds of the City. Section 32 provides that no claim not payable from the proceeds of bonds shall form a charge against the City if it be in excess of the annual appropriation made therefor; that no judgment or verdict against the City for any sum, when no appropriation has been made, or where a liability is incurred in excess of the amount appropriated, shall be paid, except upon proof that when the claim was incurred there was an appropriation to meet it. Section 33 authorizes the Controller to require claimants to appear before him and give testimony under oath in respect to their claims. Section 34 prohibits references to hear and decide the whole issue in suits against the City, but Referees may be appointed to take an account for the information of the court. It also provides that no clerk, attorney, or other person in the employ of the City of New-York shall be appointed Receiver or Referee in any proceeding brought in any of the courts of this State.

Sections 35 and 36 continue existing provisions of law. Section 37 provides that all balances of appropriations for 1877 and previous years are lapsed into the Treasury, and that all balances made for years subsequent to 1877 which shall remain unexpended at the end of six months shall also lapse into the Treasury. Sections 38, 39, and 40 provide for the raising and expenditure of the City taxes. Section 41 provides that the State taxes shall be paid by the Controller to the State Treasurer without compensation to the Chamberlain, and the amount allowed for this service shall be paid into the sinking fund. Section 42 provides that no premises shall be leased at any but a fair and reasonable rent. Sections 43 and 44 repeal inconsistent statutes. Section 45 requires the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make a revision of their final estimate for 1878 some time before July next.

The following provisions are taken from the "omnibus bill:" Section 46 provides for an election of Mayor, Controller, Counsel to the Corporation, and Board of Aldermen on the first Tuesday in April, 1878, to take office May 1 following. Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 provide for the organization of the Board of Aldermen, and regulate their salaries. Sections 52 and 53 provide that the Chamberlain and all heads of departments, except of the Law and Finance Departments, shall be appointed by the Mayor without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen that the Mayor may remove these officers for cause, after an opportunity to answer has been given. Sections 54 and 55 provide that the Department of Public Works shall consist of two bureaus, one having charge of the Croton water supply, under the City Engineer, and the other having charge of the erection of buildings, to be in charge of the City Architect, and both of these officers must have had 10 years' experience in the lines of business to which they are called. Section 56 provides for one Duck Commissioner in place of the present board of three. Section 57 abolishes the office of Contract Clerk. Section 58 provides that no street shall be paved until six months after the sewer through it has been built, unless a majority of the owners petition sooner. Sections 59 and 60 provide for a bureau for the collection of taxes, assessments, and revenue, which shall perform the duties heretofore performed by the Receiver of Taxes. Section 61 reduces the number of Commissioners of Charities and Correction to one, to be appointed by the Mayor. Sections 62, 63, 64, and 65 relate to the Fire Department, and provide for the appointment by the Mayor of one Commissioner, instead of three, for the merging in the department of the Department of Buildings, and for the interior arrangements of the department.

Sections 66, 67, 68, and 69 apply to the Police Department, and provide for a Board of Police consisting of two persons, who shall be possessed of the powers of the Mayor and Aldermen in regard to licenses and permits; they are also to keep the streets, sidewalks, and piers free from obstructions. The Bureau of Licenses is abolished, the office of Corporation Attorney is terminated, and the attorney of the Police Board shall conduct all proceedings in enforcing the ordinances. Section 70 empowers the Mayor to make contracts for not less than two nor more than five years, for the cleaning of the streets, the yearly expense of which is not to exceed $700,000. Section 71 empowers the Mayor to approve of the transfer of the property of departments when not required by them. Section 72 makes the Counsel of the Corporation Public Administrator, and abolishes that office as a distinct and separate one. Section 73 instructs the clerks of the County Clerk's office to assist the Board of Aldermen in canvassing the vote at elections without expense to the City. Section 74 vests the power of the Commissioners of Parks in a Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor. Section 75 abolishes the offices of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and creates a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments to be appointed by the Mayor. Section 76 provides for an election in November of a Controller and counsel to the Corporation, to hold office until 1880. Section 77 transfers the duties of the Attorney for the Collection of Personal Taxes to the Corporation Counsel.

Sections 78, 79, and 80, provide that the two Police Commissioners shall be of different political faiths; that not more than 25 detectives shall be employed in the force, and that the detectives shall not cost the City more than $45,000 a year. Section 81, 82, and 83 relate to the internal management of the Board of Police, and extend its powers. Section 84 provides that the Health Department shall consist of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the Port, and one officer to be called Commissioner of Health.

Section 85 provides that from and after the passage of the act the following officers shall be paid the salaries specified: Mayor, $8,000; Controller, $7,000; Counsel to the Corporation, $10,000; Commissioner of Public Works, $6,000; President and Commissioners of the Board of Police, $5,000 each; Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks, $5,000; Commissioner of the Fire Department, $4,000; Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, $4,000; Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, $4,000; Chamberlain, $6,000, and $4,000 to his clerks; Justices of the Police Courts, $5,000 each; Justices of the District (civil) Courts, $4,000 each, who shall be allowed one clerk at $2,000; one assistant clerk at $1,000, and an interpreter, who shall serve as an attendant, at $1,100, and said Justices are forbidden to employ or appoint any other person in their respective courts; Justices of the Marine Court, each, $5,000; Justices of the Supreme Court, $6,000 each, and to the Justices of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Surrogate, who shall hereafter be elected or appointed, $12,000 each; Recorder, City Judge, and the Judge of the Court of General Sessions, each $8,000; clerks and subordinates of the Mayor's office, in all $10,000, and no amount shall be allowed for salaries or compensation of clerks and employes in the Bureau of Permits, which bureau is hereby abolished; clerk and employes of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, in all, $10,000; President of the College of the City of New York, $6,000, and no amount shall be allowed for the house rent; Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, $3,000; to the Deputy Clerk, $2,000, and to three subpœna servers in said court $1,000 each.

Section 86 abolishes the office of Commissioners of Accounts. Section 87 provides that the act does not apply to judicial officers, who cannot have their salaries increased or diminished. Section 88 repeals all acts inconsistent with the new act; and section 89 provides that the act shall take effect immediately.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE CALLED FOR JUNE 5—A CONSULTATION OVER THE DATE BY ALL THE LEADERS—PROMISE OF A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—A very full meeting of representative Republicans from all parts of the State was held here to-night to counsel with the Central Committee as to the time of holding the State Convention. Every member of Congress and of the committee was present, and the meeting numbered fully 200. After a full interchange of opinion it was decided to call the convention for June 5, four months after the Democratic Convention. From the numbers and spirit of the meeting it is plain that the Republican Party of Indiana is fully alive, and prepared to make itself felt in the next State canvass and election.

REVOLUTIONARY ATROCITIES.

THE REBELLION IN PUNTA ARENAS, CHILI—MURDER OF CAPT. GUIZALDE—A HOSPITAL, WITH MANY PATIENTS, BURNED—STORES AND WAREHOUSES PLUNDERED.

PANAMA, Dec. 17.—The following cable dispatches were received in Lima from Valparaiso Nov. 28: The steam-ship Valparaiso brings the following details: It appears that the rebellion in Punta Arenas was organized for the sole purpose of murdering Capt. Guizalde, chief of the garrison. The Governor was at first quite unable to quell the rebellion. The rebels, after cruelly assassinating the Captain, set fire to the buildings, including the hospital, with all the patients in it. The church and the house of the priest escaped injury. The rebels stole $7,000 from the Treasury, and robbed all the houses of commerce. In the confusion they were killing each other. Of the houses composing the colony only about half remain standing. The total number killed is 40, with 14 wounded.

In Ecuador the Conservative revolution has been quelled, and the Colombian Army has recrossed the frontier into Colombia; but the future political prospects of the country are as uncertain as ever. It still remains doubtful whether the Constitutional Convention will meet on the 26th inst., or whether its opening day will be postponed.

Everything is quiet on the Isthmus. The dry season is setting in. The weather is hot. The British man-of-war Fartome is still here. Capt. Charles A. Smith, prominently known for many years at Colon and on the coast, from San Blas to Cape Gracias a Dios, was found dead near his store, in South Blue fields, at 6 A. M. on the 24th of November. Capt. Smith was born at Silver Creek, in the State of New-York, and was 36 years old. Congress will meet at Bogota in January, when it is to be hoped that such a degree of harmony may prevail as will result in wise legislation and permanent peace to the Union.

By the steam-ship Granada, on the 17th inst., we have received our usual files of papers from the Central American States, from which, however, we glean little of foreign interest. In Guatemala everything had subsided into its usual quiet, and the attempt at revolution had ceased to be a theme of conversation. The coffee crop is large, and is being brought forward rapidly for shipment. President Barrios has returned from a trip to the eastern provinces of the Republic, where he was well received, and where he found things looking well. On the trip he met Dr. Zaldivar, President of Salvador, at Chingo, and an understanding on several points was brought about between the two chiefs.

The Granada touched also at La Libertad and Puntarenas, from the latter of which the news comes that Guatemala had refused to recognize the government of Gen. Guardia in Costa Rica, which circumstance is ominous of trouble between the two States. As they are situated, however, with their other three neighbors between them, there will not be much danger of war unless Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, one or all, become involved, which does not seem probable at present.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—This afternoon Hon. Richard C. McCormick, United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, arrived in this City. He visited the Permanent Exhibition, and returned to his hotel about 5 o'clock, when he received such visitors as were anxious to be informed regarding the Exposition. He said that all information on the subject would be furnished at No. 308 Walnut-street; but that all applications must be made to him at his office in New-York.

DEATH OF FORMER PUBLISHERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—George A. Bailey, late publisher of the *Congressional Globe*, died at Deering yesterday, aged 57.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—Col. E. W. C. Greene, late publisher of the *Sunday Transcript*, died this afternoon, aged 49. Mr. Greene was Pension Agent in this city during President Johnson's Administration.

THE ASHLEY RIVER RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—The Ashley River Railroad, the last link in the coast line of railways between New-York and Jacksonville, Fla., was opened to-day. The new bridge over the Ashley replaces the ferry heretofore used, and passengers now go through to Florida on Pullman cars without transfer.

NETTER & CO.'S FAILURE.

THE LOSSES UPWARD OF $300,000.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS—COPY OF THE ASSIGNMENT—WHAT THE FIRM'S ASSETS CONSIST OF—THE LAW COMMITTEE OF THE EXCHANGE CONSIDERING THE SUBJECT OF REHYPOTHECATION—WEALTHY FRIENDS ON THE WAY FROM CINCINNATI TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE FIRM'S AFFAIRS.

The counsel for Netter & Co. yesterday estimated their deficiency at about $250,000, and the Assignee asserted that it would reach upward of $300,000. This is the result of a partial examination of the books only. Mr. Wehl expects to have a full and exact statement ready by to-morrow. The deposits were trifling, and will not aggregate, so the Assignee says, $1,000. The only speculative contracts now out, and probably not provided for, are "straddles" on about 2,000 shares of Lake Shore stock. The firm was both long and short of gold in about equal amounts, and their transactions in this particular will pretty nearly balance. The idea sought to be given out by the friends of the concern is, that the losses are mostly on differences between sums lent by Netter & Co. and advances obtained by them on the same securities, the property of other persons. A complete list of the losers could not be secured yesterday, but several new names and amounts were obtained from authoritative sources. Matthew Morgan's Sons, of No. 39 William-street, as brokers for a New-Orleans customer, borrowed $20,000 from Netter & Co., on 40 Louisiana State bonds, which the latter firm afterward rehypothecated for $30,000, involving a loss of $10,000 and interest on the latter sum from the time of the rehypothecation. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. lent Netter & Co. money on about $300,000 of collaterals, consisting of Governments and New-York Central first mortgage bonds, belonging to Worden, Leverich & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., and others, and afterward sold the collateral. Now, these gentlemen having presented Netter & Co.'s orders, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been obliged to go into the market and purchase similar securities at an increase in price which, it is said, nets them a loss aggregating $6,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are also losers to the extent of the protested draft cashed by them for Gabriel Netter on Saturday last and drawn on his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Elsas, of Cincinnati, for $14,000. In regard to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s conduct in selling the securities in question, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, when asked about it yesterday, said that they had no right to do such a thing without first informing the owners, which they did not do. Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. refused to say anything on the subject. Edward Sweet & Co., of No. 14 Wall-street, borrowed par on $50,000 of Government 5s of '81 from Netter & Co. The latter firm subsequently hypothecated them to the American Exchange Bank for $52,250. Five days ago Netter & Co. went to the bank with the same amount of other Governments, and asked permission to make a transfer of securities. When the loan clerk came to examine those offered he found that the January coupons had been cut off them. As this would make a difference in value of $2,000 he refused to allow the transfer unless Netter & Co. would give their check for that amount. The Netters said they would send their check, but having had a similar experience with them before, in which their promise had not been kept, the bank officers demanded the check at once. The transfer fell through in consequence. Edward Sweet & Co. have redeemed their securities at a loss of $2,250. G. G. Haven & Co. pledged with Netter & Co. $400,000 of securities, which were likewise rehypothecated. The sums lent on these could not be ascertained, but Haven & Co.'s aggregate loss is set down as between $15,000 and $25,000. Yesterday afternoon a writ of attachment calling for the latter sum was served on the Assignee in their name. The losses of Davis & Freeman, Vanderbilt's brokers, are estimated at $25,000 by the Assignee, and this sum is not, therefore, above the mark. Of their $250,000 of Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, $100,000 were pledged to the First National Bank for $110,000, $50,000 to Maitland, Phelps & Co., of Nos. 222 and 224 Exchange-place, for $55,000; $50,000 to the American Exchange National Bank at $55,000, and the remainder to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at a similar advance. The Assignee says that M. & H. Clarkson, of No. 54 Wall-street, will lose about $1,500 in differences; Maxwell & Graves, a similar sum; Kennys & Cox a similar sum, and Worden & Leverich a similar sum. Drexel, Morgan & Co. lose about $200, the difference between the purchase and sale price of gold. James Keene's loss through Fitzhugh & Stewart, his brokers, is $50,000. His securities, withdrawn on Saturday last, consist, it is understood, of 800 shares of Lake Shore. A recapitulation of the probable losses gives the following result:

	Loss.
I. & D. Wolf, (Cincinnati)	$70,000
James Keene	50,000
Davis & Freeman	25,000
G. G. Haven & Co	25,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	20,000
New-Orleans customer of Matthew Morgan Sons	10,000
Edward Sweet & Co	2,250
M. & H. Clarkson	1,500
Maxwell & Graves	1,500
Kennys & Cox	1,500
Worden & Leverich	1,500
Seasongood, Netter & Co., (Cincinnati)	500
Drexel, Morgan & Co	200
Depositors	1,000
Total	$209,950

This leaves upward of $90,000 to be apportioned among those having had speculative dealings with Netter & Co. and other firms, whose securities were rehypothecated, but whose names have not yet come to light. It is not claimed that the above table is a correct list of the losses mentioned, but it is as nearly so as can at present be obtained, being based on estimates of those who have access to the firm's books, corroborated by admissions of the parties named and of the officials of the banks at which the securities were rehypothecated.

It was mentioned yesterday that nearly all the securities misused by Netter & Co. had been restored to their rightful owners. This is true as far as it goes, but it now appears that some of the owners merely had the loans transferred to their own account, from that to Netter & Co., leaving the collaterals in the hands of the banks as security. Others have taken up their securities by payment of the amounts lent to the Netters. So far as ascertained the Chemical Bank had three lots of $50,000 each; Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had $400,000; the First National Bank had $100,000; the American Exchange Bank had $50,000; the United States Trust Company had $15,000; the Bank of New-York had $100,000; and Maitland, Phelps & Co. had $50,000. Morton, Bliss & Co. and the Third National also appear in the roll of lenders to Netter & Co., but to what extent could not be learned.

Netter & Co.'s assets consist principally of the houses in which they lived—No. 62 West Forty-seventh-street and No. 2 West Fifty-first-street. The former, which was Gabriel's, has a mortgage on it of $15,000, and the latter [Albert's] is mortgaged for $25,000. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer estimates that the total equity remaining in the two houses is about $25,000. The furniture and the greater part of the other personal effects of the brothers are in the names of their wives, and are, it is claimed, presents to the latter from their respective fathers. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer thinks that the carriages, horses, and stable trappings belonging to the Netters will realize under the hammer about $1,000 for each establishment. Neither brother had any other real or personal property of any kind whatever, so far as is known. Following is a copy of their assignment:

"Assignment for benefit of creditors, dated 28th day of December, 1877, made between Albert Netter and Gabriel Netter, of the City of New-York, copartners, trading as Netter & Co., to Julius Wehl, of the same place. The deed recites that the grantors are indebted in sundry considerable sums, and being unable to pay the same with punctuality or in full, and being desirous of making a fair distribution of all their property and effects, individual as well as copartnership, among their creditors, they assign, &c., unto the said Wehl all 'the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, merchandise, bills, bonds, notes, books, accounts, claims, demands, choses in action, judgments, evidences of debt, and property of every nature and kind whatsoever.' In trust, to collect the debts, dues, &c., and after payment of expenses, &c., to pay in full the debts of the said firm, and if proceeds not sufficient, the same to be distributed pro rata; and if any residue remain in the hands of the Trustee, to pay individual debts of the grantors, so far as the residue will extend, it being understood that no portion of said surplus which will belong to each of the individual parties shall be liable for the debts of the other; and if any surplus remain after payment of the firm and individual debts, the same to be returned to the parties of the first part."

The deed was acknowledged before J. B. Nones, notary public, and recorded at the request of Julius Wehl, Dec. 26, 1877, at 9:55 A. M. the same day. The person filing it requested Mr. Savage, the Deputy Register, to have it recorded immediately. This request is often made when papers are necessary for presentation in court, or needed for immediate use elsewhere, and as a matter of courtesy is usually granted by the Deputy Register. The assignment was delivered to the Assignee the same day.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer took modified ground yesterday in regard to the morality of his clients' action in rehypothecating the securities pledged to them by other persons. He acknowledged that it was wrong, but claimed that no law was violated, and that a criminal action would not lie. The matter continues to excite much comment among brokers and others, and Netter & Co.'s action is generally denounced in severe terms. The Law Committee of the Stock Exchange have the subject under advisement, and will report their conclusions at any early day. Should they be unfavorable, Gabriel, who was a member of the Exchange, will undoubtedly be expelled. Gabriel joined the Exchange in 1874. It is openly asserted by many persons that the rehypothecation of securities is practiced quite extensively by other firms, who have, however, not had the misfortune to be found out—that is, they have been able to make good the amounts and return the securities when they bec me due. It is claimed in behalf of Netter & Co., that their standing would not have been questioned had their speculations turned out fortunate, or had their wealthy relatives come to their assistance. The secret of their ability to rehypothecate so profitably is said to lie in the fact that they offered money at a cheap rate of interest, and so, proclaiming themselves as ultra conservative in their dealings, attracted securities on wide margins. They then repledged these same securities on less margins by offering to pay high rates of interest for the greater risk assumed. The story of Ketchum was instanced yesterday as one in point. He placed forged checks as security for loans with a large banking firm, the head of which, becoming short, used some of the checks, which he had no right to do, as collateral for other loans to himself. It happened that he sent one of the checks to a party whose name had been forged, and the consequence was that Ketchum went to the State Prison.

Judge Dittenhoefer yesterday received a telegram from Cincinnati, stating that certain friends of the Netters had started for this City with a view to straighten matters out. He refused to say who these persons were, but did not deny that Mr. Isaac Wolf was the principal one. Mrs. Albert Netter accompanied her husband to Cincinnati with a view of using her personal influence with her father. Mrs. Gabriel Netter is still in the City.

OTHER FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

THE DELAWARE SHORE RAILROAD, NEW-JERSEY, IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER—RUNS ON MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-JERSEY SAVINGS BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Delaware Shore Railroad, which runs from Penn's Grove to Woodbury, Gloucester County, a distance of 20 miles, has been in a bad financial condition for some time past, having an indebtedness of over $200,000. To-day, Hon. A. Browning, for the stockholders, made application in the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a Receiver. Chancellor Runyon, after hearing the argument, granted the motion and appointed Thomas L. Ogden, fixing his bond at $20,000. It is probable that the franchises of the road will be annexed to the West Jersey Railroad.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass, Dec. 27.—Owing to continued depression in business, depreciation in real estate, which constitutes a large portion of the assets of the West Boston Savings Bank, and heavy drafts upon deposits, the officers of that institution avail themselves of a provision in the by-laws requiring notice from depositors of intended withdrawals. During the present month there has been quite a run on the bank, payments to depositors since the 1st of December amounting to nearly $100,000. The ultimate solvency of the bank depends on the value of the real estate owned by the bank, which amounts to $432,000 and mortgages of $1,072,000. The nominal surplus, as shown by the books, is over $116,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 27.—There was a very slight run on both the local savings banks to-day. All the depositors were promptly paid.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—Charles M. Jaques, builder, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. The secured liabilities are $91,000; unsecured, $10,000. The assets are small.

Six creditors of Gilman Goodwin, housemover, of No. 103 West Twenty-fifth-street, have filed a petition to have him adjudicated a bankrupt. He owes over $50,000.

Lewis W. Walton, sewing-machines, at No. 862 Broadway, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Fitch. His liabilities amount to $3,500, and he has no assets.

Japhet M. Thorp and Edward A Thorp, builders, applied to Register Dayton yesterday, for their discharge from bankruptcy, and as there was no opposition by the creditors, their petition will be granted.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Leon S. Israel and Matilda L. Israel to Morris Goodhart; Albert T. Mills to Joseph Jones; Chester Thornton and Mary E. Thornton, jointly, of No. 68 Warren-street, and Mary E. Thornton, individually, to Charles J. Westall.

Register Little has adjudicated Albert D. Oppenheim, of the late firm of C. J. Oppenheim & Brother, of No. 499 Broadway, a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition. He owes $65,000, and has no assets. The largest creditors are the Trustes of T. M. Hunnington, $49,614; Hirz, Gerard & Buckley, $7,000; Joseph D. Oppenheim, $3,000.

Henry H. Cox, hardware, at Nos. 4 Gold-street and 456 Hudson-street, has failed, and three creditors have commenced proceedings, through Mr. Walter Gregg Barlock, to force him into bankruptcy. His liabilities are about $26,000, and assets small. The principal creditors are, Richard J. Clarke, $10,700; F. H. Macy, $3,000; H. Morrison, $2,900. There are 125 creditors in all.

Among the failures during the present week was that of Brazil R. Martin, household furniture auctioneer at No. 206 West Twenty-fifth-street, whose sales were fully exposed in THE TIMES last Summer. He made an assignment to his father, as one of his creditors had pressed his claim to judgment. Yesterday a meeting of his creditors was held at the office of Mr. N. A. Chedsey, No. 6 City Hall-place, about two-thirds of the total number being present. A statement was submitted showing liabilities, $4,445; nominal assets, $1,900; actual assets, $1,100. The creditors thought that they ought to receive at least 25 cents on the dollar, according to the statement. They finally, however, decided to accept 20 cents cash, the backers of Martin advancing the funds and taking a lien on the property.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTY OFFICERS.

YANKTON, Dec. 27.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the officials elected in counties in the Black Hills last November were lawfully elected, and are entitled to the offices.

THE AMERICAN METRIC BUREAU.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—A general meeting of the members and friends of the American Metric Bureau commenced here this afternoon, 125 ladies and gentlemen being present. Upon the stage were arranged maps, charts, and metric weights to illustrate the aims and objects of the bureau. The first address was by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New-York, on the advantages to accrue from the adoption of the metric system in this country to our mechanics, arts, and commerce. This was followed by papers from 20 of the prominent members present, including Prof. John Bayward, of Oberlin University; F. W. Giles, of Topeka, Kan.; E. R. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio; A. P. Marble, of Worcester, Mass.; Prof. P. H. Philbrick, of Iowa State University; M. C. Stebbins, of Springfield, and others.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

THE ORDER NOT GOING TO PIECES—STATEMENT OF CHIEF ARTHUR, OF THE ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—In reply to the questions of a reporter, to-day, in regard to a report of failing to pieces of the Order of Locomotive Engineers, as published in some New-York papers, Chief Arthur said that it is false. No order has been issued forbidding the employment of Brotherhood men upon the Lackawanna and Western Road. There are some members of this road who are angry because a strike was not permitted last July, and they are attempting the rule or ruin plan. He said there never was more than $3,000 paid to widows in a year. The statement in regard to the large number who have resigned from the order, was pronounced unqualifiedly false. He admitted that there had been a falling off in the membership, and attributed it to the fact of the defalcation of Abbott, the former Treasurer. He is certain that the Brotherhood is destined to have a long lease of life, and this is only the temporary result of the strike last Summer.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OPERATIONS.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN VIRGINIA—A PROMINENT LAWYER SHOT DEAD—ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM A TRAIN—A FATAL ENCOUNTER IN MARYLAND—EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

FARMVILLE, Va., Dec. 27.—A shocking tragedy occurred here to-day shortly after noon. Col. William Randolph Berkeley, a prominent lawyer of this place, was seated in his office conversing with Mr. Alfred Moth, Cashier of the English and American Bank, when a knock was heard at the door, and Col. Berkeley rose to answer it. On opening the door a shot was fired from without, and the Colonel fell dead with a ball in his temple. Immediately afterward Capt. William H. Kennedy entered the office, and stepping behind Col. Berkeley's desk, placed a pistol to his own head and shot himself. Mr. Moth says all he heard said was a remark by Capt. Kennedy, as he first fired, which intimated that he had some cause of grievance against the Colonel. It is stated that Capt. Kennedy had previously made three attempts on his own life, and had been in a moody and despondent condition for a long time. Col. Berkeley leaves a large family. He was a member of the law firm of Berkeley & Berkeley, of Richmond. Capt. Kennedy still lives, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained. He was formerly of Petersburg.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—During an altercation between Lloyd G. Jamison and Thomas W. F. Warfield, near Barnesville, Montgomery County, Md., on Christmas Day, the latter was stabbed and instantly killed by Jamison. The difficulty originated in a family disagreement. Both were young men, and Warfield was paying his addresses to a sister of Jamison.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 27.—During the transfer of 50 convicts over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad early this morning from Auburn, en route to Clinton Prison, Richard Kavanagh jumped from a car-window while the train was under full motion, near Fort Ann, and escaped.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—In the Superior Court of Northampton to-day Judge Rockwell rendered a decision refusing to grant the Northampton Bank robbers a new trial. Undoubtedly they will

FORMING A FRENCH CABINET

THE MARSHAL'S SURRENDER.

END OF THE CRISIS—HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT—PRESIDENT M'MAHON AND THE REPUBLICANS — DUFAURE'S MINISTRY— BAD TEMPER OF THE PALACE CLIQUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 14, 1877.

At length the crisis is at an end. The *Agence Havas* brought the news at a late hour yesterday evening, and there were general expressions of satisfaction upon the boulevards. The funds went up upon the Little Bourse, held upon the street in front of the Passage de l'Opera, and the speculators indulged in rejoicings that had no sort of meaning. *Tant mieux*, said some, when told that the Marshal had surrendered, who went away with *tant pis* between their teeth. Speculators are cautious men, and they do not like to go against the popular current. Besides, the men upon the Little Bourse are mainly Germans, or Jews calling themselves Austrians, and they go every way with the wind. Like Mr. Chapernoune in Browning's poem, they are always ready with a stentorian amen. Like Cato's augurs, there are smiles of intelligence between them when alone. No man familiar with the composition of this Little Bourse would ever attach any importance to its rejoicings, yet every day great stress is laid upon it in the party papers. We learned, last night, that the Marshal, after having gone from Left to Right a number of times, had finally settled down upon the Left. A Dufaure Ministry was constituted and accepted. Thus far we have a definite result, but whether or not it will be definite 24 hours hence is another question. In these uncertain days it is difficult to believe in anything. A curious history concerning this great parliamentary struggle will be written one of these days by the leading actors in it. For two weeks we have had nothing but attempts at negotiation. Dufaure failed many times. Batbie, who seemed to be upon the verge of success for a moment, made the worst failure of all. And it was due to a want of political tact on the part of the Marshal. Batbie's strongest card was his control over the Constitutionnels in the Senate. This gave the Marshal the power of dissolution if he saw fit, and the Republicans did not dare to push him to the wall. But one day a group of men went to the Elysée to present a petition, and the Marshal talked freely to them. He declared that he was not a party man, and should not favor Henri V., Prince Louis, or the Comte de Paris. This was enough for the Legitimists, and the *Union* came out in a very strong article against the Marshal, accusing him of treason to his friends. The *Pays* was violent in the interests of the Prince Imperial, and it actually attacked the honor of the President of the Republic. But the Orleanists were more angry than the rest. They had made the 16th of May; they had overthrown Thiers for ceasing to be Orleanist; they had put MacMahon in his place to support their form of government; and now he told them that he was not of their party! Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was furious. He rushed to the Elysée only to come out more furious still. According to his report, the Marshal received him badly, and treated him with indignity, but all who know the hasty temper and overbearing manners of the President of the Senate feel assured that he gave some provocation before the Marshal showed him the door. The result was fatal. Duc d'Audiffret went off at once and broke up the group in the Senate holding the balance of power.

When the news of the defection of a certain number of the Constitutionnels got abroad, there was consternation at the Elysée and disorder in the various political groups. There are always men who go to extremes, and some of this class imagined that the Marshal was crushed. They went to Duc d'Audiffret to offer him the Presidency, and they spread the report in the evening that the Marshal was going to resign and that D'Audiffret-Pasquier would be elected President in his place by the Assembly and the Senate united in a Committee of the Whole. Of course, other things followed. Duc d'Aumale was designated as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and for an hour the Orleanists seemed to be very near triumph. But the Marshal could not allow this plan to succeed. Blaming the treason of those who had supported him in energetic terms, he once more declared his intention of remaining until 1880, the expiration of his term, and withdrew his promise to resign made in the last Cabinet council. Since his friends in the Senate had gone over to his rival, Duc d'Audiffret, he had nothing to do but to make new friends, and he sent for Léon Renault. This young and rising statesman was Prefect of Police at the time of the Orleanist intrigues, and knew better than any one the secrets of the party. After a short conversation with him, the President charged him to invite Dufaure once more to the Elysée. The aged statesman went on foot with his huge umbrella under his arm, without having any confidence in the promised interview. He came out convinced that the Marshal was ready to accept a Ministry drawn from the Parliamentary majority. He set himself once more to work at the task of forming a Cabinet.

The next difficulty rose upon the question of men, and the negotiations came near falling through because the Left demanded a Ministry composed of men belonging to the Left of the Chamber. Dufaure got angry at his colleagues and told them plainly what he thought of their conduct. They had demanded concessions, and when concessions were granted they became more and more exigeant. There was a stormy meeting, but at length Dufaure managed to persuade his friends to accept a moderate Ministry, telling them that they could make any changes that were deemed necessary at a later period. After a great deal of discussion the following list was agreed upon: Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; De Marcère, Interior; Waddington, Foreign Affairs; Léon Say, Finances; Bardoux, Public Instruction; Gen. Borel, War; Admiral Pothuan, Marine; De Freycinet, Public Works; Trisserene du Bort, Agriculture and Commerce. This list was accepted by the Marshal, who signed the commission with tears in his eyes, for he knew that this was a complete surrender to the Left. Dufaure explained to him frankly that the majority would probably take from him the right of dissolution, that is, tie his hands in the future; and on his side he was unable to demand a single guarantee. Dufaure promised to have the Budget voted, and Gambetta promised a vote of confidence to this Ministry.

It is difficult to see how the Marshal could have avoided doing what he has done. He was obliged to submit or to resign, according to Gambetta's expression, or resist and be overthrown by the Republicans, aided by the group of Constitutionnels under Duc d'Audiffret. Had he submitted months ago, he would have retained his personal fame; to-day he is one of the most unpopular men in France. In judging his conduct, however, we must not forget that he was in the hands of certain men, upon whom the responsibility really rests. He was allowed to see one side of the question only. He was buoyed up with illusions. Thiers is credited with a saying apropos of this subject. It was in 1874, three or four days before the fall of Duc de Broglie: "And I tell you," said Thiers, with unusual animation, "that he is going to fall." "Allow me, Mr. President," said one of his friends, "to recall to your mind that on the 24th of May you also felt sure of a majority. Do not deceive yourself in this case." "Sir," said M. Thiers, with a show of passion, "then I was in office, and when one is in office he can see nothing. Now I am a member of the Opposition, and I tell you that Duc de Broglie is going to fall." The Marshal has been in office, and has seen nothing but what his advisers wished him to see. He saw with their eyes. They allowed him to see certain journals only, and concealed the rest; they represented things as they pleased, and he had to take their word as gospel. Now those advisers have fallen. The Elysée clique has been dispersed. D'Harcourt and Marquis d'Alsac sent in their resignations yesterday, but before doing so they had a heated interview with the Marshal, reproaching him bitterly for having deserted his friends. They left him a prostrate and suffering man. They pictured his condition a few weeks hence, and they told him, probably with truth on their side, that the Republicans would not be content until they had forced him to resign. This morning the *République Française* and the *Nineteenth Century* both confirm this view. They say that the day has passed for confidence in the Marshal, and that he must now consent to have himself bound hand and foot or resign. They think that the best thing for him would be to resign at once, since the Chamber might be obliged to send him off at no distant period. I need scarcely say that the Conservative papers reproach the Marshal bitterly, and this evening we shall have a chorus of blame. The worst of it is that the poor Marshal has not a friend to support him, for while his late friends blame him, his new allies laugh at the piteous figure he cuts at this moment. He is about as unhappy just now as any man in France.

Before closing, I must mention the reports caused by an article in the *Assemblée Nationale* of this morning, which states that the present Ministry cannot last any longer than the time required for voting the Budget, and that the military will soon have a word to say in this matter. The idea is that the Marshal has given the country into the hands of the Radicals, and that some sort of a pronunciamento may soon come to save France from this peril. At any rate, this article tends to encourage the present state of uncertainty, and to make the country believe that there is nothing like stability to be expected under a Republican régime.

Another American is about to be united to a prominent Frenchman. The marriage of Miss Polk to M. de Charette has been announced here, and the ceremony is to take place in the private chapel of the Papal Nuncio. Only the families of the bride and bridegroom are to be present. The future Baroness has entered the Catholic Church at the request of her future husband. There is one detail connected with this marriage that may be interesting. De Charette is poor, and had great need of a wife with money. Several rich marriages were proposed. But he was fond of Miss Polk, and is going to make her his wife, although her fortune is very small. The first wife of De Charette was a daughter of the Duke of Fitz-James, by whom he had two children.

COL. CORBIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

HIS DENIAL OF THE CHARGE OF WITHHOLDING STATE MONEY AND BRIBING THE LEGISLATURE.

In a letter addressed to the Washington *Post*, Hon. D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, who claims to have been elected to the seat to which Senator M. C. Butler has been admitted, denies its charge that he "was said" to have illegally withheld $28,000 royalty due the State from phosphates, and to have paid the same over to the Chamberlain Legislature as a *quid pro quo* for their votes to elevate him to a seat in the Senate. He says: "About five years ago I was employed by the Attorney-General of the State to bring an action against a phosphate company for damages for trespassing upon the phosphate beds of North Wimbee Creek. The questions made in the suit were novel and important, and involved great labor, the suit running through about three years. The result of the action was that I obtained a final decree against the company for $28,000 on account of phosphate rock dug, mined, and removed; and further, that said company should annually pay to the State $1 per ton royalty for every ton of phosphate rock mined by them in future in the bed of said creek, which will produce probably $20,000 annually. The litigation being about ended, I applied to the Attorney-General for compensation for my services. He replied, in substance, that the Legislature had made no appropriation for this purpose, and suggested that I should be paid out of the fund collected, as to the former statement that he paid the services were reasonably worth. Upon this suggestion application was made to the court, upon which a reference was ordered to ascertain and report what per cent. of the money collected in the cause should be paid for the services rendered. The Referee reported a fee, and the court [Judge Mackey] confirmed the report, and the fee to be paid for the services rendered. And the court directed that the same be retained out of the fund."

He also says that he is conducting for the State a suit against the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, to obtain possession of that road under a statutory contract, on account of a default in the payment of interest upon a certain part of its bonded debt, indorsed by the State. For services in this cause he submitted his account to the Controller-General of South Carolina, and was authorized by him to retain the amount out of the funds in his hands collected in the phosphate suit. He paid over to the State Treasurer the remaining portion of said money, as to the further statement that he paid the money to the Chamberlain Legislature as a *quid pro quo* for their votes, &c., he asserts that it is simply absurdly and infamously false, and adds:

"When Judge R. B. Carpenter enjoined the State Treasurer and the Carolina National Bank last Fall from paying out the funds of the State according to law, (a most tyrannical and unlawful injunction,) and the wheels of the State Government were thus stopped, I loaned about $20,000 to F. L. Cardoza, State Treasurer, to meet the immediate wants of the State Government. This was some time after my election, and in no sense a secret transaction. This money, I am informed and believe, was mostly used by the State Treasurer in part payment of the regular salaries of the members of the Senate and House."

THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNLAND.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Johnland, for the purpose of electing officers, took place yesterday afternoon at No. 3 Bible House. Among those present were Adam Norrie, John Cotton Smith, D. D., F. S. Winston, W. Alexander Smith, James M. Brown, Robert S. Holt, Heman Dyer, D. D., Anne Ayres, John H. Earle, Henry C. Potter, D. D., J. F. Shearé, Edward Schell, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. With the exception of Pastor and General Agent, which office was abolished, last year's officers were re-elected. No reports were made. This society holds an estate of 565 acres of land, called St. Johnland, which is situated in Suffolk County, about 45 miles from New-York, for the following benevolent purposes: To provide cheap and comfortable homes, with moral surroundings, for deserving families of the working classes; to maintain a home for aged men in destitute circumstances, also friendless children, especially cripples, and to assist young men in acquiring a literary education, with a view to becoming clergymen. The value of the estate is over $150,000.

THE JOHNSON SHOOTING CASE.

Charles E. Johnson, who attempted to murder his wife on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of her father, Mr. R. S. Benedict, No. 43 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday morning. The prisoner was accompanied by his father, father-in-law, and several friends of the family. Mrs. Johnson being unable to appear in court, Capt. Joel Smith, of the First Precinct, made a charge against the prisoner, on information and belief, of felonious assault with intent to kill. When asked to plead to the charge, Johnson, through his counsel, Mr. Richardson, said that he preferred not to answer. The Justice then directed that a plea of not guilty be entered, and set down the examination for the 3d of January. The prisoner was committed to Raymond-Street Jail, where he was taken in a carriage, accompanied by his father. The wounded woman passed an uneasy night, and her physicians say she is suffering much from the shock, but no fatal result is feared.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

The judgment roll in the case of The People of the State against The People's Savings Bank, of this City, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The suit was brought by the Attorney-General, in November, 1875, to wind up the affairs of the bank. The complaint was based on a report of the Bank Examiner, to the effect that the institution was insolvent, having, on Nov. 10, 1875, $200,131 79 of liabilities, and only $157,361 83 assets, thus leaving a deficiency of $42,779 96. No answer was put in to the suit, and Judge Brady yesterday ordered the dissolution of the corporation. Isaac V. Fowler, who has been the Receiver of the bank during the litigation, is continued in his office.

INSIDE THE TURKISH LINES.

ON THE ROAD TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

RUMORS FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST—HOW BULGARIANS ARE TREATED BY TURKISH AUTHORITIES — ABUSES BY LOCAL FUNCTIONARIES—AMERICAN MISSIONARIES DOING GOOD — THE NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TARTAR-BAZARDJIK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877.

All sorts of rumors were afloat when I left Adrianople yesterday morning. Etropol had been taken, Orchanieh had been abandoned, Mehemet Ali was flying back to Sophia—these were the Greek versions. On the other hand, the Mussulmans were equally confident that the above-named reports were all false, and that, so far from being in difficulties, the Army of the West had inflicted a severe check upon Gourkho's column, which was nearly annihilated, and it had actually retaken the advanced position of Prawits, on the road to Plevna. It was not until I arrived here, a ten hours' journey by rail, on which, by the way, the arrangements are so intelligently made that the famished passengers cannot get anything to eat or drink for eight hours, it was not until we got to the hotel that any information could be obtained, and even now I doubt whether it be reliable. The inn-keeper, an intelligent Frenchwoman, declared to me that, for her part, she never now asked any questions for fear that her motives might be misjudged, but that possibly I might learn something from some one of the foreign commercial agents. She would send for one of the principal *arabjis*—people who let out carriages—as I desired it, but she doubted very much that any one would be willing to undertake the journey to Sophia. And the *arabji* came and told me that, "neither for silver nor gold" would he venture out with his team. What did he dread—was it the Cossacks? No; it was not the Cossacks—he put no faith in the stories of their appearance at Ischtiman, but the Pasha wanted horses for his guns, and the first artillery officer whom he should meet on the road would not hesitate to seize his animals; besides he dreaded the Circassians and the Zeibecks, who respected nobody, no, not even an imperial firman accompanied by a dozen zaptiehs. I had hoped to get away in the morning, but I was soon forced to give up that idea; one learns patience, although it may be unwillingly, in these countries. The creaking of *arabas* awakened me at a very early hour. The stringent regulations imposed by the state of siege kept me in-doors, but from the window I could see the long lines of bullock-carts toiling slowly to the railway station, and hear the groans of the poor wretched occupants as they were jolted over the uneven ground in these springless vehicles. Evidently, there had been hot work somewhere on this side of the Balkans, but where, and of what precise nature, or with what results, no one could tell. There is only one hospital here now, and its 150 beds are insufficient, but the Stocker Ambulance, which was at Orchanieh, has been broken up, and is to unite with one of the "Red Cresent" establishments; until then, though, the sick and wounded must be evacuated as fast as possible toward Adrianople. An intelligent native came in to see me soon after daylight, very willing, as are most of his countrymen, to talk freely of the situation when he is sure of not being overheard by any one in authority, and he tells me that for the last few days the fighting around Orchanieh has never ceased. Etropol was taken without firing a shot, somewhere about the 25th of November, and the Russians captured five guns and some stores, but its commander, Mustapha Pasha, got away in the night with seven battalions and joined the forces at Orchanieh, where several assaults had been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, although the occupation of Komartzi, a spur of the Balkans, 16 or 17 miles to the south-west, in the direction of Sophia, would certainly oblige Mehemet Ali to fall back, unless he could retake the positions, on which point my visitor expressed utter incredulity, but then it must be remembered that with him, the wish was father to the thought. Now, I particularly dislike Bulgarians, and my experience personally with the race has always found them to be cowardly, cruel, and mendacious, but it must be admitted that they do have an uncommonly hard time. I need only cite one case in point, about which there is no doubt possible—the actors, I might rather say the victims are here, I have seen and conversed with one of them, and I tell the story as it was told to me without any garnish or exaggeration:

Seven citizens of Tatar-Bazardjik, by profession merchants and bankers, were, one night not many weeks ago—the precise date is of no importance, as the facts are not contested by even the Turkish authorities, taken out of their beds, chained together as criminals, and conveyed in a railway carriage to Philippopolis, where they were confined in separate cells during three days, being allowed no communication, either with their families or with each other. Thence they were forwarded to Adrianople, chained together on this journey and during all their subsequent confinement—whence, after several days' imprisonment, they were removed to Constantinople. On their arrival here they were washed, shaved, furnished with clean clothes, and put into carriages, wherein they were driven to Yildiz Kiosque, the residence of the Sultan, and at once conducted to the imperial presence. "What have you done, why are you here?" asked his Majesty. They could not tell him, for they did not know, as did nobody else at the palace. But, although no charge sheet had been sent up with them, they must have been guilty of something or they would not have been there, and so Abd ul Hamid questioned them as to their antecedents, asked them naively "if they had murdered anybody," or done anything else wicked, receiving, of course, the assurance that they were as spotless as babes. "Are you hungry?" was the next question. They said they were, as since their arrest their diet had been simply bread and water. A collation was immediately ordered. While it was being prepared the Imperial Secretary took down their names and a recital of their grievances, and while they were eating it, another officer of the household was detailed to keep them company. This over, they again appeared before the "Light of the Universe," whose "face," they assured him "it made their hearts glad to see"—I quote the words told me by the narrator of the episode—received a little present of 500 piastres, or about $2 in paper—50 per cent. discount, and with this augmented proof of their sovereign's generosity in each of their pockets, were graciously dismissed, and as they at first supposed, were out of their troubles. Nothing of the kind. From the palace they were driven to a prison, where they were again chained together, and at the end of three days expressed back to Adrianople. Another three days here—the number three seems to have been a sort of key to this mystery—and they were returned to Philippopolis, still in chains, and then, without a word of explanation, were released and sent home to this place, free of charge. At present they circulate as they please, but their liberty is, in reality, only nominal, and they are themselves convinced that they are under strict surveillance. They say that they have no conception of the cause of their arrest, but that it was probably the work of some personal enemy, as denunciations, either from revenge or to be well with the authorities, are as frequent as they were during the Reign of Terror. That all the Bulgarians are ready to give aid and comfort to the enemy there is no doubt, but in this quarter, at least, it is difficult to see how they could sin otherwise than in intention, as they are not in the way of obtaining any information of use to the invaders, and quite as certainly in the impossibility of imparting it. The case which I have related above is not an isolated one, although it is unique of its kind, so far as the ending is concerned, and I will give another. The wealthy family of the Geshoffs was gathered up, treasonable documents were found, say the authorities. First the male members of the family were ordered to appear before the *caimakam* and at once arrested; then the women and children were sent for, and the sentence of expulsion pronounced en masse; they pleaded for time to arrange their affairs, but in vain, and off they were packed within four and twenty hours, with just so much of their property as they could carry on their persons. Where they are now is not known to a certainty, further than that they have not been permitted to leave the country; probably they are in prison somewhere, and may or may not turn up again one of these days. From these episodes it may be imagined that this section of the country is not a very desirable place of residence, as might overrides right and there is no such thing as appeal, particularly if you are a Bulgarian. Indeed, I am inclined to think that should the fortunes of war take a decided turn against the Turk, even foreigners will not be safe, as suspicion of foul play is gaining ground among the ignorant Mussulman population, and the desire to give proof of zeal is likely to suggest some very high-handed measures to some of the fanatical local functionaries in places where there are no foreign Consuls. Just now there is no such danger in this district, as the newly-appointed Governor of Philippopolis is intelligent and disposed to act fairly and justly with every one, but he is a new broom, and it remains to be seen whether the early sweepings will not be the only clean ones of his administration. As it is, the town presents a spectacle of dismalness which must be seen to be appreciated; not that there have been any outrages committed on either persons or property, but there is generally at this season a heavy fog—when there is not a heavy rain—until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, the streets are so indescribably filthy that one thinks with favor of even those sloughs of despond, the thoroughfares of Vera and Calata on a wet day—this is the strongest comparison which I can find—and at sunset every shop, except those kept by Mussulmans and a few cafés exclusively patronized by the members of that community, is closed and barred. No one after that hour is allowed to pass through the streets, not even with a lantern, unless provided with the countersign of the day, or accompanied by a zaptieh; and squads of mounted police, on the search for belated wayfarers, patrol the streets. Still, comparatively speaking, things are better now than they were, but I am assured that a fortnight ago not a Bulgarian woman or child dared to show her face in broad daylight unless when in company of some of the English Relief Committees.

I don't think that the General Government is cognizant of all these abuses, which are the work of local functionaries, who carefully suppress everything not favorable to their individual policy, but it is responsible for the choice of its agents, and this choice is unfortunately, in nearly every instance, induced, not by the fitness of the individual for the post, but by some intrigue at the palace. As a set-off to the treatment of Christian *rayahs*, let me give an instance of something equally illogical. I have the question of humanity on one side. With the emigration from the invaded districts come vast numbers—50,000 to 60,000 is the estimate—of Tartars from the Dobrudscha, members of the colony established there after the Crimean war. These were guaranteed, at the time of their arrival in the country, an exemption from all military service for 20 years, and now, although they are Mussulmans, the Government, in order to show its respect for its plighted word, refuses to call them into the ranks of the Army, and the men refused to volunteer; so that, in the capital and in the provincial towns, may be seen numbers of great strapping fellows, who decline to work, and assert that they and their families must be fed and lodged. Everybody is indignant, and nobody can do anything but submit to the exactions made to provide the bread of idleness for men who ought to be out fighting for their adopted country and for the faith to which they are fanatical adherents. This, too, at the moment when even the Christians are called upon to aid in the defense of the Empire, a privilege by the way, which they do not seem to appreciate enthusiastically, for, strange to say, I have not yet met with one who took in the fact that if the Christians were furnished with muskets they would be able to protect themselves as well as the Government, and that the possession of arms would necessarily oblige the Mussulmans to cease their persecutions. But this population is eminently pacific, although it does inhabit a town built upon the site of ancient Bessapara, the capital of that country of the Bessiens, whose inhabitants, according to Strabo, were so "noted for their ferocity." They have none of the virtues of classic times and are so decidedly Christian that they are always disposed to turn their cheeks to the smiter, and beg him as a favor to go on if the amusement be to his liking. This is, of course, the Bulgarian element, for the Mussulmans, who are in the majority, do not bear the same reputation, as witness the little performance last Summer. The Greeks, too, although in a minority, are of a very different calibre. They have not been molested as yet, so that their behavior under trying circumstances is still a problem to be solved, but they unquestionably occupy the first rank in intelligence, and, I may add, in refinement, and have particularly distinguished themselves for their zeal in the propagation of establishments of public instruction. Even the Bulgarians owe to this element anything in this direction, and have founded in the town a central school, with 25 branch schools at other localities in the province. In this they have been greatly aided by the American missionaries, but their laudable efforts have been sadly thwarted by the troubles of the past 18 months, and, as I have been assured, by the opposition of the Greek orthodox clergy. At different points within sight of the railway the traveler sees numerous antique pyramids and *tumuli*, the former not unfrequently ornamented with rough bas-reliefs, evidently intended as *ex votos*, among which a favorite subject is the "Hero Thace," a horseman slaying a dragon, whose origin, although not well known, bears a wonderful family likeness to the St. George who is so venerated by the Greeks. There is a milestone with a Greek inscription just outside of the town, and a good many fragments of sculpture built into the walls of the houses, all of the Roman epoch, but the only monument of any real interest stands in the Moslem cemetery. It is a shaft of white marble, with a well-preserved and exquisitely-chiseled garland, and an inscription in Greek. The Mohammedans tell you that it was erected in honor of one of their saints, and visitors are careful not to explain that the text refers to the worship of Apollo, who had a temple in the neighborhood, and that archæologists have proved beyond doubt that its date is considerably anterior to the reign of Alexander the Great.

I have purposely reserved for the conclusion of my letter the war news in the hope that I may learn something reliable to send off by the sanitary train which will leave this evening. Wounded men have been coming in from the west all day, but these are only patients evacuated from the Sophia hospitals in order to make room for such as may be dispatched from the front. *En passant*, let me do full justice to the benevolent energy of the gentlemen both of the "Red Crescent" Society and of the Stafford House Committee. All are indefatigable in spite of the countless difficulties with which they have to struggle; the sufferers are kindly tended and supplied with all the comforts obtainable in this benighted land, but I scarcely think the arrangements so complete as those of the Red Cross, on the other side of the Danube, where that ministering angel, woman, can lend her gentleness to soothe the pain of the wounded soldier. Moslem prejudices would not tolerate the presence of females with their armies, and although the Sisters of Mercy have a hospital in Adrianople, I doubt whether, in the field, they would be safe from insult and violence. A dispatch has been published here, this afternoon, to the effect that Suleiman Pasha has attacked the enemy at Elena and driven him from his intrenchments, capturing a number of cannon and prisoners. If it be true, and the account is so circumstantial that it cannot be—as is so often the case here—utterly without foundation, it is a serious disaster for the Russians, as Tirnova is only a few hours' march from Elena, and the communications between the army of the Czarewitch and the troops at Gabrova, Selvi, and in the Schipka will be seriously menaced, probably to the extent of obliging the evacuation of the whole advanced line, including the long-contested defile. Mehemet Ali too, has certainly won, at least a partial victory, as he telegraphs that he is at Komarii and has repulsed several of Gourkho's assaults with great loss, adding, however, in his dispatch to the Caimakam, that he expects a renewal of the attack and "prays God that he may be equally successful." He also states that his horse was killed under him, which proves that the Muschir was in the thick of the fight. A phrase of his telegram leads me, however, to fancy that the advantages gained are not so decisive as the Turks would wish, as he excuses himself for not pursuing the enemy on the plea that his troops were tired and that the darkness and wooded nature of the country rendered prudence advisable. It may be remarked, that in the many affairs where the Osmanli have had the best of it, they have never, in one instance followed up their success. Something is about to be attempted to retake Etropol. If this something be not soon undertaken the Orchanieh pass will be turned. All now depends upon Suleiman Pasha, who may be able to help Osman from the East, but I don't believe in Suleiman, and if the Russians would only learn to mass their forces, instead of breaking them up into detachments, and to pay more attention to their outpost service, the Turks will never be able to get up in time or in sufficient strength to relieve Plevna, which, I have reason to know, has only 10 days more provisions, even at half rations. The weather is getting bad again, and the campaign is pretty nearly over; but it is still impossible to predict its result. Both sides make so many mistakes, and the war has been so fruitful in surprises, that nothing would astonish me. But if Orchanieh can hold out, Etropol be retaken, and the Schipka be forced, the line of the Balkans will remain intact, and even although Osman Pasha capitulate, the Turks will be in an advantageous position at the recommencement of hostilities in the Spring. There is a report that Baker Pasha was killed on Monday, but the authority on which it is given is very questionable.

WONDERS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER QUEER BEAST AT LARGE.

THE WILD ANIMAL THAT IS TERRIFYING THE PEOPLE NEAR LIBERTY, IND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

LIBERTY, Ind., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1877.

We have just had the particulars related to us of one of the strangest and most remarkable occurrences that has ever been our lot to chronicle. The occurrence took place near Rising Sun, a small village about eight miles east of here, and, as there is no mail communication between the two places, the particulars have been about two weeks in reaching here. On the road leading west from Rising Sun, and about one mile distant, is the large farm of Mr. Hunt, who keeps in his employ two families of colored people, residing also on the farm. Midway between Mr. Hunt's farm and the village is what is familiarly known as the "Half-way Place," which is designated by nothing more than a fence dividing cleared land from the woods. One of the colored men living on the farm had been over to the village one evening, and returned home about 9 o'clock at night. When he got home he was speechless from fright. He related a story that seemed at that time to be incredulous, and was slightly passed over. He said that he had seen some monstrous animal that had pursued him down the road, and that was all the explanation he could give.

A few evenings after, about two weeks ago, a colored girl named Mary Crane, living in the village, made a visit to the farm. Here she was told of what had been seen, and laughed at them. Indeed, the one but the young man who told the story seemed to give credence to it, but none of them were fully prepared to say that such might not have been the case, and they were not eager to investigate the matter. Mary declined staying all night at the farm, but, as it was growing late, she wanted some one to accompany her to the village. Failing to get any one at the first house she went across the road to the other negro house, and a young man started with her. For about a quarter of a mile the road passes through what is known as the "Black Forest," on account of the density of the timber and undergrowth. The trees grow to a great height, and are large in dimensions. The ground in the woods is a little swampy, and is grown up with bushes. Mary and the young man had reached the middle of this forest when they were startled by a peculiar scream or shriek issuing from the woods. They stopped and resolved to investigate. It was but a moment when Mary called her companion's attention to two bright spots about midway up a large poplar tree standing about 40 feet back from the road. Their first impulse was to run, but they seemed "charmed." Though the night was misty and very dark, they were enabled to see the bright objects slowly descending, and they heard a sound as the clawing of the bark. They then ran for a short distance, when, looking back, they heard a rustling in the woods close by them. A moment later and the animal had mounted the fence and pursued them, following along on top of the fence for a short distance. They no longer remained for investigation, but struck out for their lives, and were rapidly gaining on the beast when it leaped to the ground and pursued them down the road, every now and then uttering the peculiar shriek. They were forced to it, and the young man who had hold of Mary's hand to assist her in running, let loose, and fairly flew down the road to the village and gave the alarm. The animal caught hold of the girl's dress, and she fell fainting to the ground. She says she knew nothing more until a few minutes before she was rescued, when she awoke and felt something holding her around the body, when there appeared to her the sensation of something licking her face. When she became fully aroused she realized her perilous situation, and remained motionless. She soon heard the voices of her friends, when she says the animal, which was "as big as a good-sized calf, with a tail as long as the door," raised up and started, growling, toward them. Their coming up frightened it, and, with a shriek, it leaped the fence and bounded off through the woods, the cracking of the brush and the splashing of the water being distinctly heard for a short distance.

The girl was so unnerved by fear that she had to be carried to the village, and has had convulsions ever since. Stimulants were administered and she soon revived, when she related the foregoing. Next morning a large party of men started out on the hunt of the animal. They saw its tracks, which are said to be over six inches across. They tracked it through the soft mud for nearly half a mile, but the trail was lost in the grass on the high ground. Dogs were put upon its track, but they would go sailing off through the almost interminable forest only to return fagged out. The hunt was kept up for two days, but without success.

It has been ascertained that sheep and young hogs have been missed by several farmers living near the "Black Forest," and it is presumed that this animal has taken them. What manner of beast it is no one seems to have any idea. Where it came from is the strangest circumstance of all unless it has escaped from some menagerie. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery, which the inhabitants of that region would like to have solved.

THE ULSTER COUNTY MYSTERY.

STRANGE CARRYINGS ON OF THE FURNITURE IN A HUMBLE DWELLING IN KERHONKSON—EXPERIENCES OF AN INVESTIGATING PARTY.

Correspondence of the Middletown Press.

The Middletown *Press and Argus* of the 22d contained information from a reporter that the Kerhonkson affair was a humbug, that a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn had been discovered under the mattress of the bed, and stones had been discovered in the pocket of another little daughter. Having no faith in spiritualistic demonstrations, but determined to ferret out, if possible, the cause of the mysterious movements reported as of daily and nightly occurrence at the house of James Dunn, we left Ellenville on Sunday afternoon, in company with Mr. J. D. Clyne, of this village, for Kerhonkson. Following in a carriage were Messrs. B. C. Nichols, F. Carling, and A. Garrett, all well-known citizens. Arriving at the house, we found a party of four from Kingston, who had driven out in a barouche for the purpose of investigation. They did not stay long enough, however, to see anything, but while they were yet on the premises seated in the warm and cozy room, in which is located a closet, was thoroughly searched, and every article of wearing-apparel, boxes, ceiling, floor, &c., examined by our party, and the writer was left with no other person in the room except Lucy, the eldest girl, a pretty lass of 15 years, both of us leaning on the window-sill watching the party about to start. The girl remarked: "They are not got away yet, are they?" when a pepper-box fell on the floor, which was thrown directly over my head. It was nearly full of pepper and belonged to the family. The parents stated that it was used and placed in the cupboard in the kitchen, two rooms distant, on that day.

We then determined to see what we could, and accordingly Mr. Garrett, Mr. F. Carling, and the two daughters, "Ivy," aged 12, and "Liny," aged 14, seated themselves around a heavy extension table, with fixed castors on the legs. The table had two drop-leaves, which were securely tied with a heavy bed-cord before operations were commenced. In a few minutes the table commenced moving. This was about 4:45 P. M. We looked under the table and watched every movement with the closest scrutiny. Determined to satisfy ourselves, the writer held one leg of the table, J. D. Clyne another, and B. C. Nichols another, but our united strength was powerless; it moved around, rocked every way, and rose up on end and came down with heavy thuds on the floor. This was getting a little too hot for us, and fearing the destruction of the table, (about the only sound one that was left in the house,) we quit, and turned our attention to a cot bedstead in the same room. We first examined every article of bedding, the feather-bed tick, and found the only support in the bottom to be a piece of strong bed-ticking, which was fastened by nails to the frame-work. Thoroughly satisfied that there was no animal, which was as large as a good-sized calf, with a tail as long as the door," raised up and started, growling, toward them. Their coming up frightened it, and, with a shriek, it leaped the fence and bounded off through the woods, the cracking of the brush and the splashing of the water being distinctly heard for a short distance.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BATCH OF POETS.

THE LADYE GRACE: A Ballad. By the Author of "Christian Ballads." Edited by FRANCIS PHILIP NASH. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. 1877.

THE PARADOX AND OTHER POEMS. By J. ALBERT WILSON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877.

GREEN-WOOD AND OTHER POEMS. By Rev. S. MILLER HAGERMAN. Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. S. HOLMES.

BOHEME. By CHARLES STUART WELLES. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1878.

About Christmas time publishers have a way of dashing out a lot of small books of poetry, some of which are by men of renown and are honored with illustrations, but others are by names little or never heard of which do not warrant the expense of draughtsmen and engravers. The four small volumes registered above are by writers of the latter type, although in the case of one an effort has been made to please the eye as well as the mind.

"The Ladye Chace" is a long poem of the type set by Walter Scott working under the influence of the old English ballads resurrected by Bishop Percy. It has been brought to light again, after an obscurity of 40 years, by the loving care of the editor, a friend and admirer of the right reverend author. The initials A. C. C., leave one in no doubt as to the identity of the latter. Forty years would carry him back into a very callow age indeed, and it is therefore in all probability well that his early poem has had revision and alteration. As may be in ferred from the title, this long ballad is mediæval as to intention. Old England before the Conquest furnishes the scene, and Saxon Kings and chiefs the actors. Saxon history has been used with enough change to benefit the plot, while archaic expressions are plentifully sprinkled through the pages, and the habits of the old Saxons have been carefully followed. It ought to be read in a parsonage study, furnished by Eastlake, where a few steps will carry one into a chapel finished in revived Gothic. For the poetry does go hand in hand with the ecclesiastical revival in architecture in England which took place about 40 years ago. Only in such surroundings could we read with equanimity (Fytte II., Elfreda):

"Sweet Marian chode—"

but otherwise the verse is fair and sweet, (like Marian,) and ought to be most acceptable to careful fathers with daughters just growing up.

Mr. J. Albert Wilson has an ear for rhythm. His verses beat from beginning to end with an exactness no one can question, and his "Paradox" is more even in its versification than Tennyson's "In Memoriam"—the poem on which its metrical scheme is founded. "The Paradox" begins thus:

"When whispering zephyrs woo the pine,
And wake to life the blushing Spring,
When droops the trailing eglantine,
And plovers pipe and linnets sing.
* * * * * * *
"All nature, thrilled with happy life,
This truth proclaims, through field and flood,
And reason bids the lesson rise:
A God there is, and He is good."

After "The Paradox," which sings the doubt of man, comes "The Bride of the Sun," which tells how the daughter of a King of the ancient American mound-builders was saved from the life of a vestal virgin by a bold Spanish corsair. But these are not Mr. Wilson's only themes. He can be comic and satirical as well, and even tries his hand at the ballad in negro dialect.

"Green-Wood" is not a very attractive title to any but the melancholy-minded. However, the poet of the Brooklyn cemetery is a clergyman, and, therefore, may be excused for talking shop. A frontispiece shows us that piece of Gothic architecture more or less superb, which forms the entrance to the city of the dead, and it is through this funereal portal that we plunge into Rev. Hagerman's book of verse. A more cheerful spirit pervades the next piece of larger size, "Instauration" by name, and from it we glean the meaning of that title. At least we read

"We thank thee for this Orb of earth,
On which our world has had its birth;
* * * * * * *
Its birds, that flash upon the air,
Its orchids, blossoming every where;
* * * * * * *
Its founts, whose sources ever lay
An Instauration on decay."

But when we get to "Eternity," the horizon brightens, for, notwithstanding the solemnity of the verse, an illustration reveals the full humor of the writer. This picture represents the cock-pit of a pilot-boat in the rain, with two comfortable red-nosed Jack-tars looking on at the misery of a couple of sea-sick land-lubbers, a young man and his young woman. This is probably meant to illustrate the line:

"God! how we drift in raven doubt upon thy shoreless sea!"

"The Burning of the Brooklyn Theatre" and "The Philosopher's Ghost" close a book which no gentleman's library should be without.

Bohème is a tiny volume of frivolous verse, which is brought into contact with the graver poets above mentioned, merely as a hardened sinner is put next to the more refined and unnecessary revivalists on the anxious-seat at meeting. Mr. Welles has plainly been, at some period, a denizen of that Babylonish metropolis, Paris, and brings over into the English language some of the scandalous verses, and not a little of the flippant morals, of the French. Lamartine we may pass; but what can be said for naughty De Musset as a sponsor at so serious an undertaking as the publication of a book of verses? Yet Mr. Welles is not content with showing in other ways that he has been influenced by the gilded vice of the French; he even dares to dedicate his book to the City of Paris. Here is an example of the unbridled license resulting from evil communications in a foreign land:

SERENADE SONG.

How softly sounds my sweet guitar,
As o'er the silvery lake I glide,
Beneath the favorite, love-lit star
Of Summer time and evening tide.
* * * * * * *
Chorus.
My sweet guitar! my sweet guitar!
How softly sounds my sweet guitar!

And yet there are recreant Americans who maintain that this country produces no poets!

FIFTEEN-CENT DINNERS FOR WORKING MEN'S FAMILIES. Published by the author, for free circulation among the families of working men earning $1 50 or less per day. JULIET CORSON. New-York. 1877.

Works of this special character, which have no other aim than to inculcate lessons of practical thrift and economy among the poorer and more ignorant classes, are invariably unfortunate as to their critics. If we have used the word ignorant, we do so purposely in regard to that large class who, though they can read and write, spell and cipher, are superbly indifferent as to how their food should be dressed. To a natural stupidity as to how food ought to be cooked so as to render it wholesome, our people are thoroughly unconscious as to the wicked waste they are daily committing. People, then, who enjoy comparative ease, even those who live in moderate circumstances, can never fully appreciate what an advantage it really is for the man who earns $1 or $1 50 a day to be able to maintain himself and his family on food which is to cost him not more than $3 a week.

Your full-fed critic will naturally turn up his nose at a breakfast of boiled rice and milk, a dinner of stewed tripe, and a supper of lentils, the whole to cost for a family of six not more than 35 cents. The necessity of such a bill of fare would no more strike him than did that fact, which, when announced to a French lady, in the time of Louis XVI, that the poor wanted bread, kindly replied, "Well! why didn't they try cake?" Naturally, your reviewer never could understand how one page of Miss Corson's book (we refer more directly to the poor man's daily bill of fare for the week,) must have cost this lady no end of plotting. How we missed a chance to

familiarity with the whole subject. A Francatelli, an Ude, a Carême, a Soyer, may be good in their way, and the elegancies of the tables of the rich may find in such *cordons bleus* ample material, but it is both a humane and a wise thought to show the poor man how he can furnish his meagre table with good food properly cooked at a low cost.

A dollar and a half a day, for six days, makes the entire wages for the week $9. Perhaps $3 has to be put aside for rent, then $3 may be used for food, and the remainder goes for clothes or incidental expenses. Now, of course, the $2 53, which Miss Corson shows will feed a man, his wife, and four children, will not allow of the purchase of luxuries. Turkeys, fowls, roast beef, do not enter into the *menu* of the poor. When we write that a man can live on the food as proposed by Miss Corson, we do not mean that a bare existence is afforded, only sufficient to keep life and soul together. The food is ample for the man to work on, and his children can thrive on it. Of course, if the family consist of more than two adults the quantity and expenses increase. Miss Corson calls particular attention to the fourth chapter of her little brochure, in which may be found many excellent receipts for making bread, cooking rice, and preparing maccaroni. Such suggestions as Miss Corson advances would be found useful both to rich and poor. We sometimes think that in our public schools some theoretical instruction might be given to girls on domestic topics, for there is no country in the world where women of the middle and poorer classes are so badly prepared. If cleanliness, we are glad to say, is an inherent trait in our women, it is combined with a natural ignorance as to the preparation of food. Most of the food our laboring classes eat is unwholesome as to the preparation, and the waste is immense. Rigid economy in the terrible times which now exist is a necessity for the poor, and the little pamphlet of which Miss Corson is the author, which is issued solely for the use of the laboring man or woman, must be, if properly understood, both a help and a comfort.

THE SILVER WEDDING. A Romaunt du Moyen Age Translated in verse by EVAN AP COEL. London.: HENRY SOTHERAN & Co. 1877.

If we may judge from the name used in the Washington copyright of this London imprint, the translation of the *nom de plume* Evan ap Coel is E. W. Johns, a name which is scarcely less Welsh than the former. The Welsh are famous to this day for their facility of composition, and still retain both in Great Britain and the United States the custom of holding bardic meetings, where prises are given for the best poems. We hear great tales of the beauty and length of these poems, and perhaps *The Silver Wedding* may form in some slight degree a measure of the national poetic force. Certainly, in respect to length nothing is left to be desired, unless it were, to speak like an Irishman, that the poem should be cut very short. For there is a host of words and passages which would make the story clearer and the style stronger by their absence. The book is a poem of modern domestic life, interlarded with Arthurian legends. The same fault to be found in Coventry Patmore will be seen in Evan ap Coel. He is to a certain extent Tennysonian, but does not grasp the spirit of chivalry in the same way, nor does he substitute, anything better in its place. A rougher and more realistic view of the Arthurian legends make his approaches nearer to the earliest metrical ballads about the Round Table, but in Evan's hands it does not really reach the Middle Ages at all. A certain mediæval effect is sought by printing words like beauty thus: "beautie," and we may give the author the benefit of the suggestion that his excessive roughness and ruggedness of style is intentionally affected in order to add to the archaic effect. The ancient parts, however, remain modern, which in this case means weak. Much philosophy and metaphysics of a very commendable kind is mixed in with the avowedly modern portions, and may possibly commend the poem to the very large circle of thinking people who are readers of poetry without possessing the ability to criticise style. Thoughtful readers who have ears for rhyme, metre, and the general structure of verse will hardly bear the roughness of its versification. The blank verse is especially prosaic. On the other hand, the still larger crowd of readers of poetry who refuse to think at all, but demand that verses shall please them at once and without mental effort, will hardly be able to get far into this book without disgust. And yet it hardly deserves such a fate. We see traits here that made the old Welsh poetry justly famous, such as a talent for symbolism, an earnest grappling with obscure truths, a fine scorn of the luxuries of the flesh, and a great deal of ideality. Three Professors in the University of the South write introductory notices. The author's preface is also dated from the University of the South, and contains, among other explanatory remarks, the following:

"The subject matter sought to develop itself as a *sonata in speech* as it were—to record rhythmical thought in expressing itself in simple rhythmical speech—under a very present influence of hearing, mentally, one of Beethoven's sonatas. Furthermore, although in *The Silver Wedding* iambic pentameter is mainly employed, there was no hesitation in using, as the feeling might dictate, dactyles for enlivening the movement of the verse, trochees for quickening it, as well as to throw the accentuation on another part of the line, and anapæsts for *recoil*."

Perhaps Evan ap Coel is suffering from an excess of a Welsh foible—he is too learned.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Walter Besant, of Christ College, Cambridge, has added to his *French Humorists* another kindred volume of *Studies in Early French Poetry*, which is published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston.

—A great German author, in some respects a finer character than the great Goethe, has been honored with another biography in English, written with care and at some length by James Sime. Sime's *Lessing* forms two handsome octavos published by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. This life of the author of *Nathan the Wise* and *The Laokoon* will make a good Christmas present to readers of solid books.

—Dr. J. M. Carnochan has published another monograph on certain operations in surgery of peculiar difficulty. It forms Part III. of the series published in quarto by Harper & Brothers. The illustrations are drawn from nature after the operations actually performed, and are as horrible as could be expected. This installment of his *Contributions to Operative Surgery* also contains the first part of an essay on "Shock and Collapse" and the primary treatment of injuries. The whole work will be completed in 10 installments, each three-quarters of a dollar in price.

MRS. ANNE SEVER AND HER WILL.

Concerning Mrs. Anne P. C. Sever, of Boston, whose will contained bequests of $195,000 for educational and benevolent purposes, the Boston *Herald* of Sunday says: "The will simply reaffirms the provisions of a will drawn by her husband, Col. James Warren Sever, which were to take effect in case his wife did not survive him. He died in 1871, and his will was duly probated in Suffolk County, but few persons knew of his generous wishes toward Harvard College and other institutions until now, when Mrs. Sever's will becomes public. Mrs. Sever was the daughter of James Carter, Esq., formerly prominent in mercantile life here, who lived during his closing years at the corner of Lincoln and Summer streets. Col. Sever was born in Kingston, Mass., was the son of Capt. Sever, of the United States Navy, and in early life was a shipmaster himself. He retired from this profession at middle age, and, by judicious investments, amassed a snug fortune. He graduated from Harvard College in 1817, and died in 1871. He was remarkable for his imposing figure and commanding countenance, and was well known in Boston, and especially in State-street. At one time he was commander of the Boston Independent Corps of Cadets, from which circumstance he acquired his military title. Col. Sever was a descendant of Nicholas Sever, who graduated from Harvard with the Class of 1701, and was afterward a tutor therein and a member of the corporation. This fact was probably prominent among the reasons for the bequest of Col. and Mrs. Sever to the university, by which it receives $140,000. $100,000 of which is for the erection of a hall to commemorate the names of fallen soldiers."

ERIE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

THE SUIT OF THE STATE NOT ENDED.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEMANDS THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW CHARGES AGAINST RECEIVER JEWETT BEFORE HE DISCONTINUES THE SUIT—A VERY MUCH MIXED CONTROVERSY—A MOTION TO DISCONTINUE TO BE MADE IN COURT TO-DAY.

Up to a few days ago it was generally believed that the suit of the State of New-York against the Erie Railway Company had been discontinued, and that if ex-Judge James Spencer, the Referee appointed to audit the accounts of the Receiver, should make a favorable report, the actions of Mr. Hugh J. Jewett would be judicially commended, his sureties would be discharged, and the Erie Railway Company would once more be reorganized. The Attorney-General has, however, decided not to discontinue the suit unless certain charges against Receiver Jewett are disposed of to his satisfaction. The legal representatives of the Attorney-General, and of persons who have appealed to that officer against Receiver Jewett, met the counsel on the other side, before Referee Spencer, in the Erie Railway Company's building, at the foot of Duane-street, yesterday afternoon. There were present, for the Attorney-General, Mr. Peter B. Olney; for Receiver Jewett, Mr. Macfarland, of the firm of Shipman, Barlow & Co.; and also for Mr J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustee, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton; for the Erie Railway Company, Mr. Charles L. Atterbury; for certain judgment creditors, Mr. Elihu Root; for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Mr. Herbert B. Turner; for unrevealed plaintiffs, Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel.

Mr. Olney opened the discussion by rehearsing the circumstances of the suit against the railway company. He said that the late Attorney-General Pratt agreed, in 1875, to discontinue the suit if a certain stipulation was performed by the company and its counsel. The present Attorney-General felt, however, that he would violate his conscience by consenting to the discontinuance of the suit if certain charges were not proved to be incorrect. The object of the meeting, he said, was that the charges might be investigated before the Referee, and he asked that the Referee's report be withdrawn from the Supreme Court until such time as the Attorney-General shall find himself entirely satisfied with the condition of the affairs of the Erie Company. He next read a statement of matters for investigation in the affairs of the company, which had been called to the attention of the Attorney-General. The document is as follows:

"We desire an investigation into all the accounts, acts, and doings of the Receiver in this suit, and among them:

"*First*—As to the moneys taken by the Receiver from the estate and applied to his own use, and also moneys retained by him as President between July 14, 1874, and May 28, 1875.

"*Second*—As to all moneys paid for purposes of reorganization, including moneys paid for procuring legislation, preferential payments of September, 1876, coupons of first consolidated mortgage.

"*Third*—As to rebates made to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Standard Oil Company, and others.

"*Fourth*—As to contracts made by the Receiver with the United States Express Company, National Stockyard Company, Macpherson, and others.

"*Fifth*—As to contracts made with, and payments made to, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, on account of third rail.

"*Sixth*—As to the sale and disposition by the Receiver of stocks, bonds, and securities, owned by the Erie Railway Company, and not covered by the consolidated mortgages.

"*Seventh*—As to the fifth mortgage foreclosure, and the expenses thereof.

"*Eighth*—As to the appropriation by the Receiver of the income and revenue of leasehold and other property of the company not covered by the consolidated mortgages.

"*Ninth*—As to the payment to Nelson Morris and others, of $15 per car as "castle-car fees."

"*Tenth*—As to moneys paid to employes in excess of the market value of their services.

"*Eleventh*—As to other matters to be hereafter particularly specified, and which specifications are in course of preparation."

Mr. Macfarland rehearsed the circumstances under which Mr. Jewett became Receiver of the Erie Company at the suit of the People of the State of New-York, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of two mortgages, and Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustee of the fifth mortgage of the railway company. He then claimed that the State of New-York in its corporate capacity could have no beneficial interest in the property of the Erie Railway Company, and that it is concerned exclusively with the proper administration of the franchise of the company. He declared that the work of the Referee in auditing the accounts of the Receiver should not be rendered null, and that the suit of the State should be discontinued.

Mr. Vanderpoel introduced some inquries: First, relating to the amount of the property that passed into Mr. Jewett's hands on his appointment as Receiver; second, the disposition made of it. He wanted to know how much of that property was under pledge, and when the pledges were created; also, the amounts of money paid by the Receiver under the provisions of the order authorizing him to pay claims which had accrued within four months; how many debts were paid by the Receiver that were incurred prior to that time. Mr. Vanderpoel charged that many notes were paid that were given prior to the period of four months, and that the character of debts were changed for the purpose of paying them under the order. He also claimed that while the Receiver reported on Sept. 30, 1877, that the floating debt of the company was a little over $2,000,000, it is in reality between $10,000,000 and $13,000,000.

Mr. Macfarland asked what private interest Mr. Vanderpoel represented, but his question was not answered. He next asked Mr. Olney, as representative of the Attorney-General, to state who furnished the charges against the Receiver.

Mr. Olney replied that as he had entered the case very recently, he was not able to answer the question with accuracy. A long and useless discussion between counsel was ended by the Referee, who asked what the object of the meeting was, and what the lawyers wanted to do. No one appeared able to answer the questions. Finally, Mr. Macfarland said that on behalf of Receiver Jewett, he would apply to the court for a discontinuance of the proceedings. He objected to going into a long review of Mr. Spencer's work in investigating the affairs of the company, unless the Attorney-General could show the courts sufficient cause for reopening the whole matter. The proceedings before the Referee, he said, had already been judicially passed upon, and ought not to be disturbed.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that he saw no reason why the Receiver or his counsel should object to an investigation, if everything was all right. The Receiver had taken $75,000 for nine months' services, an amount that, in the present hard times, was shocking to the public, and no court could afford to let an item of that magnitude pass without the fullest justification.

Mr. Macfarland declared that the only parties in interest in the new movement against the Receiver were James McHenry and Daniel Sickles. The Attorney-General, he said, was misled by the clamor of outside parties—men who work in the dark. They have no place in Jewett's case upon record, he said, "for their names are not savory—they don't read nice; they don't smell nice; but, nevertheless, they are the only parties here."

Mr. Elihu Root said he represented three of the judgment creditors, who, while the accounts were being passed before the Referee, from June 15, 1875, to Sept. 24, 1877, had no opportunity to call in question any of the accounts. They certainly had the right to ask the Attorney-General for an investigation.

Mr. Turner objected to the accounting of the Attorney-General—first, because the people of the State of New-York have no interest in the Trustees under the first and second mortgages, having, in the foreclosure suit, had a Receiver appointed who had taken charge of the property, and whose accounts had been passed; secondly, that all the bondholders under those two mortgages had been represented in that suit by their Trustees, and if they have any objection to the accounts, their place was in that suit, and not here. Mr. Turner said the same remarks applied to the stockholders. Thirdly, he said, the accounting cannot be had by the Attorney-General in the interest of the creditors, they being parties to their own cases personally; fourthly, that the Attorney-General signed his consent for the discontinuance of this action more than two years ago; that since that time the action has been practically abandoned. Fifthly, which grew to be the ground of his objection, in the consideration of the immense expense involved, the vast amount of labor and time expended, and the delay in the reorganization of the road, if this whole matter is gone into again.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton said that the Attorney-General had permitted the affairs of this corporation to go on for 30 months without any examination as to what was being done, and now he came on, at the end of that time, and asked for this accounting, to compel Mr. Jewett to go into all the accounting for the second time. He would ask the Attorney-General to consider carefully whether he is not bound by a release, and whether these accounts can be reopened one single line beyond the point where there was some evidence of fraud or injustice. He also asserted that there is a party now acting upon the other side who had formerly been in his employ, and who, day by day for months, had been conversant with those accountings. "And may say," continued Mr. Eaton, "that it is within the range of my information that it has been his business and the basis of his hopes to inform these gentlemen of what was going on, and to furnish them with material for a possible attack some time hence."

Mr. Macfarland announced his intention to make a motion before the court this morning, and the session was adjourned until 3 P. M. to-day.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gov. McCormick, the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, received the blank applications yesterday which are to be used by exhibitors desiring space. The blanks must be filled up with the name and address of the applicant, the nature of the proposed exhibit, the character of the space required, (whether or wall or floor,) the number of square feet wanted, and the quality and [illegible]

ing are names of leading exhibitors who have thus far applied: Collins & Co., hardware, Hartford, Conn.; Henry Disston & Sons, saws, Philadelphia; George W. Gibson, oil-cloths, Philadelphia; Fairbanks Scale Company New-York; J. Fields & Sons, tacks, Taunton, Mass.; Harrison Brothers & Co., paints and colors, Philadelphia; Lalance & Grosjean Hardware Manufacturing Company, New-York; Henry Mallard & Co., chocolates, New-York; John Stephenson & Co., cars, New-York; Westinghouse Air-brake Company, Pittsburg, Penn., and S. S. White, dental instruments, Philadelphia.

FUNERAL OF COL. REMMEY.

SERVICES AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE DEAD OFFICER.

The funeral of the late Col. William W. Remmey took place from his residence, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon. The commodious parlors of the house were much too small to accommodate the large number of persons present, and the yard was filled with gentlemen besides. The body of the dead officer reposed in a casket covered with black velvet and with silver mountings. Upon the lid was a plate bearing the following inscription:

WILLIAM W. REMMEY,
Died Dec. 25, 1877,
Aged 57 years.

At the head of the casket was a marble-top table upon which was a pillow of white flowers, with the single word "Rest" wrought in violets across its surface. Upon the piano was a large floral device representing the regimental pin. It was in the form of a Maltese cross. The four arms were composed of white flowers, and alternately upon three of them were violet letters "S. N. Y." In the centre was a groundwork of red carnations, surmounted by the number "22," and around this was a garter of violets, with the legend in white immortelles: "Defendum, N. G." Before the services commenced the veterans and members of the regiment passed into the parlor and around the coffin to take a final view of the features of their late comrade, and after the services those who came late were afforded a similar opportunity. The services were conducted by Rev. William Olmstead, of the Railway Baptist Church, who was the uncle of the deceased. After a Sunday-school hymn had been sung by a bevy of little girls belonging to a class in the Sunday-school of which the daughter of Col. Remmey is a member, Mr. Olmstead read a chapter from the Scriptures, and followed it by a few remarks. He said that he only conducted the services at the expressed wish of his dead nephew, whom he had known from boyhood. For four years, he said, Col. Remmey had fought against the disease which had caused his death, and had prepared himself for the end which he had anticipated long before. He had frequently said that death would be a relief from his intense suffering, but he dreaded the separation from his wife and little daughter. When, finally, he felt sure that he must soon die, Col. Remmey had made the final preparations for his funeral. He had made a suit of clothes for the dead, in which to inclose his remains for burial; had expressed the wish that his uncle should perform the last offices, and that no flowers should be sent to his funeral. He wanted his "father, wife, and daughter each to make a little bouquet to lay on his corpse, and the only music he desired at the funeral was the singing by the little girls of his daughter's class in Sunday-school." When he died he said, "I feel as I did when, as a child, I went to sleep," and his last words were the simple, childish prayer, beginning:

"Now I lay me down to sleep;
I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

At the close of the address prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, and interment took place at the New-York City Cemetery. Following is a list of the pall-bearers: Col. Joseph W. Comstock of the Veteran Association; Col. John H. Palmer; Capt. W. C. Besson, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, Washington Wilson, Arthur Wilson, William Nichols, and William Moorehead. Among those present from this City were Col. Josiah Porter, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Major W. J. A. Mc-Grath, Capt. Thomas H. Cullen, Col. Richard Vose, Capt. W. J. Harding, Capt. S. Moore Smith, Paymaster Jardine, Lieut. E. A. Heath, and over 100 members of the Twenty-second Regiment and Veteran Association.

SALE OF CHINESE ART WARES.

MRS. CATHERINE HOFFMAN'S WILL.

VALUABLE CHINESE CERAMICS AND CLOISONNE ENAMELS DISPOSED OF AT AUCTION—FAIR PRICES OBTAINED.

An extensive collection of Chinese ceramics and cloisonné enamels, the selection of an expert and connoisseur in China, which were consigned to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon by George A. Leavitt & Co. The collection comprised porcelain vases, crackled ware, plateaux, dishes, egg-shell cups, plaques, &c., all of which were manufactured during the reigns of the Emperors Van Lih, Chat Chin, and Ging Foh, of the Ming dynasty, and of the Emperor Kong See. There were 242 pieces altogether, the handsomest objects in the collection being a pair of mammoth cloisonné vases. These vases are said to be the finest specimens of this form of art ever before exhibited in this country. They are globular in form, with covers and spreading handles. The foundation tint is turquoise blue relieved by various other hues. The body of the vase is decorated with enameled flowers, chess-board ornaments, and crests. On the top is a dragon's head, with long barbels of gilt bronze, in full relief. The vases, which are over 5 feet in height with a circumference of 8 feet, represent every variety of the art of enameling in cloisons. They were knocked down for $675 apiece. Among the other specimens sold was an antique vase, pear shaped, having spread on a white ground a number of ornaments in green, red, and blue. On one side is exhibited the dragon with four claws, and on the other the fong-hoang, or bird of good omen. This piece, which is in excellent condition, stands 7 inches high, and brought $50. A large blue and white vase, with floral decorations, height 16 inches, sold for $57 50. An ancient vase, showing six zones of decoration, on turquoise blue, with two large ring handles of cloisonné work, height 16 inches, brought $40. A beautiful vase of turquoise blue, with shield-shaped ornaments, sold for $33. An old piece in the shape of an urn, on three curved feet of light bronze color, and highly glazed inside, said to have been under 314 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Van Lih, height 5½ inches and diameter 7 inches, brought $26. Among the other pieces sold were the following: Vase with peonies and lions on white, height 7 inches, $25 50; white vase divided perpendicularly into four lobes, handles in alto-relievo of bats, holding rings and tassels in their mouths, made 250 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Ging Foh, $18. A pear-shaped jar covered with decorations in variegated panels, representing four kinds of fish, height 7 inches, $16; a choice liver-colored vase, made 254 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Ging Foh, height 6 inches, $16; ablue and white vase, with hollow cylinders for handles, made 212 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Kong See, height 7½ inches, $11; a handsome pair of Biberor-shaped vases, decorated with large flowers with twining stems on turquoise blue ground, height 21 inches, $16 each; a very ancient vase with blue ground, divided in the middle by a metallic zone, chiseled and gilt, gilt dragon handles, height 13 inches, $26; a handsome vase, with ground of white cloisonné, on which floats the fong-hoang, or mystical bird of good omen, height 12 inches, $25; a pair of white vases, with a red zone around their necks, covered with floral decorations, height 13 inches, $32; a circular dish, with almost perpendicular rim, landscape in blue, surrounded by a band of red, made in the reign of Chat Chin, 278 years ago, height 9 inches, $22; an imperial dish, painted with the five-clawed dragon of the Emperors of China six times repeated, decorated on both sides in colors on white, and inscribed with six characters, made 314 years ago, in the reign of Van Lih, diameter 11 inches, $20; a covered globular jar, artistically painted, height 6 inches, $6. A very large number of other articles, including punch-bowls, plateaux, egg-shell cups, saucers, tea-cups, jars, and urns, were rapidly disposed of at prices ranging from $1 to $20. The sale was well attended, there being present an unusually large number of ladies. The prices obtained were considered fair.

ARREST OF A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

On the 18th inst. the Continental Collection Agency obtained a judgment of $221 in the First District Civil Court against Samuel Cole, lessee of the Vanderbilt House, Nos. 54 and 56 Warren-street. Thomas Cunningham, a Deputy Marshal attached to the court, was detailed to levy on the hotel property, and on arriving there he was informed that there was no property there belonging to Mr. Cole, a chattel mortgage on the furniture having been foreclosed. Cunningham insisted, however, that it was his duty to take an inventory of the furniture and other property, and forthwith proceeded to go through the house, invading the private apartment of Mrs. Cole, who was confined to her bed by an attack of brain fever. It is alleged that he increased the lady's sufferings by tossing the effects in the apartment in a rough and violent manner. On Wednesday Mr. Cole, accompanied by Mr. Charles Phelps, a lawyer, went to the Tombs and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Cunningham on a charge of disorderly conduct. A summons was issued, and Cunningham appeared in court yesterday to put in a plea of not guilty. The case was set down for examination to-day.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following officers of Masonic lodges have been elected for the ensuing year:

Architect Lodge, No. 512.—George W. Johnson, W. M.; James McPhail, S. W.; Thomas Osborne, J. W.; J. V. Schaffer, Treasurer; A. H. Cantor, Secretary; A. M. Moore, Jr., S. D.; George W. Palmer, J. D.; Henry Schiffer, A. W. Morgan, and H. A. Adams, Trustees.

Roseville Lodge, No. 143, *Newark, N. J.*—P. M. John D. Tappin, W. M.; Albert Allen, S. W.; Charles C. Herrick, J. W.; Thomas W. Jackson, Treasurer; Samuel W. Geery, Secretary; Gifford F. Parker, S. D.; Henry C. Rose, J. D.; James A. Smith, Chaplain; Trustees, Augustus F. Eggers, Benjamin F. Crane, and John V. N. Dorr.

Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16.—Morris A. Tyng, W. M.; Frederick R. S. Drake, S. W.; Willis Van Winkle, J. W.; James Darrow, Treasurer; C. M. Bowers, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Decision was reserved by Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the habeas corpus applications in the cases of Enrico and Antonio Bacigalupo, the liquor-dealers who were arrested for selling liquor without a license.

Lawrence S. Seymour, the man who broke the window of Gregory & Ballou's banking office, No. 6 Wall-street, on Wednesday afternoon, and attempted to steal $200 in United States gold certificates, pleaded guilty at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Justice Flammer held him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Charles Tynas, alias "Broken-nose Tully," and James McHenry, alias "Purty Ike," who were arrested on Wednesday evening on the charge of robbing Mr. D. W. Bartlett, of Southwick, Mass., of $105, while riding on a Belt-line car, were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday. Tynas, who was recognized by Mr. Bartlett as one of the men who robbed him, was held in $1,000 bail to answer. McHenry was discharged.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit for limited divorce brought by Mary L. Jamieson against David F. Jamieson, and recently tried. The parties to the action were married in May, 1874. The plaintiff accused her husband of the grossest cruelty, beginning on the day after their marriage. A decree of limited divorce was ordered in favor of Mrs. Jamieson.

Ludwig Richter, of No. 66 South Fifth-ave. nue, on Christmas evening went with Mary Ford, aged 22, of No. 154 Thompson-street, into No. 158 Thompson-street. While there a man came out from under the bed and held Richter down while Mary robbed him of his watch and chain. Mary was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference in the suit of Adella L. Anner against William S. Anner. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The parties were married on April 22, 1875, and have one child. Mrs. Anner says her husband has been living with one Isabella Pentlayd, otherwise Mrs. Wilson, and that the latter has borne the defendant one or more children.

George Stevens, 11 years old, tried to steal a ride on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and was locked in a freight car and carried to Albany. He was then sent back to this City, was arraigned yesterday, and was committed to the House of Refuge. This father recently obtained a writ of habeas corpus, seeking the boy's release. The proceeding was before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. On behalf of Mr. Stevens it was claimed that the commitment of his son was defective. Decision was reserved.

George Baker, a sailor, while drinking yesterday in the lager-bier saloon No. 152 Fourth-avenue, became involved in a quarrel, and, grasping a chair, attempted to strike his opponent. The proprietor, George Schroeder, prevented him from accomplishing his purpose and ejected him from the store. Baker became exasperated, and taking an empty keg, which was on the sidewalk, threw it with great force at the window, and demolished a large pane of glass. George was arrested and arraigned before Justice Wandell in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. His Honor fined him $10, and the prisoner, not having funds sufficient to pay the amount, was locked up.

Henry Lyman, alias Thomas Higgins, the notorious pickpocket, whose arrest on suspicion by Detectives Ferris and Hickey, of the Central Office, on Wednesday night, was published in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Bixby, on complaint of Mr. Israel Stone, of No. 2,361 Third-avenue. Mr. Stone alleged that while he was riding on a Third-avenue car in company with his wife on the night of the 3d inst., Lyman pushed and jostled him, and picked his pocket of a gold watch and chain worth $125. Lyman gave his age as 34, his residence as No. 3 Twenty-first-street, and his occupation as that of photographer. He was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER'S WOES.

Angelo Dondero, an Italian organ-grinder, applied through his counsel, G. L. Simonson, to Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, seeking a writ of habeas corpus to recover the possession of his two infant children. Dondero says that about a month and a half ago his wife, Giovanna Dondero, left his house, taking the children with her. She went to the house of her mother, Rosa Musia, who resides at No. 20 Baxter-street, and has since continued to live with her. While there, Mr. Dondero says, his wife has been guilty of acts of marital infidelity with one Gerolomo. He also alleged that his wife was intending to leave the City last evening and go with her children and Gerolomo to Nashville, Tenn. Judge Brady granted the writ of habeas corpus, making it returnable to-day. Mr. Dondero has also begun a suit for an absolute divorce from his wife, on the ground of her alleged adultery. As regards Gerolomo, it is said that he has a wife and five children living in Hoboken.

THE SUIT AGAINST GEN. FREMONT.

Some months ago United States District Attorney Woodford instituted a suit in the United States District Court to recover $3,000 from Gen. John C. Fremont, it being alleged that he had become indebted to the Government in this amount by reason of pay and allowances having been made to him by mistake, from the time he received his commission instead of only from the time that he went into actual service. Gen. Fremont filed an answer yesterday in the form of a general denial, and also made a counter-claim for $5,000, which he avers the Government is indebted to him for services rendered in purchasing arms in Europe, and in the organization and disposition of troops in Missouri.

A REMINDER OF THE DEFAULTER PHELPS

The case on appeal in the suit of the people of the State against the Bank of North America was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The action was brought to recover about $100,000, the amount of 10 drafts drawn by various County Treasurers and sent to the State Treasurer but which, instead, went no further than the hands of Charles H. Phelps, the defaulter. Two of the drafts were for $20,000 each. These were indorsed in blank by Fulton Paul, the Deputy State Treasurer. Above such indorsement Phelps wrote "Pay Hudson, Esq. (Cashier) or order." The other eight [illegible] were indorsed by the State Treasurer "Pay Charles H. Phelps, Cashier" and [illegible]

$50,000. All of the drafts were sent to the Bank of North America for collection and were paid over to F. R. Sherwin & Co. The Referee, to whom the case was sent for trial, held that Fulton Paul had authority to indorse the two $20,000 drafts and that, as to those, the State could not recover against the bank. He decided, however, that a recovery could be had on the other eight drafts, the aggregate of which, including interest, amounts to over $61,000. Both parties moved to have the report sent back to the Referee for further findings of fact, but the motions were denied, and both sides are now appealing.

NEW FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Benjamin B. Foster, whose resignation as Assistant United States District Attorney has been accepted by District Attorney Woodford, will be succeeded by Mr. William P. Fiero, of the law firm of Chittenden & Fiero, and Mr. Sutherland Tenney, attorney for Mrs. La Bau in the Vanderbilt will contest, has been appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney. It is understood that Secretary Sherman has authorized the appointment of an

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TWELFTH NIGHT—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Constance Hamblin, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ADRIENNE—Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Couldock, Mr. Burroughs.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—A REGULAR FIX—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bassett, Miss Agnes Proctor, Miss Mabel Jordan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE MAN OF SUCCESS—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Mara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WON AT LAST—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan.

EAGLE THEATRE.—BABES IN THE WOOD—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CAT SHOW—CURIOSITIES—MIDGETS—GIANTS, &c. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK EYED SUSAN—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE SOUTH—CONCERTINAS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PERSONIFICATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS—Charles Roberts, Jr.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in New-England and the Middle and South Atlantic States, stationary or slightly higher pressure, cooler, followed by stationary temperature, north-east to north-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Mayor cannot too soon take some decisive action in regard to his charges against the Police Board. If the "defense" made by the Commissioners has convinced him that his charges were unfounded, he certainly owes it to them to place that judgment on record. If he is still of opinion that their administration has been of such a character as to warrant their removal, he owes it to the public to take without further delay the action which the case demands. No man who is incapable of reaching definite conclusions on the most important questions of official duty can long maintain, as chief magistrate of this City, either the respect or confidence of the people. There is a proverb about going to war without counting the cost which Mr. ELY ought to have carefully reflected on, when he meditated the removal of the Police Commissioners. There is a text about the fate of the man who, having put his hand to the plow, indulges in retrospect, which might appropriately furnish food for the Mayor's cogitations now.

An inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the *Huron* brings out very strongly the fact that the coast of North Carolina is infested with a passive variety of land-pirate. The people, as a rule, did not exert themselves to save the lives of those who were wrecked on their deadly shore. They did not hasten to warn the men at the life-saving station. They waited calmly for the bodies of the drowned to be washed up on the beach, and then they proceeded to rob the dead of trinkets, money, and valuables. One good man, EVAN O'NEILL, having seen the wreck and heard the shrieks of the dying, drove home with his ox-cart, ate his breakfast, and sauntered down to the beach when he had nothing else to do. He had a boat, and, with a full wind, could have sailed down the inlet to the life-saving station and given the alarm. He contented himself with telling his neighbors the good news of the wreck and fortifying himself for future operations with a breakfast. It is on this coast that the prosperous "tar-heels" sometimes say, whiningly: "Providence has been good to us and has sent a power of wrecks ashore this Winter."

There seems to be no doubt that OWEN MURPHY, the fugitive Excise Commissioner, is in Canada, and it is equally certain that, extradition treaties apart, nobody has any power to arrest him. He has not been indicted by the Grand Jury, and no formal accusation of theft has been preferred sufficient to warrant his forcible return to New-York. The Excise Commissioners seem to be in no hurry to take action against their defaulting associate, probably on the theory that they were not responsible for the custody of the stolen money, and that its real owners—the liquor-dealers—should be left to take steps for its recovery. The Mayor is uncertain what powers, if any, he possesses over the Excise Board, and the Governor has no facts before him on which to take action. The financial officer of the City is, of course, as anxious as the Commissioners to dodge the responsibility for the safe-keeping of what may be called potential Excise funds, and the entire muddle is as pretty an illustration as could be desired of the combined looseness, ignorance, and cowardice of our local administration.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON is said to be somewhat aggrieved at the Mayor's suggestion to the Governor that removals might be necessary in the Excise Department. Mr. MORTON is one of the leaders of Tammany Hall, and was, we believe, first heard of in public life as the head of the Permit Bureau under the Ring. He managed that institution so successfully that he contrived to spend 80 per cent. of its large receipts in salaries and expenses. He reappeared as a candidate for Coroner on the ticket of "reformed" Tammany in 1875. During the canvass of that year he issued a circular containing the following statement: "If elected, it will be my constant purpose and endeavor, under Divine favor, so to perform the duties as to merit—and, I confidently hope receive—public approbation." The public did not properly appreciate Mr. MORTON'S devout intentions, and he was left in a minority. He was consoled for his defeat by an appointment as Excise Commissioner, in the discharge of whose duties he seems to have obeyed promptings from an entirely different quarter from that which was to have supplied his guidance as Coroner.

A committee of the Council of Political Reform presented to the Board of Apportionment yesterday some noteworthy suggestions aiming to a large reduction on the estimates of the Departments of Parks and Police, and of the Board of Education. Whatever may be said of the proposed reductions as a whole, the committee made a number of very good points in regard to specific items of extravagant expenditure. Under any administration of the Park Department having the slightest claim to efficiency or honesty, it cannot be doubted that its annual estimates could be cut down to $250,000, and in the Police Department the extravagant allowance for clerical services, if not also the number of patrolmen, could be very largely reduced. The waste which prevails in the Street-cleaning Bureau is only matched by its inefficiency, and there can be no question that for $700,000 the streets could not only be kept clean by private contract, but that a handsome profit could be made on the business. Many of the strictures on the expenditures of the Board of Education are equally just and timely.

Thus far the inquest in the case of the Barclay-street explosion has failed to develop any cause whatever for that remarkable calamity. The steam-boiler did not burst; there was no accumulation of explosive or inflammable gases in the flues, and there were no compounds more dangerous than a barrel of kerosene stored on the premises. It does not seem that any of the raw materials—sugar, starch, chlorate of potash, essential oils, and flavoring extracts—could be charged with having caused or aided in the explosion. Those who describe the catastrophe could not guess the cause, and their testimony does not suggest any explanation. Unless the presence of some powerful explosive, the existence of which has not yet been hinted at, is detected in the building, the explanation of the disaster is likely to remain a mystery.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Our Washington correspondence has within the last few days suggested some curious inquiries with regard to the management of the Bureau of Statistics and the manner in which some of its work has been performed. Except during the brief period when Gen. WALKER presided over the affairs of the bureau, it has, from the beginning, been singularly unlucky in its claims to public confidence. Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, the first chief officer, achieved so much notoriety as a partisan that the statistics prepared under his direction were more or less discredited. He had theories to promote, opinions to disprove, and sympathies to gratify, and his management of the bureau lost character in consequence. Dr. YOUNG, the present chief, evidently cares more for profit than for renown, and, as our news columns have shown, to increase his income he has resorted to means which seem to us incompatible with the dignity and usefulness of his office, if not with the integrity of the public service.

The incident connected with the reciprocity negotiations is noticeable as an illustration of the loose ideas which prevail at Washington as to the proprieties and responsibilities of office, rather than in connection with the Canadian squabble which was the immediate occasion of the exposure. The original accusation was that Mr. BROWN, the Canadian Commissioner, paid Dr. YOUNG for services rendered to him in the conduct of his negotiation. So far as this allegation implies a corrupt use of money on the part of Mr. BROWN, it is, confessedly, destitute of foundation. Indeed, taking the case as our correspondent reports it, Mr. BROWN simply paid, in a regular business fashion, for assistance rendered by the Bureau of Statistics in the preparation of his case in behalf of Canada. It appears that to strengthen his argument in favor of reciprocity he obtained tabulated data from the bureau, some of whose clerks were temporarily assigned for the purpose. The fact that Sir EDWARD THORNTON obtained the permission required for the performance of this outside and irregular service proves only that he correctly estimated the strange ideas of duty which obtain in some of the departments. Whether Mr. FISH sanctioned the application of the Canadian Commissioner, or whether Mr. YOUNG entered into the arrangement on his own responsibility, is a question which will probably be considered by Mr. SHERMAN. At any rate, the fact is established, that officers and clerks of one of the bureaus of the Government were allowed to work for, and to receive pay from, the representative of a foreign Government. The matter would be aggravated if, as Mr. YOUNG avers, Mr. BROWN so perverted the data supplied by the bureau as to render correction necessary, but on this point it were unfair to pronounce judgment on YOUNG'S unsupported testimony. The undisputed version is quite enough to prove the impropriety of allowing the resources of the bureau to be employed for the benefit of other than American interests, and the still more gross impropriety of allowing salaried servants of the Government to profit privately by the misuse of its facilities.

Mr. YOUNG'S jobbing propensities are brought out very clearly in the extracts yesterday quoted from the report of the commission appointed by Mr. SHERMAN to investigate the affairs of the bureau. The reports on immigration and on labor in Europe and America are works for which Mr. YOUNG, as head of the bureau, has received a little too much credit. They would be valuable and withal interesting if their bulky contents could be depended upon implicitly. But their fullness is outweighed by their inaccuracy; their pretensions are marred by too general untrustworthiness. Whatever their worth, they are, to all intents and purposes, Government documents. They are part of the work performed by Mr. YOUNG in return for the salary paid him by the Government. They were printed and stereotyped at the expense of the Government. Mr. YOUNG, however, appears to have confused notions as to the rights acquired by the Government by the expenditure of its money. Of both of these works he issued private editions, printed from the Government plates at the Government office; and the machinery of the bureau was freely used to obtain orders and advertisements. The immigration report, in particular, was perverted for Mr. YOUNG'S private advantage in a disgraceful manner. It was mutilated and adapted to suit the plans of railroad companies, as well with reference to transportation as with reference to the sale and settlement of lands. Advertisements were inserted on an extensive scale. And the proceeds of the advertisements as well as the proceeds of the sales of the reports went into Mr. YOUNG'S pocket. The pretense that his son, a minor, managed the transaction is too silly to be heeded. And the omission of a few words from the title-page could not undeceive those who received the books, as regards the responsibility of the Government for the entire publication. We cannot wonder that the chief of a bureau who thus turned to his private account the opportunities and results of his official position, should also accept money from foreign manufacturers for aid rendered them while in Europe in the service and at the expense of the Government.

Official purity would be practically impossible if this theory of the official relation, its privileges and obligations, obtained recognition in the administration of the departments. Nor will the work of the bureau ever attain the excellence which is essential to its value, until the chief be held responsible for the labors of his subordinates. The report of the commission shows that the statistics in relation to shipping are all but worthless, and that the report on the internal commerce of the United States was issued without the supervision which the head of the bureau is supposed to exercise. There is, then, not only urgent need for the introduction of a more precise estimate of duty than prevails in the mind of Mr. YOUNG, but an obvious necessity of such a reorganization of the working strength of the bureau as shall secure absolute responsibility for the manner in which its operations are conducted. The attainment of these objects implies the appointment of a man of much larger calibre and much more force of character than Dr. YOUNG; and this again involves the payment of a salary proportionate to the qualifications required.

TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT.

If the gentlemen, in Congress and out of it, who are agitating for the debasement of the currency by the remonetization of the silver dollar really wished to be guided by the hard facts in the case, they would do well to study the brief remarks of Dr. LINDERMAN, the Director of the United States Mint in his last report. Dr. LINDERMAN is in no sense a theorist or the partisan of a theory. The tone of his comments is cautious, reserved, and impartial. His position is such as to compel him to acquire the most complete and accurate knowledge of the relations of gold and silver, their comparative value, the causes of the fluctuations of the market for one or the other, and the influences which are likely to affect either the product or the distribution of them. As the agent of the United States, he has been concerned in the purchase of over $34,000,000 of silver bullion during the last three years, and these purchases have been so carefully managed, and with such accurate knowledge of the state of the market and of its probable course, that the average price paid by the Government has been less than the average market price in London by rather more than 1 per cent. or 1 2-10 cents per ounce fine. Within the last year the mints and assay offices under Dr. LINDERMAN'S charge have operated upon over $97,000,000 of gold and silver bullion, and the testimony of those for whom the business has been transacted is that it has been done in the most careful and satisfactory manner. If any one in the United States is, therefore, an authority on the relations of gold and silver, it would seem to be Dr. LINDERMAN.

In his report, the Director of the Mint gives his opinion, and the facts on which it is based, regarding one point, which is a vital one, in the discussion of the remonetization of silver. Has silver declined absolutely in value, that is, has it lost purchasing power, within the last three years, or has it simply declined with reference to gold, that is, has the purchasing power of gold increased? To this question the recent Silver Commission, or a majority of them, return an answer which, like a great deal besides in their report, is bald assertion, unaccompanied by evidence, and even unsustained by argument. They say, "In order to ascertain whether silver has fallen or gold has risen, since 1873, not relatively to each other, but relatively to all other things, a comparison must be made between general prices in gold and silver respectively, then and now. Such a comparison would show that the purchasing power of gold has increased since then, in all countries, and that the purchasing power of silver has decreased in none."

Dr. LINDERMAN points out that no such process as the commission declare to be necessary to determine the problems they put has been gone through with, and that the conclusion given by the commission is a matter of opinion. But to this he opposes some very significant facts, and chiefly this: During the last twenty-two months the export of silver to the Eastern nations from London and San Francisco has amounted to about $143,500,000, and yet, under this unprecedented demand, besides the consumption during the same period of about $28,300,000 for fractional currency in the United States, making in all over $171,800,000, the average price of that metal has not risen above 54 pence, against 60 5-16 pence, the average price of 1872. "If silver had not really depreciated," continues Dr. LINDERMAN, "this demand, which probably exceeded the entire gold coinage of the world for the same period, would have carried the price to or above the point at which it ruled before the German money system was changed. In the face of these facts, the assumption that gold has appreciated in value does not appear to be well founded." Which is a very moderate statement of an incontrovertible conclusion.

The essential element in the discussion of the silver question is the fluctuation of the value of that metal. As far as its convenience and fitness for use as coin are concerned, rapid rises are nearly as much to be dreaded as rapid falls. If the latter come first, the tendency will be rapid advances in nominal prices, rapid accumulation of apparent wealth, the feverish impulse of speculation, and general extravagance. Then must follow the reaction. Gold will have been driven from the country, and when a rise in the price of silver occurs, our country will be drained of silver, and prices will steadily shrink, with all the disastrous consequences which must succeed a period of inflation. Debts incurred recklessly will weigh heavily, and the same tendency toward repudiation which we now see will again appear. This course of events is as easily and surely to be foreseen as the succession of the seasons, and the prediction regarding it is based on perfectly well-known facts.

Among these are the changes in silver for the past eighteen months. During the latter part of that time, according to the silver men, the shock that was administered to the market in 1876 has been overcome and silver has regained its comparative steadiness. But the facts do not bear out this assumption. Silver touched its lowest point in the second week of July, 1876, when it was worth 46¾ pence, or 79.26 cents, to the old silver dollar. In the next month it recovered 5 pence of its fall, and was worth 87.31 cents to the old dollar. By the 16th of November it had reached 54 pence, or 91.55 cents, to the dollar, which has been about the average since that time. But above and below this average there have been great variations. Within two months after silver reached 54 pence, or 91.55 cents, to the dollar, it had mounted to 58⅛ pence, or 98.55 cents, to the dollar—a variation of 7 per cent. It then declined steadily till March 22, when it had dropped to 53½ pence, or 90.70 cents, to the dollar. It has since been worth as high as 93.25, and is now down again below the average for the year. It is one of the pet notions of those who think that silver can be remonetized in some way without danger or discredit, that some ratio can be fixed upon which will keep silver and gold exactly equal to each other. In order to make that ratio within at least 1 per cent. of the ratio in the market values of the two metals, (and a much smaller variation than 1 per cent. would often displace the dearer metal by the cheaper,) the ratio must have been changed no less than 10 times from Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1 of the same year. No amount of argument could more conclusively show the absolute vanity of trying to keep both metals in circulation as legal tender at once.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Republican Ohio is to be represented in the next Congress by two Democratic Senators. Humiliating as this fact must be to the party fairly entitled to rule in that State, it cannot fail to be a matter of congratulation that one of these representatives will be called upon to fill the place made vacant by the expiration of Mr. MATTHEWS' term. The candidates for the position are numerous, but it is likely that before the meeting of the Legislature the contest will have been narrowed down to three gentlemen, of whom it can with truth be said, "the one is as unsatisfactory as the other." Prior to the recent election it was generally believed that the notorious GEORGE H. PENDLETON would, in case of Democratic success, be the only prominent candidate. Toward the end of the campaign, however, that far-seeing politician began to fear that Mr. BISHOP, the Democratic candidate for Governor, could not be elected, and, from purely disinterested motives, of course, he tried to save the Legislature by "selling out" the Gubernatorial ticket in return for votes for Assemblymen in Hamilton County. But Mr. BISHOP was successful; he is now Governor-elect of Ohio, in a few days he will enter upon the duties of his office, and it does not seem at all probable that he will forget to pay Mr. PENDLETON off in something like his own coin.

Indeed, it is already authoritatively announced that Gov. BISHOP, disgusted with PENDLETON'S treachery, is doing all in his power to secure the election of Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, who is consequently regarded as the most prominent candidate. From a strictly Democratic stand-point, no better selection could be made. The General is what is popularly known as a "good fellow," and noted in Ohio as one of the most bitter partisans in the West. At the same time, however, he trades on what he calls his war record, and pretends to have been foremost in the struggle for human liberty. The General's most famous exploit was the retreat from Cumberland Gap, because of which disgraceful proceeding he was eventually obliged to leave the field and go home. Subsequently he ran for Congress, and even then displayed much of the peculiar diplomacy for which he has since been noted. Indeed, he secured his election by the most unblushing frauds. They were discovered, however, and the seat, after a contest, was very properly awarded to the opposition candidate, Mr. COLUMBUS DELANO. In the present struggle more of MORGAN'S peculiar methods are again being practiced, and there seems to be but little doubt that as they were effective in the past, they will once again prevail with his party.

It is just possible, however, that the hero of Cumberland Gap will find in "Gentleman GEORGE" a rival well up in all the legislative tricks of which he is an acknowledged master. The person in question is not unknown to the people of this country. He will be remembered as having been, at the time the war broke out, a member of Congress whose patriotism, even to the close observer, was not very manifest. Subsequently he became the leader of the most dangerous Copperhead element in the country, and because of this fact and his avowed admiration for the chivalry of the South, he was, in 1872, a prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Since then the world has not gone so smoothly with "Gentleman GEORGE." Certain revelations regarding the manner in which he obtained large sums of money from the Government, on account of a certain railroad, have not tended to raise him in the esteem of honest men, but, of course, it is not believed that these or similar transactions will injure him in the eyes of the Democratic legislators of Ohio. Indeed, his ability to furnish the "sinews of war" will, as is confessed on all sides, make him a most formidable candidate.

Gen. EWING, who is making a desperate fight for the place, is supported chiefly by the soft-money men, and his election could only be regarded as a victory for repudiation and a debased currency. So, unfortunate Ohio, at least the respectable people of that much-to-be-pitied State, have before them the alternative of being represented in the United States Senate by one of the meanest and most unscrupulous of Copperheads, a disgraced General of unsavory political record, or a repudiationist of the worst type. The prospect is not a reassuring one, and the people of Ohio should not be blamed if they find it difficult to become reconciled to the situation.

A DEAD MAGAZINE.

The extinction of the *Galaxy*, after twelve years of a very lively existence, is a literary event which excites surprise, and is the occasion of comment and inquiry. The curiosity as to the causes of its decease we cannot pretend to gratify. They are, doubtless, entirely personal to its publishers or to its editors, or to both, and the public has no special concern in them; but we may be sure that an insufficiency of returns from its sale was the chief of those causes. No man but a fool kills even a goose that is laying him golden eggs; and, even if he did not wish the care of it himself, he would sell it to some one who would not instantly wring its neck. This last has been done in regard to the dead magazine. The publishers of the *Atlantic*, we are told, have bought the *Galaxy*. But this is rather an absurd statement, for what have they bought? The result of the bargain is that the *Galaxy* ceases to exist. They have nothing—in the shape of a magazine, at least—for their money. In fact, such sales of magazines and newspapers mean merely that one party that is tired of an unprofitable literary venture, which yet interferes somewhat with the perfect success of the business of another party, agrees on certain conditions to stop his publication, and to transfer his subscribers to the latter. That is all; and that is simply what has been done with the *Galaxy*. The editors and publishers have abandoned it because its publication was not profitable; not that it was necessarily a losing business; but that its sales did not make a sufficient return in one way or another for the money, the time, and the trouble required for its publication to render that publication worth the while of its conductors. We say returns in one way or another, for to a publishing-house direct profit in money is not the only inducement to the publication of a magazine. If it commands public attention, as the *Galaxy* did from its start, it is valued as a means of advertising and of enlarging business connection, both with the trade and with authors.

The course of the *Galaxy* was somewhat remarkable, and makes its lamented demise the more worthy of comment. As we have already said, it commanded public attention and favor from its very beginning. It did not, according to the old simile, go up like a rocket, nor has it come down like the stick. But when, twelve years ago, its first numbers appeared, the more intelligent part of the reading public took to the new-comer. They found in it a quality and a flavor of its own. It was not at all heavy or pretentious; but it was not a mere collection of stories, sketches, and pictures. It improved rapidly, and advanced with almost equal pace in public favor, and in the course of two or three years it achieved a peculiar place for itself, and became, to a certain extent, a literary power in the country. It did this under somewhat singular circumstances, for its editors were also its publishers, and united with conspicuous success, functions generally regarded as incompatible. Still the magazine went on improving, strengthening its peculiar traits, and commanding attention by its political, historical, and purely literary articles, its essays on art and its literary criticism, while in its lighter departments it was inferior to none of its contemporaries. From its pages during its short career several books have been gathered which have taken an acknowledged place in contemporary literature. In this respect, as in its general character, it was like *Putnam's Magazine*—the old *Putnam*, of which the younger revival was a very feeble imitation; and notwithstanding all this, like that respected publication it came to an end, which, as in the case of the other, is mourned as untimely. But it cannot be denied that in the case of the *Galaxy* there was a falling off in interest and merit during the last three or four years of its existence. Strange to say, while its editors were also its publishers it rose in excellence; but when they, having other publications on their hands, sought and found publishers to divide their labors on this one, leaving to them only the editing, although the magazine maintained its level for a while, ere long it began to sink slowly, never, however, falling off much, and being always conspicuous for certain merits, but leaving a slight general impression of vanishing vitality. Whether this was because of a less generous publishing management, of a diminution of the supply of effective contributors, or was a concomitant of the general depression of the times, we shall not undertake to say. Not improbably, all these deteriorating forces were at work upon it. But it was still vigorous, with its old life well rooted in it, and if properly managed it might have lived on to compete with its only rival in its own field, the magazine in which it has been swallowed up.

There now remain but five monthly magazines of high literary character for the supply of the public which looks for its literary aliment to Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia: The *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Lippincott's*, and that heroic publication, the *Penn Monthly*; unless, indeed, we are to regard the *North American Review*, (a lively publication under its new management and its six-a-year issue,) and the *International Review* as magazines notwithstanding their names. The contrast which this meagre array presents when it is compared with the number and the quality of the monthly publications in England, is enhanced when we remember that of our five, two are largely dependent upon pictorial illustrations for their attraction, and that of these, one is in no inconsiderable measure made up of articles which are condensations of English books. We have the credit of being a reading people, of a wider diffusion of average education and general intelligence than is found in any other country; the number of British magazines sold here is comparatively insignificant, and yet it seems impossible for us to sustain handsomely more than one or two literary magazines made up of original matter of a high order. The "intelligent public" will not pay for them, and, as to the magazines themselves, there is great deficiency always in the departments of fiction and of poetry. We have good essay writing, good criticism, good work in pure literature, in scientific and and in art literature, but the creative faculty seems almost undeveloped among us. The best of the *Galaxy's* serial stories were written for it, in connection with London magazines, by British writers. It is folly to say that if our public and our publishers would accept and pay good prices for the work of native writers of fiction all this would be changed. It is not so. Publishers of magazines at least are ready to pay to native writers the same that they pay to British writers if they give them equally good work. Again and again it has been tried, and always with untoward results. The American public likes the work of the British story-teller best, and the American public is right. It is not only far more finished, but more natural, more easy, more spirited, more interesting. As to poetry, the exhibit of our magazines is generally deplorable. Setting aside what LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, WHITTIER, and HOLMES do, there is but a good thing now and then; the rest might much better not be printed. In the *Galaxy*, for example, there were not a dozen pieces for its dozen years of life that might not better have gone into the waste-basket. This condition of things is a reproach not only to our writers, but to our publishers and our public. It cannot be that the literary faculty is so dead among us that with proper culture and manipulation it would not produce more and better creative work than it does now. There is still room for the coming magazine.

THE FINANCIAL GOSPEL.

No one denies that it is unfortunate that churches should be burdened with debt. When a congregation builds a new church and executes a mortgage upon it for $200,000, no one except physicians and undertakers regard the existence of the debt otherwise than as a calamity. The burdened congregation is thenceforth compelled to adopt all sorts of expedients to meet its financial obligations. Fairs, festivals, concerts, and picnics follow one another without end. The astute young physician and the enterprising undertaker scent the fairs and festivals from afar, and flock to the debt-burdened church, confident of reaping an abundant juvenile harvest. And yet in spite of the profuse way in which delicate young ladies are squandered and children are thrown away in midnight festivals, the congregation can barely meet its current expenses and the interest on its debt, while the principal, of course, remains undiminished. A church cannot very well take advantage of the Bankrupt law, and there is a limit to the taxation which the pew-holders will bear. Thus its burden is forever on its shoulders, and black care sits constantly in the pulpit or the pews of the vestrymen.

Latterly a new method of freeing churches from debt has been invented by the Irrev. Mr. KIMBALL, a gentleman who has recently conducted a series of Sunday evening financial services in various churches and meeting-houses in this City and Brooklyn. As a preacher of the gospel of money-raising he is without a rival, and the skillful manner in which he urges his hearers to rid themselves of sin and debt is quite unprecedented. He is perfectly impartial in his labors, and occupies an Episcopalian or a Methodist pulpit with equal alacrity. Other men have exhorted congregations to pay their debts, but to Mr. KIMBALL belongs the merit of inventing a ritual in which religion and money-raising are inextricably mingled. It is probably untrue that when he conducts a financial service in an Episcopal church he begins by remarking: "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the people take out their pocket-books and dollars," but his omission to do so is a manifest oversight. He passes from the souls to the pockets of his hearers with startling rapidity, and interpolates his requests for money with prayers and hymns. Thus far he has certainly prayed and sung and preached a large amount of money out of the pockets of church-goers, and has infused into the ordinary routine of religious meetings much of the earnestness and spirituality of the Stock Exchange.

While it is universally conceded that churches ought to pay their debts, it is sad to be compelled to mention that there are men who object to Mr. KIMBALL'S innovations. The other night a well-known citizen rose up and went out of church when Mr. KIMBALL began his financial service, and subsequently remarked that in his opinion churches should be opened on Sunday evening for religious and not for financial purposes. It cannot be concealed that this view of the matter is shared by many otherwise good men. They are ready and willing to contribute money to pay church debts, but they have a strange prejudice against converting a church on Sunday evening into a close copy of an ordinary auction-room. It is as astonishing as it is melancholy that such preposterous scruples should exist. These men would probably object to substituting for the Sunday morning service in the Church of the Holy Trinity the drawing of a lottery, or would find fault with a Sunday evening fair in the Broadway Tabernacle, were Mr. KIMBALL to conduct such entertainments. Of course, they are utterly wrong, but it must be remembered that early education has led them to believe that a church should devote Sunday evening to the worship of God, and that the redemption of sinners, and not the redemption of mortgages is the proper theme for Sunday sermons.

The spread of Kimballism—if it may be so called to distinguish it from old-fashioned Christianity—will be of great benefit to embarrassed churches, since it will put an end to all regular and systematic efforts for paying ecclesiastical debts. Instead of constantly struggling to meet the interest and to provide for the ultimate payment of a church debt, congregations can simply dismiss the whole matter from their minds. When, after a time, creditors begin to clamor, Mr. KIMBALL can be sent for. If that financial evangelist takes possession of the pulpit some Sunday evening and holds a protracted service from half-past seven until early dawn with the church doors securely locked, so that his hearers cannot escape, he will extricate the church, at least temporarily, from its difficulties. Faith in Mr. KIMBALL is all that is needed to give debt-laden congregations peace of mind; and faith is simpler and cheaper than taxation.

It has been suggested that Mr. KIMBALL'S peculiar system of Sunday evening financial services is not original with him, but that the persons who were long ago called money-changers and charged with having converted the Jewish temple into a den of brokers, were merely conducting financial services with a view to paying off the mortgage on that sacred edifice. This theory implies that Mr. KIMBALL is not the first and only original financial evangelist, but as it is founded merely in conjecture and is supported by no sufficient evidence, it is mentioned here only to be rejected with scorn and indignation.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

"BULLING" ELEVATED RAILROAD STOCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement that English capitalists are to supply the means to construct an underground railway is followed by a meeting of the proprietors of the elevated roads to give credit and character to their scheme. It is understood that pecuniary aid would be desirable, and no doubt some of the proprietors would like to unload, and this must be done, if at all, in a foreign market. To this end the Secretary of the Treasury, a Western gentleman, possibly profoundly versed in the ways for city transit, and our venerable poet, are called in to grace the occasion. These, we believe, were the principal persons present outside of the Elevated Railway family, who, as Gen. Porter assures us, are united by such ties of affection that they embrace and clasp each other by the neck on the public highway, an additional attraction which they are now to add to our thoroughfares. It may not be out of place in view of this exhibition, got up no doubt, for foreign effect, to remind the public on both sides of the Atlantic that the small matter of compensating adjoining owners for the ruin of their property by these public nuisances has yet yet to be settled. While the Court of Appeals expressly reserved this question of damages and stated that it was not presented in any of the cases before them, several of the Judges, however, took occasion to give their views upon it. We doubt very much whether Mr. Cyrus Field will be able to mislead intelligent Englishmen as to the means for rapid transit in the City of New-York.

The requirements and conditions for rapid transit are not to be different here from those in London, while, owing to our straight streets and avenues, millions are saved for land compensations which were there unavoidable, and there can be no doubt the Englishmen engaged in the matter will deal with it as intelligently and understandingly as Mr. Field and his associates. M.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ten dandelion flowers were plucked on Boston Common on Monday, 24th inst.

A pansy in full bloom was found in the open air on Christmas Eve at Radnor, Delaware County, Penn., 400 feet above tide.

Laval University of Canada announces a competition in French poetry, for which three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, are offered.

Within a few days past the trailing arbutus has been found in bloom near Portsmouth, N. H., and the lilac trees are putting forth buds.

Pansies and dandelions, daisies and chrysanthemums were found in bloom in more than one garden in Newport, R. I., on Christmas morning.

They have formed an anti-profanity society in a Vermont town, and the penalty for breaking the pledge is the task of wheeling one of the members around the town common.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* says that out in the groves near that city on Christmas Day were the merry picnicers and the "dancers dancing in tune," as though it were Midsummer.

Hon. James N. Matthews, for many years editor and part proprietor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, has purchased the *Express* of that city, and will assume charge of it in January.

A Pennsylvania lad gained a holiday for the whole school by dropping his rubbers down the heater, and ever since he has been enraged at himself for not economizing and dropping them one at a time.

It is related of Col. Ingersoll that, being sharply asked if he could mention one law of nature that in his puny wisdom he could change for the better, he affably replied: "Yes; I would make health catching, instead of disease."

An Oregon paper says: "A school-teacher in Washington County suffered dislocation of the jaw last week. A school-teacher without the use of her jaw would be a failure, so that lady came to Hillsboro' and had it set right."

The pleasure of a Christmas dinner in Cincinnati was somewhat marred, if we may credit the *Commercial*, by the inopportune but well-meant remark of an elderly and enthusiastic member of the S. P. C. A. that he hoped the turkey had died a natural and peaceful death.

The Somerset (N. J.) *Unionist* of the 27th inst., says: "Farmers have been enabled to keep their plows running throughout December, preparatory to Spring planting, and Mr. C. P. Peterson, near South Branch, has an apple tree which shows green apples the size of walnuts."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* looks down upon "the driveling editorial idiots" who "whine about the wastes that would be created if the dear niggers were removed," and says: "The truth is the South would be immeasurably better off if there was not a negro here, but as they are here, we must get along with them the best way we can."

The Troy *Press* feels moved to say: "In this transaction Tammany Hall maintains its reputation as the father of thieves. Murphy was one of the loudest Tammany howlers, and the country sees what he is. We hope the country and the State Democracy has got enough of Tammany Hall now. There is no use denying it, the State Democracy, if it allows this organization to swing to its coat tails, will have to bear the shame of this last thieving transaction. Tammany Hall is held responsible, and those who offer apologies, for it will be considered as corrupt as Tammany itself."

WASHINGTON.

NORTH CAROLINA COAST SAVAGES.

HUMAN APATHY OF A FISHERMAN WHO SAW THE HURON STRIKE WITHOUT MAKING A MOVEMENT TO BRING THE LIFE CREW TO THE AID OF THE VICTIMS—THE BODIES PLUNDERED AS THEY DRIFTED ASHORE—FINGERS MUTILATED TO REMOVE RINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Lieut. Walter Walton, Assistant Inspector of the Life-saving Service on the North Carolina coast, in obedience to orders from Superintendent Kimball, has made a thorough investigation of all the circumstances in relation to the wreck of the United States ship Huron; and that the same might have a more legal character, the statements he received are made under oath. He has inclosed a report containing all the testimony taken, from which it appears that the Huron's position in the breakers was first discovered on shore by Evan O'Neill, a fisherman of Nag's Head, who had left his home, three-quarters of a mile distant, at 1:05 in the morning to shoot wild fowl, and within 30 minutes afterward he arrived on the beach and saw a vessel's running lights—the green (starboard) and the white (masthead) lights only. He spoke to his companion, Mr. Brothers, and said, "There is a vessel on the reef, or coming ashore." O'Neill then drove upon the beach north, to keep abreast of the ill-fated vessel as she drifted and pounded along the outer edge of the bar. She finally struck, and stopped abreast of Tillett's fish camp, about a quarter of a mile north of Jockey's Ridge. Then were heard shouts and screams on board the stranded vessel. O'Neill said he thought there were women aboard. He then saw three rockets go up, followed by Coston signals, which illuminated the vessel from end to end, so that even the light rigging as well as the men could be plainly seen. Heard the steam-whistle and also the engine at work, as he judged, backing the vessel off. Saw a boat on the starboard side full of men. The ship was lying broadside to a seawind, also in heavy breakers, and rolling heavily. Heard a noise resembling the snapping of timbers. The foremast then went over the weather side, and the boat with the men in her was lost to sight. The shouting and screaming was then louder than before. It was nearly an hour from the time the ship struck until the foremast fell. 15 minutes after which the signaling ceased, and all was darkness. Notwithstanding that he thought none would be saved alive, it was not till this moment that O'Neill proceeded to inform others of the disaster. He first went home, about a mile distant, in an ox-cart, disposed of his decoy geese, after which he proceeded to his brother's. On his way there he called Caleb Barker, and afterward Mr. Brother. Enoch O'Neill, to whom he disposed of his team and then walked back home, ate his breakfast, and did not return to the wreck until after sunrise. O'Neill knew where the keeper of Life-saving Station No. 7 lived, believed him to be at home, only two and a half miles distant, had a good boat, a free wind to go and return inside of Roanoke Island, would have reached Keeper Meeken's in 20 minutes, and yet remained silent and indifferent during three long hours of anguish and suffering. The scene, being enacted on board the ill-fated ship, beggars description. On his return to the beach O'Neill claimed to have saved one man who was very near the edge of the surf, but this is doubtful, as the evidence goes to show that Evan O'Neill's conduct on the beach was such as to cause general comment. One of the fishermen remarked: "Look at Evan O'Neill; wouldn't you think he would try to save some of these men?" On the contrary, he seemed to be examining or inspecting fragments of drift-stuff as it washed up. He had very little to say, and kept apart from the crowd, and of the 22 witnesses, who were subsequently examined, was the only one who objected; and it was not until threatened with arrest that his appearance was secured. According to his own testimony he did all he could, which was to stand on the beach and watch the surf. The rope made fast to men possessing more soul and courage than he.

Lieut. Walton gives in detail an account of the efforts of the life-saving crews as soon as they were apprised of the disaster, and of a number of people living on the shore, to save the unfortunate victims, and concludes by saying: "It is shocking to record that out of 91 bodies found, the pockets of which were officers, not a single trinket, such as would be deemed a relic by the relatives of the dead, was found on their bodies. Watches and chains, money, and even finger-rings, had been stripped off by those who first found the bodies as they were washed ashore. Such evidence is found in the case of Lieut. Simons, whose third and fourth fingers of the left hand had been scratched and gouged by the body-robbers in their haste to secure their ill-gotten loot."

THE TEXAS FRONTIER TROUBLE.

RESULTS OF THE RESISTANCE TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES — DISCRETIONARY POWER OF THE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The War Department has nothing new to-day from the Rio Grande country. The latest reports to the Adjutant-General were to the effect that the presence of the troops had a salutary influence in preserving order. Two of the men reported killed by the troops were engaged in resistance to the military authorities. The War Department depends upon the discretion of the officers in Texas as to the manner of dealing with cut laws on all sides, and it has not been considered necessary to send any additional instructions to them, or to communicate further with the Governor of Texas in relation to events as they occur, unless something of an extraordinary or startling character should require. Orders have not changed, either at the War Department or elsewhere in official circles, as to the ability of the troops to preserve order, and that the Mexican Government will unite with this in the efforts to repress raiding and robbery on the frontier.

NORTHERS AND SOUTH-EASTERS.

INDICATIONS OF THEIR APPROACH IN THE GULF OF MEXICO—OBSERVATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS OF LIEUT. R. D. HITCHCOCK, UNITED STATES NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following indications in regard to the approach and duration of "northers" and of "south-easters" in the Gulf of Mexico have been deduced by Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, commanding steamer Gedney, from observations made by himself in the vicinity of Pensacola, Fla., during the season of 1875-76, extending from December to April, and that of 1876-77, extending from November to July. By permission of Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, an examination was made by Lieut. H. E. Nichols, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, of the records of the Signal Observers at St. Mark's, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., during the same period, and the observations of Lieut. Hitchcock were confirmed by the experiences at those two points:

NORTHERS.

When for several days, during the periods of observation, light winds from the southward and eastward to the southward and westward, with calms, had prevailed, the following indications showed the approach of a northerr: Heavy detached black clouds to the northward and westward. Sometimes these clouds were noticed in small patches all around the sky, just above the horizon, while it was clear and bright overhead; by very heavy dews, with a clear atmosphere; by cobwebs in the rigging. The "norther" was always preceded by a squall of wind, sometimes from the southward and westward, sometimes from the northward and westward, but more generally from south of west, and this squall was usually accompanied by rain. From the strength of this squall could be estimated the strength of the norther, as subsequently it was never observed to blow harder. The squall was immediately followed by the norther, accompanied by a rising barometer and a falling thermometer. The norther usually lasted from one to three days, although northers of four days' duration were observed. During the time that the blow continued the wind sometimes veered in its direction from north to north-west, decreasing in strength from day to day, but occasionally freshening at night. The barometer always continued to rise until it attained its greatest height, when it remained steady, with cold weather and a very clear atmosphere. The "norther" would sometimes blow itself out entirely and be followed by a calm, or, having expended its strength, the wind would haul to the northward and eastward, in either case the barometer falling and the temperature rising. It rarely happened that the wind backed to the southward.

After blowing from the northward and eastward the wind would continue to haul to the eastward, but with no particular regularity, often continuing from this quarter for several days, accompanied by cloudy and oftentimes hazy weather, but seldom with rain. After continuing for a time from the northward and eastward it would make the round of the compass, passing regularly to east, south-east, south, and south-west, dying out occasionally to a calm and then springing up again. If rain occurred it was generally after the wind had passed south of east, although one or two cases of rain were observed with a north-east wind. Another norther would not follow until the wind had made the regular round of the compass, and the time elapsing was uncertain, but generally varied from one to three weeks. In case the regular rounds of winds was broken, unsettled weather followed until the round was again established. The northers were always accompanied by very low tides.

SOUTH-EASTERS.

The south-east gales, which were the heaviest experienced, occurred at rare intervals during the Winter; the most severe part of them being of but short duration. They did not come with every round of the wind between the northers; but, coming, they dropped into the same round, and did not break the regular routine. With the approach of a south-easter the wind would begin to freshen at east-north-east and continue to gain in force, accompanied by a falling barometer and rising temperature, as it passed east the barometer would fall very rapidly, reaching its lowest limit when the wind had gained its greatest force south-east, just at the point of hauling to the southward, during which time a succession of very heavy squalls would occur. After the squalls commenced the blow would last for a very short time—a few hours at the most, the wind hauling rapidly to the southward and then to the southward and westward, accompanied by rain-squalls. These rain-squalls were always a sure sign that the force of the blow was about expended, and were followed by clearing weather, accompanied by a rising barometer and falling temperature, and sometimes by a norther.

Vessels drawing 21 feet, bound across the bar at Pensacola, Fla., cannot cross during or just after a "norther" on account of the low water, or during a south-easter on account of the heavy sea on the bar. In general, vessels bound out to the southward will have the best weather by leaving just at the beginning of a "norther," or on top of a "norther," as the pilots express it. CARLILE P. PATTERSON, Superintendent, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1877.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $254,497 85, and from Customs, $371,721 50.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.

F. W. Newman was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Second District of Tennessee, and August Reick for the Second District of Missouri.

The contemplated celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Association, has been abandoned.

Mr. E. A. Protio, of the Land Office, left this city for Jacksonville, Florida, this evening, to assist the Government officials there in the prosecution of the timber depredators.

Senator Patterson passed a very uncomfortable night, and early this morning was in great pain, but improved during the day, and in the afternoon was feeling much better. To-night, his physicians say, there is a great change for the better.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $4,397,566; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,865,000; coin, $136,374,925, including coin certificates amounting to $32,190,900; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288. There will be no statement of to-day's balances given out this afternoon.

The public debt statement will be issued on the 2d of January, instead of the 1st of the month, as usual. No unusual payments have been made during the month, excepting the disbursements on account of the army, a considerable portion of which was from a current amount reserved in anticipation of the appropriation at the special session. The receipts during this month have been comparatively light, but it is believed that the statement will make a better exhibit than that of the corresponding month last year, when there was a considerable increase in the public debt.

The Secretary of the Navy has organized a commission of bureau officers consisting of Rear-Admiral Howell, President; Rear-Admiral Ammen, Commodore Shufeldt, Engineer-in-Chief Shock, Capt. Jeffers, and Constructor Easby, to investigate and report upon the class of vessels best adapted for service in the Navy of the United States; the dimensions, tonnage, and battery of each particular class; the number of each class required, and the material of which they are to be built. The commission will examine and discuss the classification of ships of other navies, their batteries, steam power, &c. In connection with the above classification of ships of war, the subject of torpedo arms and torpedoes will be thoroughly investigated. The first meeting of the commission will be held Jan. 3, 1878.

Experience having taught the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service that mail pouches, when stolen in transit, have been taken by parties not connected with the service, who were readily detected, it was determined to adopt a means of distinguishing employes of the service, so that any citizen hereafter seeing a mail-pouch being handled by other than such employes, may be able at once to know the fact and give the alarm. Accordingly all attaches of the Railway Mail Service have been placed in blue uniforms, profusely ornamented with brass buttons bearing on their outer circumference the words "Railway Mail Service" and in the centre the letters "P. O. D." The order went into effect to-day, and as all such employes detailed for service in the department are included in the order, the corps of clerks in the Post Office Department so far as the occupants were concerned, bore a strong resemblance to the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. The uniforms can be converted into the dress of ordinary citizens by changing the buttons.

PHILADELPHIA'S WHITEWED BRICKS.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday says: "The white incrustation upon the surface of bricks, noticed principally upon east walls, has attracted more or less attention and remark for a long time. The possible bearing of this deposit upon the health of the city, and inferential connection with the recent prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever, has finally attracted the attention of the Committee upon Hygiene of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, who made it the subject of report last evening. The examination was made by Dr. Joseph G. Richardson, and developed interesting results. The deposit was found to consist, chemically, largely, of sulphate of magnesia, or, in common parlance, epsom salts, the sulphuric acid being derived from the various gas and chimneys and the coal so freely burned in all of our houses; the magnesia from the clay of which the bricks themselves are made. Under the microscope were detected a number of foreign bodies, such as the debris from various plants, and the epithelial sca es rubbed off from the skins of the thousands of passers-by. The conclusions of the committee were that no deleterious effect was exerted upon the health of the citizens by this incrustation, and that the disintegrating influence upon the bricks might be prevented by subjecting the bricks, before their use in building, to a bath of sulphuric acid and prolonged immersion in running water. A thick coat of paint would also probably prevent this unsightly deposit."

A YOUNG GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

The Syracuse *Standard* of the 25th inst. says: "Miss Mary Cody, daughter of R. Cody, who lives two and one-half miles west of South Granby Station on the Oswego Road, was burned to death in a shocking manner. Last Monday afternoon, while Mrs. Cody and her daughters, Mrs. Rosa Rumsey and Mary, were engaged in coloring rags out of doors, Mary's clothes caught fire, and in an instant her whole apparel was in flames. The clothes were burned off up to her waist, burning her limbs and body to the depth of half an inch, literally cooking the flesh. In her efforts to tear the burning clothes off her hands were burned so that the flesh dropped off in places. The poor victim lived until Wednesday afternoon, when she expired. Her sufferings were indescribable, but she bore them with the utmost fortitude. The deceased was 19 years old, and had just recovered from a long sickness. The sorrow of her parents and three sisters and scores of friends is great. Mrs. Cody's hands were also burned badly while trying to save her daughter."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN MAINE.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus*, a Democratic paper, says in its issue of the 25th inst.: "In the appointment of George W. Kimball, Jr., as Postmaster at Rockland, in place of Oliver J. Conant, civil service reform gets another black eye. Mr. Conant had held the office for several years, was satisfactory to everybody, had a petition for his appointment largely signed by Republicans and Democrats alike, and had it taken to Washington by Hon. N. A. Farwell, one of the few men who dared to stand up in the State Convention and defend Hayes' policy. Thus he had everything fixed. Mr. Kimball, on the other hand, is a pronounced anti-Hayes man, and had no claims on the office beyond the fact that he has done valuable service for Mr. Blaine. He will doubtless make as good a Postmaster as Mr. Conant. His appointment only illustrates the remarkable manner in which Hayes straddles his own civil service rules."

AN APPROPRIATE HYMN.

The Rochester *Express* says: "The story is told, and it is said to be entirely true, that at the recent dedication of a Baptist Church in this county the ceremony of immersion was performed for the first time in that church by a well-known Baptist minister of this city. When he had entered the water, and while waiting for the candidate, the minister suggested that somebody should sing an appropriate hymn. One of the deacons who stood near by heard the suggestion, and without thinking, struck up the familiar hymn, 'Pull for the shore.' The hymn proved to be so successive that neither the minister nor congregation could refrain from an audible smile for some time, and the ceremony had to be postponed until the preacher could recover his gravity."

A BLOODLESS DUEL IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 27.—A duel was fought this morning opposite Columbus, between G. W. Gustin and W. H. Dessau, two young lawyers of Macon, Ga. After exchanging two shots with pistols, the affair was amicably arranged. Neither party was hurt. The origin of the duel was kept secret.

LUTHERAN DIET IN SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—The first session of the Free Diet of the Lutheran Church commenced here this morning, Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore, in the chair. Essays were read by Dr. Morris and Rev. J. G. Krauth.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.—The trial of the Howell torpedo took place to-day under the auspices of the officers of the Torpedo Station. It worked well, but owing to the breaking of the case it was withdrawn for repairs, and the trial will be made to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MR. KIMBALL'S PLAN DISAPPROVED.

WHY MR. DAVID M. STONE WALKED OUT OF DR. SCUDDER'S CHURCH ON SUNDAY LAST.—HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. David M. Stone, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, is a member of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, of which Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder is Pastor. On Sunday last, Mr. Edward Kimball, the church debt raiser, visited Dr. Scudder's church and made an effort to raise the $64,000 necessary to wipe off the church debt. As he was about to ascend the pulpit at the invitation of Dr. Scudder, Mr. Stone picked up his hat and walked out of the church. A variety of rumors have been circulated concerning his reasons for this action, and some of them have ascribed unworthy motives to Mr. Stone. A reporter of THE TIMES visited him last evening at his residence on Franklin-avenue in reference to the subject, and Mr. Stone said that although he disliked publicity, and would prefer to have nothing more said about his action on Sunday last, he was perfectly willing to talk about it and the circumstances that gave rise to it. About two months ago, he said, Dr. Scudder conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to procure the aid of Mr. Kimball to wipe out the debt of the church. He spoke to Mr. Stone about the matter, and the latter said he did not approve of it. He objected to the introduction of business matters before the congregation on the Sabbath, for he believed that the business of a church was no more sacred than that of an individual. He also disapproved of arousing enthusiasm after the manner of Mr. Kimball, and thus causing some persons to subscribe money they should devote to other purposes, and others to promise funds that they intend never to pay. Nothing more was said to Mr. Stone about Mr. Kimball, and he did not know when he went to church on last Sunday morning that the revivalist was to be there. Dr. Scudder announced his presence by speaking of him in the usual manner as the man who converted Moody, and, after saying to the congregation that Mr. Kimball had something special to say to them, he invited him to the pulpit. It was before his appearance there that Mr. Stone made his disappearance. Mr. Stone went out, he says, simply because he felt that he would violate his conscience by remaining, and furthermore he wanted to avoid being coerced into indorsing by a subscription a method that was revolting to him.

Once before, in 1873, he was coerced in this manner. A new chapel was wanted, and it was proposed to discuss the matter and procure subscriptions at a Sabbath service. He objected to the mingling of business and God's service, but his objection was of no avail. One Sunday morning, "sandwiched between a prayer and a hymn," a member of the church arose, spoke of the need of a chapel, and called for subscriptions. The responses were not immediate, and finally a parishioner arose and asked Mr. Stone what he would give. Thus called upon, Mr. Stone got up and said that he felt that the time and place were unfitted to the business being done, but that he would subscribe whatever was thought a proper sum. Mr. Cooke named the sum of $1,000, and subscribed a like amount himself. Another long pause in the work occurred, and Mr. Stone was called upon again. He said he would subscribe another $1,000, and Mr. Cooke followed his example. The chapel was to have cost $28,000. The subscriptions shrunk 10 per cent. of that amount, and the building really cost over $40,000, which left an indebtedness of $15,000.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

OFFICER PHILIP C. BLEIL'S BRAVE CONDUCT—HE RISKS HIS OWN LIFE TO SAVE A WOMAN FROM DROWNING.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman was seen to walk rapidly to the end of Pier No. 45 North River, and, seating herself near the water's edge, take a small phial from her pocket and swallow the contents. She then rose up, looked carefully about her, and deliberately jumped into the river. Officer Philip C. Bleil, of the Steam-boat Squad, who happened to be near by at the time, ran down the pier and plunged in to rescue her. He grasped the woman around the waist and brought her to the surface, but she struggled desperately to free herself from his grasp. Once she clutched him by the throat, and both went down together, but Bleil succeeded in bringing the struggling woman again to the surface, when, as a matter of self-protection, he struck her a blow which stunned her and caused her to let go her hold of his throat. After struggling in this manner for about 20 minutes they were finally rescued by a passing boat. They were both in an exhausted condition, and the officer was severely bruised on one hip by being kicked by the woman in her frantic efforts to release herself from his grasp. She is a German, about 25 years old, well dressed, and good looking. In one hand she held the phial, the contents of which she had drank on the pier. The phial was marked "benzine." Upon being restored to consciousness, she refused to give her name, stating that she was of respectable connections and did not want the matter made public. She was removed to the New-York Hospital. This is the twentieth person whom Officer Bleil has rescued from drowning, and he is still a young man. At 8 o'clock last evening the woman had sufficiently recovered to be able to go home. She then said that her name was Emma Mehleberg, and that she lived at Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue. She also said that she had been but three weeks in this country, and refused to say why she attempted to take her own life.

THE QUEENS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County held a meeting at the County Poor-farm on Barnum Island yesterday, and transacted considerable important business. At the last preceding meeting the matter of the election of a County Superintendent of the Poor for three years, in place of Walter Franklin, whose term of office will expire on the 31st instant, was made a special order for this one. Before proceeding to the election, Mr. Kellum, of Hempstead, brought again to the attention of the board his proposition, made some time ago, to reduce the number of Superintendents from three to one. A special statute for Queens County provides that the Superintendents shall be appointed by the Supervisors, instead of elected by the people at large, as in other counties throughout the State. Mr. Kellum has been a strong advocate of the reduction proposed by him, on the ground that it would concentrate responsibility and tend to a considerable reduction of the expenses of maintaining the county poor. As the proposition did not seem to meet with general favor in the board, however, Mr. Kellum concluded not to press it at present. An informal ballot for Superintendent was then taken, and resulted in showing six candidates, as follows: Daniel F. Carpenter, of Jamaica, received 1 vote; Bernardus Hendrickson, of Hempstead, 1; Walter Franklin, of Oyster Bay, 1; A. P. Riker, of Newtown, 2; William Phillips, of Hempstead, 1; Henry W. Rowland, of Jamaica, 1. Three formal ballots were then taken, in all of which the name of Mr. Salts, of Flushing, appeared. Walter Franklin received a majority of the votes on the third ballot, and was declared re-elected. The new Work-house building, just completed, was inspected by the members of the board, who expressed their entire approbation of the manner in which the work had been done, and it was formally accepted. The committee having in charge the transformation of the old Court-house at North Hempstead into a County Lunatic Asylum reported its work finished, and the purchase of furniture and other necessaries for fitting it up. The asylum is now ready for occupancy, and only awaits the action of the State Board of Charities to exempt it from the provisions of what is known as the Willard act, to authorize the transfer of chronic insane patients from the several State asylums where they are now maintained at the expense of Queens County. There are accommodations for 50 of these patients.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE BOARD.

Mayor Ely still appears to be in a quandary as to whether he should remove the Police Commissioners upon the charges he preferred against them. It is said that he reads the editorials in the newspapers when he enters his office in the morning, and receives "courage" from them, but that in the afternoon he looks at the situation so far as it could possibly affect himself personally, and then takes refuge in the belief that it would be better for him to keep on considering the defense of the accused officials until some opportunity should present itself by which he could end the difficulty. It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Purroy had informed the Mayor that the Board of Aldermen would not confirm any candidate to succeed Mr. Erhardt except Mr. Erhardt himself. This report, which was somewhat startling, was generally believed.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Ninth Regiment, National Guard, held its second entertainment for the season at its armory last evening. A large number of military guests in uniform were present, including Gen. Vilmar and Staff, of the Second Brigade; Col. H. A. Tyler, commanding the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and his Staff, and a number of members of the Old Guard. The principal feature of the entertainment was the presentation of a handsome watch by the members of the regiment to Col. Hitchcock. The Colonel had been confined to his house by illness for several weeks, and was only able to be present a short time. The presentation speech was made by Lieut.-Col. Montgomery. The watch was a hunting-case gold Jurgensen repeater. Upon the outer surface of one lid was the Colonel's monogram, "J. R. H.," and the reverse side bore a representation of the regimental badge. Upon the inner case was the inscription: "Col. James R. Hitchcock, from the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., December, 1877." A handsome chain was attached to the watch, having a large seal bearing the monogram of the Colonel on one side and a copy of the regimental badge on the other. A pencil-case attached to the chain also bore the name of the Colonel. Col Van Wyck, Chief of Staff of the Second Brigade next presented a large photograph of Gen. Vilmar and staff in uniform, to the regiment, and this was followed by the presentation of a set of resolutions to the regiment by Col. Tyler, on behalf of the Second Regiment of Connecticut, in recognition of the courtesy of the Ninth in escorting the Connecticut regiments through the City last Fall on the occasion of their return from an encampment at Long Branch. Dancing concluded the entertainment.

Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, gave a concert and hop at the regimental armory last evening. A programme of twelve numbers was interpreted by a number of volunteer artists, after which dancing commenced and was continued until a late hour.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

DOMESTIC INFIDELITY AND VENGEANCE AGAINST THE INJUREE—LANGDON W. MOORE, ALIAS CHARLEY ADAMS, DANGEROUSLY WOUNDS HERBERT H. THOMPSON.

Herbert H. Thompson, an employé at the oyster saloon No. 96 Sixth-avenue, was stabbed in the neck and fatally wounded by Langdon W. Moore, alias Charley Adams, a notorious bank robber, during a fiasco at 1 o'clock this morning in front of the oyster saloon. Adams was arrested about two months ago by Inspector Murray on suspicion of having been concerned in the Cambridgeport Bank robbery but was discharged. He claims that during his incarceration Thompson seduced his wife and since that time has been living with her. Adams was so exercised at the desertion of his wife that he vowed vengeance against her seducer, and has been lying in wait to execute his revenge. At about 1 o'clock this morning he was watching outside the saloon for his wife and her paramour, and saw them come down Sixth-avenue together. As they attempted to enter the saloon Adams confronted the pair and a quarrel ensued, during which Adams drew a pocket knife and stabbed Thompson several times about the face and neck, inflicting injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. Thompson was removed to the Station-house in Mercer-street, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Doran. He was then taken home. Adams was arrested by Detective Sleven, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and locked up. He expressed regret that Thompson was so badly injured, but claimed that the infidelity of his wife had driven him to desperation. He will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR.

THE KIND OF MAN THE GOLDEN STATE IS TO SEND TO REPRESENT IT AT WASHINGTON.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 20.

James T. Farley, of Amador County, United States Senator-elect from California, is about 45 years of age. He is a native of Albemarle County, Va., and the immediate reason of his removal from his native State was because of his participation in one of the affairs of honor that were the frequent pastime of the Old Dominion. He wounded his antagonist, but not fatally, and the honor of both having been made whole by an exchange of shots, they subsequently met as friends. Farley arrived in California "in the early days," and like nearly every new comer, no matter what had been his previous occupation, he did a little mining. It was very little, however, for mining was hard work, and Mr. Farley never liked hard work, a fact which will be learned with regret by those who know his big and powerful figure, and its suggested physical capabilities. Therefore he abandoned pick and pan and for several years devoted his mental energies to the profitable shuffling of cards, but with only moderate success. In 1853 he again changed the base of his labors nominally to the law, but, in fact, to politics. In the nominal occupation he achieved a success that rates only as from fair to middling, and where he is known to the Bar at all it is only as a respectable country lawyer. In politics, however, his success has been continuous, until it has now become eminent. In the set forth as a Whig, made his first canvass for office with that party, and in 1854 was elected by that party to the State Legislature. Then Mr. Farley united himself with the Know-Nothing Party, and by it was re-elected to the Legislature in the following year. He was made Speaker of the Assembly, and discharged the duties of the office with credit. Prior to the adjournment of the session, Mr. Farley had developed an ambition to be elected to Congress. The late Hon. James W. Coffroth, "Tuolumne's favorite son," represented Tuolumne at the same session, and had also the desire to be chosen as the next Congressman of the district common to both him and Farley. Farley had therefore another ambition. It was to make an eloquent valedictory at the termination of the session. Mr. Farley was never an eloquent speaker, while Coffroth, a Know-Nothing like himself, and whom Farley believed to be his trusty friend, was the readiest and happiest debater in the House. He therefore asked Coffroth to write the valedictory for him. Coffroth instantly saw the double opportunity for the practical joke which was always dear to him, and to lay for a season on the political shelf a competitor whom he feared. At the session of 1853 Speaker Isaac E. Wall had delivered an able valedictory, which had been much admired and commented upon. Coffroth copied this, word for word, with the exception of the necessary changes of dates and allusions, and handed it to Farley the night preceding the adjournment, apologizing for its length and expressing a fear that Farley might not be able to commit it to memory. But Mr. Farley assured him he was equal to the task, and he is said to have devoted the entire night to its commission to memory. In the meantime Coffroth privately imparted the facts to several of Farley's political enemies, and among others to B. F. Washington, then editor of the *Times and Transcript*. The speech was duly delivered in Mr. Farley's best style of declamation, and the next morning it was published in the *Times and Transcript*, in a double-column, side by side with the speech of Wall, of which it was the copy. Farley did the wisest thing he could under the awkward circumstances, and joined as heartily as he was able in the universal laugh. But Coffroth's primary aim of retiring him for a season from political prominence was accomplished. After the dissolution of the Know-Nothing Party he joined the Democrats, who forgave his political heresies, elected him to office, and finally made him their trusted leader. He is not a man of broad statesmanship, is not a radical reformer, never will be found in the deadly breach, will not blow his horn in advance of his party, but will always be found with the main body. He relies more on tact than argument for success, is a good judge of men, full of personal magnetism, never makes an enemy or loses a friend if it is possible to avoid it, and is a good organizer and safe adviser in political matters. If, as many believe, he is the agent and feed attorney of the Central Pacific, he will cover up his tracks so effectually as to defy detection. In his social relations he is pleasant, thrusting forward no sharp angles, easily falling into the habits of any society into which he is thrown.

ELOPEMENT IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The Allegany County *Democrat* has the following account of a reported elopement that has caused much excitement in that section: "One year ago last Fall A. N. Cole revived the Genesee Valley *Free Press*, and his son, Asher P., with his wife and family, removed from Wellsville to Belmont. Among their first acquaintances was Col. W. H. H. Russell, the ex-County Clerk, who became a frequent visitor. Mr. Cole and Russell soon became very warm friends. Time were on, and the Colonel's visits became more frequent, and at times when the husband was absent. An unholy love had sprung up between the Colonel and Mrs. Cole, and while they could not conceal it from the eyes of a large class of people of Belmont, it was not apparently dreamed of by the trusting husband. Finally Cole became aware of his wife's infidelity. This was about two weeks ago, and in the midst of his paroxysm of grief and anger he sent for the Colonel to come to his room. When the Colonel entered, ignorant of the cause of his summoning, Asher locked the door and confronted the destroyer of his domestic happiness by charging him with the grave crime of seduction, and threatened his life. The Colonel begged Cole to spare him, not on his own account, but for the sake of his family. The young editor consented to spare his life if he would forever remove from this part of the country, cautioning him if he ever returned he would shoot him on the street like a dog. The Colonel left town in a few days, and Mrs. Cole for her father's home near Wellsville. On Tuesday Col. Russell got off at Belmont, secured a livery of George Howell, and drove to where Mrs. Cole was stopping and handed a note to her, which she handed to her mother, stating that Asher was very sick and that she must come to Belmont immediately. The device succeeded in throwing the parents off the scent, and the Colonel departed with his paramour, arriving at the depot in this village just in time to take No. 1 for the West. Mr. Cole and his wife here always lived peaceably and happily together, and their wedded life has always been like a honeymoon. Mr. Russell leaves behind him an accomplished wife and two very intelligent and interesting children, while Mrs. Cole, struck with an infatuation that seems incomprehensible, follows a seducer who may shake her from him at any moment, leaving two beautiful little children. We understand that Col. Russell converted all his property he could into cash."

COLLISION AT SEA.

At 4:45 o'clock on Wednesday morning the British brig Dashaway, Capt. James Small, 23 days out from Gonaives, Hayti, when 18 miles west by south of Tennick's Island, was run into by an unknown Italian bark. The latter's jibboom struck over the brig's foremast, breaking it off near the deck and carrying away all the fore-rigging. The brig's lights were burning brightly, and a torch was also burning for 10 minutes before the collision. No one was seen on the deck of the bark until after she struck, and then only one man was to be seen. The latter was hailed, but the bark squared away and left the brig in a sinking condition. Half an hour afterward the latter was taken in tow by the steamer Benefactor, Capt. Jones, and brought to this port yesterday.

A large barn on the farm of Mrs. William Townsend, at Flushing, Long Island, together with its contents of hay, grain, and farming implements, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon; loss, $1,200.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

That oratorio music is still potent enough to bring together large audiences three or four times a year was once more proved yesterday afternoon, when Steinway Hall was crowded on the occasion of the public rehearsal of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society of New-York. This performance is to precede the concert on Saturday night, when Handel's masterpiece will be interpreted with the ceremony which is generally supposed to attach to evening affairs, and, of course, with still greater animation and precision than characterized the work done at the rehearsal. Inasmuch as the rendering, yesterday, was finished and impressive enough to afford uncommon satisfaction, a remarkably fine concert may be expected on Saturday. At the rehearsal, the proceedings were carried on with unwavering smoothness. So strong a quartet of soloists as Miss Thursby, Miss Draudil, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Remmertz constitute is seldom gotten together, and the numbers allotted to these singers were delivered with almost irreproachable skill and taste. How long Miss Thursby's rather delicate voice will withstand the wear and tear of oratorio-music is a question which can scarcely be answered with certainty, and the less as this lady's tones, yesterday, were all sustained with a slight but decided *vibrato*; that she interpreted her recitatives and airs with some sentiment and rare discretion and elegance is, however, not to be gainsaid. Miss Draudil's sonorous voice and broad style are capitally fitted to oratorio music; Mr. Simpson has more experience in the same branch of his art than any American tenor now before the public, and even Mr. Remmertz, whose singing is not always to be counted upon in point of accuracy of intonation and even excellence of tone, was, at the rehearsal, in first-rate form. As the concert will claim a detailed notice on Saturday, it is unnecessary now to enter into further particulars. Dr. Damrosch's orchestra performed its task faultlessly, and the choruses given by the members of the society were executed with a volume of sound and a spirit which had immediate appreciation.

CONCERT IN CHICKERING HALL.

A concert was given in Chickering Hall last evening in aid of an industrial school. It enlisted the services of Misses Thursby and Draudil, Master Lichtenberg, Mr. Vogritsch, and a string nonet, and the programme included several excellent performances. A new serenade by Fuchs, in four movements, delightfully melodious, and most daintily harmonized, was first interpreted by the nonet, who play with considerable unanimity, and with a crispness of style and limpidity of tone seldom reached in so short a time as that during which these artists have been together. Gade's pretty "Novelletten" was also capitally rendered by the nonet, as the final piece of the concert. Mr. Vogritsch, who last night had his first public hearing in this City, executed Liszt's setting of some of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night Dream" music, Chopin's A flat minor Ballade, and a "Hungarian March," by Liszt. This performer—a young man, apparently—has great technique, great power of endurance, and, apparently, some disdain for the instrument he handles. His execution is facile and forceful, but it is seldom as clear as could be wished and never brilliant, and his *tempi* are capricious, to put it mildly. His reading of the Chopin number produced the most favorable impression wrought by his efforts, and, although strangely uneven, it betokened thought and feeling. Master Lichtenberg's "Airs Russes"—by his teacher, M. Wieniawski—and his accompaniment to Braga's "Angel's Serenade," were admirable achievements, and the ladies' singing was uniformly good.

AID FOR THE CUBANS.

Last evening a full rehearsal of an original drama, written in Spanish, by Mr. Joaquin M. Perez, of the Republic of Colomoia, took place in the Théâtre Français. It is entitled "Moctezuma," and will be acted in the Théâtre Français for the first time to-morrow night, on the occasion of an entertainment in aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban Patriot Army. The plot of "Moctezuma" is taken from the incidents of the capture, and final destruction by fire, of the Spanish steamer bearing that name, by Col. Prado, son of the President of Peru, and 10 Cuban insurgents. The drama is in three acts, and is cleverly written. The characters will be represented by Cuban amateurs dwelling in this City.

BRIEF MENTION.

Messrs. Ferdinand and Hermann Carl last evening gave the second of a series of *soirées musicales* at Steinway Hall, with the co-operation of Miss Kate E. Stark, Mr. Carl Alves, and a stringed quartet. The Messrs. Carl are promising young gentlemen, whose ambition to be considered as virtuosi can hardly be censured with great severity, though it must be said that their performances are not yet remarkable enough to be regularly placed upon record.

The complete programme for Dr. Damrosch's ten'h symphony matinée, to occur at Steinway Hall to-morrow, is as follows: "Frühlingsklänge," symphony, Raff, orchestra; "Old German War Song," Rietz, Arion chorus and orchestra; "Romance," for violoncello, Mr. W. Popper; tenor aria, Mr. Graf; "Nachtheile," for tenor solo, male chorus, and piano, Mr. Graf, Arion chorus, and Master Walter Damrosch; "Sturmesbeschwörung," Duerner, Arion chorus; "Kaisermarsch," with

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 T. 6s, old	88	200 N. Y. C. & H	100¼
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s		200 do	100¾
1917	109	100 do	c.108¾
1,000 M. W. C. C. G.	92	100 Erie Rail	39
600 Del. & Hud	53	100 do	39
800 West. Union	77	100 C., C. C. & I	35
500 Mich. Cent	57⅞	100 D., L. & W	50¾
100 do	57¾	300 do	50¾
100 Lake Shore	60¾	300 North-west	54⅝
300 do	60¼	400 do	54¾
1600 do	60¼	100 do	c. 54¾
400 do	60⅛	100 North west. pf. s5.	62⅜
100 do	60⅜	200 do	b30. 62⅝
300 do	60¾	200 St. Paul	c. 70⅞
100 do	c. 60⅜	300 do	s5. 71
200 do	60¾	400 do	c. 71¼
100 do	60¾	300 do	71¾
1200 do	60⅞	100 do	71¾
2000 do	61	200 St. Paul pf	73½
600 do	b3. 61	200 do	73⅞
100 do	b3. 60⅞	100 Rock Island	100¼
100 do	60¾	50 do	100⅝
700 do	60⅝	50 do	100¾
200 do	b3. 60⅞	10 N. Y., N. H. & H	144

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	106¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	103⅝
50,000 do	106¾	21,000 do	c. 105⅛
31,000 do	106¼	35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	c. 106¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	b.s.8. 109⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	103⅛
10,000 do	111.10	10,000 do	111.10½
10,000 do	109¼	5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	103⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, M	102¾	110,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	s3. 103¼
10,000 do	111.102¾	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907	101⅞
33,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	c. 108¾	50,000 do	111.10¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	105½
10,000 do	108¾	50,000 do	111.10¼
30,000 do	b.c.10c⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 T. 6s, old	38	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf	b.c.s60. 72½
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. b.	92	100 do	b.10. 72⅝
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	b.c.s3. 85½	100 do	b15. 72⅝
2,000 do	b.c.s3. 85½	200 do	s3. 72⅝
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	109	200 do	72¾
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s '87-104		200 do	72½
3,000 Un. Pac. s. f	94¼	500 D., L. & W	b.c. 50¾
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, s. f. conv	83½	400 do	s3. 50¾
3,000 O. & M. s. f	99¼	300 do	50¾
3,000 L. & N. c. '93	99¼	100 do	50¾
4,000 Cen. P. g	b.c. 107⅜	300 do	50¼
100 North-w. pf	b.c. 62⅜	100 do	s3. 50½
50 U. S. Express	b.c. 48	100 do	50½
25 Quick. pf	b.c. 30	200 do	b3. 50⅝
50 P., Ft. W. & Chi. g'd	b.c. 91	200 do	50⅝
300 L. S. & M. S	b.c. 60¾	100 do	60⅛
100 Cen. of N. J	b.c. 13¼	300 do	s3. 60⅛
100 Un. Pac	b.c. 39	100 do	b30. 60⅜
200 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 35½	500 do	b3. 60¾
100 do	c. 35½	100 do	60⅞
200 do	35⅝	100 do	b3. 60⅞
300 do	35⅜	300 do	60⅞
100 West. Un	76⅞	65 do	60¾
100 do	s3. 76⅞	1000 do	60¾
200 do	77	100 do	b3. 60⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H	b.c. 108¾	200 do	60⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv	85½	200 Lake Shore	60⅞
2,000 do	s3. 85½	300 do	60⅞
7,000 Un. P. 1st	103¾	400 do	60⅞
200 D., L. & W	50¾	300 do	60⅞
200 do	50¾	500 do	60⅞
200 do	50½	1100 do	61
200 do	50¼	2000 do	61
200 Alt. & T. H	77¼	200 do	61¼
50 Pacific Mail	22¾	200 St. Paul pf	72⅜

THURSDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was extremely dull, and the market presented few features of interest. The excitement created by the suspension of Netter & Co. has entirely subsided. It now seems reasonably certain that the losses consequent on the suspension are not likely to exceed the estimate made in this column, namely, $150,000, and there exists some hope that the members of the firm may be able to obtain from outside sources the money required to make good this amount. The interest of operators centred chiefly in Lake Shore and the coal shares, the former figuring for nearly two-thirds of the entire business. The representatives of the coal companies held another meeting to-day, and after a protracted session adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on Jan. 2, when it is understood the vexed question as to allotment of production will be finally decided.

Lake Shore rose from 60⅜ to 61, reacted to 60½, and finally sold up to 61@61⅜. Michigan Central advanced from 57⅜ to 57⅝, and New-Jersey Central from 13 to 13¼. New-York Central ranged between 106⅛ and 106⅜, with closing sales at 106¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 50¾ to 49⅞, and recovered to 50½. North-western sold at 54⅜@54½ for the common, and at 62¼@62½ for the preferred. St. Paul common fell off from 35⅞ to 35½ and the preferred from 72⅞ to 72⅜, but the former closed at 35⅝ and the latter at 72⅝. Delaware and Hudson declined from 52 to 51½, and later sold at 51⅞. Western Union sold at 76⅞@77, C., C., C. and I. at 35, Fort Wayne at 91, and Rock Island at 100¼. Erie fell off from 38⅝ to 38½, and Harlem from 142 to 141½.

The total transactions reached 56,928 shares, which embraced 31,175 Lake Shore, 9,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,400 St. Paul, 1,500 New-York Central, 1,400 Western Union, 1,200 Erie, 1,100 North-western, and 1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal.

By a unanimous vote of the Committee on Admissions, Mr. Rufus Hatch, who has paid in full all claims against him, to-day resumed his seat at the Stock Exchange. Mr. T. B. Baldwin was also readmitted to membership.

The money market continues to reflect the withdrawals of capital to meet the forthcoming January disbursements in a slight tendency toward a hardening of rates. Nevertheless, the market works smoothly, and anything like excessive stringency is not apprehended. The majority of transactions in call loans to-day were effected at 7 ₱ cent., which was also the closing rate. There were exceptional transactions at 1-64@1-32 and interest. Discounts were unchanged. The sub-Treasury, up to the close, had paid out $3,879,200 on account of the January interest, which includes $2,240,000 disbursed to-day. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ¼ selling ¼ discount; Cincinnati, quiet, 100 discount ₱ par; Charleston, easy, ⅛@3-16, ⅛ ₱ par; New-Orleans, commercial 7-16, bank 5-16; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, 50 premium, and Milwaukee par.

The foreign advices report a further decline in the London market for Consols, which closed at 94⅜ for money and 94½ for the account. United States bonds were also weak and lower; new 4½s declining ⅜ ₱ cent., to 103¼@103⅜; 1867s, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., to 105; 10-40s, ¼ ₱ cent., to 107⅛@107¼, and new 5s, ½ ₱ cent., to 105⅛. In American railway shares, Erie and New-York Central were steady, but Illinois Central fell off ¾ ₱ cent., to 73; New-Jersey Central, ½ ₱ cent., to 13, and Reading, ¼ ₱ cent., to 16⅛. The Bank of England lost £60,000 specie during the week ending yesterday, and gained £65,000 on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 46¼ ₱ cent., against 48⅛ ₱ cent. a week ago. The bank rate of discount remains 4 ₱ cent. Bar Silver is down ½d. to 54d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of France lost 6,700,000f. in specie during the past week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 11,800,000 marks. Rentes at Paris declined 40c., to 107f. 70c.

The Sterling Exchange market was easier, and the leading drawers reduced their asking rates to $4 82½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at about $4 82 for long and $4 85⅓ for sight drafts.

The Gold market to-day felt the effect of the Treasury disbursements on account of January interest, and the price declined from 102⅞ to 102⅝, with closing sales at the latter figure. Cash Gold was heavy, and loaned at 5 to 7 ₱ cent., gold, for carrying.

Government bonds were heavy in tone, and the market had a declining tendency throughout the day. About $760,000 of the different issues changed hands at the boards. The lower prices for bonds at London and the decline in gold here weakened the market. New 4½s closed at 103⅛, against 103¾ yesterday, and 5s of 1881 at 105¼, against 105⅜ yesterday. The decline in the other issues was ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $215,500. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds declined from 56 to 55. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined to 85½; Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupon, to 75; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, coupon on, to 25; Michigan and St. Paul 7 3-10 to 102¾, and Michigan Central 7s to 105⅜. In State bonds, Tennessee, old, fell off from 38 to 37⅞. Louisiana Consols were also a fraction lower, selling at 83¾. District Columbia 3-65s rose to 76.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1877. }

Gold receipts	$672,521 47
Gold payments	1,817,296 05
Gold balance	101,742,862 96
Currency receipts	377,846 06
Currency payments	1,481,868 90
Currency balance	35,431,520 41
Customs	278,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	102⅞	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	103¾	103⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	105¾	105¼
United States 5-20s 1867, coup	108⅛	108¼
Bills on London	$4 82¼@84 82½	$4 82
New-York Central	106¼	106¼
Rock Island	100¼	100¼
Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅝	35⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	72½	72⅝
Lake Shore	60¼	61
Chicago & North-western	34¼	34⅝
Chicago & North-western pref	62⅜	62⅜
Western Union	76⅞	77
Union Pacific	65⅛	65
Del., Lack. & Western	50¾	50⅜
New-Jersey Central	13½	13¼
Delaware & Hudson Canal	52	51⅝
Morris & Essex	76	75⅞
Panama	125	125
Quicksilver	8⅞	8¼
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅜	8¼
Harlem	142	141½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11½	11½
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred	25	25½
Michigan Central	57⅜	57⅜
Illinois Central	73½	73¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅜	106⅛	1,500
Harlem	142	141½	500
Erie	38⅝	38½	1,200
Lake Shore	61⅛	60⅜	31,175
Wabash	15	15	200
North-western	54⅜	54⅛	9,500
North-western preferred	62½	62¼	400
Rock Island	100¼	100¼	300
Fort Wayne	91	91	150
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35½	3,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	72⅞	72⅜	2,600
C., C., C. & I	35	35	100
Del., Lack. & Western	50¾	49⅞	9,500
New-Jersey Central	13¼	13	300
Del. & Hudson Canal	52	51½	1,000
Morris & Essex	75⅞	75⅞	100
Michigan Central	57⅝	57⅜	600
Illinois Central	73¼	73¼	143
Union Pacific	65	65	700
Mississippi & Missouri	1⅛	1⅛	100
Chic., Burl'ngt'n & Quincy	102	102	100
Chicago & Alton	77½	77¼	400
Ohio & Mississippi	8¼	8¼	100
Western Union	77	76⅞	1,400
Total sales			56,928

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M	102⅞	1:00 P. M	102⅝
10:30 A. M	102¾	1:30 P. M	102⅜
11:00 A. M	102¾	2:00 P. M	102⅜
11:30 A. M	102⅜	2:30 P. M	102⅜
12:00 M	102⅜	3:00 P. M	102⅜
12:30 P. M	102⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	119½	120½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104¼	105⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	109¾	109⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	105½	105⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	105⅜	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	108¾	108¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	109⅝	109⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅜	107
United States 10-40s, coupon	107½	108
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105⅜	105¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅜	103½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103¾	103¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101¼	101½
United States 4s, 1907, small	102⅝	103
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup. $500 and $1,000	103	103½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $2,240,300 for interest, $35,700 for called bonds, and $800 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$17,293,000
Gold balances	1,932,556
Currency balances	1,987,436

The following was the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,756,021
Currency balances	2,954,485
Gold exchanges	8,549,763
Gold balances	1,338,615

The following were the bids for the various City bank shares:

America	136	Mech. Bank'g Ass	50
Central National	100	Merchants' Exch'ge	80
City	201	Metropolitan	125
Commerce	126	New-York Nat. Ex	100
Continental	74	Ninth National	50
Corn Exchange	126	North America	55
First National	245	Pacific	131
Fourth National	98	Park	105
Fifth Avenue	220	Second National	85
Gallatin National	120	St. Nicholas	50
German-American	69	State of N. Y. (New)	116
Hanover	100	Tenth National	142
Imp. & Traders	200		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 27.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	111⅞	111¾
United Railroads of New-Jersey	118	119
Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅝	32¾
Reading Railroad	16¾	16⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	40⅝	40¾
Catawissa Railroad preferred	25	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	9⅞	10
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	16	17
Lehigh Navigation	18⅝	18¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	8½	8¾
Hestonville Railway	9¼	9⅜
Central Transportation	32¼	32½

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has declared a dividend of $3 50 ₱ share on the preferred stock out of the earnings of the past year, payable Jan. 25.

The coupons of the 7 ₱ cent. first mortgage of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and the gold coupons of the 6 ₱ cent. first mortgage of the South and North Alabama Railroad, due Jan. 1, will be paid by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will pay the coupons on the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) due Jan. 1.

Messrs. F. P. James & Co. will pay the coupons on the bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, due Jan. 1.

The National Citizens' Bank has declared a dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co. will pay the coupons on the first mortgage sectional bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, due Jan 1.

The North River Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of *Five ₱ cent.* per annum, payable Jan. 14.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13½	Kentuck	6¼
Belcher	5½	Leopard	1¼
Best and Belcher	20½	Mexican	15⅝
Bullion	6¾	Northern Belle	1¾
Consolidated Virginia	23	Overman	22
California	2⅜	Ophir	55¼
Chollar	37	Raymond and Ely	7⅜
Confidence	5½	Silver Hill	2
Caledonia	4½	Savage	12¼
Crown Point	7	Segregated Belcher	39
Exchequer	4½	Sierra Nevada	5½
Gould and Curry	6¾	Union Consolidated	17¾
Hale and Norcross	10	Yellow Jacket	11
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	35
Julia Consolidated	2¼	Grand Prize	13½
Justice	11	Alta	23

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TELEPHONES.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY has completed arrangements with the AMERICAN SPEAKING TELEPHONE COMPANY for supplying the public of this and the neighboring cities, and of all parts of the United States, with Telephones of the most improved description, and with Private Telegraph Lines on which to use them. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received.

For all information apply to

GEORGE B. SCOTT,
Sup't Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.,
Western Union Building.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877.

In accordance with our annual custom, we herewith present an interesting and suggestive series of tables of comparative prices of the principal descriptions of Produce and Merchandise at the close of each of the last two years. At the close of last year Gold was quoted at 107⅞; to-day it left off at 102⅝.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	22	Molasses, hhds	3,721
R. W. Flour, pkls	680	Spirits Turp., bbls	240
Beans, bushels	981	Rosin, bbls	498
Broom-corn, bales	79	Oil, bbls	205
Cotton, bales	6,435	Oil-cake, pkls	2,199
Dried Fruit, pkls	260	Pea-nuts, bags	217
Eggs, pkls	1,091	Provisions, pkls	404
Flour, bbls	12,872	Beef, pkls	224
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Cut-meats, pkls	5,570
Wheat, bushels	49,750	Lard, tcs	3,954
Corn, bushels	48,961	Lard, bbls	253
Oats, bushels	6,050	Butter, pkls	2,328
Rye, bushels	400	Cheese, pkls	5,222
Malt, bushels	1,628	Dressed Hogs, No	55
Barley, bushels	10,000	Rice, pkls	297
Oat-meal, bbls	310	Rice-chaff, bags	88
Oat-meal, bags	2,020	Spelter, pcs	1,229
Grease, pkls	212	Starch, pkls	430
Grass-seed, bbls	614	Tallow, pkls	158
Hides, bales	472	Tea, pkls	9
Hops, bales	968	Tobacco, hhds	152
Lead, pigs	1,005	Tobacco, pkls	3
Leather, sides	20,230	Whisky, bbls	743
Moss, bales	10	Wool, bales	223

ASHES—Very quiet; quoted as before.

Comparative prices in New-York at the close of

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Pot, ₱ 100 lb	$3 25@3 50	$4 75@	$4 50@5 00
Pearl	7@	6 50@ 6 75	6 25@ 6 75

CANDLES—Slow of sale at unchanged rates.

Prices of Candles in New-York at the close of

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Adamantine, ₱ lb	12¾@17½	12@16	11½@15½
Paraffine, ₱ lb	@	18@20	19 @20
Sperm, ₱ lb	29 @38	28@38	28 @38

COAL—Has been in limited demand at former quotations.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lb	$5 25@6 50	$3 25@6 50	$2 75@3 75
Liverpool Cannel	12 00@18 00	15@17 10	00@14 00

COFFEE—Quiet at previous prices. Sales, 2,600 bags Rio by the Robert Dillon on private terms, and 1,000 bags do., at Baltimore, at 17¾c., gold.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Java, ₱ lb	27@28c.	24@24c.	22c. @24½c.
Rio, ₱ lb	16½c.@19c.	17¼c.@20½c.	15½c.@19¼c.
Maracaibo	18¾c.@20½c.	17¾c.@20c.	16½c.@18¾c.

* Gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady for early delivery, on a slow movement. Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 679 bales, (of which 160 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. And, for forward delivery, business has been to a fair aggregate, opening a trifle higher, but closing weaker. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,100 bales, (of which 9,100 bales were on last evening and 33,000 bales to-day,) with 3,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, December closing at 11.11c.; January, 11.11c.@11.12c.; February, 11.21c.@11.22c.; March, 11.33c.; April, 11.44c.@11.45c.; May, 11.55c.@11.56c.; June, 11.67c.; July, 11.74c.@11.75c.; August at 11.80c.@11.81c., showing an advance of 225 points, closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,435 bales, and at the shipping ports 35,803 bales, against 30,037 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 202,568 bales, against 186,123 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,319,035 bales, against 2,533,879 bales in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 39,194 bales; to the Continent, 20,125 bales; to France, 8,971 bales; to the Channel, 2,563 bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 890,817 bales....st ck in New-York to-day, 109,256 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands,	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9-13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord'y	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid'g	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Good Mid'g	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¼	Low Middling	10⅜
Strict Good Ord	10⅜	Middling	10¾

Prices of Cotton at the Close of

	Low Middling. ₱ lb.	Middling ₱ lb.
1875	12 11-16@12 15-16	13¼@13 7-16
1876	11⅞ @12⅛	12⅝@12 9-16
1877	10 15-16@11 1-16	11¼@11⅜

FISH—A limited inquiry noted for nearly all kinds; quotations without change.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1876.	1877.
Dry Cod ₱ cwt	$5 25@6 50	$4 62½@6 00
No. 1 Mackerel, ₱ bbl	16 00@22 00	18 00 @23 00
Pickled Herring, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 6 25	3 75 @ 6 00
Smoked Herring, ₱ lb	14@ 15	15 @ 16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour, prices of which, in several instances, were quoted as favoring buyers slightly, though no special urgency was apparent in the offerings of really desirable lots of several grades, and no disposition to make important concessions. The export trade was on a restricted scale, in part for stock, to provide for maturing freight engagements. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,450 bbls. at grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3 2@6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 50; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3 50@$4 15 for common to choice Winter, and $3 25@$4 for inferior to choice Spring; choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 15, (60 bbls. very choice Indiana went at $5 25;) inferior to very good Extra State at $5 35@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; very good to very choice do. at $5 60@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 25@$6 50 for fair to very choice, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; do. for South America, $6 60@$7 50 for fair to very fancy, the English markets at $5 50@$5 60, as to brand; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$6, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 35@$5 60, (with odd lots of very poor reported as low as $5 05;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@$6, (of which 1,500 bbls. very choice at $6,) and most other grades within our previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 2,100 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 1,250 bbls. City Mills Extra.) 1,200 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 300 bbls. very poor as low as $5 35@$5 40;) 1,250 bbls. do. straight Extras, 400 bbls. do. Patent, 2,350 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 700 bbls. for shipment at $6 25@$6 75;) 425 bbls. Patent Extras, 850 bbls. Superfine, 435 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour quiet, but quoted steady.....Sales reported of 650 bbls. at $5 05@$6 75, chiefly at $5 75@$6 50.....Rye Flour inactive at unchanged rates, on sales of 325 bbls., chiefly Superfine, mainly at $3 85@$4 for State, with very choice to very fancy, in small lots, at $4 10@$4 25; Brandywine more active at former rates; 2,100 bbls. sold, including 1,500 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 25, and Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 60@$3, (200 bbls. went at $3 60.).....Corn-meal in fair demand, and prices firmer; 1,000 bbls. Corn Meal sold at $1 10@$1 15; country at 95c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lb. Buckwheat Flour inactive within the range of $2 40@$2 75 for fair to very choice, selling mostly at $2 60@$2 70.....Buckwheat quoted at 95c. for average lots.

GRAIN—A moderately active movement was reported in Wheat for early delivery, chiefly for export, at essentially unchanged prices. Holders of prime Spring and Winter grades not urgent in offering supplies, but the demand with a fair show of promptness at current quotations. Strictly choice hard Spring scarce and held above the views of purchasers. The dealings in the options were on a very limited scale, but the closing tone of depression and irregularity, the bidding having been reduced on New-York No. 2 Red and New-York No. 2 Spring, and on January option on No. 2 Northwest Spring, about 2c., and, on freer offerings, the market generally winding up tamely. The somewhat stronger range of cases freights worked against the export movement. Sales have been reported for export of 121,000 bushels, (of which about 97,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 22,000 bushels White and Extra White State at $1 50@$1 56; 11,000 bushels New-York No. 1 White at $1 49, and 3,000 bushels Lower Lake No. 2 Red at $1 47@$1 47½ delivered; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 38; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 28; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 29; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 34; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 33¼, closing at $1 32 bid and $1 34 asked; 26,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, January option, at $1 36, closing at $1 35 bid and $1 37 asked; ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were, for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 45 bid and $1 47 asked; do., January, at $1 45@$1 46½; do., February, at $1 45½@$1 46; May nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 32@$1 34; January at $1 32½@$1 33¼; February at $1 33¾@$1 35; May nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 35@$1 38; do., January, at $1 35@$1 37; do., February, at $1 36@$1 36½; do., May, $1 42@$1 45.....At very limited demand has been noted for Corn, which declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, and closed weak and dull.....Sales have been reported of 113,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 65,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, quoted at 65½c. asked, and 64½c. bid, afloat; do., in store, at 65c. asked; New-York No. 2, December, 16,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c.; do., January, 24,000 bushels, at 64½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, at 58c.; do., December option, 8,000 bushels, at 58½c.; do., January, 16,000 bushels, at 58¾c.; New-York No. 3 new crop, at 52½c.@53½c., (25,000 bushels to lots mainly at 53c.;) Mixed Western, ungraded, 54c.@58c., for new; unmerchantable at 50c.@54c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 59c.; New-York do. White at 64c.; Southern Yellow at 60½c.; new and old Yellow Western at 60½c.; New-York rejected, at 57½c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 58c@58½c.; January at 58½c.@59c.; February at 58¾c.@59c.; do. May, 56c.@58c.....And New-York No. 2, December option, at 64½c.@65c.; do., January, at 64¼c.@64½c.; do., February, at 64½c.@65c.; do., May, at 58c.@61½c.....Rye steady, with sales reported of 17,000 bushels prime State, for export, at 85c.@86c., and 2,000 bbls. choice do., for the West Indies, at 88 cents.....Barley quiet and unchanged, as before.....Feed Barley in some request: quoted at 60c.@61c. for round lots.....Barley-malt quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels two-rowed, in store, choice, at 80c.; three months' credit; and 1,000 bushels six-rowed do. at 85c. Oats have been unusually dull, but quoted about steady on limited offerings.....Sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 42c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,100 bushels, at 39½c.@40c.; New-York No. 1, 700 bushels, at 39½c.; New-York No. 2, quoted at 39c.; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 37c.@39c.; White Western, 2,700 bushels, at 38¾c.@40½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 39½c.@40c.; White State, 2,800 bushels, at 39½c.@41c.; Mixed State, 5,300 bushels, at 38c.@39c.; poor Jersey, 1,400 bushels, at 38c.@35c.....Hay and Straw quiet within the previous range.....Seeds dull: 200 bags very choice Clover-seed sold at 9½c.; other Seeds quoted as before.

Feed in moderate demand and quoted firm; 40-lb. (which was most wanted,) at $18@$19 for ordinary to choice; 8-lb. at $18@$18 50; 80-lb. at $18@$19; 100-lb. at $1 02½@$1 05; Hominy, as to quality, at $2 1@$2 3, (very choice, scarce;) Rye Feed at $18@$20.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1876.			1877.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Sp. State Flour, ₱ bbl	5	15	@5 65	$4 75	@5	25
Fx. State Flour, ₱ bbl	5	65	@ 6 25	5 35	@ 6	00
Sp. West. Flour, ₱ bbl	5	15	@ 5 65	4 75	@ 5	25
Fx. West. Flour, ₱ bbl	5	65	@10 25	5 35	@10	00
Minnesota, Ex., ₱ bbl	5	90	@10 25	5 50	@10	00
South. Flour, ₱ bbl	5	15	@ 8 75	4 75	@ 8	75
R. a Flour, ₱ bbl	5	90	@ 8 20	5 80

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA....WED., Jan. 2|CHINA.....WED., Jan. 16
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 9|SYTHIA.....WED., Jan. 23

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 24

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 5 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon.|Devonia...Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 6 A. M.|Anchoria...Jan. 19, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M.|Anglia.....Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29|NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5|HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Dec. 27|POMMERANIA....Jan. 10
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878|HERDER.....Jan. 17

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MINNESOTA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom. steerage, $26: intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M.|Holland.....
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
England, Jan. 5, 6:30 A. M.| Jan. 12, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $30 to $70, currency: steerage, $28. Draft from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 60 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLINES.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 6, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 3, Pier 16 East River, 2 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Jan. 5, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31.
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 9 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
C. BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES.....Dec. 28
ALPS.....Jan. 16, 1878
For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ANDES.....Dec. 30
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior fresh-water steaming accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THORNBRAGH.....Thurs., Jan. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Dec. 29

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 10, and 26. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:
MORGAN, from Mobile, Thursday, Jan. 3.
NIAGARA, from Wilmington, Thursday, Jan. 10.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,875 tons, Saturday, Jan. 19.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

The three first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freights or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt-Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M., arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:50, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st. Brooklyn.
C. S. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

FOR R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.

$3 to Boston. EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

4:30 P.M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, GEO. L. CONNOR,
Agents. G. P. A.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catherine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1: steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—REMOVAL.—WILLIAM H. LEE, (established 1836,) No. 377 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, will sell his entire stock of furniture at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of removing from his present location after Jan. 1.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1916.

NO FLOATING DEBT.

Length of road, Corning to Buffalo, 143 miles.
Whole amount of issue,

$2,880,000.

First and Only Mortgage.

Less than $17,000 per mile on road, together with extensive docks, lands, and terminal facilities in Buffalo, and the valuable right of way through that city.

These bonds were issued to pay off (without increasing) the old mortgage debt of the company, ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN PAID FOR 20 YEARS.

THE ROAD IS NOW PAYING, AND HAS FOR MANY YEARS PAID, 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON ITS STOCK.

A limited amount for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

FUNDING ASSOCIATION U. S. A., LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
LOUIS VON HOFFMAN, of Von Hoffman & Co.
WILLIAM MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
CHARLES LANIER, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
FRANCIS O. WRENCH, of First National Bank.
HUGH McCULLOCH, (President.)

HOLDERS OF
DEFAULTED BONDS

Are requested to communicate in person, or by letter, with the Association, at Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts. P. O. Box No. 2,364.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they are now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Nov. 10, 1877.

THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected, particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.

Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present the same as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan. J. TILLINGHAST, President.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO
GOLD SEVENS.
(Issued for widening Dupont-st.,)
DUE 1896.

San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent. of assessed valuation.

Section XX of the act under which these bonds are issued states:

"All bonds and warrants shall be payable and all taxes shall be collected in United States Gold Coin."

A limited amount of these desirable bonds for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

COUPONS OF
SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,

Due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed in
U. S. GOLD COIN,
less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 12 Pine-st. LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

TO EASTERN HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS.

Holders desiring to co-operate in requesting the opening of transfer and dividend agencies in the East, or to consider the desirability of such request, are invited to communicate with GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, President of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, at his office, No. 30 Pine-st. Office hours 12 to 2 P. M. daily.
By order of the Governing Committee.
J. WYMAN MORRIS, Secretary.

A. & L. NEILSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.
No. 70 Broadway and No. 15 New-st., New-York.
ALFRED NEILSON, Member New York Stock Exchange.
LOUIS NEILSON.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
New-York, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

Cairo and Fulton R. R. Bonds; Washington City 6 per cent. Gold Bonds; New York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1903; City of Toledo 7 3-10 Bonds, due in 1900.

WANTED.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R. Bonds; City of Memphis Bonds; Louisville and Nashville R. R. Stock; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Old Bonds.
WM. R. UTLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.

$10,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF duplicate wedding presents of every description; five elegant sterling silver tea sets for sale, all new, costing $350 to $900, selling for less than half the first cost; just the thing for New-Year's presents; small pieces of silver and plated-ware equally low; diamonds, watches and jewelry below cost. J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 150 Bowery.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 113 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th inst., to the 10th proximo.
F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY 6 per cent. SINKING FUND BONDS by L. T. HOYT, No. 48 Exchange-place.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1878. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1877, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, 1878. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH (8th) DAY OF JANUARY, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the eighth (8th) day of January, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1877.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 3, 1877.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this bank, No. 11 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, 23d December, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company, of Fairchance, Penn., for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Pershing, Livingston, Post & Co.'s office, No. 23 Nassau-st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons of the bonds of Series B, secured by the consolidated mortgage of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, which mature Jan. 1, 1878, and coupons from the old bonds marked "Half paid by exchanged bond," will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York, or the Union and Planters' Bank, Memphis, at the option of the holder.

Interest due 1st January, 1878, on all outstanding 8 per cent. bonds of the company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New-York, on the presentation of said bonds to be exchanged for bonds of the consolidated mortgage.

The holders of the few remaining old bonds of the company yet outstanding are requested to present them to the Central Trust Company to be exchanged for bonds of the consolidated mortgage. The company will pay express charges necessary to effect the exchange.
H. S. McCOMB,
President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1877, that a supplemental dividend of two and one-half cents on the dollar of the indebtedness of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company will be made, and will be payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1878, at the office of the subscriber, number 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated December 3, 1877.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Receiver.
Attorney for Receiver.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILway Company, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of the company, in Grand Central Depot.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 2d day of February next.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 24, 1877.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per cent. coupons.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. gold coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York, on and after that day.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1877.

Interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1878.
W. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BONDS of this company, due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1878.
J. A. COWING,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
New-York, Dec. 24, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1878.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Centum out of the profits for the past six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1878.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
New-York, Dec. 26, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 3d proximo.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878, free of tax.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months,

THE FUGITIVE TREASURER.

OWEN MURPHY IN CANADA.

TRACES OF HIM DISCOVERED AT ST. CATHARINES—A CHECK SIGNED BY HIM FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DEPOSITED IN OR PAID BY THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA—IT IS SENT TO BUFFALO FOR COLLECTION.

It has now been ascertained beyond doubt that the fugitive Excise Commissioner on leaving this City fled to Canada, where he is safe from arrest. It had been surmised that he had departed in that direction, and this surmise was confirmed last night by the receipt by Superintendent Walling of the following dispatch from Chief of Police Byrne, of Buffalo:

BUFFALO, Dec. 27, 1877.

To Superintendent Walling:

A check on the Pacific Bank for $10,000, drawn by Owen Murphy and payable to himself, was sent by the Manager of the Consolidated Bank of Canada at St. Catharines to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo for collection.

BYRNE, Chief of Police.

This dispatch was shown to the Police Commissioners by the Superintendent, and the information was also communicated to the Mayor and to President Morton, of the Board of Excise. This dispatch does not explain the manner in which the Manager of the Consolidated Bank, at St. Catharines obtained possession of the check, but it clearly indicates that Murphy has been at St. Catharines, but it could not be ascertained last night whether he was there still. It is possible that Murphy may have simply drawn the check to his own order and deposited it with the bank at St. Catharines for collection, hoping that the check would in due course of business reach the Pacific Bank and be honored before his defalcation was discovered. But this does not appear to be consistent with the natural shrewdness and business knowledge possessed by the fugitive. The only other explanation of the singular affair is that Murphy obtained the money on the check from some person at St. Catharines, with whom he is acquainted, and whom he induced to cash the check by the exhibition of his bank-book on the Pacific Bank, which he took with him, and which shows $40,000 to his credit in that institution. In the latter event he may have rendered himself amenable to a criminal prosecution for obtaining money by false pretenses, although he could claim that he had made no false representations, as the money was and is still in the bank to his credit, and his checks would still be honored if his colleagues had not notified the bank to refuse payment.

The check referred to above is now on its way to this City, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo having sent it to their correspondent in this City, and it will doubtless arrive to-day. On its presentation at the Pacific Bank, of course it will not be honored, and will be returned to the senders protested. It will be several days before the transaction by which the Canada Bank came into possession of the check will be fully explained.

Soon after the telegram from Buffalo had been placed in the hands of the Superintendent, a dispatch was received from Clifton, Canada, containing the information that on Sunday night a man answering the description of Murphy arrived at Clifton from Niagara Falls, and left the same night. This traveler was doubtless the wandering Excise Commissioner, and it is supposed that he proceeded direct to St. Catharines, which is but 12 miles from Clifton. His arrival at the latter place gave rise to the rumor published in yesterday's TIMES that the fugitive was a guest at the Clifton House. Superintendent Walling stated to a TIMES reporter last night that Murphy was perfectly free from arrest while in Canada. In fact, he had not received any warrant or order of arrest for the apprehension of the defaulting Excise Treasurer. He had advised Mr. Morton, the President of the Excise Commissioners, to consult with the District Attorney and procure the indictment of the absent Commissioner, so that a warrant for his arrest could be granted, but he had not been informed that any such action had been taken.

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

COMMISSIONER MORTON CONSULTS WITH DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PHELPS—WHAT IS SAID AT THE EXCISE OFFICE—MR. MORTON'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Excise Commissioner George W. Morton had an interview with District Attorney Phelps yesterday in relation to the defalcation and flight of Commissioner Owen Murphy. After the interview Mr. Phelps was asked whether it had any reference to the possible extradition of the fugitive. "Oh no," replied the District Attorney, laughing, "Mr. Morton propounded a few conundrums, which I endeavored to solve." The case of Commissioner Murphy raises an exceedingly nice point of law. If the liquor-dealers deposited their money with the Excise Commissioners on the express understanding (as set forth in the printed receipts) that they should claim it at the end of 10 days, if not granted a license, and failed to apply for it at the expiration of that time, then they vitiated their portion of the contract, and forfeited all rights under the law. The money being deposited with the Commissioners under these conditions, it is exceedingly improbable that any of the Commissioners could be proceeded against for appropriating it—their offense, if anything, being simply a breach of faith. Prominent criminal lawyers are of the opinion that, no matter how great a thief Murphy may be at heart, he cannot legally be held for larceny, inasmuch as the Board of Excise had not the power by law to deposit money in any bank to their own account. Their funds are supposed to be a portion of the revenues of the City and County of New-York, and as such should not be deposited in any bank, but with the City Chamberlain. A Grand Jury would certainly have no hesitation in finding an indictment for felony against Murphy for the purpose of securing his extradition; but it is exceedingly doubtful if, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would hold.

Two additional checks, signed "Owen Murphy, Treasurer," and given by him in payment of private claims against him, were discovered yesterday. These checks are drawn on the German Exchange Bank and the Pacific for $2,000 and $3,000 respectively. They were presented at the banks named yesterday and payment was refused. The checks are both dated 22d inst., and were given to the persons who now hold them by Peter Murphy, a brother of the fugitive Excise Commissioner on last Sunday. It is more than probable that a large number of these checks are in circulation. The check for $2,000 was given to Jacob Hatzel, a clerk in one of the District Courts. Peter Murphy on handing the check to Hatzel, said him that Owen had gone away for a few days and might never return. The check was for money borrowed from Hatzel.

If Excise Commissioner Murphy was over of any account at the head-quarters of the Excise Board, he certainly has dropped out of place in the minds of the liquor-dealers, for not one of the crowd—a small one—in attendance yesterday, said a word about him, one way or the other. Affairs are going "all the wrong way" in the office, if the expressions of dissatisfaction heard on every hand are correct. The board has met but once since Monday, and yesterday passed only half a dozen licenses, all of the third class. The delay caused by the hesitation of the two remaining Commissioners has put everybody in bad humor. The applicants for licenses grumble at the clerks in the office, and the clerks grumble at each other. Meantime, there is a good deal of complaint, heard that the moneys paid by liquor-dealers in search of licenses have not all been paid to the Commissioners, and numbers of men can be found ready to declare that they have been "bled" from the moment they came into the office to file their bonds and take out their applications until they had received their licenses properly certified. The business of the middlemen in this line seems to have been exceedingly lucrative of late. An office was opened in a saloon near the head-quarters, and half a dozen "lawyers" and notaries—the saloon-keepers call them "akins," have undertaken to prepare bonds, take affidavits, and exert their "influence" with the Commissioners for considerations varying from $2 to $10, according to the difficulties of obtaining the licenses or the anxiety of the applicant.

One of the old attaches of the office has been admitting that a good deal of money has passed into the hands of the clerks for "favors," for preparing bonds and other clerical services, and that much of the "red tape" so loudly complained of was dealt out for the purpose of compelling the anxious liquor-dealers to "come down," and thus facilitate the passage of their licenses through the office. Mr. Casper C. Childs, the chief clerk, said yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had never collected any fees in the office. He is a notary, and could properly charge a fee for notarial service, but he had not received any fees whatever. He believed some of the clerks had received fees, the price charged for filling out one of the bonds being $1. There might have been other fees received, but he did not know who took them. Mr. Jeremiah M. Wood, Jr., another clerk, said that occasionally the boys might have taken something for a favor, but there were no fees charged in the office for any of the regular services performed. Several of the clerks were notaries, and he, as a Commissioner of Deeds, could draw up the application bonds, for which he was entitled to charge $1. There were a number of "akin" lawyers who had been in the habit, recently, of extending their services to anxious liquor-dealers, and he had heard that they had charged all sorts of prices for their work. They had even come into the Excise Bureau, met the liquor-dealers there, and represented themselves as connected with the Board officially, and he had employed policemen two or three times to "fire them out." He had no doubt that the course of these men had given to the employees the bad reputation which they had obtained during the rush for licenses. He declared that the conduct of all the clerks had been straightforward and proper.

Commissioners Morton and Patterson were at the offices yesterday, and passed upon half a dozen licenses. Afterward Commissioner Morton, who was very much annoyed at the letter of Mayor Ely to Gov. Robinson, determined to ask for a full investigation of the office, without regard to the examination of the Commissioners of Accounts. He therefore wrote and sent the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 299 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1877.

To Lucius Robinson, Governor, Albany, N. Y.:

Having read the letter from Mayor Ely in the papers of this morning, I desire to express my wish for a full and prompt investigation of the affairs of this office. Every facility for such immediate examination will be extended by me.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Commissioner of Excise.

It was understood that Commissioner Patterson approved of this request.

Mayor Ely has not yet received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whitney in regard to his power to appoint a successor to Owen Murphy in the Excise Board. He says that in case the Corporation Counsel should decide that he has absolute power to make the appointment he would select a candidate immediately, and that if he should be of opinion that the consent of the Aldermen was necessary he would also take prompt action in the matter.

THE GOVERNOR WANTS SPECIFIC CHARGES

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The following telegram was sent this afternoon to Mayor Ely, in answer to his letter to the Governor in regard to the Excise Commissioners:

ALBANY, Dec. 27, 1877.

Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor of New-York:

Please send formal and specific charges against the Excise Commissioners, upon which the Governor can act. Your letter is too vague.

D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

THE NEW-JERSEY ASSOCIATION.

AN ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE THE STATE'S MATERIAL INTERESTS AND SOLVE NEW-YORK'S COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS.

Some 20 prominent citizens of New-Jersey met in the rooms of the Newark Board of Trade yesterday afternoon to organize an association whose object shall be the development of the material interests of the State. The specific object is to make Jersey City a port of entry, and win for the west shore of the Hudson and New-York Bay as much of the trade of the Metropolis as possible. Among those present were ex-Gov. Newell, Dr. Charles Inglis, of Paterson; Prof. Thurston, of Hoboken; Samuel C. Brown, of Trenton; Hon. Edward Bettle, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, and Prof. G. W. Atherton, of New-Brunswick. Mr. Samuel C. Brown having been chosen Chairman and Mr. William O. McDowell Secretary, a Committee on Nominations and Constitution, consisting of ex-Gov. Newell, Prof. Thurston, and Dr. Inglis, was appointed. While the committee were at work, Mr. McDowell delivered a long address on "Terminal Facilities, the Harmony of Interests between New-York and New-Jersey." Mr. McDowell said: "The district of country opposite New-York in New-Jersey now occupied by Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Paterson, Hoboken, and Orange will be the great American city of the future. This implies no rivalry with New-York. Both sides of the Hudson are necessary to each other. Manhattan Island alone does not make up the Metropolis. Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other outlying towns in New-Jersey and Westchester and Kings Counties are a part of New-York. There are stubborn facts which the part of the metropolis in New-York State must accept, if she continues to obstruct the growth of the New-Jersey division. New-York, especially suffers from the business depression. Let her citizens inquire if the cause of this is not to be found in her own want of wisdom. So long as the commerce of New-York was carried on by water communication she could have no rival, but the growing importance of railroads has made serious changes. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is pouring more and more of the produce of the country into Baltimore, and once there, it is met with a liberality that it would not have received in New-York. The terminal charges at New-York are high. If this be a necessity, the business of the West and South must go to other Atlantic ports. Mr. W. S. Fairchild, President of the American Exchange, disclosed the greatest obstacle to New-York being furnished with ample facilities for conducting her large business, viz., the narrow views entertained upon the subject of allowing any of the trade of the City to go to the other side of the river.' Such views are also unwise. The competitors of New-York are not Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Newark, but Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Let New-York accept the place where her business can be done most advantageously, whether such place be in the City itself, Brooklyn, or the New Jersey side. The great railroads have each their terminus on the western side of the Hudson. There are many natural advantages there—a stretch of five miles for wharves. Why should not New-York avail herself of them for her business? Why should the grain and other productions of the West be first carried to Manhattan Island or Long Island before starting on its final voyage? The lighterage across the river and bay is unnecessary labor and expense. New-York has some disadvantages in the competition for commerce. It is not the nearest Atlantic port. Its Custom-house imposes delays and burdens upon importers. This last difficulty would long ago have been removed but for New-York's narrow policy in preventing the establishment of a port of entry at Jersey City. Two ports on the bay would have put the officers on their good behavior. If New-York is to continue to draw the trade of the country, she must see that it gets better treatment than it can command elsewhere." The address also dwelt upon the utilization of the meadows between Jersey City and Newark as a place where the freight of the country should arrive. That for New-York could be forwarded across the river; that for exportation, to the vessel at whatever pier on the New-Jersey shore she might like; that for the market, to one of the warehouses or elevators to be built on this shore.

The Committee on Nominations reported as a Board of Directors Hon. Joel Parker, Hon. William A. Newell, W. W. Shippen, S. B. Dodd, John Cook, Thomas Barbour, Charles Inglis, Thomas N. Dale, H. V. Butler, E. A. Osborne, Prof. G. W. Atherton, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Joseph A. Throckmorton, Hon. F. A. Potts, S. W. Carey, Dr. S. B. Hunt, Joseph A. Davis, M. D.; F. Wolcott Jackson, Prof. A. B. Leeds, John G. Stevens, C. S. Osborne, Inslee A. Hopper, T. P. Howell, Hon. Edward Bettle, Theodore F. Randolph, Samuel C. Brown, Prof. Robert H. Thurston, Hon. John T. Bird, Nathan W. Condit, Prof. George H. Cook, Solon Humphreys, Garret Winants, W. O. McDowell, Charles Hewett. Report was adopted. A constitution was also reported and adopted. It is that of the New-York Cheap Transportation Company, with some necessary alterations. After directing that a meeting of the Board of Directors be called, the association adjourned.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNION LEAGUE

Hon. John Jay has written a letter to ex-Gov. Morgan withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency of the Union League Club. The letter was posted on the bulletin of the club yesterday, and is as follows:

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, &c.:

DEAR GOV. MORGAN: Last year when the nomination to the Presidency of the Union League Club was tendered me, after a long absence from the country, I was assured by the gentlemen who waited upon me that its acceptance would tend to strengthen the unity and harmony of the body. The beneficent and far-reaching influence of our club must depend in the future, as in the past, upon the unanimity of its action in maintaining in the nation, the State, and the Municipality the principles which we have made historic. Hitherto when the club has kindly honored me my name has not disturbed that unanimity. I was first elected to the Presidency in 1866 while I was absent in Europe, and I have been informed that on each of the four occasions when I have been raised to that honorable post it has been with little or no opposition. I could not now, in justice to the club or to myself, consent to be regarded as a candidate under other circumstances.

At this moment the dangers that threaten the public faith render it doubly important that the club should have a President who will receive an unanimous and cordial support, and who can lead the club most effectually in a harmonious effort to maintain the national honor and public welfare.

Will you please announce to the gentlemen of your committee the withdrawal of my name, and believe me, dear Gov. Morgan, faithfully yours,

JOHN JAY,

No. 22 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, New-York, Dec. 26, 1877.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Officer Davis, of the Nineteenth Precinct, found an elderly woman staggering along Second-avenue, near Forty-third-street, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and supposing from her actions that she was drunk, took her to the station-house, where he made the charge of intoxication against her. She said that her name was Sarah Clancey, that she was a native of Ireland, 53 years old, and lived in Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues. Sergt. Roberts, who was in charge of the desk, taking it for granted that the woman was drunk, had her locked up in the cell, where she remained until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time the doorman, in making his rounds, found her sick. The doorman notified Sergt. Bumstead, who, in the meantime had relieved Sergt. Roberts, and he went into the cell and questioned her as to the cause of her sickness. She said that she had taken 20 cents worth of laudanum on Wednesday, just before her arrest, but refused to tell where she got it or why she took it. An ambulance was sent for, and the suffering woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Frank E. Howe denies the report that he has been requested to resign, or that his accounts are in an unsatisfactory condition.

The steamers Frisia, Baltic, and Columbus took out yesterday 38,220 letters, 497 registered letters, and 71 bags of newspapers.

Mr. Rufus Hatch, having paid his indebtedness of $2,300 in full, was yesterday readmitted to the privileges of the Stock Exchange. Mr. T. B. Baldwin, who suspended about a year ago, was also readmitted.

Prof. John Christopher Draper, LL.D., will deliver a lecture on "Light and Some of its Applications as a Means of Investigation," accompanied by experimental illustrations, before the Xavier Union, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, this evening.

The sixth entertainment of the Chickering Hall Popular Series will take place this evening, and will consist of humorous and dramatic readings by the well-known elocutionist, Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., and musical selections interpreted by competent artists.

Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I., a colored orator, delivered a lecture last evening on "The Life and Character of Charles Sumner," under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sullivan-street.

The Customs authorities seized 383 smuggled cigars on the steamer Andes, from Savanilla, yesterday. A bag of smuggled coffee was also taken to the seizure-room. A revenue cutter saw a small boat carrying it off from the bark Dipton, from Rio Janeiro, and, giving chase, captured it.

The Christmas festival of the Eleventh-Street Boys' Lodging-house was held last evening. About 120 boys were entertained at dinner. Recitations were delivered, speeches made, and flannel shirts distributed to the boys. Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst and other prominent gentlemen were present.

Sarah Clancy, a native of Ireland, 55 years of age, who was locked up on Wednesday night at the East Fifty-first-Street Police Station, was found yesterday morning to be suffering from the effects of a quantity of laudanum which she had taken with suicidal intent. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The British steam-ship Bengal, just arrived from Messina, Palermo, Valencia, and Malaga, is the pioneer of a new line of steamers established to run between ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas and New-York, under the auspices of an organization of 20 of the most prominent local houses engaged in the foreign fruit trade.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for December exhibit the figures following: 35 missionaries, 4,038 visits, 280 meetings, 19 temperance pledges, 25,000 tracts, 473 families aided, besides meals, lodgings, &c. The receipts for the month, $4,154 09; payments, $2,979 26; debt remaining, $11,056 68.

The following persons are reported at Police Head-quarters as missing: William O'Brien, aged 45, of No. 500 Water-street, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with sandy hair, whiskers, and mustache, stout built, and dressed in dark clothes; also, Jane Nevin, of Belleville, N. J., aged 47, 5 feet 5 inches, dark brown hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, supposed to be insane.

The following additional subscriptions to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund have been received: Augustine Smith, $250; Stamford Manufacturing Company, $200; Youngs & Co., $150; Tefft, Griswold & Co., $100; Robert G. Remsen, $100; H. R. Mount, $100; White, Payson & Co., $100; C. H. Delamater & Co., $100; Slate, Woodman & Co., $100.

Central Office Detectives Dilks and Hubbard last night made a descent upon a "banco" game kept at No. 300 Pearl-street, and arrested George Warren, alias Henry Watkins, and Solomon P. Keilly, on a charge of being implicated with Henry Ashton, who is now serving a three years' sentence in the Massachusetts State Prison, in swindling a man out of $800. The prisoners will be sent to Boston to-day.

An immense number of packages of presents go through the mails every holiday season, being sent as third-class matter. Superintendent Ball, who has control of this department in the New-York Post Office, says that about 60,000 packages of what are apparently presents have been sent through the office thus far this season, being about the average of other years, and that less candies and cakes than usual have been sent. The great majority of the packages contained books and a cheap class of toys.

The managers of the Great London Circus have made arrangements for another "Grand Cake Walk" to take place on Saturday evening next. Twelve couples have already entered, and as the prizes are more costly and elaborate than those offered at the previous "walk," the prospects are that the contestants will be more numerous than at its amusing predecessor. The prizes will be three in number: first, a handsome cake and a $20 gold-piece; second, a fine silver watch, and, third, a gold-headed cane.

BROOKLYN.

W. C. Wilsson, of No. 168 James-place, had his pocket picked of a $200 watch last evening while riding home on the rear platform of a Green and Gates avenue car.

The house of Mr. Thomas Moore, No. 487 Dean-street, was broken into yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family and robbed of property valued at $175.

The fourth anniversary of St. John's Hospital on the Church Charity Foundation was held last evening at the Home for the Aged, corner of Albany-avenue and Herkimer-street. The exercises were under the direction of Bishop Littlejohn.

On application of counsel for Private Corbett, who is now confined in Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, awaiting trial by court-martial for "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline," Justice Benedict yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, which is returnable on Saturday.

Woodbine Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F., at their semi-annual meeting on Wednesday night elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Ogden Johnson, N. G.; William H. Harris, V. G.; George H. Shaw, R. S.; George H. Watson, P. S.; Charles E. Haraday, Treasurer; W. W. Peer, Trustee; —— Bayles, Chaplain.

William Springstein, aged 40 years, and his daughter Catharine, aged 16 years, were arrested last evening by Capt. Louis Worth, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of manufacturing 10 and 5 cent counterfeit pieces. A quantity of lead and several molds were found at the residence of the prisoners, No. 62 Boerum-street, E. D.

Water Purveyor Milne recommended yesterday to the Board of City Works the discharge of Hydrant Inspector Guilfoyle, on the ground that Guilfoyle, while drawing a salary from the City, is in the employ of private contractors. The accused inspector will be allowed to show cause to-day why the recommendation of Mr. Milne should not be acted on.

A man, evidently insane, landed in a small boat yesterday morning at the foot of Bridge-street. He was taken charge of by the Police, and said his name was Isaac Ehrmann. He had started from Greenpoint in the boat without oars with the purpose of going to some German formerly kept a dry-goods store, it is said, at No. 154 Greene-street, E. D.

Mr. J. Corrigan, a New-York undertaker, sent an employe, on Wednesday, to bury a still-born infant in Evergreen Cemetery. The man, who was supplied with a permit from the New-York Board of Health, got drunk, and lost the box containing the body. It was found by a Police officer in Meserole-street. The remains were interred in the cemetery yesterday.

Three firemen attached to No. 5 engine, which is located in Pierrepont-street, were dismissed from the Fire Department by the Commissioners, for stealing a quantity of oysters from in front of George Werner's restaurant, which is opposite the engine-house. Werner found the stolen property in the engine-house, and saw Carberry, Allen, and Wallace—the men dismissed—roasting the oysters.

In the test case of Dr. Johnson, who refused to report a case of contagious disease to the Board of Health without the consent of the patient, and contended that in so doing he was acting under a State law which made inviolable the professional secrets of physicians, Justice Walsh yesterday decided against the physician, and imposed on him a fine of $20 for violating the health ordinance.

In the matter of the order obtained in the suit brought against the Mutual Gas-light Company to examine its officers as to whether its capital stock had been paid up, returnable yesterday morning, Mr. Charles Lowery, who appeared for the plaintiff, asked and obtained an adjournment until Wednesday. Counsel for the Mutual Gas-light Company said the suit was a vexatious one, brought merely for the purpose of delay, and that the Treasurer of the company, Mr. Studwell, was in court waiting to be examined.

STATEN ISLAND.

A large steam drum in the American Vinegar Works at Stapleton, exploded yesterday afternoon, damaging the building to the extent of $2,000. The workman fortunately escaped injury.

Mr. D. J. H. Wilcox has addressed a letter to the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, setting forth that a large number of the tax-payers of the county desire an investigation of the affairs of the Poor-house and other matters relative to the distribution of the poor rates shall be instituted.

On complaint of Rev. Dr. Parsons, Henry Smith, Patrick Donovan, Frederick Fink, Hugh O'Riley, George Sheridan, Patrick Hart, Francis Fahey, and John Gallagher, liquor-dealers of West Brighton, were arrested yesterday for not conforming with the law in not having proper, legal signs over their front doors at their places of business.

LONG ISLAND.

At a free fight yesterday morning near the railroad depot at Jamaica, in which several drunken men were engaged, one Patrick Flynn, an employe of the Long Island Railroad Company, was so terribly beaten on the head and face as to be unrecognizable.

Francis Kerns, who on Wednesday drove his wagon at great speed through Central-avenue, Hunter's Point, and ran over and instantly killed Minnie Burns, aged 7, was yesterday held by Justice Parcells for the action of the Grand Jury. Kerns, it is alleged, was intoxicated at the time.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday fixed the salary of the new District Attorney at $4,000 per annum, inclusive of clerk hire, a decrease of $500 on the annual allowance to the outgoing incumbent of the office.

NEW-JERSEY.

Reuben Polka, who keeps a saloon in New-York, is under arrest in Jersey City for draining beer kegs. He had two kegs of the stuff with him, which he intended to retail at his establishment for 1 cent a glass.

Mary Kingston, a young girl of prepossessing appearance, was found, at 2 o'clock yesterday, lying in a drunken sleep in the rear of the United States Express stables, on Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. When she recovered from her stupor she told Justice Davis that she had no home, and he sent her to Snake Hill for 90 days.

Godfrey Tremblay, of No. 99 Clinton-street, Hoboken, went into a saloon on Wednesday night and called for a glass of beer. After he went out the bar-keeper found a quantity of Paris green in the glass. He sent word to Tremblay's family, but an investigation showed that he placed the drug in the glass after drinking the beer.

Chancellor Runyon yesterday ordered that the percentage to be paid depositors in the Newark Savings Institution to Jan. 1 be increased to 20 per cent. Those who have already drawn the 18 per cent. first ordered may receive the additional 2 per cent. when they receive the 2 per cent. interest due and payable on and after the 1st prox.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Edward Van Tilbery, of New-Brunswick, who died from injuries received by a fall while on a drunken spree Christmas Eve, rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a fall, and that said fall was caused by a push given him by some person or persons unknown. William Jacques, who was in custody for the offense, was discharged.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

PETITION TO CONGRESS FOR A MODIFIED TARIFF—MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK FREE-TRADE CLUB—A SAVINGS BANK DIRECTOR ON SAVINGS BANKS.

The regular weekly meeting of the New-York Free-trade Club was held last evening at No. 141 West Twenty-first-street. Mr. John B. Townsend, one of the Directors of the Bowery Savings Bank, read a very brief paper on "Savings Banks," which occupied less than 10 minutes in delivery, and in which he asserted that the present mortgages and loans of those institutions are the weakest spots in their assets, and that they are as a sealed book to all but the very elect. He also took occasion to condemn the very perfunctory way in which many Trustees are in the habit of looking after the interests of the depositors.

A petition has been adopted by the Free-trade Club, to be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, with the view of procuring a reform of the tariff. It is a counter-petition to one adopted by those in favor of the policy of protection. It will be first circulated through the country for signatures, will be then returned to Mr. E. A. Pratt, Secretary of the New-York Free-trade Club, and afterward presented to Congress. The greater part of it is occupied in suggesting reasons which appear to the petitioners to justify a modification of the existing protective tariff. The following are the petitioning clauses:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, engaged in manufacturing and kindred pursuits, respectfully petition your honorable bodies that, before you engage in legislation to modify the tariff and duties now imposed upon imported articles, you will very carefully investigate the condition, prospects, and needs of all the manufacturing interests of this country and their relations to each other. Especially do we petition that you will scrutinize with particular suspicion all general and theoretical statements which may be made to you as to the necessity of maintaining the present extraordinary schedule of taxes. You will remember that the manufacturing interests of the nation are very complex; that the whole system of production and trade is made up of inter-dependence, relation, and consequence; and that, therefore, a measure which, to the superficial theorist, might seem to destroy the possibility of profit, may easily be the salvation of the interests to which it is applied. We pray, also, that you will examine rigidly all sweeping declarations as to the ruin which will result from disturbances caused by tariff alterations.

"Any system of taxation compels an adjustment of business to it, and any change is inevitably followed by disturbances more or less harmful. To say that there must be no disturbances, therefore, is to say that there must be no changes—to prohibit reform because it is reform. Since the inception of the tariff system in 1789, the tariff has been altered more than 40 times, inflicting an incalculable amount of damage by throwing trade and manufacture out of adjustment. But the shocks of these changes from one artificial state to another artificial state are an ingrained evil of the protective system, and if the system is accepted, they must be accepted also. We pray especially that you will hold this truth in mind when your plans for the relief of industry and trade at large are assailed by the representatives of limited interests. It is undoubtedly the fact, for instance, that a just modification of the tariff would curtail the profits of American manufacturing chemists, and it is certain that the effort for an equitable revision will meet their strenuous opposition, because of the serious disturbances which such revision would introduce into their affairs; but before the fact of possession of a valuable monopoly, for which nothing has been given, is taken as a reason for retaining the exorbitant taxes on quinine, calomel, and the long list of chemicals, dyes, and medicines, it ought to be shown that the privileges of half a dozen millionaires—made so, chiefly, by the necessities of the sick—are of greater moment than the rights of 45,000,000 of people. You will observe, too, that the question of tariff revision is not one to be decided for you by the representatives of any class interests, or by the exponents of any economic vagaries, but by you, yourselves, as the representatives of the whole people; and that, further, the practical duty is not to gather opinions and views, and shape a new tariff in accordance with the wishes of the most clamorous, but to elicit the facts, and apply to them the principles of common sense and economic law.

"As manufacturers, we are convinced that the immediate reforms demanded involve two clear principles: the freeing of the raw materials of the various manufactures from unnecessary burdens, and the opening of foreign markets for American goods by removing obstacles to reciprocal trade. Believing that a just inquiry will lead you to the same conclusions, your petitioners respectfully urge that such inquiry be instituted without delay, and that it be prosecuted with fidelity, and with no other purpose or motive than to establish the truth and secure the highest good for the greatest number."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander Henry L. Johnson, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghampton, is at the Coleman House.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator-elect W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Attorney-General Charles I. M. Gwinn, of Maryland, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. J. M. Pierce, of Harvard College, is at the Brevoort House.

Pay Director George F. Cutter, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, and F. W. Palfrey, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. John V. DuBois, United States Army, and Hon. John I. Nicks, of Elmira, N. Y., are at the Sturtevant House.

Luis Polo de Bernabé, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

State Treasurer Henry Rawle, of Pennsylvania, and Senator-elect Ira Davenport, of Bath, N. Y., are at the St. James Hotel.

Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott, United States Navy; Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College; Gen. George A. Forsyth, United States Army; Judge J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg; James T. Fields and Postmaster E. S. Tobey, of Boston, and Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

KNOX'S HATS are creating a furore in the fashionable world, and crowds flock to his stores, No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. His $6 silk HATS can't be beat, and the quality is the same as when the former prices prevailed. His styles in Derbys and soft HATS are the nattiest cut. Go by one of KNOX'S HATS.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Gen. and Mrs. C. C. Andrews and child, Robert Ball, F. N. A. Benziger, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Benziger, A. M. Dederick, Herbert J. Delamer, Miss M. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Eder, Master Henry Eder, Master Charles Eder, Miss Fanny Eder, Miss Edith Eder, Master Philip Eder, H. Gitmour, Mrs. Groarke and child, M. Hamburger, Thomas Hiller, Rev. W. Kelynack, Robert Martin, Tomas Menditicharra, Louis Merry, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Nicholls, C. A. Okell, A. Openhym, S. A. Peters, C. A. Peters, F. R. Richards, Wilson Simpson, J. S. Solomon, Miss E. W. Steeson, Mr. Stewart, W. H. Taller, F. D. Tappen, John Thompson, R. G. Tower, T. Williamson.

In steam-ship Niagara, from Havana.—S. S. Hayworth and wife, F. Wallack and wife, Miss S. J. Tanner, J. Binger-heimer, Mrs. L. Binger-heimer, S. W. Passon, W. H. Stewart, Leo Kalman, Asher Hartman, Alfred Montmanel, Eduardo Carbeau, José de Soto Joaquin Rionda, José M. F. Wilson, Carlos Almeriey, F. Quadra y Ugarte, C. Palacio, Juan y Echarte, F. Belaert, C. C. Read, James Duffy.

In steam-ship City of Para, from Havana.—William H. Beardsley, Stanley T. Comstock, Martin Jones, José Antonio Toledo, Cesar Villalba y Castro, Juan Bautista y Martin, José Maria Fernandez, Manuel Morales.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets....4:40 | Moon rises...1:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...2:05	Gov. Island...2:37
Hell Gate....4:19	

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 27.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 1.10 second slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; San Salvador, Daggett, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Beare, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Alliance, Crocker, Philadelphia, James Hand; Joseph Fereus, (Br.,) Cartwright, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, Savannah, George Yonge; Faraday, (Br.,) Trott, London, Henderson Bros.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kuphardt & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Andes, (Br.,) Sanborn, Port-au-Prince and Savanilla, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Williams P. Clyde & Co.; Plantborough, (Br.,) Fraser, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S., A. E. Outerbridge.

Ship Thomas Lord, Bay, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham, Barque Nehemiah Gibson, Bradford, Adelaide, Aust., Arkell, Tubbs & Co.; Lucy Cope, (Br.,) Gould, Charleston, Perkins & Job.; Levantery, cleared Dec. 24 for Bristol, Eng., via Newport, Eng., not as before reported; American Lloyd's, Whittemore, Buenos Ayres, L. B. Staples; Tamaris, (Fr.,) Petitot, Marseilles, James Henry.

Brigs H. B. Jones, (Br.,) Collins, Rio de Janeiro, James E. Ward & Co.; Clarabella, Cole, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Schonair, (Br.,) Hatfield, Pernambuco and Bahia, C. W. Bertaux; Dos Amizos, (Mex.,) Aberastury, Pascagoula, Ries., M. Escheverria & Co.; Isabel, Shields, San Blas, the estate of Owen Brennan; A. F. Ames, Achorn, Ponce, H. P. Brown & Co.

Sloop Engineer, Jarvis, Perth Amboy, N. J., Weaver & Sterry.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Beltvia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Dec. 15 and Moville 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Poole, Bremen Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Hatteras,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8205. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN THE LITIGATION INSTITUTED TO RECOVER THE FIVE PER CENT. OF NET EARNINGS DUE THE GOVERNMENT—POSITIONS OF THE COMPANY AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The suit of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad, brought by direction of the act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, will be called in the Circuit Court in Boston next week, on Tuesday. It may be postponed a week, but will probably be decided within a few weeks. This is one of several suits brought against all the railroad companies which the Pacific Railroad bills required should pay 5 per cent. of net earnings to the Government, and the suit against the Union Pacific is for 5 per cent. of the net earnings from the time the road was completed to the date when the Government began to withhold payments to the roads under act of March 3, 1873. The Union Pacific Company have made great efforts to have one of the other suits, for instance that against the Kansas Pacific, advanced and decided before its own case. This the Government will not permit, since none of the other suits cover all the points embraced in this. Two questions are raised and must be decided by this litigation: First, when was the Pacific Railroad completed? and, second, what are "net earnings?" In other words, for what period, and on what amount is the Government entitled to 5 per cent.? The company claims that the road was not completed till Mr. Delano's Commission, in 1873, reported it finished. The Government holds that it was completed in 1869, when the Commission of Eminent Citizens reported upon it that it was in good running order, but that some of the work was not thoroughly done. The road was then sufficiently completed to enable the company to claim and receive all its subsidy bonds, and it would seem, therefore, to have been sufficiently completed to repay 5 per cent. on net earnings. The question, what are "net earnings?" would seem to be a simple one, but it has become greatly involved. The Government claims that the sum meant is the earnings after the operating expenses have been deducted from the receipts of the road. The company claims that the expenses include payment of interest on company debts, bonds, and the like. The lawyers have, somehow, come to regard the question as very complicated and troublesome. The decision of the Circuit Court will not be accepted as final, but the case will, of course, be brought up to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

SIMON CAMERON AND WIDOW OLIVER

HOW THE THREATENED SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE WAS SETTLED—$1,000 PAID—THE WIDOW INCONSOLABLE, BUT WITHOUT REDRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It has just been discovered that the widow Oliver who, some time ago, brought suit against Simon Cameron for breach of contract of marriage, made an amicable settlement with the recreant Simon, by which she agreed to waive all further proceedings at law in consideration of the sum of $1,000 to her in hand paid, the receipt whereof she duly acknowledged with her signature in presence of divers witnesses. This settlement appears to have been made shortly after the suit was entered, notwithstanding which, the widow has been making an effort to still further harass the faithless Simon. Some months ago Mrs. Oliver retained Mrs. Belvah Lockwood to conduct her cause, but as the preliminary suit had been entered by Lawyer Riddle, Mrs. Lockwood proceeded to the office of that gentleman to consult with him upon the felonious assault made upon the feelings of her client by one Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Riddle assured Mrs. Lockwood that Simon had purchased the Balm of Gilead to the amount of $1,000, which was duly delivered to the afflicted widow, and which was deemed sufficient by the parties in interest to heal all wounds resulting from the misunderstanding. And thereupon Mr. Riddle exhibited the receipt for that amount of legal tender duly subscribed and sealed by the widow. This evidence was too positive to admit of dispute, and Mrs. Lockwood at once informed the Widow Oliver that she could not act as her attorney in this case, as to do so, in view of the settlement already made, would place her in the position of conducting a case for black-mail. The widow has concluded to bind up her bruised heart and mourn no more for Simon.

COSTLY ILLUMINATED TILING.

THE WORK DONE IN THE POST-OFFICE BUILDING—A SUB-CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM FOR RELIEF—WHY THE BILL SHOULD NOT PASS CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Just before the adjournment of Congress for the holidays Gen. McCook, of New-York, introduced in the House a bill for the relief of James M. Wilbur, who furnished illuminated tiling for the New-York City Post Office building. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and should receive very close scrutiny before being passed upon. Mr. Wilbur claims from the United States the sum of $17,159 92, as a full indemnification for extra work done and services performed, and material furnished in and about furnishing illuminated tiling for the New-York City Post Office building and Court-house building in the City of New-York, in excess of the original contract for the same, the said extra work and service having been performed and material furnished under the direction of the Superintendent on the part of the United States Government in the erection and construction of said building." This is the claim as stated by Mr. Wilbur in the bill now pending in the House. At the Treasury Department the following statement of facts is made in relation to Mr. Wilbur's claim: The contract for furnishing the general iron work required for the building, including illuminated tiling, was awarded to Bartlett & Robbins, of Baltimore. Mr. Mullett, who was at that time Supervising Architect, selected the Wilbur tiling of a certain quality and thickness, which was specified in the contract made with Bartlett & Robbins, and the price fixed for supplying and laying the tiling was $35,000. Bartlett & Robbins contracted with James M. Wilbur to put down the illuminated tiling described in their contract with the United States, but for some reason unknown to Bartlett & Robbins, Mr. Wilbur thought proper to put down a different tiling from that contracted for, and upon the completion of the work presented a claim to the Treasury Department for extra compensation. This claim was disallowed, the Department refusing to recognise Mr. Wilbur in connection with the construction of the New-York Post Office building, and referring him to Bartlett & Robbins with whom the Government had contracted, and who alone could be recognized as having any claim whatever for this work. In addition to this, Mr. Wilbur was informed that Bartlett & Robbins denied that they had authorized him to use tiling other than that named in the contract with the Government, and that the superintendent of the United States in the construction of the building also denied that any authority was given Wilbur to substitute a heavier and more costly tiling than that contracted for with Bartlett & Robbins. It is clear from this statement that Mr. Wilbur has no legal claim upon the Treasury. If he has any claim at all, it is upon the parties with whom he contracted. Mr. Wilbur can have no more standing with the Government in this connection than any other subcontractor who may have furnished labor and material for the New-York Post Office building, and recognising this fact, he has gone to Congress with a bill directing the proper officers of the Treasury Department to pay him $47,159 92 for furnishing additional materials and extra work to finish a contract that was originally made for $35,000. Even if Mr. Wilbur did furnish the kind of tiling he claims to have furnished, the amount demanded, according to the Treasury officials, is exhorbitant and excessive.

THE CABINET AND THE TEXAS RIOTS.

THE SESSION OF YESTERDAY MAINLY DEVOTED TO THE EL PASO DISTURBANCE—MEXICO NOT WHOLLY FREE FROM RESPONSIBILITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was occupied with the consideration of Mexican border affairs, particularly the recent riots at El Paso. Secretary McCrary exhibited some dispatches giving brief telegraphic reports from the officers who were present. It appears that about half the rioters were Mexican citizens from across the border, and they were engaged with American citizens in the killing of Judge Howard and others, and in the attack on the Texas Militia. More complete and detailed reports are on their way by mail, and the Government will reserve action till they are received. The attempt will be made to learn whether the Mexican officers at the place from which the Mexican rioters came knew beforehand of the intended raid, and took any pains to prevent it. This is a question of considerable importance. The leaders were citizens of the United States, but they have violated no Federal statute and must be dealt with by the State of Texas. What steps can be taken to secure the punishment of the Mexicans engaged in the riots are not plain. If a similar affair should happen in New-York, probably the Canadians would be pursued across the border by detectives and warrants; but that process would be useless in Mexico, where a couple of revolvers, a knife, and a repeating rifle are of more value than any civil warrants.

BILLS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS WANTED—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CONGRESSMEN AND THEIR MEASURES—A CHANCE FOR A COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—During the six weeks comprising the called session of the present Congress bills were introduced authorizing the expenditure of nearly $5,000,000 for the erection of public buildings. These bills provide for the erection of public buildings and the expenditure on their construction of the amounts named below:

Galveston, Texas	$500,000
Houston, Texas	300,000
Tyler, Texas	300,000
Shreveport, La	50,000
Savannah, Ga	300,000
Kansas City, Mo	250,000
Jefferson City, Mo	100,000
Montgomery, Ala	350,000
Danville, Va	50,000
Lynchburg, Va	200,000
Pittsburg, Penn	900,000
Erie, Penn	150,000
Davenport, Iowa	150,000
Quincy, Ill	150,000
Topeka, Kan	300,000
Leavenworth, Kan	250,000
San Francisco, Cal	250,000
Sacramento, Cal	100,000
Total	$4,650,000

This does not include any bills offered during the regular session, and there were, doubtless, some for the same purpose, and there will be many more. The buildings asked for are in all parts of the country, and the opportunity is good to combine and log-roll a large number of these appropriations into the Miscellaneous bill when it comes up. This has happened before, and, very likely, may happen again. Only, the difficulty will be, this Winter, that there are so many matters of all kinds seeking combinations that, when they are once heaped up together, they may fall of their own weight.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $263,394 92, and from Customs, $346,522 38.

In view of the completion of the railroad bridge over the Ashley River, near Charleston, S. C., the Post Office Department will in the course of the next few days make definite arrangements for a fast-mail service of 96 hours between New-York City and Havana, Cuba, via Cedar Keys and Key West, Fla.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,889,197; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,902; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,560,000; coin, (including $32,038,000 in coin certificates,) $135,525,333; outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288.

Senator Patterson has somewhat improved in strength, though he is still very weak and occasionally suffers in the head. His physicians think, however, there is now a better prospect than heretofore of his recovery. Dr. Baxter, one of the physicians attending Senator Patterson, says he sees no reason why the Senator will not be able to resume his seat in the Senate upon the reassembling of Congress, as his improvement is steady and satisfactory.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Territories to-day heard an argument of Delegate Corlett, of Wyoming, in opposition to the bill for the establishment of the Territory of Lincoln. Mr. Corlett bases his opposition mainly upon the argument that the population of the Black Hills country is not of a permanent character. He also opposed the bill because it provides for including a portion of Wyoming within the boundaries of the proposed new territory. Col. Brearly, in behalf of the Black Hills people, will be heard in reply next Monday.

The usual New-Year's reception will be held at the Executive Mansion according to the following programme: At 11 o'clock A. M. the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers; at 11:30, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, former members of the Cabinet, and former Ministers of the United States to other countries; at 12 M., the officers of the Army and Navy; at 12:30 P. M., the Assistant Secretaries of departments, the Assistant Postmasters, General, the Solicitor-General, Assistant Attorney-General, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and the heads of bureaus of the several departments; at 12:45, the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, the Associated Veterans of 1846, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia, and a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic. The reception of citizens will commence at 1 o'clock, at which time the gates of the inclosure will be opened. The reception will terminate at 2 o'clock. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.

THE W. E. CHANDLER LETTER

CRITICISMS BY A BOSTON ORGAN.

MR. CHANDLER'S REPLY—THE "POLICY" PARTY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE A NONENTITY—HIS READINESS TO PROVE HIS STATEMENTS—THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE BASED ON HOSTILITY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The publication in full in two morning papers here of the statement or manifesto of W. E. Chandler to the Republicans in New-Hampshire has created considerable discussion in political circles. It formed the theme for conversation in the hotels and clubs, and speculation was rife as to the possible effect of the document on the Republican campaign in New-Hampshire. A morning paper here, which supports the President's Southern and civil service and, in fact, every other policy he has attempted or put in practice, did not print the document at all, but commented on it editorially this afternoon, charging Mr. Chandler with aiming to aid the Democrats in New-Hampshire by compelling the Hayes men either to go back of their convictions and repudiate the President, or stay away from the polls, and thus give the State over to the Democracy.

Mr. Chandler was in town to-day, and in answer to an inquiry on this subject said he thought that his reputation for fidelity to the Republican Party and its principles could be safely left to his brother Republicans in that State, who were not reading the journal very much just now, and not taking a large amount of stock in its "organic" opinions, if they did. No doubt that paper, he said, had done what it could to make the policy-pills go down in New-Hampshire, and but for its course there would, probably, not have been even a party of one up there. He noted, incidentally, the fact that the journal had failed to publish his letter, which, for an enterprising newspaper, was a curious omission. Nevertheless, the Republicans had read it. Referring to the statement and insinuations that his letter did not contain proof of the serious imputations against the President, as to the bargain with the South, by which he stepped into office, Mr. Chandler said he thought he had made very plain and direct statements, indeed, and he felt no doubt whatever that unless answered they would carry conviction wherever they were candidly considered. If any denial was attempted of any material fact alleged, he stood prepared to abundantly establish it by further proofs. His questioner called his attention to a statement made in the New-York *Sun*, that if he chose to reveal what he knew concerning the count in Florida Mr. Hayes would forfeit his seat. Mr. Chandler said that the *Sun* was entirely without authority for such an assertion. The vote in Florida, he said, was just as fairly cast for Hayes as was that of Massachusetts, only by a smaller majority. It was well known, he said, that he was resident in Florida at the time, and knows whereof he speaks. Referring to other suggestions thrown out, that he was keeping a good deal in reserve, he said: "I do not suppose for a moment that I have exhausted all the information I may have acquired in the course of a lifetime in this letter, but I have put forward, so far as I thought necessary, the whole truth in the matter referred to, at least all that was called for by the occasion."

It was charged in a morning paper here that Mr. Chandler timed the publication of his letter so that it would influence the action of the Republican State Convention in New-Hampshire, which convenes early in January to make nominations for State officers and adopt a platform of principles. This he declares to be entirely fictitious. The action of the Republican Convention needed no influence of his in an anti-policy direction. There are no new nominations to be made there, and, as he is not seeking any if there were, and, as already stated, there is but one prominent Republican, Mr. O. C. Moore, of Nashua, who is in sympathy with the President's course. There may possibly be another, or even two, but Mr. Chandler has not heard of them, and, at best, the party of policy-holders of New-Hampshire would be a parallel to the historic "three tailors of Tooley-street." As to Mr. Moore, Mr. Chandler spoke with the utmost respect, saying that he is a man of entire honesty and sincerity in the position he has taken.

Taking up another insinuation in the same paper, to the effect that his letter was the result of personal pique, because he had not been given an office, he indignantly repelled it, and said he had never been, and was not now, an applicant for office—did not need one, and was not at all certain that any could be offered to him which he would be willing to accept. What Senator Blaine may have suggested or said, Mr. Chandler said was a matter as to which the Maine Senator could speak for himself. Mr. Chandler wishes it to be understood that he knows whereof he speaks, and that if anybody wishes to controvert his statements, he will substantiate every one of them with indisputable and unimpeachable testimony, both personal and documentary. He declares open war on the President and his advisers, and proposes to make that the leading issue in the New-Hampshire campaign.

JUDGE LAWRENCE AND THE REHM CASE.

THE STATEMENT IN MR. CHANDLER'S LETTER CHARACTERIZED AS ABSURD — JUDGE LAWRENCE'S EXPLANATION OF THE REHM CASE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Washington dispatches this morning contained the charge made by William E. Chandler in his letter attacking the Administration, that while other members of the Louisiana Commission had received rewards from the President in the shape of office, patronage, &c., Judge C. B. Lawrence, of this city, was rewarded by the withdrawal of the prosecution against Jacob Rehm for whisky frauds. Judge Lawrence, in conversation today, characterized the charge so far as he was concerned, as utterly absurd. The case was dismissed, he said, solely on the testimony and on the representation of Government counsel. He had presented the case to the Attorney-General and Secretary Sherman, after his return from New-Orleans, and by them it was referred to the local officials here; but he had never mentioned Rehm's name to President Hayes. It is proper to state that the whole responsibility of the dismissal of the suit rests with the United States Court Judges here, and that their action was based on the representations of counsel for Rehm and for the Government, and on decisions in similar cases at St. Louis, made during the administration of President Grant, which were in some degree taken as precedents.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 28.—This afternoon, in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, John Kenna, who was convicted of manslaughter for having caused the death of his brother-in-law, Peter Welsh, by stabbing him, at Dean's Station, on Sunday evening, Sept. 30, was brought into court by the Sheriff and placed at the bar for sentence. The prisoner, who is a man about 50 years old, was quite cool and collected. Judge Scudder then sentenced him to State Prison at hard labor for a term of seven years and until the costs are paid, intimating that, but for the prisoner's previous good character, and the jury's recommendation of mercy, he would inflict the full penalty, which is 10 years in the State Prison and $1,000 fine. The prisoner committed the deed while drunk.

THE TENNESSEE STATE DEBT.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE — NO COMPROMISE ARRANGED—DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF REPUDIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The adjournment of the second extra session of the Legislature without accomplishing an adjustment of the State debt has aroused the indignation of the people in every section of Tennessee. When the first extra session failed to compromise, it was considered certain that the second session would result in a settlement on a 50 cent basis, but when the disagreement occurred regarding the rate of interest and making coupons receivable for taxes, far-seeing members prophesied that no settlement would be made. This view proved correct, nothing being done except the passage of the appropriation bills, which was done this morning. The Democrats feel sore over the non-compromise, and the Republicans are jubilant because of the division between the high and low tax Democrats. There are 15 Republicans in the House and six in the Senate, all of whom voted solid, from beginning to end, in favor of the State credit and whatever propositions the bondholders submitted. They were strongly opposed to any proposition the Legislature might submit to the bondholders, believing that the credit and honor of the State must be sustained at all hazards. There were three factions in the Legislature, low tax, high tax, and Republicans. A portion of each tax faction voted with the Republicans until the 50 cent bill, with 4 per cent. interest, came up for a final reading. It is considered very likely that the complexion of the next Legislature will be mixed by reason of the non-settlement of the debt, and that there will be a Republican majority. The next canvass will be made by the Republicans on a high-credit platform, and the Democrats will be divided between high and low taxes. The prospects for a Republican Legislature are cheering. The Republicans do not seem to favor the nomination of a Gubernatorial candidate, because by taking advantage of the split in the Democratic ranks they can elect legislators, which would give the party great strength. The issue of the canvass will be compromise or repudiation.

THE NEW COAL COMBINATION.

ACTION OF PRESIDENT GOWEN—HE WILL BE CONTENT WITH 27 PER CENT. AS THE MINIMUM—A RISE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Since Mr. Gowen's return from the New-York meeting of the gentlemen who proposed the new coal combination, he has had a large number of callers desirous of learning what his proposed action will be. From parties who are in a position to know whereof they speak it is learned that Mr. Gowen will recede from the position he has taken, and will be content with 27 per cent. as the minimum of the quantity he is to produce. This will insure the formation of the new combination beyond doubt, unless he should change his mind between now and Wednesday next. When the first meeting was held some two weeks ago there was a disagreement concerning 30 per cent. of the production by the pool. At the last meeting it had been brought down to 5½ per cent., and at the next meeting to be held here the statement is to be made that this will be so divided as to make matters satisfactory. The coal operators say that this must be done, as it is the only clear way out of their present difficulties, and that Mr. Gowen will accept or rather propose it. The assignment to the Lehigh Valley region or railway company is 20 per cent. Coal stocks are very steady. Reading selling at 16⅞, and Lehigh Navigation at 18⅞ to 19, and a further rise is predicted as soon as the articles of agreement are signed. These are not mere idle rumors, but come from parties who have the confidence of the magnates interested in the new pool.

HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

MARVELOUS EFFECT OF EXTREMELY LAUDATORY RESOLUTIONS BY THE TRUSTEES ON PROF. CHILDS — HE RESIGNS AT ONCE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—The differences between Prof. T. S. Childs and the Trustees of the Hartford Theological Institute were to-night adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. The Trustees adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That all previous utterances on our records that imply, or seem to imply, anything derogatory to the character or services of Prof. Childs, be expunged, and that we hereby express anew our entire confidence in his ability, integrity, soundness in faith, fidelity and success as a Professor, and general character.

As a result of the passage of this and other resolutions, Prof. Childs has resigned his office as Professor of the institution, to take effect at the close of the seminary year next May.

OCEANS OF MUD IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—A *Commercial* special states that travelers and dispatches from various localities in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota say that the oldest inhabitants have never seen anything like the present terrible embargo of mud that prevails in every city, town and country road, alley and lane. In the smaller cities and towns, where there are no extensive means of cleaning the mud from the streets, all commercial operations of any magnitude have been suspended. The farmer rarely ventures to town, even with a light-weight wagon, and when necessity drives him out to purchase sustenance, he goes on horseback and takes a day for a trip of a few miles. There is no abatement of the nuisance, and cattle, hogs, grain and produce of all kinds are kept from market to the detriment of all hands. Never before in 30 years has the Upper Mississippi been open to navigation in the holiday season, and but for the fact that all vessels have been stripped and laid up for the Winter months, lake navigation could also be resumed at this time. A Laporte (Ind.) special says: "John Decker and five other citizens rode through the principal streets yesterday in a boat drawn by mules, the mud being a foot and a half deep and very thin, making boat-riding easy. The roads throughout that section are utterly impassable in some places. Corn has sprouted in the ear, and unless the weather turns colder a vast amount of corn will be ruined."

THE RAILROAD POOLS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the South-western Rates Association held here yesterday, the question of admitting the Toledo and Wabash Railroad was freely discussed, and a proposition was submitted to the road, which Mr. Hopkins seemed to regard favorably, but he said he could not accept it then, and the matter was postponed to an extra meeting to be held in Chicago next Wednesday, at which figures will be submitted by both sides. The question of extending the "pool" so as to take in parts of Kansas and Nebraska, was also considered, and a committee was appointed to devise a plan to maintain the rates on all business originating east of Council Bluffs, or a scheme by which the interests of the present Iowa pool and South-western pool can be merged. C. E. Perkins, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is Chairman of the committee. If this project is carried out, it is said it will result in the most gigantic railroad combination ever made. The members of the South-western Association are attending to-day a meeting of the St. Louis and Texas General Freight Agents' Association.

THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—To-day's *Advertiser* will contain Courtney's challenge to any oarsman in the United States or Canada for any amount of money and the championship of America, the race to be rowed prior to the Trickett match in July next.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE DANUBE.

SNOW TWO FEET DEEP AT RUSTCHUK—DIFFICULTY IN SUPPLYING THE RUSSIAN ARMY—THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE DANUBE THREATENED—EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON MILITARY OPERATIONS—OSMAN PASHA'S WOUND.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Times'* correspondent at the head-quarters of the Russian Army of Rustchuk says: "The snow is over two feet deep, and all operations are suspended. Two soldiers and many beasts perished. Transport service to the bridges crossing the Danube at Sistova and Petroshani is interrupted. There are no sledges here to replace the wagons rendered useless by the snow. The Quartermaster's Department has declared that it cannot supply food for the cavalry here. One regiment of Cossacks is about to start for Roumania to obtain provender." All accounts agree as to the severity with which the Winter has set in, and the best authorities concur in the opinion that the Russian bridges across the Danube must all go in a few days, when communication will be completely cut off until the river is frozen solid enough to permit of crossing on the ice. The opinion is also expressed by experienced observers that if the Winter is of the ordinary rigor field operations will be impossible.

Osman Pasha arrived at Bucharest on Wednesday last. His wound is progressing favorably. It is believed that he will be "interned" at Moscow.

Prince Charles of Roumania returned to Bucharest on Thursday. He intends to join the troops operating against Widdin.

A Roman dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The cordiality of the relations between Italy and Greece is visibly strengthening."

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A special to the *Post* from Bucharest states that the reinforcements ordered for the Russian Army exceed 250,000 men. The Army of the Baltic, numbering 90,000 men, is also being formed. Russia has bought 200,000 rifles in Berlin.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Sophia reports that 40 battalions of Turks have arrived at Pirot.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

GREAT BRITAIN SOLICITED BY THE PORTE TO APPROACH RUSSIA WITH A VIEW TO SECURE PEACE—ASSENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Advertiser* publishes the following in official form: "We understand that the Sultan has solicited the British Government to approach the Czar with a view to bring about negotiations for peace, and the British Government has consented to do so."

The *Post*, in its leading article, says the duty which England has undertaken is not embarrassed by any basis for the settlement of the war, and involves nothing more than to test the willingness of Russia to enter into negotiations, the terms of peace being a matter for subsequent consideration.

FRANCE, THE POPE, AND THE EAST.

ATTITUDE OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY ON THE QUESTION OF THE SUCCESSION TO THE PAPACY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "Minister Waddington has notified the foreign governments that the French Cabinet will, in the event of a conclave, conform to the understanding subsisting among the four Catholic powers. As regards the internal ecclesiastical policy of France, it will defend the public worship estimates from those wishing to assail them, but will protect secular society from clerical encroachments. In regard to the Eastern question, M. Waddington thinks France may preserve a purely expectant attitude until the belligerents have opened negotiations, and when her opinion is asked she will give it with the candor authorized by such an attitude. He does not hesitate to say at once that she could not regard with indifference any changes in the Mediterranean, or the agitation of small surrounding States by questions which might be raised in connection with the purely Eastern question. France is disinterested relative to the Asiatic question, and even in regard to the reorganization of Turkey's European provinces. She has no alliances or engagements, and does not seek them.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

INCREASED ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY—THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK'S COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL POLICY—IMPERIAL SUPREMACY IN PRUSSIA—HAPPY EFFECT OF THE CHANGES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the estimates for next year have been submitted to the Federal Council. They exceed those of last year by 1,000,000 marks. The Government propose an increase for the Navy of 3,500,000 marks in the ordinary department and 6,000,000 marks in the extraordinary department.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* contains the following: "The Emperor seems to have approved the substance of the propositions submitted by Prince Bismarck respecting the new commercial and financial policy. If the details can be satisfactorily arranged there will be an increase of indirect taxation and of the tariff and an attempt to place the Prussian finance and railway departments under effective control of the Imperial authorities. The latter measure, besides making the German Government paramount in matters financial, is intended to pave the way for adding to the Chancellor's authority in other departments, and accordingly will be opposed by some of the minor Governments. The better to overcome their resistance by popular and parliamentary support some of the leaders of the National Liberal Party will probably be requested to join the German and Prussian Cabinets.

"It is stated that Mr. Bishop, the Englishman, who was recently arrested on suspicion of treason, had handed to the French Government some German military papers which he obtained from a clerk in the War Office.

"The appointment of M. Waddington to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet, and of the Marquis de Saint Vallier to be French Ambassador to Berlin is an earnest of better relations between Germany and France. The Marquis de Saint Vallier is acceptable, both for his own sake and as the successor of Viscount de Goutaut-Biron, the retiring Ambassador, who had the reputation of being an Ultramontane, and certainly was a *persona grata* in illustrious circles supposed to disapprove the ecclesiastical policy of the Government."

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the latest report is that Herr Von Benda, a Moderate Liberal, will enter the Prussian Ministry, as well as Beningsen and Forkenbeck. The Cabinet would thus be more strongly Liberal than any which has existed since 1862.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN MALTA—COURTESIES BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES—A PAPAL NUNCIO FOR MEXICO—SHIPBUILDING AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

LA VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 28.—Ex-President Grant and wife, and son, arrived here to-day on the United States steamer Vandalia, from Palermo. Salutes were exchanged between the steamer and the fortifications. Mr. William J. Stevens, the Consular Agent of the United States, first waited on the General, who then received a visit of welcome on board the Vandalia from the Port Admiral and the Duke of Edinburgh. On the departure of the Duke salutes were fired and the yards manned. Gen. Grant will land on Saturday in state, and will lunch with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "Negotiations are proceeding for the reception of a Papal Nuncio in Mexico."

The Glasgow *Herald* gives the following as the number and tonnage of vessels launched on the Clyde during the last five years: 219 vessels, in 1877, of 169,710 tons; in 1876, 229 vessels of 188,323 tons; in 1875, 252 vessels of 228,083 tons; in 1874, 195 vessels of 282,309 tons, and in 1873, 143 vessels of 224,792 tons.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Six hundred cotton operatives who were on a strike in Macclesfield have submitted to a reduction. The colliers of South Wales have agreed to accept a temporary reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. Some details remain to be settled, but the general closing of the pits, which the masters at one time contemplated, seems to have been averted.

ROBBERY AND PROBABLE MURDER.

CAPT. MOUNT, OF DEAL, N. J., ROBBED AND BEATEN BY HIGHWAYMEN—HIS SKULL FRACTURED AND HIS INJURIES REGARDED AS FATAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 28.—Capt. William H. Mount, living at Deal, near this point, is lying at his home at the point of death, suffering from injuries received a few nights ago at the hands of highwaymen. Mr. Mount had gone to Eatontown to attend a meeting of Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is a member. The party broke up at midnight, Capt. Mount starting homeward on foot. Early the next morning he was found lying unconscious and bleeding on the roadside opposite to the entrance of the Monmouth Park Race-course. He was put into a wagon and taken to his home. He has been unconscious most of the time since, but during the lucid intervals stated that three highwaymen met him outside the park gates, demanded his money, and when he refused to surrender knocked him down, beat him, and took over $100 from him. His physicians say that his skull has been fractured, and that they have no hope of his recovery.

A MISCREANT ARRESTED.

THE PERPETRATOR OF AN OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG LADY IN CUSTODY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec 28.—In March last an advertisement appeared in the Baltimore papers, signed "Country Merchant," for a nurse to go to Alexandria, Va., in one of the best families, where good wages would be paid. In answer to the advertisement a young lady, an orphan girl, living with a highly respectable family in this city, offered her services, and accompanied the advertiser, who was registered at a hotel in this city as E. H. Curtis, to Washington City, where she was most cruelly outraged at one of the best known hotels. Curtis brought his victim back to this city next day and deserted her at the Union Depot. From that time to the present Marshal Gray and the Police Commissioners of this city have been on the hunt for Curtis, who it was known had lost his left hand. He has been followed to various cities, where he passed under the aliases of M. L. Richardson, Edward Houghton, and John W. Nagell. Yesterday he was arrested in New-Orleans, and to-night Deputy Marshal Fry, of this city, armed with a requisition from President Hayes, left to bring Curtis to Washington.

ROBBERS AND FORGERS.

LEAMINGTON, Ontario, Dec. 28.—Jackson & Fuller's Bank was broken into last night by burglars. They were discovered and fired upon, and one of the party wounded, but his companions succeeded in carrying him off to the lake, where they embarked in a yacht and escaped. They failed to secure any booty.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Thomas Noxon, supposed to be one of the Union Pacific Railroad express robbers, was arrested at a point about 75 miles west of Sherman, Texas, on Wednesday morning, and is now on his way North in the custody of an officer.

BOYKIN'S DEPOT, Va., Dec. 28.—Lemuel and Ethelbert Smith, father and son, were arrested this morning by Detective John Wrenn, of Richmond, for the murder of William H. Fuller, on the 24th inst., while the latter was hunting wild turkey. The son has made a full confession, and says his father shot Fuller twice. The prisoners were examined and committed to the Suffolk and Portsmouth jails for trial. Revenge was the cause of the murder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—James D. Burke, a messenger in the office of the Controller of the Currency, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Special Agent Henderson, on a charge of robbing the United States mails. He had been suspected for some time past, and decoy letters were sent to catch him. Yesterday afternoon he was seen to open a letter which had been sent with marked money. Detective Henderson, who was watching him, immediately arrested him, and on searching him found the marked money in his pocket. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Mills this morning.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Chase Williams, the alleged Chicago forger, was committed for extradition today. His counsel will move for a writ of habeas corpus.

THE COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—L. E. Alexander, Receiver of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, has filed a petition in the Circuit Court, which alleges that the Life Association of America, desiring to get the control of the business of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, bought up a majority of the Columbia stock, and then had the old Board of Directors of the Columbia resign, and filled the places thus made vacant by persons holding similar places in the board of the Life Association. A list of some 2,800 of the policy-holders of the Columbia were examined by the physician charged with that duty, and old and infirm subjects were rejected. Those who were considered desirable risks were then insured in the Life Association, and in payment to the Life Association for giving its policies, in lieu of these Columbia life policies, a large list of assets was transferred from the Columbia to the Life Association. The same men who ordered the transfer were Directors of the Life Association, which received the benefit of the assets transferred. This is alleged to have been done with the knowledge that the Columbia was insolvent, and in expectation of a proceeding soon to be begun by the Insurance Department to wind up the Columbia. The prayer is for the cancelation of the transfers of assets, and for their return to the Receiver of the Columbia. The amount involved is about $675,000.

CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—At a conference of College Presidents to-day, Prof. Laws, of Missouri, read a paper on "Universities—Their Scope and Aim." Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, delivered an address, in the course of which he said that the question perhaps of the greatest importance to the Southern States for the next few years would be the matter of education. He also said that Southern Congressmen were united in their efforts to procure for the South the benefits of a higher education. He stated that there was a growing feeling among educators and at Washington in favor of institutions embracing agricultural and mechanical branches of instruction. The report on further Congressional endowments was presented and referred to the standing committee, with authority from the conference to act in the matter. The meeting adjourned this evening.

RUMORS OF AN ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUNBURY, Penn., Dec. 28.—It is rumored in this vicinity that the engineers composing the Locomotive Brotherhood are endeavoring to organize a strike, to take effect on the 1st of January. It is the result of the recent order issued by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to the effect that they will not retain as their employe after Jan. 1, 1878, any engineer claiming allegiance to the Locomotive Brotherhood. The strike, if it takes place, in the main will affect the Reading Railroad, New-Jersey Central Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna

renge she would have—the Empress being in exile—in receiving the royal guests who came to France in 1878. To quit power now would be something beyond endurance. It were better to remain, even with a Republican Cabinet. At any rate, the Marshal concluded not to resign, and gave as a pretext his great love for France, and his fears of seeing her involved with other nations in case he went away. A note was published which stated that one of the foreign Ambassadors had told the Marshal that war was imminent if he left the Presidency at this time, and out of pure devotion, therefore, he had decided to remain. The Republicans simply sneered at this note. The *Revell* took the trouble of denying that there was any truth in the report that a foreign Ambassador had been charged to make such a statement and went on to prove that the Ambassador in question merely expressed a private opinion, in case he said anything, which was a matter for doubt. I believe that the Republicans are rather glad than otherwise that the Marshal has remained, for they have need of him at this time. It is better for them that he does remain until they get the country well in hand and their own men in office in all the various branches of the administration. That will not take long at the rate changes are now being made. Nearly all the Prefects have either sent in their resignations or have been informed that their resignations were expected. The Administration has been already half cleared, upon paper at least, of the functionaries of the 16th of May. When this work is completed, and the Republicans have everything their own way, I do not think that the Marshal's seat will be very secure. His only safety lies in letting things alone—in making himself an irresponsible executive officer—for he will be put out at once in case he attempts to resist the decisions of the Chamber. I think, as it would appear from this, that the Republicans are stronger to-day than they have ever before been in France, and if they act moderately and wisely it is an easy task henceforth to seat the Republic firmly.

It was at 3 o'clock last Wednesday that Batbie informed the Marshal that all his efforts to form a Ministry had been in vain, and that he had to confess to a failure. The Marshal was greatly affected. His friends began to arrive rapidly, and a group was formed about him, Batbie having Montgolfier at his side, with several Senators and the colleagues of De Rochbouet, Minister of War. It was upon the latter that the Marshal looked with imploring eyes, but without receiving any response. After a silence of some moments he declared that, since the Conservatives were powerless and unable to maintain themselves in power, he had nothing to do but to send in his resignation. Moreover, he had anticipated this result, and had prepared a Message for Parliament. Drawing a document from his pocket, he read it to the persons around him, but all of them began to protest against the idea of his retiring from the Presidency, urging him to remain in order to prevent the Radicals from getting possession of the country. After a moment he said: "You wish me to remain after what I have said? You want me to break my word, to dishonor myself"—and tears began to roll down his cheeks—"you ask from me the greatest sacrifice that a man can make, and you ask it in the name of the public good. It is my honor that you ask, and if I give it may you not reproach me one of these days?" All present protested, saying that his personal word was nothing where the interests of the nation were at stake, and the Marshal went out. This is a very dramatic scene, it must be confessed, but unfortunately it does not affect us very much. The Republicans speak of it in very ironical terms. I have given both sides here, and the reader must form his own opinions respecting the Marshal's motives. But one thing is certain: things had arrived at a point where the Marshal, as Gambetta predicted, had to submit or resign—*se soumettre ou se démettre*.

Among the administrative changes that are now going on there are several that must be extremely galling to the Conservatives. The much-abused Spuller, the friend of Gambetta, editor of the *République Française*, has been named Under Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior. Savery is spoken of as Prefect of Police. Ferdinand Duval has sent in his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. Massicant was Director of the Press when Jules Simon was in power, and the Republicans demanded the same place for him now, the intention being to bring back all the men who fell with Jules Simon or who were turned out by De Broglie. De Marcère replied that he had made certain personal engagements to his friends, and had contracted debts that he had to pay. Among other things, he had promised to make Hector Pessard Director of the Press, and M. Aron, of the *Journal des Debats*, editor of the official journals. As a compensation, however, he promised to make Massicaut Prefect of l'Herault. All of the functionaries under Jules Simon are given places of some sort, to the great disgust of the Conservatives.

Yesterday, Emile de Girardin was rewarded for his services to the Republican cause in a very handsome manner. He was elected a Deputy in the Ninth Arrondissement by a majority of over 11,000. This is some 2,000 votes above the number received in the same Arrondissement by Thiers. De Girardin has made one of the best fights ever known in the political history of France, and it is not going too far to say that the greater part of the credit for the overthrow of Duc de Broglie belongs to him. Despite his advanced age he wrote continually, and every day had three or four tremendous articles in *La France* signed by himself. The circulation of that journal speedily went up from 6,000 to 60,000 per diem. De Girardin has had a pecuniary reward also, and can now rest upon his laurels. But I should not be surprised to hear that he is designated as a future Minister, and believe that one of the portfolios will soon be given to him.

TWO NEW CARDINALS CREATED.

A CONSISTORY HELD AT ROME—SHORT ALLOCUTION BY THE POPE—CONSISTORIAL PROCEDURE AT THE VATICAN—THE BERRETTA AND HAT.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Pope held a Consistory at the Vatican to-day. Monsignori Moretti and Pellegrini were nominated as Cardinals, and some Bishops were appointed. The Pope read a short allocution, thanking the Cardinals for their solicitude concerning his health, and asking them to pray to God to help the Church and preserve unimpaired the mind of its head, whose body was ailing.

[The procedure observed at a Papal Consistory is somewhat interesting. The Cardinals, having been notified the day before, proceed to the Vatican, to which in former times they were summoned by a great bell audible in every part of the town. At the Vatican, in the hall of the Consistory, a throne is placed for the Supreme Pontiff, and around the throne sitting accommodation for the Cardinals. In the first ante-chamber the Cardinals assume the *cappa* or hood, and proceed to the hall of the Consistory to await his Holiness. The hour having arrived, the prelate who is master of the chamber gives intimation to the Pope, who thereupon proceeds from his apartments in white satin surplice and mozette; in the next room the First Cardinal Deacon presents him with the red stole; two Secret Chamberlains in attendance on the maggiordomo and the Master of the Chamber accompany the Pontiff into the hall of the Consistory up to the Papal throne; then the Master of the Chamber hands to the Pope the allocution and the little roll of consistorial acts. The Cardinals rise to their feet as the Pope enters. Thereupon the guardian of the Consistory says in a loud voice, "*Extra omnes*" (let all go out,) and, every one going out the Pope is left alone with the Cardinals. The allocution is written on a separate sheet of the consistorial papers. After the allocution, the creation, or publication, of the new Cardinals takes place, followed immediately by the Pope's reading the consistorial sheets for the preconization of the Bishops. Although several Bishops are of royal nomination, in virtue of the Concordats, the words which the Pope pronounces in Consistory are always the same, and he never makes mention of royal nominations.

The imposition of the berretta and hat on the new Cardinals, as well as the placing of the ring on the finger and the assignment of the title, are reserved for a second Consistory, which follows the first usually in four days. If the Cardinal created by the Pope does not reside in Rome, the Secretary of State announces to him his nomination, and has the red berretta conveyed to him by a Noble Guard of his Holiness. It very rarely happens—indeed, it is quite an exceptional circumstance—for the Pope to send the hat; he confers it with his own hands in the Consistory after the elected Cardinals have taken the oath of fidelity to the Catholic faith and the Holy See. As for the red berretta, it is carried to the new Cardinal by an ablegate furnished with an appropriate brief and with credentials, like an Ambassador. Arrived at the end of his journey, the ablegate is received with the honors due to his mission. According to the place and circumstances the bestowal of the berretta is made some days afterward in the diocesan cathedral, or in the chapel of the sovereign when the latter wishes to give the new Prince of the Church that mark of consideration. Before the ceremony the ablegate causes his secretary to read the brief of which he is the bearer, he receives the oath of the Cardinal, signed with his hand, and presents the berretta on a basin to the dignitary who has in his turn to confer it on the Cardinal. On re-entering Rome the envoy of the Pope has to deposit in the archives of the master of the ceremonies a detailed account of his mission. When the newly-created Cardinals live in Rome the Secretary of State notifies to them their promotion immediately after the Consistory. At the same time a master of the ceremonies of the Pontifical chapel goes to announce it to them viva voce, while the Cardinal Vice-Chancellor of the Church sends them the authentic act of creation. After having taken cognizance of it, the Cardinal-elect puts on a violet soutane, takes with his hand a black berretta, and receives at the entrance to his apartments the visits of the prelates and the noblesse, without uncovering his head before any one. On the evening of their creation the new Princes of the Church repair to the Cardinal Secretary, who presents them to the Pope. It is then that they receive the mozette and the berretta, and after having thanked his Holiness for the high distinction he had conferred on them they take the red berretta from the hands of an officer of the Noble Guard, and pay a second visit to the Secretary of State. They visit thereafter the tombs of the Apostles, and when the relations of the Pope or of their sovereign are in Rome they go and pay their respects to them on leaving the Vatican. The newly-elected Cardinals carry the insignia of their cardinalate to continue the *ricevimento* (reception) in their palaces. That ceremony may go to the fourth day after their creation. They then repair to the public Consistory to receive the ring, the investiture of their title, and the full exercise of their rights and privileges by the bestowal on them of the hat, and by the allegorical ceremony of the closing and opening of the mouth. This last ceremony is of great antiquity. It was in force under Boniface VIII. Finally, it is on the day of the second public Consistory that the Pope assigns to the Cardinals the different congregations to which they are attached as judges.]

THE OYSTER-HOUSE AFFRAY.

ADAMS ALIAS MOORE IN COURT—HIS WIFE AND HIS VICTIM—THE CONVICT'S DEFENSE OF HIMSELF.

Charles Adams, alias Landon W. Moore, aged 47, of No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, who stabbed Herbert H. Thompson, aged 30, of Scott & Earle's saloon, corner of Eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, while the latter was in the saloon eating an oyster supper with the former's wife at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. From the evidence it appeared that when Adams got to his home at a late hour on Thursday night he missed his wife and son, aged 13. On making inquiries as to his wife's whereabouts, he was told that she had gone down Sixth-avenue, and probably would be found in the company of Thompson at the saloon where he was employed. It was hinted that Mrs. Adams knew that Thompson would close up the saloon at about that time of night, and that she made her way down there so as to be in time to go out with him. This information threw Adams into a frenzy. He had already had suspicions that Thompson and his wife were unduly intimate while he was under arrest for the Cambridgeport bank robbery. Adams went to the saloon, and looking through one window after another he at last espied his wife sitting at an oyster table with his son and Thompson, with the latter of whom she was in earnest conversation. Adams drew out a penknife, opened its largest blade, and thus armed opened the Eighth-street door and went softly in. He approached Thompson from behind so quietly that his coming was not even suspected by any one of the three at the table. He then threw one arm around Thompson's neck, bore down on him with all his weight, and commenced cutting at his head, neck, and face with the knife. Thompson struggled desperately, but Adams, besides having him at a disadvantage, is a much more powerful man. The boy and his mother screamed for help, and one of the proprietors of the saloon and Officer Gilmore, of the Fifteenth Precinct, rushed in to Thompson's assistance, and with difficulty succeeded in dragging Adams away. Thompson was covered with blood and was faint. Dr. Dorn was sent for, and examination showed that, besides several other slight cuts, Thompson had received three ugly stabs on the neck, near the jugular vein. The wounds, although very ugly and painful, were not dangerous.

Adams was not at all disconcerted by what he had done, and made no resistance to his arrest. When arraigned before Justice Bixby he denied that he meant to kill Thompson, and said he "intended to disfigure him only, so that every time he looked in a mirror he might be reminded of how he had injured me." He claimed to love his wife and children deeply. He said: "I am what they call a bad character, a counterfeiter, bank robber, and every other evil thing people wish to call those who are regarded as outcasts by the law. But there is one thing I have always kept clean and defended with every honorable exertion I was capable of. To my home, my wife, and children I have been fair and good as any man can be. I never showed a bad side at home. I did all I could to keep that one place sacred and pure. I gave my wife and family all they needed and deserved. I bought a home in Jersey for my wife at a cost of $30,000. Now, this man Thompson is notorious for one thing. He gets acquainted with men of my class and their families. When any man gets sent up or away on trouble, Thompson makes use of his knowledge of the family affairs to insinuate himself into his home, and, if possible, win away his wife. He has done this often. I trusted my wife. She is my only life. Thompson ruined Stevely's wife, and Stevely died of a broken heart. He has been getting my wife into his snares during my absence. He has even succeeded in coaxing from her while I was in prison money that I sent her to pay lawyers to get me out, in order to keep me in and get more time to carry out his devilish designs. I couldn't help what I did, only I did not intend to kill him, I wanted merely to punish him so that he'd quit."

Adams was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Thompson was able to appear in court against him. Mrs. Adams hovered about the court waiting for a decision. She is a good-looking blonde, and has the appearance of a mischief-maker. She is a daughter of the once notorious Nick Sturgess, who kept the saloon in Prince-street in which "Bill" Poole, "Dad" Cunningham, and others of that sort used to eat mutton-chops and drink porter. Rebecca was intended for the stage, but abandoned her studies at the age of 15 and married "Dad" Cunningham. He killed the notorious ruffian known as "Paudeen" in Broome-street shortly after his marriage, and died soon after that of consumption. Then Rebecca married Adams. Adams belonged to the once notorious gang of burglars comprising "Blacksmith Tom," alias Thomas Shotwell, Michael O'Brien, Jack Rand, and William Dow, which robbed the Concord and Wolfsboro banks, of New-Hampshire, of $500,000; the Lime Rock National Bank, Maine, and the Cambridgeport (Mass.) Bank recently. He served a term in Maine for the Lime Rock burglary, and has been out for a short time only. He was arrested for the Cambridgeport robbery, but managed to get off. It will be remembered that when the Concord and Wolfsboro robberies were committed $300,000 in bonds were stolen and were subsequently sealed up in bottles and buried at a designated place in the Delaware River, where they were afterward found by Detectives Dunn and Woolridge under the then Superintendent Jourdan. The bottles were found close to a place owned by Thomas Shotwell, one of the gang, and this fact led to his arrest, and through him O'Brien was arrested. O'Brien kept a place at High Bridge, and the balance of that plunder was found at his establishment. At this time Adams kept the Woodbine House, on Eighth-avenue. It was there that Thompson got acquainted with Mrs. Adams.

A LITTLE DOG'S OPPORTUNE VISIT.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 27th inst. says: "Last night the residence of Dr. P. W. Hiestand, at Millersville, was burglariously entered while the family were quietly asleep in their beds. The bold intruder bored a hole in the outer cellar door, through which he managed to insert some instrument and push back the inside bolt. In the cellar he found an axe, with which he cut a hole in the kitchen door at the head of the cellar stairs, and so succeeded in unlocking the door. In the kitchen he found and appropriated to his own use a pair of boots and 25 cents of milk money. In the kitchen was the Doctor's dog—small and gentle—quite unable to cope with a burglar, but, as the sequel will show, possessed of that sagacity which often is more effective than mere brute strength. After the burglar had thoroughly inspected the lower precincts of the house, with the indifferent result above stated, he bethought himself of the more promising regions above. But no sooner had he opened the door leading up stairs, than the little dog began his part in the drama. Quietly had that dog looked on while the villain prowled about on the first floor; without any audible protest had he seen his master's boots and the milk-money of his mistress stolen before his very eyes; evidently the opening of the up-stairs door was what he had waited and hoped for. Unostentatiously insinuating his little body into the crack of the door made by the burglar in opening it, the dog passed noiselessly up to the Doctor's chamber, and had told him of the robbery below and the danger above before the cautious thief had got half way up. Of course, the Doctor sprang to the rescue on the instant and made some noise in doing so. The burglar heard the noise, hastily retreated, and made good his escape. But the house was saved, and saved by the dog; saved a good deal more intelligently and really than the geese saved Rome. It will be some consolation to the foiled burglar to know the cause of his ridiculous fiasco, and to learn that Dr. Hiestand got a good look at him and will have no trouble in identifying him when the time comes."

SILVER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* of the 23d inst. says: "The First National Bank began paying out the Mexican silver dollars at the opening of business yesterday, and by night the city was flooded with them. The other banks have ordered this coin. They pay 97 cents for it, and thus make 3 cents on the dollar, less a half cent apiece—the cost of getting it here. The First National yesterday received a barrel of this money, ($5,000,) and during the day disposed of all but $1,500 of it."

The thirteenth annual convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity, which has continued in this City for the past two days, was brought to a close last evening with a dinner at Delmonico's. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford presided, and over 100 delegates were present, representing nine chapters. The affair was quite enjoyable, and the toasts to the various chapters were appropriately and often wittily responded to.

THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

PROPOSED SOLUTION OF A PROBLEM.

WHAT AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE WAS FORMED FOR—ORIGEN VANDENBURGH'S RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME—A PLAN THAT SIR EDWARD WATKIN IS INTERESTED IN—A DOUBLE-TUNNEL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FROM THE CITY HALL TO HARLEM.

Since the publication in this City about a week ago of a cable dispatch announcing the formation of a syndicate in London for the building of an underground railway in New-York, under the charter granted nine years ago to the Central Underground Railway, Mr. Origen Vandenburgh, who now controls the rights granted by that charter, has received dispatches and letters from his agent in London, and from a prominent London banker, whose name Mr. Vandenburgh is not willing to give to the public at present, but who, along with Sir Edward Watkin, is concerned in the syndicate. That Sir Edward Watkin should be interested in the building of an underground railroad in New-York is no surprise to persons who are familiar with rapid transit schemes. It was asserted in the old days of the Rapid Transit Commission that Sir Edward had offered to furnish all the capital necessary to the construction of an underground railroad, if the commission would endeavor to get a valid charter for such a work. There are two suggestive sentences in the letters recently received by Mr. Vandenburgh. The first one is, "The syndicate does not wish anything published about the matter in the public prints unless they furnish the outline;" and the second, "the syndicate expects to have the first section, three and a half miles, finished by the latter end of 1879, and to have it open for traffic then." The first section comprises the main line of the proposed underground railway, extending from the City Hall to Forty-second-street, under Centre, Baxter, and Mulberry streets, Lafayette-place, Astor-place, Fourth-avenue to Union-square, Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and Madison-avenue to Forty-second-street. The first tunnel will be made as far as Fifty-fifth-street, probably, so that there may be switches for the engines. The average depth of the road-bed will probably be 20 feet below the street. The road-bed of an underground railway is, of course, made as nearly level as possible, and its depth below the surface naturally varies as the surface is hilly or otherwise. In some places the roof of the tunnel of the Marylebone Road in London is only two feet beneath the surface. Mr. Vandenburgh intimates that the London syndicate do not propose to depend upon New-York for any capital. The first section of the road is not expected to cost more than $5,000,000.

Mr Vandenburgh, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, gave a sketch of the history of the New-York Central Underground Railway. "The history of rapid transit in this City," said Mr. Vandenburgh, gravely, "is a history of crime, which, if fully exposed, would, I think, startle people as much as the exposures of the Tweed Ring did. Passing over the grant of a charter to this company in 1868, let us come to the proceedings of the company. The prominent and wealthy men who were concerned in it were all more or less occupied with their own business affairs, and the management of the company fell into the hands of two or three persons. They seem to have learned from experience that they could manage affairs to their own advantage, without disclosing to their associates any more of their transactions than they wished to disclose. Some unavoidable circumstances favored them. On the 11th of May, 1869, the charter was amended. Soon afterward a board of engineers, comprising three intelligent and good men, was appointed to make a report on the enterprise. They spent a large part of the Summer in studying the matter, and by the 1st of October their report was ready. Unfortunately, the attention of the engineers had never been directed to the amendments of the charter. They carried the line straight under the blocks from Union to Madison square. They planned a single tunnel instead of a separate one for each track, which secures better ventilation in an underground railway. The Directors of the company discovered the errors and resolved not to make the report public. It was therefore withheld. The estimate made by the engineers for the construction of the main line of this work, was rather ample, amounting to $6,250,000. The two or three actual managers then made a contract in two parts, whereby $35,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds were to be issued. Moreover, the contract, which was a voluminous mass of manuscript, provided that the contractor, Francis B. Byrne, a man of straw, without resources, should be permitted to pay out bonds for land, so that he could select a site, for instance, to dump a load of stones, and buy the ground with the company's paper. It was an immense scheme to rob the people and get possession of City real estate; it was asserted that Byrne represented a large amount of capital; I was made a Director under the amended charter of 1869; the double-tunnel plan was mine; it was approved by leading engineers in England; the managers not only intended to cheat the public but to cheat me in this contract. Mr. W. B. Ogden, then President of the company, suggested the formation of a commission to compensate me for my services if they were found to be of any value. Mr. John Fowler, the English engineer, who had lauded the scheme, withdrew his support of it after the Byrne contract. Mr. Andrew H. Green, one of the Directors, insisted that the plans should be submitted to me. The managers insisted that the double tunnel was Byrne's plan. The result was that I began an action to annul the company on grounds of fraud. I was not allowed to see the contract, but Mr. W. H. Whitbeck, one of the Directors, now dead, saw it, examined it, and wrote a denunciation of the whole affair, which was published. A large number of the Directors, including W. E. Dodge, James Brown, Marshall O. Roberts, W. B. Duncan, and Andrew H. Green, resigned. The remaining Directors appointed Tweed, Sweeny, and others to fill vacant places, but they never accepted the positions. Finally, the Byrne contract was revoked, and Mr. George Brown and Mr. Jacob D. Barnes entered into the company. The idea was then to connect the road with the famous Boston and Montreal Road. A contract had been partly made with me. friendly relations having been resumed, and Mr. Barnes offered to buy that agreement of me, promising to pay me in first mortgage bonds of the company. I did not know where we were going to get them, but that was none of my business. At the very next meeting the Byrne contract was readopted. When my debt was due I was not paid, and I granted an extension. Along in 1872 they actually attempted to place a mortgage of $35,000,000 on the franchises of the company, which was never negotiated. I refused to take any of the bonds, and began another action against the company. In 1873 the managers verbally promised to cancel the old mortgage and make a new one for $10,000,000. I agreed to that proposition, but the papers were made out for $20,000,000, and I began every conceivable action against the corporation. Finally, in 1874, I got a judgment. They obtained a stay of proceedings. We again met and negotiated. About that time a Frenchman named Ernest Friquet became interested in the scheme, and promised that if everybody would act fairly he would get $6,000,000 in gold to begin the new work with. There was plenty of scheming and dilly-dallying after that, until finally their stay of proceedings came to an end, Mr. Friquet withdrew his promise, and the franchises of the road fell into my hands and those of Mr. Samuel Campbell, who supported me in my suits against the road. The franchises of the company are as good as ever they were. Property-owners will have to be paid when we go through the blocks. In the Five Points we will have the road partly open, and shops and watering facilities will be there. The Englishmen do not ask for any American capital. They have carefully examined every detail in the history of the corporation, and are convinced that there is a clear field for their operations. A representative of the syndicate will visit this country within a month or so."

PUSHING THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Passaic Rolling-mill at Paterson, N. J., has just closed a very heavy contract with the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, by which they agree to furnish all the iron columns, girders, &c., for four miles of the latter railway, and set the same up ready for the rails. The work of putting up the roadway is to begin Jan. 20, 1878, and the work is to be completed within three months. The amount of iron required is about 800 tons per mile, making the contract for about 3,000 tons. This will require the addition of about 200 men to the force of the Passaic Rolling-mill Company, and necessitate some night work. The Erie Railway has made a low contract for the freight to New-York. The portion of the railroad to be put up by this mill is that part beginning at Whitehall-street, over Front-street to Coenties-slip, to Pearl-street, to Franklin-square, to New Bowery, and thence to Division-street; also from Fifty-third-street, on the east side, down, about a mile of single track. Some idea of the size of the order may be given by the fact that there are only four rolling-mills in this country that could execute such an immense order in so short a time. The Passaic Rolling-mill has also closed a contract for a single span iron bridge for Hayti 300 feet in the clear, the largest ever made in Paterson.

THE M'NICHOLL DROWNING CASE.

Coroner Flanagan last evening concluded the inquest in the case of James McNicholl, of No. 142 Rutledge-street, Brooklyn. Mr. McNicholl was a clerk at the Union Dime Savings Bank. He was addicted to the use of liquor. He was greatly fatigued by overwork caused by the run on the bank. On the afternoon of the 17th ult. he drew $5 and started home. Nothing more was heard of him until his body was found in the East River at Pier No. 32 on the 16th inst. On the evening of the 17th ult., McNicholl, while drunk, went into Matthew Smith's saloon, at No. 225 Monroe-street. While he was there he drank several times with William Leary, who lived there, and when he went out he asked Leary to go with him to the Grand-Street Ferry. Leary started out with McNicholl, and returned soon, somewhat flushed. He accounted for this by saying that he had to get out of the steamer and to do so had to knock him down. It was also shown that Leary, on the day succeeding McNicholl's disappearance, had gone to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house and shown an abstract of title, an insurance policy, and a bank-book belonging to McNicholl. He said that he had found them on the street. He was sent to McNicholl's house with the documents. He called there and gave the papers to Mrs. McNicholl. He gave her and the Sergeant at the station-house a fictitious name and address. He was arrested by Officer Lawler, of the Harbor Police, at the Empire Stores, Brooklyn, and committed to await the result of the inquest. At the inquest yesterday nothing further appeared against Leary than what is stated above. The jury, however, found that McNicholl came to his death at the hands of Leary, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Leary is 38 years of age, of Irish nativity, has a good reputation, and is industrious. He protests his innocence.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL AGAIN.

BEGINNING WITH ST. LUKE'S AND ASKING FOR ST. MARY'S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Priest," in a communication that appeared in your paper of the 25th in regard to Hospital Sunday, protests against contributions being taken in the churches in aid of St. Luke's Hospital because it admits "Roman Catholics and other Protestants" into its wards, and censures St. Mary's Hospital for Children for similar practices. "Priest" evidently forgets that hospitals are not religious but benevolent institutions, and that persons are received, not because they are Churchmen, not because they are Presbyterians, Baptists, &c., but because they are sick and require medical care. Did the reverend gentleman ever hear of Roman Catholic hip-joint disease, Presbyterian pneumonia, or Baptist malarial fever? Would he decline aid to a sick man until he had found out to what denomination he belonged, and would he leave him uncared for because he chanced not to belong to that branch of the Church catholic of which he himself was a member? He would do nothing of the kind, but would get him admitted to the best hospital he could, whether it was supported by "Roman Catholics" or some "other Protestant" denomination.

It is one of the boasts of Christian civilization that it makes provision for the care of the destitute and sick, and that Church shows the truest Christ-like spirit that most extends its aid to all sorts and conditions of men. In this spirit St. Luke's was established as a Church work; in the same catholic spirit it has grown and become a blessing to many.

For the purpose of affording relief to the sick children of the poor, St. Mary's Hospital for Children was established, and although under the supervision of the Bishop, yet it aims to be non-sectarian. It should be remembered that this is the only hospital in the City devoted exclusively to the care of sick children; that it has no permanent fund, but is dependent upon private contributions for its support, and that it is a free hospital. It is a place where any sick child may be sent either from the dispensaries or its home, and receive medical care. Bishop Potter, in a circular addressed to the "Brethren of the Clergy and Laity of New-York" in regard to Hospital Sunday, thus closes his appeal:

"I must at the same time remind you that St. Mary's Hospital for Children is also an institution under the charge and management of the Church; that patients are received by it without charge, and that persons making offerings for hospital uses at the time above designated may, if they desire to do so, mark their offerings, or a portion of them, as intended for St. Mary's Hospital for Children."

In asking for a share in the offerings on Sunday, Dec. 30, St. Mary's pleads in the name of the many sick and suffering children in this great City of ours, and hopes that the Church will show the catholic spirit of its Master by remembering the little ones under its care, whether they be Episcopalians, "Roman Catholics," or "other Protestants."

ROBERT WALLER.

No. 45 WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following named officers have been appointed and installed by the various Masonic lodges:

Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M.—Isaac Hicks, M.; G. D. Smith, S. W.; J. S. Little, J. W.; J. W. Swayne, Secretary; Thomas Van Riper, Treasurer; Smith S. Morris, S. D.; John S. Phillips, J. D.; Samuel Holmes, S. M. of C.; Nicholas Drummond, M. of C.; John E. Hall, Tiler; Leopold Ansbacker, Historian; George A. Phelan, Marshal; Guy Culgin, Chaplain; A. C. Taylor, Organist; Gilbert D. Smith, John S. Little, George A. Phelan, Finance Committee; James Hilliard, Jacob Cole, Charles E. Anchist, Widener, Committee; Thomas Cole, Guy Culgin, Edwin Bruton, Trustees. Officers installed by R. W. James E. Morrison, assisted by R. W. Charles R. Hyde.

Corner-Stone Lodge, No. 367, F. and A. M., Brooklyn, E. D.—W. Bro. Thomas W. Eccleston and W. Bro. H. W. Marsh acting as Grand Master and Grand Marshal, Thomas Peacock, W. M.; Charles W. Carpenter, S. W.; John H. Dodge, J. W.; W. Bro. Thomas S. Gill, Treasurer; J. Hatfield Place, Secretary; John H. Goodbody, S. D.; A. J. Tartiss, J. D.; Robert M. Austin, Trustee, (three years); J. W. Parr, Organist; William H. Guy, S. M. C.; Henry Seery, J. M. C.; Thomas A. Wroten, Tiler. Finance Committee—W. Bros. H. W. Marsh, August H. Marinus, Charles W. Carpenter. Delegates to Board of Relief—W. Bros. H. W. Marsh, August H. Marinus, John H. Dodge.

Rockland Lodge, No. 723, F. and A. M., Nyack—James E. Smith, W. M.; Henry E. Smith, S. W.; Edwin Stillwell, J. W.; T. F. Truman, Treasurer; William E. Blauvelt, Secretary; James H. Blauvelt, John A. Burke, Henry Perry, Trustees.

Stony Point Lodge, No. 313, F. and A. M.—A. Edward Suffern, W. M.; L. O. Markham, S. W.; O. W. Parsons, J. W.; J. L. Cole, Treasurer; Charles H. Newman, Treasurer; Alonzo Wheeler, Trustee.

Joppa Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M., of Paterson, N. J.—George L. Catlin, W. M.; James Ingits, Jr., S. W.; Sidney Farrar, J. W.; John B. Van Blarcom, Treasurer; Peter Ryle, Secretary; Isaac Van Wagoner, Trustee, (for three years;) John Hopper, Representative to Grand Lodge; Robert L Hopper, S. D.; Joseph C. Price, J. D.; Richard Pocachard and Henry R. Banker, M. of C.; William Strange and Hugh M. Herrick, Stewards; James F. McAllister, Marshal; J. C. G. Robertson, Chaplain; Florian Oborski, Organist; Henry Labaugh, Tiler; Alpheus S. Allen, John E. Dunning, Cornelius A. Cadmus, Finance Committee.

Orange Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., of Paterson, N. J.—H. Van Houten, M.; W. Van Voorhis, S. W.; W. Adams, J. W.; M. Cohn, Treasurer; J. Morrill, Secretary; H. B. Goodridge, Chaplain; J. Timmons, S. D.; Harvey Beyea, J. D.; Columbus Force, S. M. of C.; J. Thomas Thorney, S. M. of C.; Robert Fields, Marshal; John Simpson and William Smithhurst, Stewards; George Van Wagoner, John H. Robinson, and A. J. Van Blarcom, Finance Committee.

Isaacs Lodge, No. 88, of Paterson, N. J.—A. D. Winfield, W. M.; James Mills, S. W.; Adam Carr, J. W.; A. W. Piaget, Treasurer; Joseph W. Cornelson, Secretary; Adam Carr, Trustee.

THE EXCISE DIFFICULTIES.

THE DEFAULTING COMMISSIONER.

THE POLICE OF CANADA ARE INFORMED THERE IS NO AUTHORITY FOR MURPHY'S ARREST—MORE ABOUT THE WAY IN WHICH HE PROCURED MONEY BEFORE HIS FLIGHT.

The fact that Owen Murphy is, or was, in Canada was proved on Thursday night by the dispatch from the Chief of Police of Buffalo announcing that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city had received a check for $10,000 drawn by him on the Pacific Bank of this City, which check was sent on by the Manager of the Consolidated Bank of Canada at St. Catharine's. At a later hour in the night a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received at the Central Office:

CLIFTON, Ontario, Dec. 27, 1877.

To Superintendent of Police, New-York:

Man answering description of Owen Murphy came here on Sunday last and left same day. Do you want him arrested?

M. McDOUGALL,
Chief Ontario Police.

Superintendent Walling did not see the dispatch until yesterday morning, and he then telegraphed to Chief McDougall that he had no authorization for the arrest of the fugitive. The Superintendent said later that he could not order the arrest of Murphy, because he had not yet been informed that he had committed a criminal offense. He believed, however, that if any of the persons who have been defrauded by the fugitive can discover where he is in Canada, they can have him apprehended, and attach his property, to await the result of a civil suit. This was done several years ago, the Superintendent said, in the case of a Wall-street defaulter who went to Canada. His stealings were attached there, and, by order of the courts, were returned to the New-York claimants. Nothing is yet known as to how Murphy acted with respect to the check which he drew in St. Catharine's on the Pacific Bank of this City. The check did not arrive here yesterday. It will probably be passed through the Clearing-house to-day by the bank that corresponds with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo, and will afterward be sent to the Pacific Bank, where it will be refused payment. In that bank are now $40,000 to the credit of Owen Murphy, as Treasurer of the Board of Excise. Commissioner Patterson endeavored yesterday to have the account transferred to the credit of himself and Commissioner Morton, but the bank officers refused his request. They say they would be glad to get rid of the money, but will not do anything with it until they receive an order from a court having jurisdiction in the matter. The officers of the German Exchange Bank, who have $28,000 to the credit of Murphy, as Excise Commissioner, have not been applied to with reference to it by Commissioners Patterson and Morton. They said they would refuse to transfer the money without directions from the courts.

The investigation which is being made of the affairs of the fugitive develops the fact that his scheme for procuring money, either to relieve himself of embarrassments, or to assist him in his meditated flight, extended in every direction. It appears that he passed by no person from whom he could borrow money, even in sums as low as $50. One of his principal victims—perhaps the individual who loses most by his flight—is Congressman Anthony Eickhoff. This gentleman lives in the house from which Murphy fled, No. 79 Second-avenue. He had known Murphy from the time he had first existed in the Seventeenth Ward, had been associated with him in the Tammany ranks, and was several times interested in pecuniary enterprises with him. He had the most unlimited confidence in Murphy, and often gave him money without taking security for it. The loans of past years were all repaid, but it is said that all of those received from Eickhoff within the year 1877 remain unpaid by Murphy. It was expected yesterday that Murphy had left some checks upon the banks in which excise moneys were deposited, to be given to Mr. Eickhoff, and that he had received them. The latter gentleman could not be found yesterday, so the rumor was not verified. Among the smaller victims of the defaulting Excise Commissioner are almost all the inspectors employed by the Board of Excise. From them he borrowed sums varying from $50 to $250. The amounts those worthy officers have received as fees for favorable reports as to the fitness of applicants for licenses are therefore somewhat decreased.

The Excise Commissioners who formerly had Murphy for a respected colleague—Messrs. Morton and Patterson—have evidently arrived at the belief that their inspectors have been making money improperly—that they have delayed to report upon cases given them for inspection, and have held the necessary papers back in order to work upon the fears and pockets of the applicants for licenses. The Commissioners yesterday ordered the inspectors to make their investigations quickly, and, if possible, to return to the board in the evening papers given them in the morning.

The Commissioners of Accounts, who are examining the books of the Board of Excise, declined yesterday to say anything about their discoveries. They stated that they will make nothing public until they have completed their examination and written their report. The offices of the Board of Excise were crowded all day yesterday, and the clerks and Commissioners had a busy time indeed. Messrs. Morton and Patterson locked themselves in their private office, with Chief Clerk Childs, and refused during the afternoon to see the many persons who called for them. They held an executive session until 6 o'clock in the evening, and issued quite a number of licenses to persons whose applications were reported upon favorably several days ago. At the conclusion of the session a report that Messrs. Morton saw Commissioner Morton. He is sick, and has almost lost his voice through a cold and constant talking with visitors. He said he had received no answer from Gov. Robinson to his request for a full investigation of the affairs of the Excise Office. He had no other knowledge of the whereabouts of the fugitive Murphy than was communicated to the dispatches to the Police. He had made no effort to procure communication with Murphy, and he had not heard that any effort was to be made to have Murphy arrested in Canada.

The Mayor stated yesterday that after consulting with the Corporation Counsel he had decided not to make any specific charges against the Excise Commissioners. He understood, he said, that liquor-dealers who had paid Murphy money for licenses would submit formal charges to Gov. Robinson. City Chamberlain Tappen, Corporation Counsel Whitney, and Messrs. George W. Plunkitt, S. H. Reed, E. B. Lawrence, and about 95 others have petitioned the Mayor to appoint Mr. Robert Hall, a livery-stable keeper of the Twenty-first Ward and a member of the Tammany General Committee, to the vacant Excise Commissionership. Mr. Ely said he would give the petition due consideration, but that he could not decide until the Corporation Counsel has given an opinion relative to the question whether he can make the appointment or whether it is necessary to send a nomination to the Board of Aldermen.

LEGAL ASPECTS.

RECORDER HACKETT'S DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE CONVICTED LIQUOR-DEALERS—AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE MATTER—THE GUILTY PARTIES FINED AND

him to pay a note to Mr. Crosley that was then due, pocketing the money and letting the note go; if I got a check from him to pay the note, I paid it. Counsel read a long list of names from the list of creditors, and asked if they were not all persons to whom the witness had given checks on banks in which he had no money. Witness answered that he did not recollect having given any of them checks; it was so long ago, he said, he might make a mistake, but he did not think that he had.

Mr. Clinton here produced a paper which had been forwarded to him [counsel] in an envelope, and which purported to be a list of the persons to whom witness had given checks and drafts. It appeared, he said, to be in the hand-writing of the witness. The document was shown to witness, who said that he believed it to be in his hand-writing, and that it was not written since his bankruptcy. It was marked and put in evidence.

Re-examined by Mr. Lord.—I borrowed the money last year from Simmons, of which I have since paid back a part; when I said I paid no rent but taxes, I meant that I only paid taxes on the property; I cannot tell how much the taxes were; when I loaned money to Chadwick it was before I heard of any criminal charge against him.

To Mr. Clinton.—Having thought the matter over, I am of the opinion that Chadwick was in jail on a civil suit.

Mr. D. B. Allen, a son-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, was recalled, and said that he had known C. J. Vanderbilt from his infancy; up to 1840 he had been known as Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The third question asked, as to how the name of the witness came to be changed, brought about an objection on the part of Mr. Clinton, and the customary contention arose as to the name which the last witness was entitled to bear. A paper purporting to be the minutes of a meeting of the California Navigation Company, held in 1849, was then handed to witness, who was the Secretary of that meeting, and who put down, he said, the names of Commodore Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, and C. Vanderbilt, Jr., as they were accustomed to be known.

In reply to Mr. Clinton, he said that he was not certain if those three persons were present when he wrote the minutes.

To Mr. Lord—Those minutes were read at a subsequent meeting at which Commodore Vanderbilt and William H. Vanderbilt were present, and were duly approved.

To Mr. Clinton—Cornelius was then 18 years of age.

The documents were put in evidence, subject to the objection of Mr. Clinton.

The evidence now traveled back to that portion of the trial in which the name of Miss Kissam was introduced, Mr. Clinton contending that the previous testimony of the witness conveyed an imputation against her.

Mr. Lord denied that there was any imputation intended.

Mr. Clinton (to witness)—Will you now swear that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, after Miss Kissam went to his father's house, told you that he had procured her to go, and that she went by his procurement? A.—I will; I do.

Mr. George N. Terry, the companion of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, was next called, and testified as follows: I reside at No. 332 Fifth-avenue, in the same house with Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt; I have known him for about 10 years; I have been a good deal with him since the death of his wife; I was with him at Niagara Falls in 1874, and at Fort Wayne in 1875. [Copies of letters written by Cornelius J. to Commodore Vanderbilt—one dated from Niagara Falls Aug. 25, 1874, and the other from Fort Wayne in April, 1875—were shown to witness, and identified by him as being in the handwriting of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, and as having been compared with the original letters.] He proceeded, in answer to Mr. Lord: Subsequent to those letters having been sent I had a conversation with Commodore Vanderbilt; it occurred on the 29th of May, 1875; and was in respect to the letters.

Mr. Lord sought to procure the nature of the conversation, and Mr. Clinton objected.

The Surrogate said he would admit the conversation if it related to a personal issue in the case, but until he knew the nature of the letters, or what it was proposed to prove by them, he could not admit it.

Mr. Lord then proceeded to read the letters, but counsel on the other side objected, and another branch of the examination was taken up.

Mr. Lord, (to witness.)—Will you state the time of the first conversation you had with the Commodore in regard to his son Cornelius? A.—November or December, 1873.

Q.—Where was it? A.—In his office.

Q.—Will you state that conversation? A.—I called to see him in reference to the Allen House, in Toledo, which was about to change hands, and for which I had made application; after reading my letter of introduction and looking over my references, he said, "Mr. Terry, if you go to Toledo, what will become of Cornell?"

Q.—Anything else in that conversation about his son? A.—I asked him if he was satisfied with the way that Cornell had conducted himself for the last couple of years, and he said that he was—that he had no fault to find with him. I asked him about giving him something to do, and said that he was all right; he said that he must not be in too much of a hurry, and that everything would be right for him by and by.

Q.—When was your next conversation? A.—The latter part of May, 1874.

Q.—State that conversation? A.—I spoke about giving Cornell something to do; said he was all right and anxious to do something; he inquired about his health.

Q.—What else was said? A.—He said he intended to give him something to do, but that he was not quite ready yet—either "give him something to do," or "put him into something."

Q.—When was the next conversation? A.—In May, 1875.

Here Mr. Clinton interposed the objection previously offered, but the Surrogate said he would receive the testimony for the present, so far as it might reflect on the capacity of the testator.

Witness then testified to the conversation with the Commodore on May 29, 1875. He said: I called at his office and said I supposed he had received Cornell's letters; he said he had; I told him that Cornell was a good deal disappointed—dispirited, I think I said, too—in not having something to do, and he said he had intended—I think that was the word he used—to give him something to do, but had changed his mind; I asked him, if he would not give him something to do, whether he would not give him more money to live on, and he said he could not; I then asked him if he would loan me some money, and he said that he could not do that—that his affairs were closed up, as he was going to Saratoga.

Q.—Were you with Cornelius J. in the months of October and November, 1874? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he in the habit of going to the Astor House or Fifth-Avenue Hotel in the forenoons? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was it a daily practice with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he go to gaming-houses during those months? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Houses of prostitution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Lottery establishments? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did he live that time? A.—Part of the time he was not in New-York at all; part of the time he lived at the Gilsey House, and part at West Thirty-seventh-street.

This closed the direct examination of the witness, and the hearing was adjourned till Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878, at 11 o'clock.

THE TRAMP QUESTION IN QUEENS COUNTY.

There was a very animated discussion of the tramp question in the Queens County Board of Supervisors on Thursday, induced by the somewhat startling report of Superintendent of the Poor Pearsall that he had, during the current month, relieved this class to the number of 196, at a cost to the county of 50 cents each for a meal and a night's lodging. The reports of the other two Superintendents are not yet in, but it is understood that one of them at least will show a corresponding increase in this class of "temporary relief," and it is believed, from evidence which has come to the knowledge of both the Superintendents and the Supervisors, that the tramps have established a regular route through both Queens and Suffolk Counties, by which nearly every Superintendent in turn is "called," and is compelled, as the law now stands, to give food and lodging at the public expense. This "relief," of course, is in addition to what the tramps are able to beg from private families—women in many instances being frightened into giving what they would otherwise withhold. The Supervisors were unanimous in the determination that something should be done immediately to check a serious evil which the proximity of Queens County to the great cities naturally renders a growing one, but opinion was divided as to the best method of attaining this object. The Supervisors propose to take up this subject again as a special order at a meeting to be held next week.

A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE IN THE TOMBS.

An elderly man, under the influence of liquor, entered the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and was assigned a seat on one of the benches fronting the desk. He held under his arm a loaf of bread and carried also a can of milk and a pot of soup. While sitting on the bench he became rather nervous, and suddenly rising, announced in stentorian tones that his wife had been locked up by Judge Flammer, and that he had come to give her a "mouthful to eat." The magistrate immediately directed the court officers to take him into custody. He resisted violently and before the court officers could prevent him he hurled the loaf of bread at Justice Flammer's head. While the officers were dragging him toward the "box" he managed to throw the two cans, one of soup and the other of milk, in the direction of the railing behind which several lawyers were standing, completely deluging one of them. The riotous individual whose name was William B. Stanton, a resident of Brooklyn, was committed to Blackwell's Island for 10 days.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT AN ASSOCIATE.

A well-dressed young man who gave his name as Isaac J. B. Crawford, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with attempting to shoot Frank Belmay at his home, No. 204 Hester-street. Officer Galligman, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who arrested Crawford, said that the prisoner, who was a friend of the complainant's father-in-law, met the former on Christmas Eve, and while carousing together Belmay claims to have lost $150. Belmay insinuated that Crawford took the money, and Crawford threatened to blow his head off. Crawford was fined $10 and bound over to keep the peace in $1,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—Messrs. Beckwith & Hovey, local inspectors at New-York and New-London, were in Bristol yesterday, and made arrangements whereby the steam-yacht Estelle is to receive her papers forthwith, and proceed to New-York. Mr. Hobbs, the owner of the Estelle, is at Bristol to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The Supreme Court, General Term, will meet on Friday next for the purpose of rendering decisions.

Judge McAdam, who has been holding Part I. of the Marine Court, Trial Term, has disposed of 126 cases during the present month.

The habeas corpus proceedings brought by Angelo Dondero to recover possession of his two children has been referred, for the taking of testimony, to William Sinclair.

Messrs. Alfred Steckler, Edward H. Leggett, James Hamilton, and Horace Secor, Jr., were sworn in and signed the rolls as attorneys and counselors in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Formal application was made to the Supreme Court, General Term, for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the interest of property-owners in lands on South Fifth-avenue and Sixth-avenue taken for the Gilbert Elevated Railway. The Commissioners will be appointed in a few days.

George Taylor, aged 25, a boatman, was committed for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the liquor store of John F. Peterson, at No. 708 Broadway, yesterday morning, and stealing therefrom 150 cigars worth $6.

Edward B. Hubbell, aged 22, who claims to have been formerly a clerk in the United States Hotel, was committed for trial yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing $104 from the pocket of John F. Hubbard, while asleep in the saloon No. 15 Mott-street, on the night of the 22d ult.

Johnny Murphy, the pugilist, who was brought back from St. Louis to answer the charge of stealing the trick-dog, "Sprite," which he had previously sold for $25 to Henry Byrne, and pleaded guilty, was brought up for sentence, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the accused stated that the dog had been restored to the reputed owner. Recorder Hackett thereupon discharged Murphy.

On the night of Oct. 27 two youthful desperadoes, named Joseph Coyne and Henry Hogan, attacked a machinist, named Robert Dale, as he was about to enter his home, at No. 442 West Thirty-second-street, and stabbed him, inflicting wounds which it was at one time thought would prove fatal. The accused were tried and convicted, and Recorder Hackett yesterday sentenced them to four years and six months each in State Prison.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon it was learned that the Supreme Court, sitting in Kings County, had granted an order requiring Eugene Kelly to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in violating an injunction granted by said court in October last, at suit of F. B. Wallace, for himself and the Mariposa Land and Mining Company. The injunction restrained Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohue from foreclosing a mortgage which they held against the Mariposa estate or the personal property upon it. In what the alleged violation consists could not be ascertained last evening.

Thomas Moore, a bill-poster, brought suit in the Superior Court and obtained an injunction against another man named William Reagan, who follows the same vocation, restraining the latter from pasting up bills on certain walls and fences belonging to Moore. The latter, on the 15th inst., posted a number of theatrical bills on a wall and fence on West Fifty-ninth-street, and also put up posters of the ball of the Cercle Française de l'Amitié. Moore made an affidavit yesterday, saying that Reagan's employes had pasted over the posters bills of the cat shows. Judge Sedgwick granted an order directing Reagan to show cause, on Jan. 4, why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

"Bill" Vosburgh, the veteran thief, who, on June 6 last entered the jewelry store, No. 182 Broadway, with an accomplice, and carried off a number of gold chains, worth $900, while his confederate was engaged in directing the attention of the clerk by pretending to purchase some sleeve-buttons, was called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Counsel for Vosburgh explained that the prisoner had pleaded guilty, and restored the stolen property to the owners. He (Vosburgh) had been confined to the Tombs since June last, and was, counsel thought, a proper object of judicial clemency. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to 15 months in the Penitentiary.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A STEPFATHER.

Some rather singular conduct on the part of an Executor and stepfather toward his wards is alleged in the suit of Mrs. Julia Eberhardt against C. August Schuster, a decision in which was given by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that the plaintiff's father, Paul Bosch, died in 1864. He left a widow and three female infant children. The plaintiff, who was the eldest of the three, was only 8 years old when her father died. Mrs. Bosch married Schuster in 1865, and died in May 1866. She left a will giving her property to her three children, and naming Schuster as Executor. She owned a house in Eldridge-street, and had her life insurance, for $5,000 in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Eberhardt sues to recover her one-third share in the policy of insurance, the amount of which was collected by Schuster. In defense, the latter claims he expended the amount of the policy in the maintenance and support of the three children. He was ordered to give a bill of particulars, which he did so, making a return of some 200 items of payments, without giving the names of those to whom the alleged payments had been made. Hubbard Hendrickson, the counsel for Mrs. Eberhardt, put in an affidavit stating that Schuster had twice denied, under oath, that there was any such item as $5,000 in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Eberhardt sues to recover her one-third share in the policy of insurance, the amount of which was collected by Schuster. In defense, the latter claims he expended the amount of the policy in the maintenance and support of the three children. He was ordered to give a bill of particulars, which he did so, making a return of some 200 items of payments, without giving the names of those to whom the alleged payments had been made. Hubbard Hendrickson, the counsel for Mrs. Eberhardt, put in an affidavit stating that Schuster had twice denied, under oath, that there was any such item as $5,000 in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and that he had also directly denied to him [Hendrickson] that Mrs. Schuster's life had been insured. Mr. Hendrickson also averred that Schuster had planned to have his wife's real estate sold to himself for a small amount, under foreclosure proceedings, Schuster buying in the property for $4,410, while on a re-sale it brought $5,650. Mr. Hendrickson gave it as his belief that the bill of particulars furnished by Schuster was a sham one. Judge Lawrence yesterday directed Schuster to furnish a further bill of particulars, holding that Schuster, having assumed to act as guardian, must account as strictly as any other guardian.

JOHN DELAMATER'S WILL.

The will of John Delamater, the great uncle of ex-Vice-President Colfax, and formerly a Tax Commissioner, Alderman, Assistant Alderman, and School Trustee in this City, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. In the opening paragraph of the instrument the testator says: "I commend my immortal soul to God, who gave it, and my body to the earth." He leaves his residence, No. 517 West Twenty-third-street, to his daughter-in-law, Hannah, widow of his son Samuel, and directs that the residue of his large estate, the value of which is not set forth, shall be divided into five equal parts, one to go to the children of his deceased daughter, Ann Eliza Allason; one to his daughter, Harriet Myers; one to his son, Benjamin; one to be divided equally between his son Charles H. and the latter's wife Emma and daughter Louise; and the fifth share to go to the testator's daughter-in-law, Eliza H., widow of his son John W. By the will the testator made his sons Benjamin and Charles H. his Executors, but by codicils he substituted his son-in-law Joseph S. Myers for his son Charles H., and added his son-in-law William Allason as a third Executor.

GUILTY OF A VERY MEAN CRIME.

On the 15th of October George Robinson, an unemployed clerk, entered the law office of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, No. 12 Wall-street, by means of false keys, and was in the act of carrying off nine law books when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty to burglary on the 14th inst., and was yesterday called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Herring. Recorder Hackett said that the prisoner was guilty of a very mean crime—that of stealing from ex-Gov. Tilden, who was unfortunate enough not to have been elected President of the United States, the tools of his profession. He would sentence him to two years and six months in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Granted.—In the matter of Dana; In the matter of Dickie, &c.; Cooke vs. McLaughan; Irwin vs. McGuire; German Savings Bank vs. Hartle; In the matter of Stedman; In the matter of Atlantic and Pacific Gold and Silver Mining Company; Hagerty vs. McConvill.

Tappan vs. State Bank at New-Brunswick.—Allowance of $900.

Abraham vs. Hyman.—Order settled.

Gainsforth vs. Gainsforth.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Ryer.—Opinion.

Milburn vs. Judson.—It must be assumed, as no undertaking has been filed, that the injunction was granted under 620 of the Code on that subject and the plaintiff's obligation alone. The motion must therefore be determined on her filing such an undertaking in five days; $10 costs to abide the event.

Daily, Jr., vs. Geschcidt.—See decision case of Daily vs. H. M. Gescheidt; same rule applies.

Daily, Jr., vs. Geschcidt.—The defendant must obtain an order directing a bill of particulars in order to accomplish the object of this motion. The rule is different when the action is on an account. See section 531, Code.

Oberteiller vs. Frankenberg.—The answer contains denials that create issues, and are sufficiently definite as such. The plaintiff cannot successfully demand from the defendant a detailed statement of his defense. He is not, however, without remedy. He can examine the defendant before trial, and require the production of the books to which the answer refers. The truth will then be revealed. Ordered accordingly, but without costs to the defendant.

Judson vs. Sterling.—I think this application is premature, and should be denied, but without costs and without prejudice to a future application if advised.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wines vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted.

Remach vs. Meyer et al.—Memorandum on motion to increase security.

Dreyfous vs. Otis et al.—The motion to vacate the order of arrest is granted, with costs. Opinion.

Eberhardt vs. Schuster.—Motion that the defendant furnish a further bill of particulars is granted, for the reasons stated in the within opinion. Opinion.

Eberhardt vs. Schuster.—The motion to refer this cause is denied, with leave to renew after the defendant has furnished the further bill of particulars ordered in the other motion.

Commercial Union Assurance Company vs. Alliger.—Memorandum on the resettlement of the order reducing bail.

In the matter of the Receivership of the Guardian Savings Bank.—Motion denied, without costs, and leave to renew for the reasons stated in memorandum.

In the matter of Collins.—I do not understand why the Referee reports that the dower of Mrs. Collins is subject to the lein of Clark's claim. Explanation on this point is desired.

United States Life Insurance Company vs. Jordon et al.—The Referee is only entitled to charge $50 for his services. (Code, Sec. 309, as amended by Chap. 431, Sec., Laws 1876.)

Hamilton vs. Liverpool, &c., Insurance Company.—Register, Oct. 19, 1877, per Donohue, J. I think the exception to the Referee's fees should be sustained, but that the other exceptions should be overruled.

Gilchrist vs. West Virginia Oil and Oil-Land Company.—The motion to vacate the judgment is denied, for the reasons: First, the defendants are estopped from denying that Carrington was their agent by the judgment rendered in the court in West Virginia: second, the court had jurisdiction because the cause of action did arise in this State. Connecticut Mutual and Insurance Company vs. Cleveland, &c., Railroad Company, (41 Barb., 10; 3d.) The motion is made too late, costs of motion are granted to the plaintiff.

Sherrick vs. Neversink Steam-boat Company.—Case and amendments settled and directed to be filed.

Kuszmanss vs. Kisback.—Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Willy vs. Temple.—Motion granted on payment of costs, disbursements, and $10.

Nattali vs. Temple.—Both parties have been guilty of great laches. The wrought be difficult now to adjust, but where, as here, three parties rights are involved, they should be protected, and opportunity to be heard given them. Motion granted, on payment of $10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Beach vs. Coller, Jr., et al.—Exception overruled. Report of Referee confirmed. Opinion.

Smith vs. Sullivan et al.—The subendum clause must control. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

The People ex rel. Kelly vs. Board of Excise.—Application for mandamus denied. See opinion.

De Grief vs. Wilson.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Wooster vs. Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railroad Company.—Order for mandamus.

Reference Ordered.—McGay vs. Sanford. No. 2; Same vs. Same, No. 3; same vs. Same, No. 4; Harris vs. Sanford; Same vs. Same, No. 1; Same vs. Same, No. 2; Same vs. Same, No. 3; In the matter of Thomas & Co.; Same vs. Same.

Towner vs. Frank.—Order granted.

Schirmer vs. Brandt et al.—Application granted.

In the Matter of Williams.—Order discharging Assignee and sureties granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Muldoon vs. Wheelock.—Findings signed.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—The weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton is quiet at the close of last week, with a limited business. The market opened after the holidays with rather more demand, but the tendency was slightly in favor of buyers. American has been in very small demand, and prices are fully 1-16d. lower. In Sea Island there was a fair business done, steady on futures only a small business was transacted; they close quietly at a decline of 1-16d. on the week.

A leading firm circular says: "Out-door agricultural work has been interrupted during the past week by wet weather and snow, but where young Wheat has shown above ground appearances are satisfactory. There has been since the 18th inst. only one market day, namely, on Friday last. Steady business prevailed. The rates for Wheat have moderately improved. The same may be said of the provincial markets generally and of the floating cargoes. Supplies in the United Kingdom are still abundant, but show signs of diminution. Quotations have advanced fully 2d. per cental on Red and 1d. on White Wheats since the 21st inst. This market to-day was dull and unsettled, and there were considerable transactions with millers at the above improvement. Flour was steady at firmer prices. Corn was quiet and rather weaker, as there is a good arrival and many tenders are being made before the close of the month."

LONDON, Dec. 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for money and 94 11-16 for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 105⅛; new 5s, 105¼. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 22½; New-York Central, 105, ex dividend New-Jersey Central, 13½; Reading Railroad, 16¾, 1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for money and 94⅝ for the account.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94⅜ for both money and the account. United States 4½'s ₱ cent. bonds, 103⅝; 1867s, 105⅝; new 5s, 105⅝. Erie Railway shares, 8¾. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rates. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 107f. 97½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, coupon, 107½. Erie Railway shares, 9.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Pork dull; Eastern at 67s. Western at 55s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 35s.; Short Rib dull at 35s. 6d.; Long Clear dull at 33s. 6d.; Short Clear firm at 34s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut steady at 40s.; Shoulders dull at 31s. Beef—India Mess dull at 93s.; Extra Mess steady at 113s.: Prime Mess steady at 86s. Lard—Prime Westerndull at 41s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City steady at 40s. Rosin—Common dull at 25s. Resin—Common steady at 5s. 3d.; Fine dull at 10s. Cheese—American Choice steady at 63s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 46s. Flour—Extra State steady at 30s. Wheat—No. 1 Spring nominally at 11s. 3d.; No. 2 Spring, nominally at 10s. 10d.; Winter steady at 11s. 6d. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 29s. 9d. for old; do. steady at 29s. for new. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in the market.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,950 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November sail, 6 7-32d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¼d.; also, 6 7-32d.

6 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10⅞d. @11d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £27 15s. @£28 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—Petroleum 31¾f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 5,466 bales; gross, 7,167 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,276 bales; to France, 3,310 bales; coastwise, 242 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 304,271. Weekly—Net receipts, 44,079 bales; gross, 54,238 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 42,217 bales; to France, 17,150 bales; to the Continent, 4,782 bales; coastwise, 4,647 bales; sales, 29,980 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 3,472 bales; gross, 3,498 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,452 bales; to the Channel, 2,350 bales; coastwise, 4,564 bales; sales, 2,947 bales; stock, 104,172. Weekly—Net receipts, 23,513 bales; gross, 23,591 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,452 bales; to the Channel, 2,350 bales; coastwise, 10,861 bales; sales, 7,494 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton strong; Middling, 10⅜c. @10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c. @10⅛c.; net receipts, 4,191 bales; exports, to France, 2,395 bales; coastwise, 3,050 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 90,579 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,753 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,825 bales; to France, 2,395 bales; to the Continent, 1,730 bales; coastwise, 8,789 bales; sales, 4,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,794 bales; gross, 3,971 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,877 bales; coastwise, 1,709 bales; stock, 106,748 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 29,106 bales; gross, 30,116 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,877 bales; to the Continent, 8,552 bales; coastwise, 12,828 bales; sales, 8,400 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 9 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 914 bals.; exports, coastwise, 2,204 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 68,701 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,955 bales; exports, to the Channel, 2,565 bales; coastwise, 5,170 bales; sales, 13,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅜c.; receipts, 2,935 bales; shipments, 2,344 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 1877, 69,559 bales, 1876, 92,416 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 23,919 bales; shipments, 19,581 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The prominent feature of the Stock speculation to-day was the activity and strength displayed by Lake Shore, which, under brisk purchases, both for the long and short account, recorded an advance of 1 ₱ cent., the improvement being well maintained to the close. Michigan Central sympathized with the strength of Lake Shore, and rose 1⅛ ₱ cent. The coal stocks, especially Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, were pressed for sale early in the day, on the belief that, following the failure of the representatives of the companies to come to a definite arrangement yesterday, lower prices would be realized at the auction sale of coal today. The actual result of the sale, however, proved a disappointment to the parties who speculated on this impression, and their subsequent purchases caused a recovery in prices. Western Union, though not active, was very firm, and the indications point to the belief that the shares are being quietly absorbed by shrewd speculators, who look for a bull movement in the stock in the near future. C., C., C. & I. was remarkably strong, and rose 2 ₱ cent. on some talk of the declaration of a dividend by the company in February next. New-York Central fell off on rumors that the annual report would be of an unfavorable character; but in the late dealings the decline was almost entirely recovered. The Wisconsin railroad shares were well supported and recorded higher prices. The market was very firm in the final dealings and closed strong.

Lake Shore advanced from 60⅞ to 61¾, reacted to 61⅜, and finally sold up to 62 under a brisk buying movement. Michigan Central rose from 57⅝ to 58½, and closed at the highest point. C., C. C. and I. advanced steadily from 35½ to 37½, and after reacting to 37, rose to 37¾. North-western common advanced from 34⅜ to 34½, preferred from 62⅜ to 62⅝, St. Paul from 35½ to 36⅜, and the preferred from 72½ to 72⅞, with closing transactions at the highest figures. Western Union rose from 77 to 77⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off to 49¼, against 50½ at the close yesterday, but subsequently rose to 50¼. Delaware and Hudson declined to 50½, and closed at 51, against 51½ yesterday. New-Jersey Central fell off to 12, and rallied to 12⅜. New-York Central declined from 106⅛ to 105¼, and recovered to 105⅞. Erie sold at 8½, Rock Island at 100⅛, Union Pacific at 63½, Illinois Central at 78¼, Fort Wayne at 91¼, Pittsburg at 77½, and Chicago and Alton common at 77. Express shares were firm.

The transactions aggregated 88,240 shares, embracing 44,830 Lake Shore, 17,050 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,565 Western Union, 5,700 St. Paul, 2,300 North-western, 2,175 New-York Central, 1,700 Delaware and Hudson, 1,450 Michigan Central, and 1,120 C., C., C. & I.

The report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, proves to be an unexpectedly favorable exhibit. The expenses of the company have been greatly reduced in every item, the total payments for operating expenses, interest, and rentals, (including the dividend,) for the year being $26,776,398 13, against $27,973,040 73 for the previous year—a reduction of $1,196,642 60, which rather handsomely off-sets the $1,467,502 55 decrease in gross earnings caused by the late "strikes," and other exceptional impediments to the prosperity of the road.

The Money market worked easily to-day, with the majority of call loans at 5 to 7 ₱ cent., the lower rate prevailing at the close. There were a few exceptional transactions about midday at 7 ₱ cent., gold. There was no change in the discount market, the rates on prime mercantile paper remaining at 5 to 7 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury has thus far paid out $5,360,300, including $1,481,100 disbursed to-day, on account of the January interest. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅜; selling ⅛ discount; Cincinnati, firm, good demand, 100 discount @ par; Charleston, easy, ¼@3-16, ⅛@ par; New-Orleans, commercial 7-16, bank 5-16; St. Louis, par; Chicago, 50 premium, and Milwaukee par.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for Consols, which rose ⅜ ₱ cent., closing at 94¾ for both money and the account. United States bonds were also strong and higher, with an improvement of ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent., the closing quotations being as follows: New 4½s, 103⅝@103½; 1867s, 105⅜@105½; 10-40s, 107½, and new 5s, 105⅜. In American railway shares there was an advance generally of ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. Erie common closing at 8¾, preferred at 22. New-York Central at 105. (ex dividend,) Illinois Central at 73, New-Jersey Central at 13½, and Reading at 16¾. The rate of discount in the open market at 8¾, preferred at 22. New-York Central at 105. (ex dividend,) Illinois Central at 73, New-Jersey Central at 13½, and Reading at 16¾. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ₱ cent., or ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. At Paris Rentes advanced from 107f. 70c. to 107f. 92½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, and the demand for bills was merely nominal. While the asking rates remained unchanged at $4 82½ for long sterling and $4 86 for sight drafts, actual business was on the basis of $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½@$4 85⅝ for demand.

The Gold speculation was steady, the only quotation recorded being 102⅝. Gold loans were made at 3 to 7 ₱ cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

Government bonds were strong in tone, and prices recorded an advance of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. The improvement was based on intelligence from Washington that the silver agitators were losing confidence, and also, to some extent, on the advance in prices at London. There are some grounds for believing that the recent decline in Government securities in the London market was engineered with a view to speculative effect at this side. Coupon 1867s sold up to 108½; do. 5s of 1881, to 105½; do. 4½s, to 103⅝, and registered 4s, to 101½. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $207,000, and the dealings were well distributed. Milwaukee and St. Paul, C. and M. Division, rose to 104, Chicago and North-western Firsts to 109, Central Pacifics to 108, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 55¼, Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 100, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles to 85¾, and Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, to 98¾. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, declined to 112½. Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 94, and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated to 99. In State bonds, the only feature was a decline of 2 ₱ cent in Tennessees, which sold at 36.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day were $772,073, and the amount marketed, $769,331. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $77,646,002; and the total amount marketed, 78,011,856.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1877.

Gold receipts	$767,941 10
Gold payments	2,663,004 58
Gold balance	99,847,799 48
Currency receipts	523,691 18
Currency payments	720,906 05
Currency balance	35,294,305 54
Customs	315,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	103⅛	103½
United States 5s, 1881, coup	105¼	105⅛
United States 5-20s 1867, coup	103¾	108⅛
Bills on London	$4 82	$4 82
New-York Central	106¼	105⅞
Rock Island	100¼	100⅛
Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅝	36⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	72⅝	72⅜
Lake Shore	61	62
Chicago & Northwestern	34½	34⅛
Chicago & North-western pref	62⅜	62⅝
Western Union	77	77⅜
Union Pacific	65	65⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	50⅜	50
New-Jersey Central	13¼	12¼
Delaware & Hudson Canal	51	51⅛
Morris & Essex	75⅞	75¾
Panama	125	125
Erie	8½	8½
Ohio & Mississippi	8¾	8½
Harlem	141½	141½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11⅝	11⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred	25½	25¾
Michigan Central	57⅜	58½
Illinois Central	73¼	73¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅛	105¼	2,175
Harlem	141½	141½	150
Erie	8½	8⅛	300
Lake Shore	62	60⅞	44,830
Wabash	14⅞	14⅝	550
North-western	34½	34⅜	500
North-western preferred	62⅝	62¼	1,800
Rock Island	100¼	100¼	410
Fort Wayne	91¼	91¼	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅜	35¾	4,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	72⅞	72⅜	900
Pittsburg	77⅛	77⅛	120
Del., Lack. & Western	50⅛	49¼	17,050
New-Jersey Central	12⅛	12	850
Del. & Hudson Canal	51⅜	50⅞	1,700
Michigan Central	58⅛	57⅝	1,450
Illinois Central	73¼	73¼	100
Union

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee—Twelfth Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Adrienne—Mme. Modjeska. Mr. Couldock. Mr. Burroughs. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—David Garrick—A Regular Fix—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. Bessett, Miss Agnes Proctor. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Man of Success—Mr. C. P. Cogdlan, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. Agnes Booth. Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wos at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan. Matinée.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood—Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matinee.

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NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Cat Show—Curiosities—Midgets—Giants, &c. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Black Eyed Susan—My Neighbor's Wife. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Christmas Eve in the South—Comicalities. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

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STEINWAY HALL.—Oratorio. (The Messiah)—Miss Emma C. Thursby, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. George Simpson, Dr. Damrosch. Matinee—Symphony Concert—Dr. Damrosch, Mr. T. Graff.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

If any of our readers are fascinated with the notion that subsidy-giving is a profitable exercise of power by the United States Government, they would do well to watch the history of the relations of the Government to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They will find that the company resists at every point the claims of the Government, and thinks no plea too slight to interpose against reimbursing the money nominally loaned by the latter. A case against the Union Pacific comes up next week in the United States Court in Boston, in which the United States sue for 5 per cent. of the net earnings required to be paid by the road. The demand is resisted on the ground that, though the road was sufficiently completed to be entitled to the subsidy loan, it was not sufficiently completed to justify the Government in demanding a commencement of repayment. Another ground of resistance is that net earnings in the law mean earnings after all interest has been paid. These two points the company will engage the most expensive legal talent to maintain. There is not, and never has been, on its part, the first intention of honorably dealing with the Treasury, by the aid of which its splendid property was built up.

Less than two weeks remain before the reception of applications for space at the Paris Exposition must cease. The applications are numerous, but it is to be hoped that this fact will not deter any dealer or manufacturer who thinks he has an exhibit of merit from applying before Jan. 10. At that date the work of selection and arrangement will begin, and every effort will be made to secure as complete and representative a collection of exhibits as possible. Preference should, of course, be given to those objects which are most appropriate for export, and in which it is most likely that trade can be stimulated. It is desirable, also, that exhibits may be selected which will be accompanied by active agents, able and ready to make the most of the occasion. Of quite another order, however, is the fine art exhibit, as to which Commissioner-General McCormick proposes to seek the aid of a committee of artists and connoisseurs. We cannot hope to shine in the extent of this display, but it is quite possible to send to Paris works of an originality and value of which we need not be at all ashamed.

Recorder Hackett yesterday passed sentence on several liquor-dealers who pleaded guilty to having sold liquor without a license. Such of them as had erred in comparative ignorance he let off easily; two of them he fined pretty heavily, and sentenced to imprisonment, one of them for 30 days, and the other, who had been twice notified that his action was illegal, for 60 days. The Recorder also freed his mind on the general subject of the advisability of an Excise law and the defect in the present one and in its administration. His views contained nothing specially novel or interesting. He also took occasion to defend the District Attorney against criticisms passed upon him by a City "Divine," and referred the latter to a citation from what the Recorder calls the "old law-book of Solomon, Douay version."

The high moral purpose of the contestants of Commodore Vanderbilt's will is becoming more and more conspicuous as they unfold their case. The evidence of Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, "Jun.," is particularly in point. It is obviously meant to prove by him that the Commodore must have been insane not to have left him a great deal of money to distribute by the many benevolent and strictly moral methods which he was in the habit of pursuing. That the stern old railroad king should have locked his money up in the Central Road and left it in hands capable of managing that vast interest, shows that he did not have a sound understanding of the best means to "do the greatest good to the greatest number." Had he, instead, given it to "Corneil," it would have attained a rapidity of circulation that it is not likely ever to reach now. What stronger evidence of a weak mind could be adduced than Mr. Vanderbilt's confusion as to the relative usefulness of a railroad manager and a professional spendthrift in scattering money. The late Mr. Greeley, whose sanity in financial affairs was of standard grade, appreciated the younger Cornelius' talents much more highly than did his father.

A body was yesterday found in the ruins of the Greenfield candy factory which was partly identified by the widow as that of the missing engineer, Hertzberger. Some interesting testimony was given by the man who had charge of the machinery, except the boilers and engine. He testified that when he heard the crash he was on the upper floor of the College-place building, near the rear, and on looking out of the window he saw that the west wall of the Barclay-street building had fallen outward upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings, which were lower. This would seem to slightly strengthen the theory that the first cause of the disaster was the crushing in of the partition walls next to the wool-store by the weight of the wool in the latter. Such an accident would have broken the wall and tumbled the upper part outward. But, as yet, the evidence on which this theory rests is very slight, while that on which the other theories have depended has gradually been completely dissipated.

THE CHANDLER MANIFESTO.

It may suit the purposes of the Democratic newspapers to exalt Mr. William E. Chandler to the headship of the Republican Party, and to assume that the party will abjectly obey his commands. There is a certain strategy in both assumptions, and an intelligible policy in the zeal with which they are urged upon the country, especially upon the South. The known facts, however, suggest a different interpretation of Mr. Chandler's power and purposes, and a different estimate of the probable effects of his published letter. Mr. Chandler is simply Mr. Chandler,—a member of the Republican National Committee certainly, but otherwise not distinguishable from a vast multitude of Republicans, and having no more right than any other member of the party to formulate its policy or prescribe its conditions of membership. He may anathematize to his heart's content, but when he proceeds to excommunication he renders himself and his pretensions ridiculous. We suspect that his aim is less lofty than the Democratic critics have supposed it to be, and that what sounds like a rather impertinent attempt to dictate to a great party really is no more than a bold bid for the favor of the New-Hampshire Convention. That body will meet in a few days to nominate a Republican candidate for the Governorship. The gentleman most talked of in connection with the position is not only not Mr. Chandler, but is a pronounced supporter of that vague, intangible thing which is called the President's policy. Whether Mr. Chandler has fixed his eye on the Governorship or aspires to be the successor of Mr. Wadleigh in the United States Senate is at this moment an unimportant question. But the two contingencies serve to explain the sudden outburst of a proscriptive zeal that would have been more seasonable nine months ago, and that is at variance with all authorized expressions of the will of the party in whose name Mr. Chandler presumes to speak.

We are not now discussing the merits of the President's Southern course or its probable effect upon the future of the Republican Party. Our opinions on these points, often expressed, have not undergone any change. Our liking for the so-called policy is not greater than Mr. Chandler's, and our condemnation of the methods employed to carry it out is, perhaps, as positive as his. Had he confined himself to an exposition of the policy and its incompatibility with the pledges of the party and the understood purposes of Mr. Hayes as its candidate for the Presidency, the only objection to the manifesto would have been its untimely appearance. As a matter of history such an exposition is well enough. As a branch of current politics it is as much out of date as an argument for or against the Electoral Commission. Mr. Jeremiah Black may amuse himself with the latter subject as long as he lives, and Mr. William E. Chandler may indite a long epistle about Mr. Hayes' Southern policy every day for the next ten years, but we protest against the right of either to pester the practical men of his party with an issue that is dead and buried. Mr. Black has no lack of sympathizers, so far as his general conclusions are concerned; and no one familiar with Republican thought and feeling can doubt that as regards the President's abandonment of the Republican Governments in the contested Southern States Mr. Chandler echoes the mind of three-fourths of the party. But what good can come from the ceaseless reiteration of complaints which, however true, are unavailing, or of declarations which, however just, cannot possibly restore the order of things which Mr. Hayes destroyed? One of the most obvious objections to the President's procedure grew out of its irreversible character. Why quarrel about decisions that cannot be reopened, or fight like furies over a policy which even its author no longer controls?

The attempt now is to do much more than revive a stale controversy and distract the Republican Party by raising an issue which has no practical significance. It is to make this issue the pretext, and this controversy the means, of an attack upon the President with the view of driving him out of the Republican Party and of forcing his Administration into the arms of the Democracy. We might demur to the prudence of such a proceeding if inaugurated by the party in successive State Conventions, but the right of these bodies to expound the party's will and give to it validity, would be indisputable. Or we should have conceded the importance of a demonstration of this kind if made in Congress by men like Messrs. Blaine and Conkling—recognized leaders of powerful sections of the party. But all the conventions hitherto held have carefully abstained from any formal utterance or action that could place them in decisive antagonism toward the President. Some of them have taken ground hostile to his Southern policy, and others have damned it with qualifying phrases, but in regard to Mr. Hayes they have, without exception, been studiedly decorous. It is not necessary to believe that the friendly words used with reference to the head of the Government always proceeded from respect for the individual or implicit confidence in his motives and purposes. Doubtless, prudence has been at the bottom of most of these declarations. The fact of differences within the party, rendering mutual concessions indispensable, could not be ignored; and there was, moreover, a worldly-wise disinclination to precipitate a quarrel with the Administration at the beginning of its career, on account of acts that could not be recalled. We shall see whether New-Hampshire so far indorses Mr. Chandler as to ostracize the President and his Cabinet, or whether, following the example of States as strongly Republican as itself, it gives no sign for or against the President and his policy. Until Mr. Chandler receives regularly-organized party support of this nature, it will be absurd to represent him as the leader of a party revolt against the Administration.

The wisest plan is to wait until the President takes some decisive step that shall bring him to an understanding with his own party or shall prove his fixed resolve to desert it and rely upon the Democracy. Such a step cannot be much longer delayed. His own position is too anomalous to last, and his Administration too powerless to continue in its present course. The Republican Party is not so unreasonable as to ask him to go on his knees and beg its pardon for doing what cannot be undone; but it does insist, and it is entitled to insist, that to receive its support he must give some attention to its wishes and show some respect for its interests and plans. It insists, further, that a Republican Administration shall not traffic with Democrats in the matter of appointments, or shape its measures in reliance upon Democratic help. So far, nothing has occurred to warrant an attack upon the integrity of the President. The worst that can be said against him is, that, from a party point of view, his attitude and action are incomprehensible. By and by, we venture to hope, he will clear up the mystery that surrounds him, and re-establish cordial relations with the party that elected him. There will be time enough to talk of excommunication when events show the fulfillment of this expectation to be impossible.

THE REPUDIATION PROGRAMME.

Gen. Thomas Ewing has been telling a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* what are the views and expectations of the party whose acknowledged Congressional leader he is. In the first place, Gen. Ewing has no hesitation in saying that his party are bent on absolutely preventing resumption in 1879, and will accept no amendment fixing a later date. They intend to repudiate the pledge in the act of 1875 unqualifiedly. That much the country may understand. In the next place, they think that they can count on the passage of their Repeal bill in the Senate. They rely on Senator Allison, of Iowa, who holds the balance of power in the Committee on Finance, to get it before the Senate, and they think that they have 38 votes for the measure, without counting Matthews, Kirkwood, Windom, McMillan, or Wright, who are "doubtful," but are believed to be favorably inclined. If this calculation is correct, Mr. Hayes will have an opportunity like that which Gen. Grant had, to defend by his veto the honor of the Government. There is not the slightest doubt that he will prove true to his duty. It is one which a year ago no one supposed would be imposed upon any President, and it would be a great misfortune and a shame for the country if it should be demanded of Mr. Hayes. As it falls out, we may have great reason to be thankful that the veto power rests in hands where it will be firmly used.

But we may add that we think Mr. Ewing has overestimated the strength of the Repeal bill in the Senate. We notice that he does not count as for the House bill the vote of Mr. Allison, on whom, nevertheless, he depends to get his bill out of committee. Although Mr. Allison has not always had the clearest ideas in regard to the nature of a promissory note issued by the Government, we do not imagine that he is yet ready for downright and unqualified repudiation. He may consent to let the bill come to the Senate with amendments, but if it should pass in an amended form and go back to the House, we have much hope that nothing will be done with it this session. Mr. Ewing says that the Western constituencies are pushing their Representatives. Probably that is true; but if we judge of the current of opinion in the House while the bill was before it, the pushing was not all from one direction. Gen. Ewing himself concedes that his majority was "a little shaky," and that there were at least seven Republicans who voted for the bill who wanted it beaten. The majority for the bill was only 13, and there were 38 absentees, of whom only 30 were paired. It is very probable that if the vote on the bill could have been postponed to the regular session, the bill would not be passed at all. It is still more probable, if the bill comes back from the Senate with important amendments, either that it will be materially modified, or that it will be defeated. We do not bring these facts forward to lull the friends of national good faith into fancied security, but only to show that if they make such efforts as they can and ought to make, the crowning disgrace of the bald repudiation of the Resumption act by the vote of Congress may be defeated.

The repudiation programme regarding silver is also laid open by Mr. Ewing. He declares that the amendment limiting the issue of silver coin, if remonetized, to $4,000,000 per month will be defeated in the Senate; that the bill without this amendment will pass both houses; that in his opinion the President will not veto it, (Mr. Ewing probably knows better;) that if he should veto it, it will be passed notwithstanding. In the meantime, as a preliminary to the passage of the bill, the Matthews joint resolution will be pushed through. This, according to Mr. Ewing, "will pull Mr. Hayes' teeth, and leave no reason for him to veto the Silver bill." It will be "a notice to the world by the representatives of the American people that all bonds bought in future are purchased on a silver basis." "This removes Hayes' principal objection to the restoration of the silver dollar." We need hardly say that we attach the slightest possible importance to any opinion which Mr. Ewing may take it into his head to express regarding Mr. Hayes, his motives, his views, or his probable action. And the Ohio inflationist certainly pays the sorriest compliment to the President's intelligence if he supposes that Mr. Matthews' atrocious resolution can have any effect on his objections to the Silver bill. The principles which the President laid down in his Message, which were fatal to the bill, were that the credit of the nation must not be in any way impaired, and that if silver is remonetized at all, it must be in such way as to keep it and gold in circulation together. Matthews' resolution does not touch either of those principles. It is not, as Ewing appears to think, a notice regarding bonds to be purchased in the future, but in regard to all bonds issued under the act of 1870, of which there are now outstanding nearly $1,000,000,000. As to all these, the Matthews resolution is merely an impudent declaration that the Government will "scale" interest and principal by the difference between gold and silver, at present something over 9 per cent. But, bad as the Matthews resolution is, the Silver bill is worse, because its operation is not limited even to the bonds issued under the act of 1870, but embraces all bonds and other indebtedness of the United States. What the repudiation party desire and what they intend is plain enough from Ewing's statements. What they will be able to accomplish is a very different question, and one on which the business men of the East should insist on being heard.

LYNCH LAW ON THE BORDER.

The troubles in Texas, on the Upper Rio Grande border, illustrate very precisely the difficulty of preserving peace with our neighbors when our own citizens are lawless. It was not necessary that the people of El Paso County should have made any hostile demonstration upon Mexico, or that they should have invited attack from the Mexican side of the boundary. Indeed, it is not at all likely that incompatibilities or hostilities of race played any part in the beginning of the affair which has been so much magnified and misrepresented. The entire series of tumults is a discouraging exhibition of the lawlessness which prevails in that region. It is a kind of lawlessness which is equally common in some other sections of the United States. But it is more dangerous in South-western Texas than elsewhere, because it may induce foreign complications, and will certainly impair our national good character.

In the first place, the trouble grew out of a struggle to retain squatter rights, so to speak, which had been set aside by decisions of the courts. We have no means of determining the equities of the case of the claimants to the disputed salt lakes. But the law was on the side of these claimants. The citizens of the region, of various original nationalities, took up arms in defense of what they considered their rights. This was not law; it was riot and anarchy; and it was a most inexcusable proceeding. In the fracas which ensued, Judge Howard, the agent of the legal claimants to the salt lakes, killed one Cordis, a ringleader of the mob. Whether this was done deliberately, or in a general scrimmage, we are not reliably informed. Howard then made his way out of the country, and was advised to keep away. But, after a few months' absence, he returned, and the troubles broke out afresh. The Texan Rangers came to the relief of the local authorities, who were defending the right of the legal claimants to the salt lakes. The mob, or squatter-law resistants to the decree of the court, outnumbered the Rangers, and finally besieged them at San Elizario. The Rangers were obliged to surrender in consequence of their supplies being exhausted. Next, the mob took possession of Howard and two others and shot them. This was done to revenge the murder of Cordis, who was one of the leaders of the citizens, and who was killed by Judge Howard. Yet, some of the Northern and Western papers, with amazing ignorance have declared that Howard was killed by the mob because he had given the decree which confirmed legal title to the salt lakes! Howard was not a Judge when that decree was given, and, as we have just seen, his life was taken in revenge for his killing one of the popular leaders.

At this crisis, in answer to a somewhat inflammatory appeal from the Governor of Texas—an appeal intended for local use rather than for effect in Washington—United States troops appear. The Sheriff of El Paso County was engaged in defending the rights of the lawful owners of the salt lakes, and in putting down the riot. When the United States troops came to his rescue, he designated the ringleaders, and they were captured. In doing this two of the rioters were killed, but a considerable squad were turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Two of these prisoners were taken out and summarily shot. It is alleged that this was done by the State or county authorities, and that a rescue was apprehended. That is to say, the authorities of Texas, or El Paso County, inflamed with indignation against the ringleaders of the mob, constituted themselves into another mob, and lynched the men before their comrades could come to their rescue. A more cowardly proceeding can hardly be imagined. The regular authorities—if any such authorities in Texas may be called regular—failed to quell the riot, and when United States troops have done this work, and have captured the ringleaders, the valiant posse of the Sheriff—the law and order men—rush in and kill the prisoners without Judge or jury.

In the whole proceeding, from first to last, we see nothing but lawlessness and brutality on both sides of the dispute. According to the usage of the country, Howard killed Cordis, the leader of the rioters. Howard had no legal or moral right to commit any such deed. His own life subsequently paid the forfeit of that rash act, and his murder was simply a brutal and vindictive retaliation for his own crime. The appearance of the United States soldiers was the first step toward re-establishing order, and even this event was speedily made the occasion for the shedding of more blood by bad men. It is probable that the Rangers, as they call themselves, are the real rulers of the country, and that the fact that many, perhaps most, of the mob are of Mexican birth, is ample excuse for the alacrity with which these rough troopers rally to the standard of the Sheriff. Law and order have wholly disappeared from the contest, the only semblance of either being that which is preserved by the troops. The dispute has no international character whatever. It is purely a local disorder. But Gov. Hubbard must understand that United States soldiers cannot be employed to capture men for his rapscallions to murder at will.

LABOR AND WAGES IN OHIO.

At the last session of the Ohio Legislature, in response to petitions from working men in that State, a law was passed establishing a labor bureau for the purpose of collecting and publishing facts and statistics of interest to laborers and capitalists. The first annual report of the Commissioner in charge of the new department contains much important information, as well as many suggestions of value to those interested in the relations of capital to labor. The report treats at length the all-important question of wages, and with great clearness demonstrates the fact that the time and manner in which the laborer receives his pay deserve as much attention as the question of what the amount of his compensation shall be. In the large cities and towns, where wages are paid weekly and in cash, a discussion of the subject will naturally have but little interest. In the great mining and manufacturing districts, however, it is one of vital importance. In nearly all the large factories and in the Ohio mines and salt works, the men are paid only once in each month. Naturally they would greatly prefer to receive their money in smaller amounts and at more frequent intervals, but their employers cling to the old rule, advancing as an argument in its favor that the adoption of the weekly installment plan would make it necessary for them to employ extra help in their offices, and in this way, for the purpose of saving the few dollars that would have to be paid to one or two additional clerks, the laborers and workmen are literally forced into the injurious practice of buying on credit, which, of course, makes it necessary for them to submit to higher rates and be content with less advantageous markets.

This evil which is very justly complained of by the workmen in nearly all the great labor centres of the country seems to be particularly burdensome in Ohio. Regarding it the report already referred to very tersely and forcibly says: "There can be no greater wrong to a working man than a withholding of his wages, which compels him to be a supplicant where he should command. The wrong should be righted by employers themselves, public opinion should frown down the imposition, and, as far as possible, the law should intervene and compel at least the payment of wages in full up to the day of payment, and not permit the forcing of a loan from employes for months and even years." What is known in Ohio as "the truck system" seems to be another evil which should, as far as possible, be done away with by some suitable legislation. Under the plan in question, it appears that in many parts of Ohio workmen and mine operators receive a large portion of their wages in scrip or checks which have no purchasing value except at stores established by the mill or factory owners, or at private shops designated by them. But even this is not the full extent of the imposition. From careful inquiry it appears that the men who receive their wages or a part of it in this bogus money are required to give at least 20 per cent. more for their purchases than is demanded from those who buy at the same stores for cash.

The company or proprietor store system, imported to this country from England and Germany, is one which, properly managed and under certain restrictions, might be a source of great benefit to employes; but as conducted here it simply tends to enrich the capitalist and impoverish the laborer. The still more obnoxious device of paying wages in company scrip is a purely American invention, or, as the report calls it, "the American method of defrauding laborers." Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, if will be remembered, was one of its chief supporters. In the flush times during and just after the war, both the company store and scrip systems were generally abandoned. The workmen demanded their pay in cash and in full, and, as labor was scarce, they got it. With the return of low rates and an overstocked labor market, however, both the evils complained of were resumed by employers. The laborers, unable to resist, have been obliged to submit until submission almost ceases to be possible. They now appeal to the Legislature for relief. In doing so they send to the Chief of the Labor Bureau numerous letters bitterly complaining, not so much of low wages as of the system which compels them to take in payment for their hard work checks which are only good at certain places designated by their employers. One correspondent, evidently a man of intelligence and good sense, says that he and his fellow-workmen in Southern Ohio are given due-bills for any scrip they may have in their possession at the end of the month, or they receive cash if they will consent to a discount of ten cents on the dollar. From another locality a workman writes that the prices of merchandise have not been reduced in his company's store since 1872, while from the extensive works at Sylvania, in Lucas County, it is reported that if the workmen were paid in cash they could buy their supplies in Toledo, thereby saving at least 40 per cent. The Commissioner will submit to the Legislature at its approaching session a bill making it unlawful for any individual or company to issue, circulate, or pay out in payment of wages any order, note, check, or memorandum, unless the same can be at all times redeemed in cash on presentation. Such an act should be considered and passed without unnecessary delay.

BRIBING THE PUBLIC.

There is a tradition to the effect that when, years ago, there was a keen competition between two rival Hudson River steamboats, passengers were secured by the bribe of a free passage between New-York and Albany, including supper and breakfast, together with five dollars in money and a copy of Shakespeare. However gratifying this method of doing business may have been to the pride of the steam-boat proprietors, it did not prove pecuniarily profitable, and was soon abandoned. It is rather odd to find that certain newspaper proprietors have lately followed the example of the traditional steam-boat men, and are now earnestly engaged in the effort to bribe the public to accept free copies of their respective newspapers.

For a long time the *Tribune* has striven to increase its circulation by novel and reckless methods. Three or four years ago it discovered a new field, which it occupied for a time, to the exclusion of nearly all other newspapers. Being printed upon coarse and stiff paper, a copy of the *Tribune* could be loosely crushed together and retain its shape and elasticity under considerable pressure. When this fact was brought to the attention of the women of America, they were not slow to appreciate its meaning and value. With the aid of three—or in extreme cases four—copies of the *Tribune*, together with a stout twine string, a lady of an economical turn of mind could give a neat and elegant appearance to her dress, and save the expense of a costly set of steel springs. Moreover, even the most bigoted Dress Reformers certified that the *Tribune*, when thus worn, was in no way injurious to the health, inasmuch as its editorial columns contained nothing stimulating to the mind, but were, so to speak, purely vegetable. There was no difficulty in inducing American women, both young and old, to accept free copies of so useful an article of dress, and in a short time the *Tribune* attained an extensive circulation—especially in female seminaries. Of course, it cost a good deal of money to thus supply the demands of femine fashion, but the *Tribune*, mistaking the bustle it had made for real business, was greatly pleased, and straightway assumed the title of the "leading journal of America," a title which, in view of the fact that American women do not walk backward, was an example of that objectionable rhetorical figure known as "putting the cart before the horse." Unfortunately, it was not content to let well enough alone, but proceeded to bring out what it called its "novel extras." Each one of these issues contained three times the amount of paper contained in an ordinary copy of the *Tribune*, and was, hence, a complete article of dress, with, of course, the exception of a twine string. Naturally, the "novel extra" at once superseded the regular issue of the *Tribune* in female estimation, and in a short time the circulation of the latter diminished as suddenly as it had increased.

In these circumstances some new device was necessary, and the proprietor of the *Tribune* hit upon the expedient of bribing people to accept the *Tribune* by giving them copies of Webster's Dictionary. A copy of the dictionary costs $12, but it will be furnished to all applicants at the *Tribune* office for $10, provided they will agree to accept the weekly *Tribune* for five years gratuitously. Of course, most people would prefer paying a little more for an untrammeled Dictionary, rather than to be sentenced to the *Tribune* for five years, with no deduction for good behavior. Still the Dictionary is a useful thing, and may prove sufficiently powerful as a bribe to induce quite a number of persons to undergo five years of the *Tribune*. Ingenious as this plan unquestionably is, it is manifest that it is a very expensive one. Mr. Gould is an astute person, and he may think that by hiring persons to read his paper he may further his Wall-street schemes, and thus make a profit in the end, but he has overlooked the one important fact that by increasing the sale of Dictionaries he is contributing to increase the circulation of the *World*. The trouble with the latter paper is the difficulty that people found in reading its superb English without the aid of a Dictionary full of six-syllable words. Those who accept the *Tribune's* bribe will be in a position to read the *World* with comparative ease, and thus Mr. Jay Gould will unwarily benefit Mr. Thomas Scott's organ.

The latter newspaper has also its peculiar plan for inducing unsuspecting persons to use it as an encouragement to young and feeble grate-fires. It publishes in each number a "coupon," which is accepted at one of the City theatres in part payment for a reserved seat. Unfortunately, only one theatre is willing to thus associate itself with the *World*, and this fact materially interferes with the success of the scheme. No man is willing to attend the same theatre, even if it is the one conducted by Mr. Harry Hill, six times a week. There may be an occasional person who will attend the theatre two or three times, with the help of the *World's* coupons, but he will very soon grow tired of it, and will prefer to start his kitchen fire with some other paper and buy tickets for a more attractive theatre. The *World* may, perhaps, for a time, gain a circulation of from 317 to 338 copies, but this increase will be merely temporary. If it really wants to hire people to read its superb English, it should offer to every victim a free copy of the Dictionary and a gratuitous suit of clothes. Second-hand clothes might be used provided they were in good condition, and if the *World* could possibly devise a plan of obtaining second-hand clothing at a cheap rate, it might build up a respectable circulation without actually bankrupting the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For thus advertising the *Tribune* and the *World* in the columns of The Times no charge is made. In this Christmas season it is a pleasant duty to lend our struggling neighbors a helping hand. People who want Dictionaries and theatre tickets will do well to apply to Mr. Gould or Mr. Scott. The sale of these articles cannot interfere with the sale of newspapers, and no newspaper need fear that the gratuitous circulation of the *Tribune* or the *World* will in any way encroach upon the province of journalism.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston brokers offer silver in sums to suit at one-half of 1 per cent. discount.

The expense of supporting the public baths in Boston last season was 1 4-5 cents per bath.

Capt. W. L. Bragg refuses to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama.

There has been a large falling off in exports of produce at Philadelphia this year, especially in breadstuffs.

An Atlanta paper compliments a Georgian by calling him "an ex-dashing member of the late Gen. Forrest's staff during the war."

There were only six scattering votes for Mayor in Boston in a total of 47,988, the remainder being divided between two candidates.

The *Transcript* says that the foreign Consuls resident in Boston contemplate the formation of an organization for social and business purposes.

The Baltimore *Sun* has prepared a neatly printed almanac for 1878, containing much matter of local interest, for presentation to its subscribers.

Another Vermont town has an anti-profanity society, and by its constitution the member guilty of uttering an oath is liable to be kicked by every one present.

Congressman Garth, of Alabama, expresses at home doubt about the passage in the Senate of the bills to remonetize silver and to repeal the Resumption act.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided that the finder of lost property is entitled to it as against all the world, except the real owner, and ordinarily the place where it is found is of no consequence.

A letter from Greenville, Ala., tells of the existence of a Mormon sect in Butler County, that State, within 15 miles of Greenville, under the leadership of a self-proclaimed saint named Vicary, who says he is inspired.

Senator Voorhees has told a reporter of the Washington *Post* that if anybody supposes his views on the financial questions have changed, they'll be terribly disappointed when he makes his speech. Instead of weakening, he says his convictions grow stronger and deeper every day, made so by circumstances transpiring around him.

A quaint little note of thanks, written by Jenny Lind in 1850, is just published. She said: 'Allow me to thank you most sincerely for your kind attention toward me in sending such a number of little birds, which I consider to be a very great delicacy, although it is a cruelty to not let them have their peace to jump about and enjoy themselves in the woods."

A letter from Minneapolis, Minn., dated 22d inst., says: "Never in the experience of the 'oldest inhabitant' has this far northern country experienced such a Winter as the one we are at present passing through. We have had a foot or such a matter of snow and some pretty fair sleighing, but it lasted only a few days. Just at present the streets of our fair city are ankle-deep with mud and slush."

The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks ex-Gov. Hendricks' position is a very trying one, for while he "has views" on the silver question, he must wait for what he considers a proper time to express them, as the Eastern wing of his party, to whom he must look for moral support and material aid and comfort in the furtherance of his political aspirations, is decidedly and strongly anti-silver, while those of the Central West, and especially of Indiana, are wild for remonetization and inflation.

The call for the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord, Jan. 9, has been issued. All who hold to the fundamental principles of the Republican Party are invited to participate in the primary meetings for the selection of delegates. In view of the present condition of public affairs, the committee counsel harmony and union, ignoring differences of opinion relative thereto, to the end that the Republicans of New-Hampshire may enter upon the coming campaign consolidated as a party and with every assurance of victory.

VIEWS OF SENATOR HOAR.

A Worcester correspondent of the Boston *Herald* has held a conversation with Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and writes concerning it: "The Senator talked very pleasantly, and without being questioned, but said, in a general way, that he had nothing to add or take away from the announcement of his position toward the Administration and his standing on public questions made in his speech as presiding officer at the Massachusetts Republican Convention in this city last Fall. Mr. Hoar good-humoredly referred to the newspaper criticisms, to the effect that he had been lukewarm in his support of President Hayes in the New-York Custom-house appointments. Such criticisms at best, he said, could only be guesses at what transpired in the executive session of the Senate, since the facts could only be divulged by some person connected with the Senate, who would be violating the obligation of honor, and so not entitled to credit. He did say that he regretted much the rejection of the appointments, for which he spoke, voted, and worked in every way possible, and though in their rejection the President was backed, yet he still held the commanding position in relation to the New-York Custom-house, which no longer could be run to sustain a party, provided it had so been used in the past. The President was considered defeated only by those, perhaps, who were impatient to wait a few weeks to learn what he would make of his commanding position. The President, he thought, might have been a little unfortunate in the tone of his sending in the New-York appointments, as he may have been misled in some other nominations, that of Fitzsimmons, for instance, for whose confirmation Mr. Hoar did not believe the President himself would have voted had he been a Senator; but out of the hundreds of nominations, said Mr. Hoar, consider how few, only two or three, have been rejected, even if the rejected ones are allowed to be important ones; and, he added, in his opinion the President was not having the difficulty with and objection to his nominations which some of his predecessors had experienced, not even what Gen. Grant experienced."

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT.

There is trouble in another county in Indiana, which the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 27th inst. thus describes: "In 1874, A. C. Newland was elected Treasurer of Lawrence County, by the Democrats and Grangers, on a platform of 'economy and reform.' He served in that office until March 1, 1877, when he died. His successor was Col. F. A. C. Sears, a Republican, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. It is stated that after Col. Sears' appointment, J. E. Dean, the Auditor, who was elected by the same coalition as Newland, but who claimed to be an Independent Republican, representing the county, and A. J. Hostettler, administrator of Newland's estate, offered to make a settlement with the new Treasurer. They said they had examined the books and admitted a deficit of $5,250. Of this amount they paid $5,000 down, asking time to raise the remaining $250. Col. Sears refused to make a settlement, and requested the County Commissioners to order an examination of the late Treasurer's books and accounts, in order that their exact condition might be known and a settlement intelligently made. The Colonel found considerable opposition to such a course, but persisted in it, and the Commissioners finally ordered the investigation to be made. M. A. Gelwick was appointed to conduct it, and the result of his labors shows what good ground Sears had for pushing the investigation, and why Dean and Hostettler were so anxious to effect a settlement without further examination. It is alleged that Gelwick discovered a deficit in Newland's accounts amounting to between $14,000 and $15,000, and suit was at once instituted against his bondsmen to recover the difference between that sum and $5,000 paid to Col. Sears by the administrator of the estate. It was expected the defendants would confess judgment for the amount of the deficit this week, but they have secured a postponement of the case. Newland was the first Democratic Treasurer Lawrence County has had since 1862, and his election was due to a sort of temporary political insanity, which will not again attack the people of the county."

THE VIRGINIA INNOVATION.

The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "The inauguration of Gov. Holliday, which is to occur on the 1st of January, has given rise to what is believed to be a sharp correspondence between Gov. Kemper, the present incumbent, and Gov.-elect Holliday. It is stated that Gov. Kemper wrote Col. Holliday, informing him that the inaugural ceremonies proposed would be an innovation, and not at all suited to the former custom in Virginia. Gov. Holliday replied in a dignified manner, informing Gov. Kemper that the military demonstration and other features of the inauguration had been very courteously tendered him, and that it would have been unkind in him to have refused. The letters have never been made public, but are talked of by the friends of the two Governors. It is said that Gov. Holliday's letter, while polite and dignified, gave Gov. Kemper to understand that the matter was none of his business."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SESSION.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICES IN BOTH CHAMBERS—GEN. HUSTED AND GOV. ALVORD AT THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADQUARTERS—THE CLERKSHIP OF THE SENATE BECOMING A TOPIC OF INTEREST—THE OTHER OFFICES—FEW MEMBERS IN ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—With only about a dozen or fifteen members present in the city, and three or four Senators, it is not easy to add much to what was said in THE TIMES this morning on the subject of the organization of the Legislature. Rumors on all sorts of subjects are plentiful, but they are only rumors. There is certainly no reason to abate one jot of what was told of the prospects of Mr. Husted for the Speakership. He came here to-day, and has been spending the afternoon and evening in receiving friends at his rooms in the Delevan. Gov. Alvord is here also, and has his old head-quarters in the same hotel. The Governor actually looks younger, and the excitement of the coming contest appears to have imparted a degree of youthful vigor to him quite surprising. He always loved a fight.

Interest seems to be growing in the question of who shall be Clerk of the Senate, while the Speakership affair is very quiet. All the indications point one way in that matter, but the contest for the Clerkship is certain to be a lively and a doubtful one. It would be absurd at this time to predict the result. Mr. Vrooman's friends are confident that they will win. Mr. Cuyler's friends are supposed to be determined that whoever is elected it shall not be Mr. Glidden, and the friends of the latter gentleman seem to be in a state of placid serenity about the whole affair. Of course, Mr. Conkling's name is freely used, but it is by no means certain, except to those who are deepest in the confidence of the Senator, whether he specially favors any one of the three gentlemen named more than the others. It is certain that Mr. Conkling is not interfering in any way in the Speakership contest. At least his positive assurances to that effect are given, if they count for anything. It is certain that the fight is fairly between Mr. Husted and Mr. Alvord, without outside interference.

No one speaks of any possible dispute about the pro tem. Presidency of the Senate. It will go to Judge Robertson, as a matter of course.

Senator Harris, it is asserted, is to have his old place as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and there is no reason to doubt the assertion. It is said that Senator Pomeroy, Mr. Woodin's successor, will also succeed that gentleman as Chairman of the Committee on Cities.

An amusing, and yet in some respects significant, story is in circulation to-night, to the effect that in case it be found that Mr. Cuyler has no chance of success in the Senate, he is to be taken out of the race there and run against Mr. Johnson for the Clerkship of the Assembly. Any man who runs against Mr. Johnson has certainly a long row to hoe. It is said that Mr. Johnson has made some enemies in his own county, and that some of them are coming down here to make a fight against him. The main bearing of the story, however, is the light it throws upon the possible chances of Mr. Cuyler's candidacy in the Senate contest. Mr. Orr, of Erie, is here, hard at work on his canvass for the place of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

Beyond the few members and Senators who have thus early made their appearance on the ground, there are a number of familiar faces here. One recognizes them as belonging to ex-officials of the House and Senate, men who hold the small places, and are here to get them again. They are always the first in the field. Except for their presence there is really very little to indicate the near approach of the session. The State capital is very quiet, but every incoming train between this and Monday will bring its quota of members of either house, and by Sunday night the city will be full and things begin to assume definite shape. At present one can only conjecture from more or less uncertain indications.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited to-day as usual.

Mr. Heller gives two entertainments to-day at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

The great London Circus may be visited twice to-day at Gilmore's Garden.

"Won at Last" is to have two performances at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

The tenth Saturday symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give an afternoon as well as an evening performance, to-day.

A matinée representation of "The Man of Success" may be witnessed at the Union-Square Theatre, to-day.

The burlesque-pantomime called "Babes in the Wood" will to-day have two representations at the Eagle Theatre.

"Black-Eyed Susan" and "My Neighbor's Wife" will be acted afternoon and evening, to-day, at Niblo's Theatre.

Mr. Sothern acts in "David Garrick" and "A Regular Fix" at the Park Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

Mme. Modjeska is to appear in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

"The Messiah" is to be sung at Steinway Hall, this evening, by the New-York Oratorio Society. Misses Thursby and Drasdil and Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz, Dr. Damrosch conducting.

"Twelfth Night" will be acted at Booth's Theatre this afternoon, with Miss Davenport as *Viola*, and the same lady is to act in "London Assurance" and in the "screen scene," from "The School for Scandal," to-night, when her farewell appearance and benefit will occur.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Carrolton, Mo., Christmas night, destroyed nearly a block of business buildings, involving a loss of about $30,000. The following insurance companies suffer by the disaster: The Springfield, (Mass.,) $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $700; German, of Freeport, $800; Rhode Island Association, $1,200; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,000; American, of St. Louis, $1,100; Firemen's Fund, of California, $700; Continental, $1,000; German-American, of New-York, $2,250.

A fire caught in the Mansion House at Troy, N. Y., from a heater, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The hotel was filled with a dense smoke, and the guests were unable to go down stairs from the upper floors, but all were rescued with ladders by firemen. The loss is $7,000; insured. Thomas L. Baker, a porter in the hotel, was seriously injured from inhaling smoke.

The residence of Hon. William S. Eno, at Pine Plains, one of the handsomest in Dutchess County, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, with all its contents. The members of the family had barely time to escape with their lives. The total loss will reach $30,000; insurance, $19,000. The fire caught from the heater.

The frame dwelling owned and occupied by Henry Donaldson, on Pine-street, Paterson, N. J., was damaged by fire yesterday $1,000. Loss covered by insurance.

A four-story tenement-house at Natick, R. I., belonging to the A. & W. Sprague [estate, was partially burned on Thursday night.

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY SHOT BY A GROCER.

Elsworth Mosher, aged 16 years, of No. 249 Stanton-street, and several younger boys, were playing in front of John Stitch's grocery shop at No. 135 Goerck-street, last night at 10 o'clock. Stitch came out several times and requested the boys to stop their noise and go home. They derided him and made themselves more disagreeable than ever. Finally, getting out of patience, Stitch came out with a gun and threatened to shoot if the boys did not quit their pranks. They laughed at him, and he fired into the crowd. Young Mosher was hit in the calf of the leg and severely wounded. He was attended by Dr. Maclay, Police Surgeon, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and removed to Bellevue Hospital. Stitch was arrested. It is alleged that Mosher is the leader of a gang of boys in his neighborhood, who stay out late at night and make themselves a great nuisance to people on the streets and those doing business in the vicinity. He is reported to be a son or nephew of the notorious William Mosher, who at one time was reputed to be the abductor of Charley Ross, and who was fatally shot while committing a burglary at Mr. Van Brunt's house at Bay Ridge in 1874, in company with Douglass.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. M'COOK.

THE CAREER OF A PROMINENT LAWYER AND SOLDIER—SECRETARY STANTON'S LAW PARTNER—HIS LAST ILLNESS.

Hon. George W. McCook, of Ohio, died yesterday afternoon, of paralysis, at the residence of his cousin, Hon. Anson G. McCook, No. 214 West Twenty-second-street. He was born in 1822, and was the son of Judge Daniel McCook, of Carrolton, Ohio, and one of the nine brothers who entered the late war, only two of whom survive. He was educated at the Ohio University, at Athens, where he early gave evidence of the possession of the brilliant attainments that had characterized the various members of the McCook family. After graduation he studied law, and with such success that he gained a high position at the Bar when quite young, and became a partner of the late Edwin M. Stanton, afterward Secretary of War, forming the firm of Stanton, McCook & Co., widely known throughout the West. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he organized the first regiment of Ohio Volunteer, in which he was elected Captain, and going to the front won his way up to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Ohio Regiment. During this part of his military career he suffered a sunstroke, which was the foundation of the trouble which resulted in his death. Returning from the war, he resumed the practice of his profession, and, like nearly every prominent lawyer of his day, became actively interested in politics. About 1850 he was elected to the responsible position of reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and later was chosen Attorney-General of the State, being the first to serve under the new State Constitution. He had now become one of the best known lawyers of the West and a leading Democrat. In 1860 he was elected Chairman of the Ohio delegation to the National Convention, which broke up in a stormy uproar at Charleston, S. C., and subsequently was one of the delegates by whom Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for the Presidency of the Baltimore Convention. He was at that time a very intimate personal friend and ardent supporter of Mr. Douglas, and when the war broke out threw his whole heart in the Northern cause, and became a prominent advocate of the maintenance of the Union at all hazards. As Chairman of the Military Committee of his Congressional district, he threw all his energy into the task of enrolling volunteer corps for the Government, and when President Lincoln issued his famous call for the "one hundred-day" men, he organized the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment. Previously he was also engaged as a Special Commissioner, appointed by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, to take charge of the equipment of the First and Second Ohio Regiments, which were sent to the defense of the National Capital. At the close of the war, in which his father and three of his brothers lost their lives, he again resumed the practice of his profession, becoming prominently engaged in many leading railroad cases tried in the Western courts, at the same time being closely identified with political affairs. He was a delegate to nearly all the Democratic national conventions, and in 1868 was Chairman of the Ohio delegation to the national convention which met in this City, and made the speech nominating Seymour for the Presidency.

When Gov. Noyes was nominated for Governor by the Ohio Republicans Col. McCook received the nomination for the same office from the Democrats in recognition of his brilliant record as a "War" Democrat. He planned an active canvass, but while stumping the State was stricken with paralysis, partially induced by his previous sunstroke, and upon his recovery was compelled by the positive commands of his physicians to abandon all labor requiring any great mental exertion, and, relinquishing his large practice, visited Europe with his family, and traveled quite extensively. Relieved of all business cares, he employed his leisure in literary recreation, greatly increasing his rich store of literary information. After remaining abroad for nearly five years he returned to his home, and in 1876 was appointed by Gov. Allen as one of the Ohio Commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition, along with President Hayes, with whom he was intimately acquainted and on the friendliest re[la]tions. In July last he visited France to bring his children, who were finishing their e[du]cation at Paris, and returned about a month ago. Several days ago he came to New-York with his mother on a holiday visit to her relatives. On Christmas Eve, while sitting at dinner with Hon. Anson G. McCook, he complained of a strange feeling about the head, and retired to the parlor and laid down upon the sofa. He became rapidly worse, however, and showed symptoms of vertigo, which soon developed into a paralytic stroke, similar to that he suffered some years previously, but which now deprived him of the power of speech and motion, though not of consciousness. His children and relatives were telegraphed for and arrived on Thursday night from Steubenville, Ohio. All hopes of recovery were abandoned by his physicians, and his death was looked for at any moment on Thursday, but he lingered until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he died in the presence of his family and relatives. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. All his relatives, including his brothers, Col. John McCook, of the law firm of Alexander & Green, of this City, and Gen. Alexander McCook, of Gen. Sherman's Staff, are in the City, and will accompany the remains to-morrow evening to Steubenville, where the funeral services will be celebrated.

A METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Methodist Publication Society, on Broadway. Mr. John B. Cornell, the President of the society, occupied the chair. The annual report of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. F. Richmond, showed that 13 of the 16 churches and missions connected with and supported by the society were in a flourishing condition. The financial statement showed that the contributions of the different churches and friends of the society would be sufficient to cover the past year's expenditures, and leave a balance of $2,000 toward the liquidation of the floating debt of the organization. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: John B. Cornell, President; Rev. Bishop W. L. Harris, D. D., First Vice-President; Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of St. Paul's; Rev. Charles Fletcher, Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Anderson Fowler, and Thomas Hunt, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. F. Richmond, Corresponding Secretary; James H. Pelton, Recording Secretary; Henry C. Weeks, Assistant Recording Secretary; William H. Falcouer, Treasurer, and Thomas Crocker, Assistant Treasurer.

A FUND FOR MISSIONARY WORK.

A public appeal is made, signed by William E. Dodge, A. V. Stout, J. M. Morrison, James M. Brown, and J. A. Bostwick, for subscriptions to a fund of $75,000 for the missionary work in New-York of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The institutions in the parish of that church comprise an Orphanage, a Dispensary, a Reformatory Home for Christian Care, the Peabody Home for Aged Women, the Andrew and Philip Society for the Evangelization of Men, the Martha and Mary Society, the Innocents' Society, the Burial Society, and others; and Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., also has under his charge four mission churches. The work is unsectarian.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—News has just been received of a horrible accident which occurred in Morgan Township, Crawford County, Iowa. Carl Mass and his wife locked their three children, aged respectively 1, 2½, and 4 years, in the house on Christmas Day and went to husk corn. They were shortly apprised by a neighbor that their house was burning, and when they reached it, it was wrapped in flames and the children burned to death. The mother frantically attempted to rush into the flames, but was forcibly prevented. The day being foggy prevented them from discovering the fire sooner.

NEW-ORLEANS PRODUCE REPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The *Price Current* announces the following stocks on hand; Flour, 54,968 barrels; corn-meal, 2,613 barrels; pork, 3,752 barrels; lard, 817 tierces, 1,775 kegs; bacon, 200 casks; hams, sugar cured, 378 tierces; dry-salted meats, equal to 800 casks. A large stock of flour in the hands of grocers and bakers is not included in the above statement.

THE LUTHERAN DIET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—There was a large attendance at the Lutheran Diet to-day. Papers were read by Rev. C. A. Stork, D. D., of Baltimore, Rev. G. Diehl, D. D., of Frederick, Md., Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., of New-York, and others. A committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of another diet with power to act, after which they adjourned sine die.

MUTINY NEAR BUENOS AYRES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—A private letter from Buenos Ayres, dated last month, states that a mutiny occurred on the bark Fred. W. Carlon, of Searsport, Me., while lying there, and the mate shot the ringleader dead, when the remainder of the crew submitted and were ironed.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 28.—The boiler of the tow-boat Pulaski exploded at North Landing in the river this afternoon. Thomas Judkins, the engineer, and George Savage, the fireman, were dangerously scalded.

THREE BANKS SUSPEND.

THE JERSEY CITY SAVINGS BANK.

A SMALL INSTITUTION WHICH WAS BADLY MANAGED—A NEW WAY OF DOING BUSINESS—THE AFFIDAVIT OF MR. RANSOM, THE PRESIDENT—APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

By direction of the New-Jersey State Board on Savings Banks, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller, Attorney-General Stockton has filed an information in the Court of Chancery praying for an injunction to prevent the officers of the Jersey City Savings Bank from the further transaction of business, that a Receiver be appointed, and that the charter of the bank be forfeited. Chancellor Runyon has granted the injunction and appointed Mr. Michael Sanford, of Jersey City, as Receiver, fixing his bonds at $10,000. Yesterday Secretary of State Kelsey proceeded to Jersey City, formally closed the bank, which is situated at No. 31 Montgomery-street, and placed the Receiver in possession. The bank was organized under a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed April 9, 1875, entitled "An act to incorporate the Jersey City Savings Bank of Jersey City." The following were the managers: Jacob R. Freese, Isaac M. Freese, Theodore W. Freese, William B. Livingstone, Edward B. Newburn, Richard B. Cook, Samuel D. Tompkins, Henry Wild, Richard Grant, and Stephen B. Ransom. In the latter part of June last Isaac M. Freese, Theodore W. Freese, with Jacob R. Freese, Vice-President and Treasurer of the State Savings Bank of Trenton, commenced to operate the Jersey City Savings Bank, and set forth in a most inducing advertisement that 7 per cent. interest would be allowed on all deposits less than $500, from the date of deposit. Subsequently, at a meeting of the managers, Stephen B. Ransom, a well-known lawyer of Jersey City, was elected President; Jacob R. Freese, of Trenton, Temporary Treasurer, and Edward B. Newburn, Secretary. After this election of officers, Mr. Ransom discovered that the bank had been in operation for a long time previous to the election, and requested the Secretary to call a meeting of the managers, but that official neglected to do so. In the meantime, however, Isaac M. Freese, Theodore W. Freese, and Edward B. Newburn continued to operate the bank without the consent or knowledge of the Directors, until the latter part of September. On making an examination of the books, &c., Mr. Ransom found about $7,000 due depositors, and only about $6,000 assets. There was a deposit in the Grocers' Bank of New-York of $1,730, from which the Secretary had been drawing on his own check as Secretary. Mr. Ransom notified the Grocers' Bank to pay no more money except the checks were countersigned by him as President. After much trouble on the part of Mr. Ransom, a meeting of the managers was held on Oct. 4, when a statement submitted showed the assets to be $6,450, and the amount due depositors $7,215, leaving a deficiency of $765, which the Secretary claimed to have been expended for rent and incidentals. At this meeting Messrs. Wild, Tompkins, and J. R. Freese resigned as managers. Mr. Ransom urged that the vacancies be filled by well-known citizens of Jersey City, but this was opposed and voted down by Isaac M. Freese and his friends. Mr. Ransom then tendered his resignation as President, but the resignation was rejected, and Isaac M. Freese was elected Treasurer.

On Nov. 1 a meeting composed of Isaac and Theodore Freese, William B. Livingstone, and Edward B. Newburn was held, and Ransom's resignation, without his knowledge, was accepted. Mr. Ransom did not hear of this until Nov. 26, when he went to the bank and made an examination of the accounts, cash, &c. The amount due depositors on that day, was $7,240 12. The assets were: Cash in Savings Bank, $1,491 59; on deposit in Grocers' Bank, New-York, $1,219 59; in the hands of Jacob R. Freese, late Treasurer, $3,000. Newburn claimed that he had $255 securities for personal loans, and that the fixtures and furniture in the office were worth $2,355. Mr. Ransom demanded to see the bond of Isaac M. Freese as Treasurer. It was in the sum of $10,000, signed by Jacob M. Freese, and an Isaac Freese as security.

Mr. Ransom in his affidavit, of which the above is a synopsis, alleges that the bank is now operated solely by Isaac M. Freese and Edward B. Milburn without the aid, knowledge, or consent of a President or Board of Managers, and also that the minute-book and the personal ledger have been mutilated by the cutting out of the leaves, and that he further believes that the entries, &c., have been rewritten.

On these facts being sworn to by Mr. Ransom, and being laid before the State Board, a communication was sent to the Attorney General, with the result above noted.

A NATIONAL BANK SUSPENDS.

THE ROCKLAND COUNTY CLOSES ITS DOORS—ITS DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY CARRYING THE PAPER OF A BANKRUPT FIRM—WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday in the quiet little town of Nyack on the Hudson by the announcement early in the forenoon that the Rockland County National Bank had suspended payment. During the trying ordeal through which the banking institutions all over the country had to pass since the financial crisis of 1873 this bank was regarded as one of the soundest in the State, and the news of its failure yesterday came with surprise upon the community. The President, Mr. D. J. Blauvalt, has been connected with the institution since it was established in 1860, and has always been regarded as a gentleman of high integrity, who was thoroughly conversant with the business of the bank. The Cashier, Mr. A. D. Morford, was also believed to be a thoroughly trustworthy and efficient man, and hence, up to within a very recent date, the fullest confidence was placed in the solvency of the bank, and in consequence of this general belief in its stability it became the repository of the surplus funds of the traders of Nyack and of the well-to-do farming and trading classes of Rockland County. The announcement of its failure was, therefore, received with feelings of bitter disappointment by all who have been in the habit of transacting business with it. No sooner had the doors of the bank been closed, than the news was spread through the surrounding districts, and nothing was talked of during the day but the bank failure. Its effect upon the trade of the little town of Nyack was severely discussed by all classes, as well as the causes which led to the collapse.

In the present state of public feeling in regard to banking establishments, upon the announcement of a suspension the first impulse is to suspect either fraud or defalcation on the part of some of the officers of the concern. In this instance, however, nothing of the kind has been suggested to account for the failure. The rumor which gained currency when the stoppage of the bank was made known was to the effect that the paper of Messrs. D. D. Smith & Co., who are largely engaged in the coal and lumber business, was held to the amount of $60,000, and that, in consequence of the failure of this firm, some days since the bank was unable to meet its engagements. The statements made by the President bear out this view, with the exception that Mr. Blauvalt has declined to state the exact amount of the indebtedness of Messrs. D. D. Smith & Co. He admits, however, that the bank held their paper for a large amount, and that this was the immediate cause of the suspension.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Blauvalt at a late hour last evening, and found him busily engaged in the bank, together with the Cashier and book-keeper, preparing a statement which will be submitted to the Directors to-day. The President stated that the bank was opened in the morning at the usual hour, but about 11 o'clock, in consequence of a steady drain upon the funds by depositors which had been commenced a few days previous, he found it necessary to stop payment. He then telegraphed to the Controller at Washington, and immediately set to work to close the accounts. He said that they were able to meet all their engagements and would not have been forced to suspend had it not been for the want of confidence which had been created during the failure of Messrs. D. D. Smith & Co., who were pretty generally known in the town to be largely indebted to the bank. Since the suspension of this firm the depositors had been steadily withdrawing their money, and, though he had done everything in his power to establish confidence he found it impossible to do so. He said the report was circulated that the bank was carrying the Smiths, and that upon this account the depositors were anxious to draw out their deposits. He said the amount due by Messrs. Smith was, in his judgment, fully secured. He expected to be able to resume business after a short time, and did not believe that the creditors of the bank or the stockholders would suffer any loss. He said he could not then make a correct statement of the liabilities or assets, and though desirous to furnish every information in his power, he did not wish to give any figures until the accounts were completely closed up. He stated that the capital stock of the bank was $100,000, and that there was about $203,000 due them in small bills distributed among some 400 debtors. These bills were fully secured, but, he said, it would be ruinous to seek to realize on them immediately. The amount due to depositors is about $90,000. The surplus funds of the bank amounted to about $40,000, and this sum, making due allowance for shrinkages in the value of securities, he considered would be sufficient to cover any losses they might sustain.

The Rockland County National Bank was established in 1860 as a State bank, and in 1865 it became a national bank. The following are the names of the Directors: John W. Brown, of Nyack; Isaac S. Lydecker, Nyack; Nicholas C. Blauvalt, Spring Valley, Rockland County; Moses G. Leonard, Brooklyn; A. Seaman, New-York; Isaac M. Diderer, and also the President and the Cashier.

A ST. LOUIS BANK GONE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Savings Bank this afternoon it was resolved to suspend at once. The assets are stated to be, in round numbers, bills receivable, secured on real estate and interest accrued thereon $208,000; real estate, $26,300; cash and furniture, $11,000; liabilities due depositors with interest, $226,000; bills payable, $68,000; capital stock and the amount due the Real Estate Savings Institution, the concern out of which the present bank grew less than a year ago, $187,000; profits, $1,000. The cause of the suspension was the great shrinkage in real estate owned by the bank, which has been acquired by the foreclosure of mortgages. It is thought the depositors will be paid in full, and that the stockholders will also receive something. Among the Directors of the bank were several prominent and wealthy citizens.

FAILURES IN THE COUNTRY.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 28.—The Bank Commissioners have been called in, and have cut down the deposits in the Derry Savings Bank 25 per cent. This shrinkage was made necessary by bad paper and poor investments. It is stated that the Bank will pay only 4 per cent. interest on the remaining assets.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Writs of attachment were issued to-day against Benjamin Ethier, wood-dealer, and J. D. Bennett, cabinet-maker. The former's liabilities amount to $30,000, and the latter's to $50,000. The liabilities of William Angas amount to $150,000. His assets are all in real estate and in the stocks of manufacturing companies of New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—In the United States Court, to-day, Judge Gresham appointed L. A. Milbank Receiver of the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis Railroad, on application of the creditors of the road. Mr. Milbank has filed his bond, and is in possession of the road.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 28.—John B. Flowers, dealer in boots and shoes, has gone into insolvency. Edward Aibro & Co., hardware merchants, are financially embarrassed. Their liabilities are said to be $160,000, and assets about $100,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court to-day, rendered a decision in the bankruptcy case of Hamlin, Hale & Co., which throws that case out of court. Hamlin, on the 1st of last April, filed a petition that the firm be adjudged bankrupt. Hale resisted, declaring it a fraudulent petition made for the purpose of annoying him and gratifying his whilom partner, Hamlin. This view the court sustained, and took occasion to make some severe strictures on the abuse of processes of the court like that attempted in this case.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—The Providence Bank has refused to sign the proposition of the Newport Manufacturing Company to pay 58 cents on the dollar, and is feared voluntary bankruptcy will be the result. All of the other banks have signed it.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the West Boston Savings Bank this afternoon it was voted that the bank be closed up in the most economical manner. A temporary injunction will be served on the officers of the bank to-morrow and time assigned for a hearing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—J. D. Park & Co., wholesale druggists, have failed. Liabilities and assets not reported.

FAILURES IN THE CITY.

The liabilities of Joseph Stern, dealer in woolens at No. 25 Lispenard-street, amount to $22,038, and his real assets to $8,521.

The creditors of John H. Anderson, dealer in dry goods at No. 761 Broadway, have accepted a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, in indorsed notes at two and four months. His liabilities were $51,858.

Schedules were also filed in regard to the assignment of Simon Moses, drover and butcher, to Jacob Rosenfield. The liabilities are $57,066 34, the nominal assets, $26,599 44, and the real assets, $12,314.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Joseph Stern to Hermann Hahlo. The liabilities amount to $22,038 64, the nominal assets to $13,308 98, and the real assets to $8,521 84.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Joseph Schmitt to Christian Lutteroth, Henry W. Metcalf to Henry S. Parsons, and John S. Rickard to Thomas B. Pitman.

Application was made yesterday to Register Little by George Morlot and Jacob Stettheimer, silk ribbon manufacturers, late at No. 477 Broadway, and at Paterson, N. J., for their discharge from bankruptcy, but opposition was made by the Assignee and A. A. Low & Brothers.

A meeting of the creditors of Z. Stern & Co., shirt manufacturers, of No. 10 White-street, was held at the office of Register Dwight. A statement was submitted showing liabilities of $120,000, and an offer was made to settle at 40 cents on the dollar on time, but some of the creditors objected, and the matter was adjourned in order that the bankrupts might be examined.

A statement has been completed by Mr. H. H. Stotesbury, the Assignee of James Leahy, dealer in dry goods at No. 351 Broadway, which shows liabilities, $162,395; nominal assets, $226,089; real assets, $110 034. This does not include the claim of the Government for $400,000 for alleged unpaid duties, and whatever the claim is settled for will have to come out of the assets.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen, with cooler northerly winds throughout Manitoba, the north-west lake region, Canada, the Middle States, and New-England, and the area of cool northerly winds has extended southward over Texas and Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico. A well-marked storm centre has moved north-eastward through the Gulf, and is now central near Mobile. North-east winds, cloud, and rain prevail in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, but with cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley. North-east to north-west winds, cooler, clear weather prevail in the Middle States and New-England. The rivers rose on Friday at Leavenworth, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and Nashville, but fell at Cincinnati and Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-east to north-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail.

For the East Gulf States, easterly, followed by colder north-west winds, falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer, cloudy weather with light rain.

For the West Gulf States, northerly winds, colder, partly cloudy clearing weather and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, diminishing northerly winds, followed by higher temperatures, stationary pressure, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain or snow.

For the lake region, stationary barometer, cooler northerly winds, cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, cooler north-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, with light rain or snow.

The rivers will continue stationary or rising.

The temperature will continue above freezing in the canal regions of Maryland and Virginia.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Marks, and Key West, and are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah, Tybee Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, and Norfolk.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	21°	38°	3:30 P. M.	27°	50°
6 A. M.	18°	36°	6 P. M.	26°	48°
9 A. M.	22°	37°	9 P. M.	28°	44°
12 M.	22°	42°	12 P. M.	29°	3 8°

Average temperature yesterday.....42°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....23¼°

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 28.—An explosion occurred in Stanton shaft, a mile from Wilkesbarre, at 11 o'clock this morning, by which the following persons were injured: John T. Griffith, inside Superintendent, burned on the hands and face, and badly injured. Lewis S. Jones, boss at the Empire Mines, burned on the face and hands; Richard Roderick, boss, burned on the face and hands; Patrick Kerrigan, seriously burned on the face, hands, and body; one Dimmick was burned inwardly, and cannot recover; Thomas Malia was burned on the face and hands and seriously injured; Peter Stump was seriously burned on the head, hands, and face. The mining surveyors were going through the mines at the time, and were dashed to the earth by the force of the explosion, but escaped unhurt. It is supposed a lighted lamp was brought in contact with gas. The destruction in the immediate vicinity of the explosion was terrific.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The bark Vick & Mebane, which arrived at Liverpool on the 26th inst. from Galveston, passed the British brig Chillianwallah, Capt. McLeod, from New-York for Antwerp, on the 5th inst., abandoned. A party from the Vick & Mebane boarded the Chillianwallah and found five feet of water in her. It was thought she would go down shortly.

The British bark Scotia, Capt. Parkes, from Baltimore Nov. 26 for Antwerp, is ashore near Flushing.

THE MEXICANS AND THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Correspondence received at military head-quarters details the surrender of Howard and his band at San Elizario, the subsequent shooting of Howard, McBride, and Atkinson, and the other events, substantially as given in these dispatches. The rioters were reported to be picking up their effects and moving, some over the river, and others elsewhere. Only five rioters were identified as Mexicans, and it is thought there were not over 10 from that side, although the organized rioters were 350 strong, and were accompanied by about 150 thieves. The Mexican authorities have posted a large number of notices on both sides of the river warning Mexican citizens against participating in the troubles.

Official reports from the Big Horn post, Montana, say two Nez Percés have come into camp, having been in Sitting Bull's camp, and state that a white scout is in the hands of the hostiles a prisoner. The Nez Percés are anxious to leave Sitting Bull, and are slipping away whenever possible, but are afraid to leave in a body. A dispatch from Fort Buford says Sitting Bull is reported encamped on Rock Creek, and to be committing some depredations, chiefly on other Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The War Department have been informed that the Nez Percés Indians, numbering about 100, who joined Sitting Bull and his command, are anxious to come back into the United States. They assert that they are not treated well by the Sioux.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28.—The Treasurer of the Texas and California Stage Company is in receipt of a telegram from Daniel C. Stevens, Assistant Superintendent in Western TEXAS, saying that the Indians in that section are so troublesome that unless more troops soon reach there no stage lines can be maintained and no people will be left alive. The Indians recently attacked the coach in Bassey Cañon, captured four horses and killed both the drivers and Gabe Valdez, Division Superintendent.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Casper Crowninshield, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. William B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is at the Brevoort House.

Controller F. P. Olcott, of Albany, and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Col. Alexander Piper, of West Point, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

C. H. Northam, of Hartford, and J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The majority of Wall-street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors—and many of them have world-wide reputations for financial soundness and integrity. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, is entitled to absolute confidence, and investors will find their orders promptly executed.—*New-York World.*

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.—*Exchange.*

An Open Letter. It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes," and "sticks" wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY induced me to purchase a package, and use it with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over 16 months. While using the CATARRH REMEDY I used DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly, S. D. REMICK.

—*Advertisement.*

See what Denman says about

"PIPER-HEIDSIECK."

"Considering it, then, as one of the great gifts of Providence to man,—considering what a place it occupies among the means of his subsistence,—considering how many useful and wholesome ends it subserves in connection with his physical temperament,—considering its utility as a competing liquor with demoralizing ardent spirits,—it will hardly be thought visionary to anticipate, or unwise to propose, augmenting preference, and its more extended use among the several classes."

PIPER-HEIDSIECK

Contains only 10 per cent. of demoralizing ardent spirits. The purest and best Wine imported.

For sale everywhere.

—*Advertisement.*

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	91	Leather, sides	5,172
B. W. Flour, pks.	46	Spirits Turp., bls.	122
Beans, bls.	97	Resin, bls.	175
Cotton, bales	5,028	Oil, bbls.	1,483
Cot.-seed-cake, bags.	300	Oil-cake, pks.	100
Copper, bbls.	20	Oil, Lard, tcs.	130
Dried Fruit, pks.	174	Pea-nuts, bags	70
Eggs, pks.	438	Pork, pks.	478
Flour, bbls.	23,854	Beef, pks.	273
Wheat, bushels	114,960	Oat-meats, pks.	2,758
Corn, bushels	71,934	Lard, tcs.	4,419
Oats, bushels	12,330	Butter, pks.	1,946
Rye, bushels	352	Cheese, pks.	718
Malt, bushels	1,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	185
Barley, bushels	20,500	Starch, pks.	1,150
Peas, bushels	400	Stearine, pks.	122
Oat-meal, bags	900	Tallow, pks.	152
Grease, pks.	146	Tea, pks.	1
Grass-seed, bags	621	Tobacco, hhds.	83
Hops, bales	545	Tobacco pks.	664
Lead, pigs	2,083	Whisky, bbls.	240

ASHES—Quiet: quoted as before.

BREADSTUFFS—Yellow moderately sought after at from 27c.@28c. for good to choice ₱ 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in comparatively limited demand, with prices quoted about as last reported.

BRICKS—Have been held with firmness on a moderate movement in the leading kinds, with Pale quoted at $2 50@3: Hard, common, $1 25@$5 75; Croton Front, $7@8; Philadelphia Facing, $23@27; Baltimore, $34@38 ₱ 1,000, and Export delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

Prices of Bricks in New-York at the Close of

	1876.	1877.
Pale, ₱ 1,000	$2 75@3 25	$2 50@3 00
Hard, ₱ 1,000	4 50@ 5 50	4 25@ 5 75
Croton Front, ₱ 1,000	9 00@11 00	7 00@ 9 00
Philadelphia Facing, ₱ 1,000	23 00@30 00	23 00@27 00

COFFEE—Rio has been in limited request and quoted barely steady at 15½c.@19¼c., gold, for invoices, with sales reported of 682 bags by the Pekin and 1,159 bags by the M. Ries, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds dull: quoted as before.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted firm.

CORDAGE—Has been generally dull, with values quoted essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand for early delivery at rather firmer prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 919 bales, (of which 231 bales were on last evening,) including 80 bales to shippers, 739 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators.... And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active at advanced rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 50,400 bales, (of which 10,300 bales were on last evening and 50,100 bales to-day,) with 4,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling at December closing at 11.25c.@11.26c.; January, 11.25c.@11.26c.; February, 11.37c.@11.38c.; March, 11.48c.@11.49c.; April, 11.61c.@11.62c.; May, 11.73c.@11.74c.; June, 11.84c.@11.85c.; July, 11.94c.; August at 11.96c.@11.97c., showing an advance of 13@13 points on the closing rates. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,028 bales, and at the shipping ports 29,452 bales, against 40,382 bales same day last week. The stock here now is 227,000 bales, against 232,052 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,345,327 bales, against 2,557,643 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 7,478 bales; to the Continent, 22,036 bales; to France, 13,914 bales; to the Channel, 3,565 bales. Consolidated ports for the week, 50,592 bales, against 39,503 bales in New-York to-day, 110,118 bales.....The week's export clearances, hence, have been 11,638 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands, Alabama, N. O.		Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord'y	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid'g	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Strict Good Mid'g	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
Middling Fair	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜
Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	10⅜
Strict Good Ord'y	10⅛	Middling	10⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A very moderate movement has been reported in most kinds of Drugs and Dyes, on, however, a generally steady basis as to values. Crude Chemicals have been in pretty fair request, and quoted about as before. Essential Oils have been inactive even in a jobbing way, but quoted steady.....Dyewoods have been in demand at generally unchanged rates.....Hayti logwood quoted at $22@$23 ₱ ton; Jamaica do., $20 50@$21 50, gold; Honduras do., $24 50@$26, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22 50, gold; Maracaibo do., $15 50@$20; San Domingo do., $20, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$22. Lima Bar Wood, $18@$22, currency; Sapan Wood, $35, currency; Camwood, $160, gold, ₱ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been depressed and irregular, on a very light call for supplies.

FEATHERS—Have been quoted generally unchanged as to price, but without much animation.

FISH—A very quiet market noted, values remaining about as last quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been without much animation, in any line. Export movement comparatively slow, checked, in part, by the scarcity of freight room for early use. Home dealing limited. Prices without material alteration, though, in instances, quoted a shade weaker. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 were quoted very firm, on light offering and a fair inquiry.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,650 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 50; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3 50@$4 15 for common to choice Winter, and $3 85@$4 10 for inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $5@$5 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 35@$5 60, mainly at $5 40@$5 35; very good to very choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $5 25@$6 50 for fair to very choice, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; do. for South America, $6 60@$7 50 for fair to fancy; do. for English markets at $3 50@$5 00, as to brand; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 35@$5 60; very good to very choice do. at $5 60@$6, and most other grades within the range of previous quotations. Included in the reported sales were 3,750 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 1,350 bbls. City Mills Extra,) 950 bbls. Minnesota Clear, 1,650 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,150 bbls. do. Patent, 2,375 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 850 bbls. for shipment to Europe at $5 25@$5 75,) 450 bbls. Patent Extras, 875 bbls. Superfine, 1,025 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour dull and quoted rather weak in price. .....Sales reported since our last of 1,022 bbls., chiefly within the range of $5 75@$7 50.....Rye Flour slow of sale at former rates, on sales of 325 bbls., chiefly Superfine, mainly at $3 65@$4 for State, with very choice to very fancy Jersey, in small lots, at $4 50@$5. Corn-meal quiet at previous prices: 2,600 bbls. sold, including 1,900 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 25, and Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 60@$3, (100 bbls. Prize Medal went at $3,) and Brandywine, nearly all at $3 25. Wheat in demand at irregular prices; coarse City quoted at $1 10@$1 20; country at 98c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour lightly dealt in within the range of $2 40@$2 75 for choice to very choice, selling mostly at $2 60@$2 70..... Buckwheat quoted at 66c.@66½c. for average lots, in lots, dull.

FRUIT—Business has been comparatively tame and uninteresting since our last. Values quoted irregular.....Sales include 1,500 bbls. Evaporated Apples at $1 87½@$1 70; 2,500 bxs. loose Muscatel at $1 85@$2 07½; 300 bbls. Currants, 5¾c.@6c.

GRAIN—An active movement was reported in Wheat chiefly for export, closing at stronger prices, the actual dealings indicating a partial advance of 2c.@2½c. ₱ bushel, closing generally very firm. Inferior to fair early choice White Wheat and the better qualities of Spring, which were offered less freely. No. 2 Chicago Spring was not in much favor with buyers, and was quoted nearly nominal. In the option line business was devoid of animation; New-York No. 2 Red and New-York No. 2 Spring ruled weaker; No. 2 North-west Spring left off more firmly.....Sales have been reported of 398,000 bushels, (of which about 383,000 bushels for export,) including 18,000 bushels Extra White at $1 55½, 23,000 bushels White State at $1 55@$1 56, 51,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 49@$1 50, 14,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 48, 300 bushels White Western, car lots, at $1 49, 1,200 bushels New-York No. 1 Red at $1 48, 56,000 bushels No. 1 Spring, choice, at $1 39@$1 40, in store and afloat; 73,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, at $1 34@$1 37, (of which 1,300 bushels, in store, at $1 34; 8,000 bushels at $1 36, and 64,000 bushels, afloat, at $1 38½@$1 37; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, early delivery, at $1 32½@$1 32, nearly all at $1 32½; 20,000 bushels choice ungraded Chicago Spring reported at $1 35; 46,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 30@$1 31, chiefly at $1 30; 32,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30; 3,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, spot, $1 33; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 32½@$1 32¾, closing at $1 32¾ bid, and $1 33 asked, ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations as the afternoon call were: No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 40 bid and $1 47 asked; do., January, at $1 44½@$1 45; do., February, at $1 45@$1 48; May nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, December option, at $1 32½@$1 32¾, closing at $1 32¾@$1 33; February at $1 34@$1 34¾; May nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 33@$1 33; do., January, at $1 33½@$1 37; do., February, at $1 36¾@$1 37; do., May, at $1 30 bid.....Corn has been quite moderately dealt in for prompt and forward delivery, at generally a shade lower prices. February options showed most firmness. Sales have been reported of 157,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 77,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, 16,000 bushels, at 64½c.@64¾c.; afloat, do., in store, quoted at 63½c.@64c.; New-York No. 2, February option, 72,000 bushels, at 64c.@64¼c., closing at 64¼c. bid; New-York steamer Mixed, 13,000 bushels, at 57½c.@59c., closing at 57½c. bid; do., February option, 8,000 bushels, at 58c., closing at 59c. bid; New-York No. 3, new crop, at 52½c.@53c., (26,000 bushels, in lots, mainly at 53½c.@53¾c.;) Mixed Western, ungraded, at 40c.@56c., as to quality. .....And new crop Jersey Yellow, (5,000 bushels, deliverable by Jan. 15, at 50c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, December, 58c.@60c.; January at 58¼c.@59c.; February at 59c.@59½c.; do., May, nominal.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 63c.@65c.; do., January, at 63½c.@64¼c.; do., February, at 64¼c.@64½c.; do., May, at 58c.@61½c.....Rye fairly active, but irregular as to price, with sales reported of 10,000 bushels prime State for export, at 76c.@77c., and 15,000 bushels choice Western, in store, at 75c.....Malt and Peas inactive; quoted as before.....Of Barley, sales reported of 20,000 bushels four-rowed State, on private terms; quoted at about 80c.; and 1,000 bushels two-rowed do., at 70c.....Feed Barley in demand; quoted at 60c.@61c. for round lots.....Oats have been in good request for export, and, in most instances quoted barely steady as to prices.....Sales have been reported of 43,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White, 1,400 bushels, at 42c.; New-York No. 1 White, 3,600 bushels, at 42c.; New-York No. 2 White, 4,900 bushels, at 39½c.@39¾c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,800 bushels, at 38½c.; New-York No. 1, 2,800 bushels, at 39¼c.@39½c.; New-York No. 2, 2,100 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 38c.; Mixed Western, 1,400 bushels, at 38c.@38½c.; White Western, 4,200 bushels, at 39c.@40½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 38c. bid and 40c. asked; White State, 4,800 bushels, at 38½c.@41c.; do., poor old, in store, 10,300 bushels, at 37½c.; Mixed State, 3,500 bushels, at 38c.@39c.....Hay and Straw inactive at former figures.....Seeds generally quiet; Clover attracting most attention; 900 bags very choice Clover-seed reported sold at 8¾c., and a car-load of prime at 8c.; other Seeds quoted as before.....Feed as last quoted on a moderate movement; new 60-lb. Bran, 3 cents, sold at $18 90.....The week's export clearances, hence, have been 27,106 bbls. Flour, 412,261 bushels Wheat, 255,267 bushels Corn, ——bushels Rye, 111,977 bushels Barley, 20,313 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Very dull as a rule. .....Domestic Cloth quoted 10½c.@11c., as to weight and quality. Other kinds wholly nominal.

HARDWARE—Has been in light request, with values quoted generally unaltered.

HEMP—Has been lightly dealt in, with Manila Hemp quoted at 7c.@7¾c.; Sisal at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold; Tampico at 5c.@5½c.; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold; Jute Butts at 2¾c.@2¾c., currency, cash and time. Other kinds unchanged. Sales, 400 bales Jute Butts on private terms.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, but without much call noted for supplies.

HOPS—Have been fairly active, but unchanged as to price.....We quote new crop Hops at 5c.@13c. for New-York, 5c.@12c. for Eastern, and 5c.@8c. for Wisconsin; crop of 1876, 2c.@6c. Old, all growths, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb. Californian, 12c.@14c. Demand mostly for low and high grade stock.....The receipts for the week were 2,369 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1877, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 84,289 bales, against 42,978 bales same period in 1876; export clearances this week, 2,472 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1876, 41,225 bales, against 17,649 bales same period 1876.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted generally as before, on, however, a very moderate movement.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been comparatively limited demand, but quoted about steady in prices. Oak and Union crop of desirable quality in pretty fair request at former quotations. Upper Leather inactive at unaltered figures. Morocco and Harness Leather moderately inquired for and quoted as before.....The week's receipts of Sole have been 63,488 sides and 2,017 bales do.; exports, 19,750 sides, including 18,500 sides to England and 1,250 sides to the Continent.....Exports for the year, 1,077,168 sides.

METALS—Generally quiet; quoted about as before. .....Of Pig-iron, sales 100 tons Eglinton and 50 tons Coltness on private terms.....Of Spelter, 5 tons Silesia at 6¼c.....And of Tin, 250 slabs Malacca at 18¾c., 1,500 bxs. Charcoal Plates, for prompt and forward delivery, at 26 for prompt delivery; and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, here, at 25 87½ gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 1,900 bbls. sold at 28c. @60c. And of Porto Rico, 300 hhds. on private terms; market otherwise dull.

NAILS—Have been inactive on the basis of $2 40 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—More demand noted for Resin at rather firmer rates. Sales reported of 1,900 bbls. good Strained, from yard and delivered, at $1 77½@$1 85.....Spirits Turpentine dull; quoted at the close at 32½c. for merchantable.....Tar and Pitch as before.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet, with Western, in bags, quoted at $33@$33 50 ₱ ton.....Exports hence for the week, 300 tons.

OILS—Generally quoted firm, though not active.....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, further sales of 200 bbls. first half of 1878 at 48½c. And of Crude Sperm, 1,000 bbls. on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand, with values of Refined quoted here, 13c.; Philadelphia, 12¾c.; Baltimore, 12¾c. for early delivery, showing a decline. Refined, in cases, 19½c. for standard brands. Sales here, 3,000 bbls. at 13c.....Crude quoted here at 7¾c., in bulk, and 10¾c.@10¾c. in shipping order.....Naphtha, 7c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported to the extent of 15,000 bbls. United at $1 67½@$1 70¾, closing at $1 68¼ regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been inactive for early delivery and quoted lower, under the adverse advices from Chicago.....Sales reported of no important lots; now quoted at $12 62½@$12 87½ for uninspected and inspected.....Other kinds dull and irregular; 80 bbls. Extra Prime sold at $9 25.....And for forward delivery, here, Western Mess, January option, $12 50 bid; and, February option quoted at the close down to $12 60@$12 80; January, $12 60@$12 80; February, $12 70@$12 80; March at $12 65@$12 80; April at $13, with sales reported of only 250 bbls. closing nearly at $13.....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 5¾c.@ 5¾c.; fancy Pigs at 5¾c.....Out-meats very quiet here at about former figures.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 6¼c.@6¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range.....Bacon inactive to-day; quoted rather weaker. Sales reported here of 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 6¾c., and 50 bxs. Cumberland Cut, January and February delivery, at 6¾c., here, and $3 90 at the West, and for Western delivery, 750 bxs. do., December to February option, at $5 85@$6.....Western Steam Lard has been decidedly more active for early delivery, but at decidedly lower prices, influenced by the unfavorable advices from Chicago.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. new at $8 10@$8 20, closing at $8 07½@$8 10, and 200 tcs. choice at $8 12½, closing at $8 10, and 1,500 tcs. to arrive at $8 05@$8 10; 5,500 tcs. for Western delivery, part for shipment, at $7 55@ $7 60.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard in moderate request and lower, with December option quoted here at the close nominal; January, $8 07½; February, $8 20; March, $8 27½@$8 30, showing a further decline.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,500 tcs., January, at $8 05@$8 10; 5,000 tcs. February, at $8 20@$8 25; and 2,240 tcs. March, at $8 30@$8 37½c. City Steam and Kettle in moderate request; quoted at the close at 8¼c. for Sales, 161 tcs. at $8@$8 05, nearly all at $8 05.....And No. 1 quoted at the close at $7 75@ $7 87½.....Refined Lard has been inactive, and for the current quarter for early delivery, at the close, at $8 45@$8 55½; choice do., for the West Indies, at $8 37½@$8 50, with sales reported.....Beef and Beef Hams quiet at former rates; 100 bbls. Beef sold on private terms.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in moderate demand; quoted about as before.....Tallow has been in fair demand; quoted at $7 50@$7 56¼ for prime City, with sales reported of 100,000 lb. at $7 50.....Stearine quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $8 25@$8 50.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 1,302 pks. Pork, 938 pks. Beef, 18,804 pks. Bacon, 20,655 pks. Lard, 1,222 pks. Butter, and 18,855 bxs. Cheese: also 847 pks. Tallow.

SALTPETRE—Crude quiet; quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SEEDS—A generally slow movement noted within our previous range.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1876.	1877.
Clover-seed, ₱ lb.	15¾@ 16¾	8@ 8¾
Rough Flax, ₱ bushel	$1 62½@$1 65	$1 50@$1 60
Timothy, ₱ bushel	2 50@ 2 60	1 50@ 1 60
Calcutta, Linseed, ₱ bu.	*2 05@ 2 10	*2 05@ 2 10

*Gold price.

SOAP—Has been very moderately sought after, with Castile quoted at 8c.@9¼c., gold; Colgate's Family, 7¾c., currency, and Palm and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in generally slack demand, with Mace quoted at 72½c.@90c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@ 90c., for strictly prime; Cassia, 18½c.@20c.; Cloves, 35c.@38c.; East India Pepper, 12½c.@12¾c.; White Pepper, 21½c.@22c.; Pimento, 13½c.@14½c.; Ginger, 6½c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been quiet, but quoted steady, with Potato quoted at 4½c.@4¾c.; Corn at 3½c.@3¾c., in bbls. and bxs., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in demand at 7¼c.@7½c. for fair to good. Sales 500 bbls. Centrifugal at 8¼c., and 3,100 bxs. Clayed at 7½c.@7¾c. Refined in more request at a partial advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., with Cut Loaf quoted at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Soft Yellow, 7¼c.@8¼c.

TEAS—Have been in more active demand at firm prices. Sales reported of 10,500 half-chests Oolong and 1,700 half-chests Japan on private terms, and, rumored, 8,000 to 10,000 half-chests Japan, to arrive, without reliable particulars.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, and quoted about steady as to price.....Sales include 400 cases Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 150 cases, 1876, New-England, 10c.@17½c.; 25 cases, 1875, Pennsylvania, on private terms; 25 cases, 1876, Wisconsin 9c.; 200 bales, Havanas, 80c.@$1 05.....Exports hence for the week, 924 bbls.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the close of

	1876.	1877.
Kentucky, ₱ lb.	5c.@ 18	3½c.@ 15
Cuba, &c., ₱ lb.	88c.@ 1 20	75c.@ 1 15
Seed Leaf, ₱ lb.	5c.@ 50	4½c.@ 50
Manufactured, in bond	15c.@ 55	13½c.@ 44

WHISKY—Dull at $1 09½@$1 10.

WOOL—Generally steady movement has been reported at about previous quotations. Holiday observances impede business.....Sales have reported of 37,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 41½c.@46c.; 35,000 lb. Unwashed at 27c.@32½c., and 30,000 lb. Super Pulled at 39c.@40c.; 385 bales do., 10,000 lb. Georgia, 10,000 lb. Kanawha, on private terms; 50 bales and 141,000 lb. Fall California at 14c.@19c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the Close of

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Am. Fleece, ₱ lb.	41c.@43c.	30c.@32½c.	32c.@33c.
Am. Pulled, ₱ lb.	40c.@43c.	22c.@38c.	17c.@43c.
California Spring	18c.@33c.	15c.@28c.	13c.@28c.
California Fall	15c.@23c.	12c.@23c.	10c.@22c.
Texas	15c.@33c.	13c.@28c.	14c.@13c.

FREIGHTS—The Breadstuff movement was decidedly active to-day, on both and charter, as generally very firm, and, in instances, stronger rates. The offerings of Provisions were also liberal, in good part for the Continent, at full figures. In most other lines the carrying trade was comparatively quiet, with rates quoted about as before. West India trade interests very dull.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 48,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d., delivered to vessel, or 8¾d., from store, and 40,000 bushels Grain (of cargo for a German bark, 1,036 tons, placed on the berth) at 5d. ₱ quarter, (with room for Flour quoted as in demand at 2s. 9d., and up to 3s. asked, and some important shipments rumored, but without confirmation;) and, by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton, (mostly of through freight,) reported at ¼d.@ 9-32d. 2,000 bales of direct shipment hence, at the lower rate for compressed;) 42,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.@ 9¼d., closing at 9¼d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 pks. Lard and Bacon (part of through freight) at 40s.; small lots of Provisions, at 37s. 6d., and closing with 37s. 6d. bid, and 40s. asked; small lots of Oil-cake at 30s., and equal to 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 25s.....For London, by sail, (of cargo for a Norwegian bark, 787 tons, placed on the berth,) 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel, and Flour, for complete loading, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; also, (of cargo for a Norwegian bark, 344 tons,) 8,000 bushels Grain at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and Provisions, for complete loading, reported on private terms, quoted at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9¼d., closing at 9¼d. ₱ bushel; 100 bales Hair on private terms; 2,500 pks. Oil-cake, part at 27s. ₱ ton; 300 bales Hops, at ½d. ₱ lb.; and equal to 250 tons Measurement Goods, in sundry lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by sail, (of cargo for a British ship, 963 tons, placed on the berth,) about 4,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 36,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (of cargo for British steamship, 673 tons, placed on the berth) at 6s. ₱ quarter; 1,000 bags Clover-seed, January shipment, at 35s.; 150 tons Heavy Goods at 35s.@37s. 6d., and about 100 tons Measurement Goods at 25s. ₱ ton; 50 bbls. Oysters at 4s. ₱ bbl., and small lots of Provisions at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., (with room for Flour quoted firm at 4s. ₱ bbl., on, however, a moderate demand for accommodation.).....For Cardiff, by sail, (of cargo for a British bark, 295 tons, placed on the berth,) about 2,400 quarters Grain at 5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter.....For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 50 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton, and 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce, (with room for Flour quoted at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl, and for Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel.) .....For the east coast of England direct, a British bark, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 1½d.; another, 597 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s.; an Austrian bark, 699 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, 473 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 5s. 1½d.; another, 658 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 1½d.; another, 592 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 1½d.; another, 545 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 5s. 1½d. ₱ quarter.....For Oporto, a British brig, 193 tons, hence, with about 1,200 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, reported on private terms—quoted at 22c. raised and 21c. bid ₱ bushel.....Hence, to sail, sundry odd lots of general cargo, on the basis of 4c. for Provisions ₱ lb., and, by steam, further shipments of 350 to 400 tons Provisions, reported within the range of 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. Also, by steam, from New-Orleans, (of contracts made there,) 4,000 bales Cotton at 15-16c. ₱ lb.

.....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,200 to 1,500 pks. Provisions, reported as for forward shipment, on the basis of 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Hamburg, by steam, about 350 tons Provisions, reported on private terms—quoted at 22?2?4 reichmarks.....For Kongsberg, a German bark, 460 tons, hence, with Lard and Bacon, as bulk of cargo, on the basis of about 45s. ₱ ton.....For an outside Spanish port, a Norwegian brig, 279 ton, hence, with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum reported at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For Gibraltar and orders, an Austrian brig, 359 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 36c. ₱ case, (options extending to and including Salonica or Constantinople,) with another vessel rumored, same condition, but without confirmation.....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at market rates.....For the Canary Islands, a British bark, 288 tons, hence, with general cargo, including a small lot of Corn, on private terms.....For Rouen, an Austrian bark, 688 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at about 1c. ₱ lb.....For Barcelona, an Austrian brig, 414 tons, with Cotton and general cargo, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on the basis of 1c. ₱ lb.....For Naples, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 1c. ₱ lb.....For St. John, N. B., by steam, of recent shipment, 650 bbls. Flour, 400 pks. Hams, 175 pks. Molasses, 1,500 bxs. Raisins, and sundry miscellaneous cargo, on the basis of 25c.@30c. ₱ bbl. Also, a British schooner, 181 tons, hence, with Coal, on private terms, quoted at $2 ₱ ton, bid.....For Hayti, an American schooner, 161 tons, now as Portland, with Lumber, from Liverpool, N. S., at $8, and back north of Hatteras, with Logwood, at $4.....For Kingston, Jamaica, an American schooner, 195 tons hence, with general cargo, at 4c. ₱ bbl.....For Vera Cruz, a brig, 246 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates.....For Aux Haiche and back, an American schooner, 118 tons, with general cargo, reported at equal to $1 ₱ bbl. and port charges paid.....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 454 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, $2 ₱ bbl. placed on the berth, quoted as about $1 ₱ bbl.....For Norfolk, a schooner, 372 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5 50.....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 347 tons, hence, with Logwood at $1 25 ₱ ton.....For New-York, a schooner, 246 tons, with Naval Stores, from Fernandina, on private terms.....Coastwise trade generally quiet; quoted about as before.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Petroleum nominal; Refined, 13c.; Crude, 10¾c., in barrels. Coffee dull; Rio, 17½c.@18c.; Java, 23c. for good, all gold. Sugar—No offerings; quoted at 7¼c.@7¾c. for fair and good Refining Cuba; Refined in good demand at 10¾c. for Soft-loaf; 10¼c. for Crushed; 9¾c. for Powdered; 9¾c. for Granulated, and 9¾c. for A. Flour quiet but firm: Minnesota Extra, medium and good, $5 75; choice, $6; fancy, $6 25; Wisconsin do. low grade, $4 25; Pennsylvania do., fair and choice, $5 35@$6 37; fancy, $6 50; Michigan do., choice, $6 50@ $6 60; 100 bbls. St. Louis do., fancy, sold on private terms; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Rye Flour unchanged. Corn-meal dull. Wheat quiet, but firm and steady; Pennsylvania Red, good and prime, $1 41@$1 42; Pennsylvania Amber, choice, $1 44. Southern do., choice, $1 46; White Michigan, good, $1 46. Rye steady; $1 Eastern, $1 Pennsylvania. Corn dull; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 29. Corn firm and in good demand; sales, 7,300 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 53c.@53½c.; 10 car-loads new, on track, to millers at 45c.@46c.; car-loads new Kansas at 49c.; 2 car-loads old High Mixed at 54½c.; 2,300 bushels old No. 2 at 53c. Oats nominal. Rye inactive. Barley steady; sales, 6 car-loads Canada, on private terms. High wines, nominal. Lard, 40 bbls. at $1 09½@$1 11 for city made. Other articles unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts by Railroad—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 19,400 bushels Rye. Shipments by Railroad—2,400 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 17,500 bushels Oats, 29,600 bushels Barley, 10,800 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 31¼. Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 30¾; seller January, $1 31¼; seller February, $1 33½; No. 2 Red Winter, seller January, $1 28½; seller February, $1 30½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 27; No. 2 Spring held at $1 15; $1 14 bid. Corn dull; No. 2 at 50c. bid; 50c. bid; May, 47½c. new, spot, 46c.; seller January, 44¾c. Rejected held at 43c.; 43c. offered; new, 41¾c.; damaged, 43c.; new, 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 26c. Barley quiet. Prime, $4 70; No. 2, $4 40. Hogs $1 25. Receipts—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31¼; No. 2 Amber Michigan, spot, $1 31; seller January, $1 31¼; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 32; No. 2 do., spot, $1 28¾; seller February, $1 30¾. Corn dull; new No. 2, 49½c.; do. damaged, 38c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; Red, $1 15@$1 23. Corn dull at 37c.@39c. Oats quiet but steady at 28c.@31c. Rye in good demand at 60c.@63c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and $11 asked. Lard dull; Steam, $7 70; Kettle, $8@$8 50. Bulk-meats dull: Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Ribs, $5 75@$5 85; Clear Sides, 6c.@6¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green-meats dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1 09. Butter, Eggs, and Lard dull. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady, with a fair demand: common, $3 50@ $3 80; light, $3 85@$4; packing, $4 05@$4 15; butchers', $4 20@4 25; receipts, 2,934 head; shipments, 425 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Wool in fair demand, but sales are light, owing to a broken week and manufacturers taking account of stock; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X and above, 44c.@47c.; X, 43c.@44c.; medium, 44c.@46c.; coarse, 35c.@40c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 39c.@42c.; medium, 44c.@45c.; coarse, 35c.@38c.; Combing, washed, 50c.@56c.; do., unwashed, 36c.@37c.; Canada Combing, 50c.@52c.; fine, unwashed, 28c.@30c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 29c.@32c.; tub washed, 40c.@44c.; Colorado, fine and medium, 18c.@

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown and all the year round.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 2 | CHINA.....WED., Jan. 16
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 9 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Jan. 23
Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 17
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 24
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....Dec. 29, noon. | Devonia...Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 5, 8 A. M. | Anchoria...Jan. 19, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Elysia.....Jan. 2, 3 P. M. | Angelia.....Jan. 9, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $35 to $70, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Dec. 29 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 12
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 5 | HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878 | HERDER.....Jan. 17
POMMERANIA.....Jan. 10 | CIMBRIA.....Jan. 24
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1, noon.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 2 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $85, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Italy, Sat., Dec. 29, 12 M. | Holland.....Sat., Jan. 5, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Jan. 5, 6:30 A.M. | The Queen, Jan. 12, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, Jan. 9, 9:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sarcilles.....Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trucellas.....Wednesday, Feb. 6, 8 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Hazard, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. Kenyon, THURSDAY, Jan. 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31
For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Dec. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Trenkmann...Thurs., Jan. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Sisk.....Wednesday, Jan. 9
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Dec. 29
Steamer will leave New-Orleans Jan. 6 and 27 for Vera Cruz and New-York, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 2 P. M.:
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis...Thursday, Jan. 3.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Sandberg, Th., Jan. 10.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEY, General Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt-Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 6:30 A. M., arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Accommodation for Trenton, 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 7, and 8:20 P. M.
For Rahway, 6:10, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5:30, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6:10 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:10 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:20 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7:30, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 1, 2, and 5 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 A. M., 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M., 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, at 4 P. M. via Amboy, and 4:10 P. M. via Monmouth Junction, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, only at 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive—From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-street, and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 12, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A.M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A.M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A.M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P.M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.
6:00 P.M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Corning via Geneva, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P.M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P.M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st. Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superindent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE.

$3 to Boston. EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FIELDING, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
4:30 P.M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Murray-st.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, C. F. KUEHNEMUNDT
HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

AT THE WALL-STREET STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y., Stock speculators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on
THE BLACKBOARD.
COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND OVER.
Margin 1 per cent. Orders by mail may be sent direct to this exchange and executed as per instructions.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 51 WALL-ST. CORNER OF WILLIAM. } NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, } No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th inst., to the 10th proximo.
F. S. LATHROP, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

New-York City 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1900.
NEW-YORK CITY 5's,
PAYABLE IN 1928.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER 6's,
PAYABLE IN 1899.
BUFFALO CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1900.
ROCHESTER CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1897.
OSWEGO CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1888.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.
THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.
Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.
In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blank for which will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1916.
NO FLOATING DEBT.
Length of road, Corning to Buffalo, 142 miles.
Whole amount of issue,
$2,880,000.
First and Only Mortgage,
Less than $17,000 per mile on road, together with extensive docks, lands, and terminal facilities in Buffalo, and the valuable right of way through that city.
These bonds were issued to pay off (without increasing) the old mortgage debt of the company, ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN PAID FOR 20 YEARS.
THE ROAD IS NOW PAYING, AND HAS FOR MANY YEARS PAID, 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON ITS STOCK.
A limited amount for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1877.
THE PLAN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF THE bonds of the above named company and for the purchase of the bonds of the following companies, to-wit: The Erie and Niagara Railway Company; the Canada Southern Bridge Company; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, and the Michigan Midland and Canada Railroad Company, is now perfected. particular information in respect of which will be given on application to this company.
Holders of the bonds of the above named companies are requested to present their bonds as early as possible, at the office of the company, and receive in exchange certificates of this company, to be countersigned by the Union Trust Company, under which new bonds will hereafter be issued by this company, as provided for in said plan.
J. TILLINGHAST, President.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,
FUNDING SIXES,
DUE 1891.
Issued to pay off WATER EIGHTS.
Assessed value of Columbus, 1876, $37,147,741.
Total debt of Columbus, 1876, only $1,164,000.
A limited amount for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

COUPONS OF
SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,
Due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed on presentation at
U. S. GOLD COIN,
less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 12 Pine-st. LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

TO EASTERN HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS.

Holders desiring to co-operate in requesting the opening of transfer and dividend agencies in the East, or to consider the desirability of such request, are invited to communicate with GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, President of the New-York Mining Stock Exchange, at his office, No. 30 Pine-st. Office hours 12 to 2 P. M. daily.
By order of the Governing Committee.
J. WYMAN MORRIS, Secretary.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought regularly at the New-York Stock Exchange and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circular and weekly reports sent free.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER CHOICE 7, 8 AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, for SALE by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders carefully himself; stocks and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 26 New-st., New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Northern Bonds and Stock wanted.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 26 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY 6 per cent. SINKING FUND BONDS for sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 43 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CEASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 } BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1877.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED Railway Bonds, due Jan. 1, will be paid at this office:
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Consolidated First Mortgage.
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Old Mortgage.
Cleveland and Toledo First Mortgage.
Buffalo and State Line First Mortgage.
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon First Mortgage.
Schoolcraft and Three Rivers First Mortgage.
Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft First Mortgage.
Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids First Mortgage.
Jamestown and Franklin First Mortgage.
ON AND AFTER FEB. 1 all coupons will be paid at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 38, 1877.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS maturing Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad, first mortgage; St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, second mortgage; Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage; Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred, first mortgage.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2, 1878, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
J. M. CRANE Cashier.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 20, 1877.
GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.—The coupons on the bonds of the above company, due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.
JOHN SEALY,
President.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1877.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on the 2d of January prox. at the New-York office, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1878, of the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1878, of the $700,000 issue of bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1878, of the Canton Company, of Baltimore, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Six per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons of the bonds of Series B, secured by the consolidated mortgage of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, which mature Jan. 1, 1878, and coupons from the old bonds marked "Half paid by exchanged bond," will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York, or the Union and Planters' Bank, Memphis, at the option of the holder.
Interest due 1st January, 1878, on all outstanding 8 per cents. bonds of the company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New-York, on the presentation of said bonds to be exchanged for bonds of the consolidated mortgage.
The holders of the few remaining old bonds of the company yet outstanding are requested to present them to the Central Trust Company to be exchanged for bonds of the consolidated mortgage. The company will pay express charges necessary to effect the exchange.
H. S. McCOMB,
President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1877, that a supplemental dividend of two and one-half cents on the dollar of the indebtedness of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company will be made, and will be payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1878, at the office of the subscriber, number 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated December 8, 1877.
RICHARD P. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Receiver.
Attorney for Receiver.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.
ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1878, AN INTEREST dividend of $40 51-100 per bond, will be paid on the Construction Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Said transfer-books will close on Wednesday, Dec. 24 inst., and reopen on

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT FOR 1877.

A VERY RESPECTABLE SHOWING—A DECREASE IN EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR, BUT A CORRESPONDING DECREASE IN EXPENDITURES—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

An advance summary of the annual report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 was given out to the press yesterday. The following is its substance:

STOCK AND DEBTS.	Sept. 30, 1876.	Sept. 30, 1877.
Capital stock	$89,428,300 00	$89,429,300 00
Funded debt	39,844,733 33	39,901,233 33
Bonds and mortgages given or assumed by the company upon purchase of real estate	556,540 88	534,212 22
Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt	6½ per cent.	6½ per cent.
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.		
Grading and masonry	$19,423,106 83	$19,501,106 83
Bridges	2,526,026 21	2,528,026 21
Superstructure, including iron and steel	28,826,925 68	29,119,425 68
Passenger and freight stations, buildings, &c.	11,654,886 78	11,926,328 49
Land, land damages, and fences	11,812,743 36	11,968,899 31
Locomotives, fixtures, and snow-plows	5,628,903 51	5,988,903 51
Passenger and baggage cars	1,780,143 82	1,764,143 82
Freight and other cars	9,940,401 93	10,115,901 93
Engineering and agencies	2,999,473 27	2,999,473 27
Horses	16,985 00	16,985 00
Harness and stable equipage	4,293 10	4,293 10
Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad	150,000 00	150,000 00
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad	658,921 56	658,921 56
Lewiston Railroad	400,000 00	400,000 00
Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad	2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
Total	$97,822,311 05	$99,142,408 71

The total length of track owned and leased by the company was: In 1876, 2,432 99-100 miles; in 1877, 2,471 99-100 miles. This includes an increase during the year of: Third track, 18.38 miles; fourth track, 3.08 miles; turnouts, 17.54 miles. The total length of the road owned is 740.17 miles, and of the road leased, 260.03 miles. The weight of rail per yard is 65 pounds. There are 61 engine houses or shops, 602 engines, (an increase of 45,) 8 dummies, 416 first-class passenger cars, 80 emigrant cars, (a decrease of 3,) 211 baggage, mail, and express cars, (a decrease of 4,) and 15,661 freight cars, (an increase of 251.) The following are the doings of the year in transportation:

	1876.	1877.
Number of miles run by passenger trains	4,743,485	4,594,540
Number of miles run by freight trains	9,278,266	9,774,038
Number of miles run by switch-work trains	4,224,856	4,154,569
Number of passengers carried	9,281,490	8,919,438
Number of miles travelled by passengers	353,136,145	316,847,325
Number of tons of freight carried	6,803,680	6,351,356
Total movement of freight	1,674,447,055	1,619,948,685
THE FREIGHT TONNAGE.		
Products of the forest, tons	408,584	414,869
Of animals	827,278	855,439
Of vegetable food	2,100,339	1,787,112
Other agricultural products	317,710	386,146
Manufactures	767,190	750,380
Merchandise	546,047	575,801
Coal	1,043,107	772,916
Other articles	793,445	803,684
Total	6,803,680	6,351,356
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.		
Maintaining roadbed, &c	$2,616,695 19	$2,456,118 40
Repairs of machinery	3,260,071 61	2,864,784 90
Operating expenses	10,247,405 54	9,625,261 57
Total	$16,124,172 34	$14,946,161 87

The latter item included: Loss and damage on baggage, $51,304 28, against $219,302 77 in 1876; damages for injuries to persons, $92,111 33, against $84,171 95 in 1876; damages to property, $88,185 26, against $12,725 80 in 1876. There was no loss or damage on freight in either year. The earnings and payments were:

EARNINGS.	1876.	1877.
From passengers	$8,762,966 88	$8,576,816 33
From freight	17,593,254 78	16,424,316 67
From car service	973,293 01	1,057,113 74
From rents	824,615 16	1,055,855 75
From mail service	446,537 00	326,420 52
From telegraph	4,434 62	4,417 89
From interest	337,801 33	355,231 24
From use of road	261,092 77	230,008 31
From miscellaneous	838,582 90	542,855 48
Total	$28,046,588 45	$26,579,085 90
PAYMENTS.		
For transportation expenses	$16,124,172 34	$14,946,161 87
For interest	2,791,629 13	2,744,004 59
For dividends	7,139,280 00	7,140,458 40
For rent of other lines	1,917,711 26	1,945,572 19
Total	$27,973,040 73	$26,776,398 13

The following are deductions from the report:

Net earnings, 1876	$11,922,416 11
Net earnings, 1877	11,632,924 03
Decrease	$289,492 08

The expenses for 1876 were 57.48 per cent. of gross earnings, and for 1877 56.23 per cent.

	1876.	1877.
Earnings per ton per mile on freight	$1 05	$1 01
Expenses per ton per mile on freight	71	69
Profit per ton per mile on freight	34	41
Earnings per passenger per mile on passengers	1 91	2 07
Expenses per passenger per mile on passengers	1 09	1 14
Profit per passenger per mile on passengers	82	93
Earnings per train mile on freight	1 89	1 68
Expenses per train mile on freight	1 28	1 15
Profit per train mile on freight	61	53
Earnings per train mile on passengers	1 42	1 43
Expenses per train mile on passengers	88	70
Profit per train mile on passengers	54	73

THE LITTLE FOUNDLINGS.

ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE ASYLUM—A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND AN AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.

The little inmates of the Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, held their annual reception yesterday afternoon. The lady managers had given time and money to aid Sister Irene in her efforts to beautify the parlors and assembly-room for the occasion, and the result of their labors was extremely gratifying. The main floor resembled a huge conservatory, with its wealth of flowers and evergreens. In a parlor near the entrance was a tall Christmas-tree, loaded down with toys and cornucopias of candy and fruits, while the light of numerous wax candles twinkled through its branches. Mrs. Thebaud, the President of the Board of Managers of the institution, purchased a large number of dolls some weeks ago and distributed them among the lady managers, to be dressed as their fancy might dictate; and as no two were dressed alike, the contrast as they hung from the tree was very pretty. The principal feature of the reception was a musical entertainment, given by 100 of the oldest and best trained children. The space allotted to spectators was crowded with ladies. At 3 o'clock the entertainment commenced with a song called "The Sparrow" by a bevy of little girls. Then a rosy little girl, of 4 years, enacted a character-piece styled "Dilly Visiting," in which she went through the intricacies of a lady's toilet, while attiring herself in the borrowed finery of "Dilly's mamma," in a very skillful manner. Thirty-six little girls carrying wands posed in various attitudes on the stage keeping time to the music with a plaio. The most amusing performance on the programme was a character-song by 10 little boys, entitled "Six Years Old," which was sung to the air of "The Mulligan Guards." The little fellows were dressed alternately in blue and scarlet dresses, and a flag and target were carried in the procession as they marched upon the stage, in the most approved fashion. "Little Sam" was the title of an ethiopian melody, rendered by a little boy five years old, who wore "burnt cork" for the first time. Thirty-four little boys went through a series of callisthenic exercises with dumb-bells weighing a pound each, and a quartet of little girls caused "resolutions condemning the conduct of their superiors in not permitting them to have their own way in all things." At the close of the exercises, the children joined their playmates in the nursery, and all marched in single file around the Christmas-tree and received their presents.

THE EPISCOPALIAN ORPHANS' HOME.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Orphans Home and Asylum of the Episcopal Church was celebrated at the institution, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday morning. Prayers were read in the chapel at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. Reports were then read by Rev. Drs. Duffie, Brooks, and Eaton. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Courtney and Dr. Brooks followed. The orphans, who looked well cared for, sat on tiers of temporary seats, rising one above the other, and sang a number of hymns and carols very heartily. According to the reports, the Treasurer received during the year from donations, &c., $76,000, $50,000 of which is the gift of Miss Mary S. Jones. The current expenses of the year have been $14,800. It is not the wish of the managers to take any money for expenses either from the principal or interest of the permanent fund, which now amounts to $205,183. When this fund is increased to $300,000 the institution will be able to take care of itself. At the close of last year there were in the asylum 156 children; 7 of these have been placed in situations, and 39 returned to their friends; 45 new applicants have been received, making a total of 165 orphans now in the institution. No deaths occurred during the year. After the reports had been read last year's officers and Board of Managers were re-elected. The Board of Managers consists of ladies selected from some 30 different churches. The First and Second Directresses are Mrs. Eugenie Dutilh and Miss Anna Potter, respectively. Miss Anna S. Peck is Secretary, and Mrs. Henry S. Fearing Treasurer. A fair for the benefit of the asylum was carried on in the building during the afternoon. The children were feasted and treated to a Christmas-tree.

THE BARCLAY-STREET FIRE.

WORK AT THE RUINS YESTERDAY—CONTINUATION OF THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION—A NEW THEORY CONCERNING THE DISASTER.

The work of searching for bodies in the ruins of Greenfield & Son's candy factory, in Barclay-street, was continued all day yesterday. At 11:40 one of the workmen uncovered a human hand and the arm, completely calcined. Next a single-barreled pistol and a couple of watch-chains were brought to light, and then the remainder of the body. It was burned beyond recognition, and only a portion of the clothing remained. One foot was entirely gone. It was lying partly on the back and partly on the left side, and from the condition of the ruins which immediately surrounded it, it was decided that the man was on the store floor of the building. The remains were taken out and laid on top of the pile of ashes on Barclay-street, and Mrs. Hertzberger, the wife of the missing engineer, was sent for. She arrived about 2 o'clock and positively identified the body as that of her husband. She recognized it by the portions of underclothing clinging to the body, which she said she had made for her husband. The body was removed to the dead-house. Subsequently Mrs. Hertzberger went to the temporary office of Messrs. Greenfield & Son, No. 36 Park-place, and they gave her the money to bury her husband with.

Young Sheppard, the brother of Josephine Sheppard, whose body is supposed to be in the ruins, said that it would be found in the rear part of the building, and yesterday came to the spot with five friends, all provided with shovels and picks, and determined to commence work in that portion of the ruins. The contractor, however, set a force of men at work there, and that satisfied young Sheppard.

Workmen were yesterday put to work removing the loose bricks from the top of the walls of the Grocers' Bank, for the purpose of repairing the building. The contractor for cleaning the streets also had a gang of men at work clearing a passageway through the block on Barclay-street, from College-place to Greenwich-street. Mrs. Josephine Sheppard called on Mayor Ely yesterday, and implored him to do something to hasten the recovery of her daughter's remains. Mayor Ely referred her to Fire Commissioner King, at the same time assuring the woman that he would put men to work himself, if she could indicate to him where the body of her daughter was to be found.

Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday continued the investigation into the cause of the fire. Four witnesses were examined. Herman Baacke, of No. 98 Lewis-street, testified that he was in the employ of Greenfield & Son as machinist, and had charge of all machinery, steam-pipes, and everything of that kind in the building; excepting the boilers and engine; his room was on the upper floor of the College-place building at the rear end; at the time of the accident he had just left his room to go down stairs; he heard a crash as though the chimney or roof had fallen; immediately the noise of falling bricks; he went back into the room and looked out of the window; the roofs of the adjoining buildings toward Greenwich-street were lower than that of No. 63, and were covered with bricks and mortar and rubbish; a large part of the west wall of No. 63 Barclay-street had evidently fallen out upon these buildings; afterward, when witness went around to the Barclay-street front, he saw that the west wall had fallen out, down almost to the level of the roof of the three-story building adjoining, No. 65; witness called to two men who were working there, and told them that the boiler had burst and they had better get out; they all went down stairs, and witness went back to the third loft and called Sheppard, who was still at work; then he went into the College-place store, and saw a number of firemen and other persons in there; he went back to where the Barclay-street store joined the College-place store; the Barclay-street store was then on fire, principally at the ceiling; the firemen were trying to put the fire out with extinguishers; he heard one of them say it was no use; he then went up the first loft to see if there was any one there, and finding no one, returned to Barclay-street; only part of the front wall of No. 63 had then fallen; the west wall had fallen out, and the upper part of the front, on the west corner, was gone; the Police then drove everybody back and witness saw no more; witness had been employed there for a year and knew the engineer very well; he never knew him to be under the influence of liquor or to drink anything but beer; considered him a careful man, who understood his business and attended to it; the horizontal furnace flue was about 35 or 40 feet long; the engineer used to clean it every few weeks; there was a door to the flue near the boiler, and he used to go in there and clean it, and a man named Grisich, now dead, used to help him; Hertzberger had no work to do except to attend to the boilers and engines; witness had never heard of there being any difficulty with the flue, and there were no pipes of any kind inside of it; all the steam-feeding pipes and branches were on the west side of the building, and there was only an exhaust pipe on the other side; the steam was blown off through the sewer; witness had seen the furnaces since the accident, and found the fires banked and the furnace doors open; one of the men, whose name witness did not recollect, told witness that he was in Hertzberger's room about five minute before the accident occurred, and that Hertzberger was then banking his fires; steam heat was principally used in the manufactory, but there were several furnaces in the buildings—one in the third loft and one in the upper loft of the Barclay-street building, and four in the basement and two in the third loft of the College-place building; all the machinery, pipes, and everything in his department was in good order so far as he knew; the foremen on floors were always very particular to call his immediate attention to anything in his department that was out of order; there were several drying-rooms in the Barclay-street building—one in the basement on the east side, one in the first loft on the west side, at the rear end; one in second loft on east side, one in third loft on east side; the steam pipes in the drying-rooms were raised some distance above the floors on an iron frame, and a temporary floor placed over them, the cooking kettles were all open; there was no possibility of an explosion in any part of the steam apparatus of which witness had charge; they had burned kerosene about a year; witness shut off the gas at each meter, disconnected the pipes, and put caps on the outlets of the meters; the meters had not been taken away; there was a fire extinguisher kept on the top of a closet at the junction of the two stores; witness thought the Barclay-street building was an old building; it was quite shaky when standing on the roof he had felt it shaking under him. Hertzberger usually carried 60 to 70 pounds of steam.

John Garry, who was at work in the College-place basement heard a noise which he could not describe; flames and smoke immediately penetrated from the Barclay-street basement; an upright shaft extending from the first to the fourth floors of the College-place building, at the junction of the two buildings, fell. John Farley heard a slight noise, but thought it was the explosion of a kerosene lamp; then the ceiling fell, and flames darted forth on all sides; he was in the Barclay-street store; he escaped through the show-window, and pulled Mr. Nelson Greenfield out after him. Nicholas Wolfe was standing in the Barclay-street store; the noise and fire seemed to come from above.

A new theory in regard to the cause of the disaster is fast gaining credence among those who are investigating it, and has been so much strengthened by the testimony thus far taken by Fire Marshal Sheldon, that that gentleman yesterday expressed himself favorably toward it, as did also Mr. Wiegand, a Philadelphia civil engineer and architect. There was stored in the building adjoining Greenfield's place 306,770 pounds of wool. No. 65, the building next below Greenfield's, was one story lower than Greenfield's. They were all very old buildings, poorly mortared, and, according to the testimony of two of the witnesses before the Fire Marshal, very shaky. The walls were 12 inches thick, and the mortices for the joists in the upper wall of No. 63 not more than 6 or 8 inches deep. The theory is that the immense weight of wool stored in No. 61 caused the walls of the building to spread, and that the building tumbled down because it was too weak to sustain the pressure put upon it.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

Receiver William J. Best, of the National Trust Company, will apply to the Supreme Court this morning for permission to make the first payment of 50 per cent. to the depositors. In the same connection he will file a schedule giving a complete list of the depositors and the amounts severally due to them and a list of the assets of the company down to the last penholder, with their par or cost values. Mr. Best expects to commence payments on Monday. He has made arrangements to draw checks on the Shoe and Leather Bank. His report to the Bank Superintendent of the condition of the company will be ready on the same day.

THE NEW LINE TO BRAZIL.

Recently it was given out that the Brazilian Government had offered to transfer the annual subsidy of $500,000 it was giving to an English mail line of steamers to a similar line if it should be started by Americans, and it was stated that a movement had been originated in Philadelphia to start such a line. Certain parties in this City were mentioned as being interested in the enterprise. It has been exceedingly difficult to obtain any information about the matter. Mr. C. H. Mallory has refused to say anything; Mr. John Roach is equally reticent, and Commodore Garrison and Mr. Moses Taylor deny any connection with the venture. During the past few days it has been reported that there was some hitch in the arrangements. Yesterday it was learned that the Meredita, which was to be the pioneer vessel of the proposed new line, leaves Philadelphia for Para in a few days with material, engineers, and workmen for the construction of a railroad between Para and Madiera Falls on the Amazon River to connect with the Lima and Oroya or Chimbote and Huanza Railway to the west coast, for which the Reading Railroad Company are understood to have received the contract. J. W. Fralick, the United States Commissioner appointed to examine the postal system of South America with a view to facilitating the postal and commercial intercourse between this country and that, will be a passenger on her. Another steamer of the Bermuda Line will follow in the latter part of January. P. & T. Collins, of Philadelphia, have been appointed agents of the new line. John Roach is said to be building several new vessels for the projectors.

NETTER & CO.'S FAILURE.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE CREDITORS—ARRIVAL OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MESSRS. WOLF AND ELSAS.

Mr. Edgar M. Johnson, of the firm of Hoadley & Johnson, lawyers, of Cincinnati, who has been deputed to represent Messrs. Isaac Wolf and Jacob Elsas, the respective fathers-in-law of Albert and Gabriel Netter, the bankrupt Exchange-place brokers, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and, in company with ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the Netters, proceeded to the office of the late firm for the purpose of making an examination into the affairs of the concern. During the afternoon Mr. Johnson talked freely to THE TIMES reporter regarding his discoveries. He said that he found matters much worse than they had been represented in Cincinnati. He could find scarcely any assets; he wouldnot give $2,500 for the lot. It was, in fact, a similar case to Murphy's—everything was "owen." The Netters already owe Messrs. Wolf & Elsas $35,000 each. A mistake had been made in ascribing immense wealth to these gentlemen. Including the $70,000 lent to their sons-in-law, for which they hold notes, Mr. Wolf is probably worth $250,000, and Mr. Elsas $300,000, and the latter has 10 children. They were very much surprised when they heard of the failure; it was one of the last things they expected. The Netters have wasted $400,000 drawn from their father's estate during the past five years. Mr. Johnson said that unless further examination should develop a better showing, he could not conscientiously advise his clients to assist them with any more money; he thought of calling a meeting of the creditors of the concern within a day or two and asking their views. In this connection he asked what the feeling was on the street. On being answered that it was very bitter, he said that the victims could not be blamed for feeling bitterly, as he found the transactions of the Netter's looking much blacker than he had any idea of. When Mr. Johnson left Mr. Gabriel Netter was expected on the next train.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer had nothing to add yesterday to what has been already published. Neither had the Assignee, but the latter now estimates the total deficiency at $320,000. From authoritative sources it was learned that James Keene's loss through Fitzhugh & Stewart will amount to $80,000, instead of $50,000, the amount heretofore published. The newest creditors of the firm are Henry Mendel for $9,600; Albert Keyser for $5,000, and Luding, Marks & Co. for $900. These gentlemen have sworn out attachments. The Assignee will not have his statement ready before Monday. He says that numerous claims are coming in which on examination are found to be exaggerated, and great care is required in making out the accounts. He found the books in a terrible muddle, and is straightening them out with much difficulty.

The following is a corrected table of losses, made up from the latest information available:

James Keene	$80,000
Isaac Wolf (Cincinnati)	35,000
Jacob Elsas, (Cincinnati)	35,000
Davis & Freeman	25,000
G. G. Haven & Co.	25,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	20,000
New-Orleans customer of Matthew Morgan's Sons	10,000
Henry Mendel	9,600
Albert Keyser	5,000
Edward Sweet & Co.	2,250
M. & H. Clarkson	1,500
Maxwell & Graves	1,500
Kemeys & Cox	1,500
Worden & Comerich	1,500
Seasongood, Netter & Co., (Cincinnati	500
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	200
Depositors	1,000
Total	$254,550

Leaving $65,450 still unaccounted for.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Mr. Albert Netter, of the banking firm of Netter & Co., of New-York, who is at the Grand Hotel in this city, stated, in an interview as to the rehypothecating feature of their business, that it was simply a question of interest, and that one firm in New-York has to-day $12,000,000 borrowed on such securities. It got the securities for money loaned on them, and in turn reborrowed money on them from insurance and trust companies. Mr. Netter stated that the money they owed was not to widows or orphans, but to Wall-street "sharks," who have gotten every dollar that we had, and have converted it into cash. We were compelled to "lay down" and quit. There is no truth in the report that I had absconded with $100,000. Gabriel Netter is with our lawyer in New-York.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

For a number of years past there have probably been few weeks during which fewer passengers have sailed from this port for Europe than the present. Freights, however, are good. Some of the largest transatlantic lines now send steamers weekly, while a year ago they were not sending more than three a month each, and sometimes even less. The steamships carrying passengers which sail to-day are the Italy, of the National Line, for London; the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Victoria, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, and the Weser, of the North-German Lloyd Line, for Bremen. In addition to these several freight steamers will carry no passengers. The White Star Line will not be represented among to-day's steamers, as their vessel for this week sailed on Thursday. Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, of the United States Navy, will sail in the Victoria. Lists of the passengers are given below:

In steam-ship Italy, for London.—Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Mills and two children, Miss Cecile Abrams, Master A. L. Abrams, Master E. W. Abrams, J. M. Abrams, Mrs. Abrams, Mrs. Myers, Miss Abrams, Mr. Browne, A. C. Mallory, Mr. Goodacre, Mrs. Goodacre, Spencer Rodon, J. McFaiden, Percy Wicks, Mrs. A. Leader, J. A. Anderson, Miss L. Williams, Miss J. Fontaine, Mrs. E. Edwards, William Clarke, John Swainson.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Charles T. Arsenian, C. J. Flint, Richard Boylan, Leigh Lynch, Mrs. D. H. Lyman, Mrs. Hannah Strong, Miss Clara Strong, Mrs. Lereaux and two children, Cesar Villalbo y Castro, R. E. Corcoran, Charles Whiteside, Mrs. G. B. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Skene, Don M. Dickinson, W. T. Walton, Mrs. Walton, Miss Annie Dennis L. de L. Simmonds, Miss E. O. Simmonds.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—John Carrel, Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, of the United States Navy; Col. P. J. Yorke, Mr. Kierboe, James Blair, G. Michealian, George Duncan.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—Emanuel Josenhaus, D. Miller, Rudolph Herzog, C. Batton.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Applications for space are being received in increased numbers by Gov. McCormick, the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, and about 200 visitors are received daily at his office, and given information in relation to matters connected with the preparation and forwarding of exhibits. No applications will be received after Jan. 10, after which date the attention of the Commissioner-General and his assistants will be almost exclusively given for some time to arranging and considering the applications received and deciding upon their acceptance or rejection. It is very desirable that the limited space at the disposal of the Commissioner-General should be so occupied as to exhibit all the leading features of American industry, science, and art, and applications are to be passed upon and a view to this end. All exhibits accepted must be packed and delivered on shipboard at the expense of the exhibitors, must be marked by numbers corresponding with those of the portions of space allotted for them to occupy, and will be transported to Paris and delivered at the place of occupancy free of charge. At the conclusion of the Exhibition they must be re-packed at their owners' expense, and brought to the vessels, but will be brought back free to the ports of shipment in the United States. This evening Gov. McCormick is to have an informal conference with art patrons and connoisseurs, with the view of selecting an Art Committee, to pass upon paintings and other works of art that may be offered for acceptance, and it is thought that the committee will be chosen and their names made public early next week. It is expected that the first vessel will leave with goods for the Exposition, from this port, about the middle of February; the second vessel, from Philadelphia, about the 1st of March, and the third, from this port, about the 15th of March.

SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE WARE.

Mr. John H. Draper yesterday began at the sales-rooms, Nos. 6 and 7 East Twenty-third-street, the sale of a fine collection of Chinese and Japanese art ware consisting of Peking cloisonné enamels, inlaid Japanese bronzes, Chinese antique bronzes, and other specimens of artistic workmanship. The goods brought low prices. Among the lots disposed of were a pair of umbrella stands which brought $225; a pair of green vases of Peking cloisonné, $44; a pair of silver inlaid bronze vases with dragon handles, $60; a pair of porcelain vases, ornamented with warriors, &c., $36; a pair of beautiful bronze Corros, with bird decoration in relief, $80; a pair of vases of Satsuma ware, $21; a pair of new-style cuspadors, $45; a pair of richly-decorated cloisonne vases, $26; a pair of vases of Satsuma ware, with snow decorations, $46; a pair of superb Japanese vases, considered to be one of the finest specimens of artistic ware ever imported, $150; a pair of rich Satsuma ware vases, $50; a pair of vases of porcelain, $32; a pair of very fine Nagasaki vases, $80; a pair of elaborately made jardinières, of Canton ware, mounted in France, $75, and a pair of vases of old Peking cloisonné ware, $75. The sale will be continued to-day.

A YOUNG MAN MISSING.

The Police were informed yesterday that Augustus E. Shaw, aged 20, had been missing from his home, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and Willis-avenue, since the 26th inst. He left his residence on the morning of that day to go to the newspaper offices to insert a notice of the funeral of his mother, who died on the day previous, and has not since been seen. Shaw was a carpet and oil-cloth designer by occupation. He is five feet six inches in height, has light, freckled complexion, with dark hair and grey eyes, and whenhe was last seen had on a dark suit and black derby hat.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Austin Abbott, the wife of the well-known lawyer, died last night, after a brief illness, at her home in this City.

The lock used on the front door of Mr. St. John's residence, which was recently robbed, was not a "Yale lock," as was erroneously stated.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday authorized Controller Kelly to issue $50,000 to meet the expenses of the Dock Department.

Mr. Theodore W. Roosevelt was last night elected President of the Twentieth Assembly District "Independent" Republican Association.

Corporation Counsel Whitney was authorized yesterday to purchase the building No. 5 Duane-street, for the use of the Fire Department as a storehouse.

Mayor Ely said yesterday that he would render a decision in the cases of the Police Commissioners this afternoon, and that he would probably dismiss the charges on the evidence submitted.

The representatives of Messrs. Courtney and Trickett met at the *Clipper* office yesterday, to make preliminary arrangements for a rowing match, to which Courtney was challenged by Trickett.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found yesterday in the bushes near Elizabethport Station. There was a bullet-wound in the right temple. A pistol was found on the ground beside the body.

George Armistead Appleton, a nephew of Judge Blatchford, who has for the last 10 years been a clerk in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, died yesterday morning of consumption.

A musical and dramatic entertainment in aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban patriot army will be given this evening at the Théâtre Français, at 8 o'clock. A drama written in the Spanish language entitled "Mactezuma" will form part of the programme.

Mr. H. G. Newton, an Englishman, aged 29, height 5 feet 8 inches, has been missing from his home, No. 202 West Eighteenth-street, since the 11th inst. He wore a white shirt and black necktie, gray pantaloons and vest, black frock coat, and black overcoat.

A grand reunion of the members and friends of the Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk-street, near Grand, will be held to-morrow. Rev. John Parker, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., at 3 P. M., and Rev. John Johns, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

A Christmas festival of the Bread of Life Mission was held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, last evening. Over 1,000 children and 1,000 adults were present, and addresses were made by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. W. W. Williams, and others. The Bishop of Saskatchewan was present.

A dispatch was received at the Central Office, yesterday, from Detective Dorsey, informing the Superintendent that he would leave Galveston by the steamer City of Houston with William H. Raison, the clerk who last August decamped with $900 belonging to his employers, the Municipal Gas Company.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half mast yesterday on account of the death of Marquis D. Thomas, a retired merchant, formerly of the firm of Thomas & Benham, flour, grain, lard, and cheese, and one of the oldest members of the Exchange. Mr. Thomas was 84 years of age, and was highly respected.

The fifth annual dinner of the Law Stenographers' Association was given last evening at Delmonico's. The President, Mr. George Bishop, presided, and among those present were Judge Van Brunt, Judge Gildersleeve, Judge Sheridan, Judge McAdam, and District Attorney Phelps. The veterans of the profession were all present.

John Minard, aged 63, of No. 655 Hudson-street, was knocked down, run over, and severely wounded on the head, last evening, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, by a horse and wagon driven by William Matthews. Minard was sent to the New-York Hospital, and Matthews was locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization met yesterday and completed its preparations for the primary election, to be held to-day, for delegates to the various governing committees of the party for 1878, and after appointing committees to arrange for the meeting of the new General Committee on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, adjourned until next Wednesday.

A musical matinée will be given at Chickering Hall this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Francis Xavier's new church. Among the managers of the entertainment are Mrs. F. Alexandre, Mrs. Gen. Badeau, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Daniel Devlin, Mrs. William H. Guion, Miss Maria Maiden, Mrs. Mortimer Livingston, and Mrs. Eugene Kelly.

The members of the Produce Exchange had a ballot yesterday on the question of taking a holiday on the eve of New-Year's Day. The vote stood 872 for and 312 against, but as a three-fourths majority was necessary, the holiday was lost by 16 votes. The announcement was received with great indignation, and there is talk of an immediate application for an amendment to the constitution.

A largely-attended mass-meeting was held by the striking cigar-makers in Cooper Union last evening. A. Strasser, the President of the Cigar-Makers' Union, made a speech, and resolutions were adopted condemning manufacturers, the tenement-house system, and the interference of the Police to protect the interests of the capitalist against the workman, and asserting that the cigar-makers would continue their struggle until the recognition of their union.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Joseph Smith, aged 70, who died at Roosevelt Hospital on the 24th inst. from injuries received on the 21st inst. by being run over by a car of the Hudson River Railroad at the yard on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-third-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, but the jury censured the railroad company for not having proper protection for pedestrians at the place where the accident occurred.

The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first-street and Madison-avenue, will be opened for public worship to-morrow. Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, will preach, and the music will be of a superior order. Prof. Danforth, late of St. Stephen's Church, has been engaged as organist, and a choir of eminent vocalists has been secured. The church for some time past has been undergoing the process of decoration, and the interior now is a marvel of art. The colors are brilliant but not gaudy nor glaring, and the work as a whole will compare favorably with the best specimens of ecclesiological ornamentation in this country.

BROOKLYN.

There were recorded at the Board of Health during the past week 162 deaths, 200 births, and 46 marriages.

DeWitt C. Hanson pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing a number of books from the residence of A. D. Richardson, No. 432 Seventh-street. The prisoner was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary by Justice Walsh.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise yesterday the licenses of Rankin & Menken, corner of Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues, and Charles White, No. 166 Union-place, were revoked for violation of the Excise law.

A resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors providing for the payment of $500 each to Rev. Mr. Bass and Father Hickey for their services as Chaplains at the Penitentiary has been vetoed by Supervisor at Large Howell.

The Court of Sessions' Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments yesterday. Among them was one for felonious assault against James McDermott for stabbing Charles Ramsden during a fight growing out of a political quarrel. The facts have already been published in these columns.

William Springstein and his daughter Catharine, aged 16, of No. 62 Boerum-street, who were arrested on Thursday, night for manufacturing and passing counterfeit 5 and 10 cent pieces, were yesterday committed for examination by United States Commissioner Winslow in default of $5,000 bail each.

A libel was yesterday filed in the United States District Court by W. W. Goodrich, acting for John Welsh, on the steam-boat Sylvan Glen, of the Harlem Line. Welsh sues the company, placing his damages at $5,000, for the loss of his wife, who was drowned in the East River on Sept. 16 by the upsetting of a small boat, which was run into by the Sylvan Glen.

The trial of a suit commenced some time ago by the John Hancock Mutual Insurance Company of Boston against William B. Nichols, Georgiana, his wife; James O. Hegeman, and Jared G. Baldwin, to recover $8,000 loaned on property in Fulton-street, was commenced yesterday. The suit is one of 10, each for $8,000. The defense is, that the loan made by the insurance company was usurous because of the fact, as alleged, that the parties obtaining the loan were compelled, besides paying the regular rate of interest, to insure in the Mutual to the extent of $1,500. The defendants deny that the taking out of the insurance policy was made a condition of the loan. After much testimony had been taken, the case was adjourned for two weeks, when counsel will sum up.

The Board of City Works opened proposals from the gas companies yesterday to supply the city next year. All the bids were at the same rate, being $2 25 per 1,000 cubic feet; 22 cents a lamp per month for cleaning and repairing, and 1 cent a night for lighting and extinguishing. When "Billy" Fowler was in the Board of City Works the companies used to submit to a black-mail of 60 cents a lamp for the support of the Democratic General Committee. It was generally believed, however, that the victims were in the end the people, out of whose pockets the additional 60 cents a lamp came. Mr. John F. Henry, the late Republican candidate for Mayor, when he was made a Director of one of the companies, refused to pay the 60 cents black-mail, although the bill was presented by Winchester Britton, the present District Attorney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Yonkers authorities recently passed a resolution that tramps shall each pay for a night's lodging and breakfast by breaking a barrel of stones for macadamization, and so far the most noticeable result has been a 90 per cent. falling off in the number of station lodgers.

The County Jail at White Plains has 160 prisoners within it, who live in idleness at a cost of $3 75 each per week to the county. Most of the prisoners are petty offenders, committed by local magistrates, and chiefly for vagrancy. On 60-day commitments petty offenders are sent to the Albany Penitentiary, as required by law, but this requirement is evaded, and particularly so in regard to vagrants, on the part of some of the magistrates, by 59-day sentences.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gilbert D. Bogart, of Passaic, has failed. The amount of assets and liabilities cannot yet be ascertained. At one time he was the largest operator in real estate in Passaic County.

George Koehler was arrested at Franklin yesterday, charged with defrauding the Government by manufacturing cigars without a license. He was held in default of $1,000 bail.

The Passaic County Savings Bank, of Paterson, posted a notice on its doors yesterday that it had not failed or suspended, and every one who demanded their money was paid in full.

Dr. James W. Metcalf, a "physician" of nine years' practice in New-Brunswick, was acquitted yesterday on the charge of malpractice. His patient was a young woman several months advanced in pregnancy.

John F. McGuire, who keeps a small dry goods store at No. 98 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday placed under $200 bail, after having been locked up all night on a charge of assault, he having thrust two respectable ladies out of his store, charging them with being thieves.

The citizens of Hoboken have under consideration the plan of a new charter, the object of which is to reduce the expenses of the municipal

The New-York Times.

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THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

WHO SHALL BE THE SENATE CLERK?

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST EXCITING LITTLE INTEREST—MR. HUSTED'S ELECTION ALMOST A FOREGONE CONCLUSION—A SPIRITED FIGHT FOR THE SENATE CLERKSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The contest over the organization of the Legislature presents a singular contrast to that of last session. Then all the interest centred in the question of who should be Speaker. The halls of the De'avan were crowded as usual with more or less excited groups, and from Saturday morning till the caucus actually met, on Monday night, the debate ran high. It was Husted-Sloan and Sloan-Husted to the very moment when the ballots were counted. This year, though there is a Speaker to be elected, and Mr. Husted and Mr. Alvord are rival candidates, the interest in that contest has waned before the question of who shall be Clerk of the Senate. It is safe to say, unless some entirely unforeseen circumstances occur, that Mr. Husted will be chosen Speaker. He is abundantly confident, and speaks of 45 votes being sure for him. Gov. Alvord is quiet, and calmly answers to all inquiries, wait. Perhaps it may be said that the public calmness on the Speakership comes from the tacit concession that Mr. Husted is to be the man; but there is utter perplexity on the Clerkship matter. There were signs yesterday that this contest was to be the chief one, and to-day every one seems to be talking about it, almost to the exclusion of anything else. Yesterday it was Vrooman and Gidden. Cuyler stock was down with all except a few "knowing ones," but one of these, even before he reached Albany, predicted that only one candidate would go into the caucus. This evening Cuyler stock is rising rapidly. Vrooman is spoken of for second place, under certain contingencies, and the contest is supposed really to lie between Cuyler and Glidden. Every train seems to bring to Albany some politician recognized as a worker for Cuyler, or, properly speaking, for John F. Smyth. The latter individual it is who is doing the work. He was supposed by Mr. Vrooman's friends to have only a half-hearted interest in his candidate, but it seems now that he was only waiting for the right time to come to put in his heavy blows. In the words of one of them, "all the gang" are either already here or are coming as fast as steam can bring them. The latest arrival is United States Marshal Payn. If the Assembly was the body which the "gang" had to work upon, one might have some doubt about the ultimate success of their efforts, for a numerous and rather mixed body like that is not easy to influence; but there are only 19 men in the Senate to decide the question, and the majority of these are men upon whom the "machine" has much power. One of the shrewdest observers here said to-night that the situation was this: "If Mr. Glidden can get 10 votes for himself on the first ballot he is elected. If he fails in that, I do not think he has any chance at all on a second or third." Mr. Glidden's friends say they are quite confident of his election, but against this must be put the more confident assertions of the "machine" leaders—that only Cuyler will go into the caucus, the fight being decided before it meets.

Naturally, every one looks around to discover the hand of Mr. Conkling, but Mr. Smyth says he is making this fight on his own account, and is done when he has elected his friend Cuyler. This gentleman is of Albany, and probably has more enemies than friends here. But that counts for very little in a fight like this, where the question is, what is the weight of the men backing him. If Mr. Glidden is defeated, Mr. Corning, the former Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, will probably share his fate. Steuben County has a candidate in Mr. A. E. Baxter, and a powerful delegation of his friends came on to-night to push his fortunes. A rumor, apparently well founded, is in circulation to-night, that a candidate against Mr. Johnson for Clerk of the Assembly is really to be brought out. It is Mr. Anson S. Wood, of Wayne, who ran against O'Donnell for Clerk some years ago, and has been Deputy Secretary of State. A local trouble in Mr. Johnson's county is the moving cause. It is too early to speak confidently on the matter one way or the other. When Mr. Wood comes, if he does come, it will be time to speak.

Gov. Robinson looks much better than he did last Winter. He was in good spirits to-day, when some visitors called to pay their respects; said he had heard rumors of intended trouble in the organization of the Legislature, through the Labor Reform members, but did not believe them, and that he should send in his Message on New Year's Day.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CANALS.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF MR. FAIRCHILD AS SUPERINTENDENT—POLITICS AT THE BOTTOM OF IT—THE FALLING OFF IN THE RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—It seems to be generally conceded that the Governor will nominate Mr. Fairchild for the office of Superintendent of Canals. This nomination can, of course, mean nothing but that Gov. Tilden desires it. A Superintedent of Canals belonging to the old ticket faction can disputes in the State the supremacy which John Kelly exercises in New-York. The prospect is, however, not one which looks favorable to much reform in the administration of the canals of the State. The appointment made would be purely political, and at no time since the canals were built has it been so necessary to eliminate politics from their management. The revenues are falling off, and yet by a constitutional provision from which there is no escape or evasion, no more can be spent in any one year for their maintenance than the amount of their revenues for the previous year. The reduction of tolls made last season shows what we have before us. There is no need to wait for the Auditor's report. All the figures it can give of the tonnage and receipts were published monthly, and then in their complete shape at the close of navigation, the beginning of this month. These figures were republished in THE TIMES, and editorally commented upon at the time. They show that while the tonnage, owing to the foreign war and the railroad strikes, increased 17 per cent., the receipts from tolls fell off about 34 per cent. The amount received was only $880,866, against $1,340,003 in 1876. Yet it is known that the cost of running canals *for* the present year was about $1,100,000. It is said by some that more was spent upon their maintenance than should have been. It is very certain that only $880,866 can be spent next year for the same purpose, no matter who has charge of them or what happens. For three years past the State has not been called upon to pay much for extraordinary repairs, but one season of heavy rains, or, indeed, one rain-storm of unusual volume, may cause a freshet which would sweep away half a level, tear out half a dozen locks, and do thousands and thousands of dollars' damage. Should such a disaster occur next Spring, half the money available for running the canals for the year would be used up in repairing the damages. All this, too, leaves out of sight the payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt which the Constitution requires shall be paid out of the revenues. It is certain the question of the canal tolls and the general administration of the canals will occupy much of the attention of the Legislature at the coming session. The matter will be largely discussed in the report of State Controller Olcott, who has returned from New-York, where he had been to submit his figures and general data on the subject to some experts, and of course Auditor Schuyler's report will be wholly devoted to its discussion. The one point for decision is whether the present rate of tolls shall be continued, or whether a return to the rates prevailing before the reduction shall remain.

THE GREAT CANAL RING SUIT.

CONCLUSION OF THE PORT SCHUYLER CONTRACT — A LONG-PENDING CASE AND HOW IT WAS SETTLED—A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE STATE AT ALL POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The first report of Gov. Tilden's Canal Fraud Investigating Commission related to the famous Port Schuyler contract. This contract, it will be remembered, was one that the firm of Dennison & Belden, of Syracuse, obtained from the State to build seven miles of canal wall on the Erie Canal at Port Schuyler. The original contract authorized by the Canal Board in July, 1869, estimated the work to cost $84,645, and the contractors took it at that price. In process of time the work was done, but the cost was swelled, by ways now familiar to the public, to the enormous sum of $417,000, which amount the contractors received. Upon the publication of the report of the commission, suit was commenced by the State to recover all the moneys paid in excess of the original contract price. The State alleged that the subsequent extensions were illegal and unauthorized; that the work was not done according to the terms of the contract, and that large quantities of the work and material were fraudulently charged for which had never been done or supplied. The contractors put in an answer through their counsel, Mr. Henry Smith, of Albany, and Mr. Hiscock, of Syracuse. Trial was delayed, however, from one cause and another, until finally, about a year ago, both parties agreed to a reference or arbitration, the findings of the arbitrators to be final. The gentlemen they selected were Judge Emmett, of New-York; Judge Tappen, of St. Lawrence, and Isaac Lawson, Esq., of Albany. The case has been pending before them until now. Judge Tappen, at the last election, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and, as he takes his seat the 1st of January, it becomes necessary that the decision should be rendered before that time, so that we get it fully two months earlier than was expected.

The verdict of the arbitrators is on every point in favor of the State, and they decide that the contractors must pay the amount claimed, with interest, which aggregates $387,000. The decision has just been given, and Attorney-General Fairchild is in the highest state of jubilation. Judgment against Dennison & Co. will be entered at once. The two Beldens are said to be worth $2,000,000, Dennison to be worth $1,000,000, and Gale, the fourth partner, fully $500,000. Mr. Fairchild asserts this is the first case where the State has recovered any moneys taken from it by peculation. He regards it as conferring quite a ray of glory on his administration of his office. Great credit is certainly due to Mr. Paige, the Deputy Attorney-General, for the successful issue of the case, for he has worked upon it with much skill and untiring industry.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The French mail steamer which arrived from Vera Cruz to-day brings the following Mexican advices from the City of Mexico, Dec. 23: "Gen. Ogazon, Minister of War, has resigned, and Gen. Manuel Gonzales has been appointed in his stead. Other Cabinet changes are expected. Señor Corarubias has been appointed envoy to Central America. The newspapers urge a close alliance of the Hispano-American republics against northern agression. The reported pronunciamento of Gen. Alvarez in the State of Guerrero proves to be unfounded, everything being quiet there. There has been a grand military display at Chapultepec. Five thousand troops were out, all well armed, uniformed, and drilled. Minister Romero has given a flattering report of the condition of the Mexican Treasury. He claims to have made improvements which will augment the Treasury by millions of dollars. A motion was made in Congress to abolish the *Zona Libre* and establish instead Custom-houses in the passes of the Sierra Madre, but Congress adjourned before the measure could be acted upon. The Sullivan-Palmer Railroad Concession bill was defeated in the House of Deputies. The bill was not lost by a direct vote, but its enemies prevented its final passage. The opposition was based upon doubts as to the ability of the company to push the Mexican Railroad while it has the Colorado and Texas Pacific Railroad on hand. Doubts also existed as to whether Col. Tom Scott was connected with the project or not. The reported intrigues at Washington for the removal of Mr. Foster, the American Minister, creates indignation among the Americans in Mexico. All foreigners here regard Mr. Foster as the man for the situation.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—The colored schoolteachers of this State have been in convention here the past two days, and have done a good deal of work affecting their interests and the educational welfare of the colored children of the State. A score or more papers—some of them quite able and elaborate—were read and discussed, and the whole ground of education and the facilities for its acquirement was gone over; and it is believed that much benefit to all concerned will grow out of the meeting. A resolution was adopted heartily indorsing and earnestly commending to the people of the country the measure brought forward by Senators Morrill and Hoar, now pending before Congress, providing for a national public school fund, to be apportioned to the States and Territories on the basis of their illiteracy, and calling on the press of the land to aid and encourage its passage. They also adopted a petition to the State Legislature asking an improvement of existing laws affecting educational interests of the colored people of Missouri. They say the present law, which provides that in all respects, except the mere fact of separation, the colored schools shall have the same advantages of the same grade in their respective districts, is frequently and grossly violated; that colored schools in many instances are held in basements of buildings ill-adapted in room and furniture, while schools for other races are amply furnished, and that in many cases the enumeration of colored persons of schoolable age is neglected, and the apportionment provided by the State for such purposes never reaches these districts, and thus colored children are deprived of educational privileges designed for them by the State. As a remedy for this, they suggest the appointment of a colored Assistant State Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to specially look after the interests of the colored public schools. The petition also asked that in all school districts with less than 15 colored school population, the number now required to establish a school, provision be made for their admission into the white schools of such district.

A LEGISLATOR NOT EXEMPT FROM ARREST.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 29.—Judge Clayton today decided that Representative Ballard is not privileged from arrest. Ballard claimed, when arrested for embezzling the funds of a building association, that he was on his way to Harrisburg to attend the session of the Legislature, and that he was, therefore, exempted from arrest.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—George M. Brook's bank, of Lowville, has suspended payment. The liabilities are placed at $60,000. The assests are claimed to be equal to the liabilities. The failure was caused by a lack of confidence and a run on the bank.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—George Winks & Co., one of the oldest and largest dry goods importing houses in this city, have failed. Liabilities, $300,000. Their assets will pay 75 cents on the dollar.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

TWO NEZ PERCES BROUGHT INTO CAMP—HOW ONE OF THEM ESCAPED FROM SITTING BULL'S PARTY—THAT FAMOUS WARRIOR GOING ON THE WAR PATH AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has received some news from the Big Horn posts, near the Custer battle-ground, Montana, under date of the 6th of December. The intelligence is forwarded by Col. George P. Buell, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding, and was transmitted to Bismarck by courier, which is the only means of communication Col. Buell says that a few days prior to the date of the dispatch he got information that two Nez Percés Indians were held by the Crows, who are encamped in the vicinity. He sent out a detachment of Sioux and had the Nez Percés brought into post. They told their story, which is an interesting one. One of the Nez Percés claimed that he was with Gen. Howard during the campaign against Chief Joseph, and was given permission to visit Sitting Bull's camp. He had just escaped therefrom. The few Nez Percés who escaped from Col. Miles at the time of Joseph's surrender are encamped, according to this Indian, with Sitting Bull's band, either on St. Mary's River, or Milk River, he is not certain which. He reports that the Canadian halfbreeds are trading freely with the Sioux. The Nez Percés who are with Sitting Bull are represented as desiring to return to the Americans and surrender, but the Sioux refuse to allow them to depart. Sitting Bull's Indian says they were intending to come down south to the Missouri this Winter to kill the soldiers and the Crows. When he escaped the remaining Nez Percés were scheming to slip away across the line in parties of a few.

Interesting advices concerning Sitting Bull's band have been received at military head-quarters. The information comes from Fort Buford, Dakota, and is derived from a Mr. Henderson, a sub-Indian Agent at Wolf Point, on the Missouri River. A party of Assiniboines, who had been out buffalo hunting, and who returned to their agency on the 12th inst., reported that three days before their return Long Dog, a Sioux chief, came to their camp and told them that Sitting Bull was then encamped on Rock Creek, at the old Jeanneaux trading-house. Long Dog came alone to the Assiniboine Camp. The Assiniboines, while out hunting about the 1st of the present month, lost 80 ponies, which were stolen by the Sioux. The enemy was pursued till it "had landed," on the south side of the Missouri River, were reached, where about 50 ponies, which had been abandoned by the Sioux, were recovered. These animals had been dropped out of the herd because they were too thin and weak to travel fast. The Assiniboines also report that a Brule chief, accompanied by a renegade son of Spotted Tail, crossed the Missouri and went north about the 1st of the month. These two Indians told Long Fox, an Assiniboine chief, who entertained them over night, that they were carrying an important message from Spotted Tail to Sitting Bull. They said "Old Spot" advised Sitting Bull to accept the terms of surrender offered by the Government and return to the American side of the line. The commanding officer at Fort Buford has also received information regarded as trustworthy, the informer being an interpreter named Lambert, that the Indians under Sitting Bull say that they intend to capture a certain small military post on the Missouri River this Winter. It is understood that Peck is the post referred to by them. A small detachment of troops is stationed there.

THE FINANCES OF CHICAGO.

OBLIGATIONS ACCRUING JAN. 1—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—THE CONTROLLER'S EFFORTS TO RAISE MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—For the past two or three days Controller Farwell, of this city, has found scope for a pretty thorough exercise of his financial ability in order to meet the obligations of the city accruing Jan. 1. Thus far he has not met with very flattering success in his visits among the banks, and the probabilities are that as the representative of the city he will be compelled to offer better terms than he had anticipated in order to effect a loan of the necessary amount of money. This fact is not due to any loss of confidence in city securities, but to the exceptional state of affairs brought about by the extraordinary meteorological conditions that have obtained thus far during the Winter. On Tuesday next the semi-annual interest on a considerable portion of the city's bonded debt falls due, and must be met. Besides this, $152,000 of the old water loan bonds mature, and will have to be taken up. These sums are payable in New-York. To meet them $100,000 has already been forwarded, and it was anticipated that the sale of $10,000 of new water loan bonds would aid very materially in taking up the old ones, it being under contemplation to retire $52,000 worth of them. But the bids were not satisfactory, the result being that only $10,000 worth were sold. The Controller has been kept pretty busy trying to borrow $200,000. His proposition was to borrow at 8, 10, and 12 months, at 7 per cent. For the reasons stated the proposition was not looked on with favor by the moneyed men, with one or two exceptions.

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Rochester Savings Bank was the victim of a ridiculous run yesterday and to-day. The bank is perfectly sound and there was no cause whatever for the run. It is stated that a German Lutheran clergyman from the pulpit of his church made certain statements which alarmed the German depositors, and as wild rumors followed the unjust assertions to-day the bank has been thronged. The officers were perfectly good-humored and paid all demands cheerfully and promptly. The following sign was posted to-day: "This bank will be kept open all day and all night if necessary." The resources of the bank are over $8,000,000, and the officers expect to have $1,000,000 ready to draw on by Monday. Treasurer Hart says he can pay every depositor and then have from $300,000 to $400,000 left, besides the bank building. Among business men the run is regarded as totally wild and unwarranted.

A FIST FIGHT BETWEEN ACTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—This afternoon a personal encounter took place on Ninth-street, near the Walnut-Street Theatre, between Mr. Harry Meredith and Mr. McKee Rankin, the actors. Rankin was standing on the sidewalk with a number of friends, when Meredith came along and Rankin offered him his hand. It is said that instead of accepting it Meredith struck Rankin in the face. The two men clinched, and a rather severe struggle ensued, in which Meredith received a good drubbing and was carried into a saloon near by. Rankin, it is said, received a pair of black eyes. What the cause of the trouble was is not known. Both men have been playing at the Walnut-Street Theatre this week, Rankin terminating his engagement here to-night in "The Danites." The matter has caused a sensation in theatrical circles.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The stock boards stand adjourned till Jan. 2. Insurance offices, banks, and the Custom-house will also remain closed until that date. During the business year ending to-day the total sales of mining shares at the big board aggregated $119,809,860, against $223,705,475 in 1876, $220,222,890 in 1875, and $260,471,915 in 1874.

A CONFIDENCE MAN'S DASTARDLY ACT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Curtis, alias Ray, charged with the abduction and rape of a young lady of Baltimore, who was arrested in this city on Wednesday, was arraigned and remanded to the Parish Prison without bail, to await the arrival of an officer from Washington. From papers and bogus checks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad found in his possession, Curtis is identified as John T. Clarton, a confidence man, who recently reaped a rich harvest in Cincinnati in the rôle of conductor and passenger agent for the above-mentioned road.

IGNORANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CHAMBERLAIN-HAMPTON APPROPRIATIONS COMPARED—HOW REDUCTIONS WERE MADE BY THE DEMOCRATS—SO-CALLED RETRENCHMENT UNDER HOME-RULERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 29.—The Hampton organs here and their echoes in the North are parading comparisons between the appropriations in the last year of Gov. Chamberlain's administration and those made by the Hampton Legislature. That the Hampton Government has collected less than the Chamberlain Government is undeniable. That it has spent less is also true. But that there has been a wise economy, taken all in all, no fair and intelligent observer will maintain. Gov. Chamberlain was not able to stop every leak, and among the appropriations made during his administration there were some which have been reduced under the present Government to the evident advantage of the State. Some of the most important of these reforms, however, were inaugurated by Republican legislation, and would have been operative now whether Hampton or Chamberlain were in power. Notably is this so in the reduction of legislative expenses and in the public printing. The saving in these items are in consequence of laws passed under the Republican régime, but for which the Democrats now take all the credit. In regard to the bulk of the so-called savings, I take the following items from the *Register*, Hampton's home organ. In the language of that paper: "They sufficiently explain the character of the reductions made by the Democrats:"

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS UNDER HOME RULE.

State University reduced	$45,000
Claflin University reduced	4,000
State Normal School reduced	15,000
State Orphan Asylum reduced	8,000
Public schools reduced	350,000
Lunatic Asylum	15,000
School Commissioners	23,000
Total	$460,000
To which may be added the appropriation for interest on the public debt, under Chamberlain	$250,000
Making a total of	$710,000

If closing the University and Normal School, cutting down on the lunatics and orphans, shutting up the schools, and practically abolishing School Commissioners is wise economy, then Hampton is to be congratulated, and Chamberlain must be condemned. If refusing to pay debts is praiseworthy retrenchment, then we have in the so-called home rulers of South Carolina the wisest of financiers. If practical repudiation and the perpetuation of ignorance are to be the issues next Summer, then Hampton may exalt himself and Chamberlain may hide his head.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1877.

The President has recognized Barton Myers as Vice-Consul of her Britannic Majesty, at Norfolk, Va.

The Treasurer to-day destroyed $1,396,512 of legal tenders, that being 80 per cent. of the amount of national bank circulation issued during the past month.

The Controller of the Currency reports the amount of additional national bank-notes issued during the month of December at $1,745,640. The total amount of additional circulation issued under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to date, is $40,070,280.

There have been recently several cases of accidental shooting here, the suffers supposing their pistols were not loaded. The latest case of this kind took place yesterday, the victim being a youth of 16 years. His playmates saw him put a pistol to his head wondering, he said, how it would feel, at the same time pulling the trigger. He supposed the pistol was empty, but repeating the experiment the load was ignited and the ball entered his forehead, killing him instantly.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today directed the abatement of the tax assessed against the State Savings Bank of Chicago, amounting to over $20,000. There are six other insolvent Chicago savings banks in whose case similar relief will probably be granted to the depositors. It is understood that Commissioner Raum has addressed a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means recommending that all savings banks, without distinction, shall be relieved from taxation. He, however, favors the retention for the present of the tax on banks and bankers, and is strongly opposed to any change in the existing rate of taxation on whisky and tobacco.

The Treasury now holds $346,217,550 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $13,988,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $130,000; amount withdrawn, $190,000. National bank circulation—Outstanding currency notes, $320,240,385; gold notes, $1,432,000. Customs receipts to-day, $401,652 03; revenue receipts to-day, $304,269 72; receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$427,000	$628,000
Boston	1,387,000	2,100,000
Philadelphia	284,000	290,000
Miscellaneous	891,000	805,000
Total	$2,989,000	$3,823,000

Receipts to day, $800,000.

Last night a young lady arrived at Police Head-quarters from Trenton, N. J., from which place she had walked all the way to this city, on her way to Columbia, S. C., where she has an uncle residing, who she hopes will aid her. She states that she left Trenton last Saturday, and walked every step of the way to this city. She gives a very intelligent statement of her adventures, and says she was grossly insulted by a Baltimore policeman, and once on the road between that city and Washington. She is the daughter of a former State Senator of South Carolina, and states that her mother died in Trenton about four months ago. She and her mother left South Carolina about three years ago for Philadelphia, being very poor, and in search of employment. Transportation has been procured for her to Fredericksburg, Va.

Capt. William P. McCann is detached from the command of the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Lieut. Charles J. Train, Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, Assistant Surgeon E. M. Martin, and Purser John Russell are detached from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Lieuts. Daniel Delehanty, E. S. Prime, Charles T. Forse, William C. Strong, and Nelson F. Harrington, Boatswain J. Harding, Carpenter Warren Barnard, and Sailmaker William Redstone, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.; Paymaster Henry T. Wright, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to settle his accounts; Midshipmen S. J. Brown, H. C. Gearing, and Charles F. Pond, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to the Tuscarora, Chief Engineer John S. Albert and Assistant Engineer William C. Eaton, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.

ORANGE COUNTY SESSIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—At the Orange County Sessions this week Patrick Meehan and William Ray, Middletown saloon-keepers selling without a license, were fined $125 respectively, and the latter was sent to jail for 15 days in default of payment. William H. Burchard, ex-Postmaster of Florida, was tried for obtaining money under false pretenses. The jury disagreed, and a nolle prosequi was entered. The Orange County Bar passed complimentary resolutions to Judge Stephen W. Fullerton, whose term expires Jan. 1. The District Attorney, C. Frank Brown, succeeds him.

THE BELDEN CANAL SUIT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Attorney-General Fairchild has been notified by the Referees in the Belden Canal suit that they have found judgment in favor of the State, amounting to $387,000. It will be remembered that this was the Port Schuyler unbalanced bid case, where the work claimed to have been performed largely exceeded the amount bid for.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—It is announced that Messrs. Belden & Dennison will ax once appeal from the decision of the Referees in the canal suit decided against them.

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Dec. 29.—A. Pardee & Co., of this place, and Coxe Brothers & Co., operating at Drifton, have agreed with their men to pay during 1878, when coal is above $4 per ton at tide-water, on the basis of the wages fixed in 1875, and when below $4 on the same basis as in 1877.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE POLICY

THE ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED.

DIFFICULTY OF RIDING TWO HORSES GOING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS—THE POLITICS OF THE CABINET—SOUTHERN POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT—HOW HE SHOULD HAVE SUSTAINED PACKARD AND KELLOGG—SPEECH BY GEN. BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—A curious company of politicians assembled by invitation, this afternoon, around the mahogany at the Banks Club, an organization of the admirers of Gen. Banks, which meets occasionally to dine him and to listen to his sonorous voice. There were present, besides Mr. Banks, Gen. Butler, Walbridge A. Field, one of the new Congressmen from Boston, Hon. Benjamin Dean, who contests Mr. Field's seat, Hon. Leopold Morse, the only Democratic Congressman from Massachusetts, Collector Simmons, and several politicians of local note. Chandler's letter, the President's policy, and the Silver bill were discussed in the after-dinner speeches. Gen. Butler made a long speech, throwing himself less cautiously than on last Saturday, on the occasion of his first speech since the national campaign. Gen. Banks spoke briefly, and Mr. Field said a few direct and unmistakable words, declaring quite emphatically for hard money and for the Administration de in a fight, if one is to come. Gen. S. C. Lawrence presided and introduced Ben Butler in the old enthusiastic way, and the General was received with the old-time substantial applause.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

"There has been a good deal of criticism," said the General, "of the speech I made last week, of which you may have heard. Perhaps if the critics understood their subject properly they might not have been so savage in attacking what was merely an expression of my own conscientiously formed opinions. I spoke what I then thought true, and the events of the past week, though I don't pretend to be a prophet, have proved it to be true. No man, however honest, good, and well-intentioned, can ride two horses at the same time which are going in different directions. It requires a well-trained horseman to be equal to the task of riding two horses when they are going in the same direction. I have said this before, and I am glad that it has been echoed back in many a fervent admonition to the President. [Laughter.] He must adhere to the one party or the other. I even learn by authority that it has been declared in the Cabinet that the Administration proposes hereafter to adhere harmoniously to the Republican Party. There may, perhaps, be some little difficulty about Mr. Key, but I have no doubt he is quite as good a Republican as some of his colleagues, and he is an honest gentleman of honest intentions. There is another good sign from the Cabinet. Some time ago I had the pleasure to find myself certified to by a member of the Cabinet, according to a paper, as being Republican of the first water. Now that has sometimes, I believe, been doubted, [laughter,] but it comes certified by the Secretary of State, the highest officer in the Cabinet." The General then read the extract from Mr. Evarts' speech concerning the Republicanism in which he professes his readiness to pass the test with Ben Butler on this issue of fidelity to party, and continued: "There are only two reasons for doubting this statement. One is that I found it in the Boston *Journal*, the second is the improbability that Secretary Evarts, in speaking of his harmonious relations with the Republican Party could speak of comparing himself in that respect with 'Ben Butler.' I doubt if Mr. Evarts spoke in that way. He is a gentleman of culture and right feeling, [laughter,] and he could not have used that phrase about me. Now, I have no objection to it, but I object to his using it. [Laughter.] 'Ben' is a term of endearment. [Laughter.] My mother always called me Ben when I behaved well; when I did not she rolled out the whole Benjamin. Mr. Evarts says that I called him a Democrat. I made no mention of him at all. I said that the majority of the Cabinet were not recognized Republicans. If the man's conscience rebukes him, the matter must be left to him and not to me, for I never called his name but, simply spoke of the majority of the Cabinet. But perhaps he calls himself a majority of the Cabinet.

"Now he compares my reputation as a Republican with his. Very well; when a man wishes to make a doubtful thing a good one he always takes the best specimen to compare it with, of course. [Laughter.] He may hold up his Republicanism. I know that mine will not compare with his in point of age, because not a great while ago I was a Democrat. On this point, therefore, he may certify himself as being as consistent a Republican as Ben Butler. Very well. Later, however, there was another difference of opinion between us. When he was Attorney-General for Andrew Johnson, who was Republican and who was anti-Republican then? But this article shows not Mr. Evarts only, but the Cabinet as most rigidly Republican, in sympathy with the party in the fullest sense of the term. Thank God if that is so, because then we shall have a Republican Administration for the next four years. Now, there has been another criticism made upon my speech, that it is easy to find fault but difficult to suggest a different course. Some of the leading papers have challenged me to sketch wherein a Republican Administration might have done better. Now that burden ought not properly to be put upon me. The people have not elevated me to the office of President and so I am not called upon to 'shape a policy,' but I think without offense that there is a way wherein I believe I can indicate a policy which should be a little different from that pursued, for instance, on the Southern question. I have no ill-will against the Southern people. If I were in the President's place I do not say that I would not have conciliared the South. If I had it in my power, as Chief Executive of the nation, I would conciliate every honest and law-abiding citizen of the South with every honorable means of conciliation in my power, and, on the other hand, I would use that same executive power to follow after and punish the murderer of an inoffensive citizen to the fullest extent of the law. What I object to is that life, property, liberty, are not safe to-day in the South, and that murder is, in that section, unavenged and unpunished. Would Andrew Jackson, do you think, have allowed the Chisolm massacre yet to be uninvestigated, while Cully, the man who headed the mob that murdered Chisolm and grossly insulted his wife and daughter, is elected Sheriff of Kemper County? But it is said you have sporadic crimes at the North. We do, and we punish them. But how about this case. Not even a word has been spoken by the Administration against this Kemper County massacre. We heard that Mr. Evarts was to write to Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, a strong letter giving the Government's opinion of this miserable business. Have you read the letter? Have you seen it published anywhere? If Gov. Stone received it he has kept it to himself very carefully. Nothing in the form of a letter-could, of course, make full reparation, but at least it would have shown the temper of the Administration regarding this crime. In that massacre, McLellan, a Scotchman, was called upon to protect Chisolm, and was fired at and killed. Because he was a British subject, we recognise the demand of Great Britain for justice, and we have to pay the penalty we exacted in the case of the crew of the Virginius, but nothing has been done to mark the detestation of this Government for the murder of an American citizen.

Again, I believe that it was the first duty of Mr. Hayes to find out whether he was honestly and truly elected President of the United States, and, finding that to be so, to sustain every man elected on the same ticket in his place by every man and every dollar at his command. [Applause.] I have no respect for a man who will dishonor his mother's marriage certificate. I insist that it was Mr. Hayes' duty to the Republican Party, which elected him, to sustain the men who sustained him. If he believed that there was any wrong or fraud in his election he should have just abdicated his claim. Let us abandon his election and wash our hands of the whole matter. We believe that Mr. Hayes was not wrongfully elected. The Republican Party stood firm in that belief during all that long count and that anxious period from November to March. In my judgment, it was his duty to stand by us, and say to these men who were voted for on the same ticket with himself, and the ballots for whom were counted by the same Returning Boards which declared his election, and who received more votes than he himself in many cases, that the power of the United States should support their right everywhere, if he had no suspicion regarding the foundation on which he was declared to be elected, in Louisiana for instance. And don't let any one say that I do not believe Mr. Hayes fairly elected, for I have not looked into the subject carefully enough to form a judgment on it. I think his course in Louisiana was very unjust. If he was himself elected, Packard was elected by the same vote. If Packard was elected, the Legislature which sustained him and elected Kellogg was elected, and the Nicholls' Legislature was a mob. This clearly constituted a case of domestic violence, which Packard was unable to repress, and his call for troops was clearly warranted. Mr. Hayes should have responded to that call, for the Constitution so instructed him." Gen. Butler also touched on the question of Silver remonetization, and the only new argument used was that of expediency. He urged the Eastern members and merchants to concede to the West the Silver bill. It was bound to pass anyway, and if the East voted against it there would be a spirit of opposition and sectional hatred spring up, which would result in the destruction of all legislation favorable to Eastern capitalists. He sharply criticised and roundly condemned the fishery award on the ground that it was out of all proportion. The people of Nova Scotia had offered to sell the privilege of fishing for a year for a sum less than the interest on the amount granted by the commission. He would vote against its passage in the House, and he warned those who were entitled to Alabama awards that the money destined to pay these would be applied to the payment of the Halifax award.

REMARKS BY GEN. BANKS.

Gen. Banks then delivered a speech, without special point, in his most impressive style. Speaking of the Administration, he said that, knowing the record of President Hayes in the past, and what he has done for the defense of the country, he could not believe that he would surrender the power of the Government into the hands of the men who had fought to destroy it. He wished always to sustain an Administration, whatever its partisan bias, when it is laboring for the common good. Thus far the Administration has not surrendered the national power, and when the supreme crisis shall come, when the issue between loyalty and treason has to be distinctly made, we have every reason to hope and believe that the President will take a firm stand. Many of his friends assert this most emphatically, and even Democrats concede that should he take this decided action there will rally to his support all the loyal people of the land. In spite of what some of the President's detractors have said, that he is weak, the General still has faith in the Executive, and that he will rise to the duty of the hour when it comes. On the silver question, Gen. Banks said he had always been in favor of recognizing silver as one of the coin metals, but he was not in favor of the Bland bill, supporting only that scheme which makes the silver dollar equal in weight and proportion to the gold dollar.

LATEST FROM THE EASTERN WAR.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF THE SERVIANS—NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST—THE SNOW-STORM NEAR BUCHAREST.

BELGRADE, Dec. 28.—The Servian troops have captured Pirot, (about 35 English miles south-east of Nisch,) with a quantity of guns and ammunition. No details of the capture have been received.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—Official intelligence has been received here announcing the success of the Chinese troops in Kashgar. They had fortified Touchtongaran and Aska, two strong strategical points. The inhabitants were fleeing in terror into Russian territory.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from Bucharest to the *Times* says: "It is impossible to procure full information regarding the condition of the Russian and Roumanian soldiers and Turkish prisoners, who were on their way to Bucharest during the snow-storm; but from disconnected details to hand it is evident that terrible suffering has been caused among them."

Two meetings of working men were held in Trafalgar-square to-day. One was pro-Turkish and the other anti-Turkish. Several thousand persons were present. The meetings resulted in a free fight, lasting an hour. The Police interfered and two arrests were made. Nobody of importance was present.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DOINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29.—The Northampton Bank burglars, Scott and Dunlap, were today sentenced to 20 years each in the State Prison, the full extent of the law.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 29.—Michael Mackey died on Friday night, of wounds inflicted by his brother-in-law, John Goddard, of North Stonington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A young lady, aged 16 years, was knocked down and brutally assaulted by a stalwart negro, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, in the north-eastern part of the city. She was on her way home at the time, with several articles of millinery goods, of which the ruffian relieved her. Giving her prostrate body a parting kick, he rapidly fled, and has not yet been discovered. Had he been caught last night it would most certainly have resulted fatally to him

credit may be awarded to Great Britain for her meritorious intentions. In any other case the theory of the *Agence Russe*, that mediation, unless solicited by both belligerents, becomes intervention, may assert itself. Regarding intervention, Russia, in the fulfillment of her mission, can scarcely be stopped even by the clever-est moves on the political chess-board."

A VISIT TO WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKS—THOUSANDS OF RIFLED GUNS IN STORE—IMMENSE IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION—MUNITIONS OF WAR READY FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY—THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1877.

Two hundred and eighty acres of gun factories, foundries, ammunition-rooms, store-houses, pattern-rooms, carpenters' shops, saw mills, laboratories, rolling mills, engine-houses —the Woolwich Arsenal has just now a special interest for Englishmen, and for all who study the present condition of Europe. The works lie close to the dock-yard, and the dock-yard is on the Thames, whence the big guns and other engines of war can be shipped to every part of the globe where Great Britain has a fort or an iron-clad. In the early part of this year a large amount of stores of all kinds was dispatched to Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean, and to India, in view of a possible complication arising out of the war between Russia and Turkey. The arsenal worked full time and overtime for some months. It is busy now, but not more so than it has been for many years. During the Crimean war 15,000 hands were employed here; 8,000 is now the number of the regular staff. The stock of new rifled cannon ready for immediate delivery, notwithstanding the drain which the past few years have made upon the warehouses and the yards, is 6,000 rifled battery, ship, and field guns, 100 35 and 38 ton guns, and 40 80-ton guns. For these latter monsters a great ship has been built called the Inflexible. It is nearly ready to receive the latest products of the art of destruction. The 35-ton and the 38-ton guns, which a year or two ago were the "Woowich infants" *par excellence*, are now pretty well distributed in British war-ships and on British batteries. Mr. Fraser, the chief executive officer of the gun factories, is the inventor of the special mode of manufacturing these weapons, and one of their recommendations is the fact that it is almost impossible to burst them. Ordinary and proper use will never injure them. From the biggest to the smallest they are as good after 1,000 rounds as they are after 100. The secret lies chiefly in the adaptation of an old system of coiling which Mr. Fraser has developed to perfection. Sir William Armstrong first introduced it into modern gun manufacture. Capt. Storrey, late Assistant Superintendent at Woolwich, explained it recently in a lecture at the Royal Artillery Institute. The walls or sides of the gun are composed of coils with the fibre running round the gun, so as to enable it to bear the transverse strain of the discharge, while the breech end is fortified against the longitudinal strain, by a solid forged breech-piece, with the fibre running along the gun. So much for the first important principle—arranging the fibre of the iron in the several parts so as best to resist the strain to which it is exposed. Second in importance is the shrinking of the gun on the successive parts, with tensions so regulated that each part shall do its due proportion of work on the discharge of the piece; thus, the outer coils contribute their fair share to the strength of the gun, whereas in an ordinary homogeneous gun the inner portions receive the brunt of the explosion, while the exterior parts are hardly affected at all. By a combination of these two principles a gun is obtained which has been proved to be more than twice as strong as a gun of the same weight made out of solid forging. The Woolwich guns built on this system are also lined with carefully-toughened steel. At first, the fine iron used, the great number of the highly-finished coils, and the addition of a splendidly forged breech-piece, was very costly, and when the necessity of having enormous guns both for ships and fortifications became established, the War Office pointed out to the chiefs at the arsenal the desirability of considering some more economical plan of manufacture. Accordingly, the managers of the Royal Gun Factories set themselves to the task of solving the problem. Mr. Fraser made an experimental gun with a cheaper iron for the exterior, a fresh arrangement of the coil, and a forged breech-piece, which reduced the original price of £3,000 a ton to £70. The Government made him a present of £5,000 for the use of his system, not too much, it will be admitted, for so economical a change in the entire system of gunnery. The Fraser gun is declared by English experts to be the best, safest, and cheapest weapon ever manufactured. Even in the case of several of his guns which have been "tested to destruction," it has been found next to impossible to burst them. A couple of them lie in the gun-yard (along with a park of used-up cannon, giving that part of the works the title of "the Cemetery,") which endured a successive strain of 2,000 rounds each, with five or six times the usual charges, before giving way; and the original "Woolwich infant," upon which this fierce experiment was tried, was fired after the over-testing had cracked the steel lining, and at the present moment, with the old lining replaced is as good as ever it was. How important this is may best be illustrated by the fact that during the Franco-German war at least 100 cannon burst, killing as many gunners as would furnish artillerymen enough for a large army. The first trial of the 80-ton gun was made at Woolwich only two years ago. On the 20th of July, 1876, the concluding trial took place, the bore of the gun having been increased to 16 inches. It was eminently satisfactory, and more recent tests have convinced the authorities of the thorough efficiency of the weapon. The projectile now being manufactured for it at Woolwich weighs 1,700 pounds, and it is fired with 290 pounds of powder.

It is more difficult for a foreigner to obtain a pass to view the works at Woolwich than for an Englishman, but only on account of the regulation requiring that he should apply at the War Office through his Ambassador. The delay, however, is but brief, and the necessary order obtained, the arsenal is pretty well an open book to all comers. The privilege of Mr. Fraser's personal acquaintance enabled me on Thursday to smooth the way for some American friends who were of my party. At the gates we found an intelligent guide ready to conduct us to Mr. Fraser, who awaited our coming. As we threaded our way by guns and over the railway which runs all about the works, we found our mentor was officially designated a warder. He talked intelligently about the war; hoped England would not be dragged into it; spoke disparagingly of fighting; wondered how men could be induced to go out to butcher other men whom they didn't know and who never did them any harm; talked, indeed, like the severest disciple of the peace-at-any-price party. We only learned afterward, and not from himself, that he had served in the Crimea, where he had been promoted for his bravery, and that he lost his arm at the siege of Lucknow picking up a live shell of the enemy to throw it out of harm's way. Half a dozen children are gliding about the asphalt pavements on roller skates, their laughter contrasting curiously with the thud and noise of machinery heard on all hands. A small locomotive engine is dragging to the docks a couple of 38-ton guns. A mounted artillery messenger finds his horse almost unmanageable at sight of the engine. Mr. Fraser, who is waiting for us, takes the bridle and leads the animal triumphantly past the locomotive, the secret of his perfect control over the horse being that all the time he stands between the horse and the locomotive, so that the charger does not see the bogie. Mr. Fraser is a short, square-shouldered man, with a light mustache, a pleasant smile, and an unobtrusive confidence of manner quite in keeping with his career. He has only one eye, the other having been lost in the service of his country as an engineer. He is still quite a young man; he does not look a day over 40, yet he had a gun factory in the Crimea during the war, and he has been practically responsible for the gun manufactures of the British Arsenal for nearly 20 years. He resides on the spot, in a pleasantly-furnished villa, where bits of old china, curious bronzes, notable pictures, and interesting books bear testimony to the taste of the occupant.

Mr. Fraser met us opposite the gun factory, and addressing himself with true British gallantry to the lady of our party, proceeded to simplify science to her capacity in explanations that made big guns no longer a mystery either of construction or power. While we are talking the gates of "the new forge" are opened, and we stand back at a respectful distance to contemplate a fiery gulf of furnaces 200 feet in length, out of which the Shadrachs of the place are proceeding to bring a long molten bar. As the nose of the monster peeps forth, we instinctively step still further back, but Fraser tells us we need have no fear, it is not coming any nearer to us. At the mouth of the furnace is a revolving core, or mandril, upon which there is a catch that seizes one end of the bar and proceeds to draw it forth; and, as if the long, snake-like thing were instinct with life, it curls round the revolving cylinder, a fiery, gripping python, clinging and glowing until its head and tail are twisted round and round and the doors of the furnace are closed against it. While they are removing the monster to some other point, we leave the furnaces, and, passing a couple of 30 hundredweight and 60 hundredweight steam hammers busily employed in welding operations, we are introduced to a huge shearing machine. It severs bars of iron seven inches square with no more apparent effort than if it were at work upon water-melons. Next we visit the pattern room, where examples of each gun and their several fittings are exhibited, from the mountain gun used in Indian warfare to the 38-ton and 80-ton guns. The finish of the weapons is marvelously perfect. A lighted candle thrust into the bore exhibits in each case a silver-like sheen that reflects back the rays of the light. Among the other visitors here today are a squad of artillerymen examining the guns, examples of which are also to be seen in sections. Over the entrance is an old stained glass window, representing King Edward III. and his officers receiving from an inventor an explanation of the advantages possessed by the bombard over the battering-ram. There is a twinkle of humor in Fraser's eye as he says to the lady of our party, "You will observe among the group of Knights and others, that one person is represented upon his knees." "Yes?" is the inquiring reply. "That man is the inventor," says Fraser; and we pass on through the rifled ordnance factory, picking our way by mountain and field guns, 9, 16, and 25 pounders; on through the west forge, with its 10 and 12 ton hammers; on through the boring mills, where scores of men are at work, and come to "the Turneries," where the several parts of a gun are shaped and finished. It is here that the exact sizes of the parts are tested to the greatest nicety, the hoops which are shrunk upon the gun being designed to the eighteen thousandth part of an inch. Iron under heat expands, and while in this condition the outer jacket is placed over the steel tube, upon which, when cold, it is so closely shrunk that they become part and parcel of each other. Our attention is drawn to four magnificent turning-lathes. They were made in the department, and are said to be superior in power to any similar machines known to the world. In the "beds" beneath them lie iron shavings which they have cut away from solid metal. The débris looks like a collection of steel ringlets. Some of the shavings are of vast thickness; some so thin that they look like tinsel. Here our military guide presents Madame with a pair of bracelets and a couple of rings dexterously manufactured out of these gun-parings.

Once more we emerge into the open to pass through the building where the uniting furnaces are in full blast, joining together the short coils which make the inner tube for cast-iron guns converted into rifled guns on the Palliser system. The work of converting old cannon into new rifled guns has been going on for many years; so that in this respect Great Britain may be said to have been actively preparing for war for the last 10 years at least. The two coils, which fit one within the other, are placed end to end in a furnace, from which the other ends project. When at a welding heat, they are squeezed together by means of a bolt passed through them and screwed up with a nut. These tubes, after being turned and bored clean, are inserted in the iron guns, which, as a rule, are then rifled as 64-pounders. Before insertion, the steel tubes are tempered by being placed upright in a furnace heated with wood, and when at a proper temperature plunged into a 2,000-gallon bath of oil. As we once more cross the outer roadway we pass a magnificent group of boilers, 24 in number, for supplying steam to the great hammers and rolling mills. I have seen no sight like this in the world, two dozen boilers with their furnaces at red-heat, their brass fittings aglow with a polish that gave them the appearance of burnished gold.

We now come to the great show of the day, the performance which delighted the Czar of Russia himself, when, accompanied by his brilliant staff, he was conducted over the works only three years ago, at which time he visited England on an apparently peaceful mission. But the most common observer must have noticed that when European Kings and Princes go about making peaceful visits to each other, and talking of the glories of commerce and the arts, the great game of war is afoot. When monarchs travel and kiss cheeks, the furies are aloft, the apple of discord is rolling. The guide conducts us to the westernmost of the corrugated iron buildings which form the rear range of the Royal Gun Factories. Here we make the acquaintance of the 40-ton steam-hammer, the most powerful implement the world can show. Its falling mass of iron weighs 40 tons, which is forced with a back action that brings it down upon the object to be dealt with in a weight of thousands of tons if necessary, the vast power being put in motion as easily as the battery of Hell Gate was fired, and checked with the same facility. A small lever suffices to raise the hammer with the striking power of 1,000 tons or with the delicacy required to crack an egg-shell. The foundations of the hammer are laid in with blocks of iron to the solid weight of 650 tons. The largest block weighs 100 tons. In addition to this quantity of iron, there are timbers and concrete to the depth of 30 feet underground. Two enormous furnaces supply the hammer with work and four cranes, with a combined lifting power of 300 tons, supply it with food. The iron tongs which grip the molten blocks of metal and carry them to the hammer weigh 30 tons. The entire machinery and surroundings of this monster are gigantic in their proportions, and yet seem to be under the most simple control. While Mr. Fraser is explaining all this to the fortunate lady of our party we are marshaled into a gallery at a safe distance from the furnace, through the great metal doors of which tongues of flame shoot out and lick the grooves in which the doors rise or fall. It has been said by a newspaper writer that Krupp has a hammer and a furnace equal to these, but figures leave his factory far behind the English one; and the fact that Krupp has recently tempted a couple of Woolwich foremen to join his works at large salaries, (and a bonus equal to the retiring pension which would have been allowed by the Queen's Government,) looks as if the great gun-maker of the Continent felt there are secrets at Woolwich which even he would be glad to discover. Now is the supreme moment. A band of leather-clad workmen stand watchfully by the hammer and the cranes. "Are you quite ready for us, Mr. Fraser?" asks the foreman. "Quite," says the fellow at our elbow; and up flies the door of the furnace. No ranting clergyman discoursing of hell-fire ever conceived such a cave of scorching heat as this; no priest of the olden days, when men's passions had to be checked by superstitious fears of the devil, ever dreamed of such glowing, palpitating, withering heat as this. You could have driven a coach and four into that enormous oven. They would have disappeared in a glowing mist of heat. Into the furnace is thrust the 30-ton tongs. They go for what looks like an enormous block of ice, so white and pure is the heat of the enormous gun-coil which they drag to the mouth of the fire, and between which and the furnace the iron doors presently snap down, leaving the great block outside. The very light of it dazzles your eyes; the heat of it brings a fierce summer glow even into the gallery where we are standing. The coil weighed 23 tons, and the vulcans of the place seem to chuck it about as if it were a mere toy. Away it goes under the hammer. The lever is raised and down comes the ponderous blow of the Titan, crushing up the interstices of the coil, and making the iron python one solid mass from which the sparks fly over the place like a cloud of golden bees. Presently a vast punch is driven into the mass like a plug pushed into a cheese; then it is tossed over upon its side and hammered as it is turned round with some 20 thudding blows; and we leave the sweating workmen trundling it for some other operation, not a little impressed by the vast powers wielded by our friend, who continues his chat about guns and bracelets to Madame, who has been pretty well frightened into a condition of repose.

Mr. Fraser now turned us over to our one-armed guide, with a request that at the finish we would come to his house, which is near the museum. We then visited the laboratory workshop, an enormous factory containing no less than 500 lathes, propelled by 4,077 feet of revolving shafts, under the control of a pair of engines in the south-east and south-west corners of the buildings. "We can make 3,000,000 cartridges a week," says our guide. My American friend remarked that in case of war, England's only difficulty would be to find sufficient soldiers to shoot them. He simply expressed the general criticism of Continental journalists on the question of England's preparedness for war. But I expect the world would be considerably astonished, even in this direction, should Great Britain be forced into it, at difficulty which it has always seemed to me to be Prince Bismarck's desire to lure her. "How many bullets are you making per week now?" we ask our guide. "About 1,000,000," he says, "we are not so busy now, because we have such enormous stores in stock." The process is worth noting. Coils of solid lead are conveyed to machines that bite it into pieces of regulation size, which it punches into hollow conoidal bullets. Into the base a clay plug is inserted to assist in expanding the bullet, making it fit the rifling of the barrel on discharge, and so avoid windage. The clay has superseded iron and box-wood, both of which proved failures. The bullets go through many stages and many hands in the course of their manufacture, but they leave this room ready for charging, and during our visit vast quantities were going out to the East Laboratory, in the remotest part of the Arsenal, to be filled. Strangers are not admitted to see that operation, any more than they are shown the department where the Whitehead torpedo is made. The improvements introduced into this fearful engine of war at Woolwich are said to be of such a character as to make it almost human in its intelligent working. If it goes astray, it can be picked up easily by its owners; if an enemy attempts to touch it, the thing explodes as discreetly as if it knew friend from foe; if in its destructive course it encounters some wreckage or other obstacle not the ship for which it is destined, it turns aside and goes straight for its object; should it encounter a net placed round the vessel it dives down under the net, comes up perpendicularly, and then goes on for the enemy's ship, as if it were a diver and a swimmer instinct with life. One gets so confused with the different shops and factories through which one is conducted that I forget where the outer shell of the torpedo was lying, but it was in the same shop where we saw the enormous projectiles of the 80-ton guns. It was a fish-like in its shape —a long, insidious-looking tube of steel, with a cavity at the base for engines, and controlling apparatus, the soul as it were of the new fiend, which, with the other inventions of this civilized age, should make war impossible by bringing such mutual power to bear that two nations going to war might fairly count upon mutual annihilation.

At the present moment the Military Store at Woolwich will have a special interest for the general reader. The range of buildings known as the Military Store or Central Department, extend the whole length of the western wharf, and stretch some distance along the east wharf also; they have branches at the dock-yard beyond, connected by railway; while the miniature railway that threads the arsenal runs away into the marches of Erith to the Government powder magazines. Its gauge is but 18 inches, enabling the engines and cars to penetrate the remotest corners of the works, picking up or delivering stores at any point where its services can be required. The Military Store or Central Department supplies everything the Army or Navy can want, in peace or war, with ready facility. We only carefully inspected two or three warehouses as models of the rest; it would have taken us a week to go through the stock of guns and gun-carriages, shot, shell, and cartridges, wagons, carts, and harness, barrack and stable furniture, tents and tables, brooms, brushes, pails, ambulance wagons, and ambulance chairs to be carried on horseback, and equipments of all kinds. In one vast store we saw harness, including saddles and everything necessary, for 20,000 cavalry, each separate article packed singly, so that in loading a troop-ship one man would come to the store for so many saddles, another for so many stirrups, another for so many spurs, and so on. Adjoining these warehouses were harness and traces for gun-carriages for 30,000 artillerymen, all ready for immediate use. In each warehouse there were dummy horses harnessed in illustration of every piece in store, including gun-traces, &c., and ambulance chairs. Nothing could be more perfect than the system of storage. The saddles were packed in the roof, the stirrups were built into solid columns of steel pillars. All the metallic portion had been coated with a composition to preserve them from rust, and the atmosphere of the warerooms is maintained at a regular heat. As regards stores, equipments, guns, ships, ammunition, England has never been in such a condition for war as she is now. That I found to be the general opinion at Woolwich; and the same view is held at Enfield, the small-arms manufactory; at Shoeburyness, the trial ground of the big guns; at Birmingham, where some large contracts have recently been completed; at Sheffield, where they make the armor plates and the steel linings of many of the Woolwich guns, and in all the departments of the War Office.

If you want to study the manufactures of the arsenal from results, tracing the objects produced through their course to perfection, the laboratory, pattern room, or museum, is the place for a week's inquiry, thought, and reflection. The original of this building was Prince Rupert's Palace, at the time of the great fire of London, over 200 years ago. The entrance hall is occupied with specimens of heavy shot and shell, mortars, and rockets, of all sizes. On the right hand, in what was probably once the grand saloon of the ancient palace, are arranged models of every description of gunnery and musketry, including models of the manufacture of shot and shell, and rifle cartridges, showing each separate incident of their design and manufacture. Boxer's parachute-light ball was a novelty to my American friends as it was to me; Madame thought it the most curious of the entire range of destructive implements. It is a shell packed by hydraulic pressure, with a parachute, to which is attached a powerful light in the position of the boat of a balloon. When the shell is fired it separates, two pieces pull away, and upward springs a parachute into the air. As it gradually descends the boat bursts into a brilliant blaze sufficient to illuminate all around it. This Boxer shell is for use at night to fire over an enemy's works and illuminate them, so that siege operations may be made as effective at night as by day. The machine has been thoroughly tested and found to be quite satisfactory in its results. Our guide took great pains in explaining to us a Palliser shell which was broken in two to show the gradual alteration in the character of the metal by the "chilling" process, the point being hardened like steel for the purpose of certain penetration into armor plates, and the rest cooled gradually to preserve its toughness. In the room left of the entrance hall, once possibly used for a banqueting room, is a collection of torpedoes, locomotive and fixed, designed for explosion with degrees of power varying from 100 to 1,000 pounds of gun-cotton. These are now the ordinary weapons of all nations. The Whitehead was not exhibited, either in drawings or sections. In its Woolwich form it is one of the few secrets of the Government. Models of cartridges for heavy guns, shrapnel, canister, and all kinds of shot are to be found here, with examples of the most ancient manufacture, so that you may read clear through the history of gunnery from the bombard of Edward III.'s day to the 80-ton gun of Mr. Fraser.

We had not seen a twentieth part of the arsenal, but we were sufficiently satisfied with the representative departments, and we were glad to fling ourselves into the Assistant Inspector's easy chairs and partake of the pleasant refreshment which he had provided for us. Mr. Fraser talks upon all kinds of subjects outside himself. We ask him, however, if it is true that he contemplates manufacturing a 200-ton gun. He tells us that the drawings for such a weapon are already completed, and the necessary extension of machinery for this purpose under consideration. He agrees with us that it is a pity all the genius and industry of Woolwich are not employed in the arts of peace; but he thinks they are working in that direction by trying to make war impossible. Many a collision between great powers has been, no doubt, avoided by vast preparations to fight; but so far as England is concerned the worst of the business is that some of the powers do not believe in her capacity to go to war, and the danger is that they may insult her in consequence. It only requires at the present time some glaring piece of Russian arrogance toward England to hurry this country into war. The state visit of the Queen to the Prime Minister is intended to be a public sign that her Majesty and the Court are in sympathy with Lord Beaconsfield. Cabinet councils have been held during the past two or three days, and it is understood that the Turkish note and the attitude of the three Emperors are the momentous subjects of deliberation. In the highest circles the situation is considered to be grave. Neither Germany nor Austria seem to favor mediation; and it is more than ever apparent that Russia means to march on Constantinople. Under these circumstances it is not insignificant to learn at Woolwich that they are only working ordinary time because the stores are so enormous that a great and sudden war would make no strain upon the resources of the arsenal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Adam Keim, dealer in wines at No. 75 Bowery, are accepting a settlement at 15 cents on the dollar in notes at four, eight, and 12 months. He owes $30,000.

The liabilities of Harry Rosenthal, dealer in fancy goods at No. 345 Grand-street, who made an assignment on Thursday, amount to $30,000, while his assets are valued at $10,000.

The creditors of the Stetson Brothers, who formerly kept the Astor House, met at the office of Register Fish yesterday, and elected Samuel C. Hach assignee in bankruptcy. They owe $50,000.

L. S. & M. Israels, who keep the wine room and cigar store adjoining Wallack's Theatre, settle-

[continued from the first page]

ment to the satisfaction of the Excise law. They owe $5,000, and have assets to the amount of $1,000.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Henry Charles Hoerle, tailor, of No. 326 Sixth-avenue, to William P. Hottinger, and James Oversteiwell, dry goods dealer, of No. 2,241 Third-avenue, to Joseph Hindels.

Register Dayton has received a warrant in bankruptcy against Jacob Cohen, the well-known politician, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt on the petitions of the following creditors: Ralph Moss, $8,350; David Moss, $5,297; Hill C. Lewis, $4,500; Hyman Israel, $3,500; Bernard Payne, $475 56.

THE FUGITIVE COMMISSIONER.

OWEN MURPHY REPORTED TO BE IN TORONTO—HIS CHECK FOR $10,000 ARRIVES IN THIS CITY AND IS PROTESTED.

The fugitive Excise Commissioner, Owen Murphy, was reported yesterday to be in Toronto, Canada. The check for $10,000 drawn by him, which was reported first from Buffalo on Thursday night, reached here yesterday, and was, of course, duly protested. It arrived by mail early yesterday morning, at the Merchants' National Bank, in Wall-street, and was immediately handed to the Notary of that institution, Mr. Theodore Hinsdale. Following is a copy of the check:

No. 5.....NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.

470 Broadway. Stamp. *Pacific Bank:* Pay to the order of myself ten thousand dollars. OWEN MURPHY, Treasurer.

$10,000.

The first indorsement of the check was that of "Owen Murphy, Treasurer;" the second was that of one "N. Connolly," whose signature was in free, dashing, business-like writing. Following the latter indorsement were the printed words:

Pay to the order of Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, for collection on account of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, St. Catharines.

WILLIAM T. BENSON, Superintendent.

At the further end of the back of the check were the stamped words:

"Pay Merchants' National Bank, New-York, or order, for account of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y."

Beneath this was written "P. Sidway, Cas." As soon as Mr. Hinsdale, the Notary of the Merchants' National Bank, was given the check, he took it to the Pacific Bank for payment. When he presented it to the Paying Teller, that officer referred him to the President, Mr. Campbell. That gentleman refused to honor the check, saying to Mr. Hinsdale, "We have been enjoined from paying it." The Notary accordingly protested the check, and returned it to the Merchants' National Bank, from which institution it will be sent to the Buffalo bank, and thence to the Consolidated Bank of Canada, at St. Catherine's. No advices have been received from the latter place as to whether Murphy realized upon the check, or whether, with unparalleled impudence, he deposited it for collection here. Mr. Connolly, who indorsed it before it reached the possession of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, is not known in this City, so far as can be ascertained. By some of Murphy's friends he is supposed to be a brother-in-law of the fugitive, with whom he has for several years been associated in the performance of contracts for work on the Welland Canal. Others think that he is a man whom Murphy knew, and upon whom he passed the check before the news of his flight from New-York reached the Dominion.

It is now almost certain that Murphy drew this check on Saturday afternoon before he left this City, and at the same time that he prepared the checks which he sent to his brother, to be given his favored creditors. It is generally assumed that he thought his flight would not be discovered until Monday, Dec. 24, and that he would have ample time on Monday to procure money on it in Canada. Some of the Police authorities are of the opinion, however, that he believed his departure would, owing to the confusion existing in the Excise affairs at the present time, not be remarked until after Christmas, and that his check, being deposited in the St. Catharine's bank early on Monday morning, would be honored before the Pacific Bank could be notified to stop payments on his order. The latter officials argue, however, upon the supposition that Murphy was out of his mind; that his business troubles, and the fact that he could not make good the $20,000 he took from the Application Fund in August last, had rendered him insane. His proceedings during the past four months, in the way of raising money have been too methodical, however, to permit people generally to accept the charitable belief that he has become insane; and the only basis that anybody has for that belief is the statement that one of the fugitive's sisters died in a lunatic asylum years ago. Public opinion is, generally speaking, that Murphy was simply a very bungling knave.

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF 1868.

From the Washington Post.

The fact that Salmon P. Chase was watching the Democratic National Convention in New-York, in 1868, with a rare degree of expectancy is tolerably well known. But that he labored to secure the nomination of that convention for President has not always been susceptible of proof. His "friends" were there of course, and it has always been thought that perhaps they were unauthorized to act for him to the disarm remarked at that time. The following letter, written by Mr. Chase to a gentleman of this city, who was representing him in New-York during the convention, is made public for the first time. It settles the point conclusively that Mr. Chase was anxious about the result of that convention. The Mr. V. referred to was Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who, at one stage of the convention proceedings, was decidedly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Chase. The tribute paid by Mr. Chase to Mr. Vallandigham will be appreciated in some sections of the country. Altogether, the letter is quite an interesting contribution to political history:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I was gratified by your note which came to-day. Whatever the result I shall never forget your good offices. The reports by letter and telegram to the press seem to warrant your hopes; but I do not forget the difference between outside speculation and inside decision, and shall acquiesce cheerfully whatever the event.

The assurance you give of the friendship of Mr. V—— affords me real satisfaction. He is a man of whose friendship one may well be proud. Even when we have differed most widely, I have always admired his pluck and consistency, and have done full justice to his abilities and energies. The proposition contains little that I dissent from, except as to one part of the Reconstruction laws. I have always favored the submission of the question of reorganization after disorganization by war to the entire people of the whole State; and, whether right or wrong, Constitutions have been framed in eight of the States under which Senators and Representatives have been, or soon will be, admitted to seats in Congress. But there is no use in discussing this now.

Dr. Mellishawe has taken some notes of conversation with me on this point, which he will hand to Mr. Long. You can use them, of course; but I do not want to have them shown to anybody else except Mr. Van Buren.

I await the result very quietly—so quietly that I am almost ashamed of myself when I think of your anxieties and labors in New-York. Yours most sincerely,

S. P. CHASE.

THE WORKING MEN'S CONGRESS.

A NEW NAME FOR THE LABOR PARTY—ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM—MEMBERS EXPELLED FOR JOINING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Working Men's National Congress, now in session in Newark, adopted yesterday the name "The Socialistic Labor Party." Mr. Justus Schwab, of New-York, representing a section in San Francisco, offered a resolution denouncing the introduction of Chinese coolie labor as a double wrong, in that it enslaves both the coolies and the working men. It further demanded a repeal of all laws favorable to the immigration of coolies. The resolution was adopted. Carl Savory and Mr. McGrady, of Cambridge, were expelled for joining the Republican Party. President Strasser, of the International Cigar-makers' Union, was censured for suppressing a dispatch sympathizing with the New-York cigar-makers' strike. The following platform was then adopted:

1. Introduction of a legal work-day of not more than eight hours, and strict punishment of all violators. 2. Sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence, and dwellings. 3. The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics in all States, as well as by the National Government; the officers of these bureaus shall be elected by the people. 4. Prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in any industrial establishments. 5. Prohibition of the use of prison labor by private employers. 6. Compulsory education for all children under 14 years of age, all educational facilities to be furnished free. 7. Strict laws making all employers responsible for injury to employes resulting from neglicence of employers. 8. Strict laws requiring all wages to be paid in the lawful money of the country, at intervals not exceeding one week. 9. Abolishment of all conspiracy laws tending to prevent combinations of working men to strike or induce others to strike. 10. Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law. 11. Abolishment of all indirect taxation, and adoption of a graded income-tax. 12. All banking and insurance to be conducted by the National Government. 13. Strict prohibition of any laws limiting the right of male suffrage. 14. Introduction of direct popular legislation, the people to have the right to adopt or reject all proposed laws. 15. A system of minority representation, to be adopted as soon as possible. 16. The Senate is by abolished in all State Legislatures and the National Congress. 17. All public officers to be subject to prompt recall by a direct vote of the people. 18. Prohibition of female labor in occupations injurious to health and morals; the wages of women equal to those of men where the labor is performed.

PRIVATE CORBETT'S LOVE.

FLIRTATION AT FORT WADSWORTH.

AN INTERCHANGE OF HANDKERCHIEF SIGNALS WITH A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER THAT HAS KEPT A SOLDIER IN PRISON FOR A MONTH.

Two soldiers in the regular service, uniform marched before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning, closely followed by a General, also in the regular service, but not in uniform. The first of the soldiers was John J. Corbett, the unhappy private of Battery E, Third Artillery, United States Army, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, who has alternated between guard-houses, dark cells and light cells ever since the beginning of this month. The second soldier was Sergt. Burke, of Battery I, Third Artillery, and the General was Gen. Gibson, of Fort Wadsworth. The Sergeant with stripes on his arms was the custodian of notorious Private Corbett, and he seated himself near his prisoner, in readiness to prevent any sudden effort at escape.

The circumstances that carried Private John J. Corbett into a United States court in Brooklyn are as unusual as they are romantic. Setting aside the legal phraseology and the turns and twists of the law, he was really in court for flirting with a young lady who, if all accounts are to be believed, was fully as willing to twirl the handkerchief and raise the muff as the young man was to meet her on the sidewalks, and make sly faces when occasion offered. The facts made known in this case have brought to light some of the improper and highly censurable customs of the nation's defenders who are quartered at Fort Wadsworth. It is a common custom, it seems, for the privates to ingratiate themselves with all the nurse-maids and kitchen-girls in the vicinity. This acquaintance is usually begun in such public places as are common to both soldiers and maids, and invariably begins with certain mysterious motions of the handkerchief. The practice has been so long continued that the memory of man goeth not to the contrary, and no commander of Fort Wadsworth has ever yet presumed to interfere with it. But Private Corbett overstepped the limits. No white-capped nurse-maid could enchain his ardent affections, but when the daughter of one of his commander's friends showed that she was not averse to making geometrical figures with the handkerchief, he fell a victim. She flirted and he flirted: and on one occasion she so far overstepped the bounds of propriety as to raise her muff to her face. This was too much for Corbett; he immediately began to write her love letters, and two days afterward he was languishing in the guard-house.

The young lady with whom the private was so unfortunate as to flirt was Miss Alice De Comeau, the beautiful young daughter of a gentleman whose villa is within a stone's throw of the fort, and the two letters written to her by Corbett immediately went into her father's possession, whether by accident or design is not known. Mr. De Comeau is said to be on the best of terms with the superior officers of the fort, frequently visiting and dining them, and when he learned that one of the private soldiers was flirting with his daughter, his first step was to seek the aid of his friend Gen. Gibson. The result of this was that Corbett was locked up in the guard house. Here he was kept till the 16th of December, 16 days after his arrest, when he was taken out and put in the dark cell, a punishment that ranks as one of the most severe that can be inflicted in the fort. Here he was kept for eight days, till the day before Christmas, when his imprisonment was changed to that of being kept in a light cell. For some time after he was first locked up Corbett did not know what was the charge against him, but after he had been kept in confinement for several days he learned that he was accused of writing indecent letters to Miss Comeau. When this accusation was first made known to him he was in indignant denial, and, when questioned by his officers, denied some of the material facts charged concerning the flirtation, saying that several of his citizen friends, whom he named, would support his statements. But the citizen friends, when questioned, told a very different story, and then the charge of lying to the commanding officer was made against him.

There was such a simple and certain way of determining whether Corbett wrote indecent letters to the young lady that even a military tribunal at once adopted it. The letters were produced; but nothing was found in them that could in any way be twisted into indecency. They were good soft, nice, most love letters, but not indecent. So this charge having been disposed of, a Court-martial seated itself upon Private Corbett, to decide the weighty question whether he had lied to the commanding officer. The court was composed of Capt. William Sinclair, Capt. J. C. Turnbull, Lieut. John D. Hasbrouck, Judge Advocate George H. Thurston, Lieut. W. H. Humphreys, and Lieut. George M. Calef. It began its session last Saturday, and continued to take testimony every day, except Wednesday, until Friday, when the testimony and the court's recommendations were sent to head-quarters for official approval. The testimony given before the Court-martial is kept with fearful secret till the decision is given, but Private Corbett himself gives an interesting description of the testimony of several of the witnesses. He insisted, he says, that the young lady should be questioned, and she appeared in the court-room, accompanied by her elder sister.

"She looked at me while she was there," said Corbett, "and I know that she likes me; but, of course, she was influenced by her family. She admitted that she had raised her muff to her face when she passed me in the street, but said that she did not mean anything by it. Corp. Dewitt Putnam testifies that on the 13th of November he saw Miss De Comeau wave her handkerchief to me, and saw me wave my handkerchief in return."

"It's a bad state of affairs," said somebody in the court-room, "when a man gets in trouble for making love to a girl."

"Yes, but the boot's on the other leg," said Corbett, quickly, "the girl's making love to me."

Corbett is a quick-witted Irishman, not at all hand-some, but with a pleasing manner, and the address of a man in a better station. He is about 27 years old, and has been in the Army nearly seven years. His term of service will expire in about three months. He was taken before Judge Benedict on a writ of habeas corpus, saying that Corbett was not under arrest and tried by court-martial for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and that the prisoner was awaiting the decision of the court-martial.

Mr. Severance thought that the return was insufficient and that the question of the court-martial had nothing to do with the case. He read from authorities to show that the prisoner could not be detained by a court-martial; and Mr. Hall, in reply, read from the Articles of War that a soldier charged with crime must be imprisoned and kept confined till the charge was disposed of. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Benedict took the papers, saying that he would give a decision on the demurrer at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Private Corbett then started back for Fort Wadsworth under charge of Sergeant Burke.

The unlucky private insists that when he is released he will continue to make love to Miss De Comeau, as he says that her father is worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, and that he has as good a right to court her as any other man.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

A VETO ON THE PROPOSED ERECTION OF A WING TO THE COUNTY JAIL—HOW THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS DO BUSINESS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held their last meeting yesterday for the present year. A communication was received from the Supervisor at Large vetoing the resolution passed by the last meeting of the board providing for the erection, at a cost of $120,000, of a wing to the County Jail. The reason set forth in the veto was that the addition was not urgently needed. The veto was placed on file. The Supplies Committee reported that among the bills referred to them on the 28th of November last was one for $458, approved by Charity Commissioner Harmon V. Storms. The bill was for mooring-tin purchased from Mr. Felix Campbell. The law had been violated by the Commissioners in the purchase, because the amount exceeded the limit set by law for goods bought without due advertisement for proposals. But the committee found a worse feature of the case. Mr. Campbell had written to them that his bill was for $3900 50. This led to an examination, and the committee found that the bill had been altered. The report continues:

"The case has an unpleasant, suspicious look. If the alteration in the bill was to increase the amount of it, then it would seem that a fraud was intended. If the bill was not altered, then it would appear to be gross neglect of duty on the part of Charity Commissioner Storms by approving of it for $458, when the correct amount was but $390 50. If this was the only instance of the kind some comment would be in order, but unfortunately they occur so often, and so much has been said, that further comment would seem unnecessary. In justice, however, to Charity Commissioner Storms, it is proper to say that the board of which he is so useful a member has indorsed his actions; at least

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DESOLATE.

Like a funeral pall,
Darkness lies over all;
Weirdly the owl doth call
From her lone steep.
Sadly the night-wind blows
Over December snows;
Vain 'tis my eyes to close—
I cannot sleep.

Thy voice is in my ear;
Once more thy words I hear,
Bringing now hope, now fear,
But always love;
And thy sweet face doth rise,
Radiant with starry eyes,
Cloudless as Summer skies
In heaven above.

Once more at night's soft noon,
Under the pensive moon
Of a long-vanished June,
With thee I stray;
As when in days of old
All my heart's love I told,
And to my pleading bold
Thou saidst not nay.

When thou wast by my side,
Calmly the days did glide;
Like an unruffled tide
My life did flow.
Then was each hour too brief;
Now I but seek relief
From my consuming grief,
Rest from my woe.

Now falls the scalding tear,
Shed for the present drear;
Shed for the past so dear,
So quickly flown.
Over thy lonely grave,
Hard by the sounding wave,
Madly the wind-gusts rave;
I am alone.

Yes; but my whole life through
Leal have I been and true;
True shall I be to you,
As true as then;
Till when that life is o'er,
Skyward my soul shall soar,
And on the heavenly shore
We meet again.

—*Chambers's Journal.* H. D.

LEE, THE LETTER-MAN.

In a side lane of Timberdale, just off the church-yard, was the cottage of Jael Batty, whose name you have heard before. Side by side with it stood another cottage, inhabited by Lee, the assistant letter-carrier, or, as Timberdale generally called him, the letter-man. These cottages had a lively look-out, the farrier's shop and a few thatched hayricks opposite; sideways, the tombstones in the grave-yard.

Some men are lucky in life, others are unlucky. Andrew Lee was in the latter category. He had begun life as a promising farmer, but came down in the world. First of all, he had to pay a heap of money for some man who had persuaded him to become his security, and that stripped him of his means. Afterward a series of ill-fortune set in on the farm; crops failed, cattle died, and Lee was sold up. Since then he had tried at this, and tried at that; been in turn a farmer's laborer, an agent for coal, and the proprietor of a shop devoted to the benefit of the younger members of the community, its specialty being bull's-eyes and besoms for birch-rods. For some few years now he had settled down in this cottage next door to Jael Batty's, and carried out the letters at fourteen shillings a week.

There were two letter-men, Spicer and Lee. But there need not have been two, only that Timberdale was so straggling a parish, the houses in it lying far and wide. Like other things in this world, fortune, even in so trifling a matter as these two postmen, was not dealt out equally. Spicer had the least work, for he took the home delivery, and had the most pay; Lee did all the country tramping, and had only the fourteen shillings. But when the place was offered to Lee he was at a very low ebb indeed, and took it thankfully, and thought he was set up in riches for life, for, as you know, we estimate things by contrast.

Andrew Lee was not unlucky in his fortunes only. Of his three children not any had prospered. The son married all too young; within a year he and his wife were both dead, leaving a baby-boy to Lee as a legacy. The elder daughter had emigrated to the other end of the world with her husband; and the younger daughter had a history. She was pretty and good and gentle, but just a goose. Goose that she was, though, all the parish liked Mamie Lee.

About four years before the time I am telling of, there came a soldier to Timberdale, on a visit to Spicer the letter-carrier, one James West. He was related to Spicer's wife; her nephew, or cousin, or something of that; a tall, good-looking, merry-tempered dragoon with a dashing carriage and a dashing tongue; and he ran away with the heart of Mamie Lee. That might not so much have mattered in the long run, for such privilege is universally allowed to the sons of Mars; but he also ran away with her. One fine morning Mr. James West was missing from Timberdale, and Mamie Lee was missing also. The parish went into a rapture of indignation over it, not so much with him as with her; called her a "baggage," and hoped her folly would come home to her. Poor old Lee thought he had got his death-blow, and his hair turned suddenly gray.

Not more than twelve months had gone by when she was back again. Jael Batty was running out one evening to get a pound of sugar at Salmon's shop, when she met a young woman with a bundle staggering down the lane, and keeping under the side of the hedge, as if she were afraid of falling, or else did not want to be seen. Too weak to carry the bundle, she seemed ready to sink at every step. Jael Batty, who had her curiosity like other people, though she was deaf, peered into the bent face, and brought herself up with a shriek.

"What, is it you, Mamie Lee! Well, the impudence of this! How on earth could you pick up the brass to come here?"

"Are my poor father and mother alive? Do they still live here?" faltered Mamie, turing her piteous white face to Jael.

"They be; both alive; but it's no thanks to you. If they——Oh, if I don't believe—What have you got in that ragged old shawl?"

"It's my baby," answered Mamie; and she passed on.

Andrew Lee took her in amid sobs and tears, and thanked heaven she was come back, and welcomed her unreasonably. The parish went on at him for it, showering down plenty of abuse, and asking whether he did not feel ashamed of himself. There was even a talk of his post as letter-carrier being taken from him, but it came to nothing. Rymer was Postmaster then; and he was a man of too much sorrow himself to inflict it needlessly upon another. On the contrary, he sent down cordials and tonics and things for Mamie, who had had a fever and come home dilapidated as to strength, and never charged for them. Thomas Rymer's own heart was slowly breaking, so he could feel for her.

The best or the worst of it was, that Mamie said she was married. Which assertion was of course not believed, and only added to her sin in the eyes of Timberdale. The tale she told was this: That James West had taken her straight to some town, where he had previously had the banns put up, and married her there. The day after the marriage they had sailed for Ireland, whither he had to hasten to join his regiment, his leave of absence having expired. At the end of some seven or eight months, the regiment was ordered to India, and he departed with it, leaving her in her obscure lodging at Cork. By and by her baby was born; she was very ill then, very; had fever and a cough, and sundry other complications; and what with lying ill eight weeks, and being obliged to pay a doctor and a nurse all that while, besides other expenses, she spent all the money Mr. James West left with her, and had no choice between starvation and coming back to Timberdale.

You should have heard how this account was scoffed at. The illness, and the baby, and the poverty nobody disputed—they were plain enough to be seen by all Timberdale; and what else could she expect, they'd like to know. But when she came to talk about the church, (or rather, old Lee for her, second hand, for she was not at all a person now to be spoken to by Timberdale,) then their tongues were let loose in all kinds of inconvenient questions. *Which* was the town? and which was the church in it? and where were her "marriage lines?" Mamie could give no answer at all. She did not know the name of the town, or where it was situated. James had taken her with him in the train to it, and that was all she knew; and she did not know the name of the church or the clergyman; and as to marriage lines, she had never heard of any. So, as Timberdale said, what could you make out of this save one thing—that Mr. Jim West had been a deep rogue, and taken her in. At best, it could have been but a factitious ceremony; perhaps in some barn, got up like a church for the occasion, said the more tolerant, willing to give excuse for pretty Mamie if they could; but the chief portion of Timberdale looked upon the whole as an out-and-out invention.

Poor Andrew Lee had never taken a hope fu view of the affair from the first; but he held to the more tolerant opinion that Mamie had been herself deceived, and he could not help being cool to Spicer in consequence. Spicer in retaliation threw all the blame upon Mamie, and held up Mr. James West as a shining paragon of virtue.

But, as the time went on, and no news, no letter, or other token arrived from West, Mamie herself gave in. That he had deceived her, she slowly became convinced of, and despair took hold of her heart. Timberdale might have the satisfaction of knowing that she judged herself just as humbly and bitterly as they judged her, and was grieving herself to a shadow. Three years had passed now since her return, and the affair was an event of the past; and Mamie wore, metaphorically, the white sheet of penitence, and hardly dared to show her face outside the cottage door.

But you may easily see how all this, besides the sorrow, told upon Lee. Fourteen shillings a week for a man and his wife to exist upon cannot be called much, especially if they have seen better days and been used to better living. When the first grandchild, poor little orphan, arrived to be kept, he and his wife both thought it hard, though quite willing to take him; and now they had Mamie and another grandchild. This young one was named Jemima, for Mamie had called her after her faithless husband. Five people and fourteen shillings a week, and provisions dear, and house-rent to pay, and Lee's shoes perpetually wanting to be mended! One or two generous individuals grew rather fond of telling Lee that he would be better off in the union.

It was November weather. A cold, dark, biting, sharp, drizzly morning. Andrew Lee got up betimes, as usual. He had to be out soon after seven, to be ready for his letter delivery. In the kitchen, when he entered it, he found his daughter there before him, coaxing the kettle to boil on the handful of fire, that she might make him his cup of tea and give him his breakfast. She was getting uncommonly weak and shadowy-looking now: a little woman, not much more yet than a girl, with a shawl folded about her shivering shoulders, a hacking cough, and a mild, non-resisting face. Her father had lately told her that he would not have her get up in a morning, she was not fit for it; what he wanted done he could do himself.

"Now, Mamie, why are you here? You should attend to what I say, child."

She got up from her knees and turned her sad brown eyes toward him; bright and sweet eyes once, but now dimmed with the tears and sorrow of the last three years.

"I am better up; I am indeed, father. Not sleeping much, I get tired of lying; and my cough is worse a-bed."

He sat down to his cup of tea and to the bread she placed before him. Some mornings there was a little butter, or dripping, or, mayhap, bacon fat; but this morning he had to eat his bread dry. It was getting near the end of the week, and the purse ran low. Lee had a horror of debt, and would never let his people run into it for the smallest sum if he knew it.

"It's poor fare for you this morning, father; but I'll try and get a morsel of boiled pork for dinner, and we'll have it ready early. I expect to be paid to-day for the bit of work I have been doing for young Mrs. Ashton. Some of those greens down by the apple-trees want cutting; they'll be nice with a bit of pork."

Lee turned his eyes in the direction of the greens and the apple-trees; but the window was misty, and he could only see the drizzle of raindrops on the panes. As he sat there, a thought came into his head that he was beginning rapidly to feel old; old, and worn, and shaky. Trouble ages a man more than work, more than time; and Lee never looked at the wan face of his daughter, and at its marks of sad repentance, but he felt anew the sting which was always pricking him more or less. What with that, and his difficulty to keep the pot boiling, and his general state of shakiness, Lee was older than his years. Timberdale had got into the habit of calling him Old Lee, you see; but he was not sixty yet. He had a nice face; when it was a young face it must have been like Mamie's. It had furrows in it now, and his scanty gray locks hung down on each side of it.

Putting on his top-coat, which was about as thin as those remarkable sheets told of by Brian O'Linn, Lee went out buttoning it. The rain had ceased, but the cold wind took him as he went down the narrow garden path, and he could not help shivering.

"It's a bitter wind to-day, father; in the north-east, I think," said Mamie, standing at the door to shut it after him. "I hope there'll be no letters for Crabb."

Lee, as he pressed along in the cruel teeth of the wind, was hoping the same. Salmon, the grocer, who had taken the post-office when the late Thomas Rymer gave it up, was sorting the letters in the room behind the shop when Lee went in. Spicer, a lithe, active, dark-eyed man of forty-five, stood at the end of the table waiting for his bag. Lee went and stood beside him, giving him a brief good morning. He had not taken kindly to the man since West ran away with Mamie.

"A light load this morning," remarked Mr. Salmon to Spicer, as he handed him his appropriate bag. "And here's yours, Lee," he added a minute after; "not heavy, either. Too cold for people to write, I suppose."

"Anything for Crabb, Sir?"

"For Crabb? Well, yes, I think there is. For the Rector."

Upon going out, Spicer turned one way, Lee the other. Spicer's district was easy as play; Lee's was a regular country tramp, the farm-houses lying in all the four points of the compass. The longest tramp was over to us at Crabb. And why the two houses, our own and Coney's farm, should be comprised in the Timberdale delivery, instead of that of Crabb, people could not understand. It was so, however, and nobody bestirred himself to alter it. For one thing, we were not often at Crabb Cot, and the Coneys did not have many letters, so it was not like an every-day delivery; we chanced to be there just now.

The letter spoken of by Salmon, which would bring Lee to Crabb this morning, was for the Reverend Herbert Tanerton, Rector of Timberdale. He had married a niece of Mr. Coney's, and was now staying with her at the farm on a week's visit, and had given orders to Salmon that his letters, during that week, were to be delivered at the farm instead of the rectory.

Lee finally got through his work, all but this one letter, and turned his steps our way. As ill-luck had it—the poor fellow thought it so afterward—he could not take the short and sheltered way through Crabb Ravine, for he had letters that morning for Sir Robert Tenby, at Bellwood, and also for the Stone House on the way to it. By the time he turned on the solitary road that led to Crabb, Lee was nearly blown to smithereens by the fierce north-east wind, and chilled to the marrow. All his bones ached; he felt low, frozen, ill, and wondered whether he should get over the ground without breaking down.

"I wish I might have a whiff at my pipe!"

A pipe is to many people the panacea for all earthly discomfort: it was so to Lee. But only in the previous February had occurred that damage to Helen Whitney's letter, already told of; and Lee was afraid to risk a similar mishap again. He carried Salmon's general orders with him; not to smoke during his round. Once the letters were delivered, he might do so.

His weak gray hair blowing about, his thin and shrunken frame shivering and shaking as the blasts took him, his empty post-bag thrust into his pocket, and the Rector's letter in his hand, Lee toiled along on his weary way. To a strong man the walk would have been nothing, and not much to Lee in fairer weather. It was the cold and wind that tired him. And though, after giving vent to the above wish, he held out a little while, presently he could resist the comfort no longer, but drew forth his pipe and struck a match to light it.

How it occurred he never knew, never knew to his dying day; but the flame from the match caught the letter and set it alight. It was that thin foreign paper that catches so quickly, and the match was obstinate and the wind blew the flame about. He pressed the fire out with his hands, but a portion of the letter was burned.

If Timbuctoo or some other far-away place had been within the distance of a man's legs, Lee would have made off for it straight. His pipe on the ground, the burned letter underneath his horrified gaze, and his hair raised on end, stood he. What on earth should he do? It had been only a pleasant young lady's letter last time; now it was the stern Rector's.

There was only one thing that he could do—go on with the letter to its destination. It often happens in these distressing catastrophes that the only course open is the least palatable. His pipe hidden away in his pocket—for Lee had had enough of it for that morning—and the damaged letter humbly held out in his hand, Lee made his approach to the farm.

I chanced to be standing at its door with Tom Coney and Tod. Those two were going out shooting, and the Squire had sent me running across the road with a message to them. Lee came up, and with a face that seemed grayer than usual and a voice from which most of its sound had departed he told his tale.

Tom Coney gave a whistle. "Oh, by George, Lee, won't you catch it! The Rector—"

"The Rector's a regular Martinet, you know," Tom Coney was about to add, but he was stopped by the appearance of the Rector himself.

Herbert Tanerton had chanced to be in the little oak-paneled hall and caught the drift of the tale. A frown sat on his cold face as he came forward—a frown that would have befitted an old face better than a young one.

He was not loud. He did not fly into a passion, as Helen Whitney did. He just took the unfortunate letter in his hand and looked at it and looked at Lee, and spoke quietly and coldly.

"This is, I believe, the second time you have burned the letters," and Lee dared not deny it.

"And in direct defiance of orders. You are not allowed to smoke when on your rounds."

"I'll never attempt to smoke again, when on my round, as long as I live, Sir, if you'll only be pleased to look over it this time," gasped Lee, holding up his hands in a piteous way. But the Rector was one who went in for "duty," and the appeal found no favor with him.

"No," said he, "it would be to encourage wrong-doing, Lee. Meet me at eleven o'clock at Salmon's."

"Never again, Sir, as long as I live!" pleaded Lee. "I'll give you my word of that, Sir; and I never broke it yet. Oh, Sir, if you will but have pity upon me, and not report me!"

"At eleven o'clock," repeated Herbert Tanerton, decisively, as he turned indoors again.

"What an old stupid you must be!" cried Tod to Lee. "He won't excuse you; he is the wrong sort of parson to do it."

"And a pretty kettle of fish you've made of it!" added Tom Coney. "I'd not have minded much if it had been my letter; but he is different, you know."

Poor Lee turned his eyes on me, perhaps remembering that he had asked me, the other time, to stand his friend with Miss Whitney. Nobody could be his friend now; when the Rector took up a grievance he did not let it go again, especially if it were his own. Good-hearted Jack, his sailor brother, would have screened Lee, though all the letters in the parish got burned.

At eleven o'clock precisely the Reverend Herbert Tanerton entered Salmon's shop, and poor Lee, not daring to disobey his mandate, crept in after him. They had it out in the room behind. Salmon was properly severe; told Lee he was not sure but the offense involved penal servitude, and that he deserved hanging. A prosperous tradesman in his small orbit, the man was naturally inclined to be dictatorial, and was ambitious of standing well with his betters, especially the Rector. Lee was suspended there and then, and Spicer was told that for a time, until other arrangements were made, he must do double duty. Spicer, vexed at this, for it would take him so much the more time from his legitimate business, that of horse doctor, told Lee he was a fool, and deserved not only hanging, but drawing and quartering.

"What's up?" asked Ben Rymer, crossing the road from his own shop to accost Lee as the latter came out of Salmon's. Ben was the chemist now, and steady; and Ben, it was said, would soon pass his examination for surgeon. He had his hands in his pockets and his white apron on, for Ben Rymer had no false pride, and would as soon show himself to Timberdale in an apron as in a dress coat.

Lee told his tale, confessing the sin of the morning. Mr. Rymer nodded his head significantly several times as he heard it and pushed the red hair from his capacious forehead.

"They'll not look over it this time, Lee."

"If I could but get some one to be my friend with the Rector, and ask him to forgive me," said Lee. "Had your father been alive, Mr. Rymer, I think he would have done it for me."

"Very likely. No good to ask me—if that's what you are hinting at. The Rector looks upon me as a black sheep and turns on me the cold shoulder. But I don't think he is one to listen, Lee, though the King came to ask him."

"What shall I do I don't know," bewailed Lee. "If the place is stopped, the pay stops, and I've not another shilling in the world or the means of earning one. My wife's ailing and Mamie gets worse day by day; and there are the two little ones. They are all upon me."

"Some people here say, Lee, that you should have sent Mamie and her young one to the workhouse, and not have charged yourself with them."

"True, Sir, several have told me that. But people don't know what a father's feelings are till they experience them. Mamie was my own child that I had dandled on my knee, and watched grow up in her pretty ways, and I was fonder of her than any earthly thing. The workhouse might not have taken her in."

"She had forfeited all claim on you. And come home only to break your heart."

"True," meekly assented Lee. "But the Lord has told us we are to forgive, not seven times, but seventy times seven. If I had turned her adrift from the door and heart, Sir, who knows but I might have been driven adrift myself at the Last Day."

Evidently it was of no use talking to one so unreasonable as Lee. And Mr. Ben Rymer turned back to his shop. A customer was entering it with a prescription and a medicine bottle.

II.

One day in the Christmas week, Mrs. Todhetley dispatched me to Timberdale through the snow for a box of those delectable "Household Pills" which have been mentioned before—an invention of the late Mr. Rymer's, and continued to be made up by Ben. Ben was behind the counter, as usual, when I entered, and shook the snow off my boots on the door-mat.

"Anything else?" he asked me, wrapping up the box.

"Not to-day. There goes old Lee! How thin he looks!"

"Starvation," said Ben, craning his long neck to look between the colored globes at Lee on the other side the way. "Lee has nothing coming in now."

"What do they all live upon?"

"Goodness knows. Upon things that he pledges and the vegetables in the garden. I was in there last night, and I can tell you it was a picture, Mr. Johnny Ludlow."

"A picture of what?"

"Misery—distress—hopelessness. It is several weeks now since Lee earned anything, and they have been all that while upon short commons. Some days on no commons at all, I expect."

"But what took you there?"

"I heard such an account of the girl—Mamie—yesterday afternoon; of her cough and her weakness; that I thought I'd see if any of my drugs would do her good. But it's food they all want."

"Is Mamie very ill?"

"Very ill, indeed. I'm not sure but she's dying."

"It's a dreadful thing."

"One can't ask too many professional questions—people are down on you for that before you have passed," resumed Ben, alluding to his not being qualified. "But I send her in a cordial or two, and I spoke to Darbyshire; so perhaps he'll look in upon her to-day."

Ben Rymer might have been a black sheep once upon a time, but he had not a bad heart. I began wondering whether Mrs. Todhetley could help them.

"Is Mamie Lee still able to do any sewing?"

"About as much as I could do it. I shall hear what Darbyshire's report is. They would certainly be better off in the workhouse."

"I wish they could be helped!"

"Not much chance of that," said Ben. "She is a sinner, and he is a sinner; Timberdale says so, you know. People in these enlightened days are so very self-righteous?"

"How is Lee a sinner?"

"How! Why, has he not burned up the public's letters? Mr. Tanerton leads the van in banning him, and Timberdale follows."

I went home, questioning whether our folks would do anything to help the Lees. Nobody called out against ill-doings worse than the Squire, and nobody was more ready than he to lend a helping hand when the ill-doers were fainting for lack of it.

It chanced that, just about the time I was talking to Ben Rymer, Mr. Darbyshire, the doctor at Timberdale, called at Lee's. He was a little, dark man, with an irritable temper and a turned-up nose, but good as gold at heart. Mamie Lee lay back in a chair, her head on a pillow, weak and wan and weary, the tears slowly rolling down her cheeks. Darbyshire was feeling her pulse, and old Mrs. Lee pottered about, bringing sticks from the garden to feed the handful of fire. The two children sat on the brick floor.

"If it were not for leaving my poor little one, I should be glad to die, Sir," she was saying. "I shall be glad to go; I hope it is not wrong to say it. She and I have been a dreadful charge upon them here."

Darbyshire looked round the kitchen. It was nearly bare; the things had gone to the pawnbroker's. Then he looked at her.

"There's no need for you to die yet. Don't get that fallacy in your head. You'll come round fast enough with a little care."

"No, Sir, I'm afraid not; I think I am past it. It has all come of the trouble, Sir; and perhaps when I'm gone the neighbors will judge me more charitably. I believed with all my heart it was a true marriage, and I hope you'll believe me when I say it, Sir; it never came into my mind to imagine otherwise. And I'd have thought the whole world would have deceived me sooner than James."

"Ah," says Darbyshire, "most girls think that. Well, I'll send you in some physic to soothe the pain in the chest. But what you most want, you see, is kitchen physic."

"Mr. Rymer has been very good in sending me cordials and cough mixture, Sir. Mother's cough is bad, and he sent some to her as well."

"Ah, yes. Mrs. Lee, I am telling your daughter that what she most wants is kitchen physic. Good kitchen physic, you understand. You'd be none the worse yourself for some of it."

Dame Lee, coming in just then in her patterns, tried to put her poor bent back as upright as she could, and shook her head before answering.

"Kitchen physic don't come in our way now, Dr Darbyshire. We just manage not to starve quite, and that's all. Perhaps, Sir, things may take a turn. The Lord is over all, and He sees our need."

"He dave me some peppermint d'ops," said the little one, who had been waiting to put in her word. "Andy too."

"Who did?" asked the Doctor.

"Mr. Ymer."

Darbyshire patted the little straw-colored head, and went out. An additional offense in the eyes of Timberdale was that the child's fair curls were just the pattern of those on the head of James the deceiver.

"Well, have you seen Mamie Lee?" asked Ben Rymer, who chanced to be standing at his shop door after his dinner, when Darbyshire was passing by from paying his round of visits.

"Yes, I have seen her. There's no radical disease."

"Don't you think her uncommonly ill?"

Darbyshire nodded. "But she's not too far gone to be cured. She'd get well fast enough under favorable circumstances."

"Meaning good food?"

"Meaning food and other things. Peace of mind, for instance. She is just fretting herself to death. Shame, remorse, and all that, have got hold of her, besides grieving her heart out after the fellow."

"Her voice is so hollow! Did you notice it?"

"Hollow from weakness only. As to her being too far gone, she is not at present; at least, that's my opinion; but how soon she may become so I can't say. With good kitchen physic, as I've just told them, and ease of mind to help me, I'll answer for it that I'd have her well in a month; but the girl has neither the one nor the other. She seems to look upon coming death in the light of a relief, rather than otherwise; a relief to her own mental trouble, and a relief to the household, in the shape of saving it what she eats and drinks. In such a condition as this, you must be aware that the mind does not help the body by striving for existence; it makes no effort to struggle back to health; and there's where Mamie Lee will fail. Circumstances are killing her, not the disease."

"Did you try her lungs?"

"Partially. I'm sure I am right. The girl will probably die, but she need not of necessity; though I suppose there will be no help for it. Good day."

Mr. Darbyshire walked away in the direction of his house, where his dinner was waiting, and Ben Rymer disappeared within doors, and began to pound some rhubarb (or what looked like it) in a mortar. He was pounding away like mad, with all the strength of his strong hands, when who should come in but Lee. Lee had never been much better than a shadow of late years, but you should have seen him now, with his gray hair straggling about his meek, wan face. You should have seen his clothes, too, and the old shoes out at the toes and sides. Burning people's letters was, of course, an unpardonable offense, and not to be condoned.

"Mamie said, Sir, that you were good enough to tell her I was to call in for some of the cough lozenges that did her so much good. But——"

"Ay," interrupted Ben, getting down a box of the lozenges. "Don't let her spare them. They'll not interfere with anything Mr. Darbyshire may send. I hear he has been."

But that those were not the days when beef tea was sold in tins and gallipots, Ben Rymer might have added some to the lozenges. As he was handing the box to Lee, something in the man's wan and worn and gentle face put him in mind of his late father's, whose heart Mr. Ben had helped to break. A great pity took the chemist.

"You would like to be reinstated in your place, Lee?" he said suddenly.

Lee could not answer at once, for the pain at his throat and moisture in his eyes that the notion called up. His voice, when he did speak, was as hollow and mild as Mamie's.

"There's no hope of that, Sir. For a week after it was taken from me, I thought of nothing else, night or day, but that Mr. Tanerton might perhaps forgive me and get Salmon to put me on again. But the time for hoping that went by; as you know, Mr. Rymer, they put young Jelf in my place. I shall never forget the blow it was to me when I heard it. The other morning I saw Jelf crossing that bit of waste ground yonder with my old bag slung on his shoulder, and for a moment I thought the pain would have killed me."

"It is hard lines," said Ben.

"I have striven and struggled all my life long; only myself knows how sorely, save God, and only He can tell, for I am sure I can't, how I have contrived to keep my head any way above water. And now it's under it."

Taking the box which Ben Rymer handed to him, Lee spoke a word of thanks, and went out. He could not say much; heart and spirit were alike broken. Ben called to his boy to mind the shop, and went over to Salmon's. That self-sufficient man and prosperous tradesman was sitting down at his desk in the shop corner, complacently digesting his dinner, which had been a good one, to judge by his red face.

"Can't you manage to do something for Lee?" began Ben, after looking to see that they were alone. "He is at a rare low ebb."

"Do something for Lee?" repeated Salmon. "What could I do for him?"

"Put him on his place again."

"I daresay!" Salmon laughed, and then demanded whether Ben was a fool.

"You might do it if you would," said Ben. As to Lee, he won't last long if things continue to be as they are. Better give him a chance to live a little longer."

"Now what do you mean?" demanded Salmon. "Why don't you ask me to put a weathercock on yonder malt-house of Pashley's? Jelf has got Lee's place, and you know it."

"But Jelf does not intend to keep it."

"Who says he does not?"

"He does. He told me yesterday that he was sick and tired of the tramping, and meant to resign. He only took it as a temporary convenience, while he waited for a clerkship he was trying for at a brewery at Worcester. And he is to get that with the new year."

"Then what does Jelf mean by talking about it to others before he has spoken to me?" cried Salmon, going into a temper. "He thought to leave me and the letters at a pinch, I suppose! I'll teach him better."

"You may teach him anything you like if you'll put Lee on again. I'll go bail that he won't get smoking again on his rounds. I think it is just a toss-up of life or death to him. Come! do a good thing for once, Salmon."

Salmon paused. He was not bad-hearted, only self-important.

"What would Mr. Tanerton say to it?"

Ben did not answer. He knew that there, after Salmon himself, was where the difficulty would lie.

"All that you have been urging goes for nonsense, Rymer. Unless the Rector came to me and said, 'You may put old Lee on again,' I should not and could not attempt to stir in the matter; and you must know that as well as I do."

"Can't somebody see Tanerton, and talk to him? One would think that the sight of Lee's face would be enough to soften him, without anything else."

"I don't know who'd like to do it," returned Salmon. And there the conference ended, for the apprentice came in for his dinner.

Very much to our surprise, Mr. Ben Rymer walked in that same evening to Crabb Cot, and was admitted to the Squire. In spite of Mr. Ben's former ill-doings, which we had got to know of, the Squire treated Ben civilly, in remembrance of his grandfather, the clergyman. Ben's errand was to ask the Squire to intercede for Lee with Herbert Tanerton. And the Pater, after talking largely about the iniquity of Lee, as connected with burned letters, came round to Ben's way of thinking, and agreed to go to the rectory.

"Herbert Tanerton's harder than nails, and you'll do no good," remarked Tod, watching us away on the following morning; for the Pater took me with him to break the loneliness of the walk. "He'll turn as cold to you as a stone the moment you bring up the subject, Sir. Tell me I'm a story-teller when you come back if he does not, Johnny."

We took the way of the Ravine. It was a searching day; the wintry wind keen and "unkind as man's ingratitude." Before us, toiling up the descent to the Ravine at the other end, and coming to a halt at the stile to pant and cough, went a woe-begone figure, thinly clad, which turned out to be Lee himself. He had a small bundle of loose sticks in his hand, which he had come to pick up. The Squire was preparing a kind of blowing-up greeting for him, touching lighted matches and carelessness, but the sight of the mild, starved, gray face disarmed him; he thought instead of the days when Lee had been a prosperous farmer, and his tone changed to one of pity.

"Hard times, I'm afraid, Lee."

"Yes, Sir, very hard. I have known hard times before, but I never thought to see any so cruel as these. There's one comfort, Sir; when things come to this low ebb, life can't last long."

"Stuff," said the Squire. "For all you know you may be back in your old place soon; and—and Mrs. Todhetley will find some sewing when Mamie's well enough to do it."

A faint light, the dawn-ray of hope, shone in Lee's eyes. "Oh, Sir, if it could be!—and I heard a whisper to-day that young Jelf refuses to keep the post. If it had been anybody's letter but Mr. Tanerton's, perhaps—but he does not forgive."

"I'm on my way now to ask him to," cried the Pater, unable to keep in the news. "Cheer up, Lee—of course you'd pass your word not to go burning letters again."

"I'd not expose myself to the danger, Sir. Once I got my old place back, I would never take out a pipe with me on my rounds; never, as long as I lived."

Leaving him with his new hope and the bundle of firewood, we trudged on to the rectory. Herbert and Grace were both at home, and glad to see us.

But the interview ended in smoke. Tod had foreseen the result exactly; the Rector was harder than nails. He talked of "example" and "Christian duty," and refused point-blank to allow Lee to be reinstated. The Squire gave him a few sharp words, and flung out of the house in a passion.

"A pretty Christian *he* is, Johnny! He was cold and hard as a boy. I once told him so before his stepfather, poor Jacob Lewis; but he is colder and harder now."

At the turning of the road by Timberdale Court we came upon Lee. After taking his faggots home, he waited about to see us and hear the news. The Pater's face, red and angry, told him the truth.

"There's no hope for me, Sir, I fear?"

"Not a bit of it," growled the Squire. "Mr. Tanerton won't listen to reason. Perhaps we can find some other light post for you, my poor fellow, when the Winter shall have turned. You had better get in-doors out of this bitter cold; and here's a couple of shillings."

So hope went clean out of Andrew Lee.

III.

Christmas Day and jolly weather. Snow on the ground to one's heart's content. Holly and ivy on the walls in-doors, and great fires blazing on the hearths; turkeys, and plum-puddings, and oranges, and fun. *That* was our lucky state at Crabb Cot and at Timberdale generally, but not at Andrew Lee's.

The sweet bells were chiming people out of church, as was the custom at Timberdale on high festivals. Poor Lee sat listening to them, his hand held up to his aching head. There had been no church for him; he had neither clothes to go in nor face to sit through the service. Mamie, wrapped in an old bed-quilt, lay back on the pillow by the fire. The coal merchant, opening his heart, had sent a sack each of best Staffordshire coal to ten poor families, and Lee's was one. Except the Squire's two shillings he had had no money given to him. A loaf of bread was in the cupboard; and a saucepan of broth, made of carrots and turnips out of the garden, simmered on the trivet; and that would be their Christmas dinner.

Uncommonly low was Mamie to-day. The longer she endured this famished state of affairs the weaker she got; it stands to reason. She felt that a few days, perhaps hours, would finish her up. The little ones were up stairs with their grandmother, so that she had an interval of rest; and she lay back, her breath short and her chest aching as she thought of the past.

Of the time when James West, the handsome young man in his gay regimentals, came wooing her, as the soldier did the miller's daughter. In those happy days, when her heart was light and her song as blithe as a bird's in May, that used to be one of her songs, "The Banks of Allan Water." Her dream had come to the same ending as the one told of in the ballad, and here she lay, deserted and dying. Timberdale was in the habit of presently telling her that she had "brought her pips to a fine market." Of the market-there could be no question; but when Mamie looked into the past she saw more of romance than pigs. The breaking out of the church bells forced a rush of tears to her heart and eyes. She tried to battle with the feeling, then turned and put her cheek against her father's shoulder.

"Forgive me, father!" she besought him, in a sobbing whisper. "I don't think it will be long now; I want you to say you forgive me before I go. If—if you can."

And the words finished up for Lee what the bells had only partly done. He broke down and sobbed with his daughter.

"I've never thought there was need of it, or to say it, child; and if there had been——Christ forgave all. Peace on earth and good-will to men." The bells are ringing it out now. He will soon take us to Him, Mamie, my forlorn one: forgiven; yes, forgiven; and in His beautiful world there is neither hunger, nor disgrace, nor pain. You are dying of that cold you caught in the Autumn, and I shan't be long behind you. There's no longer any place for me here."

"Not of the cold, father; I am not dying of that, but of a broken heart."

Lee sobbed. He did not answer.

"And I should like to leave my forgiveness to James, should he ever come back here," she whispered: "and—and my love. Please tell him that I'd have got well if I could, if only for the chance of seeing him once again in this world; and tell him that I have thought all along there must be some mistake; that he did not mean deliberately to harm me. I think so still, father. And if he should notice little Mima, please tell him——"

A paroxysm of coughing interrupted the rest. Mrs. Lee came down stairs with the children, asking if it was not time for dinner.

"The little ones are crying out for it, Mamie, and I'm sure the rest of us are hungry enough."

So they bestirred themselves to take up the broth, and to take seats round the table. All but Mamie, who did not leave her pillow. Very watery broth, the carrots and turnips swimming in it.

"Say grace, Andy," cried his grandmother. For they kept up proper manners at Lee's, in spite of the short commons.

"For what we are going to receive," began Andy; and then he pulled himself up, and looked round.

Bursting in at the door, a laugh upon his face and a white basin in his hands, came Mr. Ben Rymer. The basin was three parts filled with delicious slices of hot roast beef and gravy.

"I thought you might like to eat a bit, as it's Christmas Day," said Ben. "And here's an orange or two for you youngsters."

Pulling the oranges out of his pocket, and not waiting to be thanked, Ben went off again. But he did not tell them what he was laughing at, or the trick he had played his mother—in slicing away at the round of beef, and rifling the dish of oranges while her back was turned, looking after the servants' doings in the kitchen, and the turning out of the pudding. For Mrs. Rymer followed Timberdale in taking an exaggerated view of Lee's sins, and declined to help him.

Their faces had hardly done shining with the unusual luxury of the beef, when I dropped in. We had gone that day to church at Timberdale; after the service, the Squire left the others to walk on, and, taking me with him, called at the rectory to tackle Herbert Tanerton again. He did not hold out. How could he, with those bells, enjoining good-will, ringing in his ears!—the bells of his own church. But he had meant to come round of his own accord.

"I'll see Salmon about it to-morrow, said he. "I did say just a word to him, yesterday. As you go home, Johnny may look in at Lee's and tell him so."

"And Johnny, if you don't mind carrying it, I'll send a drop of beef tea to Mamie," whispered Grace, hiding her wet eyelashes.

So, when it was getting toward dusk, for the Squire staid, talking of this and that, there I was, with the bottle of beef tea, telling Lee the good news that his place would be restored to him with the new year, and hearing about Ben Rymer's basin of meat. The tears rolled down old Lee's haggard cheeks.

"And I had been fearing that God had abandoned me!" he cried, full of remorse for the doubt. "Mamie, perhaps you can struggle on a bit longer now."

But the greatest event of all was to come. While I stood there, somebody opened the door, and looked in. A tall, fine, handsome soldier; and I did not at the moment notice that he had a wooden leg from the knee downward. Ben's basin of beef had been a surprise, but it was nothing to this. Taking a glance round the room, it rested on Mamie, and he went up to her, the smile on his open face changing to concern.

"My dear lassie, what's amiss?"

"James!" she faintly screamed; "it's James!" and burst into a fit of sobs on his breast. And next the company was augmented by Salmon and Ben Rymer, who had seen James West go by, and came after him to know what it meant, and to blow him up for his delinquencies.

"Mamie not married!" laughed James. "Timberdale has been saying that? Why, what extraordinary people you must be! We were married at Bristol—and I've got the certificate in my knapsack at Spicer's—I've always kept it. You can paste it up on the church-door if you like. Not married! Mamie would not else have gone with me; neither should I have taken her."

"But," said poor Lee, thinking that heaven must have opened right over his head, that afternoon, to shower down gifts; "why did you not marry her here openly?"

"Because I could not get leave to marry openly. We soldiers cannot marry at will, you know, Mr. Lee. I ought not to have done it; that's a fact; but I did not care to leave Mamie, I liked her too well; and I was punished afterward by not being allowed to take her to India."

"You never wrote, James," whispered Mamie.

"Yes, I did, dear; I wrote twice to Ireland, not knowing you had left it. That was at first, just after we landed. Soon we had a skirmish with the natives out there, and I got shot in the leg and otherwise wounded; and for a long time I lay between life and death, only partly conscious, and now I am discharged with a pension and a wooden leg."

"Then you can't go for a soldier again?" cried Salmon.

"Not I. I shall settle at Timberdale, I think, if I can meet with a pretty little place to suit me. I found my poor mother dead when I came home, and what was hers is now mine. And it will be a comfortable living for us, Mamie, of itself; besides a few spare hundred pounds to the good, some of which you shall be heartily welcome to, Mr. Lee, for you look as if you wanted it. And the first th

after their death; those bestowed on women are fewer in number, but not less interesting. A young girl is commended for her serious and staid disposition: "She who lies here coveted not, while alive, garments or gold, but desired discretion and virtue. But now, Dionysia, in place of youth and bloom, the Fates have awarded thee this sepulchre." More than once we find epitaphs which speak of the virtue and kindness of nurses, evidently set up by young men who had never ceased to care for and respect them. The ancients evidently felt for the wet-nurse, who cherished their infancy, slave as she might be, something of lasting and filial affection: "Here is laid in earth the best of nurses, whose foster-child still misses her. I loved thee, nurse, when alive, and still I honor thee, though thou art laid in the ground, and shall honor as long as I live."—*The Contemporary Review.*

AN UNEQUAL GAME.

A moment of loving and laughter,
A jest and a gay good-bye.
If you one short week after
Forget, why may not I?

To you but a moment's feeling,
A touch and a tender tone;
A wound that knows no healing
To me who am left alone.

A wound, and an aching wonder
That lightly you go from me,
That we must be kept asunder
By the cold abiding sea.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A COLD DAY IN LONDON.—A terrible day for the poor costermongers and stall-keepers of Whitecross-street. The fishwoman who yesterday stigmatized the weather as beastly, because it drenched her shawl and compelled her to stand in a puddle, could not, unless she sent home for a kettle of hot water and thawed the stubborn ice in the kennel, find a puddle to stand in, though she walked a mile in search of it, and her life depended on it. A day so bitingly bitterly cold that the very turnips and carrots set out in penny lots on the bleak boards looked nipped up and frost-bitten, and would be grateful to any one who would take them home and pop them into a comforting pot of hot soup. Gin fails, this morning, to be all that is desired by the miserable women who indulge in it at the bars of the Whitecross-street gin-shops. There does not seem to be warmth enough in the fiery liquid to set free the slatternly dram-drinkers' powers of speech, or to alter the leaden hue of their lips. The male loafers at the beer shops find no comfort in pewter measures—perhaps it is because their pockets are frozen out—and loiter by the lamp-posts, asking each other in dismayed voices how "long this 'ere is a-goin' to last," as they stamp their feet and blow on their knuckles for warmth's sake. The sudden frost seems to have paralyzed this neighborhood of squalor, and everybody is half benumbed and wretched-looking—except the children. Here they come in a troop—Billy of yesterday and his young friends among the number, and though the shoes and boots of the whole party, on account of their ramshackle, would not, if all sold to an old Jew, realize enough money to buy a single new pair, the Dervish dance they performed yesterday was quite a lame performance to what they are equal to this morning. Their jackets and frocks are miserably thin, (for there are little girls as well as boys,) and flutter in the wind, and in many cases the tiny tatterdemalions have neither hat nor cap, and their hair is prematurely gray with the snow that lodges in it. But they don't seem to mind it a bit. Mind it! they rejoice and revel in it, and laugh out loud, though their noses are blue, and the breath puffs out white as steam when they open their mouths.—*London Society.*

ADVICE TO AMATEUR ACTORS.—First of all, never choose a play which has been recently acted by professional actors. The amateur, however good, can hardly hope to equal the professional, however poor. So he must needs avoid the comparison. Discretion is the better part of valor, and private theatricals are in themselves a feat foolhardy enough to be the better for an extra portion of discretion. They call for all the help they can get, so they should never neglect the advantage of novelty in the chosen play. The interest the spectators feel in the unfolding of the plot may thus be reflected upon the actors. In the second place, it is the duty of the amateur to choose as short a play as possible. A piece in one act is far less likely to fatigue the spectators than a piece in five acts. And the shortness is a great boon to the amateur who lacks many things needed in a long play—the knowledge, for instance, of how to use his voice without fatigue. There is no limit to the variety of subject and style to be found within the compass of one act; you can have comedy, farce, burlesque, extravaganza, drama, opera, and even tragedy—and all in one brief act. One of the most effective situations in the modern drama of France, a situation so striking that it has been stolen half a dozen times, there is to be found in a play in one act. "La Joie fait Peur," of Mme. de Girardin. The list of French plays, with their English equivalents, contains a wide range of subjects, from the low comedy of "Un Sourd," to the high comedy of "Le Postscriptum," from the simplicity of "L'été de la St. Martin" to the intense emotion and anxiety of "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing." Most of the plays are admirably adapted for amateur acting; the characters are well marked; the dialogue is flowing and in general not exacting; and the scenery and mounting can easily be compassed by a little ingenuity and perseverance. Indeed, the scene is in most cases laid in a parlor, with the costumes of every-day life. Now, in such costume, and and in such scenes, and in short plays like these, the amateur is seen at his best. When he is ambitious and tries to do "Hamlet" or "The Lady of Lyons," or even "The Hunchback" or "The Honeymoon," he is seen at his worst. And when the amateur is bad, it is often because he is bumptious. All amateurs are not bumptious, and all amateurs, therefore, are not bad. And amateurs who are not bad because they are not bumptious wisely and modestly gauge their own strength, and refuse incontinently to do battle with any ponderous monster in five acts.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE FOOD OF HUMMING-BIRDS.—The food of humming-birds has been a matter of much controversy. All the early writers down to Buffon believed that they lived solely on the nectar of flowers; but since that time every close observer of their habits maintains that they feed largely, and in some cases wholly, on insects. Azara observed them on the La Plata in Winter, taking insects out of the webs of spiders at a time and place where there were no flowers. Bullock, in Mexico, declares that he saw them catch small butterflies, and that he found many kinds of insects in their stomachs. Waterton made a similar statement. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of specimens have been dissected by collecting naturalists, and in almost every instance their stomachs have been found full of insects, sometimes, but not generally, mixed with a proportion of honey. Many of them, in fact, may be seen catching gnats and other small insects just like fly-catchers, sitting on a dead twig over water, darting off for a time in the air, and then returning to the twig. Others come out just at dusk, and remain on the wing, now stationary, now darting about with the greatest rapidity, imitating in a limited space the evolutions of the goatsuckers, and evidently for the same end and purpose. Mr. Gosse also remarks: "All the humming-birds have more or less the habit, when in flight, of pausing in the air and throwing the body and tail into rapid and odd contortions. This is most observable in the *Polytmus*, from the effect that such motions have on the long feathers of the tail. That the object of these quick turns is the capture of insects I am sure, having watched one thus engaged pretty close to me. I observed it carefully, and distinctly saw the minute flies in the air which it pursued and caught, and heard repeatedly the snapping of the beak. My presence scarcely disturbed it, if at all." There is also an extensive group of small brown humming-birds, forming the sub-family *Phæthornithinæ*, which rarely or never visits flowers, but frequent the shady recesses of the forest, where they hunt for minute insects. They dart about among the foliage, and visit in rapid succession every leaf upon a branch, balancing themselves vertically in the air, passing their beaks closely over the under surface of each leaf, and thus capturing, no doubt, any small insects that may lurk there. While doing this the two long feathers of the tail have a vibrating motion, serving apparently as a rudder to assist them in performing the delicate operation. Others search up and down stems and dead sticks in the same manner, every now and then picking off something, exactly as a bush-shrike or a tree-creeper does, with the difference that the humming-bird is constantly on the wing, while the remarkable sickle-bill is said to probe the scale-covered stems of palms and tree-ferns to obtain its insect food. It has also been often stated that, although humming-birds are very bold and easily tamed, they cannot be preserved long in captivity, even in their own country, when fed only on syrup. Audubon states that when thus fed they only live a month or two, and die apparently starved; while if kept in a room whose open windows are covered with a fine net, so as to allow small insects to enter, they have been kept for a whole year without any ill-effects. Another writer, Mr. Webber, captured and tamed a number of the Ruby-throat in the United States. He found that when fed for three weeks on syrup they drooped, but after being let free for a day or two they would return to the open cage for some more of the syrup. Some which had been thus tamed and set free returned the following year, and at once flew straight to the remembered little cup of sweets. Mr. Gosse, in Jamaica, also kept some in captivity, and found the necessity of giving them insect food; and remarks that they were very fond of a small ant that swarmed on the syrup with which they were fed. It is strange that, with all this previous experience and information, those who have attempted to bring live humming-birds to this country have fed them exclusively on syrup; and the weakness produced by this insufficient food has no doubt been the chief cause of their death on or very soon after arrival. A box of ants would not be difficult to bring as food for them, but even finely-chopped meat or yolk of egg would probably serve, in the absence of insects, to supply the necessary proportion of animal food.—*Fortnightly Review.*

NATHAN MEYER ROTHSCHILD AND MARINE INSURANCE.—Throughout the modern epoch in the progress of marine insurance there is, perhaps, nothing more noticeable than the effect produced upon it by individual ability and energy. Lord Mansfield displays its principles upon a broad and ample basis and in an intelligible and enduring form; Mr. Lloyd in effect creates "Lloyd's," whose organization is strengthened and developed by Mr. Angerstein; Mr. Marryat delays the progress of free trade; and, finally, Nathan Meyer Rothschild is the immediate cause of the repeal of a monopoly and of the establishment of new companies. This creation is a marked feature in marine insurance and the commencement of a new era. It matters little what induced the great financier, the third and not the least successful son of the equally successful Frankfort banker, Meyer Rothschild, to turn his thoughts to the establishment of a company for marine insurance. A story is current that the idea arose from the refusal of a large life insurance company to make his brother-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Gompertz, its accountant in consequence of his religion, and that thereupon Nathan Rothschild declared that he would give him a larger company than any which yet existed. Be that as it may, Rothschild, in conjunction with some other magnates of the city, established the Alliance Company for fire and life insurance business. In May of the year 1824 Mr. Fowell Buxton, in order to carry the intentions of Rothschild into practical effect, brought in a bill to repeal the present monopoly, and its second reading was successfully carried by a majority of 18. But Lloyd's, with singular short-sightedness, hit upon an expedient which could by no possible means do more than temporarily retard the new movement. An underwriter and a member of Lloyd's, Mr. Natusch, took some shares in the Alliance Company, and, soon after the bill became law and the company had begun to make arrangements to add marine insurance to their business, filed a bill for an injunction in Chancery in order to prevent the new scheme from being carried into effect, on the ground that it was contrary to the terms of their charter of incorporation. This case being decided by Lord Elden in favor of Mr. Natusch was a momentary victory for Lloyd's. But, as was naturally to be expected, Rothschild and his friends instantly established an Alliance Marine Insurance Company by the side of that which already existed for fire and life business. The habitual magnitude of all Rothschild's undertakings was again exemplified by this company, which had a capital of £5,000,000 in £100 shares. When once its operations had commenced, its varying fortunes, as shown by the dividends which it paid to its shareholders, illustrate with admirable force the state of marine insurance during that essentially modern period of which Nathan Rothschild's company was the first and most conspicuous example. Until the year 1849 it paid at first 5 and then 6 per cent.; in the following year the dividend suddenly increased to 12, and varied up to the year 1862 from 10 to 22 per cent. During the three last-mentioned years—that is, 1860, 1861, and 1862—a period of great underwriting prosperity, owing chiefly to the American civil war, the dividends stood at the highest figure—namely, 22 per cent. In 1863 it dropped to 16 per cent., then to 11½, then to 6, then to 5, and by the year 1874 had sunk so low as 4 per cent. The history of marine insurance for the last quarter of a century is strikingly revealed by these simple and significant figures. But, meanwhile, Rothschild's company had been succeeded by the Indemnity, after which a new company was now and again set afloat, sometimes with success, sometimes only sooner or later to collapse. In Liverpool especially, frequent companies were formed, since there was here a new open field from the comparative youth of the port and the absence of any old-established corporations. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

DISTINCTIONS IN VERACITY.—The French *mensonge* (qualified often by highly moral writers as "*sublime*") differs essentially from the Italian *bugia*, which merely betrays that the *bugiardo* is naturally superior to the pitiful consideration of such trifles, light as air, as mere spoken words. Again, the genuine Anglo-Saxon lie is recognizable at a glance, by its clumsiness, its want of ease, grace, and precision; and, generally, by a slightly perceptible hesitation indicative of the fact that its author is ashamed of it—or at least expects to be expected to be ashamed of it, if exposed—a state of disquietude entirely foreign to the sentiments of the Frenchman or Italian. Quite distinct from any of these is the Celtic lie, which is always fluent, ingenious, and also ingenuous; wholly free from that *mauvaise honte* which mars the English falsehood. But here also the different genius of the severed branches of the Celtic family may be clearly traced. The Welshman does not lie like the Irishman, nor either of them like the Scotchman, whose "lee" (when Calvinism permits) is a very bad fib indeed, being told with a perfectly lucid sense of the disgrace properly appertaining thereto. The typical Hibernian falsehood appears to the dull Saxon intellect chiefly in the shape of a rhodomontade or a gasconade, a big, boastful lie, such as the frog who tried to swell himself out like the ox might be supposed to have uttered, had he had an opportunity of addressing the spectators of his experiment. As this kind of lie naturally offends the *amour propre* of the persons to whom it is addressed, (unless the speaker be clever enough to enlist it on his side by making them feel proud of the honor of the society of the descendant of so noble a race, the rightful owner of so splendid an estate,) it is common for the indignant British listener to speak of it with deep disgust and severity. Probably nothing in the world has tended so much to depreciate the Irish (also, with slight variation, the American) character in English estimation as the efforts both nations make to impress on their hearers the notion of their own and their country's claims to unbounded admiration. The Welshman never gives in to this kind of thing at all. He is exceedingly proud, but not at all boastful or vulgarly fond of talking of great people. While Irish provincial papers still write of local magnates much in the tone they did when Goldsmith satirized their description of "the august" party who accompanied Mrs. Keogh, Welsh journals trouble themselves very little about anybody, save always Sir Watkin Wynn, whose progresses are much more interesting to Welshmen than those of Queen Victoria.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

JAPANESE FANS.—The qualities of native paper now used are not nearly so good as those of which the old fans were made, and in consequence, the style of manufacture has had to be changed. Instead of first pasting the two faces of the fan together and then running in pointed ribs, the ribs are square and are pasted in their places in the manner described above. The outside lacquered pieces and the fancy work are all done in Osaka and Kioto, and some of the designs in gold lacquer on bone are really artistic; but the demand for the highly ornamented description of fans is not sufficient to encourage the production of large quantities of first-class work. When the insides are dry, the riveting of the pieces together, including the outer covering, is rapidly done, and a dash of varnish quickly finishes the fan. The highest price that was ever given for a fan in the days of seclusion from the outer world rarely exceeded a sovereign; but since the arrival of foreigners in the country, some few have been made to order at prices varying from £2 to £3. The general prices of ordinary fans range from 2 or 3 shillings to £3 per hundred, though an extraordinarily expensive fan is turned out at £10 per hundred. The sale of fans in olden times seldom exceeded 10,000 a year for the whole country; but in recent years no less than 3,000,000 per annum have been exported from the ports of Osaka and Yokohama alone. In concluding these brief notes it may be interesting to mention that the number of fans ordered in Japan for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia reached the large figure of 800,000, the estimated cost of which was £10,000, and that these were over and above the ordinary annual export alluded to before.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S TRANSLATION.—When but a limited number of average Englishmen can be found who thoroughly understand Shakespeare, it is not to be expected that all the obscure passages, all the doubtful punctuations, all the *double entendres* with which "Hamlet" teems, and all the allusions, have been disposed of in the King of Portugal's version, which has just reached us. The royal translator seems to have taken this work in hand out of a praiseworthy desire of placing before his Portugese readers a specimen of classical English literature, introducing Shakespeare to those who could never, without some such aid, make themselves familiar with his greatness. Time was when the knowledge of the English language by the Portuguese, or of the Portuguese language by the English, was confined to an Ambassador's suite, a Consul's counting-house, or a merchant's staff; but of late years there has been a growing tendency in each to learn more of the other's language. And the benefits are in a certain degree reciprocal. There is no doubt that if any one will give time and attention to learning Portuguese, he will find his labors amply requited by the advantages to be derived from the great amount of literature which that language already possesses. The best idea, perhaps of the proportions which the literature of Portugal has acquired—whether we are inclined to admire Camoes or the prose compositions of Portugal's best days when she was at the zenith of her power in India, and pushing her empire in South America—may be gathered from the works of Bouterwek, the *Bibliotheca Lusitana* of Barbosa Machado, and the catalogues of the Lisbon Library. Many English scholars have expressed an earnest desire that the critical study of the Portuguese language may become common here, and a more intimate intercourse established between the men of letters of the two countries. "This," as has been remarked by Mr. W. de G. Birch, in his translation of the *Commentarios do Grande Afonso Dalboquerque*, "may be best accomplished by multiplying translations of standard works from one language into the other." It is, no doubt, this sentiment which induced the King of Portugal to perform for his country services similar to those which Fanshaw, Quillinan, Mickle, Lord Stanley, Mr. Birch, and others have rendered to our own; for, after all, it is only through the channel of translations that a mutual interchange of literary and scientific thought can be fostered. And if, as is asserted, his Majesty Dom Luis intends forthwith to issue translations of other plays of Shakespeare, the good that must result from such work cannot be underrated.—*Athenæum.*

TURKISH VALOR.—The European and Christian races everywhere, the races which account themselves the greatest, wisest, and bravest of the earth, have watched with amazement the spectacle of invalid and semi-barbarous Turkey contending on even terms with gigantic and organized Russia. At the outbreak of this struggle the civilized world supposed that it would be pitiably unequal; that, without the assistance of some one of the "great powers," the Moslems would be crushed in a single campaign; that the advance of the Muscovite armies would be little more than a triumphal promenade. It was commonly supposed that the superiority of Russia in soldierly disposition, intelligence, and education at least equaled her advantage in wealth and numbers. It had come to be an accepted credence, almost equivalent to a military maxim, that Asiatic and semi-Asiatic troops could not stand before Europeans. We have seen enough during the Summer of 1877 to lead us to question all these beliefs. Whatever may be the termination of the contest, the Turkish Generals have showed formidable capacity, and the Turkish soldiers have exhibited heroic courage. They have not only defended intrenchments with their historic tenacity, but they have assaulted them with impetuosity, and sometimes with success. Embodied, they seem to be the equals of the Russians, and man to man, their superiors. What is the meaning of this wonderful uprising and resuscitation of a people whom all Europe looked upon as decadent and effeminated? The truth is that there has been no change in the character of the Ottomans. We have not read their history thoroughly and with discrimination. Arguing loosely from their military disasters, we have not done justice to their martial qualities. They have always been brave, even in their overthrows. Their most unfortunate wars, the wrestles in which they have suffered defeat on defeat, have been illustrated by signal instances of heroism such as the most warlike nations might glory in. If they have lost territory, it has never been through lack of valor, nor altogether from want of good generalship, but mainly from defect of preparation.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE DISHONEST FLOUR-SELLERS.—During that day my tent was beset by hundreds of pilgrims and travelers, crying loudly for justice against the flour-sellers, who not only gave short weight in flour, but adulterated it so distressingly with sand that the cakes made of it were uneatable, and had to be thrown away. That evening I told some reliable men of my escort to go quietly into the bazaars, and each buy flour at a separate shop, being careful to note whose shop it was. The flour was brought to me. I tested every sample, and found it full of sand as it passed under my teeth. I then desired that all the persons named in my list should be sent to me, with their baskets of flour, their weights and scales. Shortly afterward they arrived, evidently suspecting nothing, and were placed in a row seated on the grass before my tent. "Now," said I, gravely, "each of you is to weigh out a seer (two pounds) of your flour," which was done. "Is it for the pilgrims?" asked one. "No," said I, quietly, though I had much difficulty to keep my countenance. "You must eat it yourselves." They saw that I was in earnest, and offered to pay any fine I imposed. "Not so," I returned; "you have made many eat your flour, why should you object to eat it yourselves?" They were horribly frightened, and amid the jeers and screams of laughter of the bystanders, some of them actually began to eat, sputtering out the half-moistened flour, which could be heard crunching between their teeth. At last, some of them flung themselves on their faces, abjectly beseeching pardon. "Swear," I cried, —"swear by the holy mother in yonder temple that you will not fill the mouths of her worshipers with dirt! You have brought this on yourselves, and there is not a man in all the country who will not laugh at the *bunnias* (flour-sellers) who could not eat their own flour because it broke their teeth." So this episode terminated, and I heard no more complaints of bad flour.—*The Story of My Life, Col. Meadows Taylor.*

WHEN TWO CHRISTIAN NAMES WERE FIRST USED IN ENGLAND.—In looking through so many volumes of county records, I have, of course, seen many thousands and tens of thousands of proper names, belonging to men of all ranks and degrees—to noblemen, justices, jurymen, witnesses, sureties, inn-keepers, hawkers, paupers, vagrants, criminals, and others—and in no single instance, down to the end of the reign of Anne, have I noticed any person bearing more than one Christian name. The first instance occurs in 1717, when Sir Coplestone Warwick Bamfield appears among the Justices who attended the Mid-Summer Sessions at Exeter. The first instances which I have met with in any other place are those of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, born in 1608, and Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, who was created a baronet in 1641. Both these must have been named after the eldest son of James I., who was, of course, born in Scotland. No other child of James bore two Christian names, nor did any child of Charles I., except Henrietta Maria, named after her mother, who was a French woman. No King of England bore two Christian names before William III., who was a Dutchman. It seems probable that the practice of giving children two Christian names was utterly unknown in England before the accession of the Stuarts; that it was very rarely adopted down to the time of the Revolution, and that it never became common until after the Hanoverian family was seated on the throne.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THIERS.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

I.

Fate summoned, in gray-bearded age, to act
A history stranger than his written fact,
Him who portrayed the splendor and the gloom
Of that great hour when throne and altar fell
With long death-groan which still is audible.
He, when around the walls of Paris rung
The Prussian bugle like the blast of doom,
And every ill which follows unblest war
Maddened all France from Finistère to Var,
The weight of fourscore from his shoulders flung,
And guided Freedom in the path he saw
Lead out of chaos into light and law,
Peace, not imperial, but republican,
And order pledged to all the Rights of Man.

II.

Death called him from a need as imminent
As that from which the Silent William went
When powers of evil, like the smiting seas
On Holland's dikes, assailed her liberties.
Sadly, while yet in doubtful balance hung
The weal and woe of France, the bells were rung
For her lost leader. Paralyzed of will,
Above his grave the hearts of men stood still.
Then, as if set to his dead lips, the horn
Of Roland wound once more to rouse and warn.
The old voice filled the air! His last brave word
Not vainly France to all her boundaries stirred.
Strong as in life, he still for Freedom wrought,
As the dead Cid at red Toloso fought.
—*The International Review.*

THE TRUMPETER'S HORSE.

I was nearly forty years of age, and felt myself so safely anchored in the peaceable haven of a bachelor's life that nothing would induce me to run the risk of disturbing it by marriage. But I had reckoned without the trumpeter's horse.

It was at the end of September, 1864, that I arrived at Paris from Baden, intending only to remain four-and-twenty hours. I had invited four or five friends to join me in Poitou for the hunting season, and as they were to arrive at the beginning of October, I had only allowed myself a week at La Roche Targé to prepare for their reception. A letter from home awaited my arrival at Paris, bringing me the disastrous intelligence that out of twelve horses five had fallen ill or lame during my stay at Baden, so that I was under the necessity of remounting my cavalry before I left Paris.

I made the round of all the horse-dealers of the Champs Elysées, where I was shown a collection of screws, the average price of which was £120, but I was neither in a humor nor in cash to throw away my money upon such useless beasts. It was a Wednesday, the day of Chéri's Autumn sale; I went to the Rue de Ponthieu, and purchased at a venture eight horses, which cost me altogether £200. "Out of the eight," said I to myself, "there will be surely four or five which will go."

Among these horses there was one which, I confess, I bought principally on account of his coat. The catalogue did not assign to him any special qualifications as a hunter. All that it stated was, "Brutus, a saddle-horse, aged, well-broken." It was a large dappled gray horse, but never had I seen one better marked, its smooth white skin dappled over with fine black spots so regularly distributed.

The next morning I left for La Roche Targé, and the following day my horses arrived. My first care was for Brutus. This gray horse had been running for the last forty-eight hours in my head, and I was anxious to try his paces, and see what he was good for. He had long teeth, and every mark of a respectable age, a powerful shoulder, and he carried his head well; but what I most admired in Brutus was the way in which he looked at me, following every movement with his attentive, intelligent, inquisitive eye. Even my words seemed to interest him; he leaned his head on one side as if to hear me, and when I had finished speaking, replied with a merry neigh. The other seven horses were brought out to me in succession, but they resembled any other horses, and Brutus certainly was different from them all. I was anxious to take a little ride in the country, in order to make his acquaintance.

Brutus allowed himself to be saddled, bridled, and mounted as a horse who knew his work, and we started quietly together, the best friends possible. He had a beautiful mouth, and answered to every turn of the rein, arching his neck, and champing his bit. His paces were perfect; he began by a slow measured canter, raising his feet very high, and letting them fall with the regularity of a pendulum. I tried him at a trot and a short gallop, but when I sought to quicken his pace he began to amble in grand style. "Ah," said I, "I see how it is; I have bought an old horse out of the cavalry riding-school at Saumur."

I was about to turn homeward, satisfied with the talents of Brutus, when a shot was heard a short distance off. It was one of my keepers firing at a rabbit, for which shot be it said, *en passant*, he afterward received a handsome present from my wife. I was then exactly in the centre of an open space where six long green roads met. On hearing the shot Brutus stopped short, and put his ears forward in an attitude of attention. I was surprised to see him so impressionable. After the brilliant military education I assumed he had received in his youth, he must be well accustomed to the report of a gun. I pressed my knees against him to make him move on, but Brutus would not stir. I tried to back him, to make him turn to the right or to the left, but in vain. I made him feel my riding-whip, but still he was immovable. Brutus was not to be displaced; and yet—do not smile, for mine is a true history—each time I urged him to move the horse turned his head round, and gazed upon me with an eye expressive of impatience and surprise, and then relapsed into his motionless attitude. There was evidently some misunderstanding between me and my horse. I saw it in his eyes. Brutus was saying as plainly as he could without speech, "I, horse, do what I ought to do; and you, horseman, do not perform your part."

I was more puzzled than embarrassed. "What a strange horse Chéri has sold me! and why does he look upon me in such a way?" I was about to proceed to extremities and administer to him a good thrashing, when another shot was fired.

The horse then made one bound. I thought I had gained my point, and again tried to start him, but in vain. He stopped short, and planted himself more resolutely than ever. I then got into a rage, and my riding-whip entered into play; I took it in both hands, and struck the horse right and left. But Brutus, too, lost patience, and finding passive resistance unavailing, defended himself by rearing, kicking, and plunging; and in the midst of the battle, while the horse capered and kicked, and I, exasperated, was flogging him with the loaded butt-end of my broken whip, Brutus, nevertheless, found time to look at me, not only with impatience and surprise, but with rage and indignation. While I required of the horse the obedience he refused, he, on his part, was expecting of me something I did not do.

How did this end? To my shame be it spoken, I was relentlessly and disgracefully unseated. Brutus saw there was to be nothing gained by violence, so judged it necessary to employ malice. After a moment's pause, evidently passed in reflection, the horse put down his head and stood upright on his fore legs with the address and equilibrium of a clown upon his hands. I was consequently deposited upon the sand, which fortunately happened to be rather thick in the place where I fell.

I tried to raise myself, but I cried out and fell stretched with my face toward the ground. I felt as if a knife were sticking in my left leg. The hurt did not prove serious—the snapping of one of the small tendons—but not the less painful. I succeeded, however, in turning myself, and sat down; but while I was rubbing my eyes, which were filled with sand, I saw the great foot of a horse descend gently upon my head, and again extend me on my back. I then felt quite disheartened, and was ruminating in my mind what this strange horse could be, when I felt a quantity of sand strike me in the face. I opened my eyes and saw Brutus throwing up the dust with both fore and hind feet, trying to bury me. This lasted for several minutes, when, apparently thinking me sufficiently interred, Brutus knelt by my grave, and then galloped round me, describing a perfect circle. I called out to him in vain. He answered that if we Hungarians should continue to look on in cowardly inactivity at the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, or, which is identical, at the aggrandizement of Russian power—if we should look on in cowardly inactivity while the boa-constrictor gathers material to form a new tail from the southern Slavonians, while the polypus makes out of them new trunks, it would be such suicidal insanity that I cannot find a word to designate it. We should be worse than the worms creeping upon the ground if we did not protect ourselves against it. These are sad times. After so much blood has been spilt that the nations might become independent, we are still in the position that the fancy and the will of two or three purple-clad mortals are decisive, and not the will of the people. But the Hungarian people will live—they will not go so far in their resignation as to commit suicide for the sake of any mortal man whatever. We must raise a dike against the extension of Russian power. And to do that, we must conserve and uphold the unity and the independence of the Turkish Empire; for at present that is the practical way to construct a dike. This view is firmly upheld by the Hungarian nation, whatever form of expression they may use to state their will; and in this respect all the Hungarians are of the same opinion without difference of party. They are of the same opinion, for they are convinced that this is a vital interest of our fatherland. And justly, therefore, Hungary feels indignation, and disavows—the whole Hungarian nation does it—that immoral and impolitic idea, that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy should become an accomplice in the occupation of any part of Turkey for the sake of the enemy of our country's vital interests.—*Louis Kossuth, in Contemporary Review.*

HOOK'S PRACTICAL JOKES.—There is a story told of Hook carrying off a splendid wooden Highlander from before a snuff shop, throwing a cloak round it, and thrusting it into a cab. "My friend," he said, addressing the driver, who looked rather astonished at the figure, "a very respectable man, but a little tipsy." Not even the passers-by in the street were exempt from his cool impudence. Observing a man of most pompous air strutting down the Strand, he stopped him with "I beg your pardon, Sir, but may I ask if you are any one particular?" Then, without waiting for a reply, he walked off, leaving the stranger transfixed with amazement. These, however, are but poor specimens of his effrontery. Strolling one day arm-in-arm with Daniel Terry, the actor, up a street in Soho, his nostrils were assailed by a most savory odor. Looking down an area, he saw the servants in the kitchen below dressing up a very fine dinner. "A party, no doubt," said Terry; "jolly dogs! what a feast! I should like to make one of them." "I'll take a bet I do," replied Hook. "Call for me at 10." Leaving his friend, he mounted the steps and knocked at the door. Believing him to be one of the expected guests, the servant conducted him to the drawing-room, where a number of persons were already assembled. Making himself perfectly at home he had half-a-dozen people about him, laughing at his *bons mots*, before the host discovered that a stranger was present. "I beg your pardon, Sir," he said, addressing the uninvited one, "your name?—I did not quite catch it; servants are so incorrect." "Smith, Sir, Smith." replied the unblushing Theodore, "don't apologize; you are quite right, Sir, servants are great blockheads: I remember a most remarkable instance of their mistakes." "But really, Sir," interrupted the host mildly, "I did not anticipate the pleasure of Mr. Smith's company to dinner. Whom do you suppose you are addressing?" "Mr. Thompson, of course," answered Hook, "an old friend of my father's. I received a kind invitation from you yesterday, on my arrival from Liverpool, to dine with you to-day, family party, come in boots, you said." The host at once disclaimed the name of Thompson, or any knowledge of the vivacious Smith. "Good heavens! then I have come to the wrong house," exclaimed the hoaxer, "my dear Sir, how can I apologize? so awkward, too, and I have asked a friend to call for me." The old gentleman, probably thinking so witty a personage would make an excellent addition to his party, begged him to remain. With a profusion of apologies, Hook at first pretended to decline—ultimately accepted. Everybody was delighted with him; all the evening he kept up a constant fire of wit and repartee, and ultimately sat down to the piano, and sang extempore verses on every one present. In the midst of these the door opened, and, true to his appointment, in walked Terry, at the sight of whom, striking a new key, he sang:

"I'm very much pleased with your fare,
Your cellar's as fine as your cook;
My friend's Mr. Terry, the player,
And I'm Mr. Theodore Hook."

One day, after riding some distance in a hackney-coach, he discovered he had no money in his pocket to pay the fare. Catching sight of a friend upon the road, he took him up, hoping to borrow from his unsuspecting friend, but the friend was as impecunious as himself. Hook considered for a moment, then, calling out to the coachman, desired him to drive to Mr. ——'s, a well-known West-end surgeon. Arrived there, he sprang out of the coach, knocked loudly, and demanded of the servant who answered if Mr. So-and-So was within. The Doctor was descending the stairs at the time. "Oh, my dear Sir," he cried wildly in an agitated voice, "I trust you are not engaged—excuse the feelings of a husband, perhaps a father by this time—your attendance is required instantly at Mrs. —— No. —— such-and-such a street. Don't lose a moment; a most peculiar case, I assure you." "I will order my carriage and go at once," said the Doctor. "No need for such delay, I have one at the door; jump in; I have to go for the nurse and will follow immediately." The lady, to whose house the Doctor was driven, was a sour-tempered, middle-aged spinster; her indignation, upon receiving such a visit for such a purpose, may be imagined, and the Doctor was too glad to escape from her very pronounced wrath. But his troubles were not yet over, for upon arriving home cabby demanded of him the entire fare, and would not leave the house until it was paid.—*Belgravia.*

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH WIRES.—The use of underground wires is as yet in its infancy. Expensive as such wires are in first cost compared with overground wires, their advantage cannot be too strongly insisted on. An extension of the uses of the telegraph which made it feasible to more largely use underground wires would alone be of great moment. Among some of the advantages of these wires the following may be named: They are not easily liable to be cut or destroyed purposely or by accident. The destruction of telegraph wires incidental to railway accidents frequently largely adds to the calamity of the situation. In cases of popular disturbance and for private sinister ends, overground wires are at the mercy of those who choose to do them injury. Again, underground wires are in a measure free from the capricious influences of the atmosphere. There are at present in Great Britain 394 miles of lines of pipe containing 7,948 miles of gutta-percha-covered wire. Recent discoveries of the decay of the gutta-percha in lines which have been laid for some years have checked the extension of the system in Great Britain, pending a careful examination into the subject which is now being made by Prof. Abel. In Germany the use of the underground wires has largely increased. Last year a line was laid from Berlin to Halle, a distance of 105 English miles. Great interest is felt in this line, as it is, in many respects, of novel construction. I have been supplied with the following description of it: "The core consisted of a copper strand weighing 65 pounds per mile, covered with gutta-percha of the same weight, making the total weight of the core 130 pounds per mile. Seven of these wires were twisted together, and then covered with yarn saturated with tar, the whole being covered with 16 galvanized iron wires. 0.166 inch diameter. The cable was made in sections 800 metres in length, and each section was coiled on a wooden reel, from which it was uncoiled into a trench one metre in depth cut on one side of the public road. When so laid it was covered with a bituminous layer of condensed coal tar."—*Sir Julius Vogel, in Nineteenth Century.*

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER IN THE FIELD.—Each Prussian soldier carries in his left trouser pocket the plaster, lint, and bandage necessary for a first dressing, so that on an emergency each can help himself or a comrade in distress. The latest addition to the efficacy of the Prussian sanitary service has been the institution of the *Consultirende Chirurgen*. The great physicians, such as Esmarch, Langen, Beck, Wilms, &c., served as consulting physicians during the French campaign. They are named by the King on the proposition of the Surgeon-General, and have the rank and prerogatives of the Surgeon-General of an army corps, exercise their functions at the princip dressing post and at the field hospitals, and inspect generally the hospitals along the line. The privilege that "prevention is better than cure" is also well understood by the Germans. Their men are never sent fasting on a long march. All the food is assigned on the over-night, cooked, and distributed at dawn; the men are well clad, and shod in strong laced boots, and the ambulances that follow the army in its march give a timely lift to the sore-footed and sick, so that you rarely see laggards or men in march exhausted with pain or fatigue. Again, on entering a town, the first care of the officers is for their soldiers and horses. You never see them sitting down to copious repasts at the hotels and restaurants, while the men are wandering up and down the streets in search of food and quarters. And the superiority of the Prussian to the French soldier in the late campaign may be traced in no small degree to the superiority of its sanitary service, which, in its turn, is due, in great part, to the absolute independence and consequent responsibility of the sanitary corps.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE HOLLY TREE.

Hurrah, hurrah, for the holly tree,
Unrearing his head in the frost and snow;
Not a jot nor a tittle careth he
For the cloud and the storm and the winds that blow.

The roses that grew on the southern wall
Waxed feeble and few, and we watched them fall
The hawthorn hath faded, the lily is gone,
The skies of December are pallid and wan;
But the holly is sturdy, as sturdy can be,
Hurrah, hurrah, for the holly tree!

Hurrah, hurrah, for the holly tree,
There never was surely a bonnier one;
His prickly armor 'tis good to see,
And his berries are red in the Winter sun.
His berries are red, aye ruddy are they,
Though the roses are dead and the swallow's away
The icicles hang and the tempest is keen,
But he hath his garment of glittering green.
Like a king in his glory standeth he,
Hurrah, hurrah, for the holly tree!

Alack, alack, for the holly tree,
Laughing and eager there cometh a troop,
The men to work, and the maidens to see,
And the children to add to the joyous group.
And lo, he is left when their labor is o'er,
Dismantled, bereft of the raiment he wore;
And branches are prone on the snow-covered earth
To be raised with rejoicing and carried with mirth
The spoilers have vanished; lone shivereth he,
Alack, alack, for the holly tree!

Heigho, heigho, for the holly tree,
But his boughs will gleam in the festive hall;
And some in the village church may be,
And some give a grace to the cottage wall.
O it is well for the holly tree bold
That he weareth a spell o'er the young and the old
One sprig in a girl's soft hair shall glow,
And one will lie on a grave, I know.
He shareth the sorrow, he shareth the glee,
Heigho, heigho, for the holly tree!
—*The Argosy.*

BAILIFFS WITHOUT CONVERSATIONAL POWERS.—One Winter evening a family in Edinburgh, in which De Quincey was a frequent visitor, was disturbed very late by a ring at the door. One of the ladies of the house had joined her brothers in the library before going to rest; and the little

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER IN CHINA.

CANTON CONTRASTED WITH OTHER CHINESE CITIES—PIRATES IN CHINESE WATERS—THE REMOVAL OF TRADE TO HONG KONG—BUSINESS WITH AMERICA—PROGRESS OF CHINESE COMMERCE—BOAT POPULATION OF CANTON—A LITTLE "LOOK-SEE"—TREASURE FROM THE OCEAN—WRECKING EXTRAORDINARY.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CANTON, China, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1877.

The contrast between the northern and southern portions of the Celestial Empire has been variously described by visitors and residents. Some of them declare that it is so great as to be patent to the most casual observer, while others assert that it is so slight as to be barely perceptible. For one I am inclined to side with the former rather than the latter. Canton impresses me forcibly by its cleanliness, when compared with the cities of the north. True, it has dirty and disagreeable quarters, but on the whole the condition of its streets would put some of our public ways in New-York to a deep blush of shame. The Cantonese seem to me a handsomer people than one finds in the north, and they bear on their faces an expression of happiness and content which is not easy to find elsewhere in the Empire. The shops are neat and attractive, and the handiwork of Canton surpasses that of other urban communities. Where else can you find such work in ivory or sandal-wood, such exquisitely-painted fans, and such dainty jewelry! You may look through other parts of the Empire in vain, and if you have gone elsewhere to buy your *chivoisérie* you will return disappointed and seek relief in Canton. The greatest spite I have against the city is that it contains so many beautiful things one is tempted to beggar himself in the purchase of curios. I would fain fill a ship with ivory carvings, fans, porcelain, silk embroideries, and the like, but these heathen merchants will not part with their property except for cash. Therefore, after looking through a shop, with the air of a Rothschild, I buy the cheapest article I can find and come away. I have had a "look-see," and that must suffice when the Bank of England refuses me unlimited credit.

The voyage hither from Hong Kong is a pleasant run of 90 miles, and is made upon an American steam-boat. Soon after starting I observe that the hatchways leading to the lower deck are covered with iron gratings, securely locked, and that each one is guarded by a man with a drawn cutlass. The Captain, a corpulent New-Yorker, explains that a few years ago a plan was concocted for the capture of his boat by a gang of pirates. Thirty of them took passage from Canton to Hong Kong; a junk with as many more was to lie in the channel about half way down, and on her showing a certain signal, the pirates on the steamer were to kill Captain and officers and take possession, while the junk was to come alongside and assist. Owing to a misunderstanding, the plan was not carried out, and the boat completed her voyage without incident or accident. A few days afterward the same gang captured the steamer Spark, plying between Canton and Macao, killed the Captain and officers, plundered the boat, robbed the passengers, and then escaped. Some of them were afterward captured and executed, and before their deaths the whole plot was revealed. Since then the deck passengers are kept securely below, and there is a plentiful supply of loaded weapons in the pilot-house and Captain's room. "They can't catch us napping now," says the Captain; "perhaps they may never want to repeat the attempt, but we certainly won't allow them the opportunity."

In spite of the vigilance of the Government, the waters hereabouts swarm with pirates, and hardly a day passes without the report of a robbery. All trading junks are obliged to go heavily armed, and herein lies the trouble. A junk may be a peaceful trader at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a pirate at 2, and a peaceful trader again when the clock strikes 3. It takes very little to induce a Chinese Captain to turn pirate when he sees a rich prize before him, and he has no trouble in winning over his crew. It is impossible to distinguish the pirate from the trader, and as the coast is indented with numerous bays and seamed with island passages, the facilities of escape are excellent. The Chinese assert that the authorities at Hong Kong do not facilitate their efforts to suppress piracy, but I can hardly believe this to be the case. That they favor smuggling, and give every facility to smugglers, the English readily admit; the smugglers know their rights, and when never hotly pursued by a Chinese revenue-cutter, they bolt into British waters and are safe. Probably the pirates, when thus running away, pretend to be smugglers, and thus come under British possession. The authorities at Hong Kong hold the same reverence for the Chinese Customs regulations that their brethren at Gibraltar do for those of the Spanish Government. But that they would knowingly favor piracy I cannot believe, unless it be of that modified kind prevailing in the days when the Alabama and Shenandoah won their fame by destroying the commerce of the United States.

One hears at Canton and Hong Kong the same complaints as in the north about hard times and dull business generally. The foreign community at Canton is decreasing, and those who remain talk very earnestly about their wish to get away. Of late years a large part of the business of Canton has gone to Hong Kong, and another part is transacted directly between the Chinese merchants and the parties who come here to buy tea, silk, and other commodities. At Hong Kong there is a large population of Chinese, and there are scores of Chinese firms engaged in business there. You can buy all kinds of Cantonese goods in Hong Kong nearly, and frequently quite, as cheap as in this city, and after looking through the shops of both places, I am compelled to admit that for almost anything you want the selection is quite as good. Then the tea and silk houses have their agencies there, and if you buy in Hong Kong you escape all the formalities of the Custom-house.

The Chinese merchants are beginning to be their own exporters, and, in fact, are taking hold of many things which were quite strange to them 20 or even 10 years ago. John is progressive, and has made up his mind to take some of the plums which abound in the pie of commerce. He is edging himself into business at a reasonably rapid rate, and wherever he has entered he drives the foreigner to the wall.

On this point Col. Loring, our Consul at Hong Kong, tells a good story. He was one day talking with a prominent and intelligent Chinese about commercial affairs in China, and the talk happened to turn on the progress the Germans have made in the business of the East. And here let me remark that in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and other ports much of the business formerly handled by English or Americans is now managed by Germans, who seem to be growing every year stronger, both commercially and numerically. The pig-tailed gentleman assured Col. Loring that it was all right, and just as it should be. "Englishman and Melican man come here," said he, "and catchee allee pigeon. German man come along and eatee up English man and Melican man. Bimeby China man savey allee pigeon and eat up German man." And the way things are going on, his prediction is not far out of the way. John has come to "savey allee pigeon" much sooner than most persons imagine, and the "catchee" is following fast upon the "savey." In several branches of trade he has already driven the foreigner from the field, and that he will do so in others there is little reason to doubt.

Hong Kong, being a free port, has become the great point of entry for foreign goods, and has increased in importance very rapidly. I am told that few Chinese merchants wishing to purchase foreign goods think of doing so at Canton; they go or send to Hong Kong, and in either event the profit of the Canton factor is saved. A great deal of foreign merchandise is thus purchased and sent directly to points in the interior, as well as to Canton. The cargoes of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Companies are sometimes largely made up of goods shipped by Chinese firms in San Francisco to similar firms in Hong Kong, and the business is thus completed without yielding a commission to any foreigner. After a study of the situation, I am of opinion that the American manufacturer who would push his business in the south of China would do well to consult the leading Chinese houses of San Francisco. I have seen many articles of American manufacture which had been imported by Chinese here or sent out by their brethren in America. They are thus obtaining supplies of flour, cotton cloths, weighing apparatus, sewing-machines, (in limited number,) and other goods, and they are satisfied with very small profits when they cannot get larger ones. "Me no can catchee big pigeon," said a Chinese merchant one day, "me catchee little pigeon allee same." And this is the principle which runs through all their business, that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Make it plain to a Chinese that he can make profit, though it may be a small one, in a transaction, and he is ready to undertake it. He would like a larger one if possible, and no doubt is on large few, but rather than let go the small one he will take it very often. I am told that the Germans have very little profit in their business here, and that they are content with it.

Of the foreigners in the open ports and at Hong Kong. They can transact business for a smaller profit and omit no opportunity to secure a customer.

But I have wandered from Canton in my disquisition on trade, and without ceremony we will take a flying leap and return there for a little sight-seeing. As we arrive in front of the city the famous boat population presents itself. The river is covered with boats of many sizes and shapes, and as we look at them we can readily believe what is told us, that 60,000 people live on these boats. The statement is literal, not figurative. They are born, they are reared, they live, they grow to old age, they die in these boats. So lived their ancestors, and so will live their descendants. Here is a boat rowed by two women. A child sits in a little compartment provided for him, or creeps about the deck. A cord is around his waist and fastened to the boat or a billet of wood, and as he knows that he cannot receive any attention, he does not demand it. The hotel runners that board the steamer on our arrival are women, and they carry our baggage without the slightest intimation that we are wanting in deference to their sex. Of the small boats on the river, I think at least half are manned by women, (you see the joke?) and sometimes there are whole crews of them. From the boat population of Canton come the men who serve as sailors in junks and other craft along the coast, and a large majority of the Chinese seamen on foreign ships are, doubtless, from the same source. It is said that these people are not allowed to live on shore either at Canton or elsewhere, but I cannot say if the statement be true or not. I have inquired of several persons who ought to know about it, but as no two tell the same story, the reader may believe whatever he likes.

The strange sights that greet one's eyes on our shore are so numerous and varied that a mere list would be hopeless. The streets are so narrow that carriages are out of the question, and even the sedan chairs in which we ride find occasional difficulty in passing other chairs bound in the opposite direction. Burdens great and small are carried by coolies, and some of these burdens are novel indeed. A coolie carries his load, or rather his two loads, balanced on a bamboo pole across his shoulder, and sometimes a baby in one basket preserves the equilibrium of a quantity of vegetables in another. Here comes a man transporting a couple of live pigs, each in a cage so very small that the animal cannot move, and possibly cannot, as he certainly does not, squeal. Boxes and bags and baskets are thus borne along, and though the crowd is dense, nobody is run down; and though our chair-bearers walk at a good pace, they do not overturn a single pedestrian. The principal streets are little else than rows of shops, whose entire fronts are thrown open to speak a welcome to the possible visitor. The shops are gayer, brighter, and cleaner than in any other part of China, and if we enter we are pretty certain to be received with the utmost politeness. Silk-weavers are busy at their looms, and ivory-carvers at their benches; in fact, all the trades of Canton seem to be maintained without mystery, and we may steal the art of any one of them, and carry it home with us, if so disposed. Everybody appears happy and contented, with the exception of an occasional beggar, who is gotten up in a style of wretchedness regardless of expense. Canton is a veritable kaleidoscope of sights, and I only regret that time and space and ink, paper, and postage, prevent my giving them all.

It will be remembered that the steamer Japan, of the Pacific Mail Company, was burned off the coast of China in December, 1874. The scene of the accident was 135 miles east of Hong Kong and 50 miles from Swatow. The nearest land was Breaker Point, 20 miles away, and the depth of water where the wreck sank was 23 fathoms. The Japan had on board about $350,000 in specie, and the underwriters at Hong Kong immediately gave notice of their intention to attempt the recovery of the coin. They engaged for this undertaking Capt. John P. Roberts, of New-York, who formerly commanded the Underwriter in the New-York and Liverpool Packet Line, but has been in China for the last 15 years and largely engaged in wrecking enterprises. A schooner and a small steamer were bought and equipped with the necessary apparatus, and in January, 1875, Capt. Roberts began sweeping the ocean's bed in search of the wreck. In the month of March he found one of the paddle-wheels, but it was not until near the end of July that he discovered the wreck, 11 miles south-west of the position of the wheel.

From this time to the 12th of September work was pushed forward for the opening of the treasure tank and removing the money. The south-west monsoon blows from March to September, and it is only during the prevalence of this wind that the divers are able to work at the wreck. On the 12th the monsoon ceased, and the work was abandoned, and on the morning of that day Capt. Roberts believed that the whole enterprise would end there, and the Japan and her treasure be allowed to rest undisturbed forevermore. But on his last plunge for the season the diver managed to push his hand through a hole in the tank and secured a black lump resembling a piece of coal. The lump on examination proved to consist of 2-4 American trade dollars, burned and oxidized so much that they required a great deal of scouring to reveal their true character. But they were worth much more than $24; they were valuable as an encouragement to the underwriters to continue at their work. The wreckers retired to Hong Kong for the six months of the north-east monsoon, and resumed operations in the following Spring. Since then there has been no serious obstacle to the prosecution of the enterprise, and during the Summers of 1876 and 1877 about $175,000 of treasure has been recovered. It is thought that the balance of the money will be secured in 1878. It is the first wrecking operation ever conducted in the open ocean at so great a depth, and the instances where divers have descended so far even in still water are comparatively few.

The coin is mostly in good condition, though nearly all of it is black and heavily oxidized. Some near the surface of the tank was partially melted by the heat of the burning steamer, and many of the boxes are charred and broken. Some of the dollars are bright as new when brought to the surface, but they speedily turn black when exposed to the air. No attempt has been made to secure anything except the coin, but on one occasion a line was passed around a case of tinned lobsters by way of experiment. The lobster was fresh and sweet as when first put up, and the Chinese found it good eating. The gilt eagle that ornamented the stern of the Japanese lies on the dark sand of the bottom, and the Captain thinks that when his work on the treasure is ended, he will take this bird in as a trophy. But he is now too busy with silver eagles to take any trouble about a gilded one.

T. W. K.

TEMPORARY PARALYSIS.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 27th inst. says: "Last Monday night when the 'sleeping detail' at Police Head-quarters was called to go on duty, Mr. George A. Williams, who was filling temporarily the position of watchman at the Bell Tower, found that he was unable to move, having no use of his legs. He informed some of his comrades of the circumstance, and they placed him in a sitting position, but, finding that it was impossible for him to walk, advised him to lie down and keep quiet until morning. Tuesday he was no better, and was conveyed to his residence and a physician sent for. One of his arms had also become useless. When the physician arrived he pronounced it paralysis. During Tuesday Mr. Williams remained in the same condition, but on Tuesday night, just about 24 hours from the time he was attacked, he woke up and found that he could use his arm, and, on making the attempt, that he could turn over in bed. He then got out on the floor and discovered that he could walk. Yesterday he was out on the streets as well as usual."

HOW THEY GOT THEIR FARM.

The Ottawa (Ill.) *Times* says: "Some time ago the citizens of Mendota were surprised to learn that a married couple who had apparently lived in peace and harmony in Illinois, had been divorced in Kansas. The mystery is now explained. The husband had homesteaded 160 acres of fine farming land, and there was another 160 acres adjoining not yet taken up. The pair were divorced, the widow entered the vacant quarter section and established her claims as the head of a family. When this was done the pair were remarried, and now have a fine farm of half a section."

USEFUL FOR RAILROADS.

"A former Chief-Inspector of the Orleans and Rouen Railway," says the Paris *Débats*, "has found the means of putting in constant communication, by means of electricity, trains while in motion, with the stations, and also trains with each other while traveling in the same direction on the same line, or in opposite directions on different ones, without even slackening their speed. The apparatus for conveying the signals will be placed in the guard's van, and consequently will not be influenced by stormy weather or fog."

SEEKING A STRANGER.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of Thursday describes a local incident as follows: "Yesterday morning after the arrival of the Western train, a man, evidently from the country, stepped up to the baggage-master at the Maine Central Depot, and asked him if he had seen a stranger get off of the cars. The baggage-master looked at him for a moment and replied that he had not noticed any stranger, when he remarked that it was very strange, as he was to meet a friend on the cars, and he was sure that he was on the train, as he had seen him get on board at Portland. He described the man, and the baggage-master told him that he had seen such a man, but he was not a stranger, as he had been on the train from Portland. The man looked astonished, and said that he was sure that he was a stranger, as he had never seen him before. He then left the depot, and started up the street, looking for his friend."

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND.

GOOD CHEER IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE COMING OF CHRISTMAS—FAT CATTLE AT HOLIDAY TIME—HONORING THE OX—FESTIVITIES AND FAMILY GATHERINGS—FOX-HUNTING—GENERAL GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1877.

I was enabled to send you the very earliest possible notes on the third volume of *The Life of the Prince Consort*. The book is now in the full current of reviewing. It is *par excellence* the book of the day. The memorial to "Albert the Good" at South Kensington will not be so lasting as the letters and reports of the conversations and opinions of the Prince Consort, while the insight which the work gives of court life—the Queen's labors, her careful performance of duty, her royal devotion to the country, her tender regard for her people, her courage, her faith in the strength of the nation, and her intelligent perception of the responsibilities of the crown, and its power when in sympathy with the people—has lifted her Majesty back again to that pinnacle of popularity which she enjoyed at the time of her consort's death. Some of the critics regard the book as a call to arms for the defense of Turkey; others see in it a solemn protest and warning to Russia in case her conditions of peace are severe. How thoroughly it indorses the policy which led to the Crimean War your readers already know. It will have far more influence as an incentive to war than the fiery appeal just made in a pamphlet called *England's Policy and England's Peril*, by Mr. Alfred Austin; though the sentiment of many of the leading intellectual men of England is eminently pacific. Lord Beaconsfield could not have desired a more timely avowal of royal and Ministerial opinion, past and present, in support of a spirited foreign policy. The one thing that keeps the Cabinet in check is the divided opinions of the people; the one thing which will most endanger the national peace is Russian arrogance in the hour of success. A wise generosity on the part of the Czar may bring to Europe a long and lasting peace; ostentatious demands of indemnity and territory may set all Europe in a blaze.

Meanwhile the old country is preparing for Christmas. The familiar couplet

"At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year,"

is beginning to be thrown about in newspapers and in illuminated cards. It is a good old crusted couplet. Play and make good cheer! The festal command is full of wholesome generality. Lay aside the ledger and the cash-book. Put down pen and pencil. Away with care and trouble; banish them with a brave and hopeful heart, and welcome the coming guest. Father Christmas! Children are looking for his advent. The stores are full of printed greetings, the booksellers' shelves are filled with merry volumes. The colored supplements of the Christmas newspapers are on the walls. Thousands of geese and turkeys are marching to London. The Cattle Show has tons of animated beef for Christmas tables. It is a pity the poor brutes have to die to make us happy, and yet it seems a mercy to relieve some of these fat creatures at the Agricultural Hall of the necessity to breathe. Such monsters—oxen that can hardly stand, pigs whose snouts are almost lost in their bulging cheeks. I don't think it is altogether a sight of which a people need feel very proud, the exhibition of live beef and mutton and pork to be gloated over by gourmands, who test the depth of fat and meat in a bullock's back as if they were measuring the extent of their appetites. But we are not so gross in our cannibalistic admiration of prize beef as they are in Paris. The "*bœuf gras*" in Paris is led in triumph around the streets of that beautiful city—colors flying, bands playing, even fire-works bursting in the air—to do honor to the ox. The *Marché de la Villette* is literally stormed by an excited crowd, to behold the king of eatable animals, whose progress through the city makes as much sensation as the pageantry of a monarch on his travels. The *bœuf gras* is cheered to the very door of his shambles, and his remains are decked with ribbons. We do not go quite so mad as that. But our famous butchers buy the prize animals, fattened for killing, and stick upon their carcases the cards of victory, together with an account of who fed the animal and where he was reared. At Christmas you may eat the very finest meat that the farmer can breed and grow, from the royal homestead of Windsor down to the fat stock-graziers of the fat lands of the Midlands. The round of beef upon the table on Christmas-day at your hotel, or on the solid mahogany at your friend's house, may have been fed by the Queen; a Duke has possibly taken a personal interest in the mutton off which your morning chop is cut; an Earl has probably scratched the back of the pork, the "spare-ribs" of which are so famous a dish in the Winter months. "Hurrah for Christmas" seems to be the general sentiment of the hour. Children know it is peculiarly their season. They are dreaming of holidays, presents, puddings, mince-pies. The toy-shops of London are crowded from morning till night. Great wagon-loads of holly and mistletoe come in from country lanes and Western apple orchards. The fruit shops have enormous stores of oranges, lemons, figs, and grapes. Raisins cram the grocers' windows. Festal candles of every color (a relic of Catholic days) decorate the Italian warehousemen's cases. Tailors and dress-makers are busy. Preliminary announcements of the pantomimes are out. Hundreds of children engaged for ballet and spectacle are being fitted with spangles and tights and buckled shoes. The *Clown* and the *Harlequin* are once more important personages in theatrical companies. *Columbine* points her toes at ballet-masters, and costumers bustle about among the dresses of all nations, glared at by masks of imps, mock Kings, and pig-headed dwarfs. Even the preliminaries of the great Christian holiday are pleasant and humanizing. It is a pity that Europe should need any other soldiers than those mimic heroes of the stage who, on boxing night, will storm *Bluebeard's* castle or release maiden beauty from grim Arabian ogres. But the bulletins of the Eastern war still come in with grim figures that tell up the numbers of the wounded and the slain. To think that it is even possible for a Christian people like England to be dragged into war with another Christian nation at this period of the world's civilisation is a reflection upon Christianity itself. What have all the world's priests and parsons been doing, that war is possible? It makes one's heart ache to think how much happiness the money would buy which is spent on arms and armaments. The Crimean war cost England in round numbers 200,000 men and $450,000,000. If we would maintain what we fought for then, we must go to war again. No wonder Ministers and people shrink from making fresh sacrifices. Many a heartfelt prayer will be offered up that the Christmas bells may once more ring out over a world at peace. The prospect of a favorable answer is not encouraging. But let what will happen, England will feast and make merry at "yule time," if not with the broad hospitality and picturesque display of older days, at least with the same hearty spirit of holiday and fun.

London has its Christmas festivities, its grand family gatherings, and its humble Christmas dinners, such as Dickens has immortalized; but the country has its Christmas customs, its old halls and castles, and country houses of the shires. The illustrated papers have delightful reminiscences of the season from the old-fashioned point of view. The children's procession depicted in one of them is a revival. Father Christmas is greeted and conducted all over the house in pageantry of cloth and calico, in costume of knight and prince, in gay attire and grotesque pomp. I spent Christmas a few years ago at an English manor-house, with great wide stair-cases and spacious landings. On Christmas eve the whole of the guests, adults and children, dressed fancifully and conducted an imaginary "Father Christmas" all over the house. It was very pretty to see the procession winding in and out of corridors, up and down old stair-cases, through old wainscoted rooms, and finally toasting Christmas in the grand old hall where the Sheriff's halberds and banners flashed back the radiance of the Christmas fire. I have before me a sketch of a "Christmas meet" made seven years ago by Miss Bowers, who succeeded Leech as a delineator of hunting scenes. Nothing is more popular than "a meet" at Christmas. While boys and girls hope for snow and ice, and ordinary people like the weather to be hard and "seasonable" at Christmas, the fox-hunter prays for a southern wind, a blue sky flecked with clouds, and meadows green and soft. He doesn't mind a little snow, if the frost is not so severe as to spoil the scent. And what a gay, picturesque, healthful scene it is! They are "at cover" in Miss Bowers' picture. Old friends are shaking hands; horses are pawing to be away; a couple of ladies, trim and neat as the animals they ride, give lightness and grace to the grouping; a youngster, home from school, is pulling up his rough Shetland pony; a huntsman is tightening the girths of a restive horse; the dogs are jumping round the whipper-in; the snow lies here and there on the open; the trees thrust long, naked branches out of the cover. You feel that presently the music of the hounds "will fill the echoing air."

"The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears;
The slackened rein now gives him all his speed,
Back flies the rapid ground beneath the steed;
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain;
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouthed train."

The thews and sinews of old English warriors were toughened and made strong in the exercise of the chase. Lord Palmerston used to say British victories were won in British cricket-fields. Nobody can doubt that the stamina of the English nation is maintained by her popular sports and pastimes.

I fear these wayside Christmas reflections have drawn me somewhat away from my purpose of recording to-day the gossip of the week. I will redeem my first intention with a batch of news that crowds my note-book claiming special recognition. Cardinal Manning still lies dangerously ill at Paris, and the news of the Pope's death is hourly expected at the London newspaper offices. Mr. Delane (late of the *Times*) has decided not to winter in Italy, but to stay in London, the extreme mildness of the season and his improved condition encouraging his medical advisers to allow of his remaining in England. You will have received by cable the announcement of the new American Minister's arrival and reception in England. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont will take a rest at Cannes. The Pytchley fox-hunters this season are to be honored with the presence of the Empress of Austria. The English meets are now regularly attended by many distinguished foreigners. The Empress, they say, rides magnificently. She will find plenty of English ladies by her side, however close she may follow the hounds. Three new Judges are to be added to the English Bench, with $25,000 a year each, and $25,000 allowance for clerks. There is said to be a scheme on foot in London to buy the fee simple of Jerusalem for the Jews. They are beginning to remove Temple Bar. Last night two great glaring jets of gas illuminated the old gateway. It looked grim and weird. They are numbering the stones with a view to erect the structure elsewhere. Cleopatra's Needle seems likely to remain a long time at the Scotch Port of Ferrol, where it is securely moored, awaiting the conclusion of the salvage dispute. Mr. Erasmus Wilson has not succeeded in flattering the Scotch rescuer out of his claim for expenses and reward. Two country theatres have recently been burned down—an old one at Cardiff and a new one at Worcester. The Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary) is laid up with an attack of measles. The Queen is going on a visit to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughendon Manor. The Earl is an especial favorite at court just now. They say society is curious about Miss Welsh, the daughter of the new American Minister. Englishmen are conceited enough to think that American ladies like to marry in Europe, and more particularly prefer English titles to Continental ones. Miss Welsh may expect to have plenty of opportunities, if she is as pretty and amiable as most of Columbia's young girls.

Mr. Austin's pamphlet-address to Lord Beaconsfield in favor of intervention in the Russo-Turkish war has had a large sale. Mr. Froude has supplied a preface to a book which is in the press on "The Eastern Question from a Russian Point of View," written by a Muscovite lady of European celebrity. Recently, there appeared a biography of Lord Beaconsfield by a comparatively unknown author, Mr. T. P. O'Connor. The work attracted a good deal of attention, because it criticised Disraeli unsparingly and courageously. Mr. Timeraroff has translated it into Russian, and it is being largely circulated at St. Petersburg and Moscow. Mr. Orchardson, painter, and Mr. Norman Shaw, architect, have been added to the famous band of Royal Academicians. Her Majesty's Theatre is to be opened on boxing night for English opera. The entertainment each evening is to close with a grand spectacular fairy ballet, arranged by Mme. Katti Lanner, in which 300 children, specially trained by her, will take part. There has been a fierce paper war in Dublin about "Pink Dominos." It has been denounced and upheld with Irish vigor. The comedy is proving a money success in the English provinces. James Albery is writing a farcical comedy for the Royalty. Charles Wyndham has bought a new French piece of the "Diverces Case" class, and he is adapting it himself for the Folly Theatre. John Hollingshead has probably scratched the back of the pork, the "spare-ribs" of which are so famous a dish in the Winter months. "Hurrah for Christmas" seems to be the general sentiment of the hour. Children know it is peculiarly their season. They are dreaming of holidays, presents, puddings, mince-pies. The toy-shops of London are crowded from morning till night. Great wagon-loads of holly and mistletoe come in from country lanes and Western apple orchards. The fruit shops have enormous stores of oranges, lemons, figs, and grapes. Raisins cram the grocers' windows. Festal candles of every color (a relic of Catholic days) decorate the Italian warehousemen's cases. Tailors and dress-makers are busy. Preliminary announcements of the pantomimes are out. Hundreds of children engaged for ballet and spectacle are being fitted with spangles and tights and buckled shoes. The *Clown* and the *Harlequin* are once more important personages in theatrical companies. *Columbine* points her toes at ballet-masters, and costumers bustle about among the dresses of all nations, glared at by masks of imps, mock Kings, and pig-headed dwarfs. Even the preliminaries of the great Christian holiday are pleasant and humanizing. It is a pity that Europe should need any other soldiers than those mimic heroes of the stage who, on boxing night, will storm *Bluebeard's* castle or release maiden beauty from grim Arabian ogres. But the bulletins of the Eastern war still come in with grim figures that tell up the numbers of the wounded and the slain. To think that it is even possible for a Christian people like England to be dragged into war with another Christian nation at this period of the world's civilisation is a reflection upon Christianity itself. What have all the world's priests and parsons been doing, that war is possible? It makes one's heart ache to think how much happiness the money would buy which is spent on arms and armaments. The Crimean war cost England in round numbers 200,000 men and $450,000,000. If we would maintain what we fought for then, we must go to war again. No wonder Ministers and people shrink from making fresh sacrifices. Many a heartfelt prayer will be offered up that the Christmas bells may once more ring out over a world at peace. The prospect of a favorable answer is not encouraging. But let what will happen, England will feast and make merry at "yule time," if not with the broad hospitality and picturesque display of older days, at least with the same hearty spirit of holiday and fun.

London has its Christmas festivities, its grand family gatherings, and its humble Christmas dinners, such as Dickens has immortalized; but the country has its Christmas customs, its old halls and castles, and country houses of the shires. The illustrated papers have delightful reminiscences of the season from the old-fashioned point of view. The children's procession depicted in one of them is a revival. Father Christmas is greeted and conducted all over the house in pageantry of cloth and calico, in costume of knight and prince, in gay attire and grotesque pomp. I spent Christmas a few years ago at an English manor-house, with great wide stair-cases and spacious landings. On Christmas eve the whole of the guests, adults and children, dressed fancifully and conducted an imaginary "Father Christmas" all over the house. It was very pretty to see the procession winding in and out of corridors, up and down old stair-cases, through old wainscoted rooms, and finally toasting Christmas in the grand old hall where the Sheriff's halberds and banners flashed back the radiance of the Christmas fire. I have before me a sketch of a "Christmas meet" made seven years ago by Miss Bowers, who succeeded Leech as a delineator of hunting scenes. Nothing is more popular than "a meet" at Christmas. While boys and girls hope for snow and ice, and ordinary people like the weather to be hard and "seasonable" at Christmas, the fox-hunter prays for a southern wind, a blue sky flecked with clouds, and meadows green and soft. He doesn't mind a little snow, if the frost is not so severe as to spoil the scent. And what a gay, picturesque, healthful scene it is! They are "at cover" in Miss Bowers' picture. Old friends are shaking hands; horses are pawing to be away; a couple of ladies, trim and neat as the animals they ride, give lightness and grace to the grouping; a youngster, home from school, is pulling up his rough Shetland pony; a huntsman is tightening the girths of a restive horse; the dogs are jumping round the whipper-in; the snow lies here and there on the open; the trees thrust long, naked branches out of the cover. You feel that presently the music of the hounds "will fill the echoing air."

"The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears;
The slackened rein now gives him all his speed,
Back flies the rapid ground beneath the steed;
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain;
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouthed train."

The thews and sinews of old English warriors were toughened and made strong in the exercise of the chase. Lord Palmerston used to say British victories were won in British cricket-fields. Nobody can doubt that the stamina of the English nation is maintained by her popular sports and pastimes.

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MORMON MIRACLES.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says: "A local correspondent soberly informs us that we are in the midst of miracles. He says that on last Sunday, in a religious meeting held by members of the 'Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints,' a woman for many years afflicted with deafness was blessed with a perfect restoration to hearing by the imposition of hands in the name of the Lord. The same correspondent further relates that the officiating Elder at the same meeting presented before the Lord the suffering condition of this people in consequence of the threatened drought. He cited as a precedent in point the willingness of the Almighty to spare Sodom if 10 righteous could be found therein, and informed Him of the statistical fact that over 1,000 Latter-Day Saints reside in California, and that therefore the decision in the case of Sodom was strictly applicable. Upon this showing rain was invoked. The rain of Monday is devoutly attributed to this supplication by our correspondent."

HALIFAX RATS.

The Halifax *Chronicle* relates the following: "One day last week a man who lives in the north end of Upper Water-street, whose house is infested with rats, set a trap-trap in an unoccupied room. The next morning he found seven large rats in it, one of which was black. The man put the trap into a tub of water, when the beasts struggled so hard that they broke out of the trap and all but three of them escaped. The black one was among the number that escaped. The man has since caught two more of the black rats, and has no doubt that they are the same that escaped from the trap."

LAW REPORTS.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS.

THE PECULIAR PRACTICES OF TWO WEST-SIDE YOUTHS—ONE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND THE OTHER HELD FOR TRIAL.

An explanation of the origin of some recent false alarms of fire in different parts of the City was given yesterday, during the trial of a young man named Samuel H. Clarke, at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Smith, Kilbreth, and Flammer. Clarke, who is a son of Mr. Samuel J. Clarke, a clerk in Justice Gedney's court, was arrested on Nov. 9, by Patrolman Ambrose H. Cole, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for sending out a false alarm of fire from the box at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue. For some time prior to that date many false al

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 1877.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States and lower lake region, north-east winds, threatening and rainy weather, stationary or lower temperature, and falling barometer.

Mayor ELY has concluded to dismiss the charges made by himself against the Police Commissioners. After hearing their defense he is convinced that the Commissioners are "in a measure derelict, but not to an extent which would justify their removal." The Mayor has discovered, like honest *Dogberry* that when a man refuses to respect his authority it is best to "take no note of him, but let him go, and presently call the rest of the watch together and thank God you are rid of a knave." Precisely how dirty the streets should be to make the waste of the money paid for cleaning them "sufficiently culpable," and just how spasmodic and capricious need be the enforcement of the laws relating to liquor shops, gambling saloons, and houses of evil repute, to make it "reprehensible," the Mayor does not attempt to explain. Our pliable chief magistrate has made a sad mess of his first attempt to infuse some vigor into the administration of his office; but he has disposed, with the utmost neatness and dispatch, of the political future of Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr.

A little over thirty millions will be raised by taxation next year for the support of the City Government. There is an apparent reduction, compared with the budget of last year, of nine hundred thousand dollars; the actual reduction is not more than a fourth of that amount. The greater part of the saving on the budget of 1878 is accounted for by the reduced sums demanded for the City's quota of the State tax, for interest on the City debt, and for the redemption of the principal of that debt. Over these items of expenditure the Board of Apportionment exercise no control, and on the items which they can reduce they have been able to effect a saving of little more than two hundred thousand dollars, when more than ten times that amount could be saved without detriment to the efficiency of the public service, and with very obvious benefit to a tax-burdened community.

The fight for the Speakership of the next Assembly appears to be rivaled if not overshadowed by the unusually heated contest over the Clerkship of the State Senate. The candidates are Mr. CUYLER, of Albany, Mr. VROOMAN, of Herkimer, and Mr. GLIDDEN, of Orleans. The gentleman first named is supported by a set of jobbing politicians, whose antecedents and connections are anything but respectable, and who are opposed to the present incumbent merely because he would not consent to do their bidding. Mr. GLIDDEN has held the position for four years, is thoroughly familiar with its duties, and well fitted to perform them. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to state that recent sessions have been much shortened by the expeditious manner in which he performed the business of his important office. There should be no doubt about his re-election by the Republican caucus.

That the friends of Senator CONKLING should be taking an active part in the contest for the Speakership of the Assembly and the Clerkship of the State Senate will be accepted as a matter of course when it is remembered that the Legislative record of the coming session will have a good deal to do with determining the political complexion of the Legislature which will elect Mr. CONKLING's successor in 1879. The "great Senator" merely acts according to the political methods with which he has been uniformly identified when he engages in intrigues to secure his own re-election. The public have not forgotten that the very abrupt changes made in certain important Federal positions in this City at the close of President GRANT's term were part of the same general purpose now being pursued at Albany. Among these changes was the substitution of Mr. PAYN for Mr. FISKE in the position of United States Marshal for this district, and it will be observed that the former gentleman is now serving his patron at Albany in return for the influence which secured his appointment. Unless President HAYES proposes to consign his civil service order to the limbo of confessed failures, it would be well to call the attention of Marshal PAYN to the incompatibility of Conkling service at Albany with Government service in New-York.

An exhaustive article which we publish this morning presents a number of startling facts and figures regarding the opium habit in the United States. That the evil is rapidly increasing, is proved conclusively; that it demands the immediate attention, not only of the medical profession but of all those having at heart the welfare of their fellow-men, is demonstrated clearly. From careful research and inquiry it appears that no less than 2,589,924,839 grains of opium are brought into this country annually. After 5 per cent. of this amount, used for legitimate purpose, has been deducted, there remain 6,125,383 grains which are each day used solely for the narcotic effects of the drug. Allowing to each opium debauchee 30 grains a day, which is said to be a very high average, it will be seen that there are not less than 204,000 of those unfortunates in the United States. How are they to be cured is a question which well merits the attention of all thoughtful men.

The volume of what is called holiday business ought to be a pretty fair indication of the spending power of any community. Judged by that standard, the people of New-York are by no means so poor as is generally imagined. The continuous spell of fine weather has, of course, had something to do with the briskness of holiday trade, but even fine weather will not bring out purchasers unless they have surplus cash to expend on the merchandise chiefly in demand at this season. The fact, therefore, that the holiday trade of 1877 shows a decided advance over that of 1876 is a tolerably satisfactory indication of the gradual relaxation of the pressure of "hard times," and an indubitable proof of the steady growth of wealth under circumstances which are supposed to be particularly favorable to its destruction.

The news from England is warlike. Our London correspondent reflects in a special dispatch the bellicose temper of a large section of the British people, and intimates that the Cabinet is prepared at the opening of Parliament to recommend a line of policy which is equivalent to armed intervention, or, in other words, to war. The free fight between the Turkish and Russian sympathizers with which two mass-meetings closed in London yesterday, is a fair illustration of the divided state of British sentiment on the issues of the Eastern struggle, as it also is of the intolerance with which each faction regards the attitude of the other. There can be no question that any war undertaken by England to prevent the expropriation of the Turk would be viewed by a very large proportion of the thinking men of that country as a monstrous blunder and crime. It will need much greater accessions to the ranks of the "war party" to justify any English Ministry in taking up arms in a contest in which at least a powerful minority would regard defeat as more desirable than victory.

ENDANGERED REFORM.

One of the most unfortunate results of the apparent collapse of the President's policy of civil service reform will be the injury which it will work to all similar attempts for many years to come. Certainly, no President ever had a better opportunity to devise and put in force a comprehensive plan of reform than that which was presented to Mr. HAYES. The people were disgusted with the old partisan methods of administration, and longed for a change for the better, and the belief that such a change would be made by Mr. HAYES contributed largely to his election. Neither his nomination nor election would have been possible without the cordial support of the reform elements of the party. Besides this, he had already given evidence that he clearly comprehended the nature of the evils from which the public service was suffering, and he was elected upon a platform which, whether sincerely or not, demanded reform. The country had a right to expect the adoption of a policy which would insure a reform that would be "thorough, radical, and complete." The opponents of reform were absolutely silenced for the time being. The express declarations of the platform and the manly, straightforward language of the letter of acceptance, supplemented as they were by the equally explicit declarations of the inaugural address, left no one in doubt as to the policy which was likely to be adopted. The most bigoted adherent of the old machine methods could not complain of the adoption of reform measures after warnings so express and numerous. There is little doubt that had these excellent declarations been followed by acts equally well-considered, had a carefully-devised plan of selecting the public servants been at once put in force and rigidly adhered to, without hesitation, evasion, or exception—in short, had the "war come up to the manifesto"—the new policy would have proved a magnificent success.

If, then, under conditions the most favorable possible, the new policy proves a failure, and falls not only into disrepute but into contempt, it is plain that it will seem to justify the predictions of those so-called practical politicians who declare that all hope of reform is an idle dream of closet theorists, and that "under our form of government" the transaction of the public business on business principles is an impossibility. It does not matter that the principles of reform have not been put in practice by the present Administration, except in a very limited and sporadic way, nor that a failure even to attempt the adoption of a reform policy ought not logically to condemn the principles of reform. Such a plea will not avail before the bar of public opinion. In popular estimation this is a reform Administration, elected on a reform platform, and committed to reform measures. If for any reason whatever, whether it be the failure to put its theories into practice at all, or their breakdown after adoption and trial, it fails to secure practical, efficient reform, the failure will react, not only against the Administration, but against the very principles of reform. Any future proposal to correct the abuses of the public service will be met by a reference to the failure of the Administration of President HAYES in that field. It will be plausibly urged that, if a distinctly reform Administration failed to cope with those evils, it will be useless to repeat the attempt, and the lesson will be drawn that civil service reform, while it may answer for the effete monarchies of the Old World, cannot thrive in the free air of the great Republic. The public will not discriminate as to the causes of the failure. They will only see that an Administration, chosen with the chief object of reforming the public service, has failed to achieve that result, and they will draw the conclusion that all attempts at reform are chimerical and foreign to the spirit of our institutions. It is a common assertion of the opponents of reform that the reformers are mainly either self-seeking demagogues, who have raised the cry of reform in order to drive out the old incumbents, and whose zeal for reform will expire upon the accomplishment of this result, or visionaries and theorists incapable of dealing with questions of practical administration. It would be a matter of regret if the experience of the present Administration should be such as to confirm any one, however unjustly, in this belief.

For these reasons the failure of Mr. HAYES to redeem his promises to reform the civil service would be peculiarly unfortunate. It would be more injurious, indeed, to the cause of reform than if a pronounced anti-reform Administration were in power. In the latter case, the friends of reform would be free from responsibility. But if the President whom they have helped to nominate and elect, on whose devotion to the principles of reform they have relied, and whom they have presented as the exponent of their views, should fail to meet the expectations of the country, it would render the repetition of the experiment difficult, if not impossible.

But, although much valuable time has been wasted, and although indecision and timidity have been conspicuous when firmness and courage were demanded, it is not too late to recover the lost ground. If the President will at once adopt a vigorous and well-digested policy of reform he may restore the waning confidence of those who have been his truest friends, and who are still most sincerely anxious for his success. But persistence in the shuffling, inconsistent, and feeble policy which he has heretofore pursued will only estrange his friends, while it will not conciliate his enemies. It will leave him that most forlorn and pitiable of objects, a President without a party.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD IN 1877.

There has been but little of great importance in the ecclesiastical history of the year just past. There have been no reunions of separated Churches, no divisions of existing denominations, and but little controversy or agitation. It has nevertheless been a prosperous year to American Churches, some of the leading denominations having had larger accessions of new members than in many previous years, when there was more of revival excitement. The Methodist Episcopal Church, for example, reports a net gain of about 50,000 members, against 38,000 in 1876, and the Protestant Episcopal Church has likewise increased its list of members by about 13,500. The same is true of other Churches, so obscure a sect as the Dunkers announcing that more new members were received the past year than in any previous year of their history. Another fact denoting that the Churches are endued with a vigorous life may be noticed. While the totals of contributions for benevolent purposes have, on account of the stringency of the financial affairs of the country, been smaller than usual, the amounts raised for foreign missions have not fallen off to the extent that other collections have. Indeed, in at least two cases, they have been increased by a hundred thousand dollars. There has also been manifested a disposition to clear off incumbrances on church property which have been standing a number of years, and pressing heavily upon the churches. There has been much less of reckless expenditure on new churches, and it is now becoming fashionable to have the debts provided for before new edifices are consecrated. In other ways, also, the churches are imitating the example of good business men, and becoming more economical.

There have been no religious conventions in this country during the year of special importance. The two that have attracted the most attention were the Episcopal General Convention, which met at Boston, and the National Congregational Council, which assembled at Detroit. Both met in October, and both were triennial sessions. The Boston Convention was a much more quiet one than that held in New-York in 1874. The most interesting fact about the session was not that much and important business was transacted, but that nothing of the excitement and conflict of the two parties in 1874 was visible, but Evangelicals, High Churchmen and Ritualists deliberated together in unbroken harmony. This fact and the union of the two missionary societies have led a prominent Ritualist to claim that the Evangelical Party has disappeared as a school of thought, and that the present and future of the Church are in the hands of High Churchmen and Ritualists. The Congregationalists did nothing at Detroit, except to read essays and hear and consider reports from the benevolent societies of the denomination.

Nearly all the Presbyterian churches in this country and Canada sent representatives to the first Pan-Presbyterian Council, held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July. It was a great gathering, delegates being present from all parts of the world, and representing a Presbyterian population of, perhaps, 30,000,000. The council, besides promoting a larger acquaintance among, and more perfect agreement between, the various Presbyterian and Reformed bodies, took steps to have a report prepared on the harmony of the Reformed Confessions, for its next meeting, in Philadelphia, in 1880. Scotland has been agitated during the year by several heresy cases, in the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, growing out of the liberal views of some of their most prominent divines respecting the inspiration of the Scriptures and the revision of the Westminster Confession. More recently, the Liberal leader in Parliament, the Marquis of Hartington, in a speech in Scotland, has declared that his party is almost ready to propose the question of disestablishment of the Kirk, an announcement which has caused not a little agitation.

The question of disestablishment in England has been brought prominently to the front through the prosecution and imprisonment of Rev. ARTHUR TOOTH, of Hatcham, under the Public Worship Regulation act, for Ritualistic practices. Mr. TOOTH refused to obey the monition of the Court of Arches to cease the practices declared to be illegal, on the ground that a new and purely secular jurisdiction had been set up, to which the Church had not given its assent by Synod or Convocation. He was, therefore, committed to prison, from which he was shortly after released by the Queen. This prosecution, regarded as a persecution by the Ritualists, had the effect of arraying many of them on the side of the liberationists, who demand a separation of Church and State. It has recently been decided by the Queen's Bench that the prosecution of Mr. TOOTH was illegal.

In Continental Europe the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church stand in much the same position as they did at the close of 1876. The Roman Curia has yielded nothing to Germany, where the Church is in a very disorganized state, with but few of the sees with any diocesan head. The Pope has on every opportune occasion launched anathemas on the sacrilegious heads of the Italian State for its encroachments upon the Papal province and the liberties of the Church. In May, he celebrated with great pomp the jubilee of his episcopal consecration, receiving immense gifts of money from the faithful. During the latter part of the year he has been busied with filling up the College of Cardinals, and preparing for death and the election of his successor.

The Old Catholics are gaining steadily in numbers and influence, and it is a fact worth notice that in the recent debate in the Prussian Parliament on the Falk laws, the Old Catholic body had a representative who supported the Government on the school question, against the Roman Catholic opposition. The Old Catholics have been officially recognized in Austria, and appear to be making some headway in France.

Foreign missions have been prosecuted by the Churches with increased success. Neither the war in Turkey, nor the famine in India has seriously interfered with their prosperity. Some of the older missions in Polynesia, Australasia, and Madagascar have not only become self-supporting, but are sending out missionaries to the heathen around them on their own account. On the whole, the Churches have no reason to complain of the history they have made in 1877.

TRAMPS IN THE SOUTH.

The people of the Southern States, particularly of Louisiana and Alabama, have a new grievance. They have been relieved from "the rule of the sword." United States soldiers no longer appear in their streets, the flag of the nation flies from no official headquarters, military bands no longer play "Yankee Doodle" in the chief cities, "the thieving carpet-baggers" have nearly all been driven out, and "the niggers" do not attempt to exercise the political rights guaranteed to them by the National Constitution. To quote from that genial gentleman, Postmaster-General KEY, "the pacification policy is complete and bears the best of fruit," and still the people of the South are not satisfied. They admit that they have nothing more to fear from "the political niggers," but at the same time complain bitterly that they are being overrun by an army of Western and Northern tramps. Of course, they cannot be brought to see that the invasion in question is, in a measure at least, the result of "the new feeling of harmony between the sections," and the much-talked-of era of mutual good will. According to Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who has recently been recognized as an authority upon such subjects, there are one million two hundred thousand tramps in the United States. There can be no doubt that the majority of those who go to make up this vast army are nominally residents of the North. The cotton States have but few vagrants, and most of their beggars pursue their calling in some fixed habitation. In the years that have passed since the tramp question became an important one, the people of the South were not concerned in its discussion, for they knew but little of the evil. It is just possible that they escaped because the tramps feared to enter a country where "road living" was carried on in "the highest style of the art," and quiet assassinations of "carpet-baggers" of very frequent occurrence. Now, however, they seem to have no further fears in this direction, and with a heartiness and energy which demonstrates very freely how thoroughly their feelings accord with "the new order of things," they are marching all over the Gulf States, enjoying to the uttermost the mild and health-giving climate, and demonstrating to "the native and best" that "political niggers" and Radical Governments are not the only evils in the world.

From Louisiana, as we have already intimated, the new wail of discontent comes loudest, and as every public question which may arise there is discussed from a more or less political stand-point, it is, of course, charged that "the Northern Radicals" are to blame for "the raid of vagabonds on the State." Indeed, one White League organ, published in New-Orleans, is exceedingly indignant, because, as it alleges, the journals of the West, just after the destructive railway strikes of the last Summer, conveniently forgot all about the bulldozers and the Kuklux, and urged all those in search of employment to go to the fertile cotton, rice, and sugar fields of the South. Certainly, this advice was only in accord with the demands for immigration which the cotton States have recently been making. They wanted white laborers, "intelligent members of the Caucasian race," to take the places of "the lazy blacks," and aid in building up "a great Gulf republic." But now that their desire has been at least partially fulfilled they cease to find any virtue in the "intelligent Caucasian immigrant," and seem to be well satisfied to employ every "lazy negro" they can find to work for them. The New-Orleans *Picayune* is particularly distressed about "the invasion," and speaks in the following tearful strain regarding "the raid of the tramps:"

> "Louisiana is too poor to feed tramps and vagabonds from the Western and Northern States. If our people were the producers of their own bread and meat it would be different, but for our impoverished people to buy Western meat and bread to feed the Western tramps who come here to beg from door to door is asking a little too much. The extreme poor of Louisiana are all that Louisiana can feed on account of charity. We have no surplus bread for the Communists and vagabonds of other States."

Of course, the people of the agricultural region of this section of the country will sympathize with the South in her new trouble. Indeed, there is more than one old Republican farmer in the Southern Tier of this State who would willingly overlook a mild case of bull-dozing, if the victim happened to be a particularly obnoxious tramp. But as vagrancy is not what WADE HAMPTON calls "an outrage upon the political common sense of the community," it is not probable that the shot-gun plan will be fund necessary to suppress it. Indeed, the people of New-Orleans have already set on foot a movement which promises in a legal and comparatively harmless way to settle the difficulty. It is proposed simply to have passed by the Legislature at its approaching session a Vagrant law which shall distinguish between honest men going from place to place in search of labor and worthless adventurers who tramp through the country to beg and steal. It is expected that the law will be so framed that the latter class can be arrested with but slight legal formality and at once set to work on the New-Orleans Pacific Railroad, now in process of construction, and it is estimated that there are vagrants and tramps enough in the State to complete in a short time the grading of the road from New-Orleans to Marshall. The proposition is certainly a novel one, and worthy of consideration by the authorities of other States.

HARVARD EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

About two years ago several influential ladies in New-York bestirred themselves to establish examinations for women similar to those which have for some years been highly successful in England, conducted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Harvard, in sympathy with the move made in New-York, soon afterward offered, if a local committee should be formed here, to lend a helping hand in carrying out its views. This resulted in the formation of "The New-York Local Committee for Harvard Examinations for Women." The first examination was held here in last June, when eighteen candidates presented themselves at the house of Mrs. R. B. MINTURN, who kindly placed it at the disposal of the committee. Prof. CHILD, of Harvard, presided, and the questions given were set by Harvard Professors.

The objects specially held in view by the ladies who have promoted this movement were to afford persons desirous of becoming teachers in schools such a diploma of competency for their task as would be received on all hands with respect, and, further, to promote a higher standard of attainments in the private schools attended by the wealthier classes, by thus securing them thoroughly qualified teachers. The radical defect in women's education generally, more especially in the case of women educated at a fashionable school, is, that while they have a smattering of many subjects, they do not know one thoroughly. A young lady of 16, by no means stupid, attending a school on Murray Hill, told a gentleman, an intimate friend of her father, who inquired about her studies, that she had lately been reading English History. "What reign?" "The reign of ANNE." He asked her a few questions, and found that she could give no account of even that sovereign's famous feminine favorites. Some further questions elicited that a confusion existed in her mind between OLIVER CROMWELL and CROMWELL, Earl of Essex, HENRY VIII.'s Minister. Yet the range of subjects she pursued at school was so extensive as to excite awe and admiration on the part of an outsider; but then, examination papers are one thing, and the answers to them quite another.

We hope that these Harvard-New-York examinations will carefully aim, not at extent of information, but at accuracy in a few important elementary subjects. People only remember what they know thoroughly, but if a solid foundation be laid, a superstructure can be easily imposed. At present it appears to us that the questions are far too hard. Take, for example, the following:

> "7. How are the magnetic poles of the earth situated with reference to the poles of rotation? What is magnetic variation or declination? What is secular variation? What is magnetic inclination.
>
> "8. Give a condensed but precise explanation of the atmospheric circulation, including the general currents. What are the wind zones—their number, names, and position? What is the estimated height of the atmosphere?
>
> "9. What distinction is recognized between astronomical climate and physical climate? In what part of the earth do the greatest modifications of the astronomical climates occur? Explain contrasts of climate in the same latitude, taking as examples the climates of Labrador and Britain, New-York and Naples, San Francisco and Washington."

Then we turn to history and find:

> "1. Into what branches did the Aryan race divide, and where did these settle? By what sort of evidence do we know that these branches are from a common stock?
>
> "2. When and from what causes was Athens the dominant power in Greece? Sparta? Thebes? Macedon?
>
> "4. Brief outline of the history of Europe in the eighth century.
>
> "5. Origin of the Guelfs and Ghibellins. Show the historical connection of the struggle between empire and Papacy in the eleventh century, with the wars of France and Spain in Italy in the sixteenth century.
>
> "6. St. Louis; Philip Augustus; Philip the Fair.
>
> "7. The reformation in Germany. Compare it with the reformation in England."

These are merely in the "preliminary" examination, and surely are well calculated to convey a lively apprehension as to the stiffness of the queries to follow; and we are not, therefore, surprised to read in the report that only three of the eighteen New-York candidates took up the whole number of subjects required for a certificate, and that of these, but two were successful. If these examinations serve to afford to young women certificates of competency and thorough accuracy in a few important points, they will be much prized and much sought after, but we fear that as they exist at present there will not be many candidates. Clever and learned people often fall into a mistake of this kind. They commit the fatal error of judging others by themselves, and fail to gauge the depth of the average intellect. In an education report issued some years ago in England, one of the Commissioners called particular attention to a certain school at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He said that he found the establishment had an extraordinary reputation through the North Country, so much so that merchants and others frequently came to the schoolmaster for lads when they wanted youths to train in their counting-houses and warehouses. And why? Because, although only some half-dozen subjects were taught, and these up to only a limited point, the boys had them so thoroughly drummed into their heads, and knew what they did know so accurately, that their knowledge could be perfectly relied upon. It is precisely this sort of knowledge of which we are pre-eminently in need in this country.

We have looked in vain through these examination papers for any on the chemistry of common life with special reference to the art of cookery, or for any on the subject of domestic hygiene; but we hope that these subjects will find a place, for we must confess that it seems to us even more important that a young woman should be thoroughly up in a knowledge of the baleful consequences attending the living in stuffy rooms and feeding on underbaked pie and green tea, than in a knowledge of the branches into which the Aryan race divided and where they settled, questions, the very sight of which sends us into an agony of despair at our own crass ignorance, which culminates when we look at that awful, query which follows, as to the "sort of evidence" by which we know that these branches are from a common stock.

THE POWER OF IGNORANCE.

All of us believe, and most of us are like to repeat, that knowledge is power. Indeed, we think so much of the power of knowledge that we seldom give any attention to the power of ignorance. This, though a negative, is an immense force, which from the beginning of civilization has stood squarely in the way of all progress, baffling the wisest and noblest aims of humanity. Notwithstanding it has been compelled to yield steadily, it has yielded so very slowly as to prove its immense strength of resistance. The present is supposed to be an enlightened age, and so it is comparatively, though ignorance, even in this country, is still potent enough to hinder enterprise at the outset, and to oppose sagacious measures while they are yet new. The Republic is unquestionably intelligent, the average intelligence being higher than that of any other land; but we must greatly misjudge the people at large, if we do not see the active working of ignorance among them. The consolation is that they are constantly growing out of their ignorance, although until each man does his own thinking, is absolutely an individual—a Utopian expectation—knowledge will be compelled to continue to battle against its ancient foe.

Doubtless, this would be a very comfortable world without ignorance, but it would be so metamorphosed that the existing generation would be unable to identify it. We can hardly conceive of it as regulated by knowledge. Imagine, if you can, everybody a philosopher, a being self-contained, a law unto himself. More than half the present activities of life would become extinct; the vast trade of deception and fraud, by which such hosts of persons subsist and prosper, would be abolished; the little fish would be equal to the big ones; there would be no more swallowing or being swallowed. "What a sterile, stagnant world!" the crafty cry out. "Such a revolution would at once destroy enterprise and all motive for advancement." Remove their hopes of preying on the ignorant, and you strike away every prop of their support. How the demagogues would suffer by the change! Their vocation would be gone. They would be obliged to harangue the ambient air; the sheet-iron by which they manufacture their thunder would cease to reverberate. They would be coerced to lead an honest life, and rather than do that they would gladly die; and the universally intelligent community would shed no tears at their much-desired funeral.

But the ignorant need not look for emancipation; the crafty need not fear; the demagogues need not consult the undertaker. The new day, if it shall ever dawn, is endless ages distant. Ignorance will probably be while the planet lasts; its power will for centuries continue formidable. It is the known quantity which cannot be eliminated at any definite time from the equation of destiny. A great many very intelligent persons do not perceive how powerful a factor it is, and must be, in all human calculations. In truth, the more intelligent the mind the less it considers ignorance, which alone, paradoxical as it may seem, has any glimmering of itself. We judge others instinctively by ourselves; a very different nature is laboriously wedged into our comprehension. The man who reasons is prone to think that everybody reasons. He may recognize the opposite as a fact; yet his opinions and theories are very apt to be based on his error. He is led, consequently, into total misapprehension of the majority of his fellows, and the harder he tries to understand them, the more he is deceived. Believing his reasoning to be at fault, he adopts new and subtler methods, while they continually baffle him, because they do not reason at all.

Intelligence occupied with ignorance is almost invariably at fault. That cannot tell anything about this; it cannot speak in a known tongue; it cannot get any cue; it cannot communicate itself to so radically different a medium. Knowledge dealing with knowledge has illumination from the start; can detect its motives and conjecture results; can anticipate and be prepared for its action. But with ignorance all is impenetrable darkness. It can not be understood, for it does not understand itself. It is an enormous, immeasurable, dull, stubborn power, of which no definite conception can be formed. Insensible to moral influences, potent for mischief, forever dangerous, it is the natural enemy of all improvement and aspiration, the demon of every society, the armed adversary of every State. Suspicious, stupid, cruel, pitiless, a spark may kindle it into a roaring fire which only streams of blood can extinguish. Lacking the instinct of lower animals, and incapable of reasoning, it rarely sees its own interest, and in its blind endeavor to better its condition is very apt to make it worse. Its great strength, united to its insensibility, is really pitiable, for it is always using its strength to its detriment, and learns nothing by experience. When it suffers most it has the added bitterness to know that its suffering has been of no avail. Mobs, most strikes, popular violence of all kinds, exemplify the power of multiplied ignorance. It kills, in its madness, the goose that lays the golden eggs, and then laments its poverty, declaring it to be due to others. Ever ready, through blind passion, to drain its own veins in hope of harming imaginary foes, it ascribes its depletion and weakness to those it has sought to destroy. Ignorance under all circumstances is a mighty brute; and, organized and excited, it is so terrible that those most desirous to help it are forced, in self-defense, to band against it with extreme measures. Its power exists often where it is not suspected. It is to be found in individuals as well as classes. It is not always unmixed; it is frequently associated with intelligence—for there are men intelligently ignorant and ignorantly intelligent—and then it is more harmful than when unadulterated. In all probability, there will be no time within our reckoning when ignorance shall not be a power. By allowing for it in every plan and project, by accepting it as a prodigious force that cannot be molded or directed or anticipated, the thoughtful will lessen their disappointments, and be nearer the plane of average humanity.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Huron City says: "The body of Capt. Johnston, of Buffalo, who was lost off the schooner Berlin some weeks ago, was found on the Canadian shore this morning."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The performance of "The Messiah," of which a public rehearsal was given on Thursday afternoon, was repeated at Steinway Hall, last evening, in the presence of an audience that crowded the place from the ground floor to the highest balcony. Except in respect of rather more finish in the general work, the rendering of the oratorio did not differ from Thursday's. It was exceedingly smooth, and the best-known and best-liked numbers of the masterpiece—that is to say, "Rejoice greatly," "He shall feed His flock," "How beautiful are the feet," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," not to mention the noble choruses, among which the "Hallelujah chorus" stood forth as a giant among giants—were enthusiastically applauded. Miss Thursby, Miss Drasdil, and Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz were the soloists. Miss Thursby's execution has gained in ease and precision, and the artist is now tolerably free from a distressing habit of distorting her countenance while attacking her high tones, but her voice has lost something of its roundness and power, either through over-exertion or injudicious training. She sings, however, with much more feeling and expression than in the past, though she is not yet quite equal to the full demands of oratorio. Miss Drasdil's performance was particularly successful, and Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz completed an unusually good *ensemble*. The orchestra and chorus, under Dr. Damrosch, were in excellent form, and, to sum up the case, the rendering of "The Messiah" afforded general satisfaction, and justly.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The tenth of the matinée symphony concerts took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday. The programme included RAFF's "Frühlingsklänge" symphony, which was played, if we are not mistaken, at the very outset of the first series of these performances, and several miscellaneous numbers. The symphony does not improve upon acquaintance. It did not please in Germany, and is not likely to become a favorite here, for it lacks symmetry and well-defined and novel thoughts. A rough and vigorous old German war song, by Hietz, followed, and its spirited and warmly-colored delivery by the Arion chorus and the orchestra was heartily applauded. Then Mr. W. Popper executed with considerable sentiment and a full and firm tone, a romance for violoncello, by W. Popper, the performance being encored. Mr. Jacob Graf, whose strong tenor voice is extremely nasal in tone, sang afterward with doubtful effect an aria from Spohr's "Jessonda," and a tenor solo and chorus, called "Nachtheile," more pretentious in design than illustrative or melodious, came next. A suitably sonorous rendering of Wagner's "Kaisermarsch," with a verse or two for the chorus, brought the concert to a close. Next Saturday, Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, and a "Festival Overture," by Dr. Damrosch, will be interpreted, and, for Saturday week, a recital of the Ninth Symphony, with an increased orchestra and the full chorus of the Oratorio Society of New-York, is promised.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mme. Modjeska's representations at the Fifth Avenue Theatre have been largely attended, and yesterday evening's performance of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" drew together a particularly numerous and brilliant audience. Those play-goers who miss the opportunity of witnessing this lady's personations will have failed to behold acting of an uncommonly subtle, refined and finished nature. Work in which study, thought, word, look, and gesture are more indissolubly linked is seldom if ever seen on the stage, either here or abroad, and, for the watchful and appreciative spectator, every glance and movement of the artist is stamped by intelligence, grace, and illustrativeness. "Adrienne Lecouvreur" will be given, of course, throughout this week, for eight representations are not likely to acquaint all New-York with the talent of a new and admirable actress. On New-Year's Day Mme. Modjeska is to appear in the afternoon, and announcement is made that dramatic artists desirous of attending this representation,—it having been found inexpedient to have a special "professional performance"—will be supplied with seats, on application at the office of the theatre. During the performance yesterday afternoon, Miss Emily Rigl, who was one of the occupants of a box, was so overcome by the sad realism of the dying scene that she swooned away amid a good deal of excitement on the part of the audience.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Won at Last" is announced for nightly performance at Wallack's Theatre.

A concert of English Glees will be given at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

A spectacle called "Sula" will be made known at Booth's Theatre, to-morrow evening.

Miss Fanny Davenport's last representation at Booth's Theatre occurred last evening.

"Babes in the Wood" will be performed throughout this week at the Eagle Theatre.

Mr. Henry D. Palmer is about to proceed to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. His health is still in a precarious condition.

The sojorn of the Great London Circus at Gilmore's Garden ends with the performances to occur on New Year's Day.

The New-York Aquarium will be open to visitors this afternoon and this evening as usual, and special programmes of music will be interpreted.

"The Duke's Motto" will be brought out at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening, with Mr. Samuel Piercy as *Lagardère*. The same play will be acted during the week.

"The Man of Success" will be acted until further notice at the Union-Square Theatre. The play has been considerably reduced in length since it was first made known.

"Christmas Eve in the South," referred to by the programmes as a "colored society play," will be the *pièce de résistance* at the San Francisco Minstrels' opera-house, this week.

The continuance of the cat show at the New American Museum is announced. The exhibition may be visited during the current week morning, afternoon, and evening.

Mr. T. H. Morrell, the well-known publisher, is to act *Cardinal Richelieu* in Bulwer's play at the Walnut-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, to-morrow evening. Only one performance is promised.

Mr. and Miss Heller will appear nightly, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, at Fifth-Avenue Hall. Their capital performances still include Miss Heller's "second sight" achievements.

Messrs. Samuel French & Son have been the purchasers of "Une Cause Célèbre" from MM. Dennery and Cormon, it appears, and hold the right of performance of the play for England and the United States.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will this week appear in "Sullivan's Christmas" at the Theatre Comique. The performances of Mr. Rogers and Miss Mattie Vickers—who are styled "America's mimics"—and those of Miss Emma Bretto and Messrs. Hoolay and Thompson will be part of the regular representations.

Mr. Sothern will, to-morrow, enter upon the last week of his engagement at the Park Theatre. He will act there in "David Garrick" and in "A Regular Fix" every evening except Friday, when he will benefit by the representation and act in "The Crushed Tragedian," and in "Dundreary, Married and Settled."

The little child who plays the part of *Jenny Wren* in the bird interlude of the pantomime "Babes in the Wood," has been the recipient nightly of presents from various habitués of the Eagle Theatre, and, as a Christmas gift, the manager enriched her with an English sovereign attached to a gold chain, as a memento of her first appearance on the stage. The child acts with a cunning grace quite surprising in one of such tender years.

Mr. Edwin Booth will resume the management of the theatre bearing his name to-morrow week, and will signalize his reappearance in this City by the production of "Richard III." Mr. Wheelock is to personate *Richmond*, Mr. Lewis *Clarence*, Miss Eleanor Carey *Queen Elizabeth*, Miss Mary Wells the *Duchess of York*, and Mrs. Emma Waller *Queen Margaret*. At the matinee, on Jan. 12, Mr. Booth will perform *Cardinal Wolsey* in "Henry VIII."

The programme for Thomas' public rehearsal at Steinway Hall on Wednesday last will be repeated at the public rehearsal to take place on Thursday afternoon, and also on the 22d, consisting

concert on Saturday evening. It included, it will be remembered, Brahms' new symphony, Bach's D minor concerto, with Messrs. Hoffman, Mason, and Dulcken at the three pianos, Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, and three movements from concertos by Handel.

A dramatic programme of unusual proportions is about to be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of Mr. John Brougham. The compliment has been tendered in a letter bearing the signature of many of our best known citizens, together with those of the harmless and well-meaning persons who are invariably associated with demonstrations of this sort, and it has been accepted by Mr. Brougham. The benefit performance in question, however, is one which should appeal irresistibly to all play-goers, for every frequenter of the theatre has, at some stage of his life, been gladdened by the labors of the *bénéficiaire*, who, after many years of toil, is now ill and in far less fortunate circumstances than talent and industry, always directed to a worthy goal, ought to command. It will surely prove successful. Particulars of the programme will be supplied in a few days by the committee of arrangements, of which Mr. John Gilbert is Chairman.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Patti's first night at La Fenice, in Venice, brought 17,000 lire.

Dr. Joachim played a concerto by Viotti at the last Gewandhaus concert at Leipsic.

Signorina Donadio is singing with great success at the Argentina Theatre, in Rome.

Signor Celada, the tenor, failed to please a London audience at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Gounod's "Polyeucte" is at length in possession of M. Halanzier for the Paris Grand Opera.

M. Rubinstein has started on a tour to give recitals in Belgium and Holland. He returns to Paris in January.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch has got up a concert tour in Holland for Minnie Hauck, Franz Rummel, and Ole Bull.

Herr Hans Richter, the conductor of Vienna, possesses a piano belonging to Haydn, and wants to sell it for the benefit of the Beyreuth fund.

Paisiello's "Il Barbière di Siviglia," which had been extinguished by that of Rossini, has been revived at the Teatro Vittorio Emanuelle of Ancona.

"Rita," the new opera by Guercia, who is well known in Italy for his chamber music, has been successfully represented at the Carlo Felice Theatre in Genoa.

Addressing an audience at the Gaiety Theatre, in Glasgow, Miss Neilson announced her forthcoming appearance at the Haymarket as *Viola* in "Twelfth Night."

The opera of "Samson et Dalila," by M. Camille Saint-Saëns, has just been represented at the Theatre Royal Weimar before a full house and with an unquestionable success.

The Paris Opéra-Comique has received a three-act opera, entitled "Suzanne," the words by M. Lockroy, the music by M. Paladilhe. This is shortly to be placed under study.

Mme. Patti's opera tour is settled to extend by the Fenice of Venice to the Paganini of Genoa, the Pergola of Florence, the Apollo of Rome, the San Carlo of Naples, and back to the Scala of Milan.

The deaths are announced at Paris of Debain, aged 67, the celebrated harmonium-maker, and of Desolme, founder of *L'Europe Artiste*; at Florence, of the vocalist Senatori, and at Milan of the teacher Alessandro Rubini.

The prima donna Signorina Emma Sardia, who has taken Malta by storm, and who is confidently predicted to be a second Patti, is by birth a Creole, and not, of course, an Italian. She will appear in London in April.

A pupil of the Conservatoire, Mlle. Bilbaut-Vauchelet, has made a highly successful début at the Paris Opéra Comique, as *Isabelle* in Hérold's "Pre aux Clercs;" her next part will be *Praxovia*, in Meyerbeer's "Etoile du Nord."

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ROBABLE NOMINATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES—A COMMUNICATION WHICH DID NOT EMANATE FROM THE COMMITTEE OR ANY MEMBER OF IT.

The Union League Club recently appointed a Nominating Committee, of which ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan is Chairman, to present the names of candidates for officers of the club, to be voted on at the annual meeting to be held on the second Thursday of next month. Hon. John Jay, the present President of the club, notified Gov. Morgan that he was not a candidate for renomination, and it was supposed that the Nominating Committee would post its list of candidates on the bulletin of the club yesterday. This was not done, but it was ascertained that the ticket would soon be officially announced, and that among the principal candidates will be George Cabot Ward, for President; Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin and District Attorney B. K. Phelps for Vice-Presidents; Louis C. Lewis for Secretary; J. Pierpont Morgan or Charles Lanier for Treasurer, and Joseph H. Choate, George W. Dillaway, Police Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt, Daniel F. Appleton, and James Otis Hoyt for members of the Executive Committee. The only renomination among this list of candidates is that of Mr. Louis C. Lewis for Secretary. The House Committee of the club will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and it is said that there will be few changes on the other committees, except the Committee on Art.

An evening paper of Friday last published a paragraph, signed "A Member of the Nominating Committee," in reference to Gov. Morgan declining a renomination as "too ridiculous," asserting that "he and his friends made every effort to renominate him," and that it was not until he found "that the nomination had been tendered to some one else" that he withdrew, &c. Yesterday, by authority of the committee, a notice was posted on the bulletin of the club denying that the published statement had emanated from any member of the committee, or that any member of the committee had any knowledge of it whatever.

NETTER & CO.'S FAILURE.

THE FATHERS-IN-LAW UNWILLING TO ADVANCE THE AMOUNT OF THE DEFICIENCY.

Mr. Edgar M. Johnson, counsel for the fathers-in-law of the Netter brothers, said yesterday that he expected by to-morrow to be able to obtain some definite notion of the amount of the deficiency. So far as he has learned it will not exceed $300,000, but the idea of advising his clients to pay that sum is absurd. They are old men, over 60 years of age, and one of them has retired from business. They have about enough to live comfortably on, and it would be a great injustice to themselves and their children to cripple themselves when neither has a chance of making money again. Besides, such a sacrifice would not enable the Netters to re-establish themselves in business. That is out of the question. After what has happened they would never succeed anywhere. All that Messrs. Wolf and Elsas could be expected to do would be to advance the portions which will fall due to their respective daughters, and even this would be unjust, although the ladies in question are both willing to have it done. In any event, $35,000 will have to come out of each portion, for to that amount both the old gentlemen have already assisted their sons-in-law with their notes, which will have to be met as they fall due. Mr. Joonson said he had not made up his mind as to what course to pursue. He thought, however, that it would do no harm to obtain the views of the creditors of the concern, as to what percentage of their losses they would be willing to take, and then, if an arrangement should be possible, to have his clients make it, but he had no hope that the creditors would reduce their demands sufficiently to meet the probable percentage that his clients could offer. The Assignee, Mr. Wehl, thought that the creditors would be lucky if they could get 3 per cent. Mr. Wehl does not expect to have his statement ready before Friday next. He could add nothing specific to the list of losses already published, except in the case of L. & S. Wormser, whose claim is for $5,000. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer denies that Gabriel or Albert Netter has returned to this City. He says that Albert remains in Cincinnati, and Gabriel has probably turned off to Cleveland or Columbus, where he has friends, with a view possibly to obtaining aid from them. The assertion put forth by Albert Netter that other firms have large amounts of securities relinquished was reiterated yesterday by friends of the bankrupt concern, but evidently for the purpose of letting the Netters down easily, as nothing definite could be obtained from any of them on the subject.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Applications for space continue to be received in large numbers by Gov. McCormick, the Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition. The exhibits at the Exposition will be distributed into the following nine groups: 1, Works of art; 2, Education and instruction, and apparatus and processes of the liberal arts; 3, Furniture and accessories; 4, Textile fabrics, clothing, and accessories; 5, Mining industries and raw and manufacturing products; 6, Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries; 7, Alimentary products; 8, Agriculture and pisciculture; 9, Horticulture. No copy, drawing, or reproduction of any exhibit will be allowed without the permission of the exhibitor. The works of art admissible are those executed since the 1st of May, 1867, and include paintings, drawings, sculpture, die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones, architecture, engravings, and lithographs. Gov. McCormick had a consultation with his patrons and correspondents last evening, and will be able to present a committee on the selection of works of art.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

HIGH STEPPERS IN COMPETITION.

THE POETRY OF MOTION IN THE CIRCUS RING —VICTORIOUS MR. BUTLER AND HIS HOPES OF BETTER THINGS TO COME—INDUCEMENTS TO THE WALKERS.

"Mr. Butler, 'scuse me for askin', but allow me to presume to inquire, did you step on de trail of Mme. Ray's dress contentionally?" asked Mr. George Anderson behind the scenes of the cake-walk in Gilmore's Garden last evening.

Mr. Butler assured Mr. Anderson that his stepping on the snowy and sweeping trail of Mmme. Ray's dress had been entirely accidental, and in the most amicable spirit imaginable. This little difficulty having been settled, and eight shining young maidens having glanced anxiously but stealthily around to see that their own trails had assumed the proper position, the eight couples who were to walk for cakes and canes and other trophies appeared in the arena. Slowly but gradually they marched around the ring, heads erect, toes out, with all the grandeur of so many contested Senators from Alabama. This initiatory walk having been completed and duly applauded, there was a grand exit, and Master of Ceremonies Whittaker called first for Mr. Charles Ray and Miss Mary Ray. There seemed, by the way, to be a decided majority of the Rays. There were Mme. Ray and Charles Ray, and George Ray and Miss Mary Ray, and all the Rays arranged in the highest style of art.

Mr. Charles Ray and Miss Mary Ray appeared. The blushing débutante wore a rather short dress, being, as some one in the gallery suggested, "a kid." Yellow and white silk were the predominating materials and colors, but there were tasteful dashes here and there of pink, orange, blue, purple, scarlet, and crimson. Mr. Ray wore a dress-coat and a pair of rose-colored kids, which, it was noticed on all sides, became his complexion and style of motion admirably. Mr. and Miss Ray bowed as low as they could without disarranging their hair, and Mr. Whitaker shouted to the band,

"Strike loud the tocsin now,
And let the sports begin."

The sports began to the tune of the "Skidmore Guards," and the charming young couple began their graceful walk. They were beautiful walkers. Each motion of the knee, each turn of the ankle, each solid pushing of the foot upon the moist sawdust was the personification of the grace and poetry of motion. As Miss Ray swept her left hand gracefully but firmly back, and brushed away a fly that had strayed from one of the elephants, the audience burst out in a round of applause. No one could have seen this couple walk without feeling the most pleasant sympathy, and one young man was so moved as to exclaim, "By George, don't she swing them number nines!"

Mr. George Ray and Miss Hyatt were the second couple. Their walking was so extraordinarily fine, and their bows were so low, that they were recalled to be applauded. Because some lauchter was mingled with the cheers, a few evil-minded persons believed the couple were called back to be laughed at, but this was a mistake. No couple with more pliable joints ever walked for a prize sawdust cake. Francis Griggs and Mme. Ray were the third. Madame was one of the stars of the evening, in her pink silk dress covered with white lace. In making the second circuit of the ring this couple made an innovation by uncoupling their arms, and walking separately. By this means the grace and freedom of their carriage were much increased. Mme. Ray was recalled to be presented with a bouquet, and it had been, Mr. Whitaker said, "sent in by a noble gentleman, an ardent admirer."

"Sweets to the sweet," he continued, as, having kissed the flowers, he handed them gracefully to the belle who stood with open arms to receive them. Mrs. Peter Banks and Miss Hattie Baines walked next, and then Mr. Miles Butler appeared, accompanied by Mme. Ray. Mr. Butler, it was announced, had been disappointed. A fair damsel from the forest wild in Thompson-street had promised to accompany him, but at the last minute, as Mr. Butler graphically described it, "she failed to connect," and the Apollo was forced to fall back on Mme. Ray for an accompaniment. Mr. Butler is a very large man physically, and the exactness with which his hair is parted, and the easy grace with which he swings a cane, show that in mental calibre he is not lacking. He carried the gold-headed cane that was the prize at the last cake-walk, and his tread was that of an Emperor—the Emperor of Barbary. Shouts and pea-nut-shells filled the air while Miles Butler walked. Handkerchiefs were waved, and his march was one of triumph. Few men in this transitory and altogether unsatisfactory world ever live to enjoy the triumph that greeted Miles Butler last night. He went to the Hippodrome a nothing but Miles Butler, with a gold-headed cane; he went home a hero. Such is the mutability of human affairs.

Joseph Jones and Hattie Baines were the next walkers. Mr. Jones was also a disappointed man. He had a lady engaged, but she failed. It was not intended that Miss Baines should be used as a walking automaton, to steady the beaux around the ring, but she kindly volunteered, and the band struck up "Only an Armor-bearer." Mr. Jones carried a long cane, being rather long in the limb himself, and when he came to bow he threw himself about with such an unexpected flourish that he almost maimed Manager Whitaker with his cane, and made that aged but strong-lunged gentleman hop a lively step about the ring. George Anderson and Miss Carter were the next, and then came Simon Thompson and Miss Susan Gatewood. After they had walked, two of the Kennebel brothers, dressed as a colored lady and gentleman of distinction, were announced by high-sounding names, but they had hardly appeared before they were soundly and very appropriately hissed, and they soon melted away into the obscurity of the green-room.

At this point there were loud cries for "Bowser," "Bowser," "Where is Bowser?" and Mr. and Mrs. Bowser were soon afterward introduced. They are a middle-aged couple, who have been employed about the Garden, and the employes took this occasion to give them some substantial Christmas presents. Mrs. Bowser was presented with a large bouquet that had a strong cabbage appearance, and Mr. Bowser received several packages of dry goods. Their walk around the ring was hailed with shouts of laughter, for they were both dressed in old-fashioned style, and when they put their feet down simultaneously the roof shook.

The first prize was awarded to George Ray and Miss Hyatt. It was the premium (though somewhat stale) cake, crowned with a $20 gold piece. Mr. Ray made a neat speech in receiving it. It was so exceedingly neat, however, that it was painfully evident that he had had it ready for some time, ready to rise when occasion demanded. The second prize, a silver watch, was given to George Griggs and Mme. Ray. Mr. Butler won the third prize, a gold-headed cane. There were loud calls for a speech, and Mr. Butler stepped out of the line and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have walked so as to win this handsome present below. I hope I may walk so well as to win the golden crown above."

This neat effort was not received in the same devotional spirit in which it was intended, but Mr. Butler retired, conscious of having performed a duty he owed to himself and to mankind.

What will be done with the rest of you make fools of yourselves for, walking here for cakes just to be laughed at?" an inquisitive gentleman asked one of the contestants. The answer was short but satisfactory:

"Two dollars a night."

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S LEGACY.

As published some time ago in THE TIMES, the will and codicil of Mrs. Caroline A. Merrill, (who, after making comparatively small bequests to some of her relatives and others, left the residue of her estate of about $400,000 to Cardinal McCloskey,) are to be contested by her nephew and adopted son, George Merrill, and by about 17 nieces and nephews, on the grounds, substantially, that the testatrix was unduly influenced to execute the papers while of unsound mind. The will left the residue of Mrs. Merrill's estate to Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me., but after his death the testatrix added the codicil, at Rome, Italy, substituting Cardinal McCloskey in his place. Counsel for George Merrill have filed in the Surrogate's office an application on the part of their client for an examination of all the witnesses in the case that they may desire to question before trial, and have also filed objections to the will and codicil, reserving the right to file others, if they should deem it best to do so hereafter. The objections are that the will and codicil were not executed as required by statute; that if they were made by the testatrix, she was, by some person or persons whose names the objector cannot now state, unduly influenced to make the same; that at the time they are alleged to have been executed the testatrix was mentally incapable to make a will; that it was never her intention to make as her residuary legatees the persons named as such, nor to make certain persons specific legatees who are named as such; that, according to the intention apparently expressed in the said papers, their purpose was to appropriate the estate, with a few exceptions, to the uses of certain specific institutions of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the same was not legally accomplished by the said papers. The trial of the case has been set down for Jan. 25, and 11 days have been set apart for it.

A FLOWER GIRL'S DEATH.

Emma Gillon, aged 22, was found dead at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 31 Wooster-street. The young woman was said to be a flower girl and a root-binder for Jules H. Blanckey, a French herb vender of Washington Market, with whom she lived at the time of her death. It was also rumored that she was subject to trances and had fallen into a state of suspended animation. A very pretty sensational story was woven about the affair. The story ran that the girl was poor and lived with Blanckey in a damp cellar; the cold moist air of the apartment made her dangerously ill; she went to an apothecary store for some quinine to drive away the chills; by mistake she was given a white powder of tremendous soporific power; she swallowed this, and when her employer went to her rude couch yesterday morning to arouse her at the usual hour she sat up in the bed, opened her beautiful eyes in a death-like stare, uttered a wild, weird shriek, and sank back on her pillow in a deep and prolonged state of coma. When this story reached the Coroner's office, Coroner Croker, Deputy-Coroner McWhinnie, and a TIMES reporter hastened to the girl's home. An examination showed that she was really dead, and that she had died suddenly of chololism; that she had been hopelessly addicted to the use of liquor; had been living with Blanckey in illicit relations; and had died in a drunken debauch. The body was taken to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be made.

THE NEW ILLINOIS BISHOPRIC.

REV. DR. SEYMOUR, OF THIS CITY, OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF HIS SELECTION AS BISHOP—HIS REPLY.

Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of this City, has received a formal notification of his unanimous election to the bishopric of the new Episcopal Diocese of Springfield, Ill. In reply, he states that he has not had, and will not have for full two weeks, time to consider the communication and decide upon his course of action. Both letters are given below:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19, 1877.

Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, &c., New-York City:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, were appointed a committee of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Springfield, in primary convention assembled in the City of Springfield, Dec. 18 and 19, 1877, to notify you of your unanimous election to the episcopate of said diocese, and we hereby discharge the duty imposed upon us with extreme pleasure, and with the expression of the most earnest desire, in which we are joined by the Church within the jurisdiction with extraordinary unanimity, that you may be moved to accept the high honor, and become our chief pastor in the Church of God. The action taken on the second day of the session was so manifestly marked by the presence and guidance of the Holy Ghost that we feel assured that it cannot be attended otherwise than with the best possible results to yourself and to the diocese over which you are thus called to preside. You will doubtless find the work here arduous, but our people everywhere will receive you with warm hearts, and will help you in every possible way in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. We remain, reverend and dear Sir, with the highest esteem, faithfully yours, Frank M. Gregg, D. W. Dresser, George H. Higgins, S. H. Treat, C. D. Morrison, George H. Harlow.

Dr. Seymour's reply to the above is as follows:

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW-YORK, WEST TWENTIETH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE, Dec. 28, 1877.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: Your official communication announcing to me my election to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill., by the unanimous votes of the clergy and laity, assembled in the primary convention, was duly received on Friday evening last. Nearly five days have elapsed since the arrival of your very kind note, and I may have seemed to delay beyond a reasonable time my reply. In reality, however, it is not so. At all seasons I am fully occupied, but at Christmastide I have an additional burden of duties resting upon me to discharge. I have not had thus far, nor can I have for full two weeks to come, an opportunity for the seclusion and quiet which are necessary for the due and proper consideration of so grave a subject as that which you have presented to me. The fact that the election was unanimous impresses me profoundly, and I cannot, I dare not, decline hastily and without deep searchings of heart and patient waiting for the divine guidance, in response to earnest, continued prayer, and the help to be derived from the counsel of friends who are qualified to advise. If I am not prepared to say no once I do not see my course open for me to pursue but to wait until the church at large, through her constituted authorities, has expressed her judgment; in which event I may be spared the anxiety and distress of deciding between the claims of my present position, and the solemn call, extended to me, as I believe, under the guidance of God the Holy Ghost, from all the clergy, and all the laity, present in the primary convention of the Diocese of Springfield, to become the first Bishop of the new jurisdiction. If ever the question comes really before me to determine, be assured I shall meet it promptly. In the fear of God, and as I trust in the spirit of judgment, I shall do my best to reach a right conclusion, and immediately apprise you of the result.

Brethren, I beg to thank you and through you the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Springfield for the confidence which you have reposed in me, and the great honor which you have done me in unanimously choosing me to be your Bishop. Praying that God may make all things work together for our final good, and may have you and the Diocese of Springfield always in His holy keeping, I remain, dear brethren, with sincere respect and affectionate regard, faithfully yours, GEORGE F. SEYMOUR.

To FRANK M. GREGG, M. A., and others.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

A WOMAN JUMPS FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW AND IS KILLED—A RETIRED MERCHANT TRIES TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

Lizzie Wilson, a patient in the lying-in department of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, committed suicide last night by jumping out of a third-story window of the hospital. The unfortunate woman was 20 years of age, and of very delicate constitution. She was admitted to the hospital about two months ago, to remain there during her accouchement. Four days ago she gave birth to a child, and soon after showed symptoms of puerperal mania. A nurse was in constant attendance upon her. About 9 o'clock last evening the nurse left the ward for the purpose of getting some medicine. As soon as she was out of sight the patient sprang from her bed, and, running to the window threw it open and leaped out. She fell on the roof of a shed beneath the window and rolled off to the pavement. An alarm was given and the poor woman was picked up and carried back to her bed. She was unconscious and breathed heavily. Information was sent to the East Fifty-first-Street Police-Station and Police Sugeon Macdonnell was immediately in attendance. Nothing could be done for the patient, who died in very short time. Death was doubtless due to concussion of the brain and shock. Coroner Eidman was notified to hold an inquest on the case.

Mr. Meyer Levi, a retired merchant, 50 years of age, attempted to commit suicide last night, at his residence, No. 77 Second-avenue, by taking a dose of aconite. He was attended by several doctors, and at a late hour last night was deemed to be in a very critical condition. A reporter of THE TIMES called at the residence in Second-avenue to ascertain the particulars of the attempted suicide, but was refused admission to the house. A son of Mr. Levi, who answered the summons at the door, refused to give the reporter any information whatever, and behaved very rudely.

FATAL FIRE ON EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A WATCHMAN BURNED TO DEATH—NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL FAMILIES.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning James Mc Pherson, a watchman employed in the fancy goods store of J. & J. Simpson, on the first floor of the three-story frame building No. 619 Eighth-avenue, discovered that the place was on fire. The flames were first seen by the watchman among a quantity of goods in the rear portion of the store, behind the counters, and, instead of at once giving an alarm and summoning the Fire Department, he foolishly attempted to extinguish the flames, and did not desist from his feeble efforts until he was terribly burned on the face and hands. With his clothing all on fire he rushed into the street, shrieking for aid. His cries attracted the attention of Roundsman Daley and Patrolmen Lawrence and Malone, of the Twentieth Precinct, who hastened to the scene. By this time the flames had gained such headway as to endanger the lives of several families who occupied apartments in the upper portion of the building. The tenants had been aroused by the alarm, and on endeavoring to make their way to the street found their exit cut off by a dense volume of smoke which rolled up the stairways and filled the upper floors of the building. The Police officers seeing the danger to which these people were exposed, forced open the front hall door, and, rushing up stairs, succeeded in affording the tenants assistance, so that they all left the house without injury. Meanwhile McPherson's burning clothes had been extinguished, and he was conveyed in an ambulance to the Roosevelt Hospital. By the time the firemen had arrived the interior of the store was a mass of flames, and before the fire was extinguished the store was burned out completely. The owners of the establishment claim a loss of $40,000 on stock, fixtures, &c., which is fully covered by insurance. The building belongs to the Property estate, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000. The building is also fully insured. McPherson died at the Roosevelt Hospital at 9 A. M. from the injuries received. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest. McPherson was 49 years of age, and resided at No. 317 Tenth-avenue.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

The children's carnival and ball for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital, in Brooklyn, to which we have already called attention, is likely to be an unusual success. The tickets are being rapidly disposed of, and in a way which will secure an attendance of the most agreeable character. The entertainment for the children is entirely novel in Brooklyn, and is exciting a great deal of interest. The supper in connection with the ball will be furnished by Delmonico, and all the arrangements for the occasion will be of the most perfect kind. Tickets may be had of Mrs. L. R. Leonard, No. 6 Montague Terrace, and the other members of the Executive Committee.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a copy of a swindling circular signed by "Rev. A. G. Stevens," purporting to have an office at No. 17 Union-square, in which clergymen are asked for subscriptions to "*Jones' Encyclopedia of the New Testament*," which he claims is worth $5, and which he offers for $1. The circular bears the legend, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and is addressed, "Dear Christian Brother," and the appeal for subscriptions is made in the name of the "Relief association to assist the destitute poor and sick of the Protestant churches of New-York City." The Police denounce the whole thing as a swindle. The public is also cautioned against a young swindler who is going about collecting money for advertisements to be inserted in the bills of fare at a down-town hotel. The proprietors of the hotel disavow all connection with this fraud.

THE JULY LABOR RIOTS.

REPORT OF ADJT.-GEN. LATTA.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE PITTSBURG RIOT—GEN. PEARSON'S ORDERS AND WHY HE WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND—NO BLAME ATTACHED TO ANY ONE FOR THE ACTION OF THE TROOPS—REORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD RECOMMENDED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—The following is an abstract of the Adjutant-General's report of the labor disturbances of last July: After being notified by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials that their trains had been stopped at Pittsburg, and that conflicts had ensued when an attempt was made to run them, he started for Harrisburg, and while en route received a telegram from the Sheriff of Allegheny County that a mob existed in Pittsburg, and were stopping railway trains. This was of grave importance, and it cannot be doubted that if the disorder in Pittsburg had been promptly suppressed little or no trouble would have occurred in other parts of the State. Gen. Pearson was directed to aid the civil authorities with troops under his command at Pittsburg. On July 20, having received a dispatch from Gen. Pearson informing him that a strong force would be necessary to quell the disturbance, the Adjutant-General immediately left for Pittsburg. As but 260 out of the 1,000 in the Pittsburg division of National Guards had reported for duty, and as matters are getting worse, four other divisions were ordered under arms. Upon his arrival he was astonished to find that public sentiment was in accord and sympathy with the strikers, and if not openly supporting their course, yet by its acquiescence and noncondemnation of their unlawful acts certainly affording a popular encouragement that tended to support the evil-disposed in all that had been done by them in their interference with the rightful prosecution of the business of a great railway. This sentiment was surprisingly bitter, although it seems to have long existed. It had just then culminated with the crisis that the strike had forced. This sympathy was almost unanimously indorsed by the newspapers of Pittsburg, which, with but one or two exceptions, either discouraged the action of the State authorities or so far countenanced those who were obstructing travel as to warrant them, with their passions inflamed as they were, in assuming that law-abiding citizens believed their course to be just and proper.

The first detachments of Philadelphia troops arrived at Pittsburg at 2 P. M., July 21, 650 strong. Gen. Pearson, in response to inquiries, said he had confidence in his strength, and showed his plan of operations. Of its execution the Adjutant-General knew nothing until after the conclusion of the affair. At 5:25 P. M., July 21, a telegram was received from Gen. Pearson, from the outer depot, stating that the troops had fired into the crowd, and a number of the latter were killed; also, that affairs were desperate. Another dispatch from Gen. Pearson said that 15 were killed and wounded; that the rioters numbered 10,000 and fired the first shot. After the firing, the Philadelphia soldiers were deserted by the Sheriff and other civilians, and not a single officer of the city or county co-operated with the military. Gen. Pearson, having left Gen. Brinton in command of the round-house, said he could not go back; that he was a marked man. Gen. Latta considered Gen. Pearson's usefulness at an end, and instructed him to procure other quarters. Gen. Pearson subsequently offered to do any duty that might be demanded of him, but was instructed that when he was wanted he would be sent for. This virtually relieved Gen. Pearson from the command. Much criticism has been passed upon Gen. Pearson for his action in this matter, but after he left the round-house I do not see how he could have done otherwise. His mistake was in leaving his troops. A number of fruitless attempts were then made to provision the imprisoned military in the round-house, and a dispatch brought by a spy caused great alarm for the ultimate safety of the whole body of troops and the probability of their destruction by fire. The riot had now assumed such magnitude as to make it advisable to concentrate the forces. These instructions were not followed, but in another and different direction was taken. Every effort was made to have the only command accessible—Col. Guthrie's Eighteenth Regiment, at Torrens, six miles distant, and Col. Hugh Rodgers, with his detachment, at Wall's Station, 11 miles distant—move to the relief of Gen. Brinton. Guthrie was ordered to the relief of the troops in the round-house, but this attempt was rendered unnecessary by the withdrawal of Brinton's command from the round-house during the night of the 22d. Gen. Brinton sent a communication in regard to his troops still suffering, as I knew, from their want of subsistance. Brinton was ordered to remain in action at the stock yards and was given orders, and assume command of all the troops arriving at East Liberty. The rumors of the demoralization and rout of the Philadelphia troops were discovered to be without foundation. In order to recuperate his men, Gen. Brinton was then directed to return to Altoona and await further orders, and was advised of an intended riot and a movement to burn Harrisburg. About this time the mob appears to have exhausted itself, and burning and pillaging ceased. Hearing of threatening demonstrations at all prominent railroad points East, and particularly at Harrisburg, the military were ordered on to duty to protect State property. Feeling the necessity of my presence at the capital, I started for that place as early as possible. In the foregoing account you will no doubt be impressed, from a military point of view, with the anomalous position of an Adjutant-General with general instructions in the absence of his chief. I desire to share whatever responsibility attaches to the troops. On July 31, an immediate aid of military was requested by the Mayor of Scranton and troops en route to Philadelphia were sent thither. Gen. Brinton relieved Gen. Pearson and resumed."

The Adjutant-General is unwilling to pass judgment or fix the responsibility for the conflict between the troops and the rioters on any one, although expected to do so by the public. Neither is he willing to pass judgment upon the military standing of the several commands engaged. The report recommends the reorganization of the National Guard, and its equipment in the United States fatigue uniform. The report concludes: "The Governor's staff is commended for the promptness with which they have responded when called upon, and the efficiency and vigor they displayed in the performance of their duty."

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Frederick Smyth, counsel for Receiver Best, of the National Trust Company, did not apply yesterday for the necessary order to enable the Receiver to pay the preliminary dividend of 50 per cent. for two reasons, namely: There were no Justices sitting, and it was necessary to classify the 2,200 depositors and creditors into preferred and common. Among the former are savings banks, depositors of valuables in trust, depositors after Dec. 5, and the United States, State, and City Governments. The latter class of creditors includes the whole of yesterday. One schedule gives the entire list of creditors of the company, with the amounts due them and added interest up to Dec 1, as taken from the books. The other is a list of the assets, but not in detail, with the value given them by the books. Mr. Smyth will apply for the necessary order to-morrow, but he does not expect that the payment of the dividend will be begun for several days. Mr. Best has secured an order from the court for the $100,000 of Government bonds deposited with the Banking Department by the company, but the order requires him to deposit the bonds with the United States Trust Company. He will be obliged to apply to the court for another order to get them back and dispose of them.

THE POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Competition Tournament of the Police Athletic Club, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, will be held at Gilmore's Garden on Monday evening, Jan. 7. There will be exhibitions of walking, running, sparring, wrestling, fencing, and hurdle-racing by members of the force. A five-mile bycicle race, for $300 and the championship of America, will be run between William de Noaille and Mr. Miller's unknown, the winner, in addition to the stakes, will be presented with a medal by the Police Athletic Club. Wilhelm Heyghster, the Oak of the Rhine, will contend with William Muldoon, of the Police Club, in a Greco-Roman wrestling match, and Emile Regnier, champion middle-weight wrestler, will encounter Thomas P. Adams, of the Police Athletic Club, in a similar contest, the victor in each match to receive a gold medal. The "New-York Blacksmith," Charles Murphy, will engage James Quigley, of the force, in a trial of strength in the collar-and-elbow style. Exhibitions of sparring by professionals, a walk against time by Mr. Miller, and an encounter between the same athlete and P. J. Kelly will also form part of the programme of the evening.

THE "CONSULTATION" CHESS CONTEST.

The third game of the "consultation" chess contest for a money stake, at the Café Internationale, was begun last evening. The first game was played by George H. Mackenzie, Eugene Delmar, and F. M. Teed against James Mason, Eugene Brentzinger, and B. De Voux, and resulted in a "draw" after 53 moves. The second game, played on Wednesday night, last, resulted in a victory for Mr. Mackenzie's party, and last night, Mr. De Voux having withdrawn, the game was played between Messrs. Mackenzie and Delmar on the one side, and Messrs. Mason and Brentzinger on the other, and after 20 moves was adjourned until Wednesday night next. The contest will be awarded to the party winning the first three games, "draw" games not counting.

We call attention to the advertisement of Daniel F. Beatty, in another column. He is a live man, and means business.—*Christian at Work.*

The unadulterated juice of the grape—Dr. Underhill's Croton Point Wines.—*Exchange.*

The best New Year's gift for the poor, a 25c. box of Thermaline.—*Exchange.*

Smith Brothers, of Nevada.

Families using BORAX for household and medical purposes can procure useful information regarding the same by addressing SMITH BROTHERS, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c. This grand specific has been established Twenty Years, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Coal-Gas Utilized.

The best and surest way to dispose of coal-gas is to burn it. The extra heat alone will more than pay the cost of treating coal with Dr. Elton's "COAL ECONOMIZER." The burning gas gives immediate heat in advance of the thorough ignition of the coal, the steam-gauge showing less than one-half the variation.

The very best steam-boiler and household testimonials and sample free at the office, No. 285 East 21st-st.—*Advertisement.*

Wines for Holidays.

I have the largest and finest stock of all grades of good Wines, such as Bordeaux, Burgundies, Rhine, Port, Sherries, Malaga, Alicante, Tokay, Lacryma Christi, Chypre, and well known brands of champagnes, Cognac of different vintage, Scotch, Irish, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskies, and all other liquors and cordials. Send for catalogue to H. MOUQUIN, Importer, No. 20 Ann-st.—*Advertisement.*

Oh! What a Horrid Complexion.

Why don't you use LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH!" It will remove tan, freckles, and all blemishes from the skin, leaving it perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Let the Ruptured Give Heed.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have cured Ruptures, some of thirty years' standing. They were used in place of the truss, and caused the aperture to gradually close. Such results are occurring daily.

MENDOTA, ILL., NOV. 21, 1877.

Last Spring I commenced to use Allcock's Porous Plasters. I was wounded through the left lung while in the Army, and I suffer much from the wound, but by constant use of these plasters I can get along with my work quite nicely. I think they are a great blessing to those who need their very salutary aid.

H. RICHARD,
MENDOTA, LA SALLE COUNTY., ILL.

PERFECT CURE OF NEURALGIA.

EXCHANGE BANK, MINOOKA, ILL., MAY 12, 1873.
MESSRS. ALLCOCK & CO.:

I lost a leg in the late war, since which, until a year ago, I have suffered greatly from neuralgia in my stump. A year ago I began using your Porous Plaster on the stump. I wear one constantly and have no neuralgia. I write this thinking it may benefit some poor unfortunate that has suffered as I have done.

DANIEL FERGUSON.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
NO 294 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size $1 00
GUANACO, patented 2 00
SILK, paragon frame 3 00

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.

Retail ..... 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st.
104 BROADWAY.
77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.
Wholesale ..... 405 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

Espenscheid's Festival Hat,

for the New Year, is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full-dress visiting hat ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New-York. It has been recognized and indorsed by them as the supreme style of the season. ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Olliffe's Tasteless Cod-liver Oil, Lime, and WILD CHERRY.—Persons who have been taking COD-LIVER OIL, Olli

THE OPIUM HABIT'S POWER

ITS EXTENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

REVELATIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF A SEDUCTIVE DRUG—THE AMOUNT CONSUMED AND THE NUMBER OF OPIUM HABITUATES—AN INVOLUNTARY HABIT—THE EFFECTS OF THE DEADLY DRUG—RESPONSIBILITY OF PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS—SELF-EMANCIPATION IMPOSSIBLE—THE NECESSITY FOR AN ASYLUM.

"The opium appetite," says Dr. Parrish, which even in the United States has attained stupendous dimensions, lying embushed beneath the foundations of health and happiness, has hitherto failed to command from medical writers more than a passing notice; yet the doomed victims grope their way by thousands through their life of semi-oblivion, without one welcome voice to inspire any earnest resolutions toward resistance and self-conquest." How entirely true this statement is, only those who have thoroughly studied the subject, or who have unfortunately become personally acquainted with the seductive and enthralling powers of opium, can form any adequate idea. Yet it would seem that the medical fraternity should be foremost in investigating this phase of human suffering, and in contributing to its alleviation; for not only is the avowed mission of that body the conservation of the public health—the prolongation of man's life on earth—but because that very fraternity is in a measure responsible for the growth of this gigantic evil, which is so fearfully affecting the mental and physical condition of the present generation. Perhaps, however, the reason why the opium appetite, or "habit," as it is usually termed, has hitherto failed to receive that degree of attention to which it is entitled is because the general public and the majority of physicians themselves are either unacquainted with its real character, and therefore entertain very incorrect views respecting it, or they are unaware that it is annually extending its dominion in this country to an alarming extent, destroying the peace, happiness, and welfare of thousands upon thousands of the best families in the land, and consigning them to despair and ruin.

It is just 57 years ago that De Quincey published in the *London Magazine* his "Confessions of an English Opium-eater." The literary merit of the article, and the novelty of its revelations, excited considerable interest, and it was speedily republished in book form both in England and America. Public attention, which had thus been aroused to the tremendous potency of a wonderful drug, was for a time kept alive by further revelations of De Quincey in his subsequent writings, and by the disclosures of the opium habits of Coleridge, William Blair, Robert Hall, John Randolph, and other celebrities. Gradually, however, the subject passed from the public mind, and since then it has only awakened a transient interest. It is true that within the last 10 or 12 years occasional contributions by Calkins, Parrish, Ludlow, Day, and a few others, have been published either in book form or in the medical journals, but, valuable as these writings are, they are intended more to reach the profession and the class of opium-eaters themselves than the general public. With the exception of an excellent article by Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, entitled "What Shall They Do to be Saved?" which appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for August, 1867, and the personal experience of James Coulter Layard, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1874, given under the caption "Morphine," nothing of any importance has been published in the secular press. Yet during the half century which has intervened from the first appearance of the "Confessions" to the present day, the inordinate demand for opium has in this country, even more so than in England, increased in a much greater ratio than the population, and that uncontrollable appetite has now its votaries in every city, town, village, and hamlet in the United States. Surely the time has arrived when this matter should be brought prominently to the notice of the public, and united and effective action taken by all who have the weal of humanity at heart.

The best argument in support of any proposition being the presentation of indisputable facts, the writer now proposes to produce such facts as will clearly reveal this monstrous evil in all its ghastly reality.

From the annual review of the drug trade of New-York for the year 1876, prepared by D. C. Robbins, Esq., for the nineteenth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, the following statistics are obtained of the importation of opium into the United States for that year: Of crude opium, 228,742 pounds; of opium prepared for smoking, 53,190 pounds; of morphine, 3,285 ounces. But these are the Customs returns, which do not foot up the sum total. Excessive cost, a high tariff, and the constantly-increasing demand which invites the supply, have, with this commodity as with others under similar circumstances, given a powerful impetus to smuggling, and to this source, according to the opinion of competent authorities, must be credited an addition to the Custom-house entries of from 10 to 15 per cent. Physicians, pharmacists, and others acquainted with the drug will easily realize what an enormous amount is thus annually brought into the country, and what a large number of consumers must be required to dispose of this vast quantity. To the general reader, however, the above figures will not convey a sufficiently intelligible idea, and for his benefit the following information is imparted and calculation made: Opium, like all drugs, when bought in bulk, is weighed by the avoirdupois standard, but when dispensed for prescriptions or sold at retail the apothecaries' or troy weight is used. The avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains troy, while the the avoirdupois ounce is equivalent to 437½ troy grains. In preparing opium for smoking, an extract is made from the crude drug of all that water will dissolve, and this is generally about one-half of the whole weight. Any extra quantity of smoking-opium will therefore require as its equivalent twice that quantity of the crude article. Morphine is an alkaloid extract of opium—in fact, its most active and valuable principle—one grain of the former being equal to six grains of the latter. The ordinary dose of opium is one grain, though it is stated, by no less an authority than the celebrated Dr. Pareira, that even that quantity proved fatal in the case of a young woman unaccustomed to its use. With these particulars the reader will readily understand the arithmetical calculation. Taking as the basis the statistics of the importations for 1876, and the amount to be credited to smuggling as only 10 per cent. of the Customs entries, it will be found that the 228,742 pounds of crude opium, and the equivalent of the smoking opium (53,190 pounds=106,380 pounds,) with 10 per cent. added, and the whole reduced to troy grains, will give a total of 2,590,439,400. To this must be added the equivalent of the 3,285 ounces of morphine, (with the 10 per cent.,) which is 9,485,439 grains, thus giving a grand total of 2,589,924,839 grains. Here is an amount of opium capable of supplying every man, woman, and child in the United States with one-fifth of a grain per day for every day in the year.

It may be said, however, that a large portion of this amount is actually necessary for therapeutical purposes. Let us ascertain the facts. Dr. Calkins, some years ago, after careful inquiry among a number of prominent apothecaries of New-York City, arrived at the conclusion that one-fifth of the opium sold by retailers would cover all the prescriptions of physicians; Dr. Guion, after 30 years' experience, expressed confidently the conviction that one-twentieth suffices for all recipes proper: Dr. E. R. Squibb presented a calculation before a committee of Congress in 1866, in which he also states the amount at one-fifth; the observations of the writer during the past three years in many of the large cities justify him in placing the amount at one-tenth. Accepting the estimates of Drs. Squibb and Calkins, (though it must be remembered that those were made years ago, when the opium appetite had not assumed the gigantic growth it now presents) let one-fifth of the crude opium and the morphine be deducted from the total number of grains given above, and the result will show that no less than 2,235,765,071 grains per annum, or 6,125,383 grains per day are used solely for the stimulating or narcotic effects of the drug. Allowing 30 grains as the average quantity consumed daily by every opium-taker, (a very high average,) it will thus be seen that there are over 204,000 opium habituates in the United States. (204,178.) One may well stand bewildered in the presence of such a revelation, especially when it is remembered that this large number consists of adults over 25 years of age, the habit being very rarely commenced before that period of life.

But lest there may be some skeptical enough to denounce this calculation, either on the ground that the smoking-opium is consumed entirely (which it is not) by our Chinese population, and ought not to be included, or that the approximations are incorrect, the writer, though he is surprised that his estimate is within the mark, is content to submit another view of the case. He, therefore, ignores entirely the amount of the smoking-opium, and the 10 per cent. for smuggling, (an absurdity; for it is well known that either by land or sea no article can be run in no one will pretend to say that no smuggling is carried on in the importation of this commodity;) places the amount consumed for therapeutical purposes at one-fourth instead of at one-fifth, and the average daily consumption for each opium-taker at 40 grains, instead of at 30. The result then shows 1,307,363,644 grains per annum, or 3,307,843 grains per day, requiring for their consumption even at the last-named high daily average, nearly 83,000 habituates (82,696.) This number, be it remembered, is over and up entirely from the white race, the Chinese having their opium-joints, which, by the way, are rapidly increasing in number, and the habituates of which are not included in the above calculation. Of course, the number of habituates might perhaps slightly diminish the annual average of cases of 'confidence,' 'drops and card sharping,' 'ring-dropping, and painted brilliant swindles.'

GERMANY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* says that the works of the dock-yard of Ellerbeck, in Kiel Harbor, have made such progress that they probably will be opened next Spring. The four dry-docks are complete in all important respects, and the works in the two large harbor basins will also soon be finished. The depth of these basins is 18.8 metres; their walls are 7.5 metres thick at the foundations. The principal basin will be capable of containing all the ships of the German Navy, and four of the heaviest iron-clads might be fitted out at the same time along each of its sides. The docks are bricked in down to the bottom, and there are workshops and machinery for building six ships at a time, besides making repairs. The Construction Department of the German Admiralty is also engaged in rebuilding and enlarging the dock-yard at Dantzic, and in completing the fortifications of Wilhelmshaven on the land side. A commercial harbor is being made at the latter place; the works of the Ems-Jade Canal have been begun, and the plans have been drawn up of the great canal from the North Sea to the Baltic, which, together with the naval station which will be established as its outlet from the North Sea, and the fortifications that are to be made to protect it, will complete the line of defenses of the North Sea coast. The cost of the naval works of Kiel and Ellerbeck was estimated by the Admiralty in 1873 at 14,907,000 thalers, and that of the works at Dantzic at 7,056,640 thalers. As for Wilhelmshaven, it has already cost about $1,000,000 thalers, and the works there will hardly be completed for less than 25,000,000 thalers. There is, however, a great deal to show for this expenditure. Germany now has eight iron-clad frigates, (the full establishment,) one iron-clad corvette, two iron-clad smaller vessels, two iron-clad gun-boats, nine screwed corvettes, (of these six are new, and go at the rate of 14 to 15 sea miles an hour,) five smooth-decked corvettes, and a great number of other ships. Besides these, four iron-clad corvettes and four iron-clad gun-boats are in course of construction. In order to complete the establishment provided for the year 1882, there are now only required two iron-clad corvettes, six covered and smooth-decked corvettes, and 26 torpedo-boats. It is as yet doubtful whether the torpedo-boats will not be partly replaced by other vessels, such as gun-boats of great swiftness, and with an armament of very heavy guns.

TRIAL OF A TORPEDO-BOAT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29.—The second trial of Howell's torpedo-boat was witnessed to-day by a large number of people and officers of the torpedo station. The trial was not a success, though an improvement on the last. Another trial will be made on Monday.

AN ENGLISH ACTRESS IN COURT.

HER HUSBAND'S PETITION FOR DIVORCE—WHY HE ASKS FOR A SEPARATION—TOUCHING LOVE-LETTERS DONE UP IN RHYME.

The divorce trial of Wildey against Wildey and Ryer was commenced at London on Dec. 15. In this case the husband sued for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the correspondent, from whom he claimed damages. The correspondent did not plead, but the respondent, a well-known actress in the North of England, filed an answer denying the charge, and alleged cruelty and conduct conducing to the adultery (if any) on the part of her husband. Dr. Tristram and Mr. Tatlock were counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. F. A. Inderwick and Mr. Searle appeared for the respondent. In opening the case Dr. Tristram said that at the time of the marriage, which took place in 1863, the petitioner was a lithographic printer and the respondent, Anne Charlotte Wildey, was related to Mr. Beckenham, keeper of a billiard-room in the Strand. Some time after the marriage the respondent—who was a lady of considerable attractions—expressed a desire to join the theatrical profession, and she played at first principally in the Provinces. During her absence there was an affectionate correspondence between the parties. In several of these letters, deeming humble prose too common-place to give expression to her feelings, she breaks out into snatches of poetry. On Feb. 12, 1869, she wrote the following to her husband:

"Remember me, when this you see,
And do my failings all forgive.
Twine a fair wreath around my name,
And let it on thy memory live."

From this the learned counsel concluded at that time the respondent had some failings. From Birmingham she wrote as follows:

MY DEAR JAMES: I got on all right on Wednesday night. Very nervous. I will send you a bill as soon as I get away. This is the coldest theatre I ever was in; the theatre is like an ice-house, and I am afraid I shall be laid up with rheumatism. * * * Your affectionate wife, ANNIE.

Then, continued, Dr. Tristram, there was a letter from Sheffield, dated Feb. 13, 1872.

Mr. Inderwick—Oh, that was a valentine. [Laughter.]

Dr. Tristram—Probably so. It shows the happy terms on which this couple lived at the time. The lines in it are as follows:

"I think of thee, thou dear one,
In my sad and lonely hours,
And the thought of thee comes near me
Like the breath of morning flowers.
Like the rainbow in the evening,
Like blossoms on the tree,
Is the thought of thee, thou loved one,
Is the tender thought of thee."

In the course of the correspondence Mrs. Wildey always wrote in an affectionate manner, and in the letters she usually signed herself, "Your affectionate little wife, Annie." The next effusion he would call their attention to was written on Feb. 14, 1873. It was as follows:

FORGET ME NOT.

Blossoming within my bower,
I cherish, love, a tiny flower.
And breathe its name to thee;
Trustinz, though severed be our lot,
This little flower "Forget-me-not,"
May sacred ever be.

Sir James Hannen—That must be your composition, Dr. Tristram. [Laughter.]

Mr. Inderwick—It is another valentine, my Lord. [Renewed laughter.]

Dr. Tristram said he read them for the purpose of showing the affectionate terms on which up to that time the parties lived, so that as damages were craved against the correspondent for bearing away the wife's affections from her husband, they might have some effect upon the jury. Matters went on. In the Spring of 1874 the respondent, having finished a successful engagement at Sheffield, came up to London and joined her husband. They lived on the same agreeable terms as usual. She remained with her husband until the 4th of April, when she left to fulfill an engagement at Shoreham, and that was the last occasion on which they ever lived together as man and wife. In July following the petitioner received a letter from his wife asking him to meet her at London Bridge, as she was coming to fulfill an engagement at London. He did so, but on meeting his wife she treated him with the greatest contempt. She would scarcely speak to him, but told him to meet her in the evening at the South London Pavilion. He did so, when she treated him in the same contemptuous manner. He met her on her way out of the place. She ordered him out of her way, said he was not her husband, and that she was a fellow who was hanging on to her to get her earnings. A crowd gathered about them, and the mob took the woman's part. They hooted and hissed the petitioner, and on looking round him he saw a man, whom he now knows to be Peter Ryder, the correspondent, setting the mob on to him. He, however, stuck to his wife, and he landed with her at a house at Holloway kept by a Mrs. Kane. He remained there all night and his wife slept with Mrs Kane's children. He saw her next morning, but she disappeared and left him there. In the evening he saw her again at the South London Pavilion. She was proceeding to a brougham, which was standing outside. He followed her, and on looking about him he saw a man there, whom he recognized as the fellow who was exciting the mob against him the previous evening. He asked his wife who he was. She said he was a Mr Lewis, a theatrical manager, who had come to treat with her about an engagement. Words passed between him and the so-called Mr. Lewis, which finished by that gentleman leaving the vehicle. Some time after that he learned that his wife had an engagement at Hull, and that the correspondent was living there with her. He went to Hull and met them both by accident in the street. A quarrel ensued, a mob collected, his wife said she was not his wife, as she had been divorced from him, and the correspondent knocked him down, when he became insensible. On recovering consciousness he found his wife and the correspondent gone, but he afterward saw them at their lodgings in Hull living as man and wife. After that he followed them to Leeds, where he was apprehended on the charge of annoying his wife, and was dodged in jail, his wife in the interval taking possession of the children. His wife appeared against him before the magistrate, and he was bound over to keep the peace. After that, in consequence of the cruelty he had made against him, and in order to vindicate his character, he was advised to institute the present suit.

The petitioner was called in support of his case, and related the circumstances just detailed. For the defense, the adultery was not denied; but it was alleged that shortly after the marriage it turned out that the husband was unable to keep his wife, which led to her going on the stage, and medical evidence was called to show that he had been unfaithful. The case was adjourned.

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.

"A few days ago," says a London newspaper of Dec. 13, "a respectable-looking man attended before Sir Andrew Lusk, and informed the Alderman that he had come from America a few months since and had been living somewhere near the Regent's Park. One day last week he met a stranger, who entered into conversation with him, and asked him whether he had come from America. Subsequently he and his new acquaintance went into the city, where they met another man. People under these circumstances always seem to meet the 'other man.' The two 'magsmen'—to give the confederates their 'professional' designation—effusively expressed their confidence in their newly-found friend, and offered to entrust him with something which bore the semblance of cash. Then, their feelings tending evidently in the direction of reciprocity, they were anxious to know if the man from America had confidence in them. He replied, in effect, that his trust was unlimited, but that unfortunately he had no money. They persuaded him to go to his lodgings, when he brought £20 of his own and borrowed £22 more. The confiding magsmen then remarked that if he would show his faith in them by placing his stock of ready money in their hands they would give him £100, the only condition attached to the gift being that he should make a declaration before a magistrate undertaking to distribute a portion of the amount among the poor. The American was fool enough—he was not the first fool by many—to hand over his £22 to the two rogues. The transaction took place at a tavern in Aldersgate-street. The two rascals went out, promising to return in a few minutes, but of course they never came back; and, after waiting six hours, the American began to perceive that he had been swindled. The sharpers had taken all the poor man's money, and had left him perfectly destitute. Sir Andrew Lusk, in granting the victim some assistance from the poor-box, expressed his astonishment that any man could be so simple as he had shown himself to be. Alas! there is a fool born every minute. Could anything, it may be asked, be done toward hanging these flimsy knaves, these 'young men from the country,' or from foreign parts, by the action of a secular trust society, which should undertake to distribute at railway stations and at other places of public resort cautions and warnings? Instead of which, a mob collected, his wife said she was not his wife, as she had been divorced from him, and the correspondent knocked him down, when he became insensible. On recovering consciousness he found his wife and the correspondent gone, but he afterward saw them at their lodgings in Hull living as man and wife. After that he followed them to Leeds, where he was apprehended on the charge of annoying his wife, and was dodged in jail, his wife in the interval taking possession of the children. His wife appeared against him before the magistrate, and he was bound over to keep the peace. After that, in consequence of the cruelty he had made against him, and in order to vindicate his character, he was advised to institute the present suit.

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REAL GOATSKINS
"EDWARD," 2 and 3 BUTTONS, $1 25, $1 50.
"EDWARD," 4 and 6 BUTTONS, $1 75, $2.
"COURVOISIER'S," 3 BUTTONS, $1 85; 4 BUTTONS, $2 10; 6 BUTTONS, $2 62.

GENTS' GLOVES.
"MONOGRAM," 95c.
"EDWARD," $1 25.
"COURVOISIER'S," $1 55.

Edward Ridley & Sons,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

GROCERIES, &c.

"LOVERS OF PERFECT COFFEE SHOULD TRY THURBER'S PERFECTION BLEND OF MOCHA AND JAVA ROASTED, (NOT GROUND,) AND PACKED, WHILE WARM, IN AIR-TIGHT GLASS-JARS, ALL THE AROMA AND STRENGTH RETAINED; CONSUMERS ENABLED TO KEEP IT IN PERFECTION UNTIL USED. FOR SALE BY GROCERS."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE.
Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S
Private Dancing Academy,
No. 7 West 23d-st., two doors from 5th-av.

PRIVATE AND SELECT ACADEMY OF DANCING, NO. 74 WEST 14TH-ST.—Second term commences on 4th of January.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.—PRIOR TO REMOVAL to our new and spacious building, now in course of erection, we offer our extensive stock of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture at greatly reduced prices. All of the most finished workmanship and fully warranted.
W. H. LEE,
No. 972 Canal-st., New-York.
Also, No. 126 Fulton-st., New-York, Opposite Sun Building.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

For Holiday Presents
COME TO
OUR GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF RICH DRESS PATTERNS.
1,000 DRESS PATTERNS marked down to $1 75 and $2 a pattern.
900 DRESS PATTERNS in 18, 20, and 22 yard lengths marked down to $3, $4, and $5 a pattern.
750 DRESS PATTERNS OF IRISH POPLINS in 20, 22, and 25 yard lengths marked down to $8, $10, and $15 a pattern.

Immense Reduction in Prices.

Cloaks marked away down to less than the cost of material.
1,500 BEAUTIFUL LONG BEAVER CLOAKS at $5 and $7 50, recently sold for $9 and $11 50.
1,200 BEAUTIFUL MATELASSE CLOAKS at $10 and $14.
1,100 SILK TRIMMED MATELASSE CLOTH CLOAKS at $18 and $20.
This line of cloaks were marked down from $30 and $35.
300 REAL SEAL SAQUES marked down from $75 and $100 to $40 and $65.

Ladies' Suits
MARKED AWAY DOWN.
1,200 LADIES' CASHMERE SUITS, trimmed with silk, reduced to $9, $12, and $16, positively worth double the price.
300 BLACK SILK SUITS at $25, $40, $60, and $75.

Shawl Department.
3,000 BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS at $9, $12, $16, and $20, recently sold for $10 each more.
600 VERY RICH BROCHE SHAWLS at $25, $35, and $50, recently sold for $10 each more.

Special Inducements
IN
BLACK SILKS.
400 pieces VERY HEAVY BLACK SILK at 75c., $1, and $1 25.
300 pieces VERY HEAVY BLACK SILK at $1 50, $2, and $2 50.
The above line of black silk cost to import 80c. and 75c. per yard more.

Waller & McSorley,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN DRY GOODS.—One handsome dress pattern of dark green basket Cloth, with fringe and silk trimmings, for $45. Also, a beautiful piece of black gros grain Silk, of 30 yards, for $75. Also, a very elegant shade of light blue Silk, in dress pattern of 25 yards, for $60.
These goods having been expressly manufactured for the Paris market, will be guaranteed by the importer.
MRS. C. TRACY,
No. 102 West 42d-st.

MACY'S USEFUL PRESENTS. AT MACY'S
MACY'S AT MACY'S
MACY'S HAWKES' AT MACY'S
MACY'S GOLD PENS AND PENCILS AT MACY'S
MACY'S of the most elegant design, for AT MACY'S
MACY'S Ladies and Gentlemen, AT MACY'S
MACY'S &c AT MACY'S
14TH-STREET, POPULAR PRICES, 6TH-AVENUE

DRESS-MAKING.

BY THE SHOULDER AND BREAST COMBINATION system, we cut dresses that fit like a glove at once; cutting and basting done. No. 866 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE SHALL OPEN,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS
AND THE PUBLIC,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2D OF JANUARY,
A BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 1,130 BROADWAY,
Near Worth Monument.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

A CHANCE TO RESIDE ELEGANTLY 15 minutes from your office. New, first-class, brown-stone dwellings, at half the price of New-York houses unlike sawed; neighborhood unsurpassed; best Brooklyn Heights, four blocks to Wall-Street Ferry. Call at No. 49 New-st., New-York, 1 to 2.

A SUPERBLY-FURNISHED AND DECORATED full-sized story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 50th-st., near 5th av.; a bargain. Permits at 961 3d-av., Pine, and 33 East 17th-st., from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSES, 299 AND 549 Madison-av., (great bargains;) also, 207 West 40th-st., 24 East 45th-st., 18 West and 40 East 57th-sts.; also, 620 5th-av., extremely cheap.
W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone building, 23 feet front; fine store; plate glass windows; cheap for cash.
JOHN R. DYE,
No. 61 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW COST, ON EASY TERMS, A nine-room cottage; first class. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, 167th-st., corner of Washington-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. J. LYON, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 5.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the FOLLOWING DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY: Nos. 131, 133, and 135 WEST 28TH-ST., 400 feet west of 6th-av.; substantial brick tenements. These three buildings are in splendid order, and are all well rented. Buildings 26.8 by 54; lots 26.8 by 99.8. Will be sold separately if desired. The best paying tenement property in the City. Sale positive. Terms liberal. Title perfect. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FLATS IN THE SARATOGA, ALBANY, and other buildings, $25 to $100 per mon h. Also, house, all improvements, near the Park, and this office, $500 to $1,200. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

TO RENT.—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, well-ventilated house, No. 34 East 31st-st.; admirably adapted to a small family of means; hot water, furnace, open fire-places. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT CHEAP.—HOUSE CORNER LEXINGTON-av. and 91st-st.; seven rooms, $400; in perfect order.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, third floor, five rooms; all improvements; at No. 146 Waverley-place. Inquire in store, No. 95 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LEASE.—Broadway, Murray, Broome, Church, Mercer, Greene, and other streets. FRED. S. MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MODERN HOUSE, of value, say $15,000, between 4th and 6th avs. and 34th and 50th sts. Address, with price and location, A. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY FOR cash, a four-story brown-stone house, location 23d to 57th st., 4th and 6th avs.
J. B. DYE, No. 61 West 42d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
BOKER'S BITTERS,
The best Stomach Bitters known, containing most valuable medicinal properties in all cases of Bowel Complaints; a sure specific against dyspepsia, fever and ague, &c. A fine cordial in itself, if taken pure, it is also most excellent for mixing with other cordials, wines, &c. Comparatively the CHEAPEST Bitters in existence.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,022.

QUARTERLY RECOLLECTIONS.
$1 Per Year. Single Numbers, 30 cents.
CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER:
Berths at the Lane, Exhibition at Somerset House, The Cross-eyed Lovers, Pitnpernel, The Wind Harp, Saturday Night, Possum, I Can, Light-keeper's Daughter, An Enemy of Trash, Mistake, Mistake, My Watch, Memo and Place, The Lord's Day Gale, Little Hops, The Charge of the Dolls, How to be Miserable, Beautiful, No One to Blame, Good Night, High Tide, A Basket of Flowers, That Husband of Mine has the Toothache, Some Day, Some Day; Story of a Shell, Pictures of Memory, Sooner or Later, Brother Andrews, The Christmas Chimes.
Back numbers 1875, 1876, and 1877 furnished on application. Send order to ADNA RANDALL-DIEHL, No. 35 Union-square, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. B. A. STEARNS having returned to this City, will give instructions for using her world-renowned diagram for cutting ladies' and children's garments, for which she received the highest award at the Centennial Exposition and Little Hops. No. 6 East 14th-st., with Mrs. E. T. HUTCHINSON.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly, London. Depot, New-York, Dobbs, 844 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of KORMANN & STEPATH has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES STEPATH under the firm name of CHARLES STEPATH & CO.
HERMANN KORMANN.
CHAS. STEPATH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1877.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of J. M. WHITE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. M. WHITE will settle the business of the late firm, and will continue to be at No. 141 and 143 Fulton-st.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE MARKETS FOR NEW-YEAR'S.

Trade in market produce was less active yesterday than on last Saturday. Time was when the people of New-York expended more money in preparations for the New-Year than the Christmas holiday. The custom of spreading sumptuous lunches and providing wines and liquors to regale New-Year's callers, has been dying out gradually for some years, chiefly on account of the intrusion and abuse of hospitality by strangers. The market folk are made to feel every year more sensibly a falling off in the demand for their wares for what was once an occasion when everybody welcomed everybody to their homes, and fed and wined them with the greatest prodigality. It was noticeable, however, yesterday that the demand for household supplies was larger than on ordinary market days, and poultry, which, in some shape, constitutes usually the principal dish on a New-Year's table, was higher than it has been for some time. This fact, it must be said, was in part to be accounted for because good poultry was in smaller supply and not because the demand was greater than before Christmas. Turkeys, chickens, and ducks, of good to choice quality, were sold at 18 to 20 cents per pound, and geese at 15 to 16 cents. Game of every variety is scarce, and fresh and choice qualities are dearer. Grouse, of which there was a very small quantity in market yesterday, brought $1 50 per pair; partridge, in light supply, $1 per pair; quail, very scarce, $3 50 per dozen; rabbits, mostly poor, 50 cents per pair, and hares, 65 to 75 cents per pair. Canvas-back ducks, which are so appetising at this season, and are so greatly esteemed by epicures, are very scarce and high. Their scarcity is caused by the warm weather prevailing, they preferring to feed near waters where the ice is just forming. As much as $4 per pair is reported to have been paid for them at Havre de Grace, Md., from whence a large portion of the supply for New-York comes, and in Washington Market yesterday the few that could be had from the poulterers sold at $4 to $4 50 per pair. Redhead ducks are also scarce, selling at $2 to $2 50 per pair, and of mallard and other wild ducks the market is almost bare, and prices for them are higher than last week. Woodcock and venison are rapidly disappearing, and lovers of those viands will be deprived of them after Jan. 1, as the game laws of the State then forbid their sale.

In the fish market there is a superabundance of smelts, which are selling at lower prices in consequence. Shad are also in greater supply from Southern waters, and prices have declined since last week. They can now be bought at the rate of 60 cents each. Fresh halibut, of good quality, sells at 18 cents per pound, and prices for fresh cod and striped bass are unchanged. Terrapins, the demand for which arises wholly from epicures, sell at the rate of 75 cents to $1 50 for good to choice, the highest price named being for the Maryland "diamond back," the best in the market. Small "bull" terrapins, from Egg Harbor, can be bought for 25 cents, but they are of inferior quality.

Green fruits, as apples, oranges, bananas, pears, (California,) and grapes, are in good supply, and sell at the prices current last week. Meat, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and all staple articles are not dearer.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound flour, one pound suet, one dozen eggs, one and a half pounds raisins, one pound currants, quarter pound citron, quarter pound orange-peel, a grated nutmeg, quarter ounce ground allspice, one gill best brandy, and half pint sherry wine. Shred and chop the suet finely, then rub it in the flour with the hands till well mixed; have well beaten the yolks and whites of the eggs separately, add the yolks gradually, stirring well all the time, then add one pound of the best bright brown sugar and stir in the whites of the eggs, till the whole is quite smooth; the raisins having been stoned and currants well washed, picked, and dried, may now be added, with the citron and peel cut in thin strips; beat all well together, and add the brandy and wine and spices; have ready a stout linen cloth one yard square, well damped and sprinkled with flour; spread the cloth in a deep dish and pour the mixture in; tie it loosely that there may be plenty of room for the pudding to swell; put it in a large pot of boiling water and let it boil gently for four hours; turn it into a dish, cut a small hole in the top of the pudding, pour in brandy, also, pour some over the pudding, and light it on sending it to table. *Sauce*—Quarter of a pound of fine white sugar, a grated nutmeg, a half pint of water; stir well and set it over the fire to simmer; when nearly at boiling point, add, to thicken, a teaspoonful of arrowroot mixed with a little cold water, stir till smooth; then add half a pint of sherry; strain and serve hot.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, II.—One pound raisins, when stemmed and stoned; one pound currants, when washed and dried; one pound suet, chopped to a powder; one-half pound citron, cut in thin slices; one-quarter pound candied orange, cut in thin slices; one-quarter pound candied lemon, cut in thin slices; one-half pound flour, when sifted; one-half pound bread crumbs; one-half pound brown sugar; one pint of milk; one-half pint best brandy; six eggs well beaten; two nutmegs grated; one teaspoonful ground ginger; one teaspoonful ground cloves; one teaspoonful ground allspice; one-half teaspoonful ground mace; the loosest bag is the best and boil steadily for six hours; this receipt was used by my mother for forty years without a failure.—MRS. M. A. S.

LIGHT SPONGY BREAD.—To make it, it is necessary to have good yeast. This is one way to make it: Take six good-sized potatoes; boil them in two quarts of water, with a small handful of hops; when done, take them out, sprinkle over them two tablespoonfuls of flour, mash them thoroughly, and mix with them enough hop-water to prevent lumping; return to the hop-water, add a half cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of ginger; let the mixture boil two or three minutes; when nearly cool, add a small quantity of yeast; a yeast-cake such as can be bought in packages in any grocery store will do; let it stand in a warm place 24 hours to ferment; bottle tightly, and keep in a cool place; this will keep six weeks in Winter, not more than three in Summer. To make the bread, take six potatoes of medium size, boil them in about three pints of water; when done, take them out and put with them a tablespoonful each of sugar and lard; mash the potatoes, and pour over them the water in which they were boiled, still boiling hot; stir in flour enough to make a rather thick batter; this should be done at night, and the sponge left in a warm place; in the morning sprinkle in a tablespoonful of salt, and flour enough to knead well; knead thoroughly; 20 minutes is not too much. If put in a very warm place this will rise in four or five hours, but must be allowed to become very light. When light, make into loaves and bread a few minutes; put into pans and let rise one hour; bake, in a rather quick oven, from half to three-quarters of an hour, according to the size of the loaves.

BREAKFAST-ROLLS WITHOUT SODA.—Two eggs, one and a half cupfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a thick batter. These must be baked in an iron gem pan or they will be a complete failure. A quick oven is desirable.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Whites of nine eggs, two cupfuls pulverized sugar, one of butter, three of flour, half a cupful milk, half a teaspoonful soda in the milk, one and a half teaspoonful cream tartar in the flour; flavor with extract of almond; beat the eggs light; cream the butter and sugar; add other ingredients, stirring the whites of the eggs in last; bake in deep jelly-cake pans. *Icing.*—Whip the whites of three eggs and one pound of pulverized sugar light; stir in one grated cocoanut; spread each layer of the cake thick with the icing; then ice the whole cake, and set it in a cool oven to dry.—GEORGIE L. W.

CARAMEL CAKE.—Yolks of 12 eggs, two cupfuls pulverized sugar, one cupful butter, three cupfuls flour, half a cupful milk, half teaspoonful soda in the milk, one and a half teaspoonfuls cream tartar in the flour; prepare the same as white mountain cake. *Second Icing.*—Half a cake of chocolate, one and a half pounds of brown sugar, half cupful sweet cream, one teaspoonful butter; grate the chocolate, and with the other ingredients boil 20 minutes, stirring all the time; just before taking it off add one tablespoonful of extract of vanilla; have the cake ready as soon as the caramel boils and spread at once; finish by icing the whole cake.—GEORGIE L. W.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

SAVE THE JUICE IN PIES.—If the correspondent that has so much trouble with her pies will take strips of muslin, about an inch and a half wide, dip them in water, and paste well over the edge of the crust and tin, she will have no further trouble. It will save her patience and the juice of the pies. The same strips can be used more than once if they are cleaned, and provided they are not too badly burned. This is excellent for fruit-pies.—E. L. C.

REFINING WINE.—Will "Mollie" tell me how to refine the wine I have made after the receipt she gave in THE TIMES six months since? I gathered wild grapes green, brown, and black, followed "Mollie's" instructions to the letter, but find on bottling the wine a sediment in the bottom of the bottles; otherwise it is just splendid.—WILLIE.

JAMAICA GINGER BEER.—One bottle of Jamaica ginger extract, six quarts of water, one ounce of cream tartar, one pound sugar; stir well until the sugar is melted; add the grated peal of one lemon; beat until warm, but not hot; add one tablespoonful of brewer's yeast; stir well and bottle; wire down the corks. It will be fit to drink in four or five days.—MOLLIE.

RELIEF FOR ASTHMA.—The lemons should be boiled with their skins on.—MOLLIE.

FOR CHILBLAINS.—Procure a chamois skin, (wash leather,) and make two pair of socks, or legless stockings. The leather will cost from 35 to 62 cents, according to quality, but must be free from holes. Have these socks made to fit snugly to the feet and come up to the ankle. Wear next to the feet, night and day, inside the stockings. Having two pairs will admit of their being changed and washed. Immediate relief will be experienced, and a full cure will be effected in from 10 days two weeks. If troubled again, use remedy again. It is sure.—G. F. T.

CHILBLAINS, II.—Run briskly in the first snow, ankle deep, without shoes or stockings, as far as you can run till your feet burn. (of course, hard-trodden snow will not suffice,) then return to the house as briskly; do not go near the fire, but with a coarse towel rub your feet till they glow; replace your shoes and stockings, and you will, if you have been thorough in this remedy, have no more trouble with chilblains during the season. You need have no fear of taking cold unless you dawdle on the way.—G. F. T.

CHAPPED OR ROUGH HANDS.—When making first or sifting ashes have gloves on. Keep an old pair expressly for this purpose. When washing the hands use very little soap, and rinse it off well; dry thoroughly.—MOLLIE.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.—You inquire "What will make partially gray hair wholly gray?" Answer—Time.

TOILET-SOAP.—Any kind of soap, no matter how good, is injurious to the face; it will, if used constantly, cause the skin to become coarse and rough, often causing moth patches; use only clear water softened with a little pulverized borax.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEAN TORTOISE-SHELL.—Use fine rotten stone and sperm oil; apply it with a chamois; then polish with olive oil and fine rotten stone and a dry chamois.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE FINGER-MARKS.—Sweet-oil will remove finger-marks from varnished furniture, and kerosene from oiled furniture. Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other goods, and will not hurt the most delicate color or fabric.—G. S. K.

PLANTS.—If the dirt is infested with insects and the plants dying, remove the plant from the pot, shake the dirt carefully from the roots, get good rich fresh earth and repot the plant.—MOLLIE.

M. E. B.'s PLANTS.—Your plants are dying from the effects of a small white worm at the roots. Remedy: Take your plants out of the earth and wash the roots thoroughly; put back in new earth. Keep in proper temperature. They will not lose a leaf.—I. S. H.

TO FEED YOUNG BIRDS.—When canary birds are first hatched, and until they are able to leave the nest, they should have every day hard-boiled egg chopped fine and mixed with a little cracker crumbs; about twice a week a piece of bakers' bread dipped in sweet milk, and twice a week a little stale sponge cake.—MOLLIE.

HOW TO FEED YOUNG CANARIES.—The best food for canaries, both while the old bird is setting, and after the young appear, is "zwieback," (which you can buy at any grocer's,) mashed, or crumbled fine and mixed with hard-boiled egg. It is not necessary to keep seed in the cage while the bird is setting, as the soft food answers every purpose, both for the parents and the young. Be sure the food does not get sour, and keep sufficient in the cage all the time. It is only necessary to keep plenty for the old birds, when they will feed the young and care for them until they are themselves able to eat. When two or three days old put boiled rape-seed in the cage, as well as the egg and zwieback. Place both (as well as drinking-water) on the floor of the cage, and when the young birds leave the nest they will gradually learn to peck around and eat for themselves. The eggs, &c., can soon be omitted and only the rape-seed given them. Leave canary-seed around the cage, when they will learn to eat it very quickly; but do not omit the boiled rape-seed until you are certain that they can eat hard seed, and under no circumstances remove them from the old bird until they can eat themselves. Having had considerable experience and good luck in raising young canaries, I think the above can be relied on.—CORA.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for quince jelly.

A method of sweetening pop-corn.

Should apples be dried quickly or slowly?

A receipt to prepare and bake smoked ham, such as we find on the hotel tables in the West, particularly in Chicago.

A remedy for the opium habit.

Will Mollie tell whether to use boiled or raw linseed-oil in furniture polish?

Is the keeping of plants in one's sleeping-room injurious to health?

Arthur asks if there is any chemical that will remove every trace of his whiskers and mustache, so that he can take female parts without the necessity of shaving?

A cure for hard corns caused by wearing the German high-heeled boots. Sallie S. wishes to know if borax will soften them, or if glycerine is better?

Belle M., Berlin, hopes "A Physician," or some one else will tell her the best régime and diet to impart strength without the unnecessary flesh, while submitting to a systematic and severe course of lacing, such as prevails in Berlin, and which is absolutely necessary in order to obtain the necessary tenuity of figure required for presentation in good society there. It is useless to tell her to abandon the practice, and being compelled *nolens volens* to submit, hopes for a practical reply.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 28th inst. says: "The anthracite trade for the week ending Dec. 22 shows no variation from that of the week preceding. The companies, pending a definite result of the combination negotiations, have been quietly shipping their usual amount of coal, a tacit agreement being evident to make no changes of any kind until the great question of a method for next year's business is definitely settled. The restriction is already in operation in this region, only 55 per cent. of the cars called for by the collieries having been sent them yesterday. The shipments, however, during the week have been heavy, almost beyond precedent for this season of the year. The motive power of the road is taxed so severely, now that the canal is closed, that coal trains have been increased to 125 cars each, which is within 10 of the maximum number allowed in the favorable weather of Summer time; and of these large trains, from 35 to 40 are sent from the region daily—a daily shipment of from 21,000 to 25,000 tons. It is generally expected, however, that the present week will witness the end of this kind of business for the season. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will be guided by the decision reached at the New-York meeting; but the individual operators have been quite generally expecting a cessation of work at the end of this year. Most of them are working now, and report an unusual abundance of orders—but all for coal to be delivered before the 1st of January. The large consumers and the retail dealers have made preparations for a suspension, and the yards everywhere, so far as we can learn, are full of coal. Consequently, it is the general sentiment that a suspension of two or three weeks next month is inevitable. The railroad, too, cannot carry on its heavy traffic much longer without stopping for repairs. Its engines and rolling stock have been in constant and severe use so long that everything is in need of overhauling and repair, and while the coal-breakers are idle the railroad shops will be busy. Consulting individual operators with regard to the combination of the companies, we find them disposed to think well of it. The most despondent say it cannot make matters worse for them than they have been this season without a combination, and there is good reason to hope that the measures taken to advance the interests of the companies will advance the interests of the private operators also. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company has announced its intention to sell at auction to-day 75,000 tons of coal, and this, of course, will have the effect of fixing prices."

INNOCENT OCCUPATION FOR THE POOR.

Among the many efforts that have been made of late years to find occupations of an innocent nature for the London poor, the movement in favor of "window gardening" has been of especial interest. On the sills of the windows of many of the houses in the dingiest slums of London may now be seen rows of flower-pots, which, although as a rule they contain nothing more than mold, or sometimes the stump of some old flower that has "seen better days," have, no doubt, a value in the eyes of their possessors. It is, moreover, found that the flower-pots can be utilized with the most pleasing effect on the occasion of a row in the street below, and when dropped on the heads of the combatants or the Police, according to fancy, materially assist in promoting general disturbance. An interesting example of the pleasure that may be thus extracted from a simple window-garden even at this season of the year is afforded by a case which came before the magistrate at the Thames Police Court recently. An elderly woman was charged with assaulting two policemen. It appeared by the evidence of one of these officers that he was called to a disturbance in a court in Ratcliffe-highway at 1:30 on the previous Sunday morning. A woman had been assaulted by a man, and wanted to give him in charge, but on the arrival of the Police changed her mind and declined to do so. The prisoner, who lives in the court, probably feeling that it would be ungracious after having called the Police to send them away unmolested, opened her window and, exclaiming, "Take that!" pelted the witness and another constable with flower-pots so skillfully that they were struck on various parts of their bodies. The case was adjourned, and in the meantime the poor will do well to remember that, although to be pelted with flowers is considered a tribute of esteem by those subjected to the process, to be pelted with flower-pots is not nice.

A MAN CONSUMED IN A BLAST FURNACE.

Not long since a frightful accident occurred at the blast works of Messrs. William Whitwell & Co., pig-iron manufacturers, South Stockton, England. About 8 o'clock the hopper of No. 3 furnace was charged with iron-stone, &c., by a man named James Higgins and other workmen, and, in order to allow the material to fall into the furnace, an attempt was made to lower the bell, a large conical-shaped apparatus which fits into the ring or bottom of the hopper, about two feet into a broader space. In consequence of having been raised too rapidly on the previous occasion, the bell had become tightly jammed in the upper part of the ring, and could not be moved. Two or three expedients were tried without effect, and ultimately Higgins procured a large hammer, leaped on to the bell, and struck it a blow. The apparatus immediately sank into the broader space, and Higgins unfortunately went with it. A groan was heard, but nothing could be seen of the poor fellow, he having passed with the material beneath the bell into the furnace. The blast was at once thrown off, and a powerful current of air forced in, but the horrible smell which rose proved that the poor fellow's body was being rapidly consumed, and not the slightest portion, of course, was recovered. The deceased was a married man, and leaves a widow and several children.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brig.-Gen. T. Sullivan has issued orders assuming command of the Sixth Brigade, Oswego, under date of Dec. 19.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Board of Officers' room of the Seventh Regiment Armory on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its annual meeting at the "Rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth-street, next Thursday evening.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. William H. Brownell commanding, will commence a systematic course of drilling next week.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Friday evening, the date for the formal opening of the new armory was changed to Monday evening, Jan. 28.

Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, commanding the Third Division, has issued orders assigning the several organizations heretofore attached to the Tenth and Thirteenth Brigades to their new positions.

The drum-corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will give an exhibition of their skill in connection with a performance to be given by the Rival Dramatic Club, at Lexington-Avenue Opera-house on Jan. 18.

Major-Gen. Daniel P. Wood, commanding the Sixth Division, has issued orders making the necessary changes in the disposition of the several organizations under his command, in compliance with orders from General Head-quarters.

Col. John Rueger, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has received authority to draw from the Ordnance Department 100 rifles, 60 sets of equipments, and 60 uniforms, the latter not to exceed in cost $19 each, for Company I, of his command. Sergt.-Major Robert Peterson, of this command, has been reduced to the ranks.

The second competition for the "Blydenburgh" badge was held by the New-York Rifle Club, at Conlin's Gallery, last Thursday evening. Mr. J. B. Blydenburgh, a brother of the donor, was the winner upon the score of 95 out of a possible 100 points. Joseph A. Ward won the "Cheever" badge in the pistol match upon a score of 2 11-16 inches.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenborg commanding, will give a ball at Gallatin Hall next Thursday evening. During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Meyenborg in the Assembly at Albany, this Winter, Major Rappenbagen will command the battalion. Company A, Capt. Peter Alsgood commanding, will give its annual ball at the armory on Thursday, Feb. 14.

Major-Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding the Seventh Division, Rochester, has issued orders disbanding the Twentieth Brigade and the Forty-fourth Battalion Infantry, and organizing the new Thirteenth Brigade, which will consist of the Fiftieth Battalion, Col. George H. Houtz commanding; One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Gabriel L. Smith, and two batteries of artillery.

The first of a series of band-concerts will be given by the Thirteenth Regiment at its armory, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12. Drills have been ordered in this command as follow: Companies A, B, D, and I, on Monday, Jan. 7; Companies C, E, F, H, and K, on Tuesday, Jan. 8; Companies B, D, H, and I, on Monday, Jan. 28, and the entire command will drill on Thursday evening, Jan. 24.

At the annual meeting of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, generally known as the "Brooklyn City Guard," the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sergt. C. J. Holt; Vice-President, Sergt. R. W. Gunzenhauser; Recording Secretary, J. G. K. Sheppard; Treasurer, Lieut. E. W. Burd; Financial Secretary, J. L. Thompson; Court-martial, Lieut. E. W. Burd, Sergt. Gunzenhauser, Corps. F. Albers, R. P. Wardwell, and J. M. Uhler.

A court-martial will convene in the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 8 P. M. Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger will preside. The officers and non-commissioned officers will drill on Friday evenings, Jan. 4, 11, 18, and 25. The several companies will drill in the "School of the Battalion" as follows: Companies D, A, B, E, and F, on Tuesdays, Jan. 8, 15, 22, and 29; Companies C, G, H, I, and K, on Wednesdays, Jan. 9, 16, 23, and 30. Major R. Fahrig and Capt. M. Kelfer have been directed to examine into the qualifications of all non-commissioned officers before the close of next month, and to recommend promotions or reductions as they may think proper. Col. Unbekant has recovered his accustomed good health, and proposes to attend personally to the drills just ordered.

A large number of members of the Seventh Regiment have raised serious objections to the proposition to form a cadet corps to be attached to that command. It is claimed that in the first place no need exists for such a supply corps, because the regiment is quite full, and has little difficulty in maintaining its complement. Again, as the Seventh is prominent as a social organization, and this element has contributed to the union of sentiment and community of feeling so well recognized in the regiment, it is asserted that to deprive the companies of a voice in the selection of their comrades by filling up the ranks with men drafted from an outside organization would eliminate a very important element of success, besides destroying that "esprit" of the old body of men. Since the project meets with decided objection from the veterans as well as the active members of the regiment, it is claimed that a movement of this nature will seriously depreciate the subscription fund to the new armory.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold the fourth in a series of musical and literary entertainments at the regimental armory next Saturday evening. The success which has attended the previous entertainments of this series has been very satisfactory to Capt. Cullen, as well as the patrons of the company. The programme to be presented this week will contain many new selections, and will doubtless contribute to the pleasure of a large audience. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hemenberger commanding, will hold its annual reunion at the Board of Officers' room, in the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8. The veterans and former members of the command have been invited to be present. Company B will have an election on Monday, Jan. 7, at 8 P. M., to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Capt. Charles T. Smith to the Captaincy of Company C. Capt. Thomas H. Cullen will preside at the election. An election will be held in Company E on Wednesday, Jan. 9, to choose a successor to Second Lieut. Thomas L. Miller.

Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has issued orders convening a court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in his command on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M. Major George Moore Smith will preside. The resignation of Capt. Francis W. Houghton, Commissary of Subsistence, has been received and he has been honorably discharged. Sergt. Thomas Clark, Jr., has been appointed Commissary Sergeant, vice Rader, promoted; Sergt. William B. Coughtry, of Company G, has been detailed Right General Guide, and Sergt. William H. Langley, of Company I, Left General Guide. The non-commissioners who have qualified as marksmen at Creedmoor during the past year, has just been published in orders. The total number of "marksmen" was 208. The highest score was made by Capt. James L. Price, commanding Company H—45 out of a possible 50 points, and the lowest by Private S. Schwartz, of Company E, 25 out of a possible 50. Of the number who qualified 22 are officers, 41 non-commissioned officers, and 145 are privates.

First Lieut. Louis B. Rader, the new Commissary of Subsistence in the Seventh Regiment, has received his commission. Lieut Rader enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment, as a private, on Nov. 22, 1854. He received his first warrant as Corporal in the month of August, 1857. He held the position of Treasurer of the company for over six years, having been elected at each annual meeting. In May, 1867, Col. Clark appointed Lieut. Rader Commissary Sergeant on the non-commissioned staff, a position which he filled with credit up to his present appointment. In addition to his numerous other duties, Lieut. Rader has for the past six years been a member of the Historical Committee of the Veteran Association, and assisted in the work of compiling the history of the regiment, which is nearly completed. On Friday evening the members of the non-commissioned staff assembled at the regimental armory, and presented their late comrade with a complete set of equipments, consisting of sword, epaulettes, belt, and baldric, in the presence of the field and staff officers of the regiment. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party dined at Seighortner's, in Lafayette-place, as the guests of Lieut. Rader.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has made the following changes in his staff: Major Charles A. Post, aide de camp, has been promoted Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Belknap, resigned; Capt. John H. Iselin, aide de camp, promoted senior aide, vice Post, promoted, and William De Lancey Boughton, aide de camp, with the rank of Captain, vice Iselin, promoted. Capt. Boughton performed good service as an aide de camp on a General's staff of the United States Volunteers during the war of the rebellion. At First Division Head-quarters, the resignations have been received of Capt. Albert Marrer, Company C; First Lieut. J. Malcrenk, Company I, and Quartermaster Albert Eicke, Eleventh Regiment, and Capt. John Waydell, Twenty-second Regiment. The returns of election have been received of John W. Funk, First Lieutenant, Company C, and Capt. Adolph Linger, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. Inspectors of appointment have been received of Albert P. Stewart, as Quartermaster, and Stilgman F. Eneland, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Commissions have been received for Col. S. V. R. Cruger and Second Lieut. William Fanning, Twelfth Regiment; and Second Lieut. Clifford M. De Motte, Twenty-second Regiment.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, held last Thursday evening, a protest was made against the action of the Board of Aldermen in assigning the regiment to the condemned building, Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. A year ago the Ninth Regiment was assigned to the same building by the board, but the action of the latter was vetoed by Mayor Wickham. The officers of the Eighth, in their protest, assert that "the building is to-day, in all respects in construction, use, and occupation, the same as when condemned by the State authorities three years ago." The armory is located over the stables of a stage line, accommodating hundreds of horses, and the damage, in the opinion of the Board of Officers, "which would result from the storage of arms and equipments in the building would be very great." The armory is also considered unsafe from the fact that large quantities of hay, straw, and paint are stored in the lower stories. In conclusion, the Board of Officers request the Board of Aldermen to negative their previous resolution; failing in this, the Mayor is requested to veto the resolution, and failing in both instances, they request "that the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen withhold their approval to the leasing of said premises, made necessary to perfect the lease on the same by section 120, chapter 223, Laws of 1875." The protest is signed by Col. George D. Scott and all the commissioned officers of the regiment.

The annual meeting of the Old Guard will be held next Thursday evening at the armory, No. 211 Fourth-avenue. The election of battalion (military) officers will be the first business in order. There are two sets of tickets in the field, and a spirited contest may be expected. This friendly rivalry disposed of the fortunate candidates will be installed. The attention of the corps will be turned to the absorbing theme—the military and civic ball to be given on Jan. 24 at the Academy of Music. With an *esprit de corps* characteristic of the organization, no effort will be spared to render the forthcoming event a most brilliant carnival. It will be remembered that the first effort in this direction—since the halcyon days of the parent organization comprising the old Light and City Guards—the ball held at the Academy of Music last season under the auspices of the Old Guard, was generally conceded to be a *chef d'oeuvre* of artistic excellence. To the display on that occasion the floral decorations were enhanced by generous contributions of plants and flowers peculiar to the sunny South, by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. It is the determination of the Old Guard to render the approaching ball more attractive than the last. The full military and string bands of Downing and Bernstein have been engaged. Eleven hundred tickets have been sold, being double the number disposed of up to the present time last year. Boxes have been secured by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, Gov. Rice's staff, of Massachusetts; Gen. Dakin and staff, the American Rifle Team, officers of the Richmond (Va.) City Guard, and many civilians and families prominent in society. Capt. G. A. Fuller, Lieut. C. H. Todd, and Mr. H. Webster, of the Old Guard, are at present sojourning in the South, and have been specially authorized to secure the presence of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C.; Clinch Rifles, of Savannah, Ga., and other famous organizations at New-Orleans and elsewhere in the South.

The band and drum-corps of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, recently complimented their commander, Col. David E. Austen, by volunteering their services free of expense upon any occasion he might select. Col. Austen chose the night on which the regiment will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade on Wednesday Jan. 16. Among the entertainments under consideration by this command to be given during the season is a "Creedmoor" reception, at which a rifle match will be shot for "a medal presented by the Field and Staff Officers of the regiment. A drill with Battery N, Artillery, in street-firing movements, and a review by Major-Gen. Hancock, United States Army, are contemplated, while the rank and file propose to repeat their "Shilitary Bouffe" entertainment. Company I of this command will hold its annual meeting at the regimental armory next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Civil officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and existing vacancies among the non-commissioned officers will also be filled at that meeting. A new code of company by-laws will be submitted for approval, if two-thirds of the members of the company are present. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of this command the following resolution was passed in reference to the action of Capt. Noah L. Cocheu, of Company I, who is under arrest and awaiting the investigation of charges preferred against him by Col. Austen:

Resolved, That the action of Capt. Cochen in withdrawing from the meeting of the council of officers in the face of a resolution sustaining the chair in not excusing him, is unsafe to the command, that the presence of Capt. Cocheu in this council and in this regiment is detrimental to the interests of this regiment.

Private E. R. Darveau, of Company C, in this command, has published a complete record of the recent Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. It has an appropriate border, and is suitable for framing or the portfolio.

PAY OF THE LONDON POLICE.

The Police of England are neither honored nor adequately paid. They have to do a great deal of work. On Sunday and week-day, work-day and holiday, by day and by night, in Summer and in Winter, in fair weather and in foul, they have to be on duty, as do the New-York Police. But there all similarity ends. In London the pay of a metropolitan policeman is 24 shillings ($6) per week, and from this there are some stoppages for band, school, library, and for the benefit of the families of constables who die. These stoppages amount to only to from 9 cents to 13 cents per week. Now, a shilling of our money is not much in itself, but it is a considerable sum when a man's income is only $6 a week. The policemen have also to find themselves in gloves, &c.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The week has been kept as a partial holiday in Mincing Lane, with transactions even smaller than usual at the close of the year. New Burmah Rice met with a better demand at the moderate rates now prevailing. Saltpetre shows a slight advance, and further sales are reported for arrival. Tea is firm, fully supporting the improvement lately quoted, with a steady demand. Several public sales, chiefly of Indian, are declared for the ensuing week.

The *Economist* says: "On Monday, when the settlement began, and no further purchases of stock for delivery were pressed, the speculative markets gave way, and on the reopening of business on Thursday, when reports which had been getting about, that Russia proposed to continue the war, depressed the tone of the market, the decline continued. In Paris, however, there was a rally on reports of an armistice between the belligerents. Those reports appeared to be based upon purchases of Consols, and soon died away; but the general rally is sufficient to leave the markets without any marked change on the week. Investment stocks move but little, business being largely held over until the new year; and so difficult have Russian affairs been of late, the settlement of accounts this week was welcomed as bringing a few dealers into the market who would otherwise have abstained for the present. United States bonds suffered a renewed fall, new doubts being raised as to the policy of the President, under the pressure of a party defeat to resist the legislative majorities in favor of paying the coupons in silver instead of gold. On Monday money was in demand in anticipation of the Christmas holidays and the stock exchange settlement. The rates of discount are a shade lower than they were last week; but short loans are in great request, nearly the bank rate being paid for money until the end of next week. Three months' bank bills are quoted 3¼@3⅜."

LONDON, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 13-16 for money and 94⅞ for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 105⅛; 10-40s, coupon, 107¼. Erie Railway shares, 8⅝; Pennsylvania Central, 32⅛; New-Jersey Central, 13; Reading Railroad, 18½.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. United States 5-20s, 1865, 107⅛; 10-40s, coupon, 103⅛ new 5s, 105⅜.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Pork dull; Eastern at 67s. Western at 55s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 34s. 6d.; Short Rib dull at 35s. 6d.; Long Clear dull at 33s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 34s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut steady, at 49s. Shoulders dull at 31s. Beef—India Mess dull at 93s. Extra Mess steady at 113s.; Prime Mess steady at 86s. Lard dull; prime Western at 41s. 6d. Tallow steady; prime City at 40s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 29s. Resin—Common steady at 5s. 3d.; fine dull at 10s. Cheese steady; American choice at 63s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 46s. Flour dull; Extra State at 30s. Wheat dull; No. 1 Spring at 11s. 6d.; No. 2 Red Winter at 10s. 10d.; Winter dull at 11s. 8d. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 29s. 6d. for old; dull at 29s. for new. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American—None in the market.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 18,500 bales, including 14,700 bales American. Futures 3-32 higher; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 6 9-32d.; also, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6¼d.; also, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 9-32d.; also, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 11-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 14s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for American. Bacon, 33s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 34s. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January delivery, and February delivery, 6 5-16d.; also, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-16d.; also, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6¾d. The sales of the day included 5,000 bales American.

LONDON, Dec. 29—1:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, £27 10s.@£27 15s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29—Petroleum, 31f. for fine pale American.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13½	Kentuck	5½
Belcher	5⅜	Leopard	1
Best and Belcher	20½	Mexican	15⅜
Bullion	6⅝	Northern Belle	12¾
Consolidated Virginia	23¾	Overman	23
California	38	Ophir	54½
Chollar	37⅜	Raymond and Ely	7
Confidence	34	Silver Hill	2⅜
Caledonia	4½	Savage	12⅛
Crown Point	7¼	Segregated Belcher	38
Exchequer	4½	Sierra Nevada	5½
Gould and Curry	6⅝	Union Consolidated	7¼
Hale and Norcross	10¼	Yellow Jacket	11
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	36½
Justice	2¼	Grand Prize	12⅜
Julia Consolidated	10¾	Alta	2

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOMAS STARR KING.

CHRISTIANITY AND HUMANITY. A SERIES OF SERMONS. By THOMAS STARR KING. Edited, with a Memoir, by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 16mo, pp. 460.

SUBSTANCE AND SHOW, AND OTHER LECTURES. By THOMAS STARR KING. Edited, with an Introduction, by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 16mo, pp. 488.

Over 13 years have passed away since Thomas Starr King died suddenly in his fortieth year in San Francisco, with a fame as patriot, preacher, and lecturer which had spread everywhere at the North and West, and in the fullness and prime of his usefulness. For 20 years he had been under the constant strain of a city pastorate, while his necessities imposed the additional burden of the lecture platform, and, though his mind was still in its full vigor, the poor body was worn out, and he quickly yielded to the attack of an insidious disease in February, 1864. The memory of what he was is still fresh with men of middle age, and he was certainly a man of peculiar eloquence and spiritual vitality. No speaker of his day had more influence over young men at the universities, and his lectureship, for which he had a genuine vocation, was the field in which he won his highest success. There is always a tendency to over-statement when intimate friends write the biographies of brilliant men, and Mr. Whipple, incomparable writer that he is, falls at times into the same error which Richard Frothingham fell into in his *Tribute to Thomas Starr King*, published in 1865. He writes less a memoir than a eulogy, and the judicious readers of these sermons and essays is compelled to ask why there is so much said of a man whose intellectual performances are rather rhetorical than logical—tax the reason less than they do the imagination. His published writings do not sustain the warm admiration of his friends, and yet they reveal a certain spiritual quality of imagination, which, united with his deep, ringing voice, must have given his platform utterances a charm and power which we look for in vain at this interval, when all the passion has died out of them. It is plain that his friends speak from their memory of his delightful personality, and that this colors the sober judgment, but we say this with the frank admission that Mr. Whipple is amply justified in most that he says of his former friend and Pastor, and with no desire to detract from a reputation which was justly won.

Mr. King always lived under the spur of the next duty, and never had time to revise his sermons or elaborate his convictions. His writings share, with those of Robertson, a certain unripeness of detail, and the sermons particularly are disappointing. They converse about a subject without entering into it, and seldom carry the reader forward in thought; they read better as moral essays than as sermons, and with all their brilliant language do not throb and stir with conscious life. His best work is in his lectures. Here his quick imagination found an ample sphere in tracing the connections of some great spiritual law through the entire realm of life, and his lectures on "Substance and Show," "Socrates," and "Sight and Insight," are more likely to live than anything else which has yet been published over his name. They were exceptional for their bright statement, ethical force, and sparkling wit, and the comment of a rough man who once sat breathless under the spell of his eloquent periods, and said, as he paused at the end of the lecture, to his friend, "*Them's* ideas," was the feeling of every one who heard him on the platform. In his sermons there is much evangelical force and much liberal thought, but as discourses they lack point; they do not reach up to single and unique impressions of what the preacher meant. They want what Martineau's sermons, with all their thoughtful elegance of style, want—the vital, ringing power of an all-encompassing belief in the personal Christ. If a man has this belief and lets it run through all his thoughts as the silent reserve force of his nature, as Dr. Mozley notably does in his *University Sermons*, it enriches and vitalizes his thought, and this indescribable enrichment of mind and soul, this utter forgetfulness of self in setting forth the truths of the spiritual life, is lacking in these sermons. The discourse on "True Spiritual Communications" does, indeed, rise to this higher ground, but the others are simply moral essays, brilliant statements of spiritual truths, but not words that burn into men's hearts and inspire them to duty and to action. Yet, if they are lacking in the elements which go to make masterly sermons, they are still beautiful statements of ethical principles and spiritual laws, and their ready sale shows that a large public finds in them food for thought and incitement to duty. They certainly excel in statements of the human side of religion, the moral duties of life, the philosophy of Christianity, the interpretation of spiritual laws by the facts and analogies of nature, and if Mr. King had believed more he would have preached better. In fact, his California sermons exhibit greater directness of purpose, and are more free from the fascinations of rhetoric, than his earlier discourses. They show a man more in earnest, and the thought is expressed in sentences which carry you forward more rapidly into the subject, but Mr. King never successfully overcame the fatal mistake of preaching essays instead of sermons. The best sermon, like the best editorial or the best writing of any kind, is all alive with the occasion or purpose which has called it forth, and still makes the heart tingle when you read it over again after many days. Mr. King's writings have very few passages of this sort. A single sentence reveals the strength and defect of his style. In his lecture on "Substance and Show," in setting forth the ideal forces which interpenetrate the land, he says:

"Destroy that impalpable thing, break down the confidence between city and country, the reliance which State feels upon State and East upon West, the trust which man reposes in his neighbor, and it is the same as if you arrest the pitch of waterfalls and smother the breezes that ruffle the deep, and wilt the fierce energy of steam and unstring the laborer's arm, and quench the furnace fires, and stop the hum of wheels, and forbid emigrants to seek the West and cities to rise amid the silence of its woods."

This is overdone, and this attempt to dress out thought in the stiff forms of rhetoric vitiates the greater part of Mr. King's writing. When he read his orations, the personality of the man vitalized his rhetoric, but now the rhetoric strikes you as too abundant for his thought. His later lectures, however, are a great improvement upon those which he wrote while in Boston. He had no time for elaboration, and expressed his thought in the simplest words he could find. This gives the lectures on "Daniel Webster," "Books and Reading," and "The Intellectual Duties of Students in their Academic Years" an exceptional value. They are direct and forcible statements of his convictions, and in usefulness and popularity nothing which he ever wrote outranks them.

What attracted attention in Thomas Starr King was less what he said than the character of the man himself. He was eminently the boy-preacher, and the purity and truthfulness and early maturity of his life combined to make a singularly transparent character. He rapidly assimilated ideas, and in many respects greatly resembled Arthur Henry Hallam, whom Tennyson lamented so exquisitely in *In Memoriam*. He was always bright and quick in conversation, had a fervid imagination, and was generous of his strength to a fault. He burned his candle at both ends, and the vitality of an already overwrought man was rapidly exhausted when he left Boston in April, 1860, for an exciting California life in the heat of the late civil war. It has been said that he lived the life of a generation in those four years, and it is certain that few men in the country made their influence more widely or more strongly felt on the side of the Union. He became the pride and joy of California, and his labors as a patriot there far surpassed the best work he could do as a preacher of liberal Christianity. It is this singularly beautiful and transparent character which Mr. Whipple has unfolded in a memoir which, apart from a natural exaggeration of details, leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. King lived so much, as soon as he reached his maturity, before the public, that he had no time for that inner life which most men of influence preserve from the outside world. There is almost nothing to be said of his private life. His letters and his intimacies with friends were delightful, but the letters were not numerous, and the friends are fervent in their admiration for the man without being able to say much which discloses this personality. His best life and thought went into his sermons and lectures, and men on the bright side of 40 are usually too busy in growing in mental stature or in making experiments of their strength to enter, as Summer did, into the ample friendships and rich personality which constitute the special charm of biography. The central attraction in Mr. King—what made the lectures and sermons seem so delightful and fresh—was the spiritual magnetism of the man. He had something of other-worldliness in his eye, his manner, and in his passion for the analogies between the laws of spirit and of nature. He touched the latent sense of men with whom he came in contact, and the transparent honesty of his mind and heart won men to him wherever he went. His life was singularly devoid of stirring incident. He was born in New-York, Dec. 17, 1824, practically educated himself—his father being too poor to send him to college—and rapidly grew into an educated man by an instinctive reaching out to the best books. He was a responsible city Pastor in his twentieth year, and was a man from the time he was 15 years old. Excepting for his lecturing tours in Winter, his knowledge of men and affairs was confined to Boston and San Francisco, and the cases are rare where a man who is self-educated so soon takes rank with the best men of his time, and, without being more than a quick appropriator of the thoughts of others, makes a distinct mark upon his age. These volumes will do more than revive his memory; they will help to show the proper basis of a fame which is one of the choice memories of the Unitarian denomination in New-England, and to quicken young men by the light of an illustrious example in the self-denying pursuit of self-culture.

CREED AND DEED. A Series of Discourses by FELIX ADLER, Ph. D. New-York: Published for the Society of Ethical Culture by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877. 12mo, pp. iv., 243.

This volume contains ten discourses and an appendix in three sections. The discourses are selected from a year's ministrations to the Society for Ethical Culture, and they are all pervaded by the same idea, that the only religion that can have the respect of thinking persons now is that which rests upon ethics, or the sense of duty and the practice of rectitude, without any doctrine of the immortal life or a personal God. The ideal thus presented agrees with the old ideal in looking beyond actual experience to a perfection as yet unseen, but the new differs from the old in giving up the supernatural for the natural, substituting obedience to natural law for faith in prayer, and in placing its paradise at the end instead of the beginning of human history. Socrates is the type of its priest, and the true priest of the Ideal is to present it as the perfection of the Real in Art and Philosophy and Life. The form of the new ideal is to appear in a social order based upon reason and conscience, a brotherhood of the common life that shall establish the rule of purity and charity in all things, and be strong through institutions "that must be grounded on the heads of the present, and that shall last by their own vitality to future ages and to the increase of future good." The author sees difficulties in the way, and he is especially moved by the conservatism of women, who cling to institutional religion and supernatural faith; but he trusts in better authors to give them light without loss of sweetness, and he is sure that the ideal has rich consolations of its own by putting wholesome action in place of languid sentiment and dreamy reverie. Spinoza is set forth as the pattern of a sound moralist, while his calm study of the laws of justice is prized more by the author than his attempt to define God and the universe, and the founder of Christianity is held up for honor as a man who sought to complete the work of the prophets of Israel, and who is unwisely worshiped as a divinity instead of being revered as a teacher and example of humanity. The tenth discourse is an anniversary address, in which the orator takes courage from the year's experience, reviews his course of teaching, and calls his people to unite, not upon a platform of doctrine, but upon the basis of practical association for the study of truth and the offices of virtue.

The Appendix contains an essay of about 20 pages upon the "Evolution of Hebrew Religion," and two essays upon "Reformed Judaism" that occupy about 40 pages. The three essays have the same drift. They disparage the authority of Moses, as a teacher of Monotheism, set up the prophets as founders of Judaism, and advocate the substitution of practical ethics for all doctrines of God, the Messiah, futurity after death, and formal worship. The author speaks well of the Reformed Jews, yet he is not one of them, but a thorough-going radical, neither an orthodox Jew nor a liberal believer, but an utter come-outer, with no relic of the worship of the "God of his fathers" in his system—no creed at all, but a set of negatives—and no platform but his idea of "Deed" and the association that goes with fidelity to this deed.

This book is very readable. The style is good, the statements are clear, the sentiment is refined, and the moral alm, so far as conduct and character are concerned, is pure and lofty. The author would have men and women live a humane, modest, simple, graceful, and ideal life, with marriage honorable, law respected, and conscience true and strong. Yet the book, on the whole, is neither wise nor wholesome. It starts upon a false basis—upon the notion that good conduct can be secured without some positive belief, and it does not stick to its own text, "Not by the creed, but by the deed," for it is full of dogmatism of the most offensive kind; and its assaults upon the belief in the immortality of the soul, the being and personality of God, the rule of Providence, the use of prayer, and upon the vital truths alike of what is called the Law of Moses, and what is called the Gospel of Christ, are extreme examples of polemic teaching, without any adequate depth of thought or mastery of science to make up for their extravagant rhetoric.

We have a bone to pick with the author's ethical system, as well as with his philosophy of religion and revelation. What he calls his moral sense is more an ideal sentiment than an imperative law, and he virtually rejects the most central and commanding element of modern thought, the fact—which Kent has made the judgment of culture, as well as the conviction of practical reason—that there is something in every man which insists upon duty in God's name, and lifts the idea of "ought" above all the fatality of natural law. There is no dynamic principle in the author's ethics, and his philosophy of religion is equally weak and superficial. "The feeling of the sublime is the root of the religious sentiment," he says. A man who knows something of the religion of Moses ought to know better than to measure the power of religion by the extent of æsthetic emotion, and he ought to remember that religion begins in the sense of dependence upon infinite power, and grows into the sense of infinite perfection; and it is thus eminently a practical and ethical, as well as an intellectual and æsthetic, experience.

The pure sentiment of this book came from education under the faith which the author now rejects. This living water came from mountain springs, which he sought in his childhood and seeks no more, except in his dreams. He has turned from the God of his fathers, and from the ethical code that rested upon the eternal will, and has brought the civilisation of the world to the law of Israel. He quotes Greek, not Hebrew, in his title-page. He has left the temple and the synagogue, without finding the Greek academy. He wanders in the cold between the Porch of the Stoics and the garden of Epicurus. It is not too late for him to choose more wisely and to use his gifts more effectively. Emerson is, in comparison with him, a sealot, and Mendelssohn was an apostle.

MYTHS AND MARVELS OF ASTRONOMY. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877.

A NEW STAR ATLAS. For the Library, the School, and the Observatory. In 12 Circular Maps. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A. Camb. Fifth Edition. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877.

Mr. Proctor is as active in popularizing astronomy among English readers as Flammarion and his band of fellow-workmen among readers of French. The national differences, however, make themselves felt. Mr. Proctor inclines much more to instructiveness in his publications, while the Frenchmen are more interested to amuse. He has not the vivid imagination of the latter, nor their power of handling words, nor their boldness in cutting off the minor points in order to give increased effect to the greater. He takes a much more serious view of the whole matter, and evidently feels that he has in some sort a mission to fulfill in dissipating from the popular mind those nebulæ in which astronomy is engaged, or say, rather, to condense those nebulæ into solid planets and fixed stars, according to their actual orbits and the places where they are to be seen. Even the children are to be taught that the stars only appear to rise and set, that the North star can be easily found of a clear, dark night, and that from the bearings of the Dipper, or, as he would say, the Waggon, the other constellations can be with a little diligence ascertained. During the year 1877 he has kept in the pages of *St. Nicholas* a monthly star-register for children, which is as much, if not more, needed for the majority of grown persons.

Mr. Proctor's *Myths and Marvels of Astronomy* is not an elaborate work by a careful writer on his own profession, but rather essays and reviews for the monthly press contributed under the pressure of much other work. The author not only has to attend to the absorbing duties of his profession, but is editing books and lecturing at the same time. Yet the subjects he treats upon are so unusual in literature; moreover, they present so wide a field in themselves, and sometimes encroach on topics where so little has been done in the way of learned research or popular elucidation, that the marvel is how Mr. Proctor can handle them so well. How can he find time to get through such a mass of work? In some cases he cannot avoid a certain amount of superficiality, which may or may not have a bad effect on his readers. On the other hand, it is certain that he sometimes, though rarely, writes over the heads, as the expression goes, of the class of readers whom he addresses. As an example of his want of research, take the chapter on the Lunar Hoax, otherwise called the Moon Hoax in this country, where it first arose. The chapter is a mere sketch, which shows that Mr. Proctor has not had time to work out the beginnings of the hoax in this country and trace it back, if it can really be traced back, to French sources. More elaborate and carefully written are the chapters on the religion of the great pyramid, and the mystery of the pyramids. "Suns in Flames" is the title of another, which will be of great interest both to Millerite s and those who strongly object either to be hit by a comet or have one of that erratic gentry graze the sun and put the thermometers of earth up above fusing point. The first chapter on Astrology is an admirable exposition of the reasoning that made men attribute to the movements of the stars an influence over the affairs of human beings, while the last chapter, on the origin of the constellation figures, carries in its title the warrant of something worth reading. Yet even there no one need expect to listen to a Newton or a Pascal.

The *Star Atlas*, of which this is the fifth edition, is a particularly practical little book, reduced by Mr. Proctor from his large *Star Atlas*. Fourteen plates give the position in the sky for the year 1880 of all the chief stars, and the charts are so arranged that their contents can be transferred to card-board, according to an ingenious process explained in the book, whereby their actual relative distances are very closely maintained. It is intended as a companion to *Webb's Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes*. Two of the maps serve as indexes, one for the Northern, the other for the Southern Hemisphere. The letter-press also instructs one how to learn the stars. On the title-page is a most pertinent quotation from Carlyle, which reads as follows: "Why did not somebody teach me the constellations, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day!"

LITERARY NOTES.

—Lee & Shepard have published as a book for children, a story by Clementine Helm, translated by Rosa Sachs. It is called *Princess Eve*, and therefore ought to be especially interesting to little American democrats.

—The great teacher of the truths of comparative religions, Dr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, has issued the six lectures recently deliv ered by himself in the Music Hall of that city on the *Essentials and Non-Essentials of Religion*, in a neat 18mo volume, under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association.

—Mr. Reginald Palgrave has rewritten his *History and Practice of the House of Commons*, and added a chapter to show how the relations between the Crown and Parliament affect the usages of the House and the position of its representatives regarding the expenditure of money. It will be published early next year by Macmillan & Co.

—A novelty for children is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in the shape of a small novel by a child of 11 years. This precocious writer is Miss Florence Mabel Hartt, and her story is called *Nettie Cruikshanks*. A photograph of the juvenile authoress accompanies the work, which is also illustrated by various wood-cuts. Miss Florence is a daughter of Dr. Henry A. Hartt.

—Brooke Herford's *Story of Religion in England*, *The Supernatural in Nature*, verified by the free use of science, *The Folistone Ritual Case*, *Life in the Mofussil*, by an ex-civilian of Lower Bengal, Charles Williams' *Diary of the Campaign of 1877 in Armenia and Koordistan*, and Herbert Esmonds' series of modern biographies, entitled *Well-Spent Lives*, are among the forthcoming publications of C. Kegan Paul & Co., London.

—Very interesting to students of the Revolutionary period, and pleasant from its lively and straightforward style, is a biographical work by Julia Delafield, just published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Francis Lewis and Morgan Lewis, whose lives are thus recounted by their granddaughter, inherited from Welsh ancestors the contempt and dislike of the English Government which made them so active in rebellion.

THE FASHIONS.

TOILETS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

HINTS CONCERNING BRIDAL GARMENTS—LATEST PARISIAN CONFECTIONS—BALL DRESSES AND NOVEL BRACELETS—THE FAVORITE LACE—CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

As a number of weddings are now occurring, a few remarks on the subject of appropriate toilets are not untimely. White is in most all cases used for bridal attire, and as the fashion in this respect never changes, it is unnecessary to dwell longer on this particular point. Orange blossoms, too, are always used, and consequently the changes consist chiefly in the differences in the cut of dresses, the kind of material of which they are made, and the manner in which they are trimmed. The style of dressing the hair also undergoes certain modifications, as well as the way of placing the orange blossoms and arranging the veil. Shoes, and even prayer-books, are subject to the caprices of fashion. Faille is more extensively used for bridal toilets than any other article. Satin is mainly used to trim. Ladies who wish to economize in this matter may use sicilienne, as this can afterward be dyed. All the handsomest broché goods, such as lampas and velours frappé, are combined with plain goods, the contrast with the latter making the heavy material appear still richer. Princess dresses are the most becoming that brides can wear. Sometimes a plastron-tablier is added to the dress, or a vest, and the train is made separate from the skirt, which necessitates the use of two kinds of goods. Crêpe lisse and English crape are much used with these dresses. They serve for the plaitings, draperies, collerettes, and modesties, with sleeves to match. Handsome broché gauzes, embroideries on crêpe de chine, and laces are also among the trimmings. Most beautiful fringes of orange blossoms are now made in Paris, and are even perfumed with the essence of the flower. This trimming is used in many different ways. Sometimes it is placed on in the shape of an apron, or else it forms draperies. It also borders the vest, surrounds the court train, and is employed in various fanciful ways. With regard to the manner of dressing the hair, the tendency seems to be to abandon the high and heavy style, the most simple coiffures being considered as the most elegant. The flowers are arranged in cache-peignes and wreaths. The veil is placed over the head, according to fancy. When arranged "à la Juive" it covers the head as well as the toilet. The voile à l'Espagnole is preferred to the style above named. It is fastened to the back of the head against a shell comb. There is also the "voile Oriental," which consists of a light turban covering the wreath of orange blossoms, with the two ends crossing on the lower part of the back of the head, under a branch of the same flowers. The remainder of the veil falls over the shoulders and over the toilet. The fashionable gaiters for wear on this occasion are white satin Louis XV. shoes, with the heels encircled with silver. They are trimmed with satin trifts fastened down under a bunch of orange blossoms, and then covered with tulle.

Among the newest Parisian confections for evening use two are particularly suitable. One is of gray cloth and trimmed with a deep bordering of "tissu plume," which has a very full white nap, with a seal-colored grounding. Another model is of black vigogne cloth, cut in dolman-visite shape. The sleeves are striped with golden galloon, and around the épaulette is a golden torsade. The borders of the dolman are trimmed with blue fox. Among the confections for day wear is a long paletot cut in ulster-shape. It is of drap vigogne, trimmed down the front with two rows of buttons in the color of the cloth. The turned-down collar forms a small pélerine. This garment is now adopted by all fashionable Parisian ladies for morning and shopping purposes.

Some princess dresses are now cut open in the front, on the sides, and in the middle of the back of the skirt, with large inserted plaitings made of a material differing from that of the dress. A dress made in this way is of blue "velours tramé," cut in princess shape, with the inserted pieces about 11 inches deep, and made of faille in the same color. The dress is left long enough in front to allow a few plaits to be formed, these being secured to the side seams. The waist is trimmed at the neck with a large sailor collar. It opens in shawl shape, and is trimmed down the front with silk buttons, which reach the first drapery of the apron. Over the seams at the elbow of the sleeves is an inserted faille puffing.

A new lace, called dentelle Pompadour, is used as trimming for ball dresses. The dressmakers are now largely engaged with ball dresses. These are likely to be made of rich "lamé" materials. The body of the dress is of faille. It is cut in princess shape, and covered with light tissues, such as gauze, tulle, crape, and tarletan. The dresses are trimmed with fringes of flowers, grass, and birds. Colored tulle dresses have humming-birds crossed by golden arrows placed all over the toilet. The showy tinsel style of trimming will be used in moderation for ball dresses. Ornaments of gold, silver, and steel, forming galloon, are used to trim the upper part of waists and the belts. Small cuirasses, made of metal, are also in vogue. A great deal of jewelry is now worn, both real and imitation. Bracelets are especially fashionable; they are not only worn on the wrist, but also on the fore-arm. These last bear, usually, a golden chain.

Yellow, straw, and pearl colored gloves are no longer in favor in Paris, white gloves only being considered as appropriate for dinner and evening use. A short time since gentlemen wore white kid gloves at balls, and pearl-colored ones for other occasions, but this is no longer the case.

A ball dress may be made in a princess suit of white faille, and "broché tissu Pompadour," with a pink grounding. The front part forms a large white faille vest and apron. The vest is open at the neck in a square, and closes all the way down by means of blue buttons. The apron is fastened to a band which is taken under the vest. On the lower part of the apron is a blue faille plaited flounce mounted on a false hem. The apron has, in addition to this trimming, scarfs which are taken in under the seam of the court mantle. The lowest of these scarfs is of white faille, trimmed on the lower border with a pink faille plaited flounce, and above with blue and pink faille plaitings. This scarf is taken together in the centre of the apron by means of several rows of shirring. The second scarf differs from the first, the lower part only being trimmed with a white silk flounce embroidered and scolloped in pink. The third trimming consists of blue plaitings over pink ones, and an embroidered flounce. The court mantle is of the broché goods. It is bordered by blue and pink narrow bands, which cover all the sewing. The same trimming surrounds the small side pieces, which have the appearance of being detached. The back of the cloak, which is in princess shape, terminates in a train which is added to the dress. It consists of blue and pink faille plaitings, arranged in fan shape. Over from the point at which the train starts is a faille Pompadour bow, which draws in the middle of the cloak at the same time. The upper part of the waist is trimmed with an insertion of plaited blue faille, with a pink faille ruffle. Above is a Médicis collar. The half long sleeves are trimmed with an embroidered ruffle, which turns over. Underneath are full white crape lisse ruchings. The mittens worn are of white lace. The hair is dressed with a blue bow and varigated flowers. A besutiful and youthful looking ball dress is made of white satin and white gauze. The train skirt is trimmed around with a plaited gauze flounce. In front is a similar flounce, half covered by a band cut out in points, and bordered with satin pipings. Above this trimming are gauze draperies and plaited gauze ruffles. The gauze tunique has the borders pointed and trimmed with satin pipings. From under these points falls a marabout feather fringe. The tunique is sewed to the belt of the skirt by means of the parts which are raised in the back. A rich satin bow is placed over the place where the skirt is raised. The satin cuirass is covered with gauze. The lower border is enriched with a garland of cut-out embroidered leaves. The waist is cut high in the back and very low in front, where there is a plaited crêpe lisse modestie. A gauze fichu, surrounded by plaitings, trims the upper part of the waist, half covering the low neck, with an English blonde collerette on the inside of the neck. A garland of roses with leaves fastens the fichu down. These start from the right side, are taken in a bias, and terminate on the side of the tunique. A bouquet of the same flowers is on the shoulder. The short puffed sleeves are surrounded by blonde and plaitings. The hair is dressed with the same flowers.

Torchon lace, called Mirecourt or Clovis lace, has replaced all imitations which were so much used in former years, such as English valenciennes and many others. It has the merit of being genuine strong, and inexpensive. The pretty Louis XIII. patures now made of this lace show to what advantageous use it can be put. Collars and cuffs of fine linen, surrounded by deep torchon lace, "pierrots" of plaited muslin, arranged in the same way with ruched lace trimmings and taken in at the neck with double-faced satin ribbon, are all exceedingly pretty. Another style consists of a broad Marion Delorme collar of closely shirred muslin, bordered with very fine torchon lace. Ruchings of muslin, edged with lace, trim the upper part of the collar, which closes by means of a shirring with ribbon drawn through it. Handsome old laces are used for dressy purposes, sewed quite flat around plain linen collars, which are not lined, thus remaining transparent, and are simply hemstitched on the borders, with the lace sewed underneath. The collar is afterward shaped according to fancy, and the cuff is made to correspond.

For the peculiar style of dresses worn at present, the cut and sit of undergarments is of the greatest importance. Chemises are of fine batiste or foulard, (the latter being considered as good a protection from the cold as flannel.) They are cut after the princess model, with the seams, consequently, in a bias. They close over the shoulder by means of a button, and have no sleeves. These, with satin corsets, leave to the figure all its beauty. Skirts for evening wear are also cut in princess shape, and surrounded by a deep gathered flounce, with three others placed in the back, one above the other, to push out the train. The lower flounce is often covered with a deep plaited flounce trimmed with lace. The balayeuse train, made of muslin and lace, is sewed to the dress itself.

For young children white cloth is very fashionable. It is generally supposed to be very costly to dress children in white, but this is an error, as white cloth cleans to perfection, and only changes in the process to ivory white, while blue and gray cannot well be cleansed.

A suit for a little girl about 10 years of age is out in princess shape and is closed down the front in a bias by means of mother of pearl buttons. Down the middle of the back is a single seam. The front and side pieces are in one piece, and taken in to the figure. The lower part of the back is left separate, forming two tongues which fall over a false skirt. This skirt is plaited, the plaiting forming the lower flounce. A faille scarf, coming from the left side in front, where it is fastened by a buckle corresponding with the buttons, is taken all around, raising the flounce in a small flat loop in the back. On the neck is a turned-down collar. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a plaited cuff. The round felt hat, matching the suit, has a brim raised on one side and lined with velvet. Around the crown are faille draperies, terminating on the side with a bow. A suit for a miss 14 years of age may be of vigagne and faille. The princess dress is cut in the usual way in the back and on the sides as far as the pocket. From the pocket the front is cut in bias shape. The lower part of the dress in front consists of a false skirt of plaited vigagne, with narrow faille plaitings above. A faille-plated scarf starts from under a ribbon bow, which is placed below the pocket, surrounds the dress, and covers the place where the false skirt is sewed on. It terminates on the right side, forming a large bow with fringed ends. The back of the skirt is trimmed with a plaited faille flounce. On the sleeves is a plaited faille ruffle, below which is a cuff, bordered with ruffles and closed under a bow.

A JEWISH PROSELYTE'S MARRIAGE.

HOW THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BRIDE OF AN ISRAELITE BECAME A JEWISH CONVERT, AND WAS MARRIED A SECOND TIME IN THE FAITH FOR THE SAKE OF HER HUSBAND.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Dec. 26.

Yesterday afternoon a wedding came off that has excited considerable comment from the singularity of its involving a change of faith on the part of the bride. Something over a year ago Julius Pozner, a trimmer in the firm of Lowenstein & Co., and the eldest son of an orthodox Jewish family, became acquainted with a young English girl, Kate Sullivan, a shirt-maker, and a strict Roman Catholic. The two became warmly attached to each other, seemingly forgetful of the fact that their different beliefs made a broad gulf between them. As a matter of course, the long courtship was followed by an engagement, and at this juncture of affairs the families on both sides began to wake up to the stern necessity of playing the cruel parents. Miss Sullivan is fatherless, and came to this country with her mother, who, by the way, is a strict Roman Catholic. Naturally, the old lady strongly objected to her daughter marrying one of that race that all good Catholics regard as righteous to persecute. As to the Pozners, they absolutely seemed to possess only one ear, and that a deaf one, to all appeals from the young people. So the latter, with combined shrewdness and good sense, resolved to simplify matters, and therefore took a little jaunt to Milwaukee, where a Justice of the Peace, knowing nothing and caring nothing for parental jurisdiction, untied their difficulties in a few minutes, and the happy pair returned to Chicago as Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pozner. But, alas! their honeymoon was made bitter sweet by a tragic move of the elder Pozner, who disowned their eldest offspring and refused to recognize their daughter-in-law. As to Sullivan *mère*, visions of excommunication, curses, and angry priests, with Bishop, danced before her eyes, and her daughter was "as not" to her. Something must be done, wisely concluded Julius, Jr., and he interviewed his mother, with a view to finding a soft spot. But no. Nothing could appease the injured Israelite, unless, he added, her son's wife would become a true believer (a Jewess.) Then, and then only, should she know the fond affection of a mother-in-law. Julius reflected and thought, as a good son should, that his mother was right, and the result was a wedding yesterday afternoon, according to the Jewish rites, at No. 288 South Clark-street, when the knot so hastily tied by the Milwaukee Justice was made doubly sure by Dr. Gersoni, of the B'nai congregation.

Just how the persuasion was applied that induced the bride to stand up and renounce her religion and accept that of her husband is not known. She told the *Inter-Ocean* reporter that no force or over-persuasion had been employed. She was satisfied that the Hebrew religion was a better one than the Catholic, and that love for her husband did the rest. Being asked if she feared the wrath of her own Church, she smiled and said, "No. They will not interfere. It is entirely my own affair." The bridegroom remarked, with a lordly air, that his will was his wife's. The mother said that she would never have entered her doors again if it had not been for this conversion. The bride's mother was absent, a sufficient mark of her disapproval, and that was all that could be gleaned concerning the family feeling.

At 4:30 the bride entered the parlor, where a number of friends were assembled. She was clad in a steel-colored silk, trimmed with point applique lace, a long veil, and orange blossoms completed her attire. In appearance she is plain, but with a sensible, good-tempered face. Taking her stand before the extemporized altar, behind which stood Dr. Gersoni, he, after explanatory remarks in regard to the importance of the change and the dislike of converts in the Jewish Church, asked her a few questions and listened to her recital of the Jewish creed, finally welcoming her as one of the faith, under the name of Rachel, adopted daughter of Abraham. The marriage ceremony according to the orthodox rites followed, and music ended the festivities. Unusual as this step may seem, it is not rare, there being one Jewish family in this city three of the members of which have married Catholics.

A CAT STORY FROM MAINE.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* is fond of telling stories about intelligent animals, and fonder of the animals themselves. His latest contribution is found in the issue of his paper for the 28th inst., and reads thus: "Not long since, Dr. E. W. Johnson, druggist, while sitting quietly in his store, heard a scratch at his door, which he took to be that of the dog of a friend who often visits him. He did not rise for the moment, and heard the scratch repeated. He opened the door and in walked a strange cat, which looked up in a friendly way in his face. The cat roamed about the store, going as far as into all the odd nooks and corners. Finally she came behind the counter, where the Doctor was waiting upon a customer. Turning round he found the cat at a drawer, endeavoring to get the knob in her mouth and with both paws around it, endeavoring apparently to pull out the drawer. He drove the cat away, not thinking for the moment what she was after. A few seconds passed was again at work, and this time the Doctor bethought him that she was at the catnip drawer. He opened it, threw down a handful of the herb, in the eating of which and in rolling in which the cat seemed to be in ecstacies; he gave puss a second dose, and puss had her fill, very soon after leaving the store. The Doctor had never seen her before, and has not seen her since. A sick cat? In pursuit of medicine? If so, how did she learn where to go and just where to look for it? We state plain facts."

ONE OF THE TALL ONES OF THE WEST.

A communication to the Philadelphia *Times* reads thus: "The Western papers have lately contained a great deal about Henry Thruston, a native of Morgan County, Mo., but who now lives on White Oak Creek, Titus County, Texas, and reputed to be one of the tallest, if not *the* tallest man in America. I happened once to live in Missouri, where Mr. Thruston resided, and have collected the following facts concerning him, which are at your disposal: This physically remarkable man is 7 feet and 6 inches high, standing barefooted. Though very tall, he is well proportioned, and his strength is something enormous. He is a half-brother of Dr. J. B. Thruston, a physician of Versailles, Morgan County, Mo., who is also a very large man. Several years before the war Mr. Thruston went to California, where his remarkable physical development created a great deal of astonishment and amusement. When his companions would see a wagon train coming they would carefully conceal Henry in a wagon, and when the other party came up they would manage to introduce the subject of tall men. Before they would get to talking about something else one of Henry's party would carelessly offer to bet that they had the tallest man in the crowd. It so happened that all of Henry's companions were men of mediocre stature, and the opposite party took readily to the bait. When the stakes had been placed and measurement proposed, Henry, at a preconcerted signal, would come forth, and measurement would take place. The defeated party never failed to enjoy the joke, and the money was always cheerfully paid. Henry Thruston, during the war, was a soldier in the service of the Confederate States Army. In going through St. Louis, on his return from the Army, he attracted such crowds, anxious to get a glimpse of him, that he could scarcely walk the streets. In a large crowd like those which surrounded him in St. Louis, Henry Thruston always had the appearance of an ordinary man standing on a stump overlooking the bystanders. His hands and feet are enormously large, and nearly a side of leather is required to make him a pair of boots. Col. Austin M. Standish, chief of Gen. Parson's staff, and a very tall man, frequently stood erect under Henry Thruston's arm while it was extended horizontally."

AN OLD-TIME WEDDING.

HOW GOV. JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS, MARRIED HIS WIFE AND SET UP HOUSE-KEEPING THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, Dec. 25.

We have already published a notice of the celebration in this city of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of John M. Palmer (since Governor of this State) and Miss Malinda A. Neely. At the celebration a very full and entertaining sketch of the wedding was read by Mrs. Dr. Matthews, of Carlinville, and this we print for the benefit of our readers:

"Our father came to Carlinville in 1839. Our mother came there with her father's family in 1841. On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1842, John Macauley Palmer and Malinda Ann Neely were married. The weather was very cold, windy, and a little snowy. The hour was 'at early candle light'—the place, the residence of the bride's parents, in the northwestern part of Carlinville, in a house, afterward occupied by the widow Bates. A part of this house is still standing, and is nearly opposite Mr. Keeler's, on the west. It was built in old-time fashion, and the wedding supper was spread in a large room several yards from the room in which the ceremony was performed. First in order comes the list of relatives present of the bride-groom's family. Miss Elizabeth A. Palmer, (now Mrs. S. T. Mayo, of Carlinville;) Mr. Charles Palmer, who afterward went to California and fell victim to the privations of that long overland journey; Mr. Frank Palmer, who afterward married Miss Mary E. Dalrymple—lived in Carlinville many years—moved to Litchfield and died there. Of the bride's relatives were her father, mother, her brothers Asher and Thomas, her sisters Amanda, (afterward Mrs. Pence,) Martha, (now Mrs. Head, of Chicago,) Sarah, (now Mrs. Slack, of Wyoming.) Of these, father, mother, Thomas, and Amanda are dead. Then there were Aunt Malinda McLarning, Uncle McLarning, cousins Tom, Mary, Ed., Eliza, and Virginia—of these Uncle McLarning, Eliza, and Mary are gone. The attendants were Miss Susan Dugger, (now Mrs. Woods, of Jacksonville, who 'stood up' with John A. Chestnut, of Springfield,) Miss Katharine Keller and Mr. Sarde Cotter, of Carlinville; Miss Keller afterward married Mr. Cotter, and died many years ago. Major Burke was there with his bride, Miss Emma Keller, having been married the previous month—both now dead. The names of some of the other ladies were: Miss Jane Keller, Miss Caroline Walker, (now Mrs. Phelps, of Carlinville,) Miss Virginia Winchester, Miss Pres Winchester, (afterward Mrs. Matthews, of Missouri,) Miss Dode Hamilton, (afterward Mrs. William Weer,) Miss Isabella Hamilton, (now Mrs. Robert Glass,) Miss Sallie Smith, Miss Susan Bagby, (afterwards Mrs. Dooley.) None of these ladies are now living, except Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Glass. It is impossible, after so many years, to remember all, but it is certain that these, with many more, were present: A. McKim Dubois, Dan Bagby, Dr. Woods, Mr. Charles Adams, of Jerseyville, and Rev. Dr. Smith, Method

FINANCIAL.

New-York City 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1900.

NEW-YORK CITY 5's,
PAYABLE IN 1920.

BROOKLYN CITY WATER 6's,
PAYABLE IN 1899.

BUFFALO CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1900.

ROCHESTER CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1903.

JERSEY CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1897.

OSWEGO CITY 7's,
PAYABLE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Connecticut 5s,
1907.

New-York City
6s AND 7s.

Brooklyn
6s AND 7s.

Jersey City
6s AND 7s.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE SEVEN PER cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, now outstanding, (and exclusive of the previous calls,) having been drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1878, the holders of the same are notified that they can now send in their bonds and coupons for examination, receipts for which will be given, and checks for payment, without rebate of interest, will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th instant, from day to day, for all bonds presented the day previous.

Parties presenting bonds will please detach the coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, and present the same in a separate envelope.

In all cases where bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1916.

NO FLOATING DEBT.

Length of road, Corning to Buffalo, 142 miles.
Whole amount of issue,

$2,880,000.

First and Only Mortgage,

Less than $17,000 per mile on road, together with extensive docks, lands, and terminal facilities in Buffalo, and the valuable right of way through that city.

These bonds were issued to pay off (without increasing) the old mortgage debt of the company, ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN PAID FOR 20 YEARS.

THE ROAD IS NOW PAYING, AND HAS FOR MANY YEARS PAID, 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON ITS STOCK.

A limited amount for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 NASSAU-ST.

FUNDING ASSOCIATION U. S. A., LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:
J. PIKEPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
LOUIS VON HOFFMAN, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
WILLIAM MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffman & Co.
JOHN KELLS, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
CHARLES LANIER, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
FRANCIS O. FRENCH, of First National Bank.
HUGH McCULLOCH. (President.)

HOLDERS OF

DEFAULTED BONDS

Are requested to communicate in person, or by letter, with the Association, at Room No. 23 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts. P. O. Box No. 2,954.

ERIE RAILWAY RECONSTRUCTION.—SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS.—The foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railway having been ordered by the courts, and the sale having been fixed for the 21st January next, the Trustees of the Reconstruction now give peremptory notice to holders of second consolidated mortgage bonds and seven per cent. convertible gold bonds that they must LODGE their BONDS, accompanied by letters of assent, either at the London office of County Bank, Lombard-st., London, on or before the 21st day of December next, or with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next, on which day the sale will occur.

If any extension of time for deposit in each case be re-varier allowed, it can only be under special circumstances in each case, and on condition of payment of a fine of 1 per cent on the nominal amount of the bonds.

By order, J. D. AYERS, Secretary.
No. 1 Queen Victoria-st., E. C.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on which a dividend has been declared, during the year ending on the 31st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

$10,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF duplicate wedding presents of every description; five elegant sterling silver tea sets for one half new, costing $350 to $900, selling for less than half the first cost; just the thing for a New-Year's present; small pieces of silver and plated-ware equally low; diamonds, watches, and jewelry below cost. J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 150 Bowery.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
WE OFFER
Several very desirable lots of MUNICIPAL BONDS issued by the cities and counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. These securities are SAFE, PROMPT PAYING, and PROFITABLE.
A. W. BRADLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders carefully himself: sto ks and bonds carried at long s- desired on 5 per cent. margin; business in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 25 New-st. New-York.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, }
No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877. }
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from Wednesday, the 26th inst., to the 10th proximo. F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

A TREASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies. Mortgages, and other Securities; Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED bonds wanted by
WM. R. UTLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ninety shares above stock for sale. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, corner 3d-av. and 50th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS OF

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

Due 1st January next, including the issue for the widening of Dupont-st., will be cashed in
U. S. GOLD COIN,
less exchange, from and after this date, at our office, No. 72 Pine-st. LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1877.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-book will be closed until the date.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Dec. 19, 1877. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on the 2d of January prox. at the New-York office, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1878, of the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on, and after Jan. 2, by J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1878, of the Canton Company, of Baltimore, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN, BROTHERS & COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1878, ON the Nebraska State 7 per cent. Bonds will be paid at the office of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Fiscal Agents of the State of Nebraska.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1878, ON the Lyons, Low and Dubuque Bonds will be paid on or after Jan. 15 Wall-st. KOUNTZE BROTHERS.
Fiscal Agents of the State of Iowa.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF MISSISsippi and Tennessee Railroad Company.—Coupons of the bonds of Series B, secured by the consolidated mortgage of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, which mature Jan. 1, 1878, and coupons from the old bonds marked "Half paid by the changed bond," will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York, or the Union and Planters' Bank, Memphis, at the option of the holder.
Interest due 1st January, 1878, on all outstanding 8 per cent. bonds of that company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New-York, on the presentation of said bonds to be exchanged for bonds of the consolidated mortgage.
The Holders of the few remaining old bonds of the company yet outstanding are requested to present them to the Central Trust Company to be exchanged for bonds of the consolidated mortgage. The company will pay express charges necessary to effect the exchange.
H. S. McCOMB,
President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1877, that a supplemental dividend of two per cent. (and certificates on the dollar of the indebtedness of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company will be made, and will be payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1878, at the office of the subscriber, number 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York. Dated December 8, 1877.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Receiver.
Attorney for Receiver.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1877.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVidend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has been declared on the preferred stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, payable at the office of the company, No. 66 William-st., on the 25th day of January next, on account of the net earnings of the current year; and that the transfer-books will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 26th of January next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILway Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New-York, Dec. 21, 1877.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of the company, in Grand Central Depot.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24, 1877.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. gold coupons.
All due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York, on and after that date.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1878, ON THE following bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Kountze Brothers:
Byron Park Village (Chicago) 7s.
Des Moines City, Iowa, 7s.
Douglas County, Neb., 8s.
Territory of Montana.
Madison County, Montana.
Utah Southern Railroad.
St. Paul City, Minn.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1877. }
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay $20 in gold upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1878, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, which have been stamped subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons must be left over night for examination. EDWARD KING, President.

NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BONDS of this company, due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1878. V. A. COWING,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1878.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Centum out of the profits for the past six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1878. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878, free of tax.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878. E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 9, 1878. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1877.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1878, ON THE Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and the TWO MILLION LOAN BONDS of said State, maturing on that day, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, 28th December, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at the company's office 10th January. 1878. Transfer-books will close on the 5th January and reopen on the 11th January, 1878. C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877. }
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1878. Transfer-books will close 21st inst., P. M., until 24 January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3) free of tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1878. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this company falling due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 4 Broad-st., New-York City, on and after that date.
CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
President and Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1877. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877. }
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2, 1878, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. J. M. CRANE Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY CO., }
TREA'S. OFFICE, No. 3 Broad-st., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1877. }
THE JANUARY COUPONS UPON THE SOUTH PACIFIC R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT CONSECTION BONDS will be paid in GOLD on and after Jan. 2, 1878, on presentation at this office. WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treas.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1878.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877. }
FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock will be paid on and after Jan. 2 prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2 1878.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1878, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid on Jan. 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 7, 1878. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1878, of the $7,000,000 issue of bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1878, on the First Mortgage Sectional Bonds will be paid by FREDK. LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD, GOLD COUPONS due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—CHEMICAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1878. C. W. STARBUCK, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Carriages, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms at low rates; also for merchandise; money advanced on consignments; furniture removed, packed and shipped; teaming at reasonable rates. Furniture removed, packed and stored elsewhere. WILLIAM E. HOWLAND, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Clinton-pl., near Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, }
BROADWAY, CORNER OF ANN-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1878. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1877, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, 1878. O. F. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
No. 683 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at 12 M. Jan. 2, and be reopened Jan. 9. PHILIP ALLEN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of 11 Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this bank, No. 11 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1878, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH (8th) DAY OF JANUARY, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN' NATIONAL BANK, }
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1877. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the eighth (8th) day of January, 1878, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1877. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
I. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1877. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. }
THE THIRTY-FIFTH INTEREST DIVIdend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1877, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1878.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Thursday, Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French. EDWARD A. QUINTARD, President.
SETHCUS A. BOZER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 5TH-AV. and 34TH ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Five per Cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1878.
INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM B. STAFFORD, President.
HENRY V. PARSELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 34-av., New-York.
47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest for the past three and six months, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 15.
DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

59TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 5 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1877.
Interest for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1877, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1878. JOHN E. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—The Trustees have directed that the usual semi-annual interest be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the 21st day of January, 1878. Interest not called for will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.
EDWARD A. REID, } Vice-Presidents.
ADAM HABERMANN, }

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.
Dividend declared for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, 1877, on sums of $5 to $5,000 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1878.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary. ISAAC H. BRACIE KING, President.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 10, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 19, 2 P. M.
From Pier 45, North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, $84 $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Jan. 3, 1878 HERDER.....Jan. 17
POLYNESIA.....Jan. 10 GUMBRIA.....Jan. 24
Rates of Passage from Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $80, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
RUNDARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. HAZARD, TUESDAY, Jan. 1, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
RARITAN, Capt. KEARTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Jan. 5, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
For freights or passage apply to GEO. YONGE, Agent Tuesday and Saturday steamers, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents Thursday steamers, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Dec. 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
For SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Tuesday, Jan. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Dec. 31
For freight and passage apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Dec. 28
ALPS.....Jan. 10, 1878
For Kingston, (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Dec. 20
ALPS.....Jan. 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 51 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1878. STEAM-SHIPS FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, sailing at the Augustus, Jan. 15, and 29. Connecting steamers leave New-York Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

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GRATES AND FENDERS.
Dyeing of our goods especially low and bold low down prices with engraving attachment. We would call especial attention to our OPEN FIRE-PLACES for burning wood, with brass or nickel-plated trimmings. Also, a large and handsome assortment of antique designs. Large stock of grates and fenders, fire-brick, chimney-tops, and mantels for cottages and flats. Call and examine.
A. B. TOUSEY & CO., No. 258 Canal-st., N. Y.

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NO. 617 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 54TH-ST.—Four rooms on third floor, en suite or singly, southern exposure; superior board; prices reasonable; references.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR BACK Sunny rooms to rent, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; references. No. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

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FIFTH-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST.—TWO LARGE square rooms (small select family) to gentlemen only; advantageous arrangements made. For reference and address apply at No. 496 5th-av.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 333 WEST.—AN elegant second floor, en suite or divided; single rooms for gentlemen; house refurnished; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate rates.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished connecting rooms; second floor; sunny exposure, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 32D-ST.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE rooms for gentleman; southern exposure; house and table strictly first class. References.

NO. 28 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with first-class board; table board; references.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 66 WEST.—LARGE front room, with alcove bedroom, on second floor; board for two, $25.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room, with board; family occupying their own house; unexceptionable reference. 43 West 22d-st.

NO. 145 EAST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUNNY room, with first-class board, in a private family; references.

NO. 32 WEST 42D-ST., FRONTING RESERvoir Park.—House new; elegant apartments; superior board or private table.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished apartments, reasonable prices, with or without private table; references.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WISHES A CHILD to care for; capable of taking it from its birth; reference given. No. 335 East 27th-st.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—THIRD FLOOR, front, and hall rooms, with board; also two single rooms.

NO. 8 EAST 32D-ST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; reference.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH-ST.—A VERY HANDsome second-floor room, southern exposure; excellent table; unexceptionable references.

NOS. 40, 42, 44 WEST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board; permanent or transient; transient terms, $2 per day.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 5, NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—With board, large handsomely-furnished room; modern improvements; terms reasonable.

NO. 194 WEST 10TH-ST.—BED-ROOM AND sitting-room, with board; home comforts; terms reasonable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartment, with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED, sunny hall rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen; terms reasonable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 613.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table, for the year or season; first-class locality and best of reference.

NO. 49 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO PARLORS and bed-rooms, for gentlemen and wives, with board; private house. References.

NO. 19 GRAMERCY PARK, MRS. J. CURTIS.—Desirable rooms, with board. Also, hall-room, with closet and water.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS and superior board. References. Private table, if required.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER OF 29TH-ST.—A large sunny corner room for one or two gentlemen: house and table first-class; reference.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134 EAST.—Two rooms: comfortably furnished; all conveniences; superior board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites and single rooms; board or private table.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—FAMILY PRIvate; two sunny front rooms; table first-class; moderate prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON second floor: house first-class; reference required. No. 359 West 23d-st.

NO. 108 EAST 37TH-ST., NEA

THE CITY POLICE BOARD.

A VICTORY FOR THE ACCUSED.

THE MAYOR DISMISSES HIS OWN CHARGES—WHAT HE SAYS IN EXTENUATION OF THIS STRANGE PROCEEDING—HE ADMONISHES THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor yesterday decided not to remove the Commissioners of Police, for the reasons contained in the following statement:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1877.

On the 18th inst., influenced by complaints made to me from various sources, and to a considerable extent by my own observation of defects in the administration of the laws, I deemed it my duty to prefer charges against D. W. C. Wheeler, S. P. Nichols, and J. B. Erhardt, three of the Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York. Since then I have given the persons charged an opportunity to be heard, as directed by the charter, and have received a large amount of oral testimony and documentary evidence offered in their behalf.

Since the hearing closed I have devoted myself to a careful consideration of the testimony, and on both charges made I am convinced that the Commissioners are in a measure derelict, but not to an extent which would justify their removal. That our streets have been not unfrequently during the past year in a deplorably filthy condition has been apparent to every citizen, but on the hearing the Commissioners proved that they are so trammeled and embarrassed by existing laws, more particularly those controlling the disposition of the accumulated filth, that they are not sufficiently culpable on that charge as to merit so severe a punishment.

In reference to the charge of irregular and capricious enforcement of laws, the instance to which my attention was more particularly directed was the sudden and unannounced enforcement of the long-neglected Excise law on the afternoon and evening of 7th day of December instant. This action which inflicted misery and disgrace upon many citizens who supposed they had obeyed all the requirements of law, appears to me to have been unnecessarily severe and harsh, but the Commissioners have shown that they acted within the letter of the law, which was so presented to them by a Judicial tribunal that they were compelled to immediately enforce it. The manner of its enforcement, I think, was reprehensible, but not to a degree which calls upon me to inflict the extreme penalty of removal from office.

In view of these considerations, I do hereby decide that there is not sufficient cause for the removal of the above-named Commissioners. And in so doing, would express the hope that in future the duties devolved upon them as Commissioners of Police will be so faithfully executed as to disarm criticism, and that the laws will be equally, regularly, and impartially executed by them. SMITH ELY, JR., Mayor.

THE GREAT MASS-MEETING SPOILED.

MAYOR ELY DISARMS THE TEMPERANCE MEN—AN ARRAY OF EMPTY BENCHES AT CHICKERING HALL — REJOICINGS OVER THE MAYOR'S ACTION — SUGGESTIVE SPEECHES BY DR. CROSBY, REV. MR. HEPWORTH, WILLIAM E. DODGE, AND CHAUNCEY SCHAEFFER.

The Mayor's withdrawal of his charges against the Police Commissioners killed all interest in the proposed demonstration in support of those gentlemen, and the consequence was a gathering of not more than 200 persons in Chickering Hall last evening, 15 of whom were ladies. On the platform were Sinclair Tousey, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, William E. Dodge, Alderman Morris, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Park Commissioner Salem H. Wales, ex-Park Commissioner Dr. Samuel Hall, and a few others. Mr. Wales called the meeting to order and nominated Sinclair Tousey as Chairman. Mr. Tousey, on being unanimously chosen, called upon Mr. Wales, who read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens and tax-payers of this City, here assembled, have come together for no partisan purpose and in the interest of no individual, but in the spirit of the call for this meeting "for the purpose of a public expression of opinion in favor of the enforcement of law, and especially the punishment of public officers for the performance of their duty:" [Applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily sustain the Police Board in its vigorous enforcement of the Excise law [applause] as interpreted by the highest judicial authority, and that we have shown wisdom in yielding to the best public sentiment of this City, and to overwhelming proof that his charges against the Police Board were unfounded and unjust. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the preservation of order, the protection of life and property, and the repression and punishment of crime in this City depend more upon the courage, fidelity, and efficiency of the Police Commissioners than on the efforts of any other branch of the Government, and that the present board has deserved the gratitude and support of the best citizens of both parties by the discipline of its force, by its prevention of riots, and by its fair enforcement of laws regulating a traffic that at best is the most fertile cause of crime, pauperism, and misery. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the successful experiment of enforcing the Excise laws, so as to give us quiet Sundays, orderly streets, and a remarkable diminution of arrests, shows what can be done and what should never hereafter be left undone.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Wales introduced Rev. Dr. Crosby, who said that if the object of the meeting had not been already attained there would not have been standing room in the hall. Under the circumstances, he rose to move an adjournment; but there were a few matters to which he first desired to refer. When he became a clergyman he did not, he said, cease to be a citizen, and as such he always intended to take the deepest interest in New-York, and to speak his mind freely on all matters in which the welfare of the City was concerned. The attack upon the Police Commissioners in the present crisis of New-York he took to be an attack upon the order of the City. They did not deny that there were errors in the Police Department, but they were emphatic in stating that these were not the real cause of the movement recently made against the Commissioners. Two charges had been brought against the Police, and at the first of these people only laughed. They had been so long accustomed to unclean streets that they were not now disposed to regard that matter with much inquietude. The whole *gravamen* of the charge lay in the second part of it. And what did that amount to? It was simply that the Police were faithful in the discharge of their duty. He had intended, if a change had not come over the dream of the Mayor, to say that he had no intentions to impugn the motives of his Honor, but he believed at the same time that he was so pressed by those around him that he was doing that which was worst when he believed he was acting for the best. There were two great departments, Dr. Crosby said, in the City economy—one which had in charge the arrests of criminals, and the other, which looked to the disposal of these arrests. Now, the trouble he asserted arose with the department that had the disposal of the arrests in its keeping. When the policeman arrested a man for breaking the laws, and found him laughing at him next day in the streets, the trouble clearly arose with the department which allowed the criminal to go free. If the wheels of justice were stopped it was not because of the Police, but because of the other department of the City Government. If he was not going to make any charges, he said, that night, but he would before long, and he believed that he would be able to show where the Police found their good work thwarted. It was a matter of gratification to know that his Honor had withdrawn from the false position in which he had placed himself, for the course which he had followed would encourage them in the discharge of their duty, and would help to put an end to the illegality which had been sanctioned all too long. In conclusion, he moved the adjournment of the meeting.

The resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously.

Calls were made for Rev. Mr. Hepworth, who said, in substance: Gentlemen, my gun has been unloaded and I find it very difficult to make a report. [Laughter.] I have been in New-York now for some years, and I have discovered that the people of this great City are neither afraid of a fact however stern nor given to avoiding a responsibility however great. What was a mere fact yesterday has to-night vanished into thin air, but it was one of the most important in our civil and social history. The Commissioners of Police were treated as though they had committed a misdemeanor, when the fact was that they had simply been unusually active in the performance of their duty. The great responsibility is to support by moral sympathy, and, at the right time, by votes, every official of whatever capacity who is faithful to his oath of office. [Applause.] I was never stirred to such great indignation in my life as in this matter, because it is one which every class is equally interested in upholding. The only charge against the Commissioners was that they were faithful, and is there any class that can afford to uphold unfaithful officers? It is not a question of temperance or of the rights of the saloon or anybody to gratify his tastes in his own peculiar way, but it is a question in which every citizen is equally interested in it as you or I. If there had proceeded they would have created a precedent which some time or other would have turned against themselves. It would have introduced an element of corruption into our system, an element of disorganization and disaster, of which we would never have been rid. It is a curious fact that the Police Commissioners have been placed here on a platform upon which they could stand side by side, yet that was the platform which the Mayor saw fit to split up into kindling wood. He told us that he arraigned the Commissioners because their action was unseasonable. They had a spasm of virtue, and this City did not know what it meant. [Laughter and applause.] In the name of common sense, if ever such a spasm comes up again, treat it tenderly and nurse it. [Applause.] The Commissioners were simply enforcing the law that the people made, and the people will stand by them, and unless the action of the Mayor be conclusive, and the position he has taken be carried to its logical results, at the next election another kind of logic will be introduced, the evidence of which all men will be able to see. [Applause.]

Mr. William E. Dodge was called for. He said, having known the Mayor a long time, he was gratified at his election. He had watched his course, and thought he tried conscientiously to do his duty, but the peculiar circumstances that surrounded him had overwhelmed him. The good citizens had kept back while all those interested in the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks had been boisterous. The Common Council had pestered the Mayor, and had not only made charges, but had insinuated a great deal more, until he began to feel that the public sentiment lay that way. A change came over him, however, when the good citizens began to call upon him. What the speaker thought was the grand difficulty with New-York was that we think more of party than we do of our City. If the intelligent, tax-paying citizens would sink City politics, and, holding on to State or national preferences, would go to the polls and elect honest, efficient officials, everything would be well. The speaker had resided in the City 70 years, yet he had not the pleasure of knowing a single official member of the Common Council. [Laughter.] These men are elected every year by those who want just such men to serve their interests. The 9,000 liquor-dealers will continue to exert the same power so long as the good citizens remain inert. [Applause.]

In response to the calls of the meeting, Mr. Chauncey Schaeffer next came forward, and made a speech full of hard hits against the liquor-dealers and witticisms that kept the audience in a merry humor. He spoke, among other things, of the duties of citizenship, and said that in times of calm they should strengthen themselves for times of peril, and, while expressing his respect for his Honor, the Mayor, said that he had learned the lesson which all young men and some old ones had to learn that when in high office a man should not allow himself to be crowded by any one.

At the conclusion of his address the meeting adjourned.

THE ALDERMEN HAVE A VETO.

Corporation Counsel Whitney has rendered an opinion to the Mayor as to his power to appoint, without reference to the Board of Aldermen, an Excise Commissioner in room of Owen Murphy. Mr. Whitney says that he thinks the Mayor has no such power, that the charter of 1873 does not repeal chapter 175 of the Laws of 1870, that both Mayor Havemeyer and Mayor Wickham, in making nominations to the Excise Board, acted under the law of 1870, which gives the Aldermen a veto on such nominations, and in conclusion Mr. Whitney says: "In view of the particular construction which has been placed upon the law by your predecessors for several years, I think that in appointing a successor of Mr. Murphy such appointment should be made in the manner provided in said act of 1870. I am informed that the action of Mayor Havemeyer above referred to was taken by him in accordance with advice given by my predecessor in office."

A YOUNG CANADIAN'S CRIME.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FORGER ON THE STEAM-SHIP DONAU—HIS WIFE'S DISTRESSING CONDITION—THE VICTIM OF THE CRIME WITHDRAWS HIS COMPLAINT ON ACCOUNT OF HER PITIABLE APPEALS.

About a week ago Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, received instructions to look out for the arrival of the Bremen steam-ship Donau and arrest Horace Edwin James Baker, a fugitive, charged with forgery. The detectives took up their quarters at Quarantine for three nights, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning boarded the Donau, and placed Baker under arrest. The story of the forgery and flight, as well as the culminating scenes, are highly romantic. Baker was a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mulock & Campbell, attorneys and barristers, Toronto, Canada, and did all their banking business. On Nov. 12 last he was intrusted with $1,052 33 to deposit in the Dominion Bank, in that city, and returned the pass-book, purporting to be duly receipted by "O. R.," (Oscar Redmond, ledger keeper.) Baker, with his wife and two children, suddenly left the city, and it was subsequently discovered that he had not deposited the money, and that the receipt of the ledger keeper was a forgery. It was ascertained that he had fled to Europe, and thence he was followed by Mr. Archibald F. Campbell, a member of the firm. The fugitive sailed for London, England, from Philadelphia, and, suspecting that he would be "shadowed," made no stay in the British metropolis, where his wife's relatives reside, but proceeded direct to Bremen, and after a short delay took a return passage in the Donau, intending thereby to throw his followers off the track and get to the West after arriving at Jersey City. Mr. Campbell, however, had received information in Europe of Baker's movements, and telegraphed the facts to his partner, Mr. William Mulock. The latter, on this information, had a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive issued by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, and came to this city to secure the co-operation of the local authorities in arresting him. District Attorney Bell cheerfully placed the services of Messrs. Field and O'Connor at the disposal of the Canadian authorities, and the capture of Baker followed. On being arrested Baker acknowledged his crime, and expressed his willingness to proceed to Canada at once, without the formality of an extradition warrant. The detectives brought the defaulting book-keeper to this City, and he was taken before Assistant District Attorney Bell in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Meanwhile, Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken, had been awaiting the arrival of the Donau at her pier in that city, in the event of any failure of the New-York detectives to make the arrest. He was accompanied by Mr. Mulock, the complainant, with whom he boarded the steam-ship. Baker, of course, was not on board, but Mr. Mulock had an interview with his wife, and the scene is described as unusually distressing. On leaving Europe, Mrs. Baker was accompanied by two children, and when within three days' sail of New-York she gave birth to a child. She was placed under the care of the ship physician, and on the arrival of the vessel at Hoboken, she was naturally suffering considerably, and confined to bed. On seeing Mr. Mulock she piteously implored him, for the sake of herself and little ones, to save her husband. Her pitiable condition and the intensity of her grief had its effect, not only on the complainant but on the detectives, who were present, and the former, unable to withstand the unfortunate woman's prayers, declared that he would make no complaint against the prisoner. In accordance with his promise, he was present at the interview between Assistant District Attorney Bell and the accused, and withdrew all the charges. He also declined to take any steps toward procuring extradition papers, and directed his legal advisers, Messrs. Davies and Work to discontinue all proceedings. Under these circumstances, and there is much as he had no jurisdiction in the matter, but was simply performing an act of courtesy to the Canadian officials, Mr. Bell ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

Baker informed his former employer that he had spent all the stolen money except a trifle, and keenly deplored his crime. He now found himself a stranger among strangers, and almost penniless. He speedily rejoined his suffering wife on board the Donau, where she will have to remain several days. Some persons who interested themselves in behalf of Mrs. Baker and her children, advised her to induce her husband to take her back to London, where her mother resides, and offered to contribute toward the payment of their passages. The officers of the Donau are also much interested in the woman's sufferings, and it is not improbable that arrangements will be made whereby the entire family may return in the same steamer.

INCREASED POSTAL FACILITIES.

THREE POSTAL CARS TO LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR CHICAGO DAILY — THREE NEW SPECIAL TRAINS TO BE RUN TO BOSTON AND THE EAST — IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Superintendent Vail, of the Railway Mail Service, who is now in this City, has concluded arrangements for what he says will be the greatest step forward in railway postal transportation facilities hitherto secured. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have agreed to furnish postal cars on and after Jan. 1 on three through trains each way between New-York and Chicago. These trains will leave New-York at 8 A. M., 6 P. M., and 8:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago on the second day at 8 P. M., 6 A. M., and 8:20 A. M., and will leave Chicago at 5:35 P. M., 10:40 A. M., and 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York on the second day at 7:15 M., 6:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., respectively. This will make no difference so far as through mails are concerned, as these have already been carried in bags on these same trains, but the amount of mail matter between New-York and Chicago, or any other large cities, is trifling as compared with the immense aggregate destined for or from intermediate points. Heretofore this has had to wait for classification at the p aces of mailing, and considerable delay was the result. Now it will be forwarded at once and arranged systematically en route. The crews will consist of four men to each car and the route will be divided into three sub-divisons: New-York to Syracuse, Syracuse to Cleveland, Cleveland to Chicago. New postal cars are also in process of construction for increased postal service between New-York, Boston, and the East. These new special trains will shortly be run between those points, leaving New-York at 5 A. M., 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M., and 10 P. M. Now there are only two mail trains with postal cars attached each way, namely, at 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. One way postal train on the route will be dropped. This will admit of the delivery of all mails between New-York and the Pacific coast 24 hours

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 1,797.

Capt. A. H. Bogardus has been matched for $2,500 to break 5,000 glass balls in 500 consecutive misses, at Gilmore's Garden, Jan. 3, commencing at 2:40 P. M.

The steamer leaving Pier No. 25 East River, for New Haven, at 11 P. M., will not run on New-Year's night. The afternoon steamer will leave at 3 P. M., as usual.

There were reported last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 474 deaths, 667 births, and 161 marriages, showing an increase of 72 deaths, 67 births, and 74 marriages.

Secretary Sherman returned to Washington yesterday morning. He has posted himself thoroughly on the routine of the Custom-house, with a view to its future reorganization.

Capt. Thompson, Commodore of the White Star Fleet, and some time commander of the Britannic, is to be changed to the Republic, Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the Republic, going to the Britannic.

Col. Charles W. Morton, who has been Police Commissioner Erhardt's Secretary for nearly two years, has been appointed Deputy Postmaster of Brooklyn, and will sever his connection with the Police Department on the 1st prox.

A memorial is in circulation in the Produce Exchange asking the Board of Managers to take the necessary preliminary steps to amend the constitution so that in future the will of the majority of the members shall prevail. It is being extensively signed.

Albion Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., has elected the following officers for 1878: Edward Barker, W. M.; John Stewart, S. W.; A. Vreeland, J. W.; E. Taylor, Treasurer; J. Van Kneren, Secretary; M. Van Blaricom, S. D.; J. Roth, J. D.; W. Lemcke, Trustee, three years.

Hancock Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, elected the following officers on Thursday evening: Morris Block, N. G.; William T. Jennings, V. G.; Emil Kreischmann, Recording Secretary; Adolph Newstead, Permanent Secretary; David W. Wilson, Treasurer.

Mr. C. W. Sawyer, formerly associated with Mr. Moody in the Hippodrome services, and who has recently made an evangelistic tour through Great Britain, will hold service this evening in the Grand Union Hall, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The services will be continued every evening during the ensuing week.

A fair under the auspices of the Colored Veteran Guard has been in progress during the past week at the armory No. 18 West Eighteenth-street. Several novelties have been prepared for the ensuing week, and strenuous efforts will be made to dispose of the large stock of useful and fancy articles on exhibition. The proceeds of the fair go to the Veteran Guard.

The Christmas festival of St. Thomas' Church will be celebrated this afternoon, when an elaborate programme will be presented for the entertainment of the parents and friends of the pupils. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Morgan, the Pastor, and by Rev. Frederick Courtney. Many carols will be sung by the children, and there will be a distribution of gifts to the pupils.

The Martha Washington Receptions of St. John's Guild have become a standard feature of the ball season, and the Executive Committee are already busy with preparations for the coming event, which will take place on the 22d of February. The Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall have been secured, Grafulla and Bernstein will direct the music, and the managers are arranging novel attractions.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Hudson River Yacht Club for 1878: Commodore, Joseph Steiger; Vice-Commodore, George Geissel; Secretary, Albert Konap, Jr.; Treasurer, Edward R. Wilson; Measurer, Andrew Marshall; Steward, John Clark; Sailing-master, John S. Gage; Board of Trustees, Messrs. R. V. Freeman, J. T. Lynch, A. W. Trankle, H. Held, and W. Palmar.

Maurnie Minster, alias Joseph Bernstein, alias Edward Burger, was arrested last evening on a Third-avenue car, by Central Office detectives, on suspicion of having stolen $500 worth of silk from the store of Walker & Co., in Syracuse. He is also charged with having stolen $200 worth of silk handkerchiefs from the store of M. Grandman, No. 421 Broadway. The prisoner is locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, aged 56 years, left her home in Troy on the 23d inst., and took passage on the steam-boat City of Troy for this City. She had previously written a letter to her son at Port Jervis, N. Y., to meet her in this City on the arrival of the boat. The son did not receive the letter in time to be at the wharf when the City of Troy arrived, and has not since seen or heard from his mother. The Police were requested to make search for the missing woman.

William Merritt, alias Jones, who assaulted George L. Stoughton, Superintendent of the Phelps Lodging-house in East Thirty-fifth-street, with a Kehoe club on the 22d of October last, and beat him terribly on the head and face, was arrested at No. 1,434 Market-street, Philadelphia, by Detective Smith, of Inspector Murray's staff, on Friday, and was brought to this City yesterday. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

The following officers of the Bismarck Quartet Club for the ensuing year were chosen on Friday night: President, Gerhard Meyer; Vice-President, Frederick Graf; Recording Secretary, Eckhard Helwig; Financial Secretary, Louis Volzing; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick Sinsinger; Treasurer, Charles Reinshagen; Custodians, Nicholas Miller and Jacob Miller. Mr. Richard Goller, who has been leader of the club for a number of years, was unanimously re-elected.

Primary elections of the Tammany Hall Democracy, for members of its General Committee and delegates to its various district and ward committees for 1878, were held last evening. There were no contests of importance, and there were in consequence fewer rows than is usual on such occasions. In the Tenth Assembly District, nearly all of Owen Murphy's friends were left off the ticket by a prearrangement of the leaders. There were changes made in a number of other districts, but the majority of the men elected were members of the organization last year.

The Columbia College Subscription Ball will be held at Delmonico's on the 16th of January next, in aid of a fund to send the university crew to England to row in the Henley Regatta. The following ladies have undertaken the management of the affair: Mesdames J. F. Ruggles, F. A. P. Barnard, C. F. Chandler, Murray Nairne, William Rhinelander, William Astor, John Sherwood, R. L. Carting, G. T. Strong, M. O. Roberts, John Hone, G. C. Barrett, J. C. Peters, T. Hoyt, and R. C. Cornell. Gentlemen managers: Messrs. R. C. Cornell, J. T. Goodwin, F. S. Bangs, and G. P. Erhard.

As a little girl named May Bush was digging coal from the cinders removed from the furnace of the City Hall yesterday morning her clothing caught fire from some live coals which had escaped her notice, and, screaming loudly, she started to run. Mr. Robert R. Reed, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, who was passing at the time, took off his overcoat and, wrapping it around the child, smothered the flames. He burned his hands badly and ruined a valuable overcoat, while the little girl's legs were badly blistered, but she was able to run home, which she did without delay.

Cameron Post, No. 79, G. A. R., has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, John R. Nugent; S. V. C., Charles A. McManus; J. V. C., Paul C. C. Beckstein; Q. M., George P. Osborne; O. D., John S. Phillips; O. G., Lawrence J. Dunn; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel B. Willis; Surgeon, John A. Lawrence, M. D. By appointment: Adjutant, Charles L. W. Brenner; Council of Administration, John Bowes, John R. Farley, Joseph C. Pinckney, John W. Crump, Thomas W. Robertson; State Encampment Delegates, Joseph C. Pinckney, John W. Crump, Peter F. Rafferty, John Lalor.

BROOKLYN.

During the past year there were 1,700 new buildings erected in this city.

In the City Court yesterday a decree of absolute divorce was granted in the case of Frederick L. Judd against Emily L. Judd.

Kate Smith, aged 6 years, residing on St. Mark's-avenue, near Underhill-avenue, was fatally burned last night by her clothes catching fire at a bonfire built by some children on the street.

John R. Fennelson, an English sailor, aged 28 years, was drowned at an early hour yesterday morning, while attempting to go aboard the sloop Warenahire, which is lying at Roberts' stores.

The fact was reported to the Police yesterday that thieves entered the house of Mr. T. Jacobson, No. 24 Sterling-place, on Friday evening, by means of false keys, and stole property valued at $200.

A lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society will be given by Mr. William A. Harris, on "The Flying American," Thursday evening next, at the Union Congregational Church, Elm-place. Mr. George W. Morgan will preside at the organ.

The temporary injunction obtained by Thomas Shea preventing the joint Boards of Health and City Works from awarding contracts for the removal of offal from the city, was signed yesterday before Justice Pratt, 6nd exception reserved. The contracts were taken from those on the ground that he had violated its terms.

Controller Burrell reports that the city debt is as follows: Permanent loans, $23,452,752 45; temporary loans, $10,293,000; city proportion of Croton loans, $3,831,180; total debt, $37,576,932 45; sinking funds, $2,500,000; aggregate at the close of this year, $40,076,932 45; aggregate at the close of last year, $39,578,100 35; increase on last year, $498,832 10.

Dr. Paul Kalkenbrenner, of No. 109 Clarkson-street, informed the Police, last evening, that one of his patients, a baker, had, unwittingly, eaten from one of his cakes a piece of the finger of a man. He withheld her name by request of the family, but described her as a blonde, 25 years of age, and five feet in height. At the time of her disappearance she wore a black velvet hat with a white feather, and a brown polonaise.

During a fight between H. A. Wilkins, an auctioneer, and Archibald Buchanan, both of whom reside within a few doors from each other on Madison-street, Buchanan with a blow of his fist broke Wilkins' jaw. The fight was caused by Wilkins striking Buchanan's son, and then striking the father because he remonstrated. As neither of the men would prefer charges no arrests were made.

Mrs. Mary D. Hooper, the fashionably-dressed young woman who was convicted of stealing about $150 worth of diamonds from her friend, Mrs. Delaney, of High-street, was taken to the Penitentiary yesterday in a carriage to serve out her sentence of one year. She was accompanied to the prison by her sister. Judge Moore, who sentenced her, happened to be in the office of the Penitentiary when Mrs. Hooper was brought in. A very painful scene ensued. On sight of the Judge the unfortunate woman broke down completely. She will be sent into the shoe shop after the 1st of January. Mrs. Hooper has the manners and appearance of a woman of refinement.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday the following employes were discharged, their services being no longer required: J. Lawson, coal inspector; John A. Galvin and Patrick Bray, inspectors of sewers; T. W. Rhodes, foreman; P. M. Rhodes, inspector of pipe; John F. Peck, inspector of pipe-laying; F. B. Van Horne, assistant inspector; W. Berry, painter; P. Dimon, carpenter; John Cornell, machinist; Lawrence Gray, Thomas Meehan, and W. Doyle, first-class laborers; John McShane, F. Donnelly, P. Dunn, J. Dowling, C. Mount, R. Lennon, and T. Anderson, second-class laborers; Philip Clare and Bernard McKenna, inspectors and laborers at the dumping-ground; Peter Denver and Edward Boyle, assistant keepers of baths.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Senator Robertson and wife left Katonah yesterday for their Winter's sojourn at Albany.

An investigation in regard to the paternity of a child born of a mother who is not 13 years old, in Mount Kisco, is to be made by the authorities of the town of Newcastle.

The Board of Supervisors have determined by a nearly unanimous vote—Messrs. Close and Rooday dissenting—to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Board of State Assessors, undoing the equalization of assessments for last year as made by the Supervisors for the town of Yonkers, and directing that the adjudged excess of $6,069 63 be paid by 11 other towns.

The Supervisors Board have made the following apportionment of Grand Jurors among the several towns for the ensuing five years: Bedford, 15; Cortlandt, 47; East Chester, 33; Greenburg, 44; Harrison, 6; Lewisboro, 6; Mamaroneck, 6; Mount Pleasant, 21; Newcastle, 9; New-Rochelle, 19; North Castle, 5; North Salem, 6; Ossining, 29; Pelham, 6; Poundridge, 4; Rye, 24; Scarsdale, 2; Somers, 6; West Chester, 19; White Plains, 11; Yonkers, 69; Yorktown, 10.

LONG ISLAND.

Coroner Davies, of Long Island City, has been requested to hold an inquest upon the body of a German named Mutze, residing in Blissville, who fell down stairs and was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

The examination of George Kinzey, charged with shooting with intent to kill Columbus S. Pennington, in Konenhoven's Woods, Town of Newtown, on the 12th of November last, was concluded before Police Justice Marshall, of Newtown, yesterday. The facts of the case have been already published. Justice Marshall, at the close of the testimony, fully held Kinzey to await the action of the Grand Jury. Neither party was represented by counsel, but some of Kinzey's relatives were in court. Pennington will go home to Philadelphia but will come on when summoned by the District Attorney at the next term of the Queens County Oyer and Terminer, to convene on the fourth Monday in January.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Kenna, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing Peter Walsh at Dean's Pond, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison, with hard labor, for seven years.

George W. Smith, a lawyer, of Trenton, yesterday gave notice that he should apply to the Chancellor for leave to contest the will of the late Joseph W. Lewis, of Hoboken, on behalf of the children of an alleged brother of Lewis, residing in Delaware.

As Charles Turpans, a fruit dealer, who keeps a stand at No. 42 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was waiting on some customers, about 8:30 last evening, a colored man stole from his pocket a wallet containing $70, with which he succeeded in making his escape.

Louisa Underhill and Thomas Dill were married at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Parsonage, Newark, on the 7th inst., by Rev. C. W. F. Treffenstadt, Pastor of the Church. Yesterday Mr. Trefton caused the arrest of both parties on the ground that they had committed bigamy, he having been informed that the woman had two husbands living when she married Dill.

A woman named Alice McDermott, 40 years of age, was found by the Jersey City Police on Millroad, about 10 o'clock on Thursday, bleeding from several severe cuts on her face. She said she had been knocked down and robbed. Yesterday the Police learned that she had not been robbed, and had inflicted the wounds upon herself by jumping through a window-sash while drunk.

Mrs. Emily Maisf, of Jersey City, who had caused the arrest of John Maisf, her husband, for assault and battery, yesterday appeared before Justice Davis and desired to have her husband released on the ground that he had not assaulted her. Justice Davis asked her how she came to have him arrested, when she stated that her neighbors had told her that her husband intended to run away from the bank $600 he had on deposit and run away with another woman, to prevent which she had him arrested. She had since learned that he had no intention of running away, and she desired to withdraw the charge. The case was dismissed.

The evidence in the contested election case of Charles Marsh against Alexander M. Phillips, of the Third Assembly District of Essex, was commenced yesterday. The charge is that there was misconduct, illegal voting, intimidation of voters, false counting, and errors in counting in Franklin Township, and that there were enough illegal votes put in, and legal votes rejected, to change the result, the majority for Phillips having been only 12. The ballot-box was opened, and showed 262 votes. The tally-list was produced, and showed that Mr. Phillips received 92 votes, Mr. Marsh 6, and Mr. Daily, the Greenback candidate, 157. The case will be continued to-morrow.

Ann Devine, a fortune-teller, was yesterday convicted of larceny in the Hudson Quarter Sessions, under the following circumstances: About a month ago she induced a girl named Kate Conroy to have her fortune told. Kate did not have any money, but the fortune-teller agreed to take wearing apparel valued at $30 as security and come back for the money in a week. The girl surrendered her clothing, in return for which she received a "charm," which she was to place under her pillow, in place of which she would find in the morning a picture of her future husband. The charm did not work, neither did Ann return with the clothing. Last week she was arrested, and yesterday convicted. She returned the clothing, and Judge Hoffman suspended sentence because the woman was about to become a mother.

FOUR PHYSICIANS

Of world-wide reputation constituted the medical jury of the Centennial who decided that the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were entitled to the only award of merit given for porous plasters. For lame and weak back and rheumatism, the above article is the best remedy ever invented or known. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—Gen. Franklin Townsend, Mrs. T. Marsh, Miss Grace Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Eben Wright, W. S. Webb, J. C. Gillen, C. L. Cheney, William Emmrich, Miss C. B. Farrar, Mrs. H. J. Dickerson, B. F. Hazletine, Leonard Seely, Miss Ayres, Miss R. E. Wadley, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McLain, Ward and Lewis McLain, Miss McLain, Miss Skinker, F. D. Spear, Walter B. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hornby, Master Hornby, J. H. Chase, Mrs. J. T. Collins, Dr. Rawrey, H. W. Lyon, W. B. Mansfield, J. A. Huger, George H. Mitchell, C. W. Huntington, J. T. Ellis, Mr. Prescott, Frank J. Wilkes, H. R. Porter, M. A. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Charles Barrit, A. Hazeltine, J. S. Beese, H. Walker, Joseph Riley, Henry Gollender, James Ware, John Mann, P. T. Ward, John Skeelinger, John Burke, M. N. Card, E. Barber, J. F., Champlin, H. Ray Chase.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, William Tellis, Mrs. F. M. Pratt, W. F. Ford, H. S. Steus, W. H. Cummings, C. T. Robinson, Mrs. Titus, F. F. Camps, T. Y. Fulton, C. B. Glachar, T. Perrins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jung, Mr. and Mrs. Wooley and child, Miss C. Hadley, Mrs. J. B. Walbridge, Miss L. H. Walbridge, R. T. Merchant, E. V. Perrin, A. G. Foltz, E. V. Sopes, C. Cushing, A. A. Edmunds, M. B. Sells, Mrs. Banes, A. P. Jute, Mrs. Clays, W. W. Sargeant, C. B. Kingsland, Miss Means, R. J. Berth, E. P. Parsons, L. C. Law, E. D. Blenks, Miss Haskell, V. I. Hawkins, R. C. Anderson, E. L. Abbe, Miss Berresford, A. L. Baldwin, Mrs. Jackson, W. F. Perry, G. H. Rome, B. C. Cooke.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana.—S. W. Price, A. M. Merrell, L. L. Dashiel, Mrs. L. Dashiel, Jr., G. Brucke, E. E. McCoy, M. Solleny, Miss Julia Maurer, W. Sahnets, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cozonave, William Singer, Mrs. M. Rolandi, P. Vegay Menendez, Miss Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pascual, J. Gomez, A. Frank, S. Harkness, Miss Sarah Rolan, A. L. Carrillo, S. Cuvillez, A. M. Bos, C. Trelo.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, for Fernandina.—Mrs. F. Andrews, Mrs. A. Peterson and two children, Smith Kesler, Frank Asoys, John Ore-wick, James Clark, F. W. Woodcock, James Chase, Miss D. Johnson, R. J. Hawkins, L. L. Hall, J. C. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fletcher and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mosour and three children.

In steam-ship New-Orleans, for New-Orleans.—Thomas Curnax, C. H. Dale, Miss Annie Alexander, Miss A. Williamson, C. P. Gonzales, F. Ranchenberger, A. D. Bevan, John Collins, Julius Rosser, John Cahill.

In steam-ship State of Texas, for Galveston.—Miss E. G. Wagner, Miss Virginia, Edmund Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and two children, G. L. Colby, Miss Lagrave, Rolf, A. T. Gouldsboro, James McMahon, James Stevens, E. M. Todd.

In steam-ship Avalon, for Rio.—Carl von Maltzahn, A. P. Hill.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible] Miss Mary Jones, Miss Lucy Jones, Mrs. E. J. Brown, Miss Maria de Pasquier, J. S. Phelps, C. Wessel, Surgeon Oliver Wier, U. S. A., Mrs. Nicholas, Rev. T. P. Ormes, Mrs. T. P. Ormes and infant, Capt. C. B. Weaver, Alfred Cheney, Miss Emily Mills, Miss Linda Kemp.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:34 | Sun sets....4:49 | Moon rises...9:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..4:08	Gov. Island..4:57	Hell Gate....5:19	

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Dec. 29.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped as New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 2·10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Calvert, Foley, Baltimore, C. H. Mallory & Co.; State of Texas, Nickerson, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; E. (. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; Victoria, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Macon, Nickerson, Savannah, (George Yonge; Italy, (Br.,) Simpson, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Fanita, Smith, Philadelphia, James Hand; Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Neptune, Berry,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8206. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REAL FIGHT AT ALBANY

THE SPEAKERSHIP SETTLED.

HARD WORK TO BEAT GLIDDEN—THE CHANCES IN HIS FAVOR—JOHN F. SMYTH AND HIS MAN CUYLER—PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION TO GEN. HUSTED FOR SPEAKER—THE OTHER OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—It seems as if the gentlemen who have undertaken to elect Mr. Cuyler Clerk of the Senate had a bigger job on their hands than they bargained for. They may do it, but they never did harder work than they will have to do between this and Monday night, if they do. There are signs this evening that the furious charge of the Smyth brigade has come to a halt. Last night all opposition was to go down. Cuyler was the only candidate who would go into the caucus. Glidden was gone, and a little something was to be thrown to Vrooman as a sop for his friends. A stump has been struck somewhere. Glidden is not nearly so far gone as he was thought to be. He had nine Senators who had given him their word that they would vote for him. One of these—and only one—is supposed to have been detached from him by the efforts of the Smyth men. The other eight stand firm as rocks; nothing has moved them, and it is not absolutely certain that the ninth has gone over. The knowledge of this fact seems to have considerably discouraged Mr. Glidden's opponents. There are signs of a dead-lock. Supposing Mr. Glidden goes into the caucus with only 8 votes; this leaves 11 to be divided between Cuyler and Vrooman, which is not enough to elect either. Then must follow combinations, and they depend upon the motives which move the several supporters of the rival candidates. Mr. Vrooman is the candidate of the group of men among whom the most conspicuous member is Mr. Warner Miller. It must be said to their credit that they represent a very healthy element in State politics. Their instincts would certainly lead them, failing their own man, to give their support to Mr. Glidden in preference to Mr. Cuyler. As to Mr. Smyth, he is reported as declaring that he wants to elect Cuyler, and if he cannot do this, he has done—that is to say, he does not care much who is elected. *Per contra*, Mr. Smyth is also said early in the canvass to have informed Mr. Glidden that he was neither his first choice nor his second choice. On this statement Mr. Warner Miller has heretofore based his calculations. He has steadfastly assumed that when it was evident that Mr. Cuyler's cause was hopeless Mr. John F. Smyth would transfer the Cuyler vote to Vrooman, thus insuring his nomination.

So far as any one has been able to find, there is no personal feeling in this contest. It seems to be purely political. Not a word has been said against Mr. Glidden personally. Notwithstanding that some days ago it was said that Cuyler's friends were very bitter against him, there is no evidence of it. One of the attributed causes of the opposition of the Smyth crowd is the assumption that Mr. Glidden's influence in his own district has waned, so much so that he lost his Senator in the last election, and consequently he must give place to more useful men. Another story most honorable to Mr. Glidden is that he cannot be trusted to do the dirty work which Mr. Smyth wants done. If this be true, then it is certain that Vrooman has no chance at all. It is very difficult to get at the real motive of Mr. Smyth's opposition. Probably it would be found to be of a mixed character.

The question most asked is whether Senator Conkling is interfering in this fight. There are apparently good reasons for both an affirmative and a negative answer. Mr. Smyth is known to be Senator Conkling's right-hand man. It is assumed that he would not stir up all this row, and make bad blood at a time when his superior most needed to make friends, unless that person saw some advantage to follow, and though Mr. Smyth declares he is doing this on his own responsibility, Mr. Conkling must be perfectly aware that very few would believe it. He would get the credit of it anyway. On the other hand we have Smyth's own declarations that this is his fight only. But more significant than these is the fact that out of the nine Senators who declared they would support Mr. Glidden, eight hold out against all pressure, and the ninth is doubtful. It seems reasonable to suppose that had Senator Conkling personally interfered this would not have been the case. Mr. Smyth appears to have overrated his own powers when he took up a man who is so unpopular as Mr. Cuyler seems to be. Instead of the local sentiment helping him on, he has to be dragged forward inch by inch against it. If he is elected it will mean that some tremendous work has been done for him for which he may be expected to be correspondingly grateful.

An unintentional injustice was done to United States Marshal Payn in my dispatch of yesterday. He came here on Saturday night with others, but it seems he was on his way home, and, after staying some time, took a night train for Chatham. He will be back to-morrow. He has informed Mr. Glidden that his sympathies were with him, and Mr. Glidden says that Mr. Payn does not say one thing and mean another. Mr. Cornell has also sent word to Mr. Glidden that he has his best wishes for success, and late to-night the latter gentleman was more confident than ever. He is certain that, whatever comes, they cannot elect Cuyler.

The Speakership is settled, so far as appearances go. The sagacious politicians who were talking so confidently last week, in New-York, that Mr. Husted was beaten may now revise their opinions, if they have not already done so. There is scarcely any discussion about the matter. The election of Mr. Husted is conceded. The canvass has been so quiet that a stranger would hardly have learned that a Speaker was to be elected. He would have supposed that the Clerk of the Senate was the only officer to be voted for on Tuesday. Gov. Alvord has been sitting quietly in his room, receiving everybody who called in his usual cheery manner, and if he has had any person of influence out working for him, that person has not made himself sufficiently conspicuous to be recognized. Some one said Smyth was supporting him; but that individual has about all he can attend to in his Senate fight. If there had really been any contest over the Speakership, that decision against the Beldens in the canal case would have turned to very heavy account against Gov. Alvord. As it is, it has been mentioned merely as a matter of news, and talked of as being a powerful weapon if there had been any necessity for using it. This alone is a sufficient indication that the Speakership question was practically settled before either of the two candidates reached Albany. The Governor will, of course, be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and as such, he will find more opportunity to indulge his taste for parliamentary fighting than he could in the Speaker's chair. It is his delight to rule, to make men afraid of him, to suddenly wind up a debate which threatens to or has become tedious, by springing the previous question, and generally to make himself a parliamentary terror, especially to green members, who regard him with much awe. But no man is more ready to do favors and give a generous assistance than he, and the worst things ever charged against him were done not for himself, but to oblige a friend. All this he can do on the floor, but could not as Speaker.

The man from Wayne who was to oppose Mr. Johnson's candidacy for the Assembly Clerkship has not yet arrived. He comes too late now, if he comes at all. Nevertheless, there are divers direful rumors of more trouble about that office, and it is darkly hinted that we have not seen the end yet.

It was very amusing to see the bewildered state of ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Goss, who came down from Monroe yesterday, placidly ignorant of the fact that Orr, of Erie, had not only been flooding the State with letters and circulars asking support, but was the first man in Albany to receive the coming members and ask their votes for himself for Mr. Goss' position. The early bird had picked up the worm, and Mr. Goss went away sadly.

The late New-York train brought a fresh delegation of members, among them being Mr. Fish and Mr. Astor. Not many Democratic members are to be seen. They are expected in the morning. Mr. Deidrich Willers is spoken of as the probable nominee of the party for Speaker.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS THOMPSON.

TROUBLES AND VEXATIONS OF AN IMPECUNIOUS POLITICIAN—A $1,000 DEBT OF 12 YEARS' STANDING—THE OHIO ORGANIZER'S INFLUENCE IN THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN DANGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and the great organizer of the Ohio Democracy, has become entangled in a very embarrassing suit which threatens to injure his usefulness in the present Senatorial fight. The suit grows out of a private financial transaction which seems to partake of the nature of some of his political achievements. Twelve years ago he borrowed $1,000 of one George Moore, giving his note for a year at 8 per cent. interest. A year passed and the note was not paid. It was, however, renewed from year to year until 1873, when Moore threatened to bring suit unless the money was paid. The result was a written compromise by which Moore agreed to take one-half the face of the note, if it was paid within a certain date. It was not paid. Moore then, in October last, brought suit for the full amount, $1,600, and Thompson making no defense, judgment went against him and execution was issued to the Sheriff. Thompson then paid $500, and finally, being pressed by Moore, filed a petition for a temporary injunction against the execution of the judgment. The petition is based upon the flimsiest of pretexts, yet Judge Bingham granted an injunction, and set the hearing for Jan. 26, 11 days after the Senatorial election. Thompson asserts that the case is a conspiracy to force him into supporting Ewing for Senator. There are circumstances which seem to lend proof to the charge, but Gov. Ewing denies it emphatically. In the meantime, Thompson will throw the weight of his influence for Pendleton, and unless this affair weakens his power over the rural members, his influence will be an important factor in the contest.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

THE CANDIDATES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE SUCCESSION TO SENATOR M'CREERY—RELATIVE STRENGTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The General Assembly of Kentucky, which meets at Frankfort on Tuesday, will be called upon to elect a United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. McCreery. The members of the Legislature are nearly all on the ground, and canvassing is actively in progress. The contest is assuming a triangular form, the leading candidates being Chief-Justice Lindsey, Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams, who won notoriety during the war as a rebel commander, and Gov. James B. McCreery. It is understood that any votes cast for the other aspirants will be merely complimentary. The friends of Proctor Knott claim that he will receive at least a dozen votes of this kind on the first ballot. The latest advices from the capital report that the strength of the leading candidates is not far from equal. Lindsey will lead off with 35 or 40 votes, Williams with 30 or 35, and McCreery with about 30. It is believed by some that Senator McCreery will show more strength than he is now credited with. Others are looking for a dark horse, in the person of Caldwell or Proctor Knott, to come in and win the race. Gen. Williams is popular in the southern part of the State, and has lately made an extended tour among the rural members working up his case. McCreery has been Governor two years, and while he has never done anything to distinguish himself, stands well throughout the State. Lindsey is regarded as the ablest of the three candidates. The Legislature contains on joint ballot 17 Republicans and 121 Democrats.

THE COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Dec. 30.—The adjournment of the coal magnates without coming to a definite conclusion as regards the proposed combination has upset the calculations of everybody in the coal regions. Rumors of a strike in the Lehigh section have been freely circulated the past week. Color was given the report on Friday, when it became known that the operators were holding a secret meeting at the Central Hotel. The miners, thinking that their wages were going to be reduced, convened in Hazle Hall on Saturday, and said that, instead of submitting to a reduction, they demanded an advance for the new year. A. Pardee & Co. called their men together, and, after a pleasant interview, an amicable arrangement of the wages question for 1878 was made.

BRAZIL AND COLORED LABORERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 30.—The contractors for the Brazil Railroad received a telegram last night from the Brazilian Secretary of State stating that colored men would not be permitted to enter the Empire as part of the working force of the contractors. This was a final answer to inquiries made by contractors, and will necessitate certain changes. Col. Jamison will leave here to-morrow in the steam-ship Mercedita for Rio Janeiro. His force numbers 250 men, of whom 100 are sappers.

THE CANADIAN REVENUE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 30.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the month of November was $1,985,000; expenditures, $1,540,000. The statement of imports and exports for the same month shows goods entered for consumption to the amount of $6,529,000; goods exported to the value of $8,225,000.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Stephen P. Lunt smelting and refining establishment, at Evanston, Ill., has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. The liabilities are $105,000, and the assets $83,000. Herman Schwab, cigar dealer, of Evanston, has also gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are $26,000, and assets about $7,000.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30.—The liabilities of E. C. Davis, an absconding insolvent, are about $30,000. Messrs. E. Albro & Co. will offer their creditors 50 cents on the dollar. The Nictaux and Atlantic Railway Company are in difficulties. Work has been suspended. Sub-contractors and laborers are petitioning Government to pay the company no money. The Government will pay laborers and others as far as the subsidy due the company will go.

CRIME IN THE WEST.

ARREST OF AN ILLINOIS RAILROAD MAN ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER—CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE UNION PACIFIC EXPRESS ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—A special to the *Tribune* from Bloomington says: "At 5 o'clock this morning Charles Wheaton, night yard-master of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was arrested for the murder of James O'Neill in this city at 2 o'clock last Thursday morning. Soon after the murder it was learned that O'Neill had been on terms of intimacy with Wheaton's wife, and until further developments the Police determined to shadow him. Last night the detectives concluded their time had come, and, as related, arrested Wheaton. He denied the charge, but was lodged in jail. His wife, who is young and pretty, was also placed under arrest. Two Colt's revolvers, calibre 36, were found in the house. They shoot the same size ball as the bullet that passed through O'Niell."

An Omaha special to the same paper says: "Thomas Nixson, supposed to be one of the Union Pacific express robbers, arrived here late last night in charge of two of Pinkerton's detectives, and was lodged in jail. The prisoner's right name is Henry Underwood, and if he was ever known as 'Tom Nixson' then he assumed that name while up North. He was arrested Christmas night at his home 75 miles west of Sherman, Texas. A wedding was about to take place at his house, which was surrounded by seven officers who made the inmates surrender. They denied knowing the whereabouts of Underwood until the besieging party threatened to burn the house, when they acknowledged that he was inside. He armed himself and held the fort, saying he would surrender in the morning, which he did. No money has been found with him. This morning he was interviewed in the jail by Detective Leech, of Ogallala, who knew by sight all the robbers, and who trailed them from Ogallala, and was in their camp one night when they were asleep. He heard their conversation, witnessed their division of the gold the next night, and saw them the next afternoon, escaping capture at their hands by hasty flight on his horse. Leech was in some doubt about the prisoner being Nixon, whom he greatly resembles, however. Tony M. Wails, of Ogallala, who has been with the detectives in Texas after him, says positively he is Nixon. Underwood knew Collins and Heffridge, who were killed at Buckhorn station, and also Rose, in whose company he has very recently been, but whose present whereabouts he does not claim to know. Underwood maintains his innocence, although it is a hard case on general principles. He was taken to Ogallala, where it is expected there are several parties who can positively identify him if he is Nixon. He says he never saw Nixon, who is a Canadian and who never was in Texas, but who is now in Canada.

MME. MARIE ROZE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW PRIMA DONNA OF THE STRAKOSCH COMPANY—A SKETCH OF HER BRILLIANT CAREER.

Mme. Marie Rôze, the charming French singer engaged by Mr. Max Strakosch for the season of Italian Opera which is to begin in Philadelphia on Jan. 7, arrived in this City yesterday, on board the White Star steam-ship Republic, accompanied by a maid, and her agent, Mr. Henry Mapleson. The steam-ship had a quick passage, and Mme. Rôze reached this City in the best of health. On the voyage she made friends of all her fellow-passengers, and secured the lasting admiration of every man in the crew by giving a concert for their benefit in the saloon, for which she was thanked by a graceful letter signed by all the passengers. Before she left the steam-ship she was surrounded by the passengers, was almost smothered with kisses by the ladies, and overwhelmed with compliments by the gentlemen, and received numerous pressing invitations to visit families in several cities in different parts of the country. Mme. Rôze brings with her an immense stage wardrobe, many of her costumes being entirely new, and she brings also all the stage jewelry worn by Titiens, which she purchased at that admired artist's death. She is a lady of great personal beauty, of the brunette order, is plump and graceful in figure, and in conversation her face is full of animation. She speaks English fluently, and with much vivacity. She is young, not having yet reached her twenty-ninth birthday. She was born in Paris, and at 12 was sent to England to be educated. During her two years stay in England an early declared passion for music developed itself. Upon her return to Paris her talent attracted the attention of Auber, the composer, and she was reluctantly permitted to enter the Imperial Conservatoire, where she became Auber's favored pupil. Under his tuition Mme. Rôze's rich voice was fully developed, and she made her first public appearance on March 16, 1865, when she sang a "Benedictus" in the Chapel of the Tuileries before Napoleon III. and the Empress, in celebration of the birth of the Prince Imperial. She sang before the Imperial Family again on May 23 following, and was rewarded with a gold medal and the thanks of the Emperor. On July 20, 1866, having finished her studies, she obtained the first prize medal of the Conservatoire, and signed a contract for three years with M. De Leuven, Director of the Opera Comique. Her début in Herold's "Marie" was an eminent success, and she added to her first success by famous representations of *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo," *Marguerite* in "Pre aux Clercs," in Meihul's "Joseph," Auber's "L'Ambassadrice," Massé's "Le Fils du Brigadier," and in Auber's "Le Premier jour de Bonheur"—in which opera she created the part of *Djelma*, and created a furor. She resumed her studies under M. Warot, and then accepted another engagement for three years under M. Emile Perrin, of the Imperial Opera, making her début at the Grand Opera as *Marguerite*, in "Faust." She refused to leave Paris during the seige, and during that crisis was chosen to sing the "Marseillaise" before a vast audience, and she honored in her professional capacity for the benefit of the sick and wounded. For acts of courage and charity during the Communist days she received a bronze medal from the Geneva Convention, and a special diploma of thanks from the French Government. After the war she visited and sang in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Brussels, and in 1872 she effected an advantageous engagement with Col. Mapleson, and appeared in London, meeting with great success. She has since sung every season in her Majesty's Opera, creating the part of *Queen Berengaria* in Balfe's "Rullamano," and sustaining the principal parts in "Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Il Trovatore," "Il Flauto Magico," "Der Freischutz," "Lohengrin," "Robert le Diable," and many other operas. She will make her first appearance in this country in Philadelphia on Jan. 8 as *Leonora*, in "La Favorita." Mr. Strakosch's company includes Miss Kellogg and Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. Tom Karl, Herr Graff, Mr. E. A. Conly, and others, and the company will appear in this City at Booth's Theatre later in the season.

THE REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 28th inst. says: "The Republican meeting last night, called for the purpose of informally discussing the political situation and fixing the time of holding the State Convention, was largely attended by representative Republicans from various parts of the State. All the Republican members of Congress except one were present, all the members of the State Central Committee, and leading Republicans from every Congressional district. An excellent spirit prevailed and a determined purpose was evinced to carry the State next year. After a free interchange of views, the 5th of June was fixed upon as the time for holding the State Convention. It is believed this date will give general satisfaction, being neither too early nor too late. On that day, therefore, the Republicans of Indiana will meet and organize victory."

WATTERSON AND THE CHANDLER LETTER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—In an interview with a New-York correspondent to-day Mr. Henry Watterson stigmatized Hon. William E. Chandler's reference to him as wanton, malicious, and false, having not the least foundation in facts or surmise or theory, except the bare circumstance of his chance relationship to Senator Stanley Matthews.

THE KEARSARGE AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The United States steamer Kearsarge, Commander McNair, arrived here to-day from Japan, via the Suez Canal and Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE AGAIN.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF THE CONTEST IN THE SENATE OVER FRESH NOMINATIONS—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PRESS DRAGOONING THEIR SENATORS INTO SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE ON ROOSEVELT AND PRINCE—PROSPECT FOR CONFIRMING OTHER NAMES IF SENT IN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The contest over the New-York Custom-house appointments is likely to be renewed soon after the reassembling of Congress. Since the rejection of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince, there has been considerable feeling manifested among Democrats with reference to the action of those Democratic Senators who voted with Mr. Conkling, or gave him material aid in securing the rejection of the nominations by withholding their votes. These Democratic Senators have been severely criticised by Democratic newspapers and leaders throughout the country for their action in thus contributing to defeat the President's nominations, and those who claim to possess the confidence of leading Democrats in Congress say that those Democratic Senators who sustained Conkling in this contest are now convinced of their error and are prepared to correct it should the President again send to the Senate the names of Roosevelt and Prince. There seems to be some foundation for this reported change of feeling among Democratic Senators, since it is stated with positiveness by Democratic newspapers of Washington and urged by many others throughout the country. A few days ago the Washington *Post*, a new Democratic morning paper, stated, "with authority," that Democratic Senators will not again support Conkling in any issue he may make with the President touching executive appointments, and to-day's *Sunday Herald* says: "It is very certain that if the President will renew the nominations of Roosevelt and Prince they will be confirmed." In discussing this subject the *Herald* says: "A number of Democratic Senators who voted for the rejection of those officers will either abstain from voting or vote in favor of the confirmation, as will also several Democratic Senators who neglected to vote. They have found that neither party nor public opinion will sustain them in obstructing reform in the Custom-house, while strengthening the Conkling Republican insurrection against Hayes, and consequently the Senator's chances of re-election."

In this connection it will be interesting to recall the vote by which Roosevelt and Prince were rejected. The vote stood: For confirmation, 25; against confirmation, 31. Eaton and Davis, of Illinois, were the only Democrats who recorded themselves against confirmation. Fourteen Senators were announced as paired, and of these 14 Mitchell, Wadleigh, and Windom were the only Republicans who, had they voted, would have recorded themselves against confirmation. Davis, McDonald, Wallace, and Whyte, Democrats, who would have voted against confirmation, were paired with four Democrats who would have voted to confirm. Messrs. Armstrong, Cockrell, Maxey, and Thurman declined to vote. Butler and Sharon were absent. Thus, every member of the Senate is accounted for. It will be seen that had those Democrats who were paired, and those who dodged, voted for confirmation, it would have added 12 to the vote against Conkling and secured the confirmation of Roosevelt and Prince by a vote of 37 to 31. It cannot be ascertained what the President proposes to do with reference to the New-York Custom-house appointments, but there is certainly a growing feeling in Administration circles that, should he determine to again nominate Roosevelt and Prince, they will be confirmed. It is not believed, however, that the names of these gentlemen will be again presented to the Senate; but no doubt is entertained that nominations will be made to succeed Gen. Arthur and A. B. Cornell shortly after Congress reassembles. No matter who may be nominated for these places, the issue will not be changed, and if the Democrats will vote to sustain the President, and present indications point in that direction, the next nominations for New-York will undoubtedly be confirmed, unless Messrs. Burnside, Dawes, Christiancy, Conover, Hoar, and Matthews, who voted to confirm Roosevelt and Prince, should unite with Mr. Conkling to defeat any nominations whatever for successors to Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell.

THE BUSINESS OF THE POST OFFICE.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF POSTAGE STAMPS SINCE 1859—ORDINARY LETTER POSTAGES MORE THAN TRIPLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Postmaster General has prepared a tabular statement showing the number of stamps issued each fiscal year from 1859 to 1877, both years included. From this statement the rapid and constant increase in the business of the Post Office is plainly apparent, the issue of ordinary letter stamps growing from about 200,000,000 in 1859 to nearly 700,000,000 in 1877. The following figures will show the number of ordinary letter stamps issued, by fiscal years, during the years named:

1859	192,201,920	1869	420,896,540
1860	216,370,660	1870	468,118,445
1861	211,788,518	1871	498,126,175
1862	251,307,105	1872	541,455,070
1863	338,340,385	1873	601,931,520
1864	334,054,610	1874	632,738,420
1865	387,419,455	1875	682,342,470
1866	347,734,325	1876	698,799,090
1867	371,599,605	1877	689,580,670
1868	383,310,500		

In addition to the above, which includes only the ordinary letter stamps, there were issued during the past four years 82,365,835 official stamps for the use of the executive departments, and 4,888,271 newspaper and periodical stamps.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

THE PROSPECTIVE CHANGE OF HEAD—GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER AND THE POSSIBLE SUCCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It is noticed in some papers that there is talk in Washington of the appointment of Gen. Francis A. Walker as Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Unfortunately, this talk has been least heard of in circles where it would have most significance. That Secretary Sherman has thought of Gen. Walker in connection with the reorganization of the bureau is undoubtedly true, and there are unofficial suggestions that a determined effort might lead to his appointment. It is said by those who ought to know that two considerations would prevent his acceptance of the place. One is the small salary, and the other the unsatisfactory position of the bureau with respect to the scope of its work and the permanence of the office. Probably the objections might be removed, for Congress would hardly fail on proper representations to make the salary respectable, and the General might have no fears that he would not be allowed to remodel and elevate the bureau to its proper position in the Government. At present all the departments are doing statistical work which should be performed under the bureau, and the census should also be taken under its direction. It is now expected that Gen. Walker will take the census of 1880, and if it should be decided at once to have it taken by the Bureau of Statistics, and the salary of the Chief should be raised to a proper grade, it is believed here that Gen. Walker would accept the office.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

NECESSITY FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND A CHANGE OF LOCALITY—DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES IN A MALARIOUS SECTION—CONTROL OF THE INSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Naval Observatory buildings are as disgraceful to the Government as the work of the Professors has been useful and honorable. The establishment is one in which every American may feel pride, and it should have buildings at least capable of affording safety to the valuable records and costly instruments which are used in the daily work. The health of the laborers, the Professors of the Observatory, among whom are some of the most distinguished astronomers and mathematicians in the world, might, perhaps, also be thought worthy of consideration. The buildings are now situated in one of the most pestilential and miasmatic localities that could be selected on the Potomac, and the practical work of observation has to be done at night, which, in Summer time, never fails to bring on attacks of ague, or of malarial fever in some form. The buildings are simply disgraceful. The main offices are neither comfortable nor decent. The paint is worn off, the wall paper is torn and stained, the carpets are worn through and frayed out, the furniture is old and rusty, and, whether from age and dilapidation or for want of proper care, there is an appearance of uncleanliness in almost every room of the building. Doubtless this is owing to the condition of the building and furniture, which cannot be made to look neat and tidy. The numerous instruments, costly and excellent of their kind, are crowded together in the wings built for them, which are scarcely sufficient for shelter from the weather. The great refracting telescope, through which Prof. Hall discovered the moons of Mars, is in an annex by itself, which looks as though it might be made of boiler iron plates, but is found to be of wood sheathed with tin. The dome is so slightly constructed that it gets out of shape, and is becoming difficult to move, and once, at least, the telescope itself has been exposed to a snow-storm because the shutter in the dome could not be closed. But, worst of all, the whole set of buildings are extremely inflammable, and a fire would soon sweep away everything, including the new telescope. Some of the most important records of observations, as those of the transit of Venus, are stored in a small fire-proof building containing one room, which was erected by the Transit Commission in order to avoid danger to the fruits of the costly expeditions. New buildings being necessary, the proposition to appropriate money for them raises several interesting questions. Among others is a proposition proceeding from various scientific men to move the observatory from the capital. No particular place has been advocated, but one idea is to go up to the top of the Alleghany Mountains to avoid the impurities of the lower stratum of atmosphere, which some think effects the accuracy of the observations. It may be regarded as settled, however, that the observatory will not be removed beyond the limits of the District of Columbia. Almost any site on the hills north of the city would suit the people now in charge. They make no complaint against the present location except its unhealthfulness. The hills north of the city are healthy.

The talk of the change of site has led to the development of a scheme to take the observatory away from the Navy Department, and one of the corps of Professors at least has been ambitious for years to be Superintendent. This could not happen unless the naval discipline were abolished. It is also said the Coast Survey and the Engineer Corps of the Army are both desirous of managing it. The Superintendent, the corps of Professors, with one or two exceptions, and the Secretary of the Navy are in favor of leaving it under its present system of direction. The cost of the new buildings may be any sum Congress pleases to make it. The greatest cost which would be desired under any circumstances would probably be $500,000, the expenditure of which would extend through several years. There should be a main building for offices, fire-proof and convenient. The instruments would be placed in separate small buildings, of stone or iron, containing nothing inflammable save a chair and a desk.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE LAWS.

PROGRESS OF REVISION IN THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will make an effort to have a meeting of the full committee in this city, on Friday next, for the purpose of ascertaining what progress has been made by the sub-committees charged with the revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws. It is understood that Mr. Burchard, who is intrusted with the revision of the internal revenue laws, has made considerable progress, and will probably be able to submit the result of his labors to the committee should it meet on Friday.

ENROLLED MILITIA AND THEIR ARMS.

THE REPORT IN PREPARATION FOR THE SENATE BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—SUGGESTIONS ON ACCOUNTABILITY OF STATES FOR ARMS SUPPLIED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The reply to the resolution of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, in regard to the Militia enrolled in the several States, the amount annually apportioned to each State for equipments, &c., is now being prepared at the War Department, and will be transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War upon the reassembling of Congress. The resolution also requests the Secretary to submit any recommendation he may have, looking to a more thorough organization, and the collection of information and reports concerning the Militia. Accompanying the reply of the Secretary will be a report from the Chief of Ordnance in which he will renew his recommendations to the effect that the annual appropriation for providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the Militia be increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000, and that the law be so amended as to fix the responsibility for arms issued to the States, and require the necessary property returns to be made at stated periods to the Ordnance Office. The act of 1808 makes the annual appropriation of $200,000 to provide arms and equipments for the Militia; but it is argued now that the population of the country at that time did not exceed 8,000,000, and besides arms were more expensive then than at the present time. The effect of increasing the appropriation to $1,000,000 would be to encourage the organization of the Militia. The records of the War Department show that the organized Militia of the country numbers 90,885, and the unorganized 2,875,460. The Secretary will review at length the Militia laws, many of which, although still upon the statute books, are now obsolete, as, for instance, the act of March 2, 1803, section 1,632, of the Revised Statutes, which requires each dragoon to furnish himself with a horse, a pair of pistols, &c.; and a general revision of such laws will be recommended. Congress will also be asked to legislate so as to the proper accountability and care of the arms issued to the States. The Attorney-General recently decided that the States are invested with nothing more than a qualified property in the arms issued to them, but the statutes make no provisions for any accountability whatever to the General Government respecting the disposition of the arms when they have been delivered to the States. It will be recommended that the arms and equipments issued to them shall be accounted for in the same manner as in the regular Army, and loss of or damage to such arms, except the ordinary wear and accidents of service, shall be made good to the United States. During the troubles growing out of the labor strikes last Summer the Government had no means of knowing the number or condition of arms in the hands of the Militia of the States on account of this defect in the law. The books of the War Department showed the number issued from time to time, but as no reports had been received, it was not known whether the arms were serviceable or where they were to be found.

In reply to that portion of the resolution calling for information as to whether any of the States have been excluded from the benefits of the annual appropriation of $200,000 above referred to, it will be shown that Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina are entitled to receive certain credits. Under the act of March 3, 1873, all the States that had been in rebellion were credited on the books of the department with their respective quotas from Jan. 1, 1861, to April 9, 1865, and the arms were issued to such as made application for them. In the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, a clause was inserted providing that so much of the annual appropriation of $200,000 as would have been used for the purchase of arms between Jan. 1, 1861, and April 9, 1865, to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, should be covered into the Treasury. After the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, and before the passage of the Army bill, containing the above mentioned provision, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, drew their quotas amounting in the aggregate to about $184,172 75; but Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina did not make application for their quotas, amounting in the aggregate to $70,183 68.

FURTHER HELP REFUSED.

MR. CONKLING AND THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

The Washington *Post*, a Democratic paper, says in its issue of the 29th inst.: "We feel authorized to say that Mr. Conkling will not again be sustained by any of the Democrats in the Senate in any issue he may make with Mr. Hayes upon questions of Executive patronage. In fact, we have been personally informed of the determination of those Democrats who sustained the New-York Senator in the recent struggle to vote hereafter to confirm the nominations of Mr. Hayes, unless specific cause, affecting the interests of the public service, is shown why they should not be confirmed. This, we may say, is the deliberate purpose of the Democratic Party in the Senate. It is forced upon the Democrats by the malevolent designs which the Republican politicians have developed toward the South. Not, indeed, because there is any fear that anything which has been brought about by Mr. Hayes in that section could be undone, but because it is not deemed logical for Democrats to aid or comfort in any way men who base their hopes upon keeping alive the hatred of the Northern people toward those of the South. For this determination Mr. Conkling has himself and his friends, like Edmunds, Blaine, and Bill Chandler to thank. The Democratic Party in the Senate and in the House will not bother itself about the squabbles of Republican factions. But it will be found firm and solid against anybody or any party which seeks to revive the curses of niggerism and carpet-bagging. The Radicals who oppose Mr. Hayes in the Senate lose no opportunity to declare that they intend making 'the South' the leading issue. Therefore the Democratic Party has determined to do everything in its power to cripple them. Having arrayed themselves as the enemies of civilization and the scourges of mankind, these malevolent Radicals can expect no mercy from the Democratic Party. Mr. Hayes will be sustained by the Democrats in the Senate, as against Mr. Conkling."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The most destructive conflagration that has visited Jamaica, Long Island, for years occurred in that village yesterday morning. Soon after 2 o'clock flames were discovered in the back room of the grocery store of Mr. Daniel Gracie, at the corner of Fulton and Grand streets, and although the alarm was promptly given, before the Fire Department could get to work the flames had made such headway that there was no hope of saving the building, and attention was given to preventing the destruction of the adjoining property—a task which was rendered more difficult by the fact that there had been no rain for some time, and everything was very dry. Besides, Jamaica still depends upon cisterns for her supply of water in case of fire, and this supply was unfortunately found to be inadequate. Two or three times the fire was well under the control of the firemen, who worked with a will, but just at the critical moment the supply of water would fail, and valuable time would be lost in seeking for a new source. There were several casks of kerosene in the part of the store where the fire originated, and this added to the fierceness of the flames, which, under the influence of a brisk easterly wind, were swept along the block fronting on Fulton-street, until five dwellings, in addition to the store, were consumed. The dwellings were occupied respectively by Daniel Gracie, Benjamin Sweet, Miss Tasker, William Scobbie, William Carpenter, William Ludlam, and Mrs. Doughty, who succeeded in saving all their furniture. None of the stock in the store was saved. The total loss is about $12,000, partly covered by insurance in the Phenix, Glen's Falls, and other companies. The buildings were all frame, and some of them were very old, but well constructed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on the first floor of No. 8 Baxter-street, occupied by Jacob Levy as a clothing store, causing $1,500 damage to stock and building. While Mrs. Ellen Allen, aged 50, who lives over the store, was endeavoring to make her exit from the building, she fell down stairs and was severely injured.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Dec. 29:

New-England.—Offices Discontinued—Becket Centre, Berkshire County, Mass.; Wachusett Village, Worcester County, Mass. Postmasters Appointed—Horace H. Bridge, East Sullivan, Cheshire County, N. H.; Eben Douglass, Morristown, Lamoille County, Vt.; Mrs. Julia F. Hayward, South Braintree, Norfolk County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—J. L. Patchen, Borceville, Ulster County; Levi M. Bice, East Cobleskill, Schoharie County; W. Irving Phillips, Exeter, Otsego County; Henry E. Gardner, Schoharie Centre, Rensselaer County; John A. Clute, West Milton, Saratoga County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Sarah E. Emson, Collier's Mill, Ocean County; Hugh T. Lawrence, Franklin Furnace, Sussex County; Lewis S. Hewett, Mantua, Gloucester County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—George W. Tunnell, Ocean View, Sussex County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Glenshaw, Allegheny County, Nancy Shaw, Postmaster; Kilbuck, Allegheny County, Patrick Slater, Postmaster; Medix Run, Elk County, S. M. Dailey, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—John R. Stover, Welsh Run, Franklin County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—James H. Vincent, Newtown, Worcester County.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 30.—The ship

like paragraphs from Southern papers that you could hardly tell [illegible] from clippings. *Voice!*

Beecher. *Bruehm.*

"Southern people are a proud, high-spirited people, and cannot be subdued by defeat. They are still as defiant as when they ruled the Republic. The old cavalier blood leaps and tingles in their veins, and the last drop of it must run out before they will have any sympathy for the mean, pitiful, sordid, cruel, and self-devoting worthy of unscrupulous Puritans. It is an ancient feud, and [illegible] and never will be compromised."

But, after all, how much the meeker and more pacific is the spirit of the Puritan preacher! He admits that the Southern people are "patterns" for us to follow. He has faith that one-sided conciliation and concession will end that "ancient feud;" that a sedative syrup of admiration and deference will cure even Yankee-phobia. This is the gospel of it, I suppose, but had Henry Ward Beecher his gospel when, brave as Paul before Agrippa, he stood up before unfriendly England in the dark, early days of the war as the champion of freedom and the North, and shook two continents with his magnificent eloquence? By the way, in all his rich and varied, and ever fresh, vocabulary, could, O, could he not have found some substitute for that tarnished tinsel of an adjective, that verbal rag-rag of knightly grace and feudal power—"*chivalry!*" Once it was associated with high-breeding, later with slave-breeding, then with rebellion, Kuklux raiding, and bulldozing. Now it suggests nothing so much as a circus tournament or a bar-room affair of honor. Says Mr. Beecher:

"I bear witness that the leading men of the South, as a general thing, were men who kept faith. When they made covenants they stood upon those covenants."

"Nay, now, what faith?" says Alice, the nurse."

And who were the "leading men" who kept it? say I. How did the Southern Senators keep faith with Buchanan? How did their Navy and Army officers keep faith with the United States, to whose service they were sworn? How did Davis, or Floyd, or Jackson, or Polk, or the Governors of seceding States—how did any of them keep faith with the Constitution and the Republic of our fathers? or even with their Northern allies? How did they stand on the "covenants"—the compromises and slavery guarantees of their own framing? The eloquent divine asks:

"Where have ever been found so many people, as high-spirited as they, who have borne such things with a patience and self-governnment more creditable to human nature than they?"

Answer the Mississippi *Independent:*

"We did adopt in Mississippi politics the knife and pistol tactics, but we did it only after 10 years of submission and disappointed hope."

But the most striking statement in all this Thanksgiving discourse is this:

"If there have been mischiefs, cruelties, and insurrections, look for the instigators of them not to the men that owned slaves and controlled public sentiment at the South; look, rather, to 'the poor white trash' that never owned slaves, and that were but a little above the colored man," &c.

Have not these "poor white trash" souls which a Christian minister is bound to respect, that such a double load of guilt and infamy is laid upon their shoulders? Have they both led and followed in all these horrible persecutions, mobs, and tortures, and massacres, with which our ears have been vexed beyond all soothing by "droppings of the sanctuary?" Do the Gullys, the Montgomerys, the Butlers, belong to the "poor white trash?" Mrs. Chisolm testifies that among the murderers of her husband, son, and daughter she recognized several old residents. Indeed, it was quite a neighborly "killing-bee." She says, also:

"All religions were represented. There were Catholics, Presbyterian Elders, and most of all I noticed two Methodist class-leaders that were very active all through the matter. One of these men was a great exhorter, and had often labored with us for the good of our souls."

Are Presbyterian elders to be set down as poor white trash? to say nothing of a brace of Methodist class-leaders? Are all those respectable "old residents," who turned that Summer Sabbath into a small St. Bartholomew's Day, to be set down by this Yankee Radical preacher as "but little above the colored man?" Mr. Beecher also speaks of the "tenacity of Southern leaders for the cause which did not seem to us right."

That word "seem" is good, though it may not have exactly the old anti-slavery ring. Only such unconscionable poets and fanatics as Whittier and Phillips, or such moral anachronisms as Garrison, are men who in this matter, "know not seems." It did appear, but one little year ago, that only a few companies of Grant's miserable blue-coated minions stood between the unhappy South and felicity. The "skeleton in the closet" was a skeleton regiment. The military were removed, and the whole country was drunk with joy. Good-will was proclaimed by the cannon's mouth, conciliation was rung out by church-bells. It did seem that the millennium had broken loose in Dixie. Then, why are they still so perturbed in spirit? Why do they threaten and bluster, mob and murder still? As *Hugh de Brass* might say, "I don't know why they should, but they do." In proof thereof, I offer a few more paragraphs from Southern journals:

"An unknown negro was hung near Nicholasville, Ky., this morning by a mob. His crime was attempting to murder John Denton, a grocer, of East Hickman.

"George Hall, colored, living near or in Woodville, Miss., was found recently with a rope around his neck and some 10 or 12 buckshot in his body, hanging to a tree.

"Served him right—the burning of the brute, Owen Wright, referred to in our news column."

I have before me two Mississippi Democratic papers giving accounts of shocking bull-dosing deeds in that State, undertaken with, apparently, no political object, from no motive except hatred of negroes. A late number of the Savannah *News* states that a negro convict in attempting to escape, was "hunted down by blood-hounds and finally, drowned by the ferocious attack of one of those animals, which overtook him in mid-river."

This little story is not only a touching reminder of the days of yore, when Georgia's great Toombs threatened to humiliate Massachusetts' big monument by calling at its base the long roll of his slaves, but it is full of tragic and heroic associations. It makes you seem to hear over flowery savannahs, through solemn pine woods, through rice swamps and cane-brakes, the "deep-mouthed bay" of noble Cuban man-hunters. In those proud days every well-regulated family on a model plantation had its brace of these sagacious animals. There was something finely ferocious, fierce, and formidable about them; a "gallantry," a "tenacity," a sort of brute "chivalry," which endeared them to their owners, with whom they always "kept faith," never letting a fugitive "nigger" escape alive. They were a type and sign of aristocracy—so, when the full fury of war in great tidal waves of fire and rapine swept over hapless Georgia—when, as the preacher eloquently described, "their prospects were ruined and their homes and houses were burned," it seems they managed to save the bloodhounds. Money, property, family servants, family plate and portraits, books, wardrobes, jewels, treasures of art and antiquity, good old wine and better old blood, brave service and matchless devotion, all were freely given or ruthlessly taken—but they still held on to the bloodhounds. As provident as *Mrs. Toodles* in providing herself with a door-plate bearing the name of Thompson, they hold that there is nothing like having a thing by you in case of need. This may also account for what has seemed the miraculous preservation of whipping-posts, which are now springing up on every hand after a disappearance of many years. Have they been buried, like other family treasures, in gardens, cellars, and cemeteries? In all these things this people are true to the faith not only openly avowed by Bourbon journals but Bourbon clergymen of the South—faith in the practicability of reconstruction on the old basis. A distinguished divine of Virginia proclaims it as a great Christian end and aim "to restore Virginian society to the condition it held just before the war, a social order established by God himself."

In view of all these signs of the times, of these significant indications and bold avowals of a deep-laid plan and purpose, not of secession, but of possession, not to break with but to capture the Federal Government through the Democratic Party, and to run it in the interests of the South till every Confederate defeat shall be avenged, and every loss made up in spoils; till the North shall be paid back carpet-bagger for carpet-bagger; in view of all these things I have no reverence for that lax benignity which, in commiserating the woes of the South, forgets all we have suffered and sacrificed—and in admiration of her more melodramatic heroes, makes light of the bravery and devotion of our own loyal soldiers, leaders and men—which sees not a mighty preponderance of right, of patriotism, of humanity, of eternal justice on our side, but only "the most Greeks." Least of all can I share in the comfortable faith expressed by our preacher, that the evils of arrogance, aggression, tyranny, and violence, born of slavery and nurtured by Democratic sympathy and Republican corruption and compliance, have all been "swept away, never to appear again in this generation, at any rate." I can only find a parallel to such heedlessness and [illegible] faith in the little domestic ballad of "Billy Bolum." Scene—A Nursery; Time—A Summer Sabbath morning:

"Billy Bolum jumped out of bed,
He rushed at his sister and cut off her head,
Which gave his dear mamma a good deal of pain;
Let us hope little Billy won't do it again."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISING.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT TO MR. STEPHEN FISKE.

No. 6 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, Dec. 29, 1877.

Dear Mr. Fiske:

I perceive that you advertise largely in the newspapers, and as my terms with you oblige me to share profits after all expenses, I think it right at this early moment to write you on this subject.

I have no faith in the value of such advertisement. No one believes in the self-praise theatres bestow on themselves in this manner, and very few people seek the advertisements to ascertain what the theatres are doing.

In Wallack's Theatre during the season of 1874–75 I stipulated with Mr. Wallack that there should be no large posters on walls and boards—no mural literature. I wiped out all the advertising except in the five principal morning papers—and, I think, two weekly journals—thereby reducing the printing and advertising expenses of the theatre to one-quarter of what they had been.

I have no wish to partake in paying advertisements beyond 50 lines a day—and these 50 lines given to the *Herald*, TIMES, *World*, *Sun*.

I object to advertising in the *Tribune* at all, and decline to share the expense of it. I would prefer to take no notice of the *Tribune* in exchange for the *Tribune* taking no notice of me or my works. I cannot make this a stipulation with you, because, of course, if you attach any value whatever to press favor, I have no right to embroil you with any newspaper. For my own part, I am indifferent to any praise or censure, except that coming from the public, and I regard the influence of the newspapers as now wielded as mischievous.

It may be proper to say that when I reduced the printing and advertising of Wallack's Theatre in November, 1874, we played for the ensuing three months to an average of over $11,000 a week, and a net profit of more than $7,000 a week, being the greatest ever known in any theatre.

The only advertisement requisite, proper or worthy of a theatre is a good entertainment. But box-office managers, desiring to attribute some of the success to their business tact, to their scheming, pride themselves on "making" such a piece or such an actress. The expression "making" simply means employing the press and big type to impose on the public.

These windbags collapse and both artist and manager collapse with them. They may float for a brief time, but I have never known any real good come of such schemes; no permanent success has ever attended them.

Eight or ten lines in a prominent morning paper is amply sufficient to inform those who choose to look into the press for information as to the play and the company employed in it. All antics beyond that are useless, trivial, valueless contortion.

At least these are my convictions, and, being so, I am sure you will forgive me if I decline to pay any share of what is not only, in my opinion, a useless expense, but an offensive one.

I carry this feeling so far that I stipulate with Mr. Wallack to omit from his bills and advertisements, when I am concerned either as author or actor, all adjectives. He gladly does so. The applause of the public is the only adjective I want—and that in a superlative degree—and an overflowing house is better than a column in each of the newspapers.

No amount of press support can bring either one or the other. "Good wine needs no bush."

I do not entertain any disrespect for the newspapers when their valuable powers are employed by us or by them in a legitimate way. But there is a kind of advertisement made of sheer puffdiquism, I object to that. It deceives no one but the manager who pays for it, and who beats the drum up and down the columns of a journal. While the public laugh at his performance the journal pockets the profits, and, of course, applauds and encores it. Yours faithfully,

DION BOUCICAULT.

P. S.—Pardon the earnestness of these remarks, and pray do not apply them personally. I intend them generally. But as there is a move toward lowering prices—and expenses—let us begin the process upon the advertisements.

MEM.—You are at liberty to make any use of the inclosed you please. D. B.

MR. STEPHEN FISKE TO MR. DION BOUCICAULT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Dec. 29, 1877.

Dear Mr. Boucicault:

Since you cannot certainly intend all of it for me, I think the best use for your letter is to publish it—with my reply, which I inclose.

Your letter contains: First, a formal notice to me that, in sharing with you after the expenses of your plays, you will only recognize as legitimate 50 lines of advertising per day, to be divided among five papers. Second, an essay upon advertising in general, from the text that good plays, like good wines, need no bush.

Now, I regret to say that I differ from you as much in theory as in practice, believing that, in these times, all wine needs a bush and all plays require liberal advertising. This need not be "self-praise" nor "Jackpuddingism" nor "windbagism," but it ought to tell the public plainly and conspicuously what is being done and who are doing it.

My theory is that a theatre should be advertised in all the papers and on all the walls—in some papers and on some walls more largely than others, of course, according to differences in position; but that the theatre should not be entirely unrepresented anywhere, and that not even the smallest organ of publicity (which is the life of the theatre) should be neglected.

With this theory my practice corresponds. Here is one of my daily advertising lists, taken at random from the December file, which will show you how diametrically opposite are our ideas:

Herald, 60 lines	$24 00
Sun, 50 lines	20 00
Times, 46 lines	9 20
Tribune, 40 lines	12 00
World, 40 lines	8 00
Graphic, 40 lines	8 00
Telegram, 40 lines	8 00
Post, 40 lines	4 00
Total	$93 20

To this must be added the papers which do not appear in this list, because they are paid weekly in advance, such as the *Sunday Mercury*, the *News*, *Express*, *Mail*, *Commercial*, *Dispatch*, *Sunday Times*, *Courier*, *Jewish Messenger*, *Home Journal*, *Jewish Times*, *Spirit of the Times*, *Hebrew Leader*, *Sunday Democrat*, *The Tycoodian*, and the *New-York Clipper*, besides any regular list of out-of-town papers, like the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which build up my matinées. Add to these the expenses of printing, posting, and distributing the regular streamers, three-sheet posters, lithographs, quarter-sheet bills, and circulars, and you will see how my advertising costs me $700 a week. I don't believe it can be done as well any more cheaply, nor that any live theatre can afford to do without it.

Like yourself I disclaim all personality; but you will forgive me for saying that the theatre which you formerly converted to your ideas of advertising has since woefully backslidden to posters, picture bills, lithographs, bill-boards, and all the ordinary paraphernalia, with this simple difference, that its managers beat their drums hardest while openly professing to despise drumming. Nor, I hope, is it personal to add that if your converted theatre had expended $600 a week more in advertising in 1874, it might have been $600 a week richer during some of these trying periods which supervened while you were absent.

In a word, I had rather be a box-office manager than a manager without a box office. I also intend these remarks generally.

No, dear Mr. Boucicault; I cannot consent to cut down my advertising because you don't like the newspapers. If I believed as you do, I should not advertise at all. Look at your meagre list, and see how closely it approaches nothing when compared with the advertisements of an ordinary theatre:

Herald, 10 lines	$4
Times, 10 lines	2
World, 10 lines	2
Sun, 10 lines	4
Total	$12

Anything beyond this you call "beating drums." Well, beating drums was a very good kind of advertising in its day. Even now, if I were managing a menagerie, instead of Modjeska, I should try to get the largest drum and beat it loudest. But as the happy old days of Richardson's shows are past, I now believe in printing-ink, big type, big newspapers, big posters, big advertisements, and big adjectives, too, when justified by big successes. You have never known an artist or manager to collapse because of too much advertising—I am not anxious to increase the long list of those who have collapsed through too little.

The plain English of your letter really is that you prefer your own mode of advertising to mine. All right; but, then, you ought to take a theatre and carry out your own ideas. It certainly is not fair to attempt to carry them out in my theatre at my expense unless you are prepared to guarantee all losses, even if I were willing to have you try such experiments with the property.

The matter is very simple. If you now wish to come to this theatre that must be because you like the position it has given you, and the capabilities you perceive in it. Therefore, if I should change my style of management the position would be lost and the capabilities sacrificed, and you would no longer care about coming here.

Q. E. D.—And I stick to my newspapers. Whether I can afford to pay you $694 (the difference between your $12 list and my $706 list) per week in advertising, besides your share of the profits for your plays, is a business matter which I will consider if you can suggest no other *modus vivendi* before your first rehearsal. Yours faithfully,

DION BOUCICAULT, Esq. STEPHEN FISKE.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a new counterfeit $5 note out on the Hanover Bank of Pennsylvania. It is very similar to the Tamaqua, of Pennsylvania. They are being largely circulated around and in Washington Market. Please inform the public through your valuable paper, and oblige your constant reader,

CHARLES H. COLE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE SUICIDE AT THE NURSERY.

LIZZIE SOAR'S RUIN AND DEATH—A FICTITIOUS NAME AND A PARTLY FICTITIOUS STORY—THE BODY IDENTIFIED BY THE GIRL'S FATHER.

It was ascertained yesterday that the young woman who committed suicide by jumping out of a third-story window of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, on Saturday evening, as already reported in THE TIMES, was registered at the institution under a fictitious name. Dr. Beckwith, the house surgeon, stated yesterday that the girl applied for admission to the hospital on Nov. 21. She came alone and gave her name as Lizzie Wilson, and said that she lived with her parents in Williamsburg. She had been seduced by a young man who had promised to marry her, and finding that she was about to become a mother she had left her home with the full knowledge and consent of her parents, with the view of remaining at the hospital until after her child was born. Such was the statement made by the young woman to Dr. Beckwith, and as she appeared to be respectable, her story was believed and she was admitted. She was registered on the books as Lizzie Wilson, and she gave the name of her father as Henry Wilson, residing at an address in Williamsburg, which, as well as the name, proved subsequently to be fictitious. During her stay at the hospital she excited the sympathies of the doctor and the attendants by her sad demeanor. Her behavior was modest and retiring, and she was very reticent in regard to her antecedents and family connections. She received no visitors while at the hospital. On the 24th inst. she gave birth to a male child. She was attended during her accouchement by Dr. Beckwith, and was rapidly approaching recovery, exhibiting no signs of mental derangement. In the ward with her were three other patients, under the care of Mrs. Morehouse, an experienced nurse. Dr. Beckwith saw the patient at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, and she then appeared to be comfortable. At 9 o'clock Mrs. Morehouse gave her some medicine, and then left her bedside and walked out to the medicine closet. She had just reached the closet when her attention was attracted by one of the patients calling out. "Oh! Mrs. Morehouse," she hastened back into the ward and saw that the bed which Lizzie Wilson had occupied was vacant and that the window near the bed was open. Mrs. Morehouse then learned that as soon as her back was turned, the unfortunate young woman had sprang from the bed, rushed to the window, opened it, and leaped out. She fell on the verandа and rolled off to the pavement. When picked up she was unconscious, and died soon after. On searching her effects, an envelope was found which bore the address, "Henry H. G. Soar, No. 225 North Eighth-street, Williamsburg." A messenger was sent to the place indicated and yesterday morning Mr. Soar called at the hospital, and there identified the remains as those of his daughter, Lizzie, aged 23, who left his home on Nov. 21, the same day that she was admitted to the hospital. Mr. Soar, who is a lace manufacturer, said that when his daughter abandoned her home she left a message for her parents, to the effect that she was going to accept a situation; that she would do nothing wrong, and would return in a few weeks. Her father had no suspicion of her condition, and was greatly shocked when he learned all the circumstances of his daughter's sad fate. He said yesterday that his wife had a suspicion of the misfortune which had befallen her before she left home, and supposed that the fear of its discovery had induced her to leave.

Deputy Coroner Cushman was informed of the event, and gave the necessary permit to remove the body of the unfortunate girl to her home. There were no external marks of injuries on the body, and death doubtless resulted from shock. Dr. Beckwith says that he has no doubt the girl intended to destroy herself, and took the first opportunity to carry her intention into effect. Her infant is at the hospital, and will doubtless be cared for by the girl's parents.

THE LATE ROYAL GORDON MILLARD.

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF AN OLD CITIZEN IN THE JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—HIS REMARKABLE CAREER IN THE MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOW ORDERS.

Services commemorative of the late Mr. Royal Gordon Millard, an old resident of this City, who died at Greenfield, Conn., on Nov. 15, were held yesterday afternoon, in the Old John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member. The body of the church was filled with Free Masons and Odd-fellows, and the galleries were crowded by the usual attendants of the venerable church. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. B. T. Abbott, Pastor, who acted as Master of Ceremonies; Rev. W. H. De Puy, former Pastor; George W. Dilks, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows; Grand Patriarch Richard L. Rowley, Past Grand Patriarch Stephen R. Weeks, Past Grand Patriarch Joseph Ash, Past Grand Sire James P. Sanders, and Right Worshipful Robert Macoy, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Order. The Masonic bodies present were Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275; Corinthian Chapter R. A. M., No. 159; Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T. Delegates from the Grand Lodge were also in attendance. The organizations representing the Independent Order of Odd-fellows were: Empire Lodge, No. 64; Lebanon Encampment, and the Uniformed Battalion of Patriarchs. The Grand Lodge of the order was represented by the Grand Master, George W. Dilks; Grand Warden, Peter H. Jobes; Grand Secretary and Grand Scribe, Charles V. Clark. The Grand Encampment was represented by Edward S. Ralph, Grand Patriarch Richard L. Rowley, Grand High Priest Elias Goodman, Grand Treasurer George Smith, Grand Representative George Haskins, Past Grand Sire James P. Sanders, Past Grand Patriarch James C. Aitkin, Past Grand Patriarch Alvin M. Bennett.

The services were begun with the singing of the hymn, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," by the choir. Rev. Mr. Abbott then delivered a prayer, at the conclusion of which another hymn was sung. A eulogy of the deceased was then delivered by Past Grand Patriarch Stephen R. Weeks, in behalf of the Order of Odd-fellows. He reviewed the career of Mr. Millard in that order, tracing his progress from the time he took his initiatory degree, almost 40 years ago, until he assumed the purple, and thence to the time of his death. The highest office that Mr. Millard reached in the order was that of Grand Patriarch of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. The orator said that Mr. Millard was devotedly attached to his order, and performed the duties of the various offices conferred upon him with exemplary fidelity. He was rarely absent from a meeting of his lodge, and was present even when his sickness was announced, on March 5, 1877. He became very weak after that date, and on April 10 he was removed to the home of his family, in Greenfield, Conn., where he lingered seven months, dying on Nov. 15 last. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Weeks, a funeral ode used in the ritual of the Order of Odd-fellows was sung by the choir and the societies.

Following this a eulogy of Brother Millard was delivered by Right Worshipful Robert Macoy in behalf of the Masonic Order. He spoke of the lesson of the life of Mr. Millard, and commented upon the wonder of the fact that the deceased in his life should have been able to acquire such distinction in the Masonic and the Odd-fellow Orders, while at the same time he attended to the ordinary business affairs of life. The speaker gave the following account of the career of Mr. Millard in the Masonic Order: Brother Royal G. Millard was made an Entered Apprentice Mason in Manitou Lodge, No. 106, Dec. 5, 1845, passed to the degree of Fellowcraft Dec. 19, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason Jan. 2, 1846. He remained in this lodge until 1852, when he, with others, petitioned R.W. Joseph D. Evans, Deputy Grand Master, and obtained a dispensation to establish Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, of which he was chosen the first Senior Warden. This office he held until 1854, when he was promoted to that of Worshipful Master. This important post he held for six years. In 1867 he was elected Treasurer, and served until 1873. He was early identified with the Masonic Board of Relief, to which he was a delegate for 15 years. Much of that period he was its Treasurer. Mr. Millard was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, in Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8; he received Mark Master's and Past Master's degrees, Dec. 29, 1852; Most Excellent Master's and Royal Arch degrees, Jan. 5, 1853; was in the Chair High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., in 1856. He discharged the duties of that office for eight years. He was Principal Sojourner in 1864–5, and Treasurer of the chapter from 1871 until 1877. He was created a Red Cross Knight in Morton Encampment (now Commandery) March 11, 1853, and passed into the Magnanimous Order of the Temple March 18, 1853. In 1855 he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. In 1860 he was accepted as a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mr. Millard was, in October, 1860, elected a Deputy Inspector-General and Honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction. The thirty-third degree was conferred upon him by the Grand Commander Sept. 30, 1861.

The hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung at the conclusion of Mr. Macoy's address, and after that the Masonic funeral ode beginning, "Solemn strikes the funeral chime," a eulogy of Mr. Millard was spoken by Rev. Mr. De Puy on behalf of the church. Mr. De Puy first read a testimonial to the virtues of Mr. Millard which was adopted on Nov. 23 by the Trustees of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of which he was a Trustee for 17 years and Vice-President for over seven years. Mr. De Puy said he first met Mr. Millard in 1866. He was then a member of the congregation of the old John-Street Church, but he did not become a communicant until 1868. Mr. Millard was always a hearty supporter of the old church, and was one of the principals in the successful movement to place it under the care of the General Synod, in order that it might be preserved for all time, and not die out when the tide of population toward the upper part of the City should deprive it of a congregation of regular attendants. To induce the Synod to accept the charge of the church, he helped greatly to pay its debts, contributing alone $1,500 for that purpose. The last donation made by Mr. Millard was toward the purchase of the tablet to the memory of the late Bishop Janes, which is now in the rear part of the chancel of the old church. In his will Mr. Millard bequeathed $1,000 to the John-Street Church; $1,000 to the Old Ladies' Home in Forty-second-street, and $1,000 to the fund for the benefit of disabled preachers. In concluding his address Mr. De Puy asked the choir to sing the hymn, "Who are these in bright array?" which he said was the devotional hymn best loved by Mr. Millard. The services were brought to an end by the singing of "Old Hundred" by the congregation, and a benediction pronounced by the Pastor of the church, Rev. B. T. Abbott.

At the time of his death Mr. Millard was about 62 years of age. He was never married, but was wedded throughout his life to the performances of deeds of charity and to a stern regard for whatever he considered his duty.

THE BARCLAY-STREET DISASTER.

JOSEPHINE SHEPPARD'S BODY EXHUMED FROM THE RUINS—A CHARRED HAND AND ARM ALSO FOUND—A NEW THEORY AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The remains of a woman were found at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by the laborers engaged in overhauling the ruins of the Barclay-street fire. They were under a pile of débris in the rear of the College-place building, and were identified as those of Josephine Sheppard, a young woman who resided at No. 16 Franklin-street. She was employed in Greenfield's store as a saleswoman. When the disaster occurred she was in the basement of the premises, and was unable to make her escape. The remains were taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman was informed. Some time after the discovery of the body the workmen dug up the charred remains of a hand and arm, but no traces of the body to which they belonged were found.

A scientific gentleman, who desires to discover the cause of the fire, or explosion, or collapse, or whatever it was, and who is convinced that the qualifications for office in this City are such as to preclude the hope that the proper officials will succeed in discovering the cause, suggests that the modern flavoring essences used in cheap confectionery are of a very inflammable and, indeed, explosive nature, being principally organic ethers, and when introduced into a mixture of plastic, heated sugar, with chemical coloring matter, the heat being given by steam, say, 60 to 100 pounds pressure for every square inch of surface, would indicate a temperature of 250° to 265°—very likely to cause an explosion. This temperature, if artificial essence of almonds (nitro benzole) were introduced too rapidly—as would be likely just before closing the day's work—would have two results, one mechanical—momentary condensation by cooling, followed by a tremendous blow from the flow of such high pressure steam upon the cooled metal, that would crumple up the copper like tinfoil, and scatter the contents of the pan in every direction into the room, and the flavoring essence, diffused in the atmosphere, in reaching flame would explode violently. Even starch diffused instantaneously through a warm atmosphere, and reaching flame, would explode, and powdered sugar, heated to 250° or 260° would be much more likely to do so than starch. Mr. Greenfield, when asked what sort of essences were used in the flavoring of candy in his establishment, said that only the solid oils were used, except in the case of raspberry and pineapple flavors, and in these they used essences. The quantity used at one time in flavoring was so small that he could not conceive that it could expand sufficiently to cause an explosion of any magnitude—indeed, he doubted whether it would explode at all. The temperature at which they worked their candy was not 250°, but 140°, and at the hour of 5 o'clock, when the engineer had banked his fires, the heat was certainly not greater than that, and it was not likely that flavoring extracts would be introduced into hot sugar at that late hour in the day. It was not possible just yet to obtain from any of the persons who were in the rooms where the worst cases of burning were found a story of the explosion or fire, but they will soon be out of the hospital, and may throw light on the subject before the Coroner or the Fire Marshal. Mr. Greenfield believes that the fire was caused by falling walls, and that the walls fell because they were overweighted.

THE BEATING A WIFE-BEATER RECEIVED.

The case of Michael Garrett, of No. 440 East Twentieth-street, who was arraigned before Justice Wandell on Friday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by his wife, came up for final examination yesterday, and resulted in the discharge of the prisoner on his promise never to interfere with his wife in future, which declaration Garrett emphasized by saying that he would never live with her again. As stated in THE TIMES of Saturday, when Officer Stewart, of the Eighteenth Precinct, attempted to arrest Garrett, after he had beaten and kicked his wife, and turned his children almost naked into the street, he resisted, and, using filthy language, intimated to the policeman that he would not go unless a warrant for his arrest was shown him. Instead of the called-for document Officer Stewart produced his club, and using it with greater force, it is alleged, than the occasion required, compelled the wife-beater to accompany him to the station-house. On being arraigned before Justice Wandell on Friday, Garrett, who is tall and powerfully built, presented a pitiable appearance, the effects of the beating he had received. His Honor, after listening to the heartrending story of the prisoner's wife, and hearing the testimony on both sides in reference to the clubbing, spoke of the policeman's conduct in the following language: "Officer Stewart, while I do not doubt that this man Garrett is a brute, that is no reason why you should make a brute of yourself in clubbing him in such a disgraceful manner." Yesterday, Garrett's wife, though still suffering from the injuries inflicted by her husband, pleaded that he might not be sent to the Island, as she did not want to increase the punishment he had received already, and wound up by saying that she would be perfectly satisfied if he would only keep away from her altogether. Garrett, with his head incased in two large linen bandages, stood leaning on the rail, apparently helpless, and as he were undergoing great pain. "Have you anything to say?" asked his Honor. Putting his hands up to his head, as if to feel if the bandage were in position, Garrett replied feebly and in a suppliant tone of voice, "Oh, I'm sufferin' terrible, Judge; I ain't ate a bit in three days; let me go, and I'll do what's right." Justice Wandell, after a pause, addressing himself to the prisoner's wife, said with emphasis, "The officer who hit him (meaning her husband) ought to be punished; it is an outrage." "As your wife does not want you imprisoned, and as your present physical condition needs immediate medical attention, I feel inclined to discharge you," said the magistrate, speaking to the prisoner. "Where will you go if I discharge you?" asked his Honor. "To the hospital," was the reply. "What hospital?" "The Charity Hospital." "Well, go there," said the Justice, "and never bother this woman again. If you do and come before me, I will deal severely with you." Officer Stewart, who figures in such an unenviable light in the present case, has always borne an excellent reputation. Chief Gilchry speaks highly of him, and his brother officers agree in saying that in the case of Garrett, his mistake—if mistake it was—was his misfortune and not his fault.

A DISCREPANCY IN NAMES.

William J. Stokes and Hugh Daley were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, on the charge of entering the premises of Mr. Patrick Cunningham, No. 400 East Fifth-street, at 3:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, with the purpose of stealing property valued at $350. The arrest was made by Officer Gleason, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who, while on patrol, saw the prisoners open the door of the premises mentioned, and enter the hall. He crossed the street after they had disappeared, and found the door locked, but felt convinced, being familiar with the regular occupants of the house, that the strange men had no business there at that hour. He accordingly recrossed the street, and determined to await their reappearance. In about a quarter of an hour they came out of the house, closed the door after them, and began to walk away. The officer followed on the other side of the street, with the intention of stopping them at the corner. Becoming alarmed, however, they started to run away, and were pursued by the officer, who, fearing that one of them would escape, rapped for assistance. He captured Stokes, and subsequently Daley was taken into custody by another officer, who found him secreted under a wagon. When the prisoners were searched at the Police station a latch-key to Mr. Cunningham's house was found on the person of each, while upon Daley was found a small memorandum book, in which were numerous entries of the names and sentences of various criminals, with a note of the date of the expiration of their various terms. Among these entries was one to the effect that John O'Neil had been sentenced to the Island for three months for some offense not mentioned in the entry. When taken to court Stokes gave his residence as No. 262 First-avenue, while Hugh Daley gave his as No. 423 Fifteenth-street. They both pleaded "Not guilty," and went to the Clerk's desk to sign their names to their respective affidavits. Daley took a pen and wrote the name "John O'Neil" at the bottom of his affidavit, and handed it back to the Clerk, who, considerably surprised at the difference between the signature and the name the prisoner had previously given, called the matter to the Judge's attention. In response to the latter's inquiry, the prisoner reiterated the statement that his name was Hugh Daley, but rather astonished the magistrate by declaring that he did not know how to write it, an assertion that was rather significant, in view of the fact that he had written the man's name "John O'Neil" readily enough, and in a hand similar to that in which the same name was entered in the memorandum-book. As he persisted in his protestation that he could not write the name he said was his, he was told to "make his mark," and, with his comrade Stokes, was committed to await trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THE LAST SUNDAY OF 1877.

A FAMOUS METHODIST PREACHER.

REV. W. KELYNACK, THE "PUNSHON OF AUSTRALIA," DELIVERS HIS FIRST SERMON IN AMERICA AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE MINISTRY OF SORROW DISCUSSED.

Rev. W. Kelynack, the distinguished pulpit orator and lecturer, popularly styled the "Punshon of Australia," preached in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning. He was introduced by the Pastor as one "whose fame is in all lands where Methodism is known." This was his first sermon in America, and, notwithstanding the rain, was listened to by a large and attentive assembly. Dr. Kelynack has a clear and pleasant voice, and is an earnest and effective speaker. He took for his text, Hebrews, xii.: 11: "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised hereby."

Without detaining with introductory observations, he proceeded at once to his subject—"The Ministry of Sorrow." As preliminary and fundamental considerations he mentioned, first, that we do well to notice that all things are under the administration of an all-wise and all-gracious God. We know that the old pagan doctrine of an inexorable fate had no foundation. Not better than theirs is the teaching of certain scientists of our time, that all the changes in our world are brought about by blind impulses of law. They look upon life as a mechanism, and fail to see the spirit within the wheels. The truer view, in accord with both sound philosophy and the Scriptures, is that all things are taken up by, and are subject to the control of an all-wise and all-perfect Being, whose working inspires man's reverence and challenges his trust. A second consideration is that the universal government of God recognizes and has regard to the individual wants of men. This position is easily established by argument and by the Scriptures. The government covering all must provide for all. The laws of nature are only the methods of working of nature's God. Natural science has revealed to us the links which connect one part of God's government with another, and these all show one hand, and the government of one Lord. He who made man made the animals to sustain him, and the vegetables to sustain the animals, and the soil for the vegetables. Thus there is unity. These again depend on the seasons, and the seasons on the relation between the earth and the sun. Every day the solar system moves nearer to certain stars and further from others. He who made the eye made the light and the sun that gives the light, and the stars that shed their radiance. And when we have reached the utmost limits of creation all are bound to man. God's care has thus regard to the welfare and the wants of his creature man. Pass, now, from creation to the teaching of divine truth. Christ taught vividly and with pathos that God counts our hairs, guides our steps, provides our food and our raiment. Christ forbade His people to be anxious, as the Heavenly Father was pledged to give the disciple things necessary for him. God, who feeds the chirping sparrows, will care so much the more for our wants, as we are the more like and the dearer to Him. A third consideration is that, in His government of men, trouble is often the agent which He employs. The pungency of sorrow comes to every home and to every heart. It takes every form; it smites the body and gives agony of nerve; it smites the mind, and terror whips it as with a scourge. Sorrow smites our dear ones, and there is many an empty cradle, many an empty chair. Why is this? Men's minds bruise themselves on this inquiry. We are not to conclude that God has pleasure in human bitterness. "He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men." We are to connect the conception of sorrow with that of an imperfect world in which God is training men for perfection. Thus we obtain a clue through the labyrinth. A fourth consideration is, that God, in His discipline of sorrow, intends to teach by the most effectual lessons. Trouble may be a blessing, or the reverse, just as it is received. It may soften or exasperate; it may draw to God or it may drag from Him. Like a consuming acid it may eat into the sensibilities; it may leave as dry as Sumner's dust. If we look at analogies we will see that no family government is arranged merely to reach unmixed pleasure. The father is intelligent, prudent, tender. He considers the different temperaments of his children and adjusts his treatment to each. He rebukes, he restrains, he thwarts self-will; he administers admonition and uses the rod. All established family government is built upon wisdom and love.

What are the great lessons which God means to teach by the discipline of trouble? First, He means to teach the contingent, uncertain character of all earthly good. The shadow of loss hangs over all that we can claim. We cannot say absolutely of anything, "This is mine." This is emphasized in common life. All we love, all we prize, all we possess, is cut down by the great reaper. By all the arrangements

dressed by Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. Another article reviews the scenes in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. A painting by Charles Landelle called "Salmacis" is engraved on the block for a full page illustration. Albert Jacquemart's *Histoire du Mobilier* is reviewed with wood-cuts by F. P. He states that Jacquemart filled a gap no one else had attempted, and wrote a book which must be placed with the *Dictionnaire du Mobilier* of Viollet-le-Duc, the works of Labarte, and Hungerford Pollen's *Catalogue of Furniture in the South Kensington Museum*. Says F. P.: "In his long promenade through the arts, through centuries and nations, the historian of furniture unwearedly pursues his way, scrutinises public and private collections, prepares lists of artists, ranges everything in its place with the patience of the historian, the taste of the artist, and the passion of the amateur. A conscientious, instructive worker, learned, yet not pedantic, but putting within the reach of all the fruit of his life's labor." The present number contains various items of news in art, such as the results of the Art Congress at Antwerp, a lively paper by Lucy H. Hooper on French *bric à brac* and its abuses, and some account by M. E. W. S. (Mrs. Sherwood) of the articles in the Loan Exhibition for the Society of Decorative Art.

NEW MUSIC.

—Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co. have just published, in very elegant form, an edition of Weitzmann's *Manual of Musical Theory*, by the author's pupil, Mr. C. M. Bowman. The book is the work of Mr. Bowman so far as putting into shape Prof. Weitzmann's oral teachings are concerned, and it is quite plain in its definitions and exceedingly comprehensive. It is divided into four parts: "Elementary," "Harmony," "Counterpoint," and "Composition," and, while it is tolerably certain that no text-book on harmony will ever address itself to the miscellaneous reader with a clearness which the nature of the subject precludes, this manual sets forth the principles and illustrates their application with a directness and a copiousness of detail which are not likely to be improved upon. The work, as mentioned above, is gotten up in the very best style, and thus commends itself to the student of music by its external as well as internal excellences.

—Among the countless publications of Messrs. Ditson & Co., of New-York and Boston, are a few which appear particularly suited for purchase as holiday gifts. Nothing could be more acceptable to the serious student of the piano-forte than, for example, their edition of Beethoven's sonatas—the celebrated Stuttgart edition—edited by Lebert and Von Bülow, or else a complete copy of Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavichord*. To persons interested in the literature of music, exceedingly pretty editions of the lives and letters of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Rossini, &c., appeal with much eloquence. And, to revert to music proper, mention may here be made of the two new "music books" of the firm, entitled, respectively, *The Cluster of Gems* and *The Sunshine of Song*. The first-named volume contains a magnificent collection of piano-forte pieces representative of the greatest and also of the most popular composers. *The Sunshine of Song* is the latest collection of new songs and ballads, with piano or organ accompaniment. The works embraced in this volume are mainly typical of American music, which is paramount to saying that, while they are not of the highest order either in thought or in form, they are of distinct tunefulness, and therefore admirably fitted to please a very large class of the music-loving public, and to cultivate the ear and, to a certain extent, the taste of people who, in the study of music, do not care to proceed *per angusta ad augusta*.

—Edward Schuberth & Co., of Union-square, have lately issued a series of selections from the piano-forte works of Robert Schumann, with annotations and fingering by Bernardus Boekelmann. The series includes the best known pieces, such as "Des Abends" and "Warum," besides several of the "Novelletten" and the "Faschings-Schwank." Mr. Boekelmann's comments upon each number are instructive and judicious, and constitute an admirable guide to the feeling—which hardly requires prompting—with which Schumann ought to be interpreted. In respect of typography, the Schuberth edition is perfection itself; the engraving is of rare beauty and clearness, and the paper unusually heavy. In addition to this copy of Schumann, the same firm has recently brought forth Signor Brignoli's "Love and Jealousy," a showy parlor piece in form of an Italian *scena*; an edifying "Study on Double Notes," by Ferdinand Dulcken; a piano setting of Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette"—also by Mr. Dulcken—which retains as much of the quietly humorous character of the orchestral score as can be illustrated by means of the keyboard; a "Canon in March Form," by Mr. Dulcken, scholarly and harmonious; an "Ave Maria" for soprano and alto, not particularly novel in theme or treatment, by Carl Richter; another "Ave Maria," by Ferdinand Dulcken, of the same familiar type, but with an accompaniment of considerable elaborateness and harmonic beauty; two very pretty songs by Adolph Kölling, entitled, respectively, "Found" and "Beautiful Maiden;" a "march" of no special distinctiveness, by Walter R. Johnston, but superior in treatment to the average "piano march;" and three "instructive pieces," without octaves, by a veteran among didactic and popular composers, Mr. Charles Fradel.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The venerable Mr. Wills, the author of *Joseph and His Brethren*, though in a very weak and suffering condition of health, has been making important additions to his great drama. He still resides at Marseilles.

—After more than 30 years' life as a quarterly, the *New-Englander* has followed the example of the *North American*, and taken to appearing six instead of four times during the year. No period could be more favorable than the present for a push to the front rank as a serious and solid periodical which shall really carry out the name it bears. For, heretofore, the *New-Englander* has been too much of a Connecticut quarterly and too little of a representative review devoted to the interests of the learned professions in the Eastern States. The recent desertion of *The North American* from Boston ought to have left a wider field for enterprise, and if the present owners and editors have the time, and above all, the pecuniary assistance necessary, they will take advantage of the opening. This cannot come to pass if the *New-Englander* remains as much identified with Yale College as it has been, for the natural jealousy between Professors and Alumni of different New-England colleges will prove too strong. But supposing that Harvard could have a hand in it, the review would at once assume a representative position. Mr. W. L. Kingsley remains the editor under the new dispensation, and contributes a paper to the January number. He explains why our sympathies in the present war should go with Russia. President Porter, and Profs. Bacon, Packard, and Hoppin are contributors. Rev. Joseph Cook receives a merited rebuke from an anonymous "biologist."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Nettie Cruikshanks.* By Florence Mabel Hartt. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Paper.

The South Atlantic. A monthly magazine of literature, science, and art. Volume I. No. 3. Wilmington, N. C.

—*Firm Ground. Thoughts on Life and Faith.* By George MacKnight. Sterling, N. Y.: Published by the Author.

—*Gerrit Smith.* A Biography. By Octavius Brooks Frothingham. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. 8vo, cloth.

—*Christmas Eve in a Light-house; or, A Batch of Old Stories Retold.* By Harry S. Hicks. New-York: The American News Company. 1877. Paper.

—*Contributions to Meteorology.* By Elias Loomis, Professor in Yale College. Eighth paper. With two plates. From *American Journal of Science and Arts*. January, 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Outlines of the History of Art.* By Dr. Wilhelm Lübke. A new translation from the seventh German edition. Edited by Clarence Cook. Two volumes. Fully illustrated. Royal 8vo, cloth, 696 pages.

—*The Bride of the Rhine. Two Hundred Miles in a Mosel Row-boat.* By George E. Waring, Jr. A Paper on Amazons. By Charles T. Brooks. Reprinted from *Scribner's Monthly*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1878.

DARK WAYS OF DEMOCRATS

WESTCHESTER'S ASSEMBLY FRAUD.

ADVISED BY TWEED'S GOVERNOR, JOHN T. HOFFMAN—SECONDED BY JOHN KELLY'S "ELEGANT GENTLEMAN," HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER, AND EXECUTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF THE WESTCHESTER CANVASSING BOARD—PLAIN WORDS, FACTS, AND FIGURES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I premise this article on the premeditated and successfully "estimated and canvassed" fraud, so far accomplished against the expressed will of the people at the ballot-box, at the recent election for member of Assembly of the First District of Westchester County, by the averment that the result of contested cases arising in the Assembly affords every indication that the franchise right of American citizenship always has been held in sacred regard and superior to party clamor, where the facts and figures demonstrated an injustice, either by successful conspiracy, or an attempt by "unintentional errors" manufactured to defeat the will of the people. This lends assurance that no scheme of the degrading system of politics in our day, tending—even remotely—to establish a bad precedent, to destroy confidence in, or respect for, such expression, can be tolerated with impunity, if our citizens are worthy the blessings of free government, and perform their duty to their children's children, in handing down to them unimpaired, what our forefathers bequeathed to us in their behalf. This record of the Assembly inspires a reasonable hope of anticipation that the electors of this the First Assembly District of Westchester may expect impartial as well as speedy justice in relation to the abominable fraud committed upon them by the manufactured "estimate and canvass" of the Westchester Board of County Canvassers, in "counting in" that "prince of the demagogue fraternity," Ambrose H. Purdy, who was defeated, by "counting out" Fordham Morris, who was unquestionably elected member of Assembly at the recent election. I invite your readers' attention to facts and figures from the official record of the proceedings of this Westchester County Board, which warrants a Grand Jury inquisition into their official conduct in this regard, as well as the execration of every good citizen. Under the law, the Board of Supervisors are created a Board of County Canvassers, whose duty it is made to canvass and certify the results upon the vote cast for State, Judicial, and Senate tickets to the State Board of Canvassers, while in respect to county officers and members of Assembly, this county board possess the further power to "determine," and issue certificates of election thereon. It must be apparent that their power over the canvass for member of Assembly was judicial, and, being abused, renders special pleading on their part or charitable construction of their official action without warrant from the developed facts. This board consisted of 22 members, politically classed as 16 Democrats to 6 Republicans. As I hear some Republicans complain that your correspondent has implicated their friends in this shameful transaction, I beg to say that any official who performs his duty under his oath is acquitted by his own conscience of any implied censure, and if they are thin-skinned over criticism, when that monitor acquits them, they evidently are out of place in a public office. Especially is this true when it relates to a local matter, where it is understood Democrats are in the majority. I am the last one to create a false impression, especially against those in public office—be they Republican or Democrat—who do their duty, as the minority did, who struggled like honest men to stop this scheme of disfranchisement; and, although a Democrat myself, I unhesitatingly denounce the frauds in this locality, relative to the Senatorial as well as the Assembly ticket, as the work of Democrats, and trust this may atone for any supposed defect in my past articles in this regard. The Board of Canvassers met and organized last month by electing R. M. Lawrence, Democrat, Chairman, and the Clerk of Westchester County thereupon administered to him the constitutional oath of oath of office, which he in turn administered to every member of that Board of County Canvassers. In order that your readers may appreciate the regard these officials had for this constitutional requirement, I annex that oath, which reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of County Canvasser to the best of my ability."

It will be observed that this constitutional requirement obligated them to support the "Constitution of the State of New-York" and "faithfully" do their duty as County Canvassers. In this connection let me refer your readers to section 1, article 1, of the Constitution of this State, that these County Canvassers solemnly swore "faithfully" to support. It reads as follows:

"No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of his rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers."

From this it is evident by all the facts that if the result of the action of the Westchester Board, is not, upon review before the Assembly, reversed, that many "a member of this State will be disfranchised" and deprived of his constitutional right. It is strange to say, but none the less true, that public officers seem to lack that regard for the oath they took upon induction into a public office, and I have introduced it here, and the constitutional article in connection for the instruction of this Board of County Canvassers, who evidently knew nothing, and cared less for their duty when they attempted fraud upon our Senate District, and accomplished one, so far, in this Assembly District. The official records show that upon the 14th ult. Mr. Secor, of Scarsdale, presented the following protest to the board:

To the Honorable the Board of Westchester County Canvassers:

Being informed that returns have been made to this board from several election districts of the First Assembly District of this county, in which ballots cast for your petitioner at the election held upon the 6th day of November, 1877, have not been counted for your petitioner as member of Assembly for said district, but that said ballots have been noted on the returns, which noted ballots if not counted in my favor may affect the result, I respectfully demand that such returns be so corrected that the ballots not counted for me, but returned as defective or irregular, but having my name thereon for member of Assembly, be counted in my favor, for the reason that said votes returned as defective or irregular contained my name thereon, the designation of the district from which it was proposed to elect me, and the designation of the office. Said ballots were also indorsed in accordance with the Election law which prevails in the part of the Assembly District where I was voted for. That from the face of the returns as examined by me, it appears that I have been elected to the office of Assembly member from the First District of Westchester County. A specimen of the ballots cast for, but not counted for me, is hereto annexed. I respectfully protest against such ballots not being counted for me by your honorable body, and I further request that your honorable body accord both my opponent and myself a hearing, when both may present our respective proofs and be heard thereon, by counsel or otherwise. And I will ever pray. FORDHAM MORRIS.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 13, 1877.

The foregoing petition was received, ordered upon file, and the 16th day of November set apart to hear the contestants from the First Assembly District in reference to the canvass; but upon the motion of Mr. Secor, on the designated day, the board refused to hear anybody—Democrats voting *aliunde* 11, the 10 in affirmative being 4 Democrats and 6 Republicans. The board ordered the Inspectors' returns in four districts of the Twenty-third Ward sent back to have specimen ballots attached. It is with shame we admit there are creatures at large who could be guilty of manufacturing the form of a ticket the week after the election, having the same printed in order to attack them to the returns; nevertheless, it is a fact that such a ticket was manufactured, reading "Assembly, Fordham F. Morris," and attached to the returns as specimen ballots of those cast on election day, when no such ballots had existence until manufactured by the orders of a clique, whose motive there would be in unison. If there had their deserts for their ballot-box iniquities in this locality in the past.

Mr. F. M. Carpenter, Republican, from New-Castle, after the Democratic majority of the board had voted to refuse a hearing to Mr. Fordham Morris, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 13 votes returned from Eighth Election District in the Twenty-third Ward, "for Member of Assembly, First District, Fordham Morris," be and they are hereby counted to Fordham Morris.

Like every motion or resolution that in the least retarded the manufactured scheme to defraud the people of their franchise, this was voted down regardless of law and the truth; but their injustice to Hon. William H. Robertson was defeated, and we expect to see the Assembly speedily settle this wrong. This proceeding upon the part of hitherto reputable men has shaken public confidence in them to a very remarkable degree. There were two forms of ballots printed and used in the Assembly, as there were in the Senatorial contest, in the Twenty-third Ward. "Dick" Lathers, who could not win by the will of the people, raised "the quibble" of "defective" ballots in his vain but frantic zeal to steal what belonged in equity and justice to another and a far better man, but got beaten at his own game by honorable Democrats doing justice and overthrowing his impudent pretensions; and he was followed by the "prince of the demagogue fraternity," Ambrose H. Purdy, the "counted in" member, who raises precisely the same quibbling and hair-splitting technicalities, to such a degree that if it did not affect the right of the people I should regard it as a farcical proceeding throughout. The question of the sufficiency of the ballot first issued was criticised, as being insufficient in law without "of Westchester County" following the designation of the district, and in deference to such objections another ticket was prepared embracing the supposed deficient words, "of Westchester County." The rulings of the State Board under the excellently-prepared brief of F. N. Bangs, of counsel for Senator Robertson, in regard to the law in the Senate case, holds there were no defective ballots cast because of a lacking designation in title of the ballot, and effectually quashes the technicality under which Mr. Purdy holds title to the seat in the Assembly. It is noticeable that the County Canvassers did not defy the law in making their return to the State Board in regard to the "defective" ballots, as they did not denounce them as void, but duly recognized them in their return; while in their judicial action in regard to member of Assembly, they refused to recognize them in any manner in two election districts, while in two other districts they do recognise them, as we shall show presently by their own record. This is a strange proceeding upon the part of public officials under their oath to do justice and obey the law, surely! I have no doubt that the judgment of lawyers holds that every member of that board is liable to indictment for a violation of law, and it would serve the cause of honesty if they were made examples, to insure the triumph of right in the future, without trying to "count in" or "count out" anybody or party. A broad smile is visible among our electors over the raid Mr. Purdy is making, in indicting a gang of repeaters who were in the Town of Westchester on election day, voting for Lathers and Purdy everybody's ballot but Mr. Purdy says they voted against him. Unfortunately for Mr. Purdy, his latter assertion lacks truth for its foundation; but with all our hearts we wish him every success in hunting down repeaters, even though it seems strange to find him pressing his friends so energetically. The Westchester Board at their last session, having all the returns before them from the Twenty-third Ward, where some of them had been sent to be "doctored up" under the manipulations of "Nosey" Mooney, quickly "estimated and canvassed," and manufactured the result they had premeditated, and declared "that Ambrose H. Purdy received 3,600 votes, Fordham Morris 3,588, giving 12 majority, and the certificate as well, to the former, a fabric inexcusably throwing out 39 votes for Fordham Morris in order to carry through their dishonorable intention.

To reach this result the conspirators were not consistent in their actions, in evidence of which we take from the Inspectors' returns in words and figures the following as illustrations. The Inspectors of the First Election District in the Twenty-third Ward made return to the County Canvassers as follows:

"The whole vote given for the office of member of Assembly was 313, of which Ambrose H. Purdy received 149 and Fordham Morris received 163, of which 11 were of the following form: 'For Member of Assembly First District, Fordham Morris.'"

The official findings of the Westchester Board of Canvassers shows that they counted these 11 votes for Fordham Morris; while, strange to say, the record shows that the resolution hereinbefore stated, offered by Mr. Carpenter, to count 13 votes in the Eighth District for him, which were of identical wording as these, was denied by this board. The Inspectors of Election in the Thirteenth District of the Twenty-third Ward made their return as follows:

"The whole vote for Member of Assembly was 202, of which Ambrose H. Purdy received 86, and Fordham Morris received 116, of which 18 are claimed to be defective on account of such tickets reading: 'For Member of Assembly First District—Fordham Morris.'"

The official record of the Westchester Board of Canvassers shows that they counted these votes for Fordham Morris; while it is strange the record shows that these 18 votes were exactly like the 13 that Mr. Carpenter endeavored by resolution to have counted for Mr. Morris, but the board refused. To show still greater inconsistency on the part of the board, let us look further at their official findings. The Inspectors of Election of the Sixth District in the Twenty third Ward made the following return:

"The whole vote cast for member of Assembly was 193, of which Ambrose H. Purdy received 76 and Fordham Morris received 96. 'For Member of Assembly First District, Fordham Morris,' received 19 irregular."

Your readers will observe the ballots read the same as those in the two districts we have quoted, but they were not counted by the Westchester Board for Fordham Morris. Again, in the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-third Ward the Inspectors made their return as follows:

"The whole vote cast for member of Assembly was 291, of which Ambrose H. Purdy received 144 and Fordham Morris 133. 'For Member of Assembly First District, Fordham Morris' received 13."

Again your readers will observe the ballots read precisely the same as those allowed to Fordham Morris in the First and Thirteenth Election Districts; but they were not counted for Fordham Morris by this board of "estimators and canvassers." Strange, isn't it? Had Mr. Carpenter's resolution been adopted to count the votes of that district for Mr. Morris, then he would have been in a position where he could not have been "counted out," and this is the reason Mr. Carpenter's innocent motion was lost. I think I have given figures enough to convince any honestly-disposed reader that the conspiracy to defraud the electors of the First Assembly District out of their expressed will at the ballot-box existed.

I am somewhat of an observer of public men and feeling, and I can truly say I appreciate the power of opinion in relation to this fraud against our electors, who do not take kindly to a wrong when they know it to be such, and they are intensely interested in seeing this iniquity rebuked, and the man who was installed in the position to which the people called him. When the Assembly organise next week, and have passed upon this contest and vindicate the right, I shall take occasion to give a graphically-true account of those concerned in this business of robbing the people as a lesson to future Canvassing Boards. Immediately upon the decision from the Board of Canvassers becoming known, the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association passed the following stirring resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Democratic majority in the Board of Canvassers of Westchester County, in its shameless attempt to disfranchise and defraud the electors of the Twenty-third Ward, merit the unanimous condemnation of all good citizens, without any distinction of party connections, as a conspiracy to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people at the polls. That in the suppression of the legal ballots of the electors of this ward upon a pretended irregularity, they have been guilty of an act worthy of public contempt.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby call upon Hon. William H. Robertson, our Senator-elect, and Fordham Morris, our member-elect, to demand their seats at the hands of the next Legislature, to the end the people have elected them by substantial majorities, and to use every honorable means to defeat the detestable fraud which Tammany Hall and its minions would thrust upon us, and through which in their characteristic cheapness they seek to perpetuate their power, to plunder, and rob the people of this City."

The certificate they have issued to Ambrose H. Purdy is a fraud upon its face, as it in terms reads, "We have determined and certify," &c. We have furnished from the official record how they refused "to hear" Mr. Morris in his own behalf, and their "determining" is certainly a fraud, as their own mode of "estimating and canvassing" clearly exhibits, while we are quite sure an honest man would not value a "certificate" from such a gang of conspirators, who had the impudence to offset the popular will as they have undeniably and premeditatedly done.

I feel it my duty as an American citizen—robbed of my franchise right by this conspiracy—to do my duty in unmasking the false pretenses by which our electors have been disfranchised, under the savory influence of Tweed's friend, Governor John T. Hoffman; John Kelly's "elegant gentleman," Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, and Kelly's jaw-smasher, Purroy, heeled by a gang of the most disreputable fellows whom it is the curse of the Democratic party to always be pandering to and upholding in such work. I took occasion to record the merited popular approval of the electors—regardless of party lines—in this the Ninth Senate District, over the remarkable and commendable impartiality displayed in the decision of the State Board of Canvassers, whereby the attempt to manufacture the "unintentional error" to rob Hon. William H. Robertson of his right to the seat in the Senate, and disfranchise the electors, was so magnanimously and honestly corrected. While I fully concur in the view that a faithful discharge of a public trust ought not ordinarily to be viewed as an act of magnanimity or extolled for its impartiality, yet emergencies arise—like the degraded system of politics in our day, brought about by various causes, when so many regard principle as obsolete in the political arena—which make the converse true when it is performed in the exigency of a bitter contest with unprincipled men. I think under such circumstances it is a wise policy and discretion to accord all praise to those who do right; indeed, unless this were proper it would be inconsistent in your holding up for public execration the conspiracy about which I now write. The special breeding of the scoundrels who manufactured the attempt to defraud this Senate district, and this Assembly district, are amusing to listen to since the State Board have brought confusion upon their tricky and dishonorable conduct. The superstructure of their attempted fraud upon the Senate question was nurtured in the caucus-room, and embraced the "counting out" of our honestly-elected Anti-Tammany candidate for member of Assembly, as another evidence of their regard for the will of the people, and while the advice of "that elegant gentleman" was as effectually directed against the Electors of the First Assembly District, as it was against them as electors for State Senator; yet we are surprised to hear he is "hedging" already by declaring "he did not interfere in the matter of the Assembly contest." This denial on the part of "that elegant gentleman" cannot be accepted, because the people understand that the Senate and Assembly frauds were one and the same job, and the latter was predicated upon the former. The fact remains of the implication of "that elegant gentleman" in advising these twin schemes from their inception, under the dictation from his "Boss," John Kelly, therefore, no denial can obliterate the ugly record which unerringly implicates him in schemes which were to disfranchise his own constituents. I am without sympathy for any man who was concerned even remotely in this disgraceful transaction, and the public will appreciate a speedy correction of this great wrong by the Assembly, and every day that the pretender is tolerated to occupy that seat in the Assembly Chamber, under that certificate, without adjudicating the contested points, will be a vexation to our electors, who will be watching and waiting for justice in the seating of Fordham Morris, who is the honestly-elected member from this district by a clear, indisputable majority; and, unless justice is a mockery and our land is to be given over to the manipulators of that "elegant gentleman" and his co-conspirators, we may anticipate that his interpretation of the law will be found quite as ineffectual before the Committee on Contested Seats of the Assembly as it was found to be before the State Board. Under his counsel the Westchester Board acted regardless of their oath to serve a clique, but in doing so have aroused public contempt, demoralized themselves in defiance of every attribute of conscience, equity and justice, in a blind zeal to serve "a party machine." It is not strange to find such a scheme of fraud "heeled" by Mooney, Sutherland, Purroy, Haskin and other disreputable political characters, but it will strike your readers as remarkable and strangely out of place, to find "that elegant gentleman" among this class, shocking propriety itself in "a man of his cloth" consenting, even by his presence, "to count in" a candidate who was not elected, and defraud the one who was and the electors who voted for him. It is suggested by the people that "that elegant gentleman" may have lost his latitude, longitude, and political common sense—if he ever had any of the latter to lose—in his zeal to dethrone the only policy—reform within the party—that can ever make the Democratic Party of any practical service to the country. I am sorry to write of my Democratic friends in this manner, but I am not of that class of Democrats who will bend the knee to any Tammany system in the party, as it is the mill-stone rendering its progress impossible. I understand that the people have expressed a desire that Mr. Fordham Morris contest before the Assembly his claim to the seat as member from the First District of Westchester, and I am pleased to learn it is his intention to respect the request, and to that end, and for that purpose, he has filed his notice of contest with the proper authority at Albany. When that case is decided upon its merits, and the seat awarded to its rightful owner, I shall be pleased to commend the duty performed, and explain to the public the record of the conspirators in this fraud. It would now be impolitic to touch upon. I partake of the hope of our people in an abiding confidence that Fordham Morris, the rightful member of Assembly, will obtain speedy justice, and represent the First Assembly District, in the interest of no party, man or men, as the people have elected him to be thoroughly independent in his action for the best interests of the State and this locality. The example of such a class of gentlemen being put in nomination for public offices is not of such frequent occurrence, but that it is worthy of commendation when it is followed, and the more generally it comes into practice the sooner will the political morality of these times show a more robust regard for the best interests of society and the public weal.

A SQUARE DEMOCRAT.

MORRISANIA, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1877.

A PECULIAR DEFENSE.

Morrits Münster was arraigned yesterday before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing five dozen silk handkerchiefs, worth $30, at the store of Morris Traubmann, No. 421 Broadway, on the 1st inst. The complainant was Joseph Blume, a clerk in the store, who said he saw the theft committed. Münster was arrested on Saturday by Detective Hickey, of the Central Office. He made a stout defense in court, and denied being guilty. He alleged that he was being persecuted because he had once been a convict. He said that the Central Office detectives acquired their reputation by arresting ex-convicts, trumping up charges against them, having the charges published in a magnified way, and securing the committal of the prisoners on their past record. He mentioned the fact that Hickey, in order to get his name into the papers, had announced that $250 worth of silk handkerchiefs had been stolen from Traubmann, whereas Traubmann himself only claimed to have lost five dozen, worth $30. Münster said: "I am not guilty. The whole thing is a put up job—put up by Hickey and Traubmann. I never entered that store in my life. I would not enter a store where I was known. Traubmann knows me, and eight years ago had me arrested. I was then discharged. Hickey got the job to arrest whoever stole the handkerchiefs, and as he was not smart enough to catch the real thief, he fell back on his old tactics of arresting a convict, whom he could easily get convicted anyway, and he arrested me, because he knew that Traubmann would willingly help to get me sent up now after having failed once. So he took me to the store and said to the boy: 'This is the man, ain't it?' and the boy, persuaded by his manner, said yes, and there I am." Justice Bixby was much impressed by what the prisoner said, but Blume, who is only 14 years old, said he was sure that Münster was the thief, the Justice committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

John Coffey, who gave his residence as No. 159 Eldridge-street, and who said that he was employed by the Meriden Britannia Company as a silver burnisher, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of personating an officer.

The complainant was Mrs. Fannie Smith, a married woman residing at No. 28 Rivington-street, who testified that while she was walking through Eldridge-street on Saturday night she was approached by Coffey, who told her he was a detective, and declared that he would arrest her if she did not move off. He then seized her by the arm and dragged her a block, when he stopped and asked her if she had any money. She told him she had not, when he ordered her away. At this point a citizen came up, and telling her that Coffey was not a detective, advised her to have him arrested, and she thereupon placed him in the custody of an officer, who, having been informed by several citizens that there was a man near by personating an officer, had arrived with the intention of making the arrest. The prisoner denied the charge, but was sent to the Island for 10 days.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. 75, 85, 88, 89, 90, 106, 120, 121, 122, 123, 136, 138, 145, 149, 157, 181, 222, 224, 227, 233, 239, 259, 261, 262, 263, 266, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 276*a*, 278, 278, 280.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Maddox, Sheridan, and Monell, JJ.

Appeals from order—Nos. 1 to 21, inclusive; appeals from judgments—Nos. 1 to 33, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday next.

All others remain adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 29.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 K.P.Inc.No.13.	84	100	Mariposa		2
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.		100	Mich. Cent.		58⅞
1 C. & O. Sc.	86¾	400	do.		59
20 Del. & Had.	51¼	100	do.	59	59⅛
100 Quicksilver	16⅜	100	Ill. Central		74⅛
50 Quicksilver pf.	32	53	Cen. of N. J.		12
100 West. Un.	78⅛	100	Chic. & Alton.		35⅜
100 do.	78⅛	100	North-west.		35⅜
200 do.	78⅛	600	do.		35¼
400 do.	78⅜	100	do.	35⅛	
500 do.	78⅜	600	do.		35⅛
1000 do.	78⅜	200	do.		34⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H.	106	100	do.	35	35⅛
100 do.	106⅛	300	North-west. pf.		62⅜
300 do.	106⅛	200	do.		62⅝
200 do.	106⅜	300	do.		62⅞
100 do.	106⅜	200	do.		63
100 do.	106⅞	100	do.	63	
100 Erie Railway.	8	600	do.		63⅛
100 do.	8⅛	100	do.		63⅜
400 Lake Shore.	62⅝	100	Morris & Es.		75⅝
1700 do.	62⅝	200	do.		75⅞
300 do.	62⅝	300	St. Paul.		36⅝
1000 do.	62⅞	600	do.		36⅞
2200 do.	63	100	do.	36⅞	
200 do.	63⅛	300	do.	37	
1200 do.	63⅛	900	do.		37
2000 do.	63⅜	2600	D., L. & W.	51	
1000 do.	63½	500	do.		51
1600 do.	63⅜	900	do.		51⅛
200 do.	63⅛	-			

MONDAY, Dec. 31—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, last shows a gain of $2,447,800 in the specie average, due to the Treasury disbursements for interest. The deposits show the remarkably large increase of $2,869,300, and the circulation is up $363,900. There is a decrease of $767,000 in legal tenders, and of $590,300 in loans. The movement for the week results in a gain of $963,475 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $7,994,950 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.	Dec. 30, 1876.
Loans	$239,764,200	$239,173,900	$253,328,600
Specie	19,674,600	22,122,400	33,049,700
Legal-ten's	36,087,500	35,300,500	34,975,100
Deposits	194,842,500	197,711,800	212,461,100
Circ'la'n	19,293,900	19,657,800	15,268,700

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$19,674,600	$22,122,400	Inc. $2,447,800
Legal-ten.	36,087,500	35,300,500	Dec. 767,000
T'l r'ves.	$55,742,100	$57,422,900	Inc. $1,680,800
Resv. required	48,710,625	49,427,950	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	7,031,475	7,994,950	Inc. 963,475

The Money market, though somewhat irregular, on the whole worked smoothly. Occasionally there were signs of stringency; but this was quite natural in view of the large withdrawals of capital to meet the January disbursements and the momentary uneasiness created by the Netter failure. At the close transactions in call loans were effected at 4 ₱ cent. The Government bond dealers generally supplied their requirements at 5@6 ₱ cent. The business in discounts was comparatively light, and prime mercantile paper sold at 5 to 6½ ₱ cent. The Treasury on Wednesday began the disbursement of the January interest without rebate.

The foreign advices were somewhat important. The apprehension which evidently exists among financiers abroad that England may become involved in the Eastern war imparted a feverish and unsettled tone to Consols. United States bonds recorded lower prices, but there is reason to believe that the weakness in these securities was due to artificial manipulation with a view to speculative effect on this side. At the close of the week prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. American railway shares were firmly held. The Bank of England lost £66,000 specie during the week ending Thursday. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 46¼ ₱ cent., against 48⅛ the previous week. The bank rate of discount remains 4 ₱ cent., with the rate for money in the open market 3½ ₱ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a loss in specie of 6,700,000 francs, and that of the Bank of Germany a loss of 11,800,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was fairly active early in the week, considerable purchases having been effected by the bond importers. Later, however, there was an absolute dearth of demand, and the nominal asking rates were reduced, while actual business was done at heavy concessions. At the close business was on the basis of $4 81½@$4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand.

The Gold speculation lacked animation, there being no special outside influences to affect the course of the market. The extreme prices were 102⅞@102⅝, with 102¾ as the opening and closing quotation. Cash gold loaned from flat to 7 ₱ cent. gold for carrying and flat for borrowing.

Government bonds at this side followed closely the course of our securities in the London market. Early in the week the foreign bankers appeared as free sellers, and prices declined ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. Subsequently, in sympathy with the improvement at London, prices recovered ⅛@½ ₱ cent. Railroad bonds were active and in good demand, the majority of the leading issues recording higher prices. In State bonds the feature of the market was a heavy decline in Tennessees, resulting from the adjournment of the Legislature without making provision for the payment of the interest.

The stock speculation was characterized by great strength, and prices were well maintained to the close. Early in the week the advancing tendency of values was arrested by the failure of the banking firm of Netter & Co.; but the influence of this untoward event was only temporary—a fact which goes far to justify the belief that the upward movement in prices has a substantial basis, and is not due merely to speculative manipulation. The accounts from the interior in regard to trade are of an encouraging character, and show that business, which has been so long impeded by the inclemency of the season, is gradually recovering, while the railroads, following the advent of seasonable weather, are certain to do an immense and remunerative traffic. Lake Shore was most prominent in the dealings, and under purchases, both for the long and short account, recorded an improvement of 4 ₱ cent., and closed strong at the highest point. The stock is said to have been largely bought recently by parties who certainly ought to have the best facilities for ascertaining the earning capacity of the road and judging its future prospects. The Wisconsin railroads continue to be firmly held, and among the events of the week was the declaration of a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. by the St. Paul Company on its preferred stock. Western Union toward the close of the week became active and buoyant, when the strength developed by the stock showed that the belief, which obtained in some quarters, that certain shrewd speculators had been availing themselves of the dullness of the general market to quietly absorb the shares was well founded. The appearance of the report of the New-York Central Company for the year ending Sept. 30 created a most favorable impression in regard to that stock, showing as it did that the road is in a most prosperous condition, and that the "strikes" and other exceptionally adverse influences were powerless to work any serious injury to the property. Among the most notable improvements of the week was the sharp advance in C., C., C. and I., which was based on a report that the company was likely to pay a dividend in February. The coal shares were irregular, owing to the uncertainty prevailing as to the likelihood of an arrangement being effected among the companies, but closed strong on the advices from Philadelphia that the prospects of a harmonious settlement were very favorable. The general market was buoyant in tone in the final dealings, principally under purchases on the part of the bears, who evidently are imbued with the impression that a still further advance in prices is inevitable.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec. 30.	Closing 1876.
American Gold	102⅞	102⅝	103	107
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	105⅞	105¼	105¼	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108⅝	108

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Admission—Mme. Modjeska. Mr. Couldock. Mr. Burroughs.

PARK THEATRE.—David Garrick—A Regular Fix—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Mr. Bassett, Miss Agnes Proctor.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Man of Success—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. Agnes Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Won at Last—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Coghlan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Duke's Motto—Mr. S. Piercy, Miss Nina Varian.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sula, (Extravaganza.)

EAGLE THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Cat Show—Curiosities—Midgets—Giants, &c. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Christmas Eve in the South—Comicalities.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, falling, followed by rising, barometer, north-east, backing to north-west winds, light rain or snow, followed by cooler, partly cloudy, or clearing weather.

By the expressions of a couple of the Washington Democratic papers, it appears that the Democratic Senators who voted against the President in the matter of the New-York appointments think that they made a mistake, and that if the names of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince were to be sent in again it would be their duty to sustain them. The grounds on which this conclusion is reached are entirely political. It is thought that the previous course of the Democrats referred to has strengthened Senator Conkling and improved his chances for re-election. There does not seem to be any consideration of public duty involved in the matter, or any respect for the independence of the Executive. The future course of Mr. Hayes is not yet made known, and probably has not been determined. Whether he will deem it essential to his projects of "reform" in the Custom-house to reorganize it with the aid of the Democrats in the Senate, we cannot say. That would certainly relieve the new officers from any responsibility to the Republican "machine," but whether it would or would not help the cause of real reform would depend entirely on who the new men were.

Some interesting facts in regard to the State Militia are brought out in the reply of the War Department to a resolution recently passed by the Senate. It seems that the War Office has figures to show that the nominal Militia force of the various States is nearly 3,000,000 of men; but of this number only 90,865 are organized, and of the organized Militia, as our readers had occasion to learn last Summer, only a very small part is capable of effective service. The Chief of Ordnance proposes to renew his recommendation that the appropriation for arms for the use of the Militia shall be increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000, and that the arms shall be distributed in such a way as to make the States responsible for them. Whatever may be done with this particular proposition, there is no doubt that the Militia could, with advantage, have a more intimate connection with the Central Government, and could be, in this way, made much more available than it now is.

The momentous contest waging in Albany over the choice of a Senate Clerk was still undecided at last reports. Mr. Gliddon's supporters were confident and his opponents were less so, but confidence is not votes, and though Mr. Gliddon is by far the best man for the place it does not follow that he will get it. It is not easy to understand the nature of this mighty struggle. It is not "personal" we are told, and every one engaged in it is in the most amiable mood toward every one else. It is called "political," but what political interest can be served by trying to oust an extremely good officer by an inferior one is something which only experts like Mr. Smyth can thoroughly understand. We have long been accustomed to regard the interests of the public and those of the politicians of the Smyth stripe as having no close connection, but the present form of demonstration of this fact is a novel one.

Some silly persons are trying to break the force of public indignation against the young ruffian Johnson, who tried to murder his wife at the residence of her father in Brooklyn last week, by making statements in regard to the wife's want of consideration for her husband's feelings. The main facts in the case, however, are undisputed and conclusive. Johnson's act was one of cowardly brutality, and, as he came a long distance, armed with a new pistol, it was apparently a premeditated one. The exact technical extent of his crime is a matter for the courts to fix, but that he intended to kill his helpless and entirely innocent wife, and that he pursued his purpose with savage persistency, there is no doubt whatever. If the law can assign him to prison for life, it would be the best disposition that could be made of him, but whether in prison or out of it he has earned the unmeasured contempt of all decent men.

There should have been a meeting of the Canal Board at Albany last week, and Mr. Tilden's men—Secretary of State Bigelow, Auditor Thayer, Attorney-General Fairchild, and State Engineer Van Buren—were all present. When the anti-Tilden absentees were telegraphed for, they began, with one accord, to make excuse. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer briefly replied: "I cannot." Commissioner Ogden complained that he had "a severe cold," and could not come. State Treasurer Ross simply said that he "should not be present." Commissioner Thayer pleaded "previous engagements," and Commissioner Walrath said that as the Avery case was the only business before the board, it would look better for it to be decided without his vote. As there was no quorum present, Mr. Tilden's Canal Board received these letters of regret with an intelligent perception of their meaning, and then dissolved. The anti-Tilden party had evidently decided that the board should have no more meetings.

NATIONAL AND SECTIONAL CREDIT.

We have questioned the wisdom of discussing the silver scheme with exclusive reference to its effect upon the interests of the bondholders. However strong their claim to consideration, it is not desirable, for their sake or the country's, that legislation should be directed to the protection of their rights as distinguished from the rights and interests of the people generally. The apparent disposition of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to do this, is the weak point in the arguments which they have respectively presented in opposition to the plan before Congress. Their zeal in behalf of the public faith is commendable, and we can only hope that it will not die out before the passage of the Bland bill forces upon them decisive action. If such a measure must become law, the exception of the national securities from its operation would partially mitigate the disgrace inflicted upon the American name. But as a settlement of the main issue, as between the advocates and opponents of remonetization, it would be unsatisfactory. It would place the bondholders in the position of a privileged class, whose exemption from the evils of a currency otherwise general in its use would be a constant pretext for partisan strife. Any form in which the exemption could be stated would fail to render it a finality. What one act conceded another act might annul, so that the attainment of absolute security on the part of holders of the bonds would be impossible. Hence the insufficiency of any opposing argument which, as in the case of the President and Mr. Sherman, is confined to the bearing of remonetization upon the interests of a class, instead of dealing with it as unsound in principle and injurious in all its tendencies. Playing with fire is always a dangerous pastime; and a policy which accepts the essence of the silver scheme and demurs only to the universality of its application, is not a policy adapted to the present emergency.

Equally shortsighted is the course pursued by friends of the Silver bill who have persuaded themselves that resistance to its enactment proceeds wholly from the bondholding class. We refer—not to the demagogues who willfully misrepresent the aspects of the controversy, but—to the more reputable journalists and public men who really believe that the contest is between the bondholders and the people. We confess that, if this belief were tenable, we should despair of the result. But the bondholding interest, identified as it is with the public faith, though an important factor in the controversy, very inadequately represents its significance in relation to the credit which is the foundation, more or less broad, of all domestic industry and trade. When the demagogues describe the silver agitation as a struggle of debtors against creditors, they unconsciously approach nearer the truth than the milder-mannered men who protest only against the exaction of the bondholders. If the agitation succeed, it may not entirely destroy credit, but it will undoubtedly compel capital so to fence about its transactions that credit will be subject to conditions far more onerous than those to which traders and borrowers are accustomed.

Neither the West nor the South can afford to incur fresh hindrances to the credit which is essential to both. Their reputation as debtor sections is bad enough already. The West has a heavy load of odium to carry, composed partly of the experience of mortgagees of city and farm property, partly of the record supplied by State, county, town, and village repudiation. As a section it never was more deeply in debt, and, therefore, never had more obvious need of the maintenance of friendly relations with Eastern people whom in its madness it denounces and defies. The South we take to be much better off. If its people have fewer outward signs of means and credit, they have the satisfaction of being, individually, less burdened with debt. Looking at the South, however, as a group of States, its credit is as bad as it can be. Its population seem indifferent to equity in their conduct toward the holders of its State bonds, and indifferent also to the opinion of the world. Such being the general situation in regard to these sections, it were probably unreasonable to expect from them a fair consideration of the national bondholder's case, or a correct appreciation of the results to the national faith of the wrong which it is proposed to inflict upon him. What reliance can be placed upon repudiating States like Minnesota or Georgia or Alabama, or States which practically repudiate but have not the frankness to confess it, after the style of Tennessee and Virginia? Communities which throw off local obligations without a scruple are not likely to be over-nice when other obligations are in question. Both the West and the South, then, are already discredited to an extent that will seriously interfere with their prospects of obtaining further loans for their people and corporations, and further help for the enterprises upon which their financial recovery largely depends. The fact that they are discredited would appear sufficient to teach them moderation and prudence.

But the warmth and recklessness with which they support the silver scheme show that in their desire to wound an imaginary enemy they overlook the consequences to themselves. Confident in the possession of legislative power, they take it for granted that Eastern capital is at their mercy. They may compel the Government to pay its creditors in a debased currency. They may withhold from their private creditors eight or ten per cent. of the amount which is their due. They may cut down the wages of labor without the inconvenience of strikes. So much is possible. But this is all that is possible. The law will make silver a legal tender where payment in gold is not specifically provided for. One of its first effects will be to make gold contracts practically universal. The Western mortgageor may pay off his present incumbrance with silver, but if he seek to renew the loan he must bind himself to pay in gold. The municipality or company which requires money to meet urgent liabilities, will have to face the same stipulation—principal and interest will be in gold. The merchant who comes Eastward to purchase goods will find prices regulated by a gold standard, and the note he gives will promise to pay in gold or its equivalent. Thus will capital protect itself, and thus will the sections which clamor for silver find their chief purpose frustrated by a financial law as inexorable as fate.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The contest for the Speakership of the next Legislature may be a more exciting one than was at first supposed. When it was announced some weeks ago that the Republicans would have an undisputed majority in the House, it was generally believed that Gen. Husted would be elected to preside over its deliberations. His universally conceded ability as a parliamentarian, large experience in legislative business, and familiarity with affairs of State seemed to leave no doubt that among all his colleagues he would be held best fitted to occupy the chair. Taking this view of the case, one or two young gentlemen who carry about with them rather more ambition than is justified by their past performances, relinquished what they were pleased to call their "chances" in his favor. At the same time, however, it was announced that Mr. Alvord, better known, perhaps, as "Old Salt," of Syracuse, was a candidate for the position, and that he intended to continue the contest, as he himself expressed it, to the bitter end. Since then Mr. Alvord has worked early and late to defeat his one rival, and has stoutly maintained to the last that the result is at least in doubt. His hopefulness, however, is to be attributed not so much to the personal strength of Alvord as to the aid which he is receiving from certain persons who assume to control the politics of this State. Standing alone, and upon his own merits, he could never be regarded as a formidable antagonist to Gen. Husted. That he thinks himself so is due almost entirely to his impression, well founded or otherwise, that he is favored by the Conkling element in the Republican Party, and to the alleged fact that the Canal Ring influence is not opposed to him.

Why Mr. Conkling should desire the defeat of Gen. Husted is well understood. Prior to the Cincinnati Convention it was generally known that the latter was not one of those who believed that "the favorite son" was the most eligible Republican who could be nominated for the Presidency. While in Ohio, indeed, Gen. Husted stopped at Columbus and made a social call on Mr. Hayes, and afterward, in the Convention, when the supreme moment had arrived, and everything depended upon a score or so of votes, he used all his influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Blaine, who, of all men, Conkling's friends were most anxious to defeat. There is no reason to believe that "the great Senator" has forgotten these things, and it cannot be denied that a knowledge of them does much to sustain what might, under other circumstances be regarded as the ridiculous theory that Mr. Conkling desired the success of Alvord. And we say ridiculous theory, because it is a well-known fact that for years past "Old Salt" has been most bitter and uncompromising in his opposition to Senator Conkling and his interests. In that gentleman's time of need he was against him, and at the commencement of his memorable contest with Reuben E. Fenton, he was one of the most pronounced and prominent advocates of the "Jamestown statesman." Mr. Conkling is not the man to lose sight of an injury of this kind, and it can only be assumed, not that he loves Alvord more, but Husted less.

At all events, there seems to be good reason to believe that he is supporting the former for the Speakership. From the Albany district, controlled absolutely by his faithful henchman, Insurance Superintendent Smyth, comes the apparently trustworthy report that the newly-elected Republican Representatives there have been pledged to Alvord. Similar statements have been made regarding other Conkling strongholds. If they are true, and they have not been denied, it is, of course, only to be inferred that Mr. Alvord has agreed to "run" the next Legislature in the interest of Senator Conkling, and with an eye single to his succession. From such a bargain there could be no other result, and the well-founded suspicion of the existence of such a contract should be sufficient to secure Mr. Alvord's defeat. More depends upon the result than appears on the surface. The Apportionment bill to be passed by the next Legislature must be framed in the interest, not of any ambitious politician, but of all the people, and every act of the Republican organization must be free from the taint of Canal Ring or Tammany Hall influences.

The Republican majority in the next Assembly is an exceedingly small one, and it will require a man of rare tact, firm purpose, quickness of wit, and knowledge of the rules of the House to keep it out of the traps which will be set for it by a watchful and unscrupulous enemy. Mr. Alvord is certainly not that man. Under no circumstances would his election to the Speakership be a wise one; weighted, as he is believed to be, by a contract with at least two unsavory political cliques, his success would be anything but creditable to the party which placed him in power. The latest advices are that this particular misfortune is not reserved for the Republican Party at this moment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF NEW-YORK.

It might be inferred from the degree of attention received by the civil service of the Federal Government that it is the only one in our "numerous assortment" that requires reform. This is so far from being the case that the service of the United States is, on the whole, more free than that of most of the States and large cities from both inefficiency and corruption, and the reform of the evils which exist in it is urged more earnestly only because there is more hope of accomplishing something in that direction. One has but to turn to the record of recent events in our own City to see instances of confusion and malfeasance more striking than anything laid to the charge of the national officials. Take, for example, the case of the absconded Treasurer of the Excise Board. This man was appointed to the board by Mayor Wickham, who was generally regarded in his own party as the representative of the better element of the Democracy, a flower of the Manhattan Club, whose election was a proof that the Democratic organization was the most proper instrumentality for the respectable portion of the voters to use in obtaining good government for our tax-ridden and neglected City. Murphy was one of those appointees whose selection was specially praised at the congratulatory banquet given to Mr. Wickham, on his retirement from office, by a considerable number of gentlemen of acknowledged standing in business and in society.

Yet a very slight investigation of Murphy's character and reputation would have shown that he was an habitual gambler at horse-races, and that even in that not over-particular circle he was looked upon with suspicion; that he was possessed of very few of the elements of even a decent business reputation; and that he was the last man who could be relied on to perform the delicate and responsible duties to which he was appointed. Since his appointment his course has been in accordance with his previous reputation, and he has owed the influence he possessed largely to the zeal with which he has done the work of John Kelly. Being chosen to take charge of the funds of the commission, he has managed them with complete independence of system and disregard of the commonest rules of fiscal responsibility, and he has apparently been allowed to do so by his fellow-Commissioners without criticism, objection, or interference on their part. His intimacy with the reigning chieftain of the Democracy seems to have insured him the utmost freedom from supervision, and he was permitted to hold in his own name, subject to his own draft, without the slightest check upon his honesty or his capacity, large amounts of money, for which, as it turns out, his colleagues are likely to be held personally responsible.

The origin of these funds throws still more light on the system of which Mr. Murphy is a shining example. The money did not belong to the City. It could not in any strict sense be said to be of right in the hands of the Excise Commissioners. It was taken by the latter as payment in advance for licenses to be issued, but its payment did not, under the law, entitle those who paid it to license or to immunity in the prosecution of their business. The only reliance of the liquor-dealers, according to their own statement, was upon an informal understanding entered into by their representative with Murphy, of the Excise Board, Mr. Nichols, of the Police Board, and the Mayor, in accordance with which the payment of the license fee, evidenced by the possession of a receipt in the name of Murphy, was to exempt the dealers from "persecution" by the Police. But this was an understanding which none of the officials who were parties to it had any authority to make. Apparently it was made largely from political motives, and when, from one cause or another, it became desirable for the Commissioners to violate the understanding, it was promptly done. Finally, Murphy, yielding to the temptation which the utter looseness of the board's way of doing business presented, decamps with all the available funds he can get into his hands, and leaves his companions in office to settle with the liquor-dealers, and to derive such comfort as they can from the sympathy and aid of Hon. John Kelly.

These facts bring out clearly enough how completely the civil service of New-York is not managed on business principles. Not only are appointments made to it without reference to the fitness of the appointee, but solely for political or personal ends; not only is it administered to serve the ambition of party leaders or to enrich their favorites, but its methods are outside the law, and without any reference to the ordinary rules which prevail in the transaction of affairs of like importance in the business world. In what business house, for instance, would an habitué of the trotting course and a known gambler be allowed to control sums amounting to $150,000 or $200,000, absolutely presenting no accounts, and submitting to no inspection or even inquiry? The fruit which the system has borne in the case of Murphy, is what might have been expected. In point of morality his thieving was hardly worse than that of the men who maintain numberless sinecures, or partial sinecures, for the purpose of securing the political help of the incumbents. The fugitive Treasurer operated on a pretty large scale, and he has stepped outside the letter of the law; but as, in legal phrase, he has only committed a "breach of confidence," so, in reality, have the officials who appointed him, or secured his appointment. The latter took a trust from the people which they have disregarded, and gave him the chance to steal, which he very naturally improved. He is a vulgar and, just now, a conspicuous specimen of the men from whom our New-York civil service is made up, but his character is by no means inconsistent with the principles which guide the politicians in dealing with that service. On the contrary, it is quite in harmony with them.

A WICKED SMALL BOY.

Every school-boy who has an earnest desire to improve himself in base-ball and fishing hankers for holidays. The narrow-minded policy of school-teachers, who prefer that boys should waste their time in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is bitterly opposed to holidays. There is thus a constant strife between the boys and the teachers, the former striving to add to the number of their holidays and the latter resisting with unwavering conservatism.

There are various methods in use among enterprising boys to secure unusual holidays. No man can fail to admire the nobility as well as the ingenuity of the three small boys of Rev. Mr. Euler's school, who being selected by lot to sacrifice themselves for the good of their fellows, deliberately contracted scarlet fever early last May, and thus insured the immediate closing of the school. One of these heroic boys died of the disease, and his last words were, "I die in the sacred cause of base-ball. Weep not for me, but give my horn to my Sunday-school teacher and my drum to my beloved Pastor." This, however, was an extreme case of self-abnegation, and we cannot expect that the example will be generally followed. Still, the introduction of an epidemic is the only sure way of obtaining a premature vacation, and no other device is known which can secure more than three consecutive holidays.

Great good has been accomplished with pepper or asafœtida on the morning of a day which offers peculiar facilities for skating. When either red pepper or asafœtida is sprinkled profusely on the stove, there are few teachers who have sufficient strength of nose to refrain from dismissing the school. Of late years, however, these prescriptions have fallen somewhat into disrepute. The invention of the patent clothes-pin, which closes with a spring, has enabled even the most delicate school-mistress to protect her nose, and at the same time to hoist the small boys with their own drugs. In such circumstances not only do the boys suffer mentally from the pungent pepper and the suffocating asafœtida, but they are compelled at the edge of the ruler to obey the order to "stob that sneedzig." Moreover, the substitution of the furnace for the stove has materially lessened the usefulness of the two drugs in question, and directed the inventive faculties of youth into other channels.

There still prevails among dull and common-place small boys a belief in the efficacy of molasses and shoemaker's wax applied to all the seats in the school-room. Undoubtedly, this method has resulted in a few cases in the desired holiday, but, as a rule, it is a failure, for either the teacher compels the boys to sit on the molasses or else forces them to remain standing at their desks during the entire day. There is at least one school in which the use of adhesive compounds will be regarded for many years to come with mingled sadness and horror. Two years ago certain thoughtless small boys placed shoemaker's wax in the chair of the school-mistress. The result was to the last degree disappointing. When the school-mistress found that she could not safely attempt to rise without the aid of an ulster or other capacious garment, she quietly informed the boys that, instead of being dismissed at 4 o'clock, they would remain until dark. As it was late in June, darkness did not begin until after 8 o'clock, and those unhappy small boys were subjected to the tortures of the black-board and the spelling-book from 1 o'clock until 8:30, at the expiration of which time they were dismissed in a state of abject misery, while the teacher, wrapping the drapery of the piano-cover around her, went home in a carriage. The recollection of this awful event is sufficient to prevent any further use of adhesives in that particular school.

Mice, brought into the school-room in a box and set free at an eligible moment, will secure a holiday, provided the teacher is addicted to fainting at the sight of a mouse. There are teachers, however, who scorn mice, and are even unmoved by the sight of a writhing elastic-ligature snake. There was a school-mistress in a Vermont town who once went into fits at the sight of a few surreptitious mice, and could not resume her labors for nearly three weeks; but this was an exceptional instance of good fortune, which may never occur again.

All these familiar devices are far inferior to a plan recently invented by a Pennsylvania small boy. This small boy, whose name is suppressed in order not to gratify his sinful pride, conceived the happy idea of ridding himself of the effeminate rubbers which his parents compelled him to wear and of securing a holiday by a single effort. He carefully cut his rubbers into small pieces, and just before 9 o'clock A. M. dropped the pieces down the furnace register. There is no smell which so soon exhausts the endurance of the human nose as the smell of melting india-rubber. In fifteen minutes the teacher had dismissed the school and had fled in search of weak brandy and water and smelling salts. A plumber was sent for, and, after two days' hard labor, succeeded in removing the half-melted rubber. Thus the boys obtained their consecutive holidays and the certainty that at any future time a holiday could be purchased at the low price of a single india-rubber shoe.

The wonder is that this simple and efficacious plan was not thought of long ago. It will now, however, come into general use, unless the small boy can be convinced of the impropriety of thus obtaining extra holidays. If any small boy reads this copy of The Times, let him remember that if he takes a rubber shoe—say one of the school-mistress' shoes—and cutting it into pieces not more than an inch square, drops them down the register, he will have a holiday, but in all probability he will either break his neck while gathering apples or be drowned while fishing. If he greases the bits of rubber in order to assist their combustion, he will, of course, add to his guilt and increase the danger of his sudden death. It is true that the small boy who discovered this method of fixing rubber has not yet died, but he may die at almost any time. He is undoubtedly a bad, bad boy, and his wicked conduct is mentioned only that other small boys may regard it with proper reprobation.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

Recent utterances of the Marquis of Hartington, in Scotland, have been interpreted to indicate a willingness on his part to make the question of the disestablishment of the English Church a political issue, and to lend the force of the Liberal Party for the consummation of that measure. Whether his language strictly warranted this construction or not, the fact that he was so understood is not without significance, as revealing the sensitive condition of public feeling, and an expectation of such an avowal as likely at any time to be made by the Liberal leaders. Mr. Gladstone himself, though a High Churchman, and, it may be, partly for this reason, is known as a very lukewarm supporter of the Establishment; and there are prominent men in the ranks of the Nonconformists, who enjoy his confidence, who do not hesitate to say that he only waits a fitting opportunity to place himself at the head of a concerted movement for the securing of this object. The disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church was generally felt to be a blow at the Anglican Establishment, notwithstanding the disclaimers of the principal advocates of the former measure that any such intention lay in their minds. The prosperity of the Irish Church since it became disconnected from the State, and the consequent disappointment of so many doleful predictions of the ruin that would surely befall it when stripped of State patronage, have operated to diminish the alarm excited by the prospect of a like separation of the Anglican body from its political relations. The speedy disestablishment of the State Church of Scotland, which now appears probable, cannot fail to reinforce the party which is contending for an analogous change in England. It is ominous that English politicians and various persons who aspire to public office are at present frequently found declaring themselves in favor of a measure which they have heretofore regarded with entire indifference. This phenomenon shows which way the wind blows. On the side of disestablishment are the bulk of Nonconformists, including the Methodists; and the Nonconformists claim to include in their ranks one half of the church-goers in England. With them, on this question, stand no inconsiderable number of Episcopalians of the High Church type, who are frightened and disgusted by the progress of latitudinarian opinions under the shield of the State. It is complained that while the legal decisions have been almost uniformly favorable to the representatives of innovation in doctrine; while, for example, the doctrine of eternal punishment is openly denounced in parish churches and cathedrals, under the ægis offered by the courts, Ritualistic practices, springing from one branch of the conservative Churchmen, are rigorously prohibited. The powerlessness of the Anglican Church to regulate its own affairs, owing to the carefully-guarded supremacy of the State, has long been a thorn in the side of all Churchmen who believe in ecclesiastical autonomy, and chafe under the bonds of civil and lay rule within the sphere of religion. A series of controversies, of which that provoked by the volume entitled *Essays and Reviews* is one, and the Tooth conflict, of late occurrence, is another, have gradually intensified this feeling in the minds of those who are either for the maintenance of the traditional doctrine or for the use of a more elaborate and imposing ceremonial. Unless we misread the signs in the sky, the hour is drawing near when the question of the continuance or destruction of the Establishment will divide parties in England, and become, for the time, the living, practical issue in English politics.

Should disestablishment occur, the shock will not be so great as many anticipate. A few simple legal enactments will determine the whole matter. The Episcopal Church will retain its houses of worship, but will pay for those which have been erected prior to a certain date, and which will be considered national property. The cathedrals will be kept up as national monuments. Apart from the endowments which the disestablished Church may succeed in carrying with it, the great wealth in the Anglican body will more than suffice, on the voluntary system, for all its reasonable or unreasonable wants. It is not impossible that the number of its sincere adherents would be increased, since the opposition of Nonconformists, in many cases, is not to the English Episcopal Church, as such, but to the Establishment. Should the Church be separated from the State, this ground of opposition would, of course, disappear. The Bishops would retire from the House of Lords, and this would be the gravest political change resulting from the measure.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say one word more on the above subject. I have read with attention the various replies to my communication of the 25th inst. Only one of these touches at all on the question at issue—which is a very simple one, *i. e.*: Is it right for the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City to entirely support a general institution—an institution in the benefits of which all religious denominations have an equal share? That it is generous every one will admit—and generosity is in these days a far more popular virtue than justice. We have even in these great large-hearted, charitable days of ours, seen a man steal in order to be generous. But for all that, in God's law, justice comes before generosity; and the question is whether it is just and right for the Church to do as she is doing in this matter, while she allows so much of her own work to suffer from neglect. If other religious bodies will not take care of their own sick poor, then, in God's name let us do it; but let us at the same time do it not in boasting, but in sorrow. If the priest and Levite had done their duty there would have been no need for the Samaritan to stop by the way, delaying his own business while he cared for a person whose natural defenders had forsaken him. It is good to be a Samaritan and attend to the duties of others, but it is better to be a priest or a Levite and attend to one's own duties; and the priest and Levite in this case are not my poor self, but the religious bodies who, seemingly at least, shirk their responsibilities. I am, I confess, a priest, and I often have to pass by men sore, bruised, and wounded, who have fallen among thieves—landlord thieves, who let out fever nests by the year and the month at a rent [illegible] to the poor and the [illegible] round rental, and in return support hospitals—wholesale and retail groceries thieves, who sell dishonest goods by dishonest measure—yes, even fine lady thieves, who are horrified at a woman and her children being out on the street by night, but who are not at all horrified by the fact that thousands upon thousands of women and children are living constantly in worse than heathen darkness—to whom this great, beautiful universe of God means nothing more than a crust of bread, and for whom the Church of Christ is naught but an alms-house—these, I say, have fallen among thieves, thieves who have stolen from them God's light and air, God's bread and God's word, and left them to die by the way; and these, such as I have to pass by every day of our life, because we have not the oil to pour in the man's wounds, nor the ass to carry him on, nor the twopence to pay for his keep. And in this St. Luke's or any other hospital can help us but little. O, how I admire modern Christianity. It says to the poor man, you can work as men never worked before; You can live in vileness and dirt; you can have nothing great or beautiful; no home of your own, only some rooms by the month; no church of your own, only a mission chapel; no great preacher of the word of righteousness, only some poor drone to drivel at you; when you are sick you shall not have the loving care of wife or mother or sister, but such a nice hospital! O, such a nice hospital! That is what modern Christianity has to offer to the people. Not Christ; not righteousness; not everlasting life, but a hospital to die in. I have worked among the poor for many years. I claim to know something of their wants and feelings, and I know they hate the very name of hospital. And time and time again I have been out of all patience with the brutes because they did not want to leave their wives and children. They have to go at last, because there is nothing else for them. But they feel down in the bottom of their hearts that it is not a good God who sends them away to suffer and die among strangers. I could, Mr. Editor, fill your entire paper if I were to say all I have to say on this subject. I have worked in the midst of neglect, squalor, and dirt for years, and have yet to see the first wise step taken to make things better. Last year and year before, while we were giving away thousands upon thousands of dollars, we left Cherry-street six feet deep in filth. To-day, while we are spending many thousands on hospitals, we are housing our poor in vile dens, without drainage, light, or ventilation, in which boys learn to curse as soon as they can talk, and our girls are tampered with before they are 14. Hospitals, Homes, &c., don't help this sort of thing; they only make it worse. They help each in their way to destroy self-respect and make wider the separation between the rich and the poor. Now, when I entered upon my life-work, it was, I trusted, to preach and to minister righteousness to the people, both rich and poor. And righteousness, to my mind, means something more than hospitals and alms-giving. I, and all others who think with me, are ready to do our part in caring for the sick, but that is not our chief duty. Our great mission is to keep the sound sound; to make life, if not greater, at least less miserable than it is now for the great mass of men, and we suggest that we should not have to care for the sick of other people who are amply able to care for their own, and the practical solution of the difficulty is not for me to recommend cases to St. Luke's Hospital. I want to recommend as few to that or any other hospital as possible, but for the Superintendent to appeal to the general public to support a general institution.

A Priest.

GENERAL NOTES.

The State Legislatures will muster in force this week.

Mayor Kane, of Baltimore, has been very ill, but is now recovering.

The cackling of geese saved a house in Annapolis, Md., from being burglarized, on Thursday morning.

The January dividends payable in Boston aggregate $10,151,762, an increase of $848,372 over January, 1877.

The Troy *Times* says that ex-Assemblyman Robert Waddell, of Warren County, is hopelessly ill. He is 45 years of age.

The City of Baltimore will pay out $427,000 on Wednesday as interest on the various issues of its stock and guaranteed bonds.

The people of California are to vote at their next general election upon the question of continuing or prohibiting Chinese immigration.

The Gloucester fishermen report fewer disasters this season than for many years previous. Seven vessels were lost, and 37 lives sacrificed.

State Senator George Raines, of Rochester, on Friday was presented with a silver service of 13 pieces, by members of the Bar and a few other personal friends in that city.

Governor-elect Bishop, of Ohio, is meeting criticism for his declared intention to hold the office of Governor of the State and Trustee of the Southern Railroad at the same time.

Mr. N. M. Buck, of Baltimore County, Md., and 81 years of age, ate a hearty supper Thursday night, and was found dead in his bed Friday morning, it is supposed of apoplexy.

The Urbana (Champaign County, Ill.) *Herald* issued a very attractive Christmas number, which must have been welcomed with loud exclamations of delight by its favored subscribers.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has said that so long as he occupies a seat he will not vote one dollar for further improvements in Washington. He thinks the national capital ought to go West.

The Rochester *Union* says that the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the Assembly "may possibly be elected, but the probabilities are not strongly in his favor." We should say not.

Hon. Thomas Allen is a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Missouri, but the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that he labors under the Democratic disadvantage of being a man of ability and enterprise.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that the venerable Mrs. Hennessey, of Eldorado, Fon du Lac County, Wis., aged 104, hung up her stocking for the hundred and second time last Monday night. She is very feeble, and doubts if she will see another Christmas.

The Toronto *Leader* demands that the American press shall leave Canadians to manage their own affairs, "at least until the award under the sentence of the Fishery Commission is paid, and the unexpended surplus of the award under the Washington Treaty is paid back to its lawful owners."

Picou's picture of "Antony and Cleopatra" was offered at auction in San Francisco recently, but no satisfactory bid was made, and it was withdrawn. The final bid was to have been telegraphed to Paris before decision was made, and the amount offered was not large enough to warrant its being cabled.

Some of the barbers of Pittsburg, Penn., are opposed to shaving on Sunday, and have tried to prevent it by others of their craft by prosecuting them. They were met with a stubborn resistance, but have been acquitted on the charge of conspiracy in thus acting, and are now determined to prosecute all who violate the city ordinance.

They are contesting the will of the late Reese Wall Flower, in Philadelphia, on the ground of insanity. One of the witnesses says that he would sometimes eat seven or eight meals a day. At 12 o'clock every night a dozen panned oysters were taken to him, and after that he had oysters brought up to remain by him during the night, and between 4 and 6 in the morning he called up the girls to bring him toast and coffee.

Richard T. Haley, of Kentucky, has addressed a letter to Judah P. Benjamin, now residing in London, in which he suggests that he endeavor to have the question settled as to what shall be done with the $12,000,000 said to be still lying in the vaults of the Bank of England belonging to the late Confederate Government by inducing her Majesty's Government to transfer it to some properly-appointed commission in this country, to be used in supplying artificial limbs to needy ex-Confederates, and in such other manner as the commission may determine.

Candidates for nomination for Governor are already numerous in Pennsylvania. On the Republican side are named Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Gen. Harry White, Henry Rawle, John B. Packard, Mayor William S. Stokley, Gen. James A. Beaver, Galusha A. Grow, George V. Lawrence, and Horatio Gates Jones. On the Democratic side are James H. Hopkins, Col. Levi Maish, A. H. Dill, Col. Hendrick B. Wright, John Latta, Daniel M. Fox, Gen. William McCandless, Victor E. Piollett, Robert E. Monaghan, Gen. A. H. Coffroth, Samuel B. Reynolds, and Jackson Boyer.

THEATRICAL SENSATIONS.

PERSONAL DRAMAS NOT ON THE BILLS

STIRRING SCENES AT THE OLD WALNUT-STREET — THE CLARKE-GOODWIN DIFFICULTY—PROSPECTIVE LAWSUITS—VERBAL AND PUGILISTIC PERSONALITIES BETWEEN MEREDITH AND RANKIN—DAMAGED VISAGES ONLY HALF HIDDEN BY COSMETICS—PEACE NOT YET RESTORED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1877.

During the past two weeks there has been considerable excitement in theatrical circles here, and some rather extraordinary proceedings, beginning with the attack of Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian, on his partner, Mr. George K. Goodwin, through the newspapers, and concluding with the passage at arms yesterday between Harry Meredith and McKee Rankin, the actors. It has already been noticed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. Clarke made accusations against his business partner and the manager of the Walnut-Street Theatre, which caused a coolness between the two gentlemen, and as a consequence they were separated for a time. This lasted for a week, and in the meantime Clarke purchased a rival theatre on Broad street—the Alhambra, which the Kiralfys erected and found a losing venture—and proceeded to give performances. This seemed a strange proceeding, as, while he built up a patronage for his new venture, it tended to detract from his other property, the Walnut, but, fortunately, both have made money so far. Mr. Clarke, although residing opposite the Walnut-Street Theatre, never condescended to call on Mr. Goodwin or communicate with him until last Wednesday, when a brief business note found its way to Manager Goodwin's office. To this the latter replied that Clarke should meet him like a man, and that his present policy would result in the ruin of the Walnut. On Friday Mr. Clarke called on Manager Goodwin, expressed himself as regretting that he had made public their troubles, and requested pardon for his strange conduct, which was at once freely given, although Mr. Goodwin was smarting under the stigma placed upon him by Clarke of being an incompetent manager. However, it was deemed best to let the matter drop, so the fight between the proprietors is over for the present, at least. Then Clarke announced that he intended to present his partner with the manuscripts of the drama entitled "Russia; or, the Exiles of the Angara," which he had purchased in London, and proposed that it should be placed upon the stage as soon as possible. This was a sort of peace-offering, but its production may result in more trouble, in the shape of injunctions. Mr. Goodwin had already made arrangements with Mr. Tompkins, of Boston, for the manuscript of a play entitled "The Exiles," which is believed to be based upon the same plot and story, and when a telegram was forwarded to Boston, asking to be released from the contract for "The Exiles," it is said that Mr. Tompkins refused to accede to this demand, and unless a compromise is brought about there will be a legal tilt between "Russia" and "The Exiles," when either of them attempts to tread the boards at a play-house. Thus the matter rests for the present, and time will tell whether there will be another scrimmage between the managers.

Following close upon the trouble between the managers comes the pugilistic exhibition between Mr. Harry Meredith and Mr. McKee Rankin, also at the same theatre. THE TIMES of to-day contained the announcement of this difficulty, and the latest particulars do not throw much light upon it, except that it was premeditated on the part of the former gentleman. One of the stories is to the effect that Rankin and Meredith have for a long time regarded each other with anything but kindly feelings, each being jealous of the other's success and attainments. Another story is to the effect that Mr. Rankin, who is now starring, having forsaken the common walks of the art, requested that Mr. Meredith should not be cast in his piece, "The Danites," and Mr. Meredith was sent out on a tour for a week through the State with part of the Walnut-Street Theatre Company. This Mr. Charles Walcot denies, and says that Mr. Rankin requested Meredith in the cast, but that at Manager Goodwin's request he was omitted, to which Rankin consented. Still another—and this story is indicative of Rankin's manner, as all who know him will at once perceive—is that, while at the theatre, during the past week, he complained that some of the actors, notably Messrs. Turner and Page, were not playing up to their usual standard, and he denominated them as "hams." This fact was communicated to Meredith, and he hastened to repel the insults heaped upon his brethren. He took his position at the rear entrance to the theatre, back of the Continental Hotel, on Ninth-street. When Rankin came walking down the street with Mr. Maeder, the scenic artist, he saw Meredith but noticed nothing peculiar in his manner. Rankin stooped down to kiss the little girl who was engaged in the play, and was just going into the matinee, and while in the recumbent position, without a moment's warning, Meredith dealt him a severe blow in the face, which cut his cheek and blackened his eye. Rankin immediately struck back, and brought the blood from Meredith's forehead, a ring which he wore cutting his antagonist badly. After the exchange of a few blows outsiders interfered, the Police came upon the scene, and Meredith retreated to the theatre, while Rankin disappeared in a store opposite. The curtain was kept down for five or ten minutes beyond the usual time to allow Rankin an opportunity to dress his wounds, and he appeared with an extra quantity of rouge over the disabled optic, and performed his part of *Sandy*. Meredith was billed to appear last night in Pottsville, 90 miles from here, so he left the city on the 3 o'clock train, and has not returned yet. It is related that he avowed his intention of yet having satisfaction out of Rankin, and threatens to meet him again. The latter stated that he could not divine why he was assaulted, as he and Meredith only an hour before had taken a drink together, and at that time the assaulter had not shown any ill-feeling. Both men are athletes, and there is no telling what would have been the conclusion of the fight had not outsiders interfered.

A HUMAN BODY PETRIFIED.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 25, 1877.

It is a fact not generally known that the Cemetery of the Methodist Church in Hendersonville, N. C., contains a petrified human body. About the year 1836 Miss Adeline Byers lived with her father, Francis C. Byers, 15 miles south of this place, in Henderson County. She was a bright, sweet girl, much beloved by all who knew her, and her hand was sought in marriage even before she was of marriageable age. At last she was won by William Pinkney Murray, whom she had known long and well. Soon the nuptials were celebrated, and the bride and bridegroom set out in search of a new country, following the setting sun to the Mississippi Valley. There they located and began the journey of life together in real earnest. Prosperity and happiness came to them, until at an unexpected moment death cut down Mrs. Murray in the very prime of life. The disconsolate widower, consigning the body of his deceased wife to the dust, as he supposed, sought "surcease of sorrow" in the wilds of Texas. A few years afterward Drs Josiah Johnston, intending to return to North Carolina, whence he had removed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Murray, disinterred the body of Mrs. Murray for the purpose of carrying it back with him. Imagine how amazed he was to find it in the coffin just as he had seen it there years before. The same features—almost the very same expression. But what he saw was not flesh—it was solid stone. The whole body had petrified. In that condition he carried it to North Carolina, and delivered it to the aged father, Mr. Byers, who could hardly doubt that his daughter had come home to him asleep! The news spread that Adeline's body had been "turned into a rock," and great was the desire of everybody to see it. Attempts were made, it is said, to steal it out of the cellar where the old gentleman had carefully concealed it; but they were unsuccessful. All through the war it was guarded by the father as the most sacred trust, but few persons being allowed to see it. About six years ago, however, it was quietly buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Hendersonville, where, it is hoped, it will be permitted to rest until the "resurrection morn."

THE INSANITY OF DRINK.

The Lafayette (ind.) *Courier* describes a strange freak on the part of a well-to-do citizen of that place, and his wife. Their house, which was their own property, was comfortably, even handsomely, furnished, and a Christmas-tree had been set up for the children. Both got drunk on Christmas Day. It was something they had never done before, and they proceeded to make a general wreck of everything in the house. When the *Courier* reporter entered the house Wednesday about 9 o'clock, the wife lay on a lounge in a drunken stupor, while the husband, half attired, sat among the ruins crying bitterly. Everything breakable had been destroyed, even to the pictures on the wall. The windows were broken out, the curtains torn down, bird-cages smashed, the birds killed, the dog's leg broken—in short, it seemed as though an effort had been made to effect the complete destruction of the contents of the house. The man was just beginning to realize the consequences of his folly, and seemed completely broken down.

A LITTLE GIRL'S JOURNEY.

THE STORY OF HER TRIP FROM CHICAGO TO CONCORD TO SPEND CHRISTMAS WITH HER GRANDFATHER.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1877.

One of the pleasantest incidents associated with the recent Christmas anniversary that has come under our observation was a journey that a little Chicago girl, only 10 years old, took alone from that City to Concord, this State, a distance of over 1,100 miles. It was such a remarkable journey for one so young to venture upon, that we are sure the many young readers of the *Journal*, and probably every one of the older ones, will want to read about it. The little girl's grandfather lives in this city, and she wanted to spend Christmas with him very much. She thought it would be so nice to make such a visit that one morning, at breakfast, she said to her father that she wanted to go to New-Hampshire to Christmas, and that if he would be so good as to buy her a ticket and take her to the cars, she would not be afraid to go all the way alone. Her father could hardly believe her to be in earnest in making such a request, and told her the journey would be more than 1,000 miles, and that she would be two or three days and nights on the cars before reaching Concord. The matter was talked over in the family, but the little girl persisted so strongly in her desire to make the trip, that at last her parents consented, and all the necessary preparations were made for the journey.

It was a Monday evening when a gentleman in the Chicago railway station approached the conductor of the Pullman sleeping-car train, and asked him if he would take charge of a small girl, who was going alone to New-Hampshire to spend Christmas with her grandfather. The kind-hearted conductor looked down on the little girl with astonishment, and at first could not believe that the gentleman really meant what he said. The little girl was so very small that the conductor said he was afraid he should lose her. He looked at her carefully, and noticed that she had black hair and eyes and rosy cheeks. She wore a black dress, a dainty traveling hat, and a dark sacque trimmed with very rich fur, and she carried a heavy shawl in a strap, and a nice bag on which was inscribed her name and residence. The conductor took her on to the train, assigned her a nice section of car, where she could sit in the daytime and have a bed made for her to sleep on at night, and at just 9 P. M. there was a rattling and rumbling, and she had just time to say good-bye to her father when the train rolled out of the depot into the darkness, and started on its way to Canada and the States.

We have taken the trouble to give all the particulars of the little adventurer's journey, but would say that on the next morning she woke up to find the train on a huge steamer at Detroit that was carrying it across the river to the other shore, where it would be placed on the rails again. She took breakfast on the steamer, and when the conductor was assisting her back to the car she saw a man looking at her, and knew her name, and how far she was going. I will give her exact reply, because the boys and girls who read this letter will become interested in her, and will wish to hear from her again. She answered the gentleman:

"My name is Emma Rand. I live in Cliborne Place, Chicago, and my father's name is Douglas Rand, and he is a manufacturer. I am going to New-Hampshire to spend Christmas with my Grandfather Rand. My mother says he lives in a white house near the City Hall. I don't expect to have any trouble finding him when I get there, for my Aunt Nellie has written me that she will be close to the cars when they stop at Concord, and will not miss me when I step out."

Her artlessness and simplicity so pleased the gentleman, who was a Methodist clergyman from Kansas, that he at once told her that he was traveling along as far as Montreal, and would most gladly do all he could to assist her. Emma, as we now shall call her, was much pleased with her new acquaintance, who did all in his power to make her journey a happy one. Near Kingston an accident occurred to the train, but it was not thrown from the track, and no one was hurt. There was, however, considerable delay, and when at last it reached the Bonaventure-Street Station, in Montreal, the Boston train had been gone some two hours.

By thus missing the railway connection the passengers for the South were obliged to wait and take the late afternoon train. This gave them a good half day to spend in that quaint old city. The weather was delightful and the kind minister took Emma to many places of interest. He pointed out to her the beautiful buildings in Notre Dame and St. James streets, showed her the city squares, and finally took her up into the great high tower of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where she had a most lovely view of the city and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. At about 4 in the afternoon she went to the Boston train. She shook hands with the clergyman and the conductor, and thanked them for all they had done for her. The latter introduced her to the conductor of the Boston train, a tall man, with sandy whiskers, who in a most pleasant voice said he would take the best care of her, and would wake her at least half an hour before reaching Concord. On this train good fortune continued to follow her, for a kind lady, who learned Emma's history, told her that she was acquainted with her father, who went to school with her when he was a boy.

At 5 o'clock the next morning Emma Rand stepped from the Pullman sleeper at Concord, where her Aunt Nellie clasped her in her arms. She had traveled over 1,100 miles, and had shown what a brave little girl could do who wanted to go to her grandfather's to Christmas.

TWO ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Last evening Mary Stanton, aged 21, of No. 307 East Twenty-fourth-street, accosted Patrolman Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while he was standing at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and asked him to take her to the hospital, as she had taken poison. She stated that she had swallowed 10 cents' worth of ether, which she had bought at the drug store of Joseph Kollyns, No. 445 Second-avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the usual remedies were administered, but the doctors in attendance believe that she will not survive. Subsequently, it was learned from the father of the girl that his daughter drank some beer in their apartments and became intoxicated. She acted rather queerly, and when supper was ready she asked her father to partake of the meal. He refused, and the girl became terribly excited, and attempted to strike her father with a chair. She soon after put on her hat and went out. She must have gone directly to the drug store where she procured the ether. She then returned home, and, going to her bedroom, swallowed the poison. In a few moments she rushed into the street, crying, "I am dying; won't no one save me. I have poisoned myself." She made her way to the officer, who took her to the hospital. At a late hour last night she was unconscious and in a critical condition.

Mrs. Mary McCarthy, a widow, 37 years of age, made a desperate attempt yesterday to end her existence by jumping out of a window of the tenement-house No. 342 West Thirty-seventh-street. Her husband died about a month ago from consumption, and since that time the woman has become reckless, and has been on a constant debauch. She sold all her furniture and household effects for the purpose of purchasing liquor. At an early hour yesterday morning the occupants of the house were startled by a wild scream and the sound of a heavy body falling into the yard. On going into the yard they found Mrs. McCarthy lying on the pavement unconscious, with a clothes-line wound about her throat. She was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had received a fracture of the right leg and internal injuries which it is feared will result fatally. An investigation showed that the woman had tied the clothes-line about her neck, and fastened the end to a hook outside the window. She then jumped out of the window, and the rope breaking, she fell to the yard beneath.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A POLICEMAN.

While Roundsman Thomas Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was standing at the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue late last night, talking to a woman, James Kavanagh, a peddler, of No. 338 East Thirty-fourth-street, came up behind him, and, without saying a word, fired a shot from a pistol at him. Kavanagh then fled, and the roundsman, who had escaped injury, pursued him. Kavanagh turned at bay behind a wagon in Thirty-fourth-street, and fired another shot at his pursuer, which went wide of its mark. The roundsman closed with his assailant, and, before the latter could fire his pistol again, felled him to the ground, with a well-directed blow from his baton. A gang of young ruffians then gathered about the roundsman and attempted to prevent him from arresting his assailant. They drew the officer's cape over his head, and the roundsman had a desperate struggle to release himself. He succeeded, however, in driving off the crowd, and, securing Kavanagh, took him to the East Thirty-fifth-Street Police Station, where he was locked up. He refused to assign any reason for the attempt to shoot the roundsman, and will be taken to court to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Abraham Van Buren, wife of the late Col. Van Buren, who was a son of ex-President Van Buren, died on Saturday at her residence in this City, aged 61 years.

Dr. D. G. Dodge, ex-member of the Assembly, and for several years Superintendent of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, one of the most prominent citizens of Clinton County, and known throughout the State as a skillful physician and surgeon, died at Rouse's Point yesterday morning after a painful illness of eight weeks.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

POSITIONS OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

RUMORED INTENTION OF ENGLAND TO OCCUPY POINTS ON TURKISH TERRITORY—RUSSIAN VIEWS ON SUCH OCCUPATION—THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION—RUSSIA INDISPOSED TO ACCEPT MEDIATION—ADVANCING ON SOPHIA—THE SERVIAN ADVANCE STILL UNCHECKED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *New Times*, of St. Petersburg, reproduces various reports current in foreign newspapers that England intends to occupy certain points in the East, among others Gallipoli, Constantinople, and Batoum. The *New Times* considers that the occupation of Constantinople or Batoum would be equivalent to a declaration of war. The semi-official *Agence Russe* says the report that England has notified the powers of her intention to occupy certain stations in the East is incorrect. The English Government has simply expressed to the Russian Cabinet its apprehensions that a Russian occupation of Constantinople, though merely provisional, would so excite English public opinion that the Government would be compelled to take certain precautionary measures. The *Agence Russe* adds that the British Government has not specified what the measures would be, but they cannot be those cited by the *New Times*, as it would be impossible to take such measures without a declaration of war.

Relative to the reports concerning English mediation, the *Agence Russe* points out that, according to international law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both belligerents. Russia, though always ready to listen to any overtures which the Porte might address to her direct, has never done anything to show she had any intention of accepting mediation.

The London *Observer* says: "We believe the Government, up to a recent date, intended, immediately upon the reassembling of Parliament, to introduce a series of resolutions defining certain general principles in regard to the attitude of England on the Eastern question and the Russo-Turkish war, and specifying the mode in which these principles were to be applied. Parliament approved the resolutions, the Government meant to occupy Gallipoli, not as an act of hostility, but to obtain a vantage-ground with a view to peace negotiations. How far this programme may still be fulfilled, of course depends upon the next fortnight's events."

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "Austria, in reply to the Turkish circular, reserves the right to intervene on the opening of peace negotiations as a guaranteeing and frontier power."

The Russians are approaching Sophia and the authorities have ordered the inhabitants to leave.

Mukhtar Pasha has left Erzeroum. One account states that he has been recalled to Constantinople; another, that he has taken command of a small force in the field, with which he will endeavor to keep his communications open. Ismail Hakki Pasha is in command of Erzeroum. The Russians have suspended the concentration of troops against that place on account of the snow. They are making roads by tunneling through the snow.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Constantinople, Friday, via Syra, says: "I am assured on good authority that the Prince of Reuss is commissioned to arrange an armistice." Similar reports in circulation in London have recently been denied from St. Petersburg.

The *Post* publishes the following in official form: "We are sorry to gather that there is little prospect of England's offers of mediation being accepted at St. Petersburg. Russia seems disposed to rely on the possibility of engaging the Porte in direct negotiation."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the exaggerated construction at first placed on the mission undertaken by England caused some anxiety yesterday lest she should be drawn into war. Happily, it is known to-night that England simply accepted the mission of sounding Russia as to whether she would accept pacific overtures to be made by Turkey.

A Belgrade dispatch says: "The garrison of Nisch seems inclined to surrender, and negotiations have been opened for capitulation. The Servians captured at Pirot, 23 cannon, 1,000 rifles, and 50 prisoners."

The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent states that intelligence has been received there that the bridge at Petrocheni, the last one which remained across the Danube, has been carried away. A few boats occasionally cross, but the passage is hazardous and several persons have already been drowned.

A special to the *Daily News* from Plymouth reports that the whole Channel fleet and all the commissioned ships under repair have been ordered to be ready for sea by Jan. 16.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

FRESH BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO SOUTH AFRICA—THE SITUATION EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *News'* dispatch from Aldershot says the Ninetieth Regiment has been ordered to be in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town. A special to the *Times*, dated Cape Town, Dec. 11, says Sir Bartle Frere told a deputation that he considered the situation on the Caffre frontier extremely dangerous, and that he had written home for troops. Every available soldier and sailors from the man-of-war Active left Cape Town for the Caffre frontier on the 10th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS BY CABLE.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN MALTA—MR. EMERSON AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY—THE EXPULSION OF DON CARLOS FROM FRANCE.

LA VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 30.—Ex-President Grant landed on Saturday. He took luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and dined with the Governor. A gala performance of opera was given in honor of the General in the evening.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The French Academy of Moral Sciences has elected Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson to be one of its foreign associates.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Madrid *Epoca* states that Don Carlos was expelled from France at the request of the Spanish Government. Ex-Queen Isabella has written to the Paris *Figaro* protesting against the expulsion of Don Carlos and repudiating the accusation that she was conspiring with him against King Alfonso. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says it is rumored that the Spanish Government is likely to take a very serious step to mark its displeasure at Isabella's conduct.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—1 A. M.—The storm centre is now off the Middle Atlantic coast, having moved slowly north-eastward. Brisk and high northeast to north-west winds, with colder, cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow now prevail throughout the Atlantic States, but with partly cloudy and clearing weather west of the Alleghanies. The pressure is highest in the North-west and South-west. The rivers rose on Sunday, especially at Nashville, Cincinnati, Shreveport, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, falling, followed by rising, barometer, north-east, backing to north-west, winds, light rain or snow, followed by cooler, partly cloudy or clearing weather.

The temperature will continue near freezing in the canal regions of Maryland and Virginia.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Smithville, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following table shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	29°	34°	3:30 P. M.	29°	36°
6 A. M.	31°	33°	6 P. M.	24°	36°
9 A. M.	29°	36°	9 P. M.	23°	33°
12 M.	28°	37°	12 P. M.	19°	31°

Average temperature yesterday..... 34 9°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 23 1°

LARGE FIRE IN WESTERLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.—A fire was discovered at 10:45 o'clock to-night, in the lower story of E. G. Champlain & Co.'s large block on Main-street, in the town of Westerly, R. I. A heavy nort-east wind fanned the flames, and at last accounts the whole block of 50 feet front, having three stories, was burned. Assistance has been asked of New-London. N. H. Langworthy's block is also burned, and a two-story building owned by Samuel A. Champlain.

WHITTIER AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

GRATEFUL LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE QUAKER POET—A CONTRIBUTION FROM HIS SCANTY STORE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

The poet Whittier has written the following graceful letter in response to a letter of congratulation sent to him by gentlemen representing his neighbors in Amesbury, Mass.:

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, 12th month, 19, 1877.
To Rev. P. S. Boyd, Hon. George W. Morrill, Hon. G. W. Oaks, and others:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: Among the uncounted number of kindly messages and tokens which, to my surprise, have reached and are still reaching me, nothing has awakened such deep emotion as the receipt of your letter. Forty years ago I came to dwell among you, although the place of worship which I have always frequented, within the bounds of the village, had made me familiar with it from early childhood. I can testify to the uninterrupted kindly and friendly relations which have existed between us during that long period. You have known me thoroughly; my whole life, with its faults, follies, and better characteristics, has been transparent before you in the daily intercourse of citizens and neighbors; and, qualified as you are to judge of it, it is not unpleasant to me to know that you can render so favorable a verdict. You will, I know, pardon me if I say, that while the praise which, in the excess of your kindness you have bestowed upon me, has been very grateful to me, it has awakened a painful sense of my unworthiness to receive it without great qualification. I beg you, my old friends of Amesbury and Salisbury, to accept my warmest thanks for this testimonial, and for the delicate and considerate manner of its presentation. Circumstances may make our intercourse somewhat less constant and familiar than in former years, but your interests and welfare are mine. There is not a face among you that I shall not always be glad to see; not a rod of soil on the Merrimac or the Powow that I shall not be happy to retread; and about my hearth-fire in the old house on Friend-street I shall still hope often to meet you, to know, as the Providence which has spared me hitherto shall prolong my days. Your friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE POET'S RESPONSE TO THE LADIES.

The ladies presented a basket of flowers, which Mr. Whittier acknowledged as follows:

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, 12th month, 20, 1877.
To Lettie A. Morrill, Mary E. Bayley, and Lizzie Hume:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: In my hurry of departure on the 17th, I had scarcely time to express my thanks for the beautiful and rare gifts from "Lady Friends in Amesbury." The flowers and their arrangement have been greatly admired; and the admirable collection of pictures from Mr. White's easel, of scenes and places dear to me in Haverhill and Amesbury, and on the banks of our fair river, will always be a source of delight to me. I know not how better to express my thanks for these tokens of good-will than to make you the almoners of the inclosed check for $50, for the benefit of any you may think may need a little help in consequence of the depressed condition of business in Amesbury and inability to procure employment this Winter. With renewed thanks to my lady friends of Amesbury, I am truly yours,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

HOW THEY TREATED ABOLITIONISTS IN BOSTON IN 1835.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

Mr. W. E. Gould, Cashier of the First National Bank, Portland, Me., recently obtained a copy of a rare placard, printed in Boston, without date, as follows:

THOMPSON, THE ABOLITIONIST.

"That infamous foreign scoundrel, Thompson, will hold forth this afternoon at the *Liberator* office, No. 48 Washington-street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake Thompson out! It will be a contest between the Abolitionists and the friends of the Union. A purse of $100 has been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on Thompson, so that he may be brought to the tar-kettle before dark. Friends of the Union, be vigilant.

"BOSTON, Wednesday, 12 o'clock."

Mr. Gould sent a copy of this document to Mr. Garrison, inquiring about its history, and received the following reply:

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1877.

On the 21st of October, 1835, the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society attempted to hold its annual meeting. At that time George Thompson, the eloquent and successful advocate of British West India emancipation, was laboring here with the Abolitionists, and by their invitation, to effect a similar deliverance for the Southern slave population. To intensify the popular pro-slavery spirit against him he was falsely and maliciously branded by the press as a British emissary who had been sent here by the British Government, with his pockets lined with British gold, "for the purpose of overthrowing our glorious Union," &c. It was deemed prudent by the ladies, for his own personal safety, that he should not attend the meeting of the Society. Nevertheless, it was rumored that he was to be present, and this led to the issuing of the mob-exciting placard which you have copied in your letter, and about which you express a wish to be further informed. That placard was written by James L. Homer, editor of the Boston *Gazette*, and printed in his office, and distributed throughout the city. The result was the gathering of a mob of 5,000 persons, the breaking up of the ladies' meeting, my ruffianly seizure, and being dragged through the streets, finally rescued by the city Constabulary, and my incarceration in Leverett-Street Jail to save my life. Yours truly,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

The placard and letter have been mounted and framed, and are now displayed at the bank, where they attract much notice. It is difficult to realize that this extraordinary document was published in the capital city of New-England within the memory of men now living.

COURTNEY'S CHALLENGE.

HIS DESIRE TO WIN THE UNDISPUTED TITLE OF AMERICA'S CHAMPION.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Dec. 28.

The oarsman Courtney, who came from his work-bench in Union Springs yesterday to settle the preliminaries to the great Trickett $10,000 match, remained until 4:10 P. M. to-day. In a brief interview with the brawny "Sovereign of the Singles" he remarked that he desired greatly to actually win the undisputed title to champion of America before Trickett met him, if he was able to wrest the honor from his fellow-oarsmen. With that end in view he wished to appraise all American and Canadian oarsmen that he was in readiness to meet them in a single-scull race any time before the Trickett contest. Courtney, who is modesty itself when speaking of himself, said this not boastfully, but explained the situation of affairs in this manner: Eph. Morris claimed the championship of America, but when challenged by Courtney he said he was afraid to row; and yet he and Pat Luther rowed a match only a few months ago. Hanlon, who recently beat Wallace Ross in Canada, also put forth the same claim, but studiously avoided Courtney's challenge to contest the claim. Courtney said he considered no man justifiable in claiming the championship and still refusing to give him a chance to win it. He therefore requested us to write and give publicity to the following:

CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Prior to the match with Trickett, Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, authorizes us to say that he greatly desires to row a race with any of the leading American and Canadian oarsmen, and holds himself in readiness to meet any oarsman on this continent for large or small stakes and the championship of America, any time previous to the Trickett match, which will probably be rowed in June or July, 1878.

A DAMAGED JUROR.

HE SUES FOR $5,000 FOR BEING LOCKED UP IN THE JURY-ROOM.

From the Cincinnati Times, Dec. 28.

Martin Hammerschmidt, one of the jurors in the late Dodsworth trial, brought a suit, yesterday afternoon, against Sheriff Wallace and the County Commissioners to recover $5,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the treatment he was compelled to suffer, and the loss of his business—that of a butcher—during the time he was confined on the jury. He charges that from the 23d of November until the 6th of December, when he was released from custody, he was, although not charged with any offense against the laws of Ohio, and against his will, deprived of his personal liberty by William P. Wallace, Sheriff. He further says that during the time from the 23d of November, when the trial was commenced and while progressing, he was every day after the court had adjourned, and until the court had again convened, by Joseph Moses, then acting as De-puty Sheriff, and under orders of Wallace, as Sheriff, placed in one room, and from the 29th of November, after the Judge had discharged the jury, until the said jury was finally discharged, continually kept in the same room with 11 other persons; that during this time the Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, whose duty it is amply to supply the jurors while they are kept together by order of the court with all the necessary and reasonable comforts of life, did not provide the plaintiff with the necessaries of life and reasonable comfort, but that he, with the other persons sworn as jurors, was compelled to lie on a straw mattress laid on the floor, and that only after repeated demands had been made, and after he had already contracted rheumatism, was he provided with one blanket, which was entirely insufficient bedding for the season of the year. He further says that the room in which the jury was kept was never, during all the time they were confined, once cleaned, and that, in consequence of all these wrongs committed against him by Wallace and the Board of Commissioners, he became sick and suffering, and had to sustain great bodily pain and injury, and that he is still suffering from this wrong to his damage in the sum of $3,000. The damage to his business is placed at $2,000.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL DAY.

THE ANNUAL CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

HOW THE INSTITUTION CAME TO BE ESTABLISHED—ITS SYSTEM AND THE GOOD WORK IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED—THE COLLECTIONS IN SOME OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

The late Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, in describing the inception of St. Luke's Hospital, said: "On St. Luke's Day, 1846, the want of a church hospital in this City was laid before the congregation of the Church of the Holy Communion. The festival happening on a Sunday, it was proposed to them on the afternoon of that day, that half of the morning collection, usually appropriated to the support of the church, should be consecrated as an initiatory offering toward supplying this want. Accordingly $30 were laid aside for this purpose, the smallness of the sum provoking a smile from the clergyman who preached for me on that afternoon, with the question, 'When do you expect your hospital to be built?' 'Never,' I replied, 'if I never make a beginning.'" Soon after, a number of ladies formed themselves into a sewing circle, the proceeds of which went to swell the fund. Before this, however, much thought had been given to the plan and practical working of the projected institution. The need of a corps of Christian women who should devote themselves to the care of the sick for charity's sake, after the manner of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity and the Lutheran Deaconesses of Kaiserswertt, in Germany—the English Sisterhoods had not yet come into existence—was felt. One earnest Christian woman was persuaded to thus devote her life, and within the twelvemonth she was joined by two others as probationers. On the two festivals of St. Luke, following, further offerings were added to the little fund. Then came the cholera of 1849, during which the sisters had their initiatory experience. But two of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Communion had fallen victims and a special thanksgiving service was held on St. Luke's Day, at which an unexpectedly large collection was taken for the proposed hospital. During this and several succeeding years, the Sisters were actively engaged in carrying on the church school and in the care of the poor and sick of the parish. After a time they entered upon their special work in two apartments of a rear building in Sixth-avenue, near the church, whence, before long, they transferred their patients to a commodious house on the avenue, fitted up for them with 17 beds and designated The Infirmary of the Church of the Holy Communion. This house had been the residence of the Sisters, but they had removed to a dwelling erected expressly for them, of the same architecture of the church and immediately adjoining it. This building was the gift of Mr. John H. Swift, upon ground donated for the purpose by Mrs. Mary A. Rogers. In four years upward of 200 patients, besides the out-patients of the dispensary, were cared for.

This was in the beginning of 1854. Meanwhile, in the Winter of 1850, Dr. Muhlenberg delivered his two lectures ("Pleas for a Church Hospital") to promiscuous gatherings in St. Paul's Chapel, and these were afterward printed and widely circulated, awakening widespread interest. The hospital was duly incorporated, and the managers, with Robert B. Minturn for their President, passed a resolution to solicit for the scheme $100,000. A meeting of churchmen was held in the Stuyvesant Institute, at which committees of collection were appointed, and the required amount was obtained in a few months. One subscription was $20,000, another $10,000, and two of $5,000 each. Three-fourths of the ground was obtained without outlay. The Church of St. George the Martyr held the property from the City on certain conditions, to be fulfilled within a limited time. The time having nearly expired, leaving the conditions unfulfilled, the property would have reverted to the City had not some of the friends of the hospital used their influence in obtaining an extension of the grant on the original terms, with the understanding that the title would be transferred by the church to St. Luke's. The consideration made by the Church of St. George the Martyr was the perpetual use of a number of beds in the hospital within certain limits and regulations. Building was begun at once. The plan is a central chapel immediately communicating with the adult wards. Corridors run lengthwise outside the wards and open into the chapel. The latter, with its ample windows, is thus a reservoir of fresh air flowing into the wards, and by means of the corridors, with open stairways which connect all the stories, permeating the whole house. Rooms are also provided for the "Sisters," for the medical staff, and for the other officials, attendants, and employes of the hospital. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Wainwright in May, 1854. Another $100,000 was secured by subscription, and the whole structure was built. The chapel was opened for divine service on Ascension Day, 1857. To furnish the building a meeting of ladies of different parishes was called and they went to work with extraordinary success. All the means at the disposal of the managers had been exhausted, and they were unable to provide for its maintenance. Dr. Muhlenberg offered to carry it on for three years, assuming all responsibilities if the managers would meet the cost of fuel, insurance, water tax, and such like expenses. His offer was accepted. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients with religious services and a sermon by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., on Ascension Day, May 13, 1858, and the Sisters with their patients from the Infirmary took possession of their new quarters. The house was organized. A resident physician and surgeon was appointed, who was to call in additional professional skill whenever it should be desirable. This arrangement was in the course of the year changed for the ordinary one of an attending and consulting staff of physicians and surgeons, with residents of high standing. The present staff is as follows, several changes having recently been made: Pastor and Superintendent, Rev. George Stuart Baker; House Mother, Mrs. Baker; Executive Committee, Adam Norrie, John H. Earle, William Alexander Smith, Henry A. Oakley, Edward Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Woodbury G. Langdon; Assistant Superintendent, Frederick Barnard; Attending Physicians, William M. Polk, M. D., George S. Wheelock, M. D., James W. McLane, M. D., Andrew H. Smith, M. D. Consulting Physicians, Alonzo Clark, M. D., John T. Metcalfe, M. D., William H. Draper, M. D.; Attending Surgeons, Gerardus B. Wynkoop, M. D., George A. Peters, M. D., Thomas T. Sabine, M. D., Charles McBurney, M. D.; Consulting Surgeons, Willard Parker, M. D., Henry B. Sands, M. D., Alfred C. Post, M. D., James L. Little, M. D.; Special Consulting Physician on Chest Diseases, James H. Leaming, M. D.; Orthopedic Surgeon, Newton M. Shaffer, M. D.; Ophthalmic Surgeon, Edward G. Loring, M. D.; Laryngoscopic Surgeon, George M. Lefferts, M. D.; Pathological Chemist, T. E. Satterthwaite, M. D.; Examining Physician, Albert A. Davis, M. D.; Resident Physicians and Surgeons, Albert A. Davis, M. D., Thomas L. Stedman, M. D., Alonzo Blauvelt, M. D., Huntington Richards, M. D.

Since its foundation 14,000 patients have been treated in St

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	23	Hops, bales.	335
B. F. Flour, bags.	98	Lead, pigs.	2,235
B. W. Flour, pkls.	550	Leather, sides.	14,753
Bagging, rolls.	1,325	Spirits Turp., bbls.	354
Broom-corn, bales.	141	Sugar, hhds.	145
Bullion, bars.	240	Oil, bbls.	160
Cotton, bales.	2,879	Oil-cake, pkg.	963
Dried Fruit, pkg.	115	Pork, pkg.	210
Eggs, pkg.	250	Beef, pkg.	190
Flour, bbls.	14,048	Cut-meats, pkg.	3,600
Flour, bushels.	83,600	Lard, tcs.	6,399
Corn,	52,342	Butter, pkg.	2,554
Oats, bushels.	9,384	Cheese, pkg.	1,023
Rye, bushels.	9,976	Dressed Hogs, No.	439
Malt, bushels.	2,925	Rice, tcs.	211
Barley, bushels.	19,128	Shot, pkg.	35
Meal, bbls.	1,796	Starch, pkg.	93
Oil-meal, bbls.	300	Tallow, pkg.	313
Oat-meal, bags.	800	Tea, pkg.	84
Pkg. goods.	326	Tobacco, hhds.	7
Grease, pkg.	96	Tobacco, pkg.	448
Grass-seed, bags.	399	Whisky, bbls.	275
Hemp, bales.	12	Wool, bales.	35
Hides, No.	484		

COFFEE—Rio attracts a little more attention, and is quoted steady on the basis of 15½@19¼c. gold, for invoices. Sales, 1,000 bags by the Strana and 5,000 bags by the Brazilera, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds very slow, with values quoted about as before.

COTTON—Has been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on light offerings, but has been quiet. Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 519 bales (of which 416 bales were on last evening,) including 315 bales to shippers, 204 bales to spinners, —— bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been more active at higher rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 68,100 bales, (of which 13,000 bales were on last evening and 55,100 bales to-day,) with 6,000 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling January, closing at 11.42c.; 11.39c., February, 11.42c.; March, 11.55c.@11.56c.; April, 11.68c.@11.69c.; May, 11.80c.@11.81c.; June, 11.90c.; July, 11.96c.@11.98c.; August, 12.02c.@12.04c., showing an advance of 427 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,879 bales, against 3,276 bales last week, 29,921 bales, against 31,722 bales same day last week. The Cotton Exchange adjourned to-day to Wednesday next, Jan. 2.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9	9¾	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ord.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 9-16	Low Middling	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually dull market was reported to-day for Flour for State and Western, for which were generally quoted a trifle weaker and somewhat irregular. Scarcity of freight room for prompt use continued to impede export operations.....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very choice to choice, at $3 25@6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@5 50; inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3 20@4 25, mostly at $3 50@4 10 for common to good shipping extra Winter, and $3 25@4 10 for Spring, (of which 850 bbls. at $3 35@3 40;) inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@5 25, mostly at $5 25@5 15; inferior to fair to very good extra State at $5 35@5 80, mainly at $5 50@5 55; very good to very choice do. at $5 60@6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 25@6 50 for fair to very choice, chiefly at $6 30@6 40; do. for South America, $6 60@7 50 for fair to fancy; do. for Brands, (1,000 bbls. choice at $5 75;) do. Family Extras, $6 75@8, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to very good City Trade Extra Winter, at $5 30@5 60, (with odd lots of very poor reported as low as $5 05@$5 10;) very good to very choice do. at $5 60@6, and most other grades within our previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 4,700 bbls. shipping Extras, (of which 3,100 bbls. City Mills Extra,) 1,350 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 750 bbls. for export at $5 65@$7 90,) 1,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, 725 bbls. do. Patent, 2,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,100 bbls. for shipment at $6@$6 75,) 400 bbls. Patent Extras, 450 bbls. Superfine, 1,100 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of Sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour in limited demand at essentially unaltered rates. Sales reported of 700 bbls. chiefly within the range of $4 20@$7 50.....Rye Flour sparingly sought after, though buyers have the advantage as to values, on free offerings of most kinds; sales reported of 300 bbls. chiefly Superfine, mainly at $3 65@$4 for State, with ——— choice to very fancy, in small lots, up to $4 25.....Corn-meal in less demand at unchanged rates: 400 bbls. sold, including Brandywine, at $3 25, and Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 90@$3.....Corn-meal, in bags, with values quoted irregular; coarse City quoted at $1 10@$1 13; Country at 98c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour quiet with a fair range of $2 25@$2 75 for poor to very choice, selling mostly at $2 40@$2 50.....Buckwheat inactive; quoted at 65c.@66c. for average lots; a car-load sold at 65c.

RYE—Has been in generally light request today for all purposes, and prices have been quoted lower in the instances of Spring grades, 2c.@1½c. under yesterday, on more liberal offerings. The firmness in freights served to check the export movement. Strictly choice White Wheat quoted firm and wanted for shipment.....Sales have been reported to-day of 94,000 bushels, (of which about 76,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 20,000 bushels White State, choice, at $1 56; 3,000 bushels New-York Extra White at $1 53½; 10,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 50; 8,000 bushels Rejected Winter, very poor, at $1; 16,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export, at $1 35; 8,000 bushels do. for Chicago Spring, afloat, rejected, at $1 32½; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, called Milwaukee, at $1 29½; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February option, at $1 33 ₱ bushel.....The closing quotations for No. 2 Red Winter, December delivery, at $1 40 bid and $1 45 asked; do., January, at $1 43½@$1 45; do., February, at $1 44½@$1 48; May nominal.....No. 2 New-York Spring, December option, at $1 31@$1 34; January at $1 31½@$1 33; February at $1 32½@$1 33½; May nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, December option, at $1 33@$1 36; January, $1 34@$1 35; do., February, at $1 35@$1 36; do., May, nominal.....Corn has been offered less freely, especially new crop, and steamer Mixed, prices of which were quoted ½c. @1c. a shade higher, with a fair demand noted chiefly for early delivery. New-York No. 2 quiet, but quoted rather steadier.....Sales have been reported of 138,000 bushels, for all deliveries, of which 106,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, quoted at 64c. bid, and 64½c. asked, and No. 2 in store, quoted at 63½c.@64c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 2,800 bushels at 58c.; do., January option, 32,000 bushels at 59c.; do., February, new crop, at 59¾c.@60c., (30,000 bushels, in lots, mainly at 58c., closing at 59c., bid;) Mixed Western, ungraded, at 58c.@59½c. as to quality; two years' old Mixed, in store, 32,000 bushels, at 58c.@58¾c.; White Western, 2,000 bushels, at 59c.@59½c.; Yellow, 16,000 bushels, at 58¾c.; unmerchantable, car lots, at 48c.@50c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed December, 2,800 bushels, at 58¾c.; do., January option, at 59¼c.@60c.; do., May, 56c.@60c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 64c.@64½c.; do., January, at 64c.@64½c.; do., February, at 64½c.@64¾c.; do., May, at 58c.@62½c.....Rye in moderate demand, with sales reported of 8,500 bushels prime State, for export, at 76½c.....Barley, Peas, and Malt, quoted as before, but dull.....Oats has been quoted a shade easier, though ruled unsettled materially, on a moderate movement.....Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 42c.; New-York No. 2 White, 6,100 bushels, at 39½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 38½c.; New-York No. 1, 2,100 bushels, at 39¼c.; New-York No. 2, 1,400 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 3, 2,800 bushels, at 38c.@38½c.; Mixed Western, 2,100 bushels, at 37c.@38½c.; White Western, 4,200 bushels, at 37c.@39½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 8,000 bushels, at 39½c.; White State, 6,300 bushels, at 38c.@41c.; Mixed State, 7,000 bushels, at 36c.@36½c. (4,000 bushels at 39½c.).....Feed steady, but quiet.....Seeds dull: 75 bags of choice Clover sold at 8½c.....A moderate inquiry noted for Bale Hay, with shipping grades most sought after at about former rates. We quote shipping qualities, range from 60c.@65c., chiefly at 60c. for prime, and retailing qualities at 70c. @ 90c. ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 45c.@55c.....Salt Hay, 40c.@ 55c.....Straw in fair request, with Rye quoted at from 40c.@55c., Oat, 40c.@45c.

HIDES—Have been, generally, in moderate demand since our last, at essentially unaltered rates.....The week's receipts have been 37,378 Hides, and 125 bales do.....Sales, 32,800 Hides, and 75 bales do., the sales include, according to Pickard & Andersen, 305 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 22 lb., at 22½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,363 Dry Concordia, 22 lb. at 21¾c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 345 Dry Salted Concordia Seconds, 21¾ lb., at 17¾c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,910 Dry California, 23½ lb. at 21½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 650 Dry California Kips, 12 lb., 2,980 Dry Bogota, 21 to 23 lb., 930 Dry Central American, 20 to 22 lb., 2,000 Dry Bahia, 20 to 21 lb., 250 Dry Acapulco, 22 lb., 510 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 to 12 lb., 1,350 Dry-salted Progreso, 25 lb., and 915 Dry-salted Bahia, 30 lb., mostly on private terms; 1,140 Dry-salted Buenos Ayres, at $5, currency, cash, 60 days; 2,940 Dry-salted Texas, 60 to 70 lb., private terms; 2,300 City Slaughter, 76 lb., at 9¾c.@9¾c., currency, cash and 4 mos.; 1,000 Dry-salted Matamoras on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 120,400 Hides and 257 bales do., against 43,900 Hides and 26 bales same time last year. The stock now here includes 18,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, 9,400 Dry Rio Grande for Europe, 17,000 Dry Montevideo, 300 Dry Rio Grande, 700 Dry California, 10,000 Dry Central American, Ecuador, &c., 6,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 3,800 Dry Mexican, 300 Dry Puerto Cabello, 1,500 Dry, and Dry-salted Payta, 500 Dry and Dry-salted Para, 40,000 Dry and Dry-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 8,000 Dry-salted Bahia, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas and 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 5,100 Texas Steers, 146 bales Calcutta Cow, 111 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 700 bbls., new crop, at 29c.@32c. for poor to very fancy..... Other kinds dull and nominally somewhat as to price. Of Porto Rico, 257 hhds. sold on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—A slow movement noted to-day, with Strained to good Strained Resin quoted at $1 72½@$1 80.....Spirits Turpentine better request; merchantable quoted at the close at 32½c. Sales reported since our last of 150 bbls. at 32c. for merchantables and 32½c.@33c. for New-York pks. Other figures unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Offerings generally more liberal and demand limited, with values showing weakness. Refined quoted tame with early deliveries at the close at 12¾c. Sales 1,500 bbls. at 12¾c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c. for standard brands, early delivery..... Crude quoted at 7½c. in bulk, and 9¼c.@10½c. in shipping order.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 12¾c. and at Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12½c.....At Pittsburg, Petroleum Exchange sales were reported to the extent of 50,000 bbls. United at $1 60@$1 67½ regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, and again quoted lower and nominal.....Sales reported of no important lots; new quoted at $12 50@$12 87½ for unInspected and inspected.....Other kinds inactive and nominal.....And for forward delivery, here, Western, with January option quoted at $13 05@$13 10; February at $13 20@$13 25; March at $13 40@$13 50; April at $13 60@$13 70; May, 50c.@60c.....And New-York No. 2, December, closed at 64c.@64½c.; do., January, at 64c.@64½c.; do., February, at 64½c.@64¾c.; do., May, at 58c.@62½c.....Rye in moderate demand, with sales reported of 8,500 bushels prime State, for export, at 76½c.....Barley, Peas, and Malt, quoted as before, but dull.....Oats has been quoted a shade easier, though ruled unsettled materially, on a moderate movement.....Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 42c.; New-York No. 2 White, 6,100 bushels, at 39½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 38½c.; New-York No. 1, 2,100 bushels, at 39¼c.; New-York No. 2, 1,400 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 3, 2,800 bushels, at 38c.@38½c.; Mixed Western, 2,100 bushels, at 37c.@38½c.; White Western, 4,200 bushels, at 37c.@39½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 8,000 bushels, at 39½c.; White State, 6,300 bushels, at 38c.@41c.; Mixed State, 7,000 bushels, at 36c.@36½c. (4,000 bushels at 39½c.).....Feed steady, but quiet.....Seeds dull: 75 bags of choice Clover sold at 8½c.....A moderate inquiry noted for Bale Hay, with shipping grades most sought after at about former rates. We quote shipping qualities, range from 60c.@65c., chiefly at 60c. for prime, and retailing qualities at 70c. @ 90c. ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 45c.@55c.....Salt Hay, 40c.@ 55c.....Straw in fair request, with Rye quoted at from 40c.@55c., Oat, 40c.@45c.

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FINANCIAL.

SIXTH DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company, secured by mortgage executed by it to JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM R. OSBORN, and bearing date the first day of September, 1866, are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds and in said mortgage contained, the following described bonds have been drawn for redemption, and, upon presentation at this office, will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1878, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

6	1041	2314	3277	4213	5404	6437	7392
8	1048	2315	3279	4214	5417	6438	7393
13	1049	2317	3280	4215	5420	6439	7907
14	1053	2321	3281	4216	5421	6442	7909
15	1055	2323	3282	4217	5426	6446	7912
17	1056	2325	3283	4219	5427	6447	7913
18	1057	2340	3286	4226	5439	6449	7914
21	1058	2343	3289	4228	5430	6451	7915
22	1059	2352	3301	4229	5440	6452	7916
24	1060	2353	3302	4230	5441	6453	7917
34	1062	2354	3303	4234	5443	6459	7919
37	1063	2375	3304	4234	5444	6461	7919
38	1064	2356	3305	4235	5445	6462	7921
43	1067	2357	3310	4237	5446	6464	7922
44	1068	2358	3311	4238	5447	6467	7923
45	1069	2362	3316	4239	5448	6468	7924
48	1073	2369	3317	4261	5451	6469	7926
49	1076	2370	3372	4215	5482	6470	7956
50	1100	2373	3320	4264	5483	6472	7929
52	1110	2374	3328	4265	5454	6474	7933
53	1111	2375	3332	4266	5458	6475	7933
54	1112	2376	3334	4267	5459	6476	7934
58	1113	2377	3340	4270	5461	6477	7953
62	1114	2379	3342	4271	5485	6478	7954
63	1116	2394	3343	4272	5482	6479	7955
64	1118	2395	3344	4273	5483	6482	7956
65	1119	2397	3345	4274	5484	6483	7957
69	1120	2401	3348	4275	5488	6484	7958
71	1121	2404	3347	4278	5491	6485	7959
72	1122	2405	3348	4279	5492	6486	7960
83	1131	2406	3349	4280	5497	6487	7961
84	1134	2408	3350	4281	5503	6488	7962
85	1135	2409	3351	4282	5504	6493	7963
87	1144	2410	3354	4284	5508	6494	7966
87	1151	2411	3356	4285	5509	6511	7967
88	1152	2412	3357	4286	5520	6512	7968
89	1155	2413	3362	4287	5521	6523	7969
90	1159	2415	3363	4289	5522	6525	7973
91	1165	2416	3365	4292	5531	6525	7977
92	1181	2417	3366	4294	5532	6526	7978
97	1187	2418	3367	4302	5533	6527	7979
98	1188	2419	3368	4304	5534	6528	7980
99	1189	2429	3397	4322	5537	6537	7981
101	1192	2435	3407	4332	5538	6542	7982
102	1193	2436	3416	4333	5539	6612	7983
103	1194	2438	3419	4334	5541	6615	7984
106	1206	2439	3423	4336	5552	6622	7986
107	1209	2440	3424	4337	5555	6623	7987
108	1211	2441	3425	4338	5556	6626	7990
109	1212	2442	3426	4339	5559	6628	7991
112	1215	2444	3427	4340	5560	6629	7995
115	1216	2445	3429	4341	5561	6631	7996
122	1217	2446	3430	4342	5562	6632	7997
123	1218	2447	3431	4343	5563	6633	8000
127	1224	2453	3436	4344	5574	6634	8001
128	1225	2454	3433	4351	5575	6636	8002
129	1227	2456	3434	4352	5578	6639	8004
130	1230	2457	3435	4353	5582	6640	8006
134	1230	2458	3436	4355	5583	6642	8009
135	1231	2459	3437	4356	5584	6656	8010
143	1236	2467	3442	4358	5585	6657	8021
148	1237	2464	3443	4359	5589	6661	8023
144	1241	2465	3444	4360	5589	6663	8037
145	1244	2466	3445	4361	5591	6666	8045
146	1245	2467	3448	4362	5592	6673	8046
147	1246	2468	3455	4365	5611	6677	8052
149	1248	2481	3479	4366	5614	6678	8053
150	1249	2482	3480	4371	5615	6681	8054
151	1251	2483	3481	4372	5616	6682	8055
152	1255	2484	3482	4375	5617	6683	8056
154	1256	2485	3483	4376	5618	6686	8057
160	1258	2486	3491	4377	5619	6687	8058
161	1259	2487	3492	4378	5620	6688	8059
162	1260	2489	3495	4381	5623	6692	8061
163	1267	2494	3509	4382	5625	6695	8062
164	1275	2495	3514	4384	5626	6696	8065
165	1276	2497	3515	4385	5627	6698	8066
170	1281	2498	3519	4387	5631	6701	8072
176	1284	2501	3521	4390	5633	6705	8073
177	1303	2512	3523	4395	5636	6706	8074
178	1304	2513	3527	4396	5637	6708	8081
180	1315	2524	3534	4397	5639	6712	8087
186	1316	2526	3535	4401	5640	6723	8088
187	1317	2527	3538	4403	5643	6727	8089
189	1320	2529	3539	4405	5644	6729	8090
190	1321	2531	3555	4408	5645	6730	8092
192	1323	2532	3556	4407	5647	6732	8093
202	1324	2533	3557	4414	5649	6736	8094
204	1325	2534	3558	4415	5650	6737	8095
205	1326	2535	3559	4416	5653	6751	8096
211	1327	2536	3562	4417	5654	6752	8097
212	1328	2537	3563	4418	5664	6757	8098
224	1326	2538	3564	4419	5665	6758	8100
226	1333	2540	3570	4420	5666	6759	8101
227	1335	2540	3571	4421	5667	6760	8102
230	1337	2541	3572	4423	5680	6763	8108
231	1338	2542	3573	4488	5691	6765	8109
232	1343	2543	3574	4439	5692	6768	8110
233	1344	2544	3575	4440	5693	6768	8111
234	1345	2545	3576	4443	5698	6773	8112
240	1346	2546	3578	4444	5709	6775	8119
241	1350	2547	3579	4448	5711	6783	8120
242	1351	2548	3582	4449	5712	6784	8121
245	1350	2550	3583	4479	5713	6798	8122
246	1354	2574	3584	4483	5714	6800	8123
247	1355	2575	3585	4485	5716	6803	8125
248	1356	2576	3587	4489	5717	6811	8128
249	1357	2577	3588	4491	5718	6812	8131
250	1358	2578	3590	4492	5719	6826	8133
251	1359	2579	3596	4496	5720	6828	8142
252	1360	2580	3597	4497	5722	6829	8143
254	1402	2582	3606	4498	5728	6835	8144
255	1415	2583	3616	4499	5730	6836	8145
259	1416	2584	3617	4500	5732	6843	8149
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262	1419	2587	3622	4509	5735	6866	8154
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277	1429	2601	3635	4549	5774	6898	8160
278	1431	2609	3636	4550	5775	6902	8161
279	1432	2612	3642	4551	5776	6903	8164
280	1433	2613	3644	4553	5777	6904	8165
283	1435	2614	3644	4557	5778	6905	8169
284	1444	2609	3645	4558	5779	6906	8171
285	1445	2616	3646	4592	5786	6910	8172
290	1446	2617	3647	4564	5787	6911	8173
294	1447	2618	3648	4569	5795	6913	8174
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316	1505	2622	3652	4579	5798	6916	8179
318	1507	2626	3653	4580	58801	6921	8181
320	1508	2627	3654	4581	5802	6923	8182
322	1521	2628	3663	4584	5804	6929	8183
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331	1531	2631	3671	4592	5806	6951	8185
332	1534	2632	3672	4601	5807	6952	8186
336	1536	2633	3674	4609	5808	6959	8187
337	1537	2634	3675	4610	5809	6980	8194
338	1539	2636	3676	4613	5825	6961	8195
340	1540	2637	3677	4614	5826	6963	8199
341	1585	2639	3682	4616	5824	6965	8201
342	1586	2642	3683	4617	5826	6997	8206
343	1587	2643	3686	4619	5827	6998	8210
344	1590	2644	3689	4620	5831	7006	8220
346	1591	2645	3691	4621	5832	7008	8222
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354	1599	2647	3700	4623	5834	7011	8225
358	1600	2648	3702	4627	5835	7013	8226
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406	1614	2694	3708	4633	5839	7017	8232
406	1615	2702	3709	4634	5840	7018	8235
407	1619	2703	3710	4638	5841	7020	8236
408	1624	2732	3711	4637	5842	7030	8244
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425	1629	2735	3721	4646	5848	7045	8251
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436	1640	2742	3740	4668	5869	7080	8269
438	1641	2743	3741	4660	5870	7083	8270
439	1643	2744	3746	4670	5872	7084	8272
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443	1648	2751	3748	4673	5874	7092	8274
444	1649	2753	3749	4674	5875	7114	8275
445	1651	2754	3750	4675	5877	7115	8278
446	1652	2770	3751	4676	5878	7116	8279
447	1647	2748	3747	4677	5879	7117	8280
444	1649	2753	3749	4674	5875	7114	8275
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446	1652	2770	3751	4676	5878	7116	8279
448	1653	2771	3752	4677	5880	7117	8281
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454	1658	2791	3760	4680	5884	7119	8290
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463	1680	2821	3770	4696	5897	7127	8311
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465	1682	2823	3778	4700	5903	7130	8313
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470	1711	2825	3783	4718	5910	7131	8318
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469	1718	2834	3789	4733	5919	7137	8328
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290	1446	2617	3647	4564	5787	6911	8173
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318	1507	2626	3653	4580	58801	6921	8181
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343	1587	2643	3686	4619	5827	6998	8210
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358	1600	2648	3702	4627	5835	7013	8226
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407	1619	2703	3710	4638	5841	7020	8236
408	1624	2732	3711	4637	5842	7030	8244
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469	1718	2834	3789	4733	5919	7137	8328
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251	1389	2579	3596	4496	5720	6828	8142
252	1390	2580	3597	4497	5722	6829	8143
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261	1418	2586	3619	4508	5734	6849	8153
262	1419	2587	3622	4509	5735	6866	8154
263	1420	2588	3623	4514	5736	6885	8156
266	1426	2589	3624	4515	5737	6886	8157
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277	1429	2601	3635	4549	5774	6898	8160
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279	1432	2612	3642	4551	5776	6903	8164
280	1433	2613	3644	4553	5777	6904	8165
283	1435	2614	3644	4557	5778	6905	8169
284	1444	2609	3645	4558	5779	6906	8171
285	1445	2616	3646	4592	5786	6910	8172
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318	1507	2626	3653	4580	58801	6921	8181
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322	1521	2628	3663	4584	5804	6929	8183
330	1522	2629	3668	4585	5805	6947	8184
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358	1600	2648	3702	4627	5835	7013	8226
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361	1613	2693	3706	4631	5838	7016	8230
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406	1615	2702	3709	4634	5840	7018	8235
407	1619	2703	3710	4638	5841	7020	8236
408	1624	2732	3711	4637	5842	7030	8244
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415	1627	2734	3715	4645	5847	7044	8250
425	1629	2735	3721	4646	5848	7045	8251
429	1630	2736	3723	4650	5852	7046	8253
430	1632	2737	3726	4651	5856	7050	8257
431	1634	2738	3727	4652	5863	7051	8261
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435	1639	2741	3738	4659	5868	7057	8283
436	1640	2742	3740	4668	5869	7080	8269
438	1641	2743	3741	4660	5870	7083	8270
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460	1666	2817	3765	4692	5892	7124	8295
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462	1678	2820	3769	4695	5896	7126	8308
463	1680	2821	3770	4696	5897	7127	8311
464	1681	2822	3777	4697	5902	7129	8313
465	1682	2823	3778	4700	5903	7130	8313
466	1695	2824	3780	4702	5909	7130	8314
470	1711	2825	3783	4718	5910	7131	8318
471	1713	2827	3784	4728	5911	7132	8319
472	1715	2828	3786	4730	5916	7133	8320
468	1714	2829	3787	4731	5917	7134	8321
468	1715	2830	3788	4732	5918	7135	8327
469	1718	2834	3789	4733	5919	7137	8328

In all cases where the bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

New-York City 7's,

PAYABLE IN 1900.

NEW-YORK CITY 5's,

PAYABLE IN 1926.

BROOKLYN CITY WATER 6's,

PAYABLE IN 1890.

BUFFALO CITY 7's,

PAYABLE IN 1900.

ROCHESTER CITY 7's,

PAYABLE IN 1903.

JERSEY CITY 7's,

PAYABLE IN 1897.

OSWEGO CITY 7's,

PAYABLE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Connecticut 5s,

1897.

New-York City

6s AND 7s.

Brooklyn

6s AND 7s.

Jersey City

6s AND 7s.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

A QUEER DISAPPEARANCE.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AMONG THE MISSING.

A MYSTERIOUS STORY OF A HASTY DEPARTURE—ONLY $4,000 MISSED WITH HIM—A STORY OF A BROKEN SAFE—NO TRACE OBTAINED OF THE FUGITIVE—WHAT HIS FRIEND, MR. VAN ZANDT, SAYS.

On Saturday morning Mr. James R. Van Zandt, the husband of Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, of sporadic fame, came into the office of THE TIMES and offered for publication the following story:

"Arthur Blitz, son of the late Signor Blitz, left his home in East Nineteenth-street on the morning of Thanksgiving Day and has not since been seen or heard of. It was supposed by his family that he had gone into New-Jersey to pass Thanksgiving Day, and no uneasiness was felt until his failure to put in an appearance on Saturday following. No cause can be assigned for his absence, as his business affairs and private matters were in a most satisfactory condition. He is a bachelor of 36 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, smooth shaven face, and sallow complexion. He had a considerable sum of money on his person when leaving, besides several valuable articles of jewelry and papers. Personal and telegraphic searchers, both here and in Europe, have failed to discover any clue to his whereabouts, and it is feared that he has become a victim to violence."

Mr. Van Zandt expressed himself as very anxious to learn any tidings he could of Mr. Blitz's whereabouts. He said he had been with the missing man on Wednesday night, when they passed a very pleasant evening, and that he went to Mr. Blitz's lodgings. When he reached this place Mr. Blitz requested him to stay all night, as he had $600 or $700 and valuable papers with him which he would dispose of at his factory in the morning. Mr. Van Zandt staid all night, and at 7 o'clock in the morning Mr. Blitz got suddenly up, declaring he had a great deal of work to do, and he hastily dressed and packed his valise, which he had bought only the day before. Mr. Van Zandt said that Blitz had been troubled occasionally with "flighty spells," and it seemed to him that one of them was upon Blitz that morning. So he got up and, Blitz being dressed, he said he would go out to the barber's shop, and would meet Van Zandt at the Continental Hotel for breakfast. He started out with his sachel, but returned and left it in the hall of the house. Van Zandt being anxious, he determined to watch Blitz's movements. He, therefore, stationed himself in the grocery store at the corner of Third-avenue, where he could see Blitz when he returned for his sachel, and presently saw him go in, come out, and walk rapidly toward Third-avenue instead of going to the Continental Hotel, as he had agreed to do. Reaching Third-avenue, he ran to Sixteenth-street, when he turned toward Fourth-avenue. Van Zandt followed, and when he reached the Singer building Blitz had disappeared, and he had not since heard of him. He said that he was connected with the Bishop Gutta Percha Works, in the interest of Mrs. Bishop, and that he had been so connected for years; that an examination had been made of his books, and that they were found to be entirely correct. He had plenty of money of his own, was receiving $2,500 a year salary, and had an income from money left in trust to him by the will of his father. The only reason that could be assigned for his disappearance was that his mind had, perhaps, become shaken a little in brooding over the matter of the will. He had always been annoyed because his father had changed the terms of his will a month before he died, and instead of leaving him his money absolutely, had left it in trust, and it was probable that this had driven him to leave his family without notice. Mr. Van Zandt said that Blitz was a person of good habits; that he did not drink to excess, or associate with fast women.

A reporter of THE TIMES afterward called upon Mr. W. W. Marks, Superintendent of the Bishop Gutta Percha Works, and inquired about the disappearance of Mr. Blitz. Mr. Marks seemed to be much annoyed that the matter had gained publicity, and was at first inclined to refuse information on the subject. He laughed when the assurance was repeated that Mr. Blitz's affairs were entirely correct in the works, and when he was finally shown that the publication of the story first told would be incomplete, he related some of the experiences of the establishment with Mr. Blitz. He had come to it in 1872 or 1873, after the death of Mr. Bishop, as a relative of Mrs. Bishop, and then took charge of the books. At the same time, without his knowledge, Mr. Marks began a separate account of all transactions, and soon had occasion to call Mr. Blitz's attention to a seemingly accidental omission of a transaction with a Western house. On other occasions Mr. Marks noticed that his books did not correspond with Mr. Blitz's, and he scolded Blitz for his carelessness. Mr. Blitz became angry at what he considered an impertinence on Mr. Marks' part, and he took off his coat in a threatening way. Mr. Marks coolly informed him that he did not "scare worth a cent," and that although he was older than Blitz he was not to be frightened by him. Blitz found that Marks had been keeping a different set of books, and seemed a good deal alarmed. On one occasion an attempt was made to investigate the affairs of the concern, Mr. Thornley, a Philadelphia gentleman, who was interested in Mrs. Bishop's behalf, having suggested it. Blitz's books only were examined, and he received from Mr. Thornley a certificate to the effect that they were all right. Mr. Marks demanded a similar certificate, and received it. Mr. Marks became satisfied that money was leaking out of the concern, and he went to Mrs. Bishop to ask that a comparison of both sets of books should be made. About this time, one day, Mr. Blitz flung himself down on his knees by Mr. Marks' side, and, putting his arms around him, implored him to save him. Mr. Marks expressed his willingness to save the petitioner if he would only tell him what he wanted to be saved from. But Blitz suddenly became very reticent, and the matter blew over. All this time Mr. Van Zandt had been the constant companion of Blitz, and seemed to have no regular occupation or means of support. His wife had refused to live with him, and has since taken her family—which she supports—to Europe to educate them. Blitz and Van Zandt dined together frequently, and Mr. Marks learned that on one occasion they had counted over in the saloon where they dined $1,500 in bills. If there was any falling-off or discrepancy in the accounts, the loss fell upon the Bishop interest, and it was for that interest to complain. On one occasion Blitz deposited the firm's money in the Bank of the Metropolis, and then went off with Van Zandt, after having overdrawn the account, and indulged in various extravagant expenses, defying anybody to find fault.

Within a year or two Mrs. Bishop has become a confirmed invalid, and is incapable of attending to her business affairs. Mr. Marks, the Superintendent, determined that the loose methods of Mr. Blitz should no longer prevail, and he demanded of Mr. Thornley that the books should be taken from his control. On New-Year's, 1876, they were so taken from him, and Mr. Marks' son became the bookkeeper. Mr. Blitz was allowed access to the books and received accounts of all transactions, keeping an account for Mrs. Bishop. A while ago occasion came up for the use of some papers in a safe of which Blitz held the key, and when he was asked to surrender it he reported that it was lost. This was extremely annoying, and it was not overcome for some time, the business being somewhat interrupted because of the delay. Finally, just before Thanksgiving Day, the order was given by a lawyer of the firm that the door of the safe be cut off. This was cut off in Blitz's absence, and when he came in, on Wednesday before last Thanksgiving Day, he found the safe open. He disappeared the day after, and an examination of his accounts show that a deficiency of between $3,000 and $4,000 exists, and the accounts have not yet been thoroughly overhauled. Since his reported disappearance Mr. Van Zandt has been about the neighborhood and has spoken about visiting the Morgue to look for the body of Blitz, who, he suggested, might have committed suicide or been murdered and thrown overboard. Mr. Blitz's step-mother, believing that Arthur Blitz had gone away while out of his usual mind, telegraphed to London a few days ago to learn from Mr. Van Zandt's son whether Blitz had reached him or not, and received the reply that he had not seen him. No report of the disappearance was made to the Police, as it was desired to keep it as quiet as possible, and Mrs. Blitz was deeply pained and annoyed to hear that Mr. Van Zandt had asked for the publication of the story, and was desirous that nothing should be said in the newspapers about it. If there was anything wrong about the accounts it was between Mrs. Bishop, herself, and Arthur, and it would be made right without trouble. The difficulty had all arisen, she said, out of the association of Arthur Blitz with Van Zandt, whom she spoke of contemptuously as a man who "lived by his wits."

The impression among those acquainted with both Van Zandt and Blitz is that the former is perfectly aware of the whereabouts of the latter, and that the story of the disappearance is the result of an understanding between them.

YOUNG BUT ACCOMPLISHED BURGLARS.

Mr. M. G. Wiggins' grocery store at Patchogue, Long Island, was entered by burglars on Thursday morning. They first attempted to cut a hole through the back door with a knife, but, finding this slow work, they borrowed an auger and other tools from an adjacent carpenter shop, and cut out a panel, by which means they were enabled to reach and undo the fastenings. They took some cash from the money-drawer, secured some small articles about their persons, and then made a general selection of goods and packed them ready for removal. A neighbor named George Johnson happened to be up early, and the burglars were frightened off without the bulk of their plunder. Among other things taken were some new rubber boots, which they exchanged for old leather ones, leaving the latter behind. On Thursday night, acting on a clue thus received, Constable Smith went to New-Canaan and visited a house occupied by Ellsworth Dayton and George N. Mott. Here the stolen articles were found, and Dayton and Mott were taken into custody. One is 19 years old and the other only 11. Dayton, Smith placed them in charge of the [illegible] for the night, and they were lodged at the Weber [illegible], but managed to make their escape before morning, aided, as believed, by some persons from the outside. The Constable is searching for them.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

A GROWING SENTIMENT AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF A GENERAL EXODUS—THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC—A LARGE COMPANY OF EMIGRANTS TO SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON WEDNESDAY.

According to the latest advices received from the South by Rev. Dr. John Orcutt, General Secretary of the American Colonization Society, there is a rapidly growing tendency on the part of freedmen to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia. It is said that the spirit of emigration is greater now among the colored people of the Southern States than at any other period since the founding of the African republic. Apart from the desire of the freedmen to improve their social condition, their eagerness to build up a distinct nationality is given as one of the chief motives of the contemplated exodus. In several of the reconstructed States colonization societies have recently been organized, among them the "Liberian Exodus Association," of Charleston, S. C., and the "Freedmen's Liberian Emigration Society," in North Carolina. These associations invite a general exodus, and are now engaged in the preliminary project of raising funds enough for the purchase of vessels to take out large numbers of colored families who have expressed a wish to settle in Liberia, where all the power of government is exclusively vested in the members of their own race. The American Colonization Society is not in accord with the principle of hasty colonization, and is consequently opposed to the general movement in the South, not regarding the project as practicable or desirable at present. It is confining its efforts at present to the promotion of the plan of moderate and gradually increasing emigration. On Wednesday next the bark Liberia, Capt. Richardson, will leave this port for Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, with about 70 negroes, composed principally of families from Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Among them is Sherwood Capp, of Raleigh, N. C., who was recently graduated from the Shaw University of that city. During eight years of study Mr. Capp was pecuniarily sustained by two benevolent gentlemen, one of whom resides in Boston and the other in Newark. The petition recently presented to Congress by Gen. Garfield, for the extending of governmental aid to the cause of Liberian emigration, was drafted, it is said, by Mr. Capp. The entire company have subscribed $1,000 to cover the expense of the passage, $450 of which, now on deposit in a Norfolk (Va.) bank, is to be paid to the society after the embarkation of the colonists from this port. About two-thirds of the party left Norfolk on Saturday night by the steamer of the Old Dominion Line, and are expected to arrive here this morning. The remainder, having made arrangements to come by rail, will reach the bark about the same time. The Liberia is owned by Yates & Porterfield, from whom she has been chartered by the American Colonization Society. She is reported to be in good condition, and is furnished with the requisite accommodations. Her stores will include good food, sufficient not only to supply the wants of the passengers during the voyage, but also for six months after their arrival in the new land. These stores are being placed on board under the direct supervision of Rev. Dr. Orcutt, the General Secretary, whose office is in Room No. 40 Bible House. The trip will, it is expected, be accomplished in about 40 days. The amount charged each adult emigrant is $50, children being taken at half fare. On the arrival of the vessel, ex-President D. B. Warner, now Vice-President-elect of the republic, will assume charge of the reserve stock of provisions. At the termination of six months the emigrants will be expected and required to care for themselves, and to enable them to do this the Government will present the head of each family with 25 acres of farming land, and to every single man 10 acres.

The society has lately received numerous letters from colonists, who testify to the salubrity of the climate, the productiveness of the soil, and the educational facilities. R. A. Sherman, who emigrated from Savannah, Ga., 20 years ago, and who is now a well-to-do merchant in Monrovia, writes in relation to the question of education: "The Government supports a public school in every settlement, to which the natives are at liberty to send their children in common with the colonists, and many of them do. We have several Sabbath-schools in Monrovia, and from one-third to one-half of the scholars are natives. * * * Numerous school-houses and churches have been erected among the different tribes." Jesse Sharp, another enterprising citizen of the capital city, writing to his sister in Columbia, S. C., says: "I regret to hear that you have such hard times in America; we always have something here to eat, and there is no such thing as dying here from hunger. Sometimes there may be some who suffer for some kind of foreign articles only; but breadstuffs and vegetables never cease to grow here, and palm-nuts and palm-oil are all over the country. These nuts and oil are the sweetest you ever tasted, and are the most appropriate for food. Fish abound in all the waters, and deer and other game in the woods. You can raise chickens, sheep, and goats; and ducks thrive well. None can say, 'I am hungry.' Any person coming out here, and going on his farm and working four hours a day, cannot help but succeed." Mr. James R. Priest, who was born in Liberia of American parents, and who is an Alumnus of the Liberia College, is about to return to his native country, having finished a four years' course in two departments of Columbia College, says that the average temperature during the hottest months does not exceed 80°. He adds that there are public schools in nearly every county and village, exclusive of those established by foreign missionary boards.

A SCHOONER SUNK IN THE SOUND.

Circumstances lead to the belief that the schooner Josephine, Capt. Flagler, which sailed from Long Island City in December with a cargo of boneblack for the Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Company's works on Long Beach, Orient, has been lost. She was spoken a day or two out of port by the schooner Sea Bird, in the same business, and formerly commanded by Capt. Flagler, but has not been heard from since, and it is believed that she sprang a leak in deep water and went down, with all on board, probably when she was spared away for the entrance to Plum Gut. The Captain lived in Jersey City, where he leaves a wife and four children in poor circumstances. Mrs. Flagler has visited the Sound ports in quest of information, and was in Greenport during last week. The cargo was insured, but the vessel was not. The latter was recently ashore near Norwalk Harbor, but was got off and repaired. The Josephine hailed from New-York, and carried about 200 tons.

BURIAL OF MAY BELL'S CHILD.

Marie Lillian Catherine, the infant child of May Bell, whose recent death under strange circumstances attracted unusual attention, was buried yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Eleanor F. Bishop, No. 1 Irving-place. The little child lay peacefully in a plain white coffin, a plate on the inner part of the lid bearing the simple inscription, "Baby Marie," and the date of its birth and death. Only 10 or 12 ladies and gentlemen gathered to listen to the funeral services. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and made a few brief remarks. At 3 o'clock the little procession of two carriages started for Green-Wood Cemetery, where the babe was laid by its mother's side.

A CLOTHING THIEF CAPTURED.

For some time past the proprietors of sailors' furnishing stores on South-street have been harassed by petty sneak thieves, who avail themselves of every opportunity to snatch articles of clothing displayed in front of the shops. On Saturday evening Joseph W. Jenness, of No. 22 South-street, detected John Connolly in the act of appropriating a suit of clothing which was displayed on a dummy near the sidewalk. He caused his arrest by an officer of the First Precinct, and at the Tombs Police Court yesterday preferred a charge of larceny. Justice Flammer held the accused in default of $500 bail for trial.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF BRANDY.

On Wednesday last Mr. M. Schreiber, a merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived in this City, accompanied by his wife and a daughter named Hattie, aged 2 years, and took rooms at Frankenstein's Hotel, No. 413 Broome-street. During the night the child was restless, and Mrs. Schreiber arose for the purpose of giving her a drink of water. In the dim light the mother took the wrong glass from the toilet and instead of giving the child water gave her a quantity of brandy. The child was soon seized with convulsions. Medical aid was summoned but was of no avail, as the little one died on Saturday. Deputy Coroner Goldschmeidt made an autopsy yesterday and found that death resulted from convulsions due to cerebral congestion, caused by an overdose of brandy.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Henry W. Caudwell, a retired brewer, 74 years of age, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence No. 40 East Twenty-ninth-street, from angina pectoris.

Thomas Lally, a carriage-trimmer, 55 years of age, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at Gleason's lodging-house, No. 53 Spring-street, from disease of the heart.

Mary Ashley, a colored woman, 45 years of age, died suddenly yesterday at her residence, No. 135 West Third-street.

Annie Finnan, aged 60, died suddenly last evening in her apartments at No. 173 Mulberry-street.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

VICTIMS OF THE GALLOWS.

MURDERERS WHO HAVE EXPIATED THEIR CRIMES DURING THE PAST YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The hangman's record for the past year shows that 83 murderers were hanged in the United States. Of this number 47 were white, 34 colored, 1 Indian, and 1 Chinaman; 4 were hanged for indecent assaults, 1 for burglary, 8 for wife murder, 1 for fratricide, and 1 for fratricide. There were three double executions, one triple, two quadruple, and one in which six men were hanged. Not a single woman was hanged; the only one sentenced to death, Mrs. Louisa Lawsar, of Virginia, had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor. Friday still maintains its reputation in the black list as the favorite day on which to enforce the death penalty, more murderers having hanged on that day than on all the other days of the week combined. Forty-seven murderers were hanged on Friday, 17 on Thursday, 8 on Saturday, 6 on Monday, 3 on Tuesday, and 2 on Wednesday. There were 5 executions in January, 5 in February, 6 in March, 6 in April, 10 in May, 15 in June, 11 in July, 1 in August, 5 in September, none in October, 9 in November, and 10 in December. The following are the names of the murderers hanged and the crimes for which they suffered:

Jan. 5—Edwin W. Major, white, Concord, N. H.; wife poisoning, 1874.
Jan. 18—Daniel Price, colored, Warrenton, Mo.; adultery and murder.
Jan. 19—Peter Larkin, white, Virginia City, Nev.; murder of his rival.
Jan. 22—Simon Ragland, colored, Williamston, N. C.; rape.
Jan. 26—William E. Nell, white, Albany, Oregon; murder of Seth W. Hayes.
Feb. 9—Martin Henry and Charles H. Simpson, colored, Port Tobacco, Md.; murder of John W. Everett, July, 1876.
Feb. 12—William Green, colored, Pittsburg, Penn.; murder of his half brother, Samuel Marshall, Sept. 21, 1875.
Feb. 15—Charles Oschwald, white, Newark, N. J.; murder of Officer Brock, Aug. 3, 1876.
Feb. 19—James Miller, colored, Las Animas, Cal.; murder.
March 1—John McCall, white, Yankton, Dakota; murder of "Wild Bill."
March 16—Nelson Brown, John H. Dennis, Adam Johnson, and Lucius Thomas, colored, Aiken, S. C.; murder of Hausman and Portman, November, 1876.
March 23—John D. Lee, white, Mountain Meadows, Utah Territory; massacre of emigrants.
April 7—James Hayes, white, Bakersfield, Cal.; murder.
April 20—Steve Anderson, colored, Aiken, S. C.; murder of Portman and Hausman.
April 21—Charles W. Sterling, white, Youngstown, Ohio; murder of Lizzie Grombacher, January, 1876.
April 24—George Williams, colored, Springfield, Ga.; illicide, Aug. 6, 1875.
April 27—David L. Beck, white, Summerville, Ga.; murder of William Shanlin.
April 27—William Pintz, white, Marble Hill, Mo.; murder.
May 4—William Meeks, white, Cedartown, Ga.; murder of John McCusick.
May 4—Clin-Mook-Soo, Chinese, San Francisco, Cal.; murder, May, 1876.
May 4—Wightman Allen, John Allen, and Jenkins Whitner, colored, Abbeville, S. C.; murder of Officer Allen.
May 17—Patrick Quigley, white, Philadelphia; wife-murder.
May 17—Samuel Orr, white, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; murder of George W. Davis, Dec. 11, 1873.
May 18—Charles Dempsey, colored, Americus, Va.; murder of Mrs. Caraway, April 16, 1877.
May 18—John Burgoyne, colored, Marion, S. C.; murder of Alexander Gregg, Nov. 6, 1876.
May 21—Tim Tuttles, colored, Meridian, Miss.; wife-murder.
June 1—Juan Sulzer, white, San Rafael, Cal.; murder.
June 8—John Pleasants, colored, Dinwiddie, Va.; murder of William Lindsay, April, 1876.
June 8—Louis Rousseau, white, Opelousas, La.; murder of Cyrus Brignac, March 13, 1875.
June 11—G. W. Fletcher, white, Philadelphia; murder of James Hanley, Nov. 2, 1875.
June 21—James Boyle, James Carroll, Thomas Duffy, Hugh McGehan, Thomas Manley, and James Roarity, white, Pottsville, Penn.; Molly Maguire murderers.
June 21—Alexander Campbell, John Donohue, Michael J. Doyle, Edward Kelly, white, Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Molly Maguire murderers.
June 21—Andrew Lanahan, white, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; murder of John Riley, Sept. 15, 1874.
July 6—Jack Thomason, colored, Lagrange, Ga.; murder of William Miller.
July 11—Frank Wilson, colored, Harrisburg, Penn.; murder of J. B. Rudy, June 16, 1876.
July 13—Poinderter Edmondson, white, Bloomfield, Mo.; murder of William Shaw, Oct. 2, 1876.
July 13—William Bradley, colored, Barnwell County, S. C.; murder of Hamp Rankin, May, 1876.
July 13—Daniel Pearce and George Stevens, colored, Charleston, S. C.; murder of J. E. Edings, Jr.
July 14—Min. Wilson, colored, Jackson, Tenn.; murder of N. C. Perkins, July 13, 1876.
July 20—Peter H. Penwell, white, Elmira, N. Y.; wife-murder.
July 25—Jules Guidry, white, Lake Charles, La.; murder of John Beales, Aug. 20, 1875.
July 27—Richard H. Schuck, white, Owenton, Ky.; murder of Nelson Parish.
July 27—Albert Trammele, colored, Rosston, Ark.; wife-murder.
Aug. 30—Perry Davis, colored, East Waco, Texas; murder of Officer Frederick Seal.
Sept. 10—Thomas F. Curley, white, Norristown, Penn.; murder of Mary Ann Whitby, May 18, 1875.
Sept. 21—John Rhode, colored, Newcastle, Del.; murder of James Temple, April 21, 1876.
Sept. 25—Anderson Shifflett, white, Harrisonburg, Va.; murder of David G. Lawson, March 15, 1875.
Sept. 28—John Thompson, white, Seattle, Washington Territory; murder of Solomon Baxter, February, 1876.
Sep. 29—Robert H. Crozier, white, Winnemucca, Nev.; murder of Charles Silverstein, January, 1877.
Nov. 2—Nathan H. Overton, white, and Noah Taylor, colored, Washington, N. C.; murder of William Grimes, October, 1875.
Nov. 2—Hilman Morgan, colored, Louisburg, N. C.; murder of John Crudup in 1872.
Nov. 2—Tom Stancr, white, Benton, Ark.; murder of his aunt and another woman in 1876.
Nov. 3—Owen Wright, colored, Seale, Ala.; assault on Mrs. Ellington.
Nov. 9—James Edwards, colored, Norfolk, Va.; assault on a negro child, April, 1877.
Nov. 16—George Walton, colored, Utica, Miss.; murder of George Banks, Sept. 23, 1876.
Nov. 23—James R. Hawkins, colored, Towsontown, Md.; assault on Ida Schaffer, April, 1877.
Nov. 30—Andreas Mateo, Indian, Napa, Cal.; murder.
Dec. 7—William S. Bergen, white, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; murder of John McBride, June, 1877.
Dec. 7—John C. Collins, white, Auburn, N. Y.; murder of William E. Howard, Sept. 25, 1877.
Dec. 14—James McClendon, colored, Bastrop, La.; murder of C. W. Evans, Sept. 3, 1876.
Dec. 14—John Jones, colored, Mariana, Ark.; murder of Joseph Colwell in 1876.
Dec. 18—Andrew Jackson Hunt, white, Madisonville, Penn.; wife-murder, July 19, 1875.
Dec. 21—Samuel Mills, colored, Elko, Nev.; murder of James Finberty.
Dec. 21—Hilliard Morgan, colored, Goldsboro, N. C.; burglary.
Dec. 21—John Van Dyke, white, Canton, N. Y.; wife-murder, July 28, 1877.
Dec. 21—Henry Norfolk, white, Annapolis, Md.; wife-murder May 26, 1877.
Dec. 28—Jacob Harris, white, Clinton, Tenn.; murder of Isaac White in 1863.

Pennsylvania stands first in the list of States for the greatest number of executions during the past year, South Carolina being second. The executions were distributed among 25 States, as follows:

Pennsylvania	16	Mississippi	2
South Carolina	12	Ohio	2
North Carolina	5	New-Jersey	1
California	5	New-Hampshire	1
Missouri	4	Delaware	1
Maryland	4	Alabama	1
Georgia	4	Kentucky	1
Virginia	4	Texas	1
New-York	3	Utah	1
Louisiana	3	Dakota	1
Arkansas	3	Oregon	1
Nevada	3	Wyoming	1
Tennessee	3		
Total			83

FUNERAL OF AN AGED METHODIST.

Services suitable to this season of Christian rejoicing were postponed yesterday in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Washington-place and West Washington-square, and the pulpit, which was to have been decorated with flowers, was bare of such ornaments. The funeral from the church of Mrs. Eliza Cooper, which took place after the morning service, was the cause. She was one of the oldest members of the congregation, believed by many—although the fact could not be verified—to have been the oldest member. Her life was remarkable for its Christian virtues. Born in Ireland in 1810, she came to this country when young. She was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the old Greene-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the congregation of the Asbury Church worshiped until it was sold a few years ago and the removal to the latter edifice took place. Mrs. Cooper, until she became prostrated with the infirmities of age, was an active member of the Church, and, according to her means, contributed liberally to its support. Her mind was clear to the end of her life, and her last words to her Pastor were: "The Lord has come, and covers me with His glory." The body was brought to the church about 11:30 o'clock from the residence of the family, No. 9 Sheriff-street. It was incased in a rosewood coffin, on the top of which were placed a wreath of flowers and a miniature sheaf of golden wheat. The choir sang "Nearer my God to Thee," and the Pastor, Rev. John A. Edmunds, preached a funeral sermon, in which he spoke of the virtues of the deceased, endeavored to console her relatives and friends by dwelling upon the fact that she was happily released from the sufferings of age and decrepitude, and drew a lesson from her life for the benefit of his hearers. He then read impressively the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the dead, and after a last look at the corpse by those present, it was placed in the hearse, and followed by the pastor, Mr. Cantwell, the deceased's son-in-law, Mr. Fowler, two daughters, members of the congregation and other friends.

LIFTING A CHURCH DEBT.

DISCONTINUANCE OF MR. EDWARD KIMBALL'S WORK IN REV. DR. SCUDDER'S CHURCH—A NEW PLAN TO BE PURSUED.

It was generally expected that Mr. Edward Kimball, the gentleman who has so successfully engaged in the work of stimulating church people to free themselves from debt, would finish the work begun a week ago in the church in Brooklyn of which Rev. Dr. Scudder is Pastor. The debt before last Sunday was $64,500. In answer to the appeals of Mr. Kimball $45,067 50 was raised, leaving a debt of $19,432 50 to be raised, after the additional subscriptions reported yesterday had been taken into account. There was some opposition to continuing the Sunday work of raising money, and the opposition seems to have conquered. Before the services yesterday Mr. Kimball met some of the leading members in the congregation, and it was then resolved that no formal appeals would be made in the church for more money. Mr. Kimball was very warmly thanked for his efforts in behalf of the church, and he submitted to the decision. Rev. Dr. Scudder preached a sermon from the text, "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and just before the benediction he read a letter from Rev. J. L. Stone, J. W. Clark, and J. O. Eldridge, of San Francisco, commending Mr. Kimball for his successful efforts in behalf of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, from which a debt of $75,000 was raised at one meeting. Mr. John F. Cooke raised his subscription from $1,000 to $3,000, and subscriptions were reported of $1,000 by Mr. Bernard, $500 from Mr. Johnson, $1,000 from Mr. William E. Dodge, $500 from Mr. Fuller, $500 from Mr. Dixon, and $500 from Mr. Hazlehurst. Remarks were made by Mr. R. D. Benedict, Mr. John F. Cooke, and Mr. John M. Pratt, in which the valuable services of Mr. Kimball were alluded to in terms of gratitude, and the determination was expressed to go on and complete early in the new year the good work begun by him. It was resolved to hold a meeting for the purpose on Wednesday, during the Week of Prayer, the second week in January.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of St. Thomas' Church was celebrated with an elaborate musical service at the church edifice, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large congregation. The choir, consisting of 50 members, was under the supervision of Mr. George W. Warren, the accompanists being Mr. P. A. Schnecker, organ; Mr. A. F. Toulmin, harp and chimes; Mr. Harry Warren, carillon, and Mr. G. W. Warren, harmonium. The service was preceded with the ringing of the changes and carols on the chimes, by Mr. Toulmin, and opened with an organ voluntary by Mr. Schnecker. The carol, "Sing we Merry Christmas," was then sung, a very beautiful effect being produced by the introduction of interludes on the bells. The tenth selection of the Psalter was next chanted in the Gregorian tone, the reading of the lesson for the day succeeding it. The choir then sang an anthem in B flat major, the music of which was written by Dr. John Smith, organist of the Dublin Cathedral, which was followed by the chanting of the Apostles' Creed and prayers. The hymn, "Angels from the realms of glory," was then sung, an accompaniment on the small bells being played by Mr. H. Warren, and when it was finished Dr. Morgan spoke a few words to the Sunday-school teachers, emphasizing the responsibility of those who had charge of the religious instruction of the children of the parish, and congratulating both the teachers and the congregation upon the success that had been attained in the education of the pupils. At the conclusion of his remarks a hymn, entitled "The History of Jacob's Ladder," specially arranged for the festival by Mr. Warren was sung, and was followed by an address to the pupils by their Superintendent, Rev. Frederick Courtney. The carol, "In Excelsis Gloria," the music of which was by Edward T. Potter, was then sung, and was followed by a grand Christmas hymn arranged for a soprano solo, with demi and full chorus and an obligato on the harp, which was very beautifully rendered. At its conclusion Christmas gifts were presented to the pupils, the ceremony closing with the presentation to Mr. Warren of a handsome testimonial from the children themselves. The Nativity Hymn with Gounod music, having been sung, prayer was delivered and the benediction pronounced.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday morning, in the building on Sixty-sixth-street, near Lexington-avenue. In the absence of the President, Mr. Harris Aronson presided. The annual report of the Executive Committee was read and approved. It shows that during the year ending on Saturday 1,373 patients had been received and treated in the hospital. The number of deaths was 88, a larger percentage of mortality than has been known since the foundation of the institution. This is accounted for by the fact that very many of the patients were incurable when admitted, and the question of adding another ward to the house for the reception of this class of patients was referred to the House Committee. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, shows the institution to be in a flourishing financial condition. The receipts from all sources for the year amounted to $77,497; disbursements, $68,026; balance in bank and securities, $9,471. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Adolph Hallgarten; Vice-President, Harris Aronson; Treasurer, Samuel M. Schafer; Directors for four years, Henry Gitterman, Hyman Blum, Isaac Wallach, Solomon Sommerich; Directors for two years, A. B. Ausbacher, Mayer Lehman; Director for one year, N. Bassett. Mr. Meyer Stern caused some commotion in the meeting by offering a resolution instructing the House Committee to make a tour of the City hospitals monthly, and if they found any sick or destitute Jews in them to ask them to come to Mount Sinai. He also thought that in all cases the Jew should have preference in that hospital, and that if two patients applied, one a Christian and the other a Jew, and there was only one bed vacant, it should be given, without hesitation, to the Hebrew. The resolution was warmly opposed by Mr. Englehardt, who insisted that there should be no difference between Jew and Gentile. Sickness leveled all distinctions of race and creed. The public charities were open to all, and even in the institutions supported by other churches the door was thrown as wide open to the Jew as to any other person. Mr. Englehardt's speech was loudly applauded, and Mr. Stern, seeing the spirit of the meeting, withdrew the resolution.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

The liquor-dealers were very careful yesterday, and, although more of them kept their bars open so that the initiated could procure drinks at will, very few of them were arrested. Sentries were posted at the entrances to the stores, and they only allowed those whose countenances they knew to enter. To the ordinary observer the general dullness that prevailed in the neighborhood of the saloons in the daytime indicated that they were entirely closed, and the very good people rejoiced accordingly. When night fell, however, the fact that the ungodly business of rum-selling was being pursued under the very eyes of powerless policemen was generally revealed. The black curtains with which the windows of most of the bar-rooms were shrouded did not suffice to hide the bright light within, which streamed through chinks here and there and flickered on the sidewalks. Some of the saloon-keepers in the least reputable streets of the east and west sides were less careful than their brethren of the interior of the City. They did not cover the fanlights over their doors, and the light and the sounds of glasses clinking that came through these probably so astonished the policemen on post that they forgot to report the facts at their station-houses. In the restaurants attached to the third-class hotels it was possible to procure liquors, as the proprietors assumed that everybody that entered and, taking a seat at a table, called for a drink was a guest in the ordinary acceptation of that term.

The following table shows the arrests for violation of the Excise law from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. yesterday:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
First	2	Sixteenth	4
Fourth	1	Seventeenth	7
Fifth	2	Nineteenth	7
Seventh	1	Twenty-first	1
Eighth	3	Twenty-second	18
Ninth	3	Twenty-third	1
Tenth	1	Twenty-seventh	3
Eleventh	1	Twenty-ninth	4
Thirteenth	1	Thirtieth	1
Fourteenth	1	Thirty-first	3
Fifteenth	7	Thirty-second	4
Total			77

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lawrence Barrett is at the New-York Hotel.

William J. Florence is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

George W. Miller, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Naval Constructor Edward Hartt, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Gov. A. P. K. Safford and Congressional Delegate Hiram S. Stevens, of Arizona, are at the St. James Hotel.

Mme. Marie Röze, the prima donna, and Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Republic, are at the Everett House.

AN ABSENT-MINDED YOUTH.

A Kentucky paper speaks of the absent-mindedness of a Louisville young man, who, on a recent trip to Cecilian College from Elizabethtown, was charged with the delivery of an important package at that institution. The young man put the package in his overcoat pocket, but, after riding a few miles, the temperate weather made his overcoat uncomfortable, and he doffed it and gave it to a passing friend to take back to Elizabethtown. The young man arrived at the college, but his trip was of no avail, as the important package was at the other end of the route.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held on Wednesday evening.

At the next regular meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, Mr. Clark Bell will read a paper on "Medical Jurisprudence in England and France."

Lissie McDonald, aged 35, of No. 222 West Houston-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 43 North River last evening, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Hart, of the Eighth Precinct.

John McAvoy, aged 25, of No. 226 East Seventy-sixth-street, who fell while at work at the church, corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, died last night at Bellevue Hospital from his injuries.

While Jennie A. Parent, of No. 144 Varick-street, was standing in front of a Spring-street shop on Saturday night, Michael McMahon, aged 18, of No. 446 Washington-street, snatched her pocket-book, containing $21 86, out of her hand, and ran away. He was arrested by Officer Reynolds, and was committed for trial yesterday in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

At the annual election of the Sparta Club, held at the club rooms, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Davidson; Vice-President, Jacob Hess; Secretary, John P. Kane; Treasurer, G. M. Platt; Directors, John E. Flagler, Ambrose Monell, Matthew Baird; A. G. Nason, A. M. Parsons, R. Guggenheimer, George J. Wood.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen was held Saturday afternoon, when they decided to elect Col. William R. Roberts, ex-member of Congress, President of the board. The board will hold its first meeting on Monday, Jan. 7, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of 1873, that it shall organize on the first Monday after Jan. 1. The principal clerks of the present board will probably be retained.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, George Smith